

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
JUNE 1945

AC/27/3/13

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly report for June 1945.

11 July 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

1. Directives. A directive on the preparation of electoral lists was issued to RCOs and PCs on 13 June. On 1 July a schedule giving a brief description of the procedure for the preparation of electoral lists was issued under cover of Executive Memorandum No. 5.
2. Commencement Date. 15 July. At the Regional Commissioner's Conference held at AC HQ on 27 and 28 June the date for the commencement of the compilation of electoral registers in the Northern provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding Venezia Giulia, was fixed by CMAO as of 15 July 1945. Under Italian Law, 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of those electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted to communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time-limit set. It was calculated that preparation of the registers would not be completed until December; and, because of winter conditions, this meant that the actual elections, both local and national, might not take place until the Spring of 1946.
3. Printed Forms. Printed forms and stationery prepared by the Italian Government for the compilation of electoral lists have been delivered to Regional Headquarters in ASG territory; distribution to provinces and thence to communes is in progress.
4. Appointment of local government bodies. The importance of the setting up of local government bodies, such as the Delegations Provinciali, and the subsequent staffing of Prefectural and Communal offices is stressed in a directive dated 30 June (AC/27/4/19). The compilation of electoral lists is dependent on the efficient functioning of these bodies, e.g. an "Electoral Commission" must be established for each judicial district, and of its 4 members 1 is appointed by the Prefect and 3 by the Deputations Provinciali.
5. Local government surveys. Officers of the Local Government Sub Commission are at present visiting the Provincial HQ of the five Northern Regions to consult and advise on local government organization and electoral list procedure. Captain W. I. Cunningham, during the period 11 - 19 June, visited the Provincial HQ of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena and Reggio Emilia. In these provinces Siccardi have been appointed as first controllers and Giunta Comunale are functioning, although in some cases they have not yet been confirmed. Deputations Provinciali have been appointed in Bologna, Ferrara and Reggio Emilia; a Giunta Provinciale Administrative for Reggio Emilia has also been appointed. Major Hubert R. Romble, Deputy Director, completed surveys on 25 June of Piemonte, Lombardia and Liguria Regions, visiting Regional HQ and PCs in Milan, Turin, Genoa, and the Provincial HQ at Alessandria and Pavia. Major Romble's general impression was that local government in the 3 Regions, on the commune level, was fairly good, and that Siccardi and Giunta had

2. Continuation of 15-15 July. At the Regional Commission's Conference held at Milan on 27 and 28 June, the date for the commencement of the compilation of electoral registers in the Northern provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding Venezia Giulia, was fixed by OMAO as of 15 July 1945. Under Italian Law, 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted to communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time-limit set. It was concluded that preparation of the registers could not be completed until December; and, because of winter conditions, this meant that the actual elections, both local and national, might not take place until the Spring of 1946.

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ELECTORAL LAWS IN ITALY

6. A letter to Signorelli. A draft letter which was presented to the Italian Government for a revision of the existing electoral laws, which were passed in 1915, is being prepared in the Headquarters and will shortly be addressed to Signorelli. The efforts of the Allied Commission previously in this direction resulted in a reply from the late President of the Council, B. E. AMBROSIO, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate".

RR/pec

W. I. Cunningham
W. I. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel
Director, Local Government S/C

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

APO 394

ED/CA/2.0/40

12 July, 1945

Monthly Report for June, 1945

1. The Ministry.

a. The Education Subcommittee was fortunate in not having to break in a new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arancio Ruiz, formerly a professor of Roman Law at the University of Naples and in Cairo, continues in office. He has become a personal friend of the Director of the Education Subcommittee, is intelligent, right-minded, cooperative in a high degree, and reasonably efficient.

b. The archives of the Fascist Ministry of Education have been preserved in Padua and are being shipped south gradually in Venetian Region trucks.

c. Pescara and Northern Italy were turned over to the Italian Government in June except the cities of Livorno, Colli-Salvetti, Pisa and Ancona. The Education Subcommittee, with AC approval, turned over educational matters even in these cities to the Minister of Public Instruction.

d. The many questions taken up with the Minister in order to coordinate the work in the North with that in Italian Government Territory, are too detailed and technical for inclusion regularly in this Subcommittee's monthly reports, yet it is important that the general nature and scope of these conferences be known. Therefore the agenda for the meetings held with the Minister during the past month are given in full in Annex I of this report.

2. Work with other agencies.a. United States Information Service (Office of War Information).

Representatives of the USIS and the Education Subcommittee have lunch together every Tuesday so as to keep their work in the field of cultural relations between Italy and the United States coordinated. As previously reported, the USIS and Education Subcommittee have agreed that the Education Subcommittee will be responsible for identifying Italy's major needs, from an educational and cultural standpoint, and the USIS will be responsible for attempting to supply these needs insofar as supply can come from America. Two cases in point, which mark marked progress during the past month, illustrate this cooperation:

(1) Beginning last November the Education Subcommittee and Minister of Public Instruction have been collecting from universities and libraries lists of the most urgently needed scholarly publications. These requests have been analyzed, boiled down, and systematically compiled by a committee appointed by the Minister on the suggestion of the Education Subcommittee.

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(2) As reported previously, the Education Subcommittee, in consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction, decided that it was very desirable to make available to the children of Italy translations of some of the best juvenile literature which would give them an understanding of life in other lands, elementary science, and literature. The Education Subcommittee accordingly got experts in this field in the United States to select the forty best juvenile books for this purpose, outlining fully the purpose and the criteria for selection. Sample copies of the books were then obtained and turned over to UNICEF. It, in turn, bought the translation rights from the original publishers and arranged for commercial publication by various Italian publishers, providing them with American paper. Rights have now been procured for thirty-four of the forty books, most of these have been assigned to Italian publishers, and translation has begun.

b. British Council.

Relations with the British Council are less clearly defined and less continuous. There is, however, cooperation between it and the Education Subcommittee. The publications of British origin needed by Italian universities and libraries, for example, have been handled between the Education Subcommittee and British Council in a manner analogous to that described in paragraph 2 b(1) above, and the British Council is attempting to secure them. (Note: Publications desired from Holland, Russia, Switzerland, etc., are being sought direct by the Education Subcommittee).

c. UNRRA.

The principal cooperative activity with UNRRA has been in regard to a study of institutional care of children. UNRRA's specialist in this field, Martha McCulloch, has been working closely with the Education Subcommittee, which has made contacts for her with Italian Government officials, institutional heads, and interested individuals, and has been represented at her principal meetings. The most important meeting this past month was arranged by the Education Subcommittee for representatives of the three ministers having children's institutions in their care - Public Instruction, Interior, and Grace and Justice. At this meeting an interministerial committee was formed and plans were laid for the first coordinated and systematic study of the problem of institutions for children - orphans, delinquents, feeble-minded, blind, deaf, and cripples. (The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommittee is also beginning to cooperate in this project.)

3. Text books and supplies.

a. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommittee, has charge of matters bearing on printing of text books, and obtaining of supplies. In June he made a first-hand investigation in Emilia, Lombardia, and Piemonte. He has been working closely with Mr. White of the Commerce Subcommittee and with the IWE in regard to paper supplies. He reports that to meet Italy's needs for the coming school year 10,000,000 elementary school books, 4,000,000 secondary school books, and 1,000,000 university text books should be printed, involving about 5000 tons of paper. It is estimated that most of this paper can be found in North Italy or manufactured in this country. But the price of local paper tends to be so high as to make text books prohibitively expensive. At present it ranges from 80 to 150 lire per kilo, as against about 30 lire per kilo for paper imported from America. An attempt is being

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b. More school supplies have arrived from the United States, including thousands of erasers.

c. Text book commissions to pass on manuscripts for new elementary text books have been appointed in the Ministry and in each Northern Region. Books are being approved for printing this summer.

d. Commissions on epuration of secondary school textbooks have been set up in each Northern Region to examine books found there and not previously included among the 7000 examined in Rome, Florence, etc. As before, such books are designated for confiscation, for expurgation, or for approval, according to the amount of Fascist propaganda contained.

4. Survey of Venezia Giulia.

The Director of Education made a study of the educational situation in Venezia Giulia in early July. His report to the Vice-President is attached hereto as Annex 2.

5. Epuration.

a. Epuration of personnel under D.L. 159 is progressing very slowly. The Minister of Public Instruction has been repeatedly told that the situation is far from being satisfactorily handled and has been asked to take the necessary steps so that the various phases of epuration may be completed by 15 August, 1945.

Captain VALLI had a meeting with all members of the five committees of epuration operating at the Ministry and discussed with them practical means of accelerating the process. Recommendations were then submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction and it is hoped that the next fortnightly return may show some improvement.

b. In the five Northern Regions epuration is proceeding effectively in all schools, universities, and cultural institutions (fine arts academies, orchestras, operas, etc.) For universities and cultural institutions the procedure is in accord with Executive Memorandum 76. For elementary and secondary schools, original suspensions of school heads are made under Executive Memorandum 67, after examination of schools recommended by the BEC; those suspensions are reviewed and teachers are suspended under General Order 36.

c. The agreement worked out with the Vatican, as reported last month, for the epuration of the Catholic University of Milan, is going forward satisfactorily. Monsignor Olegatti, named by the Vatican, is acting as pro-rector during defascist proceedings, and rather "ecclesiastical" functions as Rector are in abeyance. Father Gemelli, as well as the rest of the professors, will undergo epuration, substantially in accordance with the regular process laid down in Executive Memorandum 76. However, if, as is probable under the circumstances, he is cleared by the epuration committee, he will resume his title and functions as Rector without the usual election by the academic senate.

d. The political science faculties of universities/all being abolished, since they were organized under Fascism, and were centers of Fascist propaganda. Students in these faculties will, however, be permitted to continue the non-

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special courses to prepare students for the examinations are being organized.

c. University students who fought or worked on the side of the Germans are not being allowed to take the summer examinations. This decree by the CIN has been approved by the REG's and by the Minister of Public Instruction. On the other hand, students who fought with the Partisans, or whose fathers did so, are exempted from tuition fees.

d. Five of the nine provveditori in Lombardy, and three of the five in Liguria and Apulia, appointed by the CIN to replace operated provveditori, have been confirmed by the Regional Commissioner on recommendation of the REG. In the remaining cases, the CIN appointees were found unsuitable and had to be replaced.

e. Lombardy probably had the largest concentration of Fascists in school jobs. The province of Cremona, home of Puzosini, notorious Fascist Minister and leader, was a hot bed of Fascists. 53% of the teachers there (as against 1% to 7% in most of Italy) had to be removed, and in one school seventeen out of eighteen had to be replaced.

6. Payment of teachers.

a. Teachers "inamovibili" (i.e., employed from year to year - not yet on permanent civil service rolls) receive salaries for only ten months of the year, while "di ruolo" teachers are paid the year around. With the rise in costs, the inamovibili this summer are desperate, getting no pay from July to 15 October. There were small strikes in Lombardy, and threat of major one. The REG quashed the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Financed Subcommission will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment. The Minister of Public Instruction cannot put the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for inamovibili teachers in all Italy, and cannot very well pass special legislation for the Northern Regions. Government legislation to provide summer pay is under consideration but there is little chance of its becoming effective until next year. Meanwhile, the teachers are destitute.

b. The problem of paying new provveditori still stult the salaries commensurate with their offices and responsibilities when they do not have the appropriate civil service grade has been solved by applying paragraph 3 of Executive Memorandum 62, which provides clearly for just such a situation.

7. School opening.

a. While statistical data from the Northern Regions is still incomplete, it is known that with few exceptions all schools have been reopened. Where the school year had few interruptions, the reopening has been only for the giving of examinations, followed by closing for the summer vacation. Where, however, schools were closed by the war activities for a considerable period, as in five provinces in Emilia and three in Liguria Region, etc., the spring session has been extended or a summer session has been organized.

b. Optional summer schools have been opened in Rome with vacation courses in regional education, poetry and stories, and arithmetic review. Fifty such

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b. Optional summer schools have been opened in Rome with vacation courses in physical education, poetry and stories, and aesthetic review. Fifty such schools are now in operation and it is planned to open about a hundred more. In Genoa, too, there are summer schools on a voluntary basis: 5499 students are enrolled.

c. A thousand elementary and secondary school teachers from urban and environs had an educational meeting addressed by the provveditori and the SAC (who speaks perfect Italian). Topics discussed included the economic status of teachers, the new school courses of study, and the establishment of refresher

courses for teachers. (One old timer remarked "I have taught school for thirty years, and am therefore prepared to meet any contemporary educational contingencies and have no need for a refresher course").

d. A teachers' syndicate is being organized in Liguria. Such syndicates already exist in a number of other places.

e. Lieutenant SIMONI, REO Liguria, tells of a combined secondary school run clandestinely by the Partisans in Aquaria under German occupation; the non-provveditore has sent a committee to give examinations and regularize the work done. Captain PIATT, REO Emilia, found that the Partisans in Piacenza province had operated many schools in scattered Communes during the German occupation. Buildings were prepared, teachers employed, and text books defaced. When the Germans took the communes they closed the schools, but as soon as the Partisans regained control the schools were reopened. The REO is now arranging to pay the teachers and accredit the schools. As will be seen in Appendix 2, a similar situation existed in Venezia Giulia, where Slav Partisans opened schools in the Sloven language.

B. School Buildings.

a. The accounts of destroyed and damaged school and university buildings from province after province are monotonously dreary. Many places, of course, escaped damage. And it is heartening to see, in the University of Genoa, for example, that the university work goes on amid the debris, that the administrative director kept the university functioning through bombardments, changes of Government and changes of rectors; and that the students are doing at their studies with zest. In Aquaria 20% to 30% of all school buildings are destroyed. About 600 buildings are damaged or destroyed, out of 3400, in Emilia. Venezia is less hard hit - 155 schools destroyed or damaged. Lombardy has suffered about the same as Venezia. Data have not been received from Piemonte but Captain NOE, REO, reports that a survey has been made, and a priority list of major repairs submitted to the Public Works Division. Minor repairs are already made or in progress.

The universities worst hit are Bologna, Ferrara, Genoa, and Milan.

b. In Emilia, 332 schools are occupied by either Allied troops or refugees. About 100 in Liguria, 310 in Lombardy, 267 in Venezia. Piemonte reports little requisitioning of schools. As usual, the greatest proportion of occupancy in all Regions is not by Allied troops but by refugees. Troop occupancy should cease to be a problem, as far as new requisitions are concerned, since HQ, at HQ's urgent request, has ordered no new requisitions of school buildings. The intensity of occupancy by the Allies in certain spots in south Italy is still shockingly bad.

The combined efforts of the Veterinary Section (Lt. Colonel RUSMONT) of the Public Health Subcommission, the Education Subcommission, the Civil Affairs Section, and the Chief Commissioner finally resulted in trying to use eight rooms in the large Veterinary Building of the University of Turin so that the vitally important work of immunizing cattle, sheep and swine could be carried on and an epidemic stopped. (Most of the building is used for a British Army School of Education, and many of the rooms are serving as soldiers' billets).

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9. Youth activities.

a. The stimulus to the Girl Guides Movement, resulting from the visit of Helen-Jewell and Mrs. Leigh-White, continues, but the Federation of Girl Guides has not yet been fully consummated - the non-sectarian organization, composed, of course, mostly of Catholics, objects to the Church's domination under the name "Catholic".

b. The Boy Scout Movement is spreading rapidly. It is being encouraged by all RSO's, sometimes in cooperation with the Welfare Division. British and American soldiers, former Scouts, often help local troops. In Bologna and four other Emilia communes there are now thirty troops, and 210 leaders are being trained. Training courses for leaders are also functioning in Lodi, Lombardy and elsewhere. In Varese the Catholic Scouts reported finding a large cache of cloth. The RSO, Major CHESTNY, turned it over to Industry and Commerce, but set back 30 meters to divide between the two Scout organizations for uniforms. In Piemonte, Captain NOY is working with Welfare in fostering summer camps. Captain CHESTNY, 20 in Lombardy, is working closely with both Scout organizations and states that there is numerous cooperation between the competing associations.

c. A youth organization known as the Fronte della Gioventu' was set up under the Partisan regime and is still functioning in all northern regions. Its charter makes it a non-political federation of the youth of all party groups, with laudable aims. RSO's set reports, not documented, that despite its charter it is a Communist, or Communist-controlled organization. Lieutenant SEAHN, RSO in Liguria, has, however, obtained more detailed information from different provveditori. The provveditore in La Spezia, a socialist, describes it as follows:

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is an organization of the masses born during the conspiratory period with the objective of bringing together in one group all youth of no matter what political tendencies with the purpose of fighting against the Nazi-fascist."

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is continuing its work with the purpose of orienting the masses of students and workers toward the ideals of a true democracy."

"Its present activities are cultural, welfare, and recreational."

Imperia's provveditore (Independent) states that in his province all the leaders of the Fronte della Gioventu' are members of the Communist Party, other parties being represented only figuratively.

Swaga, on the other hand, describes the organization as representative of all parties, and interested mainly in youth activities of a non-political character. In this province the organization is opening summer courses to prepare Partisan students, ex-interns, political victims, etc., for the future examinations, the professors limiting their time.

Major VESCHIO states that before the Allies entered Lombardy, the Fronte della Gioventu' took possession of all properties and enclosed themselves in all buildings. Evidently it is being made clear that all properties can only be used with the consent of the provveditore, not by seizure.

d. The national funds, archives, etc., of CIL were moved to Milan by the Fascist Republican Government. The CIL wished to put a Commissione in charge. In accordance with Italian Subcommisison recommendations it has been decided to have the Commissione for ex-CIL in Rome appoint a Vice-commissario to administer the national properties in Milan. The CIL in Milan is being consulted as to the person to be appointed.

The 'Fronte della Gioventu' was set up under the leadership of the 'Fronte della Gioventu' and is still functioning in all Northern Regions. Its charter makes it a non-political celebration of the youth of all party groups, with laudable aims. The Fronte della Gioventu is a Communist, or Communist-controlled or -inspired. Lieutenant SIKHAI, RMA in Liguria, has, however, obtained more definite information from different provveditori. The provveditori in La Spezia, a socialist, describes it as follows:

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is an organization of the masses born during the conspiratory period with the objective of bringing together in one group all youth of no matter what political tendencies with the purpose of fighting against the Nazi-Fascist."

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is continuing its work with the purpose of orienting the masses of students and workers toward the ideals of a true democracy."

"Its present activities are cultural, welfare, and recreational."

Inspector provveditore (Inspector) states that in his province all the leaders of the 'Fronte della Gioventu' are members of the Communist Party, other parties being represented only figuratively.

Sevone, on the other hand, describes the organization as representative of all parties, and interested mainly in youth activities of a non-political character. In this province the organization is offering summer courses to prepare Fascist students, ex-interns, political victims, etc., for the autumn examinations, the professors limiting their time.

Major VESSELO states that before the Allies entered Italy in the Fronte della Gioventu took possession of GIL properties and encamped the allies in GIL buildings. Incidentally it is being made clear that GIL properties can only be used with the consent of the provveditore, not by seizure.

a. The national funds, archives, etc., of GIL were moved to Milan by the Fascist Republican Government. The GIL wished to put a Comandario in charge. In accordance with Finance Subcommission recommendations it has been decided to have the Comandario for ex-GIL in Rome appoint a Vice-comandario to administer the national properties in Milan. The GIL in Milan is being consulted as to the person to be appointed.

10. School lunches.

a. School lunches for the Northern Regions are to consist of 100 grams of bread, 50 grams of pasta, rice, or polenta; 5 grams of olive oil, lard, or butter, and 1.5 grams of salt. Following approximately the ration scale found in North Italy upon our entry, according to the Food Subcommission. This is in contrast with the dried soup and dried vegetable school lunch ration in the rest of Italy.

b. The city of Rome is continuing school lunches through the summer in 1946 schools, for 30,000 children.

11. Miscellaneous.

On hearing that Tito was refusing recognition to Italian Universities, Italian students at the University of Padua wanted to retaliate by refusing recognition to the Yugoslav universities - there are a number of students of Yugoslav origin at Padua. Major GERVON, RSO, dissuaded them, pointing out that serious restraint would be a better ground for recognition than would reprisal. --- How can a doctor be elected for the Institute of Architecture in Venice, with only two titular professors eligible to vote? If each votes for the other, there will be a tie. The RSO is simply registering one of them as doctor. --- Students have always been given reduced rates to concerts, operas, lectures, etc. PWB has ordered that no cut rates shall be allowed for anyone. The RSO is attempting to get PWB to modify this edict and not create a desirable and time-honored custom of making culture readily available to students.

RSO's in each Region are cooperating with troop organizations in making university and other educational facilities available to the soldiers. Captain VAIAT, RSO, has assisted army Medical Officers in arranging a convention with Italian physicians in Bologna.

Lieutenant LITVINILO and Sgt. Bush, in consultation with Major VESSELO, RSO, are ably handling the La Scala Opera in Milan; it is functioning despite destruction of the Opera House, separation of personnel, and financial deficits. Operas and concerts are given in the premises of the Lirico and the Puccini, and open-air concerts are held in the Castello Sforzesco. On 19 June, Verdi's Requiem was played in Memory of President ROOSEVELT. Donations for La Scala have been received from prominent Italians, including a million lire from Toscanini. 18,000,000 will be needed to rebuild the Opera House.

Our pin-point bombing in Bologna was aimed eight or ten times at a large gasoline tank on the main Bologna railroad, which runs past the University of Bologna. A hundred bombs fell, derailed and destroying a number of the buildings of "the oldest university in the world" to the tune of 4,500,000 dollars; but the gasoline tank remained unscathed until the retreating Germans blew it up. --- The University of Bologna had a priceless collection of 8th Century furniture which it removed, for safe-keeping, to Lanna. Today, as a paper weight on the doctor's desk, is a decorative six-inch fragment of one of the chairs. The rest of the furniture was used as firewood by shivering G.I.'s last winter when they were camped near Lanna.

Publishers of a new primer for next year in Bologna were puzzled as to whether to show the crown on the Italian flag - would it still belong there next winter? They cut the Gordian knot by letting the flag fold in such a way as to conceal the place where the crown should - or should not - be.

The ways of the Italian Government are sometimes awfully incomprehensible.

A representative of the Ministry of the Interior appealed to the Education Subcommission to intercede with the Ministry of Public Instruction for permission to use one of the schools in Rome for election headquarters. --- The Ministry of Public Instruction asked the Education Subcommission's consent to

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A representative of the Ministry of the Interior appealed to the Education School, asking to intercede with the Ministry of Public Instruction for permission to use one of the schools in Rome for election headquarters. ---The Ministry of Public Instruction asked the Education Subcommissioner's consent to remove a provviditor appointed under AM, on the ground that (a) he was incompetent; (b) he had been discovered to have a bad fascist record; (c) his affairs with a secretary was notorious. Would the Education Subcommission agree to his being made head of the teacher-training school?

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12. Personnel.

a. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Milan, 29-30 June. In usual, a great many problems were discussed and procedures were clarified and coordinated.

b. The shortage of personnel is still acute. The most urgent need is an assistant for Major GEBORZ, who is handling ten provinces all alone. His chief clerk, T-5 John Apicella, is, fortunately, able and energetic to fill the gap and is practically acting as an Education Officer as well as chief clerk. But there is more work of an urgent nature to be handled without more help.

c. In some regions shortage of skilled education personnel is partly compensated for by the employment of civilian professional assistants. This is working very effectively in Liguria and Lombardia. It was effective in Piemonte until the HEC reversed some CIN decisions and refused to confirm two CIN appointments as provided for; the civilian professional assistant (who was originally named Regional Superintendent of Schools by the CIN, and then the HEC) resigned in a huff.

d. Personnel of the Education Subcommission for June was as follows:

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt. Colonel C.M. WASHINGTON, (A), Director Captain J.V. VELLA, (B) Executive Officer	Sgt. Thomas Ruzante, Chief Clerk Pfc. William E. Brown
Emilia	Captain Willis E. Pratt, (A), REO Captain Dexter Tilmer, (A), 30	Pfc. Lawrence Martini, Clerk
Liguria	1st Lt. John Simon, (A), REO	
Piemonte	Captain Sam V. Noe, (A), REO Captain Phil Reiman, (A), 20	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. Versnel, (B), REO Captain Stanley Clements, (B), 5, EO	
Venezia	Major Francis T. Garwood, (B), REO	T-5 John Apicella, Chief Clerk

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Liguria	1st Lt. John Simon, (A), RSO	
Piedmont	Captain Sam V. Noy, (A), RSO Captain Paul Helmer, (A), SO	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. Vesullo, (B), RSO Captain Stanley O. Kunkin, (B), SO	
Venezia	Major Francis E. Gregory, (B), RSO	T-5 John Lucella, Chief Clerk

Charles W. Washington
CARLTON W. WASHINGTON
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Annex ISummary of Agenda for meetings with Minister of Public Instruction during June, 1945.

1. The Minister is requested to send a representative to Padua to take over the archives of the Fascist Ministry of Education and arrange for bringing them to Rome. Education Subcommission will try to help with transport.
2. Will the Minister please reply to our letter regarding discrepancies between his figures on personnel defascized under DIL 159 and those of the high commissioner?
3. What steps can the Minister take to speed up the defascism procedure under DIL 159?
4. Will the Minister examine the question of continuing the much-needed technical school on the Island of Lipari, established by the RSI?
5. A request from the teachers' syndicate in Bologna is presented for the Minister's consideration.
6. The University of Pavia wishes to establish a faculty of Economics and Commerce to replace the faculty of Political Science. The Rector of Bocconi University in Milan objects because his faculty of Economics and Commerce is a short distance from Pavia. The Education Subcommission does not recommend the granting of Pavia's request, but desires the Minister's opinion.
7. The Rector of the University of Milan wants to know whether increases in professors' pay must come from the University's funds or will be born by the Ministry.
8. Increases in university student fees in the Northern Regions by the Fascist Republican Government differ from the increases in the rest of Italy. The Minister is informed that, to avoid confusion, the Fascist provisions are being maintained through the October examinations, after which the Northern Regions will have the same scale as the south.
9. The Minister is asked who is responsible for final operation of an autonomous Ente, such as the Ferrareso College in Milan.
10. He is asked how the special examination for admission to Ferrareso College shall be held so as to give equal opportunity to students in all parts of Italy, and is informed that if he will issue an order he will validate it in the North.
11. Publishers of proposed elementary school text books protest at fixing sales-price in advance, because of changing costs. But authorization to publish and assignment of paper are partly based on the reasonableness of retail price to children. How does the Minister suggest that the problem be solved in both the North and South?
12. The CEN in Northern Regions decreed suspension of students from examinations

3. What steps can the Minister take to speed up the defascism procedure under D.L. 1597

4. Will the Minister examine the question of continuing the much-needed technical school on the Island of L'Asini, established by the AMT?

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9. The Minister is asked who is responsible for final operation of an autonomous State, such as the Borromeo College in Milan.

10. He is asked how the special examination for admission to Borromeo College shall be held so as to give equal opportunities to students in all parts of Italy, and is informed that if he will issue an order he will validate it in the North.

11. Publishers of proposed elementary school text books protest at fixing sales-price in advance, because of changing costs. But authorization to publish and assignment of paper are partly based on the reasonableness of retail price to children. How does the Minister surmount that the problem be solved in both the North and South?

12. The CLN in Northern Regions decreed suspension of students from examinations this spring if they had collaborated with the Germans. The Minister is informed of our intention to confirm this order.

13. The Minister is informed that the buildings he listed at our request must vital to keep free from requisition in the North have all been posted against requisition and, except in Bologna, none have been requisitioned.

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14. Advice is sought on the way to handle students in the Political Science faculties which are being suppressed. What examinations may still be given, what ones should be revised, what ones should be abolished? How may students avoid loss of all the time spent to date in these faculties?

15. The Minister is informed of the turn-over of Toscana and Marche to the Italian Government and is given jurisdiction even in the cities (Fies, Livorno, Arezzo, etc.) which are retained by AMG.

16. The Minister is informed as to provveditori and provveditori appointed in the North to date.

17. A memorial from the Conservatory of Music in Florence is presented to the Minister for action.

18. The Minister's advice is requested regarding the proposed action of the provveditori in Trento in putting certain teachers who passed a civil service examination in 1942 on the permanent list.

19. A report on the Scout movement is given to the Minister.

20. The list of school officials in Southern Italy, formerly suspended by AMG and now proposed by the Minister for reinstatement without a hearing under DL 159, will be considered if the Minister will give, in regard to each, the reasons for assuming that the AMG suspension was not justifiable.

21. A request from the provveditori in Florence for local recognition of a private school is presented for the Minister's decision.

22. The Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence wants clarification as to how he will receive funds for the observatory now that the Allies, who have been financing it, are turning the territory over to the Italian Government.

23. The former Minister agreed, in writing, to confirm the appointment, with rank 5, of the provveditori in Rome. The provveditori had not been given this official recognition nor paid according to his office. Will the Minister please take action.

24. Before this Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request in regard to trying to recover the school equipment taken by French soldiers the Minister will have to furnish us with precise information on all details.

25. The Minister is informed as to the derequisition of four schools in Rome.

26. The request of the Executive Commissioner, AG, for advance information to be given of trips north by members of ministries, and that they call on AG's, is transmitted to the Minister.

27. Five requests for publications are returned to the Minister for more precise indications as to publishers.

28. A series of memoranda made by the provveditori of Rome in a meeting

18. The Minister's advice is requested regarding the proposed action of the provveditori in Trento in getting certain teachers who passed a civil service examination in 1962 on the permanent list.
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21. A request from the provveditori in Florence for legal recognition of a private school is presented for the Minister's decision.
22. The Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence wants clarification as to how he will receive funds for the observatory from the Allies, who have been financing it, are turning the territory over to the Italian Government.
23. The former Minister agreed, in writing, to confirm the appointment, with grade 5, of the provveditore in Rome. The provveditore has not been given this official recognition nor paid according to his office. Will the Minister please take action.
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27. Five requests for publications are returned to the Minister for more precise indications as to publishers.
28. A series of proposals made by the provveditori of Piemonte in a meeting with the RSO is presented to the Minister for his consideration.
29. The RSO of Liguria presents the case of the profile of the Nautical Institute in Savona, and asks the Minister's evaluation as soon as possible.
30. The RSO of Lombardia presents the documents concerning certain transfers of professors at the Polytechnic Institute in Milan and asks the Minister's advice.

31. Proposals of the Sector for reorganizing staff of architecture and engineering in the Polytechnic Institute in Milan are presented to the Minister for advice.

32. The British Ambassador, through the Executive Commissioner, AD, has requested a set of the Encyclopaedia Italiana for the library of the House of Commons. Could the Minister secure a set?

33. The RSO in Lombardia desires information as to whether reduction in tuitions for students from large families is still in force in Italian Government Territory.

34. The RSO in Lombardia would like to know if exemption from tuition for university students who fought with the Partisans or whose fathers did so, applies also to secondary students.

35. The Minister is informed that RSO's have been authorized by the Education Subcommittee to nullify transfers of teachers and professors made by the Fascist Republicans in the North.

36. The Minister is informed that his regulations for transfers of secondary school personnel are being applied in IS territory. He is requested to establish procedures for transfer of elementary teachers which can likewise be applied in the North.

37. The RSO in Venezia raises the question of German language schools in Bolzano. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommittee recommends a liberal attitude toward the acquisition of the German families in this province.

38. A telephone call from the RSO in Lombardia tells of the sort of financial condition of the "vincenzisti" teachers who receive no pay during the summer months, and of a narrowly averted strike. Can the Minister devise a policy whereby they can have some payment?

39. Will the Minister appoint a representative to meet with representatives of the Ministers of Interior and Justice and UNRRA to discuss a coordinated study of institutional care of children?

40. The Minister is requested to name a vice-commissioner for ex-pul to handle the national aspect now in Milan.

41. Before the Education Subcommittee can comply with the Minister's request to try to recover the school equipment requisitioned by the Allies and taken from the Giottic school in Florence, the Minister will have to furnish a copy of the requisition or information regarding the requisitioning unit.

42. The Rector of the University of Parma requests the immediate return of a prof. Bianchi employed in the Military Hospital in Sassari. Will the Minister of Public Instruction request the Minister of War to release the professor?

43. The Minister is asked to make it very clear to all members of his ministry that official correspondence with Venezia Giulia is strictly prohibited.

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37. The RSO in Venice raises the question of German language schools in Bologna. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommission recommends a liberal attitude toward the aspirations of the German families in this province.

38. A telephone call from the RSO in Lombardia tells of the serious financial condition of the "vocational" teachers who receive no pay during the summer months, and of a narrowly averted strike. Can the Minister advise a policy whereby they can have some payment?

39. Will the Minister appoint a representative to meet with representatives of the Ministers of Interior and Justice and UNRRA to discuss a coordinated study of institutional care of children?

40. The Minister is requested to name a vice-commissioner for ex-GIL to handle the national assets now in Milan.

41. Before the Education Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request to try to recover the school equipment requisitioned by the Allies and taken from the Clatta school in Florence, the Minister will have to furnish a copy of the requisition or information regarding the requisitioning unit.

42. The Rector of the University of Pavia requests the immediate return of a Prof. Bianchi employed in the Military Hospital in Sassari. Will the Minister of Public Instruction request the Minister of War to release the professor?

43. The Minister is asked to make it very clear to all members of his ministry that official correspondence with Vercelli GIL is strictly prohibited.

44. For the Minister's information, copies of circular letters sent to rectors and provveditori in Basilis are presented.

45. The Vice President, CA Section, has been asked why Prof. Bussaluti, removed from his post by the Fascists for anti-fascist activities, has not been reemployed. Will the Minister explain? (Note: the explanation was simple - Prof. Bussaluti was an unfrocked priest and the Concordat with the Vatican forbids such persons to teach).

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46. A request from the University of Bologna for the remuneration of three professors who are prisoners of war is presented. Will the Minister take the necessary steps to secure their release?

47. If the Minister will prepare a circular letter urging private schools to grant the same salary increases to teachers as are granted in public schools, it will be issued in the territory and help alleviate a difficult financial situation for such teachers.

48. The Education Subcommission is tried to put into effect in the North the Minister's provisions for invalidating transfers of university professors by the Fascist Government without election by the faculties of the universities which received them. A circular from the Minister describing exact procedure to be followed will, if prepared, be issued to all northern universities.

49. A series of elementary text books for 1945-6 has been approved by the Regional Commission in Emilia. Will the Minister give his approval, subject to the right to recommend changes when proof-sheets are submitted?

50. The RSO in Piemonte requests a list of elementary school text books approved by the Minister's commission for 1945-6, for possible publication in Piemonte.

51. The Minister is informed that the eight badly needed rooms in the Veterinary School of the University of Turin have been made available by the requisitioning unit.

ANNEX II

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA

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Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

Annex 2 - Map of present distribution of various types of schools in Trieste area, with data regarding teachers etc. (Omitted from duplicated report).

Annex 3 - Report (in Italian) of Acting Provveditore agli Studi in

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SUBJECT: Report on Education in Venezia Giulia

TO : V.P., Civil Affairs Section

9 July 1945

1. Introduction.

At the request of the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, and the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government Venezia Giulia, I have spent 4-8 July examining the educational situation in Venezia Giulia. I have visited Trieste, Pola and Gorizia, talked with the departing and arriving SCAG's, the Regional Legal, Finance, Labor and Commerce Officers, the three Area Commissioners and members of their staffs, with two CAO's, with a representative of FWE, with school and university authorities and teachers, with the NLC (National Liberation Committee) or Partisan Organization, including both Slovenes and Italians, both on the Regional level and in each of the three provinces, and with individual citizens, especially some whose names had been given to me by people in Rome in whom I had reason to have confidence and who were former residents of Venezia Giulia.

The Allied authorities welcomed me warmly -- they were rather desperate for advice on the many technical educational problems and problems of school administration. As will be seen, the seemingly simple solution envisaged at Headquarters Allied Commission of keeping schools closed and taking on time about solving problems was not working at all -- on both provincial and regional levels action had to be taken and was being taken, and the need for technical advice was urgent and keenly felt. The school authorities and Partisan groups were no less cordial and desirous of getting the complicated problems competently handled. The need for seeing immediately a Regional Education Officer to give full time to the Region is recognized by all as acute.

2. Overview.

As is well known, the part of Venezia Giulia under Allied jurisdiction is both Slav and Italian. The cities of Trieste and Gorizia, except for their periphery, are almost solidly Italian. The city of Pola was formerly predominantly Italian, but may now be nearly half Slav, as a result of departure of Italians and arrival of Croats. The rural areas are, for the most part, overwhelmingly Slav -- Slovenes in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, Croat on the Istrian peninsula (Pola province). But there are mixed communities as well, especially along the Istrian coast.

This mixture is of long standing. The Austro-Hungarian Empire recognized it and allowed for it. There was a long history of

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The Allied authorities welcomed me warmly -- they were rather desperate for advice on the many technical educational problems and problems of school administration. As will be seen, the seemingly simple solution envisaged at Headquarters Allied Commission of keeping schools closed and taking our time about solving problems was not working at all -- on both provincial and regional levels action had to be taken and was being taken, and the need for technical advice was urgent and keenly felt. The school authorities and Partisan groups were no less cordial and desirous of getting the complicated problems competently handled. The need for solving immediately a Regional Education Officer to give full time to the Region is recognized by all as acute.

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This mixture is of long standing. The Austro-Hungarian Empire recognized it and allowed for it. There was a law requiring elementary schools in the mother tongue of the children, and there were two teacher training schools for Slovene-language teachers. There were also cultural societies, musical organizations, etc., representing the different language groups.

This Austrian liberalism continued for a few years after the Peace Treaty. In 1922 there were 212 elementary schools in the Slovene language in Venezia Giulia, with 708 teachers and 39,892 pupils. There were also about one-fifth as many Croat schools. But then Mussolini decreed that there were no minority groups in Italy, and his Minister of Education (Gentile) required that all schools should be in the Italian language. This took effect finally in 1924. All cultural societies in other than the Italian language were also suppressed -- the Slovene theater in Trieste had already been burned by the Fascists.

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In September, 1943, Slav Partisans became active in the region. The Germans took control of the cities and main highways, but their government of the mountainous hinterland was confined largely to patrol raids. These parts were, therefore, largely under Partisan control, and the Partisans began at once to organize Slovene language schools, especially in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, the Istrian peninsula being more effectively controlled by the Germans. Teachers who fled from Venezia Giulia in 1924 or earlier, came back as organizers of schools. Secondary school students were brought in from Yugoslavia as teachers. The schools were primitive, teaching the children the Slovene ABC's and a few other elementary things, and were, of course, illegal. But even in the cities a few clandestine classes were organized.

Then came liberation under Tito. A whole new system of government was set up, old forms were abolished. A regional director of education and culture (Jelenčič) was appointed by the National Liberation Committee (NLC), and in each province two "referents" were appointed -- one to organize, administer, and supervise schools in the Slavic languages, and one to take over most of the functions of the Provveditore agli Studi and supervise the schools in the Italian language. Plans were made for summer courses to prepare teachers of Slav-language schools and give some preliminary pedagogical training to the students who were going to run them.

Six weeks later, the Allies took control of the western part of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, and the zone around Pola, at the southern end of the Istrian peninsula.

The Allied Area Commissioners in each of these three areas were without directives or technical advice in regard to the schools, and made shifts as best they could pending the arrival of a Regional Education Officer. As will be seen, each handled the situation differently, but all refused formal recognition to the old appointees, while giving them a sort of de facto recognition. In matters of finance and the payment of teachers, there again was no clear directive, and teachers who were on the rolls of the former provviditore in each province but had been teaching in the part of the province which the Morgan line put under Yugoslav jurisdiction, were in some cases paid, in other cases not paid.

Similarly, the matter of closing schools and reopening them for the spring examinations was a matter of ad hoc decision in each province, and therefore differently handled in each.

On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could, and await competent advice from the most desired Education Officer.

Tensions between Slavs and Italians are less great, in the educational field at least, than I had been led to expect. Certainly there are antagonisms, prejudices, and fears. But the school people

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On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could, and await competent advice from the much-desired Education Officer.

Tensions between Slavs and Italians are less great, in the educational field at least, than I had been led to expect. Certainly there are antagonisms, prejudices, and fears. But the school people for the most part are reasonable, anxious to find a way of living and working together, appreciative of each other's legitimate aspirations, and anxious to get the schools organized effectively. I ran into no intransigence or reports of intransigence. Naturally the Slav "referenti", having been organizers of the Slav schools when these were illegal and then finding themselves first in power, and then in a position of dubious recognition, are intense, perhaps over-zealous, and therefore not too easy to reason with dispassionately. Nevertheless, both the pro- and anti-Tito Italians, even ready to work out their arrangements for an orderly educational system with just recognition of each other's rights and cultures. They all recognize that whatever the ultimate government

of Venezia Giulia, they are all going to have to live there together and that the schools should take a lead in developing mutual understanding, tolerance, and good will.

The immediate school problems are, I believe, more administrative than political. The long-range problems are educational. A competent education officer assigned to the Region should be able to set the house in order in a relatively short time and can be a lasting influence toward intercultural understanding and harmony.

3. School Administrative Needs.

a. Pola. The NLC "referente", for Italian language schools, Barberossa, is a Partizan and represents the point of view of the Croats and Pro-Tito Italians. He has been given temporary de facto recognition by the Area Commissioner, Lt. Colonel GRIMWOOD, but not official recognition, as provisional head of the schools of the zone. Lt. Colonel GRIMWOOD has found him difficult at times, but during Barberossa's long interview with me he was frank, well-informed, and helpful. He is not qualified, professionally, to take the job of Provveditore agli Studi for the zone. He recommended Professor Emilio Villa, Preside of the Istituto Magistrale of Pola as a possible candidate, but recommended more strongly Professor Ernesto Corrado. Interestingly enough, both of these are known to be anti-Fits in their sentiments. The objection to Villa was that he was originally from Milan and would want to return there.

I talked with both Villa and Corrado. Villa is a middle-aged man with integrity and the courage of his convictions. He has never taken part in political activities, and while he bowed to the inevitable and joined the Fascist party when that was made obligatory in 1933, he resigned promptly in July, 1943. The Partisans left him in office, despite his refusal to renounce his legal title as preside and accept their new title as director of the school, but put Corrado, his vice-preside, over him as to external relations, leaving Villa in charge of the internal running of the school. When the Allies came, Corrado's position became anachronous, but the two men worked harmoniously together throughout and each recommended the other to me as Provveditore. Villa does ultimately want to go back to Milan, but probably not for three or four years, when his eldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Pola seventeen years. He sees clearly the role the schools should play in developing intercultural understanding in the region.

Corrado is said to be conscientious, cultured and well acquainted with the schools. He is native to the region. But he is not a university graduate and is therefore not legally qualified as a provveditore. I was less well impressed with Corrado, on the whole, than I was with Villa.

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Both men suggested Professor Craglietti, preside of the Liceo Classico, as a possibility. But they and others agreed that he was perhaps lacking in serenity and that -- tends to be inescapable and absent minded. He, too, is anti-Tito.

A Professor Landri was also suggested, but I did not see him. He is professor of letters in the Scuola Industriale, and may not be a university graduate. Villa says he is very conscientious, orderly, seemingly intelligent.

A more thorough investigation by the Education Officer will have to be made, but it is evident that there is good and acceptable material available for a good choice of provveditore for the schools of Pola.

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b. Trieste. The old provveditore in Trieste died last February. He was automatically succeeded by Dr. Favella, the Chief Secretary of the Provveditorato, who is still actually in charge. The NIG, however, appointed a Professor Ferlan as "referente" for Italian schools, and an elementary teacher, Pahor, as "referente" for Slovene schools, Ferlan being put in charge of the office of the provveditore. The Area Commissioner has given no facto recognition, provisionally, to Favella, but has asked Ferlan and Pahor to work with him and has not, pending arrival of an Education Officer, defined their powers. Internally, the three men work harmoniously, but there is antagonism beneath the surface. The teachers don't recognize Ferlan's authority and most of them abstained from attending a meeting he called. Ferlan was a former secondary school teacher, pensioned off by the Fascists for his anti-Fascist activities. He lacks administrative experience, and would not be a suitable provveditore. Favella is a career school administrator -- efficient, very well informed, thoroughly competent for the job. Unfortunately, he is a native of Calabria, although he has been in Trieste a number of years. He was enrolled in the Fascist party when that was obligatory, but has taken no part in Fascist activities. Recently he was the victim of a vehement attack in the Communist newspaper in Trieste; he was accused of being pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi on the ground that he had an important job although still young and had not exposed the Nazis and helped the Partisans. There may be enough antagonism to him by extreme elements to make his appointment as provveditore unwise, but it is too bad, because he is eminently qualified to do an unusually efficient job.

Drago Pahor, referente for the Slovene schools, is a young elementary school teacher who emigrated from Trieste in 1928 and returned to Venezia Giulia from Jugoslavia in 1944, to take charge of the organizing of elementary schools in one of the four sections into which the region was divided. He had about 150 teachers working under him in the Slovene schools run by the Partisans. He is intensely earnest, is apparently able and well-informed, and probably could be used to supervise Slovene schools under the provveditore if his ardent nationalism doesn't make him too hard to deal with. He obviously could not be provveditore.

c. Gorizia. The former provveditore, Bullo, was ousted by the NIG. He is an able, intelligent man and was very frank, objective, and sound in his judgment during my talk with him. He enrolled in the Fascist party in 1919 and never resigned. While he held no other Fascist posts, he was on a Fascist Committee of Discipline, to discipline Party members. Despite his ability, his suspension should doubtless be confirmed pending operation under GO 35. The man appointed by the NIG as acting provveditore is Venturini, a young elementary school teacher from Jugo-Slavia, who came into the province in September, 1943 (he was originally from Venezia Giulia) to organize Slovene schools in the villages, as a Partisan. He is utterly unqualified to be provveditore -- lacks educational qualifications, is not well informed, and has not had experience; he is also the ardent, one-sided, communist Partisan type. He might be used as a supervisor of Slovene elementary schools.

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The best man for provveditore seems to be Professor Vittorio Rubini, preside of the Istituto Tecnico, a first rate administrator, clear headed, decisive, just. Rubini is free from Fascist taint except for party membership from 1933, when membership was compulsory. He was praised in the highest terms, independently, by at least seven school authorities with whom I talked, including the former provveditore and the director or vice director of every secondary school. I talked with Rubini later, in Trieste, and was very favorably impressed. It may take persuasion to get him to accept, since his home is in Trieste and the trip to Gorizia is difficult. He might be made provveditore in Trieste, instead.

A good alternate, apparently, is a Professor Alessare in the Ginnasio. He was praised equally highly and universally. He had even held out against ever enrolling in the Fascist party. But he lacks administrative experience. A third man, Professor Andrei, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico, was also strongly recommended by several, but is said to be somewhat brusque and irascible and to get lost in details.

The NLC appoints as supervisor of Italian language schools is an old duffer named Clemente, formerly an elementary school director. Ill-informed, slow-witted.

The Provveditorato (school administrative office) in Gorizia is in a bad way, the only career employee left being (fortunately) the chief accountant. If things are not to get into a hopeless muddle, a competent staff must be obtained promptly.

4. Teachers.

a. Defunding. Except ad hoc by the NLC, defunding has not begun. GO 35 is being revised for Venezia Giulia by the Regional Legal Officer and has therefore not yet been put into effect. It is the recommendation of the Regional Legal Officer, in which I concur, that GO 35 be used substantially as in North Italy except that, in the absence of DL 159, the provincial committees will have the right to dismiss as well as suspend, and that there will be a Regional Commission on appeals.

b. Payment of teachers. Teachers are said to be the only class of employees who received no increases under the German rule. Incarcerated (teachers employed from year to year) receive no summer pay and are in desperate need. It is recommended that pay increases be established forthwith for all teachers, in line with the increases granted to other state employees since September, 1943, and that incarcerated receive an indemnity, in lieu of summer pay, equal to the difference between the pay which would have been given to such teachers in Venezia Giulia during this year had they been increased in proportion to other civil employees, and the amount they actually received.

Another problem arises in regard to teachers di ruolo (permanent civil service status) who have been teaching in the Yugoslav parts of Venezia Giulia. These are on the payrolls in our territory, and most of them will not be able to teach in the Yugoslav territory where almost all schools will be conducted in Croat or Slovene. They have their pension rights and civil service status in the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and are entitled to be paid twelve months in the year, whether actually teaching or not.

The best solution to their problem seems to be as follows: Those of Slovene origin who can teach in the Slovene-language schools, or those desired by the Yugoslavs to teach in the Italian-language schools in Yugoslav territory, would, if they consent, remain in Yugoslav territory, be written off the rolls in our territory, and would have their

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It would be simpler to put or leave such teachers temporarily on the pay rolls of the provveditori in Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia,

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the GAO concurs in this recommendation. (The need is not in Italy by reference to the Italian Government hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique).

5. Operation of schools.

a. Italy. In Italy the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the NLC Education "Ufficio", Rome. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the summer opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Office to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meantime, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Great-Language schools.

b. Trieste. The extreme side by side of a career acting-proveditore and two NLC-appointed educational "representatives" (Italian and Slovene) is a cause of some friction and confusion. However, all agreed that examinations should be given on 1 July. The Area Commissioner put this off to 16 July hoping there would be an Education Officer by then. It was the strong opinion of all concerned that this published date should not be changed. I agree. The hitch lies in the fact that examinations will be given by unprepared teachers. To meet this situation, I recommend that the list of persons already recommended for suspension by the teachers' syndicate, and such others as may be strongly objected to by the NLC or any Allied Officer, be required to abstain from participation in the examinations. Trieste, Gorizia, Udine, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

c. Gorizia. The NLC, through its two education "representatives", has solved the examination problem simply, intelligently, and probably generously. It has decreed that all students are automatically promoted without examinations; that schools will open a month early in the autumn; and that students who, after a month of trial in the new grade, are found to be unprepared for the work, will then be slotted back to the preceding grade.

The Area Commissioner has given official consent to a summer training school for teachers of Slovene-language schools, and this is getting under way at once.

6. Schools in mother tongue.

It is universally agreed, and I fully concur, that the former Austrian system, or an adaptation of it, be revived and that children of Slovene or Croat families have elementary schools, as I see it, conducted in their mother tongue, while the same is done for Italian children. Some minimum number of children within a set area will have to be agreed

until suitable transfers could be arranged directly to the part of Italy where they will be used next year; but Colonel LOWELL is opposed to such a policy, and I am therefore willing to recommend using Udine as a way-station for them instead.

c. Reintegration of teachers. An order has just been prepared for the reintegration of dismissed Jewish civil servants, including teachers, in their former posts. But there is a similar problem in regard to teachers (and other civil employees) dismissed, allegedly, for anti-fascism. I recommend that a civilian commission be set up to hear such cases and to reintegrate those who are found actually to have been dismissed solely on political grounds. The Regional Legal Officer and the SCAG concur in this recommendation. (The need is not in Italy by reference to the Italian Government; hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique).

5. Opening of schools.

a. Pola. In Pola the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the NLC education "prefecture", Barbanes. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meanwhile, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

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c. Gorizia. The NLC, through its two education "prefecti", has solved the examination problem early, irregularly, illegally, but probably sensibly. It has decreed that all students are automatically promoted without examinations; that schools will open a month early in the autumn; and that students who, after a month of trial in the new grade, are found to be unprepared for the work, will then be flunked back to the preceding grade.

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upon as a standard -- tentatively, the Austrian rule of 40 children more than four kilometers from a school in their native language, may be used as a base. Obviously, however, where a community is almost wholly of one nationality the school, however small, in that community must be in the language of the community. It is also evident that an Istituto Magistrale, or teacher training school for elementary school teachers, will have to be established for Slovene teachers, and probably the same or another for Croat teachers. There were two such Slovene schools until 1923-4, but they were not well placed geographically. It is also quite possible that a few lower-trade-schools (avvisamento professionale) for children 11 to 14 years of age should be opened in the Slovene language.

I personally question the desirability, for this next year, at least, of attempting to open lower or upper secondary schools with Slovene as the language of instruction. All children attending or ready to attend secondary schools have had five years of elementary schooling in the Italian language and speak it naturally. To find enough well-trained, competent teachers of mathematics, science, history, languages, etc., who speak Slovene will be extremely difficult and quite unnecessary. Perhaps, Slovene referents in Trieste, however, urges that if the Slovenes can find enough students who want to go to secondary schools conducted in the Slovene language, and enough qualified teachers, and the necessary buildings, they should be allowed to open such schools. To this proposal I can see no serious objection -- I think it will fall of its own weight and that the permission may be politically expedient.

For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the defunctified program of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be reprinted in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this Region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language which would have only local value. Probably, therefore, encouragement of learning Slovene or Croat should be substituted for requirement. It apparently is quite possible to require the learning of Italian in the Slovene schools as the Slovenes see the practical value of it.

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For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the definitions of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be reprinted in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language which would have only local value. Probably, therefore, encouragement of learning Slovene or Croat should be substituted for requirement. It apparently is quite possible to require the learning of Italian in the Slovene schools as the Slovenes see the practical value of it.

The programs should be modified in regard to the teaching of history and geography, to include the history, geography, and culture of Slavic peoples -- this for all types of school. A local commission should be immediately organized to make this modification.

8. Text books.

It was likewise the unanimous consensus that for Italian-language schools the new text books from Italy should be imported or locally reprinted. Colossal BOMBER prints out, however, that those which deal with history and geography should give equal emphasis to the Slavic people and the Italians, and he desires personally to examine any books

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brought in from Italy to see that such emphasis is given and that Italy is not over stressed. Practically, the refusal to use books from Italy that don't stress equally Slavic and Italian cultures would mean rejection of all text books dealing with history and geography. I therefore recommend that instead of trying to revise and reprint all such books, or get on without books in this field until new books can be written and printed, a commission be appointed to prepare a supplementary pamphlet giving the same amount of space to Slavic history, geography, and culture as the Italian text books give to Italy. By making this a part of the program, any criticism of the Allies for supposed favoritism can be avoided.

Colonel MONTAUD was vehemently insistent that the Slovene text books be translations of the Italian text books, so that there would be absolute uniformity among the schools. I question the need for this, and it would cause great unrest among the Slovenes who already have text books in preparation and one in the press.

It will, however, be necessary to have an Italian translation, in manuscript, of any Slovene or Great language books so that the Regional Education Officer can see that they do not contain political propaganda or over-stress Slav history and geography at the expense of Italian.

9. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc. -- but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and buildings.

a. Pola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Great schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrali), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NIC appointees, the others holdovers. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

b. Trieste. The schools of each type in Trieste province are indicated on the map (Annex 2) attached hereto, with data as to number of teachers, etc. In Annex 3 (not translated from the Italian) is presented a comprehensive picture of the school situation in Trieste. (The speed and thoroughness with which these reports were prepared for me by Professor Tuvella, acting provveditore, bear witness to his remarkable efficiency).

Colonel MATHIAS was vehemently insistent that the Slovene text books be translations of the Italian text books, so that there would be absolute uniformity among the schools. I question the need for this, and it would cause great unrest among the Slovenes who already have text books in preparation and one in the press.

It will, however, be necessary to have an Italian translation, in manuscript, of any Slovene or Croat language books so that the Regional Education Officer can see that they do not contain political propaganda or over-stress Slav history and geography at the expense of Italian.

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10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Izola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Croat schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrali), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are MLC appointees, the others holders. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

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I did not make inquiry as to damage and occupancy of the school buildings in this province, but Trieste is not, relatively speaking, badly bombed.

c. Verona. In addition to a large number of elementary schools, Verona has a lower-trade school (avviamento professionale) (Commercial), four public and two private lower secondary schools (media inferiore), an industrial school, a technical institute ("geometri" -- i.e., surveying and construction -- and commercial courses), a teacher training school (magistrale), a liceo scientifico, and a classic secondary school

(ginnasio-liceo), with a girls ginnasio (lower classical school) apart. The school buildings in the city are not damaged, but some in the small communes are damaged or destroyed. The Area Commissioner has kept all schools free from occupancy by troops, etc.

11. University of Trieste.

This is a relatively recent institution, established under the Fascist regime after World War I. Until 1943 it had just two faculties -- Jurisprudence, and Economy and Commerce. In the autumn of 1943, however, a faculty of letters was added, which, of course, has no recognition by the present Italian Government. This past year there were about 700 students in Economy and Commerce. About 300 in Law, and between 200 and 300 in letters.

While heretofore the Education Subcommittee has opposed the establishing of new faculties in universities, on the ground that this was of the nature of a permanent change and should be left to the Italian Government, I believe that in this case the Faculty of Letters should be recognized by us and expanded. For it is in this faculty that Slavic languages are taught, and courses in Slavic history and culture can be introduced. The giving of such courses is highly important if we are to help Italians in the region to understand their Slavic neighbors, and if the Slavs themselves are to have a right to develop their culture.

The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

Slavic philology
Russian language and literature
Slovene language and literature
Sarb-Croat language and literature
Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "incaricati" -- i.e., not titular and permanently on the national rolls. They have been chosen from among available "liberi docenti" (top-grade professors unattached to any institution), di ruolo (i.e., titular, permanent) professors of the other two faculties with knowledge in one of the above fields, and secondary-school professors.

The former rector of the University, Professor Viano, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Rolotto, preside of the faculty of Economy and Commerce, as Pro-Rector in his place. Rolotto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and incaricati would like to elect a Commissario for the university, but I believe (and the pro-rector agrees) that we should proceed here as we have in all universities, under Executive Memorandum 76; i.e., the Regional Education Officer should nominate and the SCAG appoint a temporary Pro-rector. He, in consultation with the teaching corps, should submit a list of names from which an expiration committee can be chosen by the SCAG and appointed by the SCAG.

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Examinations in the university have been postponed and will continue in abeyance until the titular professors have been expurged, as has been done in all Italian universities.

Provision should be made for the return to Trieste from Italy of titular professors who belong to the University of Trieste.

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I discussed the university affairs not only with the present pro-rector, Roletto, but also with the hold-over administrative director, Dr. Viola, and the regularly elected -- and continuing -- preside (dean) of the faculty of jurisprudence, Professor Manlio Umana. All were in agreement with the above plans.

I visited the university, found it undamaged as far as I could see, and only partially occupied by troops. Courses were no longer in session, the period usually given to examinations and the summer vacation having begun.

12. Directives.

The educational directives used in the northern Regions are largely equally applicable to Venezia Giulia. A few revisions will have to be made, deleting the occasional references to the Italian Government and incorporating, later, a directive regarding Slav schools. When the recommendations in this report are approved by the VP, CA Section and the SCAG, I will go over the Directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAG for final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provvisoriati involved appoint, with SCAG approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointments of the Yugoslav Government from the sections of the provincie governate the Morgan line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, MC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAG -- have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the earliest possible moment of a competent Regional Education Officer to Venezia Giulia is imperative. He should be a person with adequate experience as an education officer, one who is able and willing to stay with the job until the final dissolution of Allied control, one with tact and judgment, and one who can put his heart into demonstrating the part schools and other educational and cultural institutions can play in lessening tensions between groups of different nationality, and increasing understanding, tolerance, apprecia-

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The available officer who most nearly meets these criteria is 1st Lieutenant JOHN F. SIMONI, now National Education Officer for Liguria. He can be replaced in Liguria by Capt. in RAGSTAFF and called to Headquarters for briefing. He can then be sent to Venezia Giulia immediately when requested by the SCAG, and Venezia Giulia. He should immediately select and appoint a civilian assistant who knows the Slovene language and is in rapport with the Slavs.

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15. Summary of Recommendations.

- a. Send Lt. SIMONI to Venezia Giulia as Regional Education Officer.
- b. Reestablish school organization according to Italian Law prior to September 1943, in compliance with General ALEXANDER's order.
- c. Appoint a provveditore agli studi for the AMG section of each province, on nomination of the REG.
- d. Announce approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the REG in consultation with all concerned.
- e. Appoint, on REG's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.
- f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.
- g. REG name and SCAG appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.
- h. REG name and SCAG appoint committee on text books in Italian to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements thereto, and arrange for importation or local publication.
- i. Similar (or branch of same) committee on Slovene and Croat text books.
- j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.
- k. Arrange for transport of all male Italian teachers who have come into AMG territory from the Yugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Fiume, and do not wish to teach in the Yugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to define for temporary attachment to the provinces there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.
- l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.
- m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incarcerated, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.
- n. Proceed with separation and opening of university of Trieste under EM 7c.
- o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.

advance approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the RGO in consultation with all concerned.

g. Appoint, on RGO's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.

f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.

g. RGO name and SOAG appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.

h. RGO name and SOAG appoint committee on text books in Italian to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements therefore, and arrange for importation or local publication.

i. Similar (or branch of same) committee in Slovene and Croat text books.

j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.

k. Arrange for transport of all multi Italian teachers who have come into AMG territory from the Yugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Fiume, and do not wish to teach in the Yugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to Udine for temporary attachment to the provveditore there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.

l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employees.

m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incarcerated, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.

n. Proceed with epuration and opening of university of Trieste under EM 76.

o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers new in Italy.

p. Epurate school personnel in accordance with Venezia Giulia revision of GO 35.

q. Adapt educational directives to Venezia Giulia situation. 2941

r. Name liaison officials to cooperate with opposite numbers across the Morgan Line in regard to school administrative problems arising from division of provinces.

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The above recommendations have been discussed with the Allied Officers directly concerned with each, with HLC representatives and with school authorities. All the major ones have been discussed with all three Area Commissioners and with both the out-going and incoming SCAC. There is substantial agreement among all as to the desirability of carrying them into immediate effect.

CARLTON W. WASHBURN,
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education Sub-Commission

Annex I

List of principal persons consulted in Venezia Giulia regarding the educational situation.

1. Regional Officers (ANG Venezia Giulia).

Colonel Montfort, outgoing SOAO
Colonel Bowman, incoming SOAO
Colonel Dawson, Legal
Wing Commr. Leigh-Jones, Finance
Major Albright, Labor
Major Lardly, Commerce & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-2
Major Frense, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Griggs, PWD

2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CG, Pola
Lt. Colonel Crummed, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, GAC, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Layforth, GAC, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee representatives.

Neuk, Regional head, NLC
Jelencid, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
Bartarosan, Education director, Pola
Perlan, Education director, Trieste
Pahor, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
Bjersa, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
Venturini, Referente for Slav schools, Gorizia
Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

4. School and University Officials and Teachers.

Prof. Kolotto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste
(Prof. Udina, Dean of Law School, " " ")
Prof. And, Economic Geography, " " "
Dr. Violi, Administrative Director, " " "
Dr. Favella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
Ugo Bacciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools
Maria Albrecht, Magistrale Institute, Trieste - Sindacato of Teachers
Livio Parente, Liceo Classico, Trieste " "
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste " "
Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Pola " "
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside, " "

Major Early, Convales & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-1
Major Froese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Griggs, PWS

2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CG, Pola
Lt. Colonel Gwynedd, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, CAO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simon, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Layforth, CAO, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

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Prof. Ari, Economic Geography, " " " "	
Dr. Violi, Administrative Director, " " " "	
Dr. Terevella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste	
Ugo Reccinalli, Chief accountant, Trieste schools	
Marin Albanesi, Magistrale Institute, Trieste	Sindacato of Teachers
Livio Perante, Liceo Classico, Trieste	" " "
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste	" " "
Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Pola	
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside, " "	
Inspector Speranza, retired, Schools of Pola	
Maestro Francesco, teacher, Pola	
Prof. Balloro, Ex-Provveditore agli Studi, Gorizia	
Prof. Roselli, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Gorizia	
Prof. Baldonchi, Director Industrial School, Gorizia	
Prof. Volant, Director Scuola di Avvicinamento, Gorizia	
Prof. Zonensi, Vice Preside, Istituto Tecnico, Gorizia	
Prof. Furnes, Preside Liceo Classico, Gorizia	
Prof. Grali, Vice Preside, Liceo Scientifico, Gorizia.	

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 AUG 394
 LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/rif.
 14 July 1945.

LC/40L3/L.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission Monthly Report for June 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. Allied Military Government ceased in Toscana Region during the month of June. With the exception of the military zones of Naples, Ancona and Livorno, no regular AMG Courts are held south of the northern regions. There is no change to report in the conditions in any of the three military zones.

In Naples one more gang of counterfeiters was brought to trial; of eight persons accused, seven were convicted and sentenced from 15 to 2 years imprisonment were imposed.

One serious case was heard in Pisa. The accused threw a grenade which exploded and caused the death of one Allied soldier and wounded a second. The trial was held before a General Court and the case is now under review.

2. In the northern regions the number of AMG Court cases has been maintained at a very low level, although the figures generally show a slight increase on the month of May. The majority of cases have arisen out of the illegal possession of arms or of Allied property. There appears to be a lucrative traffic in Allied petrol in various districts. In Genoa a substantial proportion of persons brought to trial for possession of Allied property was acquitted owing to the removal of the military police concerned before the trial could be held. In Venezia Region there has been a number of cases arising out of political disorders.

ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize are now settling into their stride throughout the northern regions. On 10 June these courts had been established in all provinces of the AMG northern regions except Polzano, Aspiccia and Lucera. In Polzano the particular local problems have delayed the opening of these courts, but they are now being established. Aspiccia and Lucera are outside the scope of the Italian decrees as originally drafted. It has, however, been found necessary to institute the courts in these provinces also, and the Italian Government has prepared the necessary supplemental decrees for this purpose.

4. The courts appear to be doing their best, in the face of such popular clamour, to administer a fair justice. Criticism from extremist elements has suggested vociferously that these sentences are often too lenient; some other sources have expressed a contrary view. In Livorno Region out of 52 cases dis-

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ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize are now getting into their stride throughout the northern regions. On 30 June these courts had been established in all provinces of the All northern regions except Bolzano, Arezzo and Lucca. In Bolzano the particular local problems have delayed the opening of these courts, but they are now being established. Arezzo and Lucca are outside the scope of the Italian decrees as originally drafted. It has, however, been found necessary to institute the courts in these provinces also, and the Italian Government has prepared the necessary supplemental decrees for this purpose.

4. The courts appear to be doing their best. In the face of much popular clamour, to administer a fair justice. Criticism from extremist elements has suggested vociferously that these sentences are often too lenient; some other sources have expressed a contrary view. In Liguria Region out of 52 cases disposed of during the month, there were 16 acquittals, and 14 death sentences. In 7 provinces of Venezia Region corresponding figures are 114, 9, 30; in Lombardia, 135, 23, 13.

5. Various difficulties and problems which have arisen in the working of these courts were discussed at a conference in Milan on 30 June between all the heads of the Courts of Appeal and Rappresentanti Ministri concerned. The main problem was to reduce the delays in procedure and particularly the delay between the imposition of a sentence of death and its execution. This delay is causing considerable unrest and has been responsible for at least some of the outrages in which armed men have broken into jails and murdered prisoners awaiting trial or execution. Instructions were given at the conference which should reduce these delays.

Arrangements were also made for the suspension of holidays of registrars in the north and for the formulation of a plan to enroll large numbers of evacuees into the Public Ministries for periods of service and thereby to reduce the time taken in pre-trial instruction procedure.

AMG ORDERS

6. The problem of operation in private industry in the north continued to press and in particular a scheme was required for the removal from the directing staffs of important industries of officials who were considered tainted. The Italian Government has been considering a scheme for this purpose, but owing to the Government crisis little progress was made, and a General Order (No. 47) along the lines of the scheme was accordingly prepared. The order was not actually issued as a General Order, as it was considered that it should only be used where definite need exists. The scheme will therefore be operated through Regional Orders where such are required.

7. General Order No. 48 was issued as a temporary measure to prevent mass discharges from industry in the north, where lack of raw materials makes it difficult for industrial firms to find employment for all the workers on their books. The scheme for the retention of these workers was agreed with the Italian Government, and as at present designed continues in operation until 31 July 1945.

W. S. HENNESSY

W. S. HENNESSY,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

2/3 7/17

Supplement to Report for June, 1945

Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

In southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia all schools and universities functioned throughout the year, closing for the summer vacation in June. Their most serious problem, in certain spots, has been the continued occupancy of school buildings by Allied Forces; in certain centers, such as Matera and Bari, this has almost completely strangled Italian education. While building repairs have been begun in many places, there is still a vast amount of repair and reconstruction to be done. The shortage of glass is still the most universal problem in the repair of school buildings. Another major and widespread problem, still unsolved, is replacement of scientific and technical equipment — requisitioned by the Germans and by the Allied, looted, and destroyed.

Carroll

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Lt. Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 324
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/CAF/3a
12 July 1945

SUBJECT: - Report for the month of June 1945,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) The hand-over to the Italian Government of further provinces of Toscana region during June has released two officers for duty in the more Northern Regions. This has been most welcome as the strength of the Sub-Commission is rapidly being depleted by the departure of various officers to their country of origin. Very fortunately, conditions in the North are so favourable from a Public Health point of view that the departure of these officers - for whom no replacements are available - has not proved to be the serious matter it might have been.

(B) That the Italian Government is taking an active interest in Public Health matters is proved by the proposed appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health. If this step is taken, the Sanita' Publica Division of the Ministry of Interior will lose its subordinate and invidious position as a division of the Ministry and a new service will be created, the head of which will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers. It is much too early to make any further comment on this projected innovation but it is felt that it may well be a significant event, the development of which is fraught with considerable interest and will be followed with the closest attention.

(C) As stated in the Sub-Commission's report for May, Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit made an extensive tour of the South and reported upon the desirability of a report of the Swiss Government's offer for the establishment of a Gordon Sanitary Detachment from Lake Garda to the Adriatic. As a result of their investigations they indicated that such a step would considerably hamper the smooth onward movement of refugees and divert many persons from the main roads where check posts would be required, thus increasing the liability of importation of disease into the country. It was decided, therefore, to decline the kind offer of the Swiss Government and this decision was communicated to APC. A copy of Doctors Soper and Markham's comprehensive and interesting report on conditions regarding refugees in the North and advice on existing procedures is to be found at Appendix "A".

(D) As stated in last month's report, Doctor Stoppani of the Swiss Red Cross made a tour of the devastated areas in order to study local conditions and report his findings to the Swiss Red Cross. Unfortunately Doctor Stoppani had to return to Switzerland immediately after his tour so no meeting could be held and it is therefore impossible to record his recommendations.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(a) Typhus:

(A) During the month a certain number of sporadic cases of Typhus have been reported from the Mainland, chiefly among refugees. These reports have con-

1. POLITICAL:

(A) The hand-over to the Italian Government of further provinces of Toscana Region during June has released two officers for duty in the more Northern Regions. This has been most welcome as the strength of the Sub-Commission is rapidly being depleted by the departure of various officers to their country of origin. Very fortunately, conditions in the North are so favourable from a Public Health point of view that the departure of these officers - for whom no replacements are available - has not proved to be the serious matter it might have been.

(B) That the Italian Government is taking an active interest in Public Health matters is proved by the proposed appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health. If this step is taken, the Italian Public Division of the Ministry of Interior will lose its subordinate and invaluable position as a division of the Ministry and a new service will be created, the head of which will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers. It is much too early to make any further comment on this projected innovation but it is felt that it may well be a significant event, the development of which is fraught with considerable interest and will be followed with the closest attention.

(C) As stated in the Sub-Commission's report for May, Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit made an extensive tour of the North and reported upon the desirability of establishing the Swiss Government's office for the establishment of a Gordon Unit, intended from late March to the Adriatic. As a result of their investigations they decided that such a step would considerably hamper the southward movement of refugees and divert many persons from the main roads where check posts would be situated, thus increasing the liability of importation of disease into the country. It was decided, therefore, to decline the kind offer of the Swiss Government and this decision was communicated to AFHQ. A copy of Doctors Soper and Markham's comprehensive and interesting report on conditions regarding refugees in the North and various on dusting procedures is to be found at Appendix "A".

(D) As stated in last month's report, Doctor Stoppani of the Swiss Red Cross made a tour of the devastated areas in order to study local conditions and report his findings to the Swiss Red Cross. Unfortunately Doctor Stoppani had to return to Switzerland immediately after his tour so no meeting could be held and it is therefore impossible to record his recommendations.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(a) During the month a certain number of sporadic cases of Typhus have been reported from the Mainland, chiefly among refugees. These reports have comprised one case at Udine, one at Lurico near Brescia, one (unconfirmed) at Reggio Emilia, one at Bolzano in a man returned from Lachau and two at Crispino near Pisa. These latter two not being refugee cases.

(b) In Sicily, no more cases have been reported from Catania and nothing more has been heard of the three unconfirmed cases at Marsico, while only **2937** cases have occurred in Palermo during the month of June.

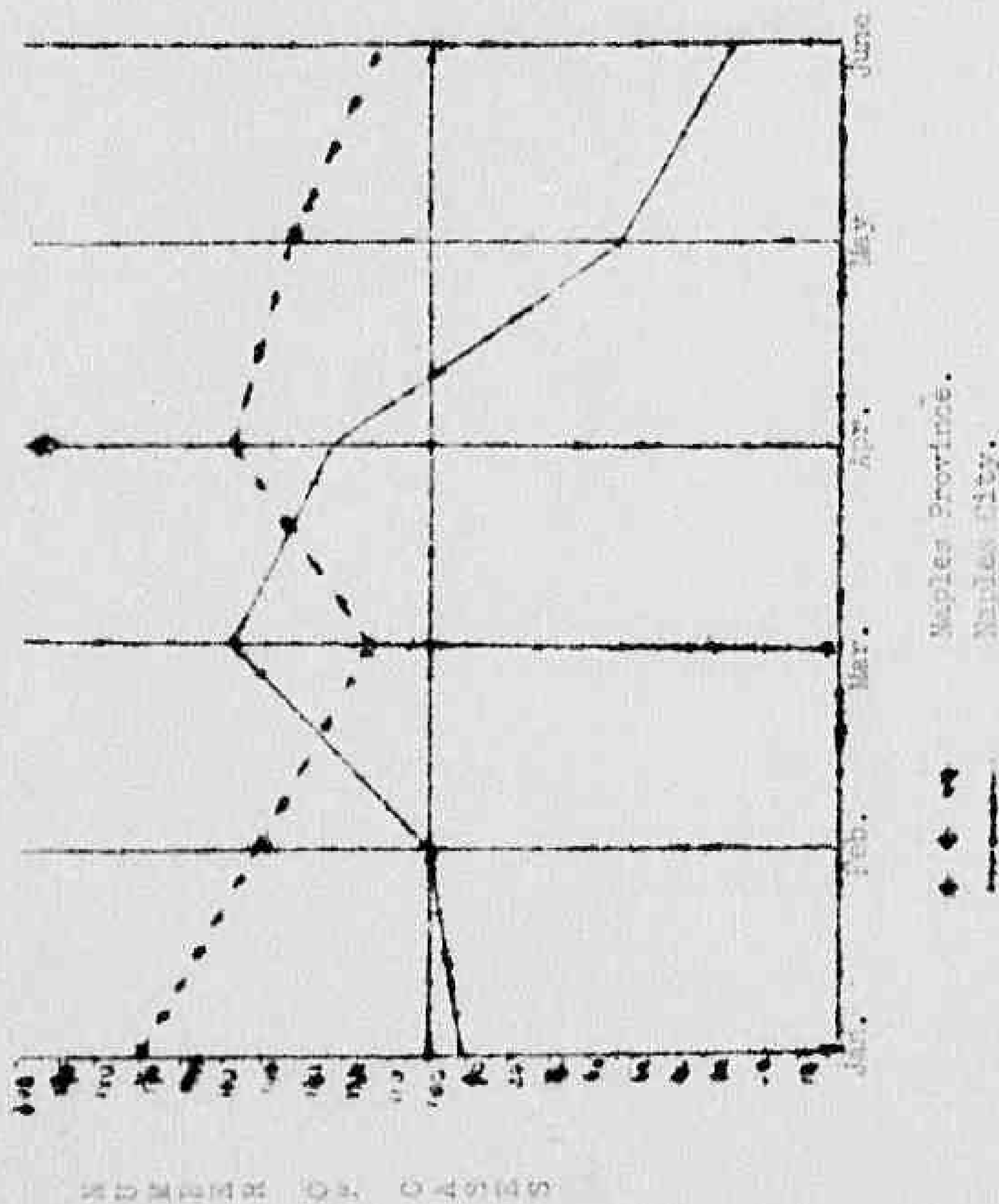
(c) AFHQ has agreed to release TTT and SRS funds in whatever quantity is required for the purpose of dusting refugees and application for powder should be made to the 5th Army which will obtain the quantity desired from PSC through 5th Army Quartermaster, in accordance with AFHQ instructions.

(a) Smallpox:

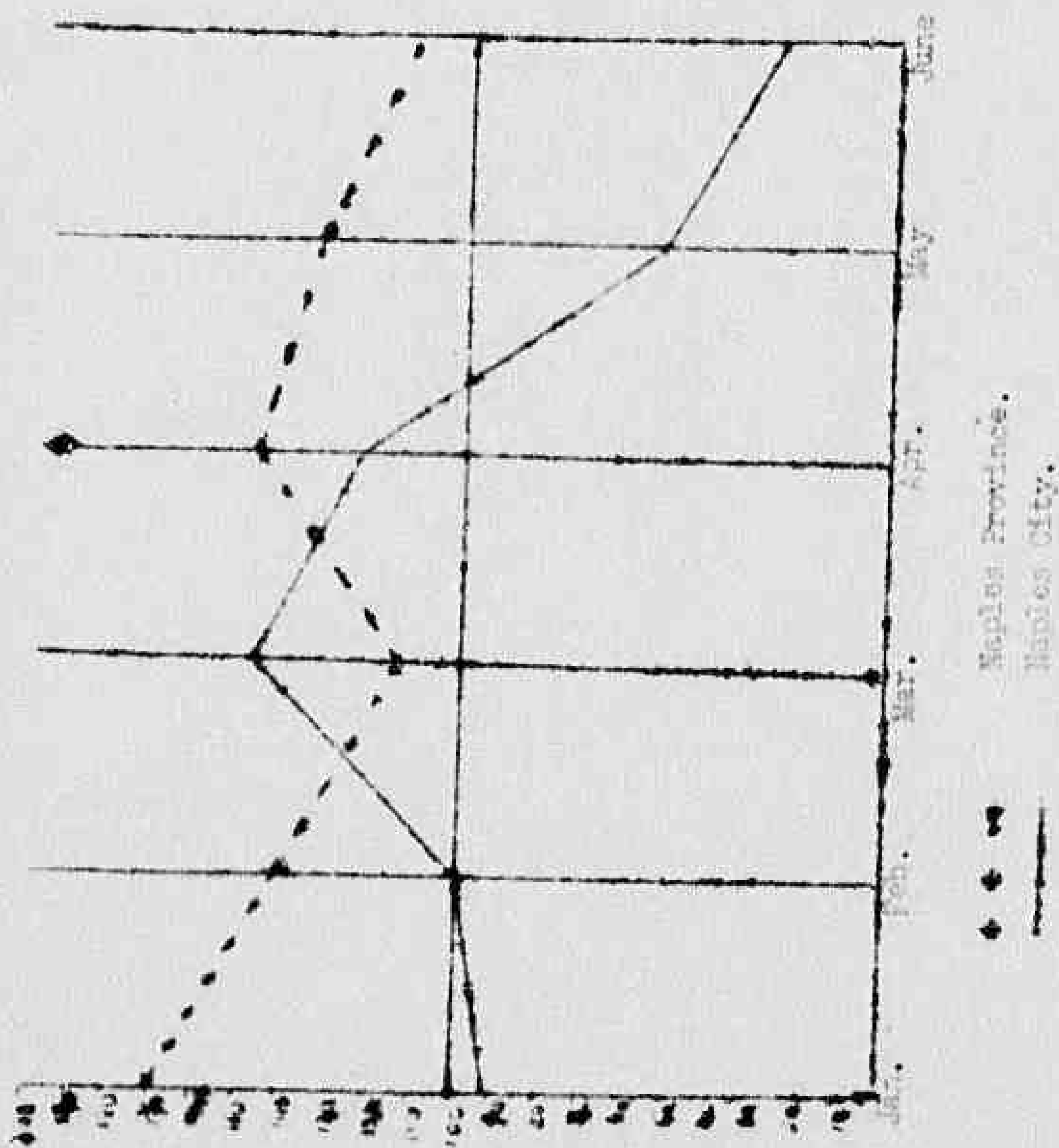
The June figures from Naples show a further decrease as compared with those of last month, 22 cases being reported from Naples City and 117 from the Province as compared with 54 and 133 respectively in May. Ivellico Province has reported 23 cases as against 28 in May; Salerno 9 as against 11 in May; Presidona and Littoria have had 6 and 4 respectively; Benevento 2 and Caserta, Salerno and Fogia 1 each.

(b) The following graph shows the position to date in 1945 as regards the Naples outbreak:

SMALLPOX CASES IN NAPLES CITY AND PROVINCE - 1945.



(c) At a conference held at Naples on 1st June, between representatives of No. 3 District, PBS, 50 Army, 8th Port, the Medical Directorate and AMO Naples Province, the slow progress in control measures outside the city was stressed and the outstanding difficulties were cited as being insufficient ambulances, lack of adequate supervision through scarcity of transport, and unreported cases. The conference recommended that AMO be requested to provide on loan three ambulances and five Medical Officers. This request was duly forwarded to higher authority and it is believed that favourable consideration is being



(c) At a conference held at Naples on 1st June, between representatives of No. 3 District, PBS, 56 Army, 8th Art, the Medico Provinciale and AMG Naples Commune, the slow progress in control measures outside the city was stressed and the outstanding difficulties were cited as being insufficient ambulances, lack of adequate supplies and the scarcity of transport, and unreported cases. The conference recommended that AMG be requested to provide on loan three ambulances and five Medical Officers. This request was duly forwarded to higher authority and it is believed that favourable consideration is being given to this plan.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Spray guns and 20,000 liters of Pyrethrum Spray have been collected by Venezia Region while arrangements are being made for the delivery of a further 10,000 liters this month. When this is done, the existing stocks of Pyrethrum Spray will be exhausted.

(b) Surveys of Paris green are arriving satisfactorily. 30 tons have already been received to the Army and a further 10 tons are being delivered to the Italian Government.

(c) Spraying in the Tiber Delta project was completed during the month of June and the adult and larval capture phase of the work was initiated. Early field reports, based on captures at a series of fixed inspection stations throughout the area, indicate that mosquito densities in the treated zone are exceedingly low. The capture program promptly revealed a few outbuildings that had either been built after the premises had been treated or missed at the time. These structures have now been sprayed. The chief trouble spot in the area was a lagoon which produced large numbers of mosquitoes until the water level in the basin was raised. Collecting stations in the untreated periphery at the northern and southern extremities of the project show heavy breeding and an abundance of adults in the dwellings and animal shelters. A valuable by-product of the mosquito program in the Tiber Delta region is the corresponding marked reduction in flies in treated areas. Houses, stables and pig-pens are practically free of these insects.

(D) Typhoid:

No outbreak of any significance have been reported during June.

(E) Venereal Disease:

The incidence of Venereal Disease among the troops in Italy as well as amongst the civilian population has been viewed with concern by AFHQ. In consequence a proposal was made that a number of hospitals in Italy where prostitutes receive treatment should be supervised by Allied medical personnel and supplied with additional stocks of anti-luetic drugs. The Government is anxious to discuss the whole matter more fully and a meeting with representatives of AFHQ will be held early next month for the purpose of reviewing the whole situation.

(F) Infant Mortality:

The May figure for livebirths in Rome Province was 2018 with 131 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting Infant Mortality rate is 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April and 67.4 in March.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Province in May from all forms of Tuberculosis was 250 as compared with 237 in April.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) A survey of the Veterinary Service in Lombardia, Piemonte, Venezia and Emilia was conducted during the month. Generally, the service in these regions is functioning well and is of a far superior quality to that in any region surveyed to date.

(B) Personnel: Due to Fascist political activities, five former provincial veterinarians of northern provinces have been removed from office and two others are deceased. All seven vacancies have been filled temporarily with either the communal veterinarians of the provincial capital commune or an individual with a civil service rating comparable to that of Junior Provincial Veterinarian. Communal veterinarians are in some areas less in number than was the case prior to the war but the present number is most adequate.

Directors of the Stazioni Zooprofilattiche are serving as advisors to RACs in the various regions and they are best informed on regional veterinary

in the swallows and other birds. A valuable by-product of the mosquito program in the Delta region is the corresponding marked reduction in flies in treated area. Hens, stables and pig-pens are practically free of these insects.

(D) Typhoid:

No outbreaks of any significance have been reported during June.

(E) Venereal Disease:

The incidence of Venereal Disease among the troops in Italy as well as amongst the civilian population has been viewed with concern by ARMO. In consequence a proposal was made that a number of hospitals in Italy where prostitutes receive treatment should be supervised by Allied medical personnel and supplied with additional stocks of anti-infective drugs. The Government is anxious to discuss the whole matter with fully and in meeting with representatives of ARMO will be held early next month for the purpose of reviewing the whole situation.

(F) Infant Mortality:

The May figure for livebirths in Rome Commune was 2018 with 151 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting Infant Mortality rate is 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April and 87.4 in March.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Commune in May from all forms of Tuberculosis was 250 as compared with 237 in April.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) A survey of the Veterinary Service in Lombardy, Piemonte, Venezia and Emilia was conducted during the month. Generally, the service in those Regions is functioning well and is of a far superior quality to that in any region surveyed to date.

(2) Personnel: Due to Fascist political activities, five former provincial veterinarians of northern provinces have been removed from office and two others are deceased. All seven vacancies have been filled temporarily with either the communal veterinarians or the provincial capital commune or an individual with a civil service rating comparable to that of Junior Provincial Veterinarian. Communal veterinarians are in some areas less in number than was the case prior to the war but the present number is not adequate. Directors of the Standing Zooprofilattiche are serving as advisors to ARMOs in the various Regions as they are best informed on regional veterinary problems.

(C) Biological Production: Two of the five veterinary laboratories in the North were damaged severely. Steps have been taken in an attempt to make funds available for the repair of these two institutions which are situated in Torino and Milano. The directors of the damaged laboratories have concentrated almost all of their resources on a limited scale. The three and 2938 laboratories were found to be functioning very well and they have sizeable stocks of all essential products. The only Saline Cholera antiserum producing plant, located in Brescia, is producing on a small scale at present but stocks are sufficient for the whole of the Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia for a year. A circular letter to all ARMOs and Agriculture Officers stating the location of all available vaccines, antisera and diagnostic agents is now in print. This was done to aid provincial veterinarians in locating necessary supplies.

The laboratory in Torino has developed a satisfactory ~~concerned~~ vaccine for Foot-and-mouth disease which is believed to be of world-wide interest. G. Waldford, in 1943, perfect a complement-fixation test for differentiating three strains of Foot-and-mouth Disease virus which has not been widely published due to the war. Information is being gathered so as to present this information for publication.

Some vaccine for Swine Erysipelas has been used most successfully in Piemonte region during the past year.

100,000 doses of vaccine for Foot-and-mouth Disease have been produced at the Rome Veterinary Laboratory since April 1, 1945.

At the present time local production of all necessary biologicals is most adequate thereby eliminating the necessity of requisitioning allied supplies.

(D) Veterinary Schools: The school in Bologna was found to be in fine condition and without doubt a very good school. In Milano and Torino the schools have been damaged considerably. Repairs will be made in the near future. At present the undamaged portions are being utilized to best advantage.

Request has been made for derequisition of a part of the Perugia School and Veterinary Laboratory. ARHQ has ruled that 8 additional rooms be made available to the School and Laboratory. This was accomplished through the fine co-operation and able assistance of the Education Sub-Commission.

Short courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination for veterinarians have been conducted in Terni, Pescara, Naples and Salerno provinces during the month. These courses continue to attract much interest and are considered to be most valuable. Bovine, equine and ovine sterility and artificial insemination centers in all Northern Regions are excellent.

(E) Meat Inspection: Some slaughtering is permitted in Lombardia Region and communal veterinarians are making anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection at all abattoirs. In other Northern Regions inspection is limited to disabled animals and no other legal slaughtering is authorized. Considerable slaughtering of livestock from Sardegna has been done at the Rome abattoir during the month.

(F) Communicable Diseases: There is detailed information regarding the incidence in all territory available, generally the incidence is as follows:

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Cholera is sporadic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine Erysipelas is sporadic in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.

(d) Laryngo-Tracheitis is endemic in all four Northern Regions. Control measures are being employed efficiently in all Regions. At least 3 million birds have been vaccinated for Laryngo-Tracheitis and vaccinations continue.

(G) Photographs of some veterinary branch activities were taken for use by the ANONSA Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Services in this Theater.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) A 14 day trip in connection with the distribution of allied medical supplies was made by the Medical Supply Officer to all the Regions in ASI Territory of the North of Italy. This survey also included the possibilities of Italian manufactured drugs that are similar to CAS items which could be replaced to cut down the requirements of allied supplies.

Regions of Emilia, Veneto, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions were contacted. All health officers reported that supplies received from regulations issued and forwarded by CAS, Florence to the various Regions plus those drugs

have been damaged considerably. Repairs will be made in the near future. At present the undamaged portions are being utilized to best advantage.

Request has been made for derequisition of a part of the Perugia School and Veterinary Laboratory. ARSO has ruled that 6 additional rooms be made available to the School and Laboratory. This was accomplished through the fine co-operation and able assistance of the Education Sub-Commission.

Short courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination for veterinarians have been conducted in Teramo, Pescara, Naples and Salerno Provinces during the month. These courses continue to attract much interest and are considered to be most valuable. Bovine, equine and ovine sterility and artificial insemination centers in all Northern Regions are excellent.

(E) Meat Inspection: Some slaughtering is permitted in Lombardia Region and communal veterinarians are making anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection at all abattoirs. In other Northern Regions inspection is limited to disabled animals and no other legal slaughtering is authorized. Considerable slaughtering of live-stock from Sardegna has been done at the same abattoir during the month.

(F) Communicable Diseases: There is no detailed information regarding the incidence in any territory in Italy, generally the incidence is as follows:

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Cholera is sporadic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine erysipelas is sporadic in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.

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(G) Photographs of some Veterinary Branch activities were taken for use by the MTOUSA Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Services in this Theater.

L. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) A 14 day trip in connection with the distribution of Allied medical supplies was made by the Medical Supply Officer to all the Regions in AMT Territory of the North of Italy. This survey also included the possibilities of Italian manufactured drugs that are similar to US items which could be replaced to cut down the requirements of Allied supplies.

Regions of Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions were contacted. All Health Officers reported that supplies received from requisitions filled and forwarded by COMD, Florence to the various Regions plus those drugs manufactured from Italian origin were sufficient to meet all civilian requirements to take care of disease and unrest.

There is a large number of pharmaceutical and biological firms in the North that are in production to take care of most of the civilian requirements. These supplies are being released for sale through normal Italian channels to all the Regions as well as to all parts of liberated Italy.

These items include all biologicals, Italian specialities, drugs and also 20,000 dozens of X-ray film manufactured in Genoa as well as a great many U.S.S. and R.A. films.

Insulin is the only outstanding item that has been critically short in the North. Supplies of this item are being taken care of by the 266th COMD, Florence warehouse upon the request of the JCHS.

The length of time and the amount of production of Italian drugs manufactured varies a great deal ranging from 3 to 6 months depending on raw materials. There are sufficient chemical stocks in manufacturers' warehouses to last at least for 3 to 4 months.

(B) Additional time of 37 have been released (may to AM) Northern Region to dust all refugees before leaving ship or being transferred to liberated Italy. This is a routine measure to protect against the outbreak of typhus.

(C) 56,000 confessions have been turned over to the Ministry of Interior of the Italian Government for distribution by the Opera Nazionale Maternita' and Infanzia which is a state institution and is distributing this item at cost.

(D) Acquainted me have been received by this office from the Ministry of Interior for medical supplies for all of liberated Italy for the period June-July. These requisitions have been answered in population basis and forwarded to the 2655th OAD to be filled.

(2) Eritrea still continues to operate very slowly in the distribution of medical supplies. They have shipped supplies to their various warehouses from their main depot in Naples but they still have not made any distribution to the whole of the various provinces in the past month. This office has notified the Ministry of Interior of the slowness of Eritrea in their distribution, no improvement has been notified yet.

(F) 2655th OAD has received during the month of June, 2309 tons of OAD medical items shipped from the U.S.A.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) Personnel: - No changes.

(B) Food and Clothing:

(a) The Dato Nazionale Matera Leone Accorsi per Italia continues its supplemental feeding program with milk and vitamins. UNRRA is preparing to take on more and more of this supplemental feeding program in hospitals. The Regional Welfare Officers' reports indicate that there is no serious feeding problems.

(b) One of our closest allies has been the supplying of clothing to the isolated individual. The OAD in various countries had in case of such distribution. In Rome area, no such outfit had been established. Now Congressman Carroll, cooperating with UNRRA, is making available to individuals clothing and other necessities at his residence at Laureate 15, Rome.

(c) Plans for the 10,000 plan to be assigned to the Chief, Welfare Branch for distribution above the OAD plan are being officially handled by the Regional Welfare Officers. A meeting to be held in Rome to discuss a great burden on the Welfare officers because of their limited transportation. Among what was supposed to be civilian grey cloth to care army of convicts and other emergency institutions. The Director, Congress Sub-Commission took us a little tour showing us the light to distribute these government issue comforters and sleeping bags as part of our aid program to prevent disease and other arrest. Copies of this Congress Sub-Commission letter were sent to the Regional Welfare Officers.

(C) Meetings:

(a) Doctor Valenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry of Interior was faithful in his attendance at our regular Friday meeting. He has been very cooperative in carrying to the Ministers any information that reaches him. He has been in cooperation in making all kinds of our welfare program in the Rome territory more and more to Italian government problem. He feels that the Director continued to help in the manufacture of equipment for isolated children and in the use of salvage property as well as in the other other activities inaugurated in that branch. He hopes to make the situation and the welfare of the isolated children and other activities inaugurated in that branch.

they have shipped supplies to their various warehouses from their main depot in Naples but they still have not made any distribution to the wholesalers of the various provinces in the past month. This office has notified the Ministry of Interior on the absence of UNRRA in their distribution, no improvement has been notified yet.

(3) 2665th COMB has received during the month of Jan., 2309 tons of COMB material from shippers from the U.S.A.

C. EMPLOYEES' WAGES:

(a) Personnel: - No changes.

(b) Food and Clothing:

(a) The Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso per l'Italia continues its supplemental feeding program with milk and vitamins. UNRRA is preparing to take on more and more of this supplemental feeding program in hospitals. The Regional Welfare Officers report that the North districts no longer have serious feeding problems.

(b) One of our chief difficulties has been the supplying of clothing to the isolated individual. The lack of winter garments had to be a case of such distribution. In Rome there is much relief but food is not distributed. New Englander Carroll-Abbing, cooperating with UNRRA, is doing valuable to individual in clothing and other necessities at his residence in Rome, Via Veneto 75, Rome.

(c) Bedbugs. The 120,000 blankets assigned to the Office, Welfare Branch for distribution have the same bedbug problem as the blankets handed by the Regional Welfare Officers. It is reported that the bedbugs are a great burden on the Welfare Officers because of their limited transportation. Among what was supposed to be civilian grey blankets were many of the blankets and other accessories in the North. The Director, Commerce Sub-Commission sent us a letter asking us the right to distribute these government issue comforters and sleeping bags as part of our aid program to prevent disease and illness among. Copies of this Commerce Sub-Commission letter were sent to the Regional Welfare Officers.

(C) Meetings:

(a) Doctor Valenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry of Interior was faithful in his attendance of our regular Friday meetings. He has been very cooperative in carrying to the Ministers any information that reaches this office and in cooperation in making all cases of our welfare program in the North. Territory more and more an Italian Government problem. It is felt that the doctor will continue to help in the manufacture of equipment for mutilated children and in the use of salvage program as well as in the other minor activities inaugurated in this Branch. We hope to have the probation and parole system which was set up in Naples carried over effectively into other provinces.

(b) Meeting with Baron de Hesse, the assistant director of the Solihors and Solihors and Mirrors (Society of the North) to discuss the distribution of American Red Cross supplies to Italy in the North who are advised of British subjects. Additional layettes are being shipped and the tapes of the Red Cross are cooperating so that all Allied Soldiers' lives will have due consideration.

(c) Meeting with Dr. Carli and other officials of the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso per l'Italia in which he reported on their trip to the North. An unfortunate condition exists in Milan where a separate group of officers, calling themselves national in name, have been set up to administer the COMB. It is hoped that after the new substance is in operation that unity in the working of all nationally administered welfare work will be secured.

6. PERSONNEL:

(A) Officers of this Sub-Commission are now being withdrawn at such frequent intervals that it becomes impossible to cite the excellent work which has been done by individuals. One can only say that any success achieved by this Sub-Commission has largely resulted from the untiring work of its representatives in the field, and their efforts are most sincerely appreciated.

(B) Those officers who have now left the Sub-Commission for good are Lt.-Col D.C. MacDonald (B), Lt.-Col G.K. Marshall (B), Lt.-Col Robert L. Cherry (A), Major John A. Lewis (A) and Major S.W.S. Stewart (B).

SUMMARY:

1. POLITICAL:

(A) The Italian Government is proposing to appoint an Alto Commissario for Public Health, thus freeing the Health Service from its present subordinate position in the Ministry of Interior. The Alto Commissario will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers.

(B) Doctors Boyer and Marziani, of the Rockefeller Foundation, have advised against the formation of a certain Sanitaire in the North and APHQ has been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid in the North.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Three cases of typhus have been reported from Palermo during the month. No further cases have occurred at Capri. Sporadic cases have been reported from the mainland.

(B) A marked decrease has occurred in the incidence of smallpox in Naples City but there is little diminution in the number of reports from Naples Province. APHQ has been asked to provide assistance in ambulances and medical officers.

(C) 3,000 gung and 20,000 liters of pyrethrum spray have been delivered to Venetia Region and further shipments are being arranged. 30 tons of Paris Green have been repaid to the Army. Drying in the Tiber Delta project has been completed and field reports indicate that mosquito densities in the treated areas are exceedingly low. In addition, a marked reduction in flies is noticeable.

(D) Proposals made by APHQ concerning the supervision of VD hospitals by Allied medical personnel have been received by the Italian Government and a joint meeting is scheduled to take place early in July.

(E) The Infant Mortality rate in Rome Comune in May was 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April.

(F) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome were 250 in May as compared with the April figure of 237.

3. VETERINARY:

A survey of veterinary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that these are being operated much more efficiently than those in any other area. Three veterinary laboratories were found to be undamaged and functioning. Antitoxins were found in having ample stocks on hand. The Turin labor-

(A) The Italian Government is proposing to appoint an Alto Commissario for Public Health, thus freeing the Health Service from its present subordinate position in the Ministry of Interior. The Alto Commissario will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers.

(B) Doctors Soper and Markham, of the Rockefeller Foundation, have advised against the formation of a civilian Sanitaire in the North and Army has been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid in the North.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Three cases of typhus have been reported from Palermo during the month. No further cases have occurred at Capri. Sporadic cases have been reported from the mainland.

(B) A serious outbreak has occurred in the incidence of Smallpox in Naples City but there is little diminution in the number of reports from Naples Province. Army has been asked to provide assistance in ambulances and medical officers.

(C) Spray gun and 20,000 liters of pyrethrum spray have been delivered to Venetia Region and further shipments are being arranged. 30 tons of Paris Green have been repaid to the Army. Spraying in the Tiber Delta project has been completed and field reports indicate that mosquito densities in the treated areas are exceedingly low. In addition, a marked reduction in flies is noticeable.

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3. VETERINARY:

A survey of veterinary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that these are being operated much more efficiently than those in any other area. Three veterinary laboratories were found to be undamaged and functioning satisfactorily, as well as having ample stocks on hand. The Turin laboratory has produced a satisfactory vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease. Courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination have continued in the South. Swine Cholera and Swine Dysentery are sporadic in all Northern Regions.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory position as regards medical supplies, except for the scarcity of insulin, which is being delivered to the North by the Florence RHD. 50,000 confinement bags have been handed over to the Italian Government for distribution by ONMI. ENIGEL is still extremely slow in its delivery of medical supplies and the Ministry of Interior has been informed of this fact.

5. WELFARE:

UNICEF is continuing its distribution of milk and vitamins. Machinery is now set up in Rome for the supply of clothing to isolated individuals. Tents are being set up in the communes by ECA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Two Americans and three British Officers left the Sub-Commission for good during June.

G. S. Parkinson

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "A" - "Suggestions Regarding Disinfection in the Refugee
Camps of Northern Italy", Doctors Scyer and Markham.

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

2935

APPENDIX "A" - "Suggestions Regarding Disinfection in the Refugee
Camp of Northern Italy", Doctors Sayer and Marsden.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSION

AFIO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

Salerno, Italy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSION
IN THE MATTER OF THE

At the request of the Allied Commission of the Surgeon's Office (MOSA) the writers made a tour of the refugee camps in recently liberated Northern Italy. The purpose of the tour was twofold: to extend the scope and practicality of establishing a border sanitary zone from Lake Garda to the Adriatic and to inspect the facilities, supplies and practices employed in the distribution of refugees. Italian and Allied nationals coming out of Central Europe. Between May 1st and June 12th observations were made at the camps in 25 different localities between Lake Garda and Udine.

In general it may be said that the nutritional and physical state of the great bulk of refugees seen was far better than anticipated. Many, though by no means all of the transients, were well-nourished, healthy and free of disease and infectious diseases, but the transiently ill were conspicuously absent. Slaves of the recent past were conspicuously absent. Possibly there are many such unfortunate in Central Europe awaiting the opportunity to return to their homes, but the present problems appear to be created largely by the mass movement of unemployed farm and factory workers who are anxious to return to their normal places of residence and occupation.

From the view point of public health these people present few medical problems aside from the occasional cases of typhus fever by having close contact with the pestiferous vermin of the recent past. The concentration camps where they are now living. At Udine, north-west of Brescia, we saw a typhus patient who was ill for two or three days after arriving from a Prison Camp at Mantua. He was taken to the frontier barrier and released all the way to the last hospital. He died of a typhus fever. It is evident that the disease is still present in this area. The concern over the possibility of typhus spreading thus throughout Italy - that is, the disease has not been present for many years. In the other hand, tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, diphtheria and communicable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no significant evidence that the refugees now coming into the country have been more exposed to these diseases than those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no essential good is to be accomplished by establishing a sanitary barrier which would involve time consuming inspection and examination. The quarantine system is definitely contra-indicated because the necessary accommodations are not available at points where control posts could be most effective and because it would inevitably slow up movement and drive large numbers out of the main channels of traffic thus preventing the discovery of the obviously ill. Concurrence of this opinion has been expressed by practically every administrative officer contacted throughout Northern Italy. Typhus fever, therefore, remains as the

As the request of the Allied Commission and the Surgeon's Office MCHSA one arrives near a year of the refugee camp in recently liberated northern Italy. The purpose of the tour was twofold: to examine the camp and practice ability of establishing a common sanitation from Italy back to the Adriatic and to inspect the facilities, supplies and practices employed in the distribution of refugees. Italian and Allied nationals coming out of Central Europe. Between May 1st and June 12th observations were made at the camps in 15 different localities between Lake Garda and Udine.

In general it may be said that the nutritional and physical state of the great bulk of refugees seen was far better than anticipated. Many, though by no means all of the transients, were well-nourished, hearty and free of illness and missing ailments, but the tired, starved and diseased refugee labor slaves of the recent press were conspicuously absent. Possibly there are many such unfortunate in Central Europe waiting the opportunity to return to their homes, but the present problems appear to be created largely by the mass movement of unemployed farm and factory workers who are anxious to return to their normal places of residence and occupation.

From the view point of public health, these people present few medical problems aside from the possibility of introduction of typhus fever by having come into contact with persons from a recently released prison concentration camp where typhus has been very common. At Trieste, north-west of Brescia, was a typhus patient who was ill for two or three days after arriving from a prison camp at Trieste. He was so ill that he had to be taken to a hospital and walked all the way, covered with dirt and sweat, to the hospital track. It is evident that such a patient could spread the disease, thus to the concern over the likelihood of spreading typhus throughout Italy - where only a few cases of typhus have been reported for many years. In the other camps, tuberculosis, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and communicable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no significant evidence that the refugees are coming into the country have been more exposed to these diseases than those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no as critical good is to be accomplished by establishing a sanitary bar for which would involve time consuming inspection and quarantine. The quarantine system is definitely contra-indicated because the necessary accommodations are not available at points where control posts would be most effective and because it would inevitably slow up movement and drive large numbers of the main channels of traffic thus preventing the clearance of the obviously ill. Concurrence in this opinion was expressed by practically every administrative officer contacted throughout northern Italy. Typhus fever, therefore, remains as the primary epidemic threat and through proper housing, the likelihood of its introduction may be minimized without seriously interfering with the rapid movement of the refugees.

The thorough systematic housing of incoming refugees is a practical procedure which requires only proper organization and supervision and adequate supplies and equipment. In most of the camps visited, satisfactory facilities for housing were present or under consideration. Practically all these camps however, were crowded from housing everyone once or twice to no treatment at all. In order to supply and improve the procedures the following recommendations are made:

1. All persons arriving at frontier camps such as Udine, Bolzano, and Genu (and all other points) should be examined immediately upon arrival and before operations should be completed or involving nations.

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2. All persons who enter certain bars or who are listed and certified as having such status may be admitted to frontier and other camps without checking.
3. All persons, whether or not previously checked and certified, are to be checked before entering or subsisting at rail and water-bound camps such as Bologna, Paris, Venice and Genoa.
4. Camps at intermediate, collecting or distributing points may disseminate such routine data as they should maintain on hand - limited supply (not to exceed 20 pounds) of powder to treat leprosy persons afflicted in these camps.

SUPPLEMENT AND DISCUSSION:

[illegible]

POLYMER LETTERS AND DISCUSSIONS

extensive of bedding and warm clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient for power is adults. Camps should be supplied with powder on the basis of the expected winter per day, and the rate at which stores of powder can be delivered at the points where it is to be used. Ample allowances must be made for the difficulties and uncertainties of transport and communications under existing conditions in the North. The entire stock of 104 MFF powder in the 14 camps visited (excluding Boloma which had just from about 1,500 pounds from J.S. at Boloma) was less than enough for one week's work. Being, one of the key frontier points, had only 15 pounds of M-35 and no MFF; the important railroad camp at Fort Hall had 40 pounds of MFF and one "Coded" pump with which to start the 100,000 feet in the two parallel camps.

to be effective the UN order must be brought into contact with the UN which requires that it be not interrupted in the clothing next to the skin where it is to be effective. Paper must not be allowed to come in contact with the skin. The wall will not be a barrier to the UN. It is necessary for this reason because it is not a barrier to the UN. It is necessary to bring the order into contact with the UN.

Two of the most important details of good dusting are adequate supervision and personnel. The technique does not require skilled labor; therefore, one can use camp or volunteer workers for the actual dusting. But, such workers, up to 12 or 13 per supervisor, must be under the close active supervision of a competent and conscientious person. In a number of the camps Italian Red Cross nurses are being used to do the dusting. It is suggested that these nurses, who for the most part have had very excellent service, be utilized as supervisors and that they be given the necessary number of assistants to do the actual dusting. It is not necessary to remove any of the clothing or for men to drop their trousers in order to get a satisfactory job of dusting any one item. Lowering the pants and pulling out the shirt so that the neck of the shirt is sufficient. In this way the dusting can be speeded up without sacrificing efficiency. For periods of 3 to 4 hours, one or two workers can do an acceptable job of dusting at the rate of 10 to 15 persons per hour. The number of workers required for any given camp will be determined by its actual rate of processing. If a camp is organized to register 500 persons per hour it should be staffed to dust at the same rate. Dusting should not be expected to maintain a rate of 10 to 50 persons per hour for any length of time, because the quality of work falls rapidly after this period. Dusting is wrist, hand work and staff allocation should be made accordingly.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Inclusive of bedding and extra clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient to powder 15 adults. Camps should therefore be supplied with powder on the basis of the expected maximum per day and the rate at which stores of powder can be delivered at the points where it is to be used. Ample allowance must be made for the difficulties and uncertainties of transport and communications under existing conditions in the North. The entire stock of 10% DDT powder in the 14 camps visited (excluding Bologna which had just given about 1500 pounds from I.K. at Bologna) was less than enough for one week's work. Hence, one of the key frontier points, had only 15 pounds of AL-63 and no DDT; the important rail-head camp at Pella had 10 pounds of DDT and one "Cedex" pump with which to dust the 1 or 2,000 refugees in the two crowded camps.

To be effective the DDT powder must be brought into contact with lice - which requires that it be well distributed in the clothing next to the skin where lice are obliged to feed. Proper pumps are essential to good distribution of powder. The small hand-operated dustor is unsatisfactory for this work because it is difficult to use and because it is incapable of developing sufficient pressure to carry the powder far enough from the points where the lice are infested and to keep it there. The Italian "airblast" and Robbins "superblast" dust pumps are most suitable for this use. These pumps should be used with an 8 inch hose (readily made by cutting off the long delivery tube with which the pump is supplied and packed) so that the powder is expelled beyond the communications in the clothing about the wrists, collar and waist. Marginal supplies of these pumps are present in the theatre and a determined effort should be made to stock a full delivery pump at the points where they are to be used. Only 13 of this type of pump were found in the 15 camps and 7 of these were in one day where no dusting was being attempted.

APPENDIX "A" (Sheet three)

In conclusion it may be said that the effective handling of the hauling of refugees is dependent upon further co-ordination of transport and supply agencies. It has been noted that the co-ordination of transport and supply for hauling refugees is a task which is not only a logistical problem but also a problem of policy. The co-ordination of transport and supply for hauling refugees is a task which is not only a logistical problem but also a problem of policy. The co-ordination of transport and supply for hauling refugees is a task which is not only a logistical problem but also a problem of policy.

Regarding the supply of food and other necessities, it is suggested that the officers to call on the 5th and 6th Divisions for these materials, but it should be remembered that the medical supply officers of the 5th and 6th Divisions have not laid in stores for civilian needs and that what is available in their depots is what remains over and above the actual needs for their own personnel and prisoners of war. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that the U.P.S.C. Supply Officer, through his regional 5th and 6th Army representatives, should immediately arrange to determine the amount of food and the number of the various types of people which the 5th and 6th Divisions are prepared to release to the U.P.S.C. and to supplement these available supplies by obtaining materials for the additional material need early from the 5th and 6th Divisions. It is suggested that the additional material need early from the 5th and 6th Divisions should be made to the Refugee Officers in the 5th and 6th Divisions and that arrangements should be made for the exchange of their mutual responsibilities and problems.

P. L. GURU
J. S. KAPUR

...call on the 5th and 6th, 1950, has authorized refugee
be remembered that the material supply of these materials, but it should
in stores for civilian supply of the Communist Forces have not
is that remain over and above the total needs for their own personal and
refugees of war. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that the
the immediate troops to determine the amount of material and the number of the
proper type of people within the 5th and 6th armies be prepared to release to
the 5th and 6th armies to supplement those available supplies by obtaining
additional for the additional material may vary from 100 through 400.
Definite allocations should be made to the Refugee Officers in the 5th and
the 6th armies and arrangements made whereby exchanges can be effected to the
benefit of their vital responsibilities and problems.

F. L. SMITH
J. C. WATKINS

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RESEARCH UNIT (RESEARCH UNIT)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS IN CAMPS

54th A.M.T.	Number of Prisoners	No. of Prisoners	Place of Imprisonment	Organization and Supervision	Date of Visit
Verona	43	1 Cadet	Fair	Good	June 2
S. Camp/Go	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Fair	Not Operating	June 5
Polisano	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Good	?	June 5
Enrosia	42	3 Cadet	Good	Good	June 7
Dono	200	2 Prisoners	Good	Not Operating	June 8
Grassano	130	1 Cadet	Good	Good	June 9
Castello	120	5 Prisoners	Good	Good	June 9
Modena	200	3 Cadet	Good	Fair	June 9
Bologna	2500	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10
8th Army Prison	0	0	Good	None	June 3
Proviso	520	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 3
Castro	200	7 Admiral 2 Cadet	Poor	None	June 3
Udine	15	4 Admiral	Good	?	June 4
Porti	60	1 Cadet	Good	None	June 10
Castro	10	0 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10

Bolzano	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Good	?	June 5
Brescia	42	3 Cadet	Good		June 7
Como	200	2 Wife	Good	Not Operating	June 9
Cranston	130	1 Cadet	Good	Good	June 9
Fagnolo	120	5 Wife Cadet	Good	Good	June 9
Modena	200	6 Cadet	Good	Fair	June 9
Parigi	2100	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10
8th MI Famun	0	0	Good	None	June 3
Previso	520	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 3
Reatra	200	7 Admiral 2 Cadet	Poor	None	June 3
Udine	15	4 Admiral	Good	?	June 4
Verli	60	1 Cadet	Good	None	June 10
Mantione	40	2 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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THE HANDBOOK AND THE COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AUG 1944

AD/14027/23

14 JUL 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for June, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public safety activities during the month of June, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 17,000 to 25,000 as from 1st July, 1945. Motions, clothing and other will be supplied. This increase was first recommended in the spring of 1944. It was then realized that the force of 15,000 was insufficient to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, in view of the fact that the Carabinieri were not yet fully retrained, and would not agree. The responsibility of the subject mentioned, and the Carabinieri, was taken to be by the Carabinieri Commissioner for the north. After this year, the occupation of the north was not a problem. Vigorous repression was made to be by the Carabinieri Commissioner for the north. An increase in Carabinieri ceiling. Carabinieri Chief of Staff still refused to authorize the increase. Accordingly, the planning for the north included the transfer of 10,000 Carabinieri from the north to the north. After 10,000 had been transferred, the Italian Government protested that the strength in the south was insufficient to maintain public order. The Carabinieri Commissioner agreed, and the Carabinieri Commissioner were faced with the problem of public order in the south. Only half the authorized carabinieri strength. Increased very much. The Carabinieri Commissioner agreed, but the Carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

(b) Carabinieri who had been in hiding or working as spies reported for duty in large numbers, nearly 8000 in one group. In all these men were urgently need in Italy, now the code is still

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public safety activities during the month of June, 1945.

A. ROMA

1. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 15,000 to 25,000 as from 1st July, 1945. Uniforms, clothing and arms will be supplied. This increase was first recommended in the spring of 1944. It was then realized that the force of 55,000 was inadequate to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, but this would not occur. Correspondence on the subject continued, and when, early this year, the occupation of the north was completed, a vigorous application was made to the Chief Commissioner for an increase in carabinieri ceiling. Concurrence of the Chief Commissioner refused to authorize the increase. Accordingly, the planning for the north included the transfer of 10,000 carabinieri from the south to the north. After 10,000 had been transferred, the Italian Government protested that the strength in the north was insufficient to ensure public order. The Chief Commissioner refused, and Ministry of War officers were faced with the problem of public safety in the north with only half the authorized carabinieri strength. Reduced pay arrangements were made to attract but the carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

(b) Carabinieri who had been in hiding or working as spies reported for duty in large numbers, nearly 8000 in one month. These men were urgently needed on duty, not one could be left out of the regular force as the ceiling would not permit it. They could not be fed on carabinieri rations or draw equipment, clothing or arms. The conditions in the north made the employment of men essential despite the continued deficit of stores. Ruling was made that they were enrolled as special police wearing an insignia and fed on rations as issued to public safety units.

(c) Carabinieri did more as the reorganized men were naturally objected to the feeding rations, and were unable to obtain food as they should be so badly in need of food as rations. The ration problem raised endless complications. Every police station housed two types of carabinieri who were fed on different rations. Rations supplied from two different sources, one from the Italian

2. E. C. A. A.

Army nation Centre, the other from civilian unity. This situation is impossible situation was handled personally on the scene by the Safety Officers, who knowing full well how the problem could have been handled, were faced with the necessity of complying with directives based on the ARMC ruling. The fact that the carabinieri were working during this difficult time is entirely due to the fact, patience and discretion of these officers.

2. Mobile Battalions, Carabinieri.

Carabinieri Headquarters will now organize the 17 Mobile Battalions considered necessary to ensure public safety throughout Italy. Battalions have been formed in Sicily and Calabria, and transport has been allocated for battalions in Milan, Turin, Rome, and Padua. Fresh battalions will now be formed in Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Bari. At present, the complement of a battalion consists only of 18 trucks and 10 armored vehicles. Each of the new battalions includes 70 motor cycles and 14 motor cycles with sidecars carrying machine guns. The strength of each battalion will be 10 officers, 34 CO's, 494 OR's, a total of 570. Headquarters companies will each have a strength of 47 and control 3 mobile battalions each. Accordingly the total strength for mobile battalions in Italy will be 7,100. As the needs of the Italian army are less, it is anticipated that more transport will be available and that all mobile battalions will soon be properly equipped and operating.

2. Question for the North.

(1) The passage of time has shown that O. N. appointments to positions in the North as Question are not proving successful. Very few have any real police experience and the difficulties of general police work are proving too much for them. Some are resigning at any pressure, many are being replaced. Then the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcome, and officers of the in the North expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the scene to fill the position of responsibility.

(2) Experience has shown that career officers from the north are trustworthy and able and frugal, requests are being made for all officers willing for the supply of a north and other ranks of the Safety Officer to the north. The officers of the personnel concerned are forming an organization for a north before the official is sent.

Carabinieri Headquarters will now organize the 1st Mobile Battalions considered necessary to ensure public safety throughout Italy. Battalions have been formed in Sicily, Calabria, and transport has been allotted for battalions in Milan, Turin, Genoa, and Padua. Fresh battalions will now be formed in Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Bari. At present, the complement of a battalion consists only of 12 trucks and 10 armored vehicles. Each of the new battalions includes 70 motor cycles and 24 motor vehicles with sidecars carrying machine guns. The strength of each battalion will be 20 officers, 54 CO's, 494 OHs, a total of 570. Headquarters companies will each have a strength of 47 and control 3 rifle battalions each. Accordingly the total strength for mobile battalions in Italy will be 7,170. As the heads of the Italian army are leaving, it is anticipated that more transport will be available for OHs, and that all mobile battalions will need to properly equipped and operating.

2. Questore for the North.

(1) The passage of time has shown that C. F. appointment to positions in the north as Questore are not proving successful. Many for have any real police experience and the difficulties of general police work are proving too much for them. Some are resigning at any pressure, many are being replaced. When the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcome, and officers of OH in the north expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the scene to fill the position of responsibility.

(2) Experience has shown that career officials from the north are trustworthy and able and frequent requests are being received from all Regions asking for the supply of Questore and other ranks of OHs to Safety officials to the north. Headquarters of OHs persons concerned are forwarded to the Regions for approval before the official in each. According to the Regions for approval. In November, 1944 the Ministry of the Interior received applications for a course of instructions for public security officials. After an examination 50 more selected and the course was completed at the end of May, 1945. These men have all been passed as Vice Commissioner Applicants and will be to fill positions in the North.

SECRET

RECENT

LAKE MICHIGAN

4. Thefts from trains.

Thefts from trains are reported from south and north. Armed gangs are operating throughout southern area.

5. Assaulting large incident.

The interview large incident is reported under security.

6. Assaulting in road.

There are some have set up a "bar" in road. They are reported to have perpetrated several holdups and assaults at blackmail. 20 of them entered Spin Club, road, armed with pistols and irons. 20 agents arrested 14 including 1 woman. 1 woman is an officers uniform filed with loot valued at 1 million lire.

7. Assaulting in road.

An Italian near Brindisi shot 2 American soldiers with whom he had quarrelled. No casualties.

8. Assaulting in road.

Near Avellino one British is killed and two wounded by two unknown persons.

9. Assaulting in road.

Assaulting and the consequences in 16 cases. In 16 cases, only 16 four week holdups reported from each in 16.

10. Assaulting in road.

Assaulting, 16 cases of burglary are reported as follows in 16 Northern regions.

11. Assaulting in road.

Assaulting reported of five persons, recovery of 16 track 101 each of 16 cases. 11 counts of 16 and 16 counts of 16.

6. Partisans in Rome.

Partisans in Rome have set up a network of secret cells. They reported to have persecuted several persons and arrested at least 20. One of them entered Sp. in Club, Rome, armed with a machine gun and grenades. 3 agents arrested 14 including 1 woman. 1 woman in civilian uniform fled with lost 7 bullet at 1 million lire.

7. Partisans in Rome.

An Italian near Rimini shot at two German soldiers with whom he had quarrelled. He was killed.

8. Partisans in Rome.

Near Avellino one Italian killed 10 and two wounded by two unknown persons.

9. Partisans in Rome.

At Rome and Vic. resistance is to be expected. Some resistance, only a few persons were reported from each town.

10. Partisans in Rome.

Large numbers of persons are reported to be active in the northern regions.

11. Partisans in Rome.

Reports reports arrest of five persons, recovery of a truck 101 each of sugar, 11 quintals of iron and 10 quintals of lubricating oil.

12. Partisans in Rome.

Increased activity in counterfeiting currency in Rome. 2930
 noted back up to 100 lire and various other forms. 1 district has prohibited acceptance of 1000 lire notes in shops due to prevalence of counterfeit. Hence a group of 500 lire notes has appeared.

13. Partisans in Rome.

Strikes were reported from Sicily, Naples and Northern regions. Some demonstrations remained within serious consequences reported.

14. Demonstrations.

Demonstrations against light court sentences were held in Milan. No incidents reported.

15. Released Prisoners.

Attempts to release prisoners (arrested from jail) were unsuccessful at final figures where 10 were released under false order.

In La Spezia Province where these prisoners were released to armed partisans, the prisoners were found shot in the head a few miles away.

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a prison yard at Sant Agostino prison killing two and wounding 10.

More bombs, a band of unknown persons, armed with automatic weapons, forced entrance to the local prison and shot 15 Fascist prisoners. To gain entrance past the partisan guard a partisan password was given.

At Lerici a number of armed men wearing British battle dress, with one of the party acting as a prisoner, entered the prison and shot the Chief Guard and 17 prisoners. 3 of the were injured.

16. General Security.

(a) General Security.

The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallize the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without untoward incidents solution by political and new military, seems to be for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong team of all countries with 1 Corps is being sent the reins of Allied Military Government.

In Ispezia Province there were three prisoners were released to armed partisans, the prisoners were found close to the head a few miles away.

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a prison yard at Sant'Agostino prison hillside and wounded 10.

Near Modena a band of unknown persons, armed with automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and released 10 Fascist prisoners. To gain entrance past the partisan guard a partisan passed word was given.

At least a number of armed men were seen. The battle dress, with one of the party acting as a prisoner, and the other as a prisoner, and 17 prisoners. 10 persons were injured.

C. SUMMARY

16. General Summary

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallize the general situation, and to influence the political settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Venezia and affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without incident, incident caused by political and military, seems to be far the time being passed. However, the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watch, and a strong team of 100 officers with 10 corps is taking the reins of Allied military government.

(c) On the eastern side of Italy the French are withdrawing their troops gradually, illustrating that claims for frontier adjustments will be made at the Peace Conference.

17. Italian Government

(a) The reaction to the Italian Government crisis was found during the month, and the general feeling of relief was so great that it outweighed any minor disappointments over the

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was taken steps to restore order by sending the Minister of Interior personally to intervene. Although Allied intervention has been refused, and adequate number of well armed Italian military personnel have been made available on the spot.

(a) Although these incidents are not to be in fact, direct threats to Allied military security, the accumulation of political intervention develops to the point beyond which in civil life, small organized malcontents are powerful enough to take the initiative in the time being from recognized forces of law and order. The matter for concern is the spreading of such incidents to countries administered by the Allies, and it will take very little success in the South to encourage similar action in other parts of Italy. Speaking from a security and public safety point of view, it is distinct from one purely political, the Italians have a real sense of duty to fulfill their obligations to maintain order in the territories handed over to them, and in the present trend of criminal violence, it is from incarceration because they are not to allow to a certain political party is to be tolerated, then there will not be any and action, either in Italian Government territory or under Allied military Government.

19. Civilian Internments.

An increased number of upholds has been received, as the activities of many interned persons are now being reported in the press. It is recommended that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recommend that many of the persons whose cases are referred at present should be released, in fact 16 out of 17 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the city is 512 males and 160 females.

20. Police Forces.

The need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of squads of men of various political parties, some left, carrying out arrests on their own account. The squads usually take a policeman along with them as a formality. The police have to commence these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being at the head and call of a political party is open to the gravest abuses and should not be tolerated. It is not too much to say that the same rights and liberties of all Italian citizens are being threatened by independent, industry of police which completely

...the need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squads d'ordine" of various political parties, men in uniform, carrying out arrests on their own account. These squads usually take a policeman along with them as a formalist. The police have to countenance these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being of the local and civil of any political party is open to the gravest abuses and should not be tolerated. It is not too much to say that the normal rights and liberties of civil liberties are being in some degree. An independent ministry of police with complete non-political directions has been suggested as a solution.

19. Civilian Interference.

An increased number of appeals has been received, in the relatives of army internees whom are being held without being allowed to be released nor that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recover that many of the persons whose cases have been reviewed at the Army should be released, in fact 16 out of 110 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the Army is 912 miles and 160 families.

20. Police Forces.

The need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squads d'ordine" of various political parties, men in uniform, carrying out arrests on their own account. These squads usually take a policeman along with them as a formalist. The police have to countenance these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being of the local and civil of any political party is open to the gravest abuses and should not be tolerated. It is not too much to say that the normal rights and liberties of civil liberties are being in some degree. An independent ministry of police with complete non-political directions has been suggested as a solution.

21. George de Prevalence.

Franklin, a former officer of the Christian army recently arrived in Italy from Switzerland. Information was drawn to him by the fact that he applied for a travel permit to go to Milan, for the alleged purpose of looking for someone who had been there in 1916. It has been ascertained that during the war he travelled extensively in Europe at that time enemy occupied. Inquiries are continuing.

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23. Albanian Activities

(a) Considerable political activity is being shown by representatives of the present Alban Government in Italy. In particular by Lt. Col. Sadri Hoxha, head of the Albanian Embassy in London, and believed to be now living at 30 St. James's Place.

(b) Hoxha is exerting himself to obtain the support of all round the world in Italy for the present Government. The recent example is when he left a message to Albania's state radio in London, in which he stated that the Albanian Government is now in a position to report that he offered and one 4000 lire, which sum of money was accepted.

(c) The Albanian Government has been in Italy since several Albanian political parties have been formed, and these parties are now in the process of being organized. It is believed that the Albanian Government is now in a position to report that he offered and one 4000 lire, which sum of money was accepted. The Albanian Government is now in a position to report that he offered and one 4000 lire, which sum of money was accepted. The Albanian Government is now in a position to report that he offered and one 4000 lire, which sum of money was accepted.

24. Baroness Mary Macfarlane de Bunsen

This woman, whose husband was interned in 1943, recently arrived in Rome from France. She is the daughter of a man who was persecuted by the Germans for helping the Jews. She is now in Rome, and is believed to be the daughter of a man who was persecuted by the Germans for helping the Jews.

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25. Continued.

been carried out on a number of occasions. The number of persons who have been arrested is not known. The number of persons who have been released is not known. The number of persons who have been held in custody is not known. The number of persons who have been held in custody is not known.

26. Continued.

The following information was obtained from the files of the Department of Justice. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not.

27. Continued.

The following information was obtained from the files of the Department of Justice. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not. It is not known whether the information is reliable or not.

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27. Security Conditions in the South.

(a) During the past few years, the situation in the South has been steadily improving. The situation of the people has been steadily improving. The situation of the people has been steadily improving.

(b) The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving.

(c) The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving.

(d) The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving.

(e) The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving. The situation in the South is steadily improving.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

400 No. 7080 St. Paul, Minn. 1960

(11) The negotiable transfer was made to the mortgagee of the property and the mortgagee of the property.

(71) The first group of seven soldiers in the
 platoon followed, and according
 to the report.

[illegible][illegible]

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(m) The existence of a large Slav espionage organization has been discovered but its members have not yet been located. The matter is being carefully pursued, and the information has been passed to all security units.

(n) Although the Iron Army Control line moved east to the western boundary of Venezia Giulia in 1941, in 1943, the province of Udine is not yet under full Italian control, owing to the presence of the Iron Army. Preliminary analyses by Major Mura reveal the existence there of 25,000 Patriotti, some of whom have recently returned from Yugoslavia where they have been fighting with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communicative.

(o) In Emilia Region Partisan troops still exist, but strong action taken by the R.S.I. is having the desired effect. The difficulty has been to clear from the minds of the people the notion of the authority of the Partisans.

(p) The Turin Police, approximately 10% of which consisted of actual criminals and hoodlums, has been drastically purged, in the course of which the 20% have been dismissed. This element was giving the cooperation of authority to illegal acts.

(q) In many cases, they have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans suspected of transgressions. These arrests are having beneficial effect on the public who are now more and more beginning to turn to the proper authorities, and to disregard the orders of Partisans. The public is also more willing to "talk".

(r) As a result, sixteen men have been arrested for murder and looting in the Imola district. Cases. While in all the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to obtain convictions in all cases. It seems that the same persons are connected with the massacre of the Brigata Vera prisoners at Imola.

(s) "Partisan" was led by the Bologna has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This group seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Imola districts. The arrested Italian politician, who led with determination and gives sufficient evidence can effect, and have effected here, excellent results. But these have not the time to lead the police in their arrests personally in order

1. The following are the names of the persons who are known to have been in contact with the person who was arrested on 11/11/1968 and who were present at the time of the arrest.

[illegible]

(4) It is felt that the police are being deceived and that the complete order can be restored in this most turbulent region. This movement is absolute essential if a return of calm comes to themselves or the it is a police, which is becoming more and more evident, is to be maintained after the withdrawal of the

(u) Sale does not consider there is an immediate danger of criminals using their weapons to further some political cause, and the excuse of "just operation" has in most cases been a convenient alibi for crime.

(v) Political activity, which appears to centre at Reggio Emilia, has been surprising little. At Reggio 7 major meetings were held, 4 or 5 were communist, and all were orderly. Eighteen public meetings were held in other parts of the Region, all devoid of incident. The general tone at these meetings was extremely mild and the speeches were almost entirely devoted to economic matters.

(w) The Italian Epuration Committees are functioning well, and nearly all senior grade officials have been dealt with.

(x) Many complaints have been received regarding the Polish troops, who treat the public and police with the greatest contempt, and are high handed in the indiscriminate requisitioning of goods and property. Any exhibition of communism is met with immediate violence from the Poles. It need hardly be added that in the district where the Poles are stationed, communist activity has fallen off very noticeably.

(y) The first special assize court to try Fascist offenders has produced several death sentences and heavy terms of imprisonment.

28. Field Trips.

The following field trips were made by officers of this Division during the month.

Major Harvey	Caserta and Naples	British Menegades
Capt. Ellis	Caserta, Milan, Turin	General Security
Capt. Hayes	Terni	Reviewing Internees
Capt. Ellis	Terni	"
Lieut. Fehr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. PRISONS

29. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. Approximately 95% of the total count consists of political prisoners arrested by

(w) The Italian Evacuation Committee are functioning well, and nearly all senior grade officials have been dealt with.

(x) Many complaints have been received regarding the Polish troops, who treat the public and police with the greatest contempt, and are high banded in the indiscriminate requisitioning of goods and property. Any exhibition of communism is met with immediate violence from the Poles. It need hardly be added that in the district where the Poles are stationed, communist activity has fallen off very noticeably.

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Major Harvey	Caserta and Naples	British Renegades
Capt. Ellis	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Security
Capt Hayes	Ferni	Reviewing Immigrants
Capt Ellis	Terni	"
Lieut Rohr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. PRISON

29. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. Approximately 95% of the total count consists of political prisoners arrested by Partisan groups. Many are being held in small district (Mondra-mentale) jails or military casernes. Screening by evacuation committees is very slow and releases are few. The courts are functioning efficiently but there are very few cases to handle. Prison Officers are doing a good job under trying circumstances.

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30. Overcrowding.

Some of the over-crowding and, more important, the danger for possible disturbances at Regina and other prisons has been alleviated with the transfer of thirty political prisoners to Naples.

The prisons in Northern Italy are a continuing source of concern to public safety officers in the U.S., who continue to report that all main establishments filled to overflowing. The great bulk of those in custody are political prisoners arrested by the Italian government and released a few days after arrest. The conditions are already critical housing with them. The prison officers are supervising the reconstruction of a new prison and adopting other structures to house the growing number of inmates.

31. Personnel.

There is a serious shortage of guard personnel in prisons of the Northern Regions. Attempts made to recruit guards from local sources are meeting with but little success, and the Ministry of Grace and Justice appears unable to find guards for transfer northward.

32. Equipment.

Clothing items for prison guards is trickling in at a low rate, but 1000 pairs of boots were recently made available to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

33. Summary Generally.

A gradual decrease in the number of new arrests in the Northern Regions has alleviated the over-crowding previously reported but concern is still being felt about the large number of political prisoners arrested by partisans and held on liberty accusations.

The situation in Italian Government territories is quite static. Requests from the Ministry of Grace and Justice for the requisitioning of prisons held by allied military authorities are still being received with but little change for success at present.

3. RECONSTRUCTION AND PROSECUTION

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Club in Italy.

31. Personnel.

There is a serious shortage of guard personnel in prisons of the Northern Region. Attempts made to recruit guards from local sources are meeting with but little success, and the Ministry of Grace and Justice appears unable to find guards for transfer northward.

32. Equipment.

Clothing items for prison guards is trickling in at a low rate, but 1000 pairs of boots were recently made available to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

33. Discipline Generally.

A gradual decrease in the number of new arrivals in the Northern Regions has alleviated the over-crowding previously reported but concern is still being felt about the large number of political prisoners arrested by partisans and held on military occupations.

The situation in Italian Government territory is static. Requests from the Ministry of Grace and Justice for the requisitioning of prisons held by allied military authorities are still being received with but little chance for success at present.

B. REORGANIZATION AND REVENUE

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) The Auto Automobile Club d'Italia.

(1) The General Secretary of the club, with the concurrence of the Sub-Commission, recently visited the principal provincial towns in Northern Italy. He received good reception from the sub-authorities and the A.D.A., and reported that the condition of the roads is satisfactory. Three provincial directors had vacated

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their posts, and ~~was~~ replaced because of his activities during the German occupation.

(ii) The following appointments have been confirmed:

Ugo Benedetto Belmonte as Director of Turin Provincial Seat

Sig. Eugenio Rietti as Director of the Provincial Seat

Ugo Luigi Gatti as Director of Bergamo Provincial Seat

(iii) The Central Seat have submitted the following nominations for approval:-

Avv. Adriano Bellato as Commissioner of Turin Provincial Seat.

Ing. Luigi Bertet as Commissioner of Milan Provincial Seat.

Avv. Renato Cantamessa as Deputy Commissioner Milan Provincial Seat.

Sig. Carlo Pettini as Director Verona Provincial Seat.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) As the request of the R.C., Emilia Region, and in agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Tardelloni, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at Bologna, will remain at Bologna for six weeks or so until the next issue of circulating permits has been completed.

(v) Extensive enquiries have failed to locate two books containing bollettari (motor car tax receipts) which the Central Seat dispatched in February last through all Channels to the provincial Seats at Perugia and Terni.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

(i) Motor Cars have been seen circulating in Rome with bollettari (displayed tax receipts carried on the windscreen) but not circulating permits. It seems that no proper tie up exists between RACI who issue the bollettari and ILO who control the issue of circulating permits. Commerce Sub-Commission has been asked to take the matter up with the Italian Government.

Avv. Adriano Bellato as Commissioner of Turin Provincial Seat.

Ing. Luigi Bertet as Commissioner of Milan Provincial Seat.

Avv. Renzo Centomessa as Deputy Commissioner Milan Provincial Seat.

Sig. Carlo Pettini as Director Verona Provincial Seat.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) At the request of the A.C., Sicily Region, and in agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Rampoloni, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at Bologna, will remain at Bologna for six weeks or so until the next issue of circulating permits has been completed.

(v) Extended enquiries have failed to locate two trucks containing bollettari (motor car tax receipts) which the Central Seat dispatched in February last through AIR Channels to the Provincial Seats at Perugia and Terni.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

(i) Motor Cars have been seen circulating in Rome with bollettari (displayed tax receipts carried on the windscreen) but not circulating permits. It seems that no proper tie up exists between RACI who issue the bollettari and PIC who control the issue of circulating permits. Commerce Sub-Commission has been asked to take the matter up with the Italian Government.

(ii) It has come to notice that motor vehicles of military permits and fuel ration cards are issued in Milan for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the RACI.

(c) Vehicles used by the Vatican.

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(i) Approval has been given for the issue of circulating permits for Vatican vehicles with Italian State registration marks.

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(ii) The permits will be issued by Inspectorato Compartimentale della Motorizzazione at their office in Via Alessandria instead of Via Tomacelli.

(iii) The Motorizzazioni has been authorized to issue the permits without further reference to this Headquarters provided all relevant documents are in proper order.

(iv) It has come to notice that no permits have been issued by the Italian authorities to the office of the Italian Secretary of State without the authority of this Headquarters. The matter is being pursued.

35. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) A.M.C. has ruled that members of the Italian Armed Forces may travel on duty and demobilization Forces of the Security Control Line and Prohibited Frontier Zone Line provided such personnel are in possession of the relevant documents concerning the issue of Air Forces Sub-commission. The issue of leave passes is placed forward of the lines mentioned is forbidden. All concerned are informed by circular letter.

(b) It has come to notice that Travellers, C.I.M. and others, in the territory recently liberated, have issued letters and passes purporting to authorize the movement of civilians and the circulation of motor vehicles. Mentioned Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) A.M.C. agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the western boundary of Venezia Giulia. Action taken to inform will be concerned.

(d) The C.O.M. XIII Corps requested the Adjutant General not to issue travel orders to Trieste. C.O.M. has been asked whether a general prohibition has been placed on travel to Trieste.

(e) A reprint of Movement of Civilian Passes has been ordered, and opportunity was taken to revise the wording of the pass to conform with the latest passes given to boundary lines. The passes will continue to be prepared in book form, but "notes for the guidance of officers completing passes" will be printed on the folders.

25. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) ARHQ has ruled that members of the Italian and German army travel on duty and demobilization issued of the Security Central Liaison and Prohibited Frontier Zone line provided such personnel are in possession of the relevant documents counter-signed by the Army, Navy or Air Forces Sub-Commission. The issues of leave passes to places forward of the lines mentioned is forbidden. All concerned are informed by circular letter.

(b) It has come to notice that Generals, O.L.N. and others, in the territory recently liberated, have issued letters and passes purporting to authorize the movement of vehicles and the circulation of motor vehicles. Regional Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) ARHQ agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the western boundary of the Italian Civilia. Action taken to inform all concerned.

(d) The CGAO, XIII Corps requested the Assistant to signal not to issue travel orders to Trieste. ARHQ, has been asked whether a general prohibition has been placed on travel to Trieste.

(e) A reprint of Movement of Civilian Passes has been ordered, and opportunity was taken to revise the wording of the pass to conform with the latest names given to boundary lines. The passes will continue to be prepared in book form, but "notes for the guidance of officers completing passes" will be printed on the folders.

26. Military Travel Authorizations.

(a) ARHQ issued a new directive relaxing the existing restrictions with regard to the issue of Military Travel Authorizations, and authorizing Quastoni to deal with applications for such authorizations.

(b) Executive Memorandum No. 61/18, implementing the ARHQ directive, was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 6 June, 1948, and distributed to all concerned.

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A directive prepared by the Ministry of Interior for issue to Questori was agreed to.

(a) With the opening up of the Italian frontiers the volume of work in connection with the issue of Military Travel Authorizations is increasing heavily. 106 MTA applications were received during the month; 22 applications were received during the month of May.

37. Travel from Switzerland to Italy.

ATTO issued a directive relating to the issuance of Allied Force Permits covering travel of civilians from Switzerland to Italy. All concerned informed by circular letter.

38. Entry of Civilian into Italy.

The Italian Government, and all concerned, have been informed that applications for travel to Italy which arise in US, UK, SWAMP theatre, Balkan countries, Switzerland and Egypt, should be directed to the competent local Allied authorities. Elsewhere, they may be forwarded through Italian channels to their Headquarters. Applications for travel for purely private purposes cannot yet be entertained.

The number of persons seeking to enter Italy is showing a notable increase. 35 applications were dealt with by this Sub-Commission during the month. 5 applications were dealt with during the month of May.

39. Travel to Austria.

ATTO directs that travellers from Italy to Austria must be in possession of Allied Force Permits. Travel will be restricted to the minimum essential for Allied administration. All concerned informed by letter signed by V.P. Civil Affairs Section on 30 June, 1945.

40. Regulation of Vehicles.

Major W.C. Ballance attended a meeting called by Establishment Branch on 14 June, with regard to the handling over of requisitions to the Italian Government for settlement. The representatives of the Government who were present agreed that the

permits covering travel of civilians from Switzerland to Italy. All concerned informed by circular letter.

38. Entry of Civilians into Italy.

The Italian Government, and all concerned, have been informed that applications for travel to Italy which arise in UN, U.S. GUMAF theatre, Balkan countries, Switzerland and Egypt, should be directed to the competent local Allied authorities. Elsewhere, they may be forwarded through Italian channels to this Headquarters. Applications for travel for purely private purposes cannot yet be ascertained.

The number of persons seeking to enter Italy is showing a notable increase. 35 applications were dealt with by this Sub-Commission during the month. 5 applications were dealt with during the month of May.

39. Travel to Austria.

AMHQ directs that travellers from Italy to Austria must be in possession of Allied Force Permits. Travel will be restricted to the minimum essential for Allied administration. All concerned informed by letter signed by V.V. Civil Affairs Section on 10 June, 1945.

40. Requisitioned Vehicles.

Major W.C. Ballance attended a meeting called by Establishment Branch on 14 June, with regard to the handing over of requisitions to the Italian Government for settlement. The representatives of the Government who were present agreed that the requisitions should be handed to the Inspector General, Motorisations Civils. All military marks will be obliterated from requisitioned vehicles handed back to civilian agencies.

F. PERMITS

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41. Minimal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	Area of Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN John W.	A Director	HQ AC
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Nominal Roll Officers Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	DOHERTY, W.	B	D.P.D.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, P.J.	B	Head Police Div	HQ AC
Major	WILSON, P.E.	A	Executive Off.	HQ AC
Major	WILSON, W.C.	A	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, C.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	HILLIS, A.M.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	PREZMAN, R.M.	A	Prison Off.	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, W.	A	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	PERN, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

40. Nominal Roll of E/F/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Gr, J.W.	A	Steg. Repist	HQ AC
SFC	Tornincasa, B.	A	Clerk In chp	HQ AC

43. Loss of Personnel.

During June 3/5gt Louis J. Indale was relieved from Public Safety Sub-Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During June 3/5gt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.O. attached to 10th Army Group. He was promised a replacement.

Waiter Lark
2/1

42. Nominal Roll of E1/OR's.

Rank	Name	A O T B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, R.P.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
4/Cpl.	Waters, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
LPO	Tomincosa, D.	A	Clerk in arp	HQ AC

43. Loss of Personnel.

During June 2/Sgt Louis J. Indula was relieved from Public Safety Sub-Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During June 2/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.C. attached to 19th Army Group. He are promised a replacement.

Walter Doherty
for JOHN A. MARTIN
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APR 1945
 Subward union for Headquarters Two Arts and Archives
 (T.A. 189881, int. 142.6 234; 170.80)

20340/NEAL
 13 MAY 1945

Subject: Montserrat, British, do not, for June 1945.
 To : Chief Constable.

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HEADQUARTERS

1. During the greater part of the month the Director was absent from his on a trip to the north and northeast. Aside from an inspection of many of the war-damaged buildings, he visited the two large deposits of Russian art-possessions at S. 1011th and Ca 20 1013th in the 1011th. The problem of returning these objects to the Director has been a very occupying one and has been in charge of S. 1011th, assisted by Lieut. Hart. It was first thought to return the treasures by means of a motor conveyer. It has however been decided to send them via rail and the event will take place shortly, when rail-connection has been most hindered between the north and 1011th. The 1011th, one of the largest, properly packed for the transport in containers and the presence of several expert persons sent to the 1011th. The last of these. The list of the subjects was also checked and corrected.

2. During the month the Director has been joined by Miss Germaine Douglas Cooper of the Canadian Commission for Germany (Canadian Secretariat) and together they have been in the vicinity of the German German Secretariat in the various offices for information. From these information, and from other

Subject: Swedish Embassy, to wit, for June 1945.

To : Chief of Staff.

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- Plans. 1 - 7 : Headquarters
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 10 - 13 : REGIONAL REGION
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REMARKS

1. During the greater part of the month the Director was absent from the on a trip to the north and northwest. Aside from an inspection of many of the new-landed buildings, he visited the two large deposits of Russian art-treasures at S. LARSEN and CAPO TREVISO in the ALTO ADIGE. The problem of returning these objects to ITALY has been a very occupying one and has been in effect a 24-hr. matter, assisted by L. K. P. It was first thought to return the treasures by means of a motor convoy. It has however been decided to send them via rail and the event will take place shortly, when rail-to-air transportation has been established between the north and ITALY. The job of taking away of the pictures properly packed for the transport was assigned to the employment of several expert packers sent to the ALTO ADIGE for that purpose. The list of the objects was also checked and controlled.

2. During the trip the Director was joined by Wing Commander Douglas Cooper of the General Commission for Germany (Reichsdeutsche) and together they hunted out the members of the former German Kunstschule in the various camps for interrogation. From these interrogations, and from official German and German correspondence which has fallen into Allied hands, a comprehensive report of the German Kunstschule activities has been drawn up.

3. On the return of the Director the Deputy Director started off on a tour of the ALTO ADIGE in order to ascertain the situation, particularly in the ALTO ADIGE, of interests or actions of art-objects there.

4. During the month the Deputy Director issued the further and presumably final reports on the Italian Art-Treasures (March, 1945), viz. The North African exhibits, the Albanian exhibits, and miscellaneous.

5. A report on anti-deposits in EL HADJER was submitted by Capt. Morao, former IFM Officer in that region.
 6. The question of the Abyssinian opium (recovered at MEHA) has been referred to higher authority.
 7. Mr. L.A. Sappard, special representative of the British Museum and temporarily attached to this Subordination, has been occupied, both at KMS and in the North, in securing for his library Italian books published during the war and reactivating exchanges of periodicals and other publications.
- RELATIONS WITH ITALY IN THE THIS REGION
8. Collaboration with the new Italian Director General of antiquities and Fine Arts is a matter of course. The problems are on the way to satisfactory solution. In the formation of the new Italian Government the post of an Undersecretary of Fine Arts has been established. The appointee is Dr. Carlo Tagliacarne, a well-known young scholar and art-historian, who was also a member of the Committee of National Liberation at Rome.

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Gottfried

2. Regional NKa. Regions have continued to be very busy. "These assigned to the northern regions have had to do much better than the northern regions. In addition to this, the proper Italian personnel for Superintendence are not of the highest quality."

17. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674,

- The winding-up of ASIS in ROSSINI Region has interrupted the work of ASIS, which at the time was still at its peak. 104 projects have been completed or are near completion, 161 were still under way. The estimates of those still to be completed were handed over to the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts in 1933. Projects on outstanding Tuscan monuments is 1704, completed include: S. Maria del Vignolo, and S. Maria Nuova di Quercia, the Monastery at L. Velle, the Collegiate and S. Apollonia at Castell. del, the Church at Imperia, S. Stefano, Pieve S. Primitivo, and the United at Sansepolcro, S. Giovanni in Poggio, the two churches previously reported at Montorio; the Collegiate at Castelluccio di Castelluccio, the Dual Palace at Montorio, the Sansepolcro, S. Maria in Borgo, S. Michele degli Scudi, S. Matteo, and S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno at Pisa, the Observatory near Stia, San Lorenzo near Montorio, the Collegiate at S. Maria del, the Collegiate at S. Maria del, and S. Maria in Poggio.

- C. C.

RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN PROGRAMS PRESENTED

3. Collaboration with the new Italian Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has been excellent. New problems are on the way to satisfactory solution. In the preparation of the new Italian Government the part of an intermediary of Fine Arts has been established. The appointment of Dr. Carlo Ragionieri, a well-known young scholar and art-historian, who has also a number of the members of National Liberation at Florence.

RELATIONS

General

9. Regional Italian Officers have continued to be very busy. Those assigned to the northern regions have had to give much initial time to the sorting out of the proper Italian personnel for Superintendencies etc. in addition to their work of inspection.

Toscana

10. The winding-up of work in TOSCANA Region has interrupted the work of those which at the time was still at its peak. 101 projects have been completed or are near completion, 161 are still under way. The estimates of those still to be completed were handed over to the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Rome. Projects on outstanding Italian monuments are for completed include: S. Maria del Jole, and S. Maria Nuova at Cascina, the Monastery at L. Valla, the Collezione and S. Stefano at Pistoia, the Church at Empoli, S. Stefano, Pieve S. Andrea, and the Basilica at Fiesole, S. Maria at Fiesole, the five churches previously reported at Fiesole; the Collezione at Carmignano in Carrara, the Duomo Pistoia at Lucca, the Church Santa S. Michele in Borgo, S. Maria della Spina, S. Matteo, and S. Paolo. The Basilica at Pisa, the Ospedale near Siena, San Leonardo near Pistoia, the Collezione at S. Giuliano, the Collezione at S. Quirico D'Orcia, and S. Donato at Pistoia.

11. The provinces of Lucca and Pistoia, formerly with TOSCANA Region, were transferred under Italian jurisdiction and the monuments there are still being looked after by Italian staff. The last been transferred himself to Italian Region.

12. Through the officials and ready action of the Italian officials and the Quattro in preparation of the new Italian law by the Director of the Superintendency, twelve valuable items which had been stolen from the Abbey of San Casciano of SS. Annunziata at Livorno were recovered from an attorney's shop and from the culprit.

13. The work accomplished in TOSCANA Region represents a bright page in the activities of IR.

15. In Pavia the most urgent projects concern the Temple of Apollo, in the Palace of the Pilates, the Pantheon, and the Palace of the Emperor. The Curia of Domitian and S. Maria also need attention.
 16. In Placentia, S. Ambrose, the Curia Vecchia, and the Museum of Comacina have sustained the greatest damage, but urgent work is also needed on the Curia, the Palace of Valentinian, S. Prothasio, and the Colonna of Augustus.
 17. Placentia has been taken off the damage in Fidenza, and the Prothasio in S. Ambrosio is being detached for safety.
 18. At Reggio, it has been decided to permit the completion of three adjacent projects. The Office of the City, 6 km. to continue functioning. The former Superintendent of Monumenti, after a late return to the city, has been transferred elsewhere in the province.
- Liguria
19. Inspection trips were made to monuments in the provinces of Imperia and Genoa and those of La Spezia and La Carrara. In Imperia the completion of monuments in these provinces is good. At La Carrara the Duomo is only slightly damaged, whereas the Palace of the Doria is badly hit; at Portofino the Palace of the Doria is slightly damaged; at Genoa the Palace of the Doria is damaged and several minor palaces severely so by German construction. Damage to buildings at Genoa is slight. Serious damage has been sustained by the Colonnade of S. Martino at Genoa, the Cathedral at La Spezia, and the parish church of S. Martino at Genoa.
 20. At Genoa procedures for projects of a protective nature to damaged monuments has been worked out with Pubbliche Opere, the Superintendent of Monumenti, and the Genoa Civil. During the month 16 projects were investigated, approved and sent to the Genoa Civil for action.
 21. Three laboratories for art-objects were inspected at Genoa and the at Reggio. Everything was found to be in good condition. The return of the treasure of the Cathedral of S. Lorenzo of Genoa from Spain was approved and checked on return when unpacked.
- 2922
- Placentia
22. A complete and thorough list of the condition of monuments, collections and buildings has been drawn up indicating the extent of damage (whether intact or slightly damaged, damaged beyond repair, the post-war reconstruction, or the immediate first-aid repair) of the provinces of ALBA, ASINARA, ASOLA, ASOLO, CHERO, NOVARA, NOVARA and VERCELLI.
 23. Repair projects have been submitted for the most damaged monuments in ASOLA including the Monumenti, S. Eusebio, the Palace of the University, the Palace of the Senate, the Palace of the Senate, the Palace of the Senate, and the Palace of the Senate.

24. Deposits of art-objects were visited at CALINO, RACHETIN, CASTELNUOVO RAGUGNIE, ISOLA RIVA, SOTTOLE, and SUTINA, all of which are safe.
25. There has been little difficulty with problems of requisition. South African units, which had occupied the Villa delle Mende, Verona Reale, and Castel Geronzo have been moved out. The Public Security Police also have moved out of the area of the Royal Palace at TORINO.

Lombardy

26. Steps have been taken to clear the personnel of the Superintendencies by means of the S. Maria Personali.
27. Visits to Milan were made by the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts and by Prof. Alessandro Venturi, social consultancy for the Ministry in Rome.
28. The amount of war-damage in Milan is so great and the estimates for repairs so vast that it will be necessary to submit the problem in great part to the Italian Government for later consideration.

Photographs of war-damage have been taken by Capt. Ramsey.

29. At LEGNANO, objects are in hand for the churches of S. Maria del Miracoli and S. Ambrogio.

30. Air-raid protection has been renewed and the monuments found intact at CASTELNUOVO D'OLIO (Masolino frescoes), SABBIA (Luni frescoes), and the famous Certosa of PAVIA.

31. The English-owned art objects lent for the Mostra Leonardo da Vinci, now in deposit in the Castello Sforzesco, have been checked.

32. A South African unit has been permitted to occupy the floors of the Villa Bonifacio at CASALE D'ADDA.

Verona

33. Territorial responsibility, because of the VALMERA GULLA problem, was solved in the following manner: in the Province of GOZZA, TRENTO and PIA the military government responsibility was assigned to SOAG 13 Corps, 10th Province became the eastern boundary of VERONA Region, and the five western provinces remained under the jurisdiction of 10th Army, although administered by Verona Region. By agreement with 10th Army, Capt. Marshall of VERONA Region handled personnel for VERONA, TRENTO, and BELLUNO, leaving Capt. Keller of 10th Army free to make the final arrangements for the transfer of the Area's art-treasures in the SOGA area back to TRENTO.

34. Further information was received from Capt. Marshall re the VALMERA GULLA problem.

26. Steps have been taken to clear the personnel of the Soprintendenze by means of the Silvio Pellico.
27. Visits to Milan, Rome and to the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts and to Prof. Giovanni Venturi, special commissary for the Ministry in Rome.
28. The amount of work done in Milan is so great and the estimates for repairs so vast that it will be necessary to submit the problem in Great part to the Italian Government for later consideration.
29. Photographs of war damage have been taken by Capt. Penneyer.
30. At Bologna, projects are in hand for the churches of S. Maria del Miracolo and S. Francesco.
31. Air-raid protection has been removed and the monuments found intact at Castellum D'Alba (Medieval fortress), Salsola (Medieval fortress), and the various Churches of Pavia.
32. The English-owned art objects lent for the Mostra Leonardo da Vinci, now in deposit in the Castello Sforzesco, have been checked.
33. A South African unit has been permitted to occupy two floors of the Villa Borromeo at Cassino D'Alba.

Veneto

34. Territorial responsibility, because of the Venezia Giulia problem, was solved in the following manner: in the Provinces of Gorizia, Trieste and Udine the military government responsibility was assigned to SCAG 13 Corps, Udine Province down the eastern boundary of Venezia Giulia, and the five western provinces remain under the jurisdiction of the 5 Army, although administered by Venezia Giulia. By arrangement with the 5 Army, Capt. Marzotto of Venezia Giulia handled problems for Venezia, Trieste, and Bolzano, leaving Capt. Koller of the 5 Army free to make the final arrangements for the transfer of the three art-treasures in the Bolzano area back to Venezia.
35. Inspection trips were made by Capt. Marzotto to the Venezia, Trieste, Bolzano, and Udine areas. Major Marzotto was fully occupied with the problem of administration and with working out the Italian personnel. He left for a trip to Venezia, Trieste and Austria with the Deputy Director at the end of the month.
36. Projects are in progress for damaged monuments in Venezia, Padua, Treviso, Verona, Mantua, Ferrara and Reggio.

36. Removal of aircraft protection and the return of deposited artifacts have begun in the Venice area. In preparation for the flight of S. Anthony the Nations Cathedral's apse and altar were not back on its pedestal in the square of the church and the Dandolo bronze sculpture on the high altar.
37. Recent records pertaining to St. Mark's Basilica of antiquities and fine arts of the Venetian region were made available to the Subcommission via the I.C. Director of the Region.
38. Thanks to the full cooperation of the Division and Town Mayor with the I.C. Office, no serious requisition problems have arisen.

CONSTITUTION

43. The main outstanding problem in the return to NCR of the archives of Italian administration and other archives offices have provided a register of the large number of offices involved, and the Italian Government has in an advanced stage of preparation a plan for transfer.
44. An enquiry in the same line, intended to bring the interests of private archives of Italian origin to light, and help to organize organized for the protection of them.
45. In Rome, Italy, efforts in various directions, including Offices have carried out in relation to the archives, and, in particular, the archives of the Italian Government, which is the subject of the state of present investigation about the.
46. Mr. Hilary Robinson, P.O. 20, has been assigned to the War Office, arrived in Rome in 1943. He had consultation with the Executive Committee, the Vice President Civil Affairs Section, the Director of the Subdivision, and the Commission of the Archives. His office in the Archives was especially interested in the question of Italian civil archives and in the post-war survey of the state of archives, which in being made by the Italian Government. Mr. Robinson left Rome on 30 June 1943 and is now at the archival investigations in Northern Italy.
47. In the Commission of State Archives were passed for the and three schools of documents of historical interest with those existing the Subdivision had been temporarily charged, was a group of individuals accounts found during the war. The records were taken from the Archives, a group of documents of 1943 date, largely received, somewhat earlier, and V. 8.3; and in the Subdivision of 233 letters representative, current, and of the Italian situation, including the, and until recently passed in the Secretariat of the State.

38. Study to you the cooperation of the Division and Com. In the case of the Com. Office, in various taxation problems have arisen.

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39. The War Relocation Authority is returning to Japan all copies of the archives of Italian consulates and offices. Consulate Offices have provided a register of the large number of persons involved, and the Italian Government has in its advanced state of progress taken steps for transfer.
40. An attempt is being made to contact with the other heads of private archives of Italian consular officials, and temporary measures organized for the protection of them.
41. In Rome, Italy, President Benito Mussolini, various Officers have carried out his office in Rome, Milan, Bologna and other provinces, and also in Sicily. A group of officers has started, where the state of present is situation already exists.
42. Mr. Miller, Secretary of the Archives, arrived at the War Office, arrived in Rome on 2 June. He had conversations with the Executive Committee, the Vice President Civil Affairs Section, the Director of this Sub-division, and the Chairman of Civil Affairs. His office in the Commission was especially valuable in the position of liaison and archives staff in the post-war survey of the state of archives, which is being made by the Italian Government. Dr. Giamini left Rome on 30 June to return to his tour of provincial administration in Northern Italy.
43. To the Secretary of State Archives were passed the documents there records of documents of historic interest with those custody by the Subcommittee had been temporarily changed, viz. a group of documents - records found during operations - year in a record file - records, a detail of documents of 1 the last military movement, somewhat earlier, than V.S.C.; and an historical collection of 233 letters representing correspondence of the Italian government, President Giani, and until recently housed in the Secretariat General.

[illegible]

1. Robert T. Fink
 2. 1933 - 1934
 3. 1934 - 1935

~~SECRET~~ ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
 APO 394
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
 PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref : 55/1/247
 To : Civil Affairs Section.
 Tel. No. 489061
 Ext. 321
 14 July, 1945.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR JUNE 1945.

DISARMING AND DEBILITATING

1. With the exception of a few organized bands, such as the Gariboldi and Nino Nannetti Divisions in Venezia, the disarming and debilitation of Patriots is practically completed. There remain however a number of patriots requiring employment and assistance, and the following centres were still operating at the end of the month.

Region	No. of Centres
Lombardia	10
Venezia	5
Emilia	11
Liguria	5
Piemonte	7
	27

These centres are to be closed as soon as possible, and thereafter the Italian Military Patriot Representative will operate from offices attached to Provincial HQ. The Centre at Florence was handed over to the Italian authorities when Toscana Region closed down, and the one at Pescia had been closed earlier in the month.

It is clear that there are still large quantities of arms which have not been declared or accounted for, although the estimated numbers handed in by the end of June had reached the figures given below:

Lombardia	131,612
Venezia	25,116
Emilia	44,116
Liguria	5,381
Piemonte	55,309
	259,534 (including 72,955 hand grenades)

RATIONS

2. The authority for the issue of rations for Patriots from Allied Military sources expired on the 10th of June; since that date rations have been supplied from civilian sources on the Public Security scale.

1. With the exception of a few organized bands, such as the Osoppo and Nino Barnetti Divisions in Venezia, the clearing and demobilization of Patriots is practically completed. There remain however a number of Patriots requiring employment and assistance, and the following centres were still operating at the end of the month.

Region	No. of Centres
Lombardia	10
Venezia	5
Emilia	11
Liguria	5
Piemonte	1

27

These centres are to be closed as soon as possible, and thereafter the Italian Military Patriot Representative will operate from offices attached to Provincial HQ. The Centre at Florence was handed over to the Italian authorities when Toscana Region closed down, and the one at Pesceia had been closed earlier in the month.

It is clear that there are still large quantities of arms which have not been declared or accounted for, although the estimated numbers handed in by the end of June had reached the figures given below:

Lombardia	104,612
Venezia	25,116
Emilia	51,116
Liguria	5,384
Piemonte	55,802

259,034 (including 72,995 hand grenades)

RATIONS

The authority for the issue of rations for Patriots from Allied Military sources expired on the 10th of June; since that date rations have been supplied from civilian sources on the Public Security scale.

CLOTHING

Approx 65 tons of salvage clothing have been allotted for Patriots and this is being issued to all the northern Regions from a central store in Milan.

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/ ITALIAN GOVT

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. As a result of the change of Government, the Ministry of Occupied Italy is to be abolished, and its responsibilities with regard to Patriots will be assumed by the new Ministry of Post War Assistance. The most important measures affecting Patriots taken by the Government during the month of June were the granting of "Ente Morale" status to the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia, and the authorizing of increased bonuses for Patriots, viz:

Patriots with less than 3 months service	L. 1,000
Patriots with more than 3 months service	L. 5,000
Wounded Patriots	L. 10,000
Relatives of fallen Patriots	L. 20,000

VENEZIA GIULIA

5. Contrary to expectations, the Patriot problem in Venezia Giulia has proved to be relatively simple, as those Italian Patriots who had not withdrawn into Italia, were discarded and disbanded by the Yugoslav Forces before 8 Army troops occupied the area. The Yugoslav Patriots appear to have withdrawn into Yugoslavia. It is not proposed to set up any Patriot organization in Venezia Giulia.

PERSONNEL

6. One British officer and 6 NCOs have been temporarily attached to Venezia Region from 51 BRX for Patriot work.

R.R. CRIPPS, Colonel.,
Director,
Local Government Sub Commission.

/enc.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPAIRATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/54-1/ADM.

14 July 1945.

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1945 -

Item	Sub-Item	Subject
1.		<u>GENERAL.</u>
	(1)	Conference - BOSSANO.
	(11)	Estimate of Italian Refugees to return to Italy.
2.		<u>ORGANISATION.</u>
	(1)	General.
	(11)	Standard Units.
3.		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
	(1)	Medical Survey. Civilian Medical Officers, Assembly Centres and Control Camps.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u>
5.		<u>REPAIRATION.</u>
	(1)	General.
	(11)	Statistics.
	(111)	Welfare.
6.		<u>RECORDS BUREAU.</u>
7.		<u>FINANCE.</u>
	(1)	Financial Assistance for Displaced Persons.
	(11)	Currency Conversion.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL.

(1)

Conference BOLZANO

A Conference was held at BOLZANO Italy on the 14 - 15 June 1945 between representatives of A.F.H.Q. and SHAFZ to discuss plans for the repatriation of 350,000 Italians from Germany and Austria, and 300,000 German ex-P.W.s from Italy. It was decided that the only practicable routes for repatriation were by way of the BRENNER Pass and through SWITZERLAND, all movements to be by rail commencing 1st July 1945. The BRENNER Pass route will use MUNICH as the reception delivery point on the SHAFZ side and VERONA on the A.F.H.Q. side. The Swiss route will use ZURICH (in the 1st French Army area) as the reception delivery point on the SHAFZ side and Camp at COMO on the A.F.H.Q. side. Standard medical precautions involving inspection and dusting will be employed.

A Joint Committee composed of SHAFZ and A.F.H.Q. representatives will meet fortnightly to resolve problems arising in connection with this NORTH-SOUTH movement.

(11)

Estimate of Italian Refugees to return to Italy.

At the end of June SHAFZ estimated that from their area some 300,000 - 400,000 Italians still remained to be repatriated to Italy.

2.

ORGANISATION

(1)

General.

With the establishment of Camps the movements of refugees and displaced persons have become more organized. As the result of the control of the flow of returning refugees to Italy the best use can now be made of all available transport. The Officers, Enlisted Men and Other Ranks of the Sub-Commission have worked during the last two months with tireless energy and resource in the handling of these thousands of returning Italians. Often conditions have been difficult and Camp Commanders and their Staffs have worked 24 hours a day. By their sympathetic handling of the refugees they have done much to gain the refugees confidence and gratitude.

(11)

Standard Units.

In A.F. Assembly Centres and 10 Control Camps are now completed from 5 Army and are now assisting in the administration of Camps in Northern Italy. These Units represent the balance from American Sources, the British standard Units having been allotted in May.

3.

REMARKS

EX P. 18 from Italy. It was decided that the only practicable routes for repatriation were by way of the BRENNER Pass and through SWITZERLAND, all movements to be by rail commencing 1st July 1945. The BRENNER Pass route will use MUNICH as the reception delivery point on the SWITZ side and VERONA on the A.S.H.Q. side. The Swiss route will use BASEL (in the 1st French Army Area) as the reception delivery point on the SWITZ side and a Camp at GOMM on the A.S.H.Q. side. Standard medical precautions involving inspection and dusting will be employed.

A Joint Committee comprised of SHARP and A.S.H.Q. representatives will meet fortnightly to resolve problems arising in connection with this NORTH-SOUTH movement.

(ii) Estimate of Italian Refugees to return to Italy.

As the end of June SHARP estimated that from their area some 300,000 - 400,000 Italians still remained to be repatriated to Italy.

2. ORGANISATION

(a) General.

With the establishment of Camps the movements of refugees and Displaced Persons have become more organized. As the result of the control of the flow of returning refugees to Italy the best use can now be made of all available transport. The Officers, Enlisted Men and Other Banks of the Sub-Commission have worked during the last two months with tireless energy and resource in the handling of these thousands of returning Italians. Often conditions have been difficult and Camp Commanders and their Staffs have worked 24 hours a day. By their sympathetic handling of the refugees they have done much to gain the refugee confidence and gratitude.

(ii) Standard Units.

14 D.P. Assembly Centres and 10 Control Camps are now completed from 5 Army and are now assisting in the administration of Camps in Northern Italy. These Units represent the balance from American Sources, the British standard Units having been allotted in May.

3. MEDICAL

(1) Medical Survey.

A most useful and helpful report was submitted by Dr's Seper and Markham on their return from a visit to the Northern Camps (see May monthly report para 3, sub-para (iv)). Based on this report a circular incorporating their recommendations has been sent to all Camps.

(ii) Civilian Medical Officers, Assembly Centres and Control Camps.

During the month Assembly Centres and Control Camps departing for duty from HQMB were supplied with civilian Doctors. Each Doctor was given complete medical administrative instructions and stationery written in English and Italian and a small pack of drugs and equipment to enable him to function immediately upon arrival if necessary. Selection of civilian Doctors for camp

2918

work is difficult and it is likely that some of these employed will turn out to be unsuitable.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During the month some 68,707 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North and some 46,129 were sent to the South. Italian refugees returning to Italy totalled 2,422. Further refugees returned to Italy from the Americas and Spain and a ship left CIVITA' VECCHIA with some 201 persons for GIBRALTAR.

Apart from the figures of Italian refugees who have been landed by the Sub-Commission many thousands have returned to their homes under their own arrangements.

The two points of reception for returning Italians from outside Italy are VARESE and COMO of whom it is estimated that one third are Southern Italians.

5. REGISTRATION.

(1) General.

Considerable progress was made during the period under review in the registration of refugees under the SHARP System. All refugees at CINE CITTA, VARESE and COMO were registered.

D.P. and R. Greaves in Northern Italy have been ordered to nominate Group Representative Officers to be responsible for the registration of United Nations Nationals within their Group.

Individual registration at present involves much paper work and the individual enquiries demand some 400 to 450 man hours a month from a small staff.

(11) (a) The following Nationals were registered under the SHARP System (from S. Italy).

123 British
1 American
32 Arabs
5 Belgians
395 French
136 Germans
5 Lithuanians
3 (Stateless)
17 Poles
1 Palestinian
2 Russians
2 Swiss
500 Greeks

(b) Nationals of the following countries were registered at this

The two points of reception for returning Italians from outside Italy are Milan and Como of those who will return it is estimated that one third are Southern Italians.

5. REGISTRATION.

(1) General.

Considerable progress was made during the period under review in the registration of refugees under the SLAPP System. All refugees at UNICE CITY, VERB, and BARI were registered.

E.P. and R. Spruce in Southern Italy have been ordered to nominate Group Representative Officers to be responsible for the registration of United Nation Nationals within their Group.

Individual registration at present involves much paper work and the individual enquiries demand more and more attention from a small staff.

(11) (a) The Following Nationals were registered under the SLAPP System (from S. Italy).

123 British
1 American
32 Arabs
9 Belgians
399 French
136 Germans
5 Lithuanians
3 (Stateless)
17 Poles
1 Palestinian
2 Russians
2 Swiss
500 Greeks

(b) Nationals of the following countries were registered at this H.Q. for individual registration :-

1 Yugoslav	for U.S.
1 "	" New Zealand
1 "	" Venezuela
2 Albanians	" U.K.
1 "	" Albania
1 Italian	" Chile
4 Mexicans	" Mexico
53 Brazilians	" Brazil
1 Ital. Col. Subj. to Egypt	" Egypt
1 "	" Eritrea
2 Italians	for Spain
18 "	" Brazil

2	Italians	for Syria
7	"	" U.S.
21	"	" France
1	"	" Scotland
1	"	" Egypt
1	"	" South Africa
2	German Jews	" India
2	Polos	" Belgium
126	Spanish	" Spain
1	Turk	" Turkey
1	"	" France
1	Dane	" Denmark
8	British	" U.S.
1	"	" Greece
1	"	" Libya
1	"	" India
1	"	" Eire
1	Stateless	" France
1	Unsubstantiated	" France
1	Orphan	" Costa Rica
1	British	" Malta
1	"	" Belgium
1	Guatemalan	" Guatemala
1	Albanian	" Eritrea
1	Netherlands	" Switzerland
1	Luxembourg	" Luxembourg
1	Cuban	" Cuba
1	Russian	" Turkey
6	Lebanese	" Lebanon
2	Soligians	" Belgium
2	Syrians	" Lebanon
21	French	" France
1	"	" Tunisia
1	"	" Egypt

(c) M.T.s. were granted as follows:-

2	Dr.	for Greece
5	Albanians	" Albania
3	Spanish	" Spain
2	Turks	" Turkey
8	Italians	" Eritrea

(d) Travel Orders were issued without H.T.s. to Nationals for the following countries:-

32	Americans	for U.S.
4	Irish	" Egypt
1	British	" U.K.
11	Italians	" U.K.
1	Italians	" Malta

(e) Individual Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:-

2	"	"	Greece
1	"	"	Lybia
1	"	"	India
4	"	"	Eire
1	St. telms	"	France
1	Undertaken	"	France
1	Costa Rica	"	Costa Rica
1	British	"	Malta
1	"	"	Belgium
1	Guatemalan	"	Guatemala
1	Swiss	"	Switzerland
1	Netherlands	"	Netherlands
1	Luxembourg	"	Luxembourg
3	Cuba	"	Cuba
1	Russian	"	Turkey
6	Lebanese	"	Lebanon
2	Belgium	"	Belgium
2	Syrian	"	Lebanon
21	French	"	France
1	"	"	Tunisia
1	"	"	Egypt

(c) M.F.A.s. were granted as follows:-

2	Dr.	for Greece
5	Albanians	2 Albania
3	Spanish	" Spain
2	Turks	" Turkey
8	Italians	" Eritrea

(d) Travel Orders were issued without M.F.A. to Nationals for the following countries:-

32	Americans	for U.S.
4	Irish	" Egypt
1	British	" U.K.
11	Italians	" U.K.
1	Maltese	" Malta

(e) Individual Nationals in of the following countries were repatriated:-

2	Portuguese	to Portugal
1	Belgian	to Britain

(f) applications were held up by the following:-

- I. By Field Security for Security Clearance 176
- II. By Consuls for recommendations 13
- III. By G-5 for issue of Travel Orders and M.F.A. 110

(g) The following Nationals are awaiting shipping. All other formalities are completed:-

4 to Egypt
1 to Tripoli
1 to Yemen
1 to Syria
1 to ...
1 to Greece
2 to Turkey
10 to U.S.
1 to ...

(141) Melforn

One outstanding Melforn also was dealt with a British woman whose husband was serving in India was stated to be ill in Rome with possibly only a few months to live. The husband arrived in Rome on compassionate leave within 10 days of receipt of this information by this department and within another week the woman was embarked in a Hospital Ship for U.S. to receive treatment in a London Hospital.

6. RECORDS BUREAU

At the end of the month a total of 88,171 records were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 Nationalities, a total of 3,256 enquiry/messages were received and processed. 38% replies were made to enquiries and 4,573 communications were received and dealt with during June.

7. FINANCE(1) Financial assistance for Displaced Persons

This month saw the close of this Sub-Commission's financial assistance programme for Displaced Persons. Started in Rome on 7 October 1944 when 273 heads of families received loans, it was extended immediately to all of liberated Italy. The peak was reached in December 1944 when 5,000 persons were recommended advances. This programme was the means of preventing world hunger, privation and malnutrition against Stateless Displaced Persons and United Nations Nationals who were living outside the Sub-Commission's Camps. These assisted included former enemy Nationals who had been recommended for racial or political reasons. Loans up to 4,000 lire per month or arrears were made with a maximum of 12,000 lire for any single household. The total amount loaned was a little over seventy five million lire. UNRRA has now taken over the programme and should be operating in most of Italy by August.

(14) Currency Conversion

The general situation is still confused. Transfer for a group of Tripolitanian repatriates up to £10 per head were approved by the War Office and effected through the British Command Plymouth. Balances above 4,000 lire per person were deposited in the Bank of Rome and individual deposit books were sent to Tripoli for delivery to the depositors. Further proposals have been made to A.F.R.C. for conversion in the Military Currency area in the Mediterranean theatre.

One outstanding welfare case was dealt with a British woman whose husband was serving in Italy, was stated to be ill in Rome with possibly only a few months to live. The husband arrived in Rome on compassionate leave within 10 days of receipt of this information by this department and within another week the woman was on board in a hospital ship for U.K. to receive treatment in a London hospital.

6. RECORDS BUREAU.

At the end of the month a total of 86,171 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 Nationalities, a total of 3,286 enquiry/messages were received and processed. 385 replies were made to enquiries and 4,573 communications were received and dealt with during June.

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For the Director:

(Signature)
C.F. POTTERWILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - June 1945

2/3.17/CA

15 July 45

Defascism

1. No new decrees were passed due to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.
2. General Order 46 dealing with the expropriation of workers and employees in private industry was issued on 2 June 1945. A proposed regional order dealing with the expropriation of directors of private companies was given consideration. It was the prevailing opinion that since the matter was primarily one of policy for the Italian Government and since AMG rule would be of short duration, no action should be taken. The Italian Government has under consideration a decree dealing with the same subject which has been approved by the Allied Commission.
3. The Provincial Expropriation Commissions operating under General Order 35 have been operating satisfactorily.
4. The American and British Embassies and the Allied Commission have given their approval for the enactment of a decree dealing with the forfeiture of wealth corruptly gained during the Fascist regime. It is understood that the Italian Government is about to publish this decree.

5. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize have greatly increased their volume of work and the section of the Court of Cassation sitting in Milan has expedited the disposition of appeals, particularly in cases of death sentences. The execution of the first death sentence imposed by an Extraordinary Court of Assize took place in Milan on 10 July 1945.

6. As to expropriation generally, in the principal Ministries 37,142 of the 47,365 employees have been scrutinized and 7,252 have been sent for trial; of the latter total 4,706 cases have been concluded, 793 employees having been dismissed, 393 having been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 1,086 having received lesser punishment.

Mine Clearance

7. The Mines set up in EMILIA Region and LIGURIA Region are functioning satisfactorily and new squads are being trained as and when recruits come forward. Lack of transport and fuel is retarding a fuller development of the scheme.

The total number of mines lifted during the month is 55302.

There were several casualties among both the military units and civilian squads. 13 were killed and 13 wounded.

2916

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

8. The date for the commencement of the compilation of Electoral Registers in the Allied Military Government, excluding VENEZIA GIULIA,

2. General Order 46 dealing with the separation of workers and employees in private industry was issued on 2 June 1945. A proposed regional order dealing with the separation of directors of private companies was given consideration. It was the prevailing opinion that since the matter was primarily one of policy for the Italian Government and since AMG rule would be of short duration, no action should be taken. The Italian Government has under consideration a decree dealing with the same subject which has been approved by the Allied Commission.

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6. As to separation generally, in the principal Ministries 37,442 of the 47,365 employees have been scrutinized and 7,252 have been sent for trial; of the latter total 4,766 cases have been concluded, 793 employees having been dismissed, 993 having been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 1,086 having received lesser punishment.

Mine Clearance

7. The mines set up in Emilia Region and Liguria Region are functioning satisfactorily and new squads are being trained as and when recruits come forward. Lack of transport and fuel is retarding a fuller development of the scheme.

The total number of mines lifted during the month is 53502.

There were several casualties among both the military units and civilian squads.
13 were killed and 13 wounded.

2916

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

8. The date for the commencement of the compilation of Electoral Registers in the Northern provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding VENETIA GIULIA, has been determined by OIAO to be 15 July 1945. Under Italian law 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these Electoral Lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted only to Communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are unable to complete their lists within the time limits set.

9. A Schedule, for the guidance of AMG officers in the field, giving "a brief description of the procedure for the preparation of Electoral Lists" was completed on 25 June and has now been issued.

10. Printed forms and stationery prepared by the Italian Government for the compilation of Electoral Lists have been delivered to Regional Headquarters in ALE territory. Distribution to provinces and thence to communes is in progress.

11. A new attempt is to be made to persuade the present Italian Government to revise the existing electoral laws, which were passed in 1945. The previous efforts of the Allied Commission in this direction resulted in a reply from the then President of the Council, M.E. DESSA, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate".

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

12. The Ministry. - The Education Sub-Commission was fortunate in not having to break in a new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arrigo Ruffa, formerly a professor of Roman Law at the University of Naples and in Cairo, continues in office.

13. Work with other agencies.

a) The weekly lunches with representatives of the United States Information Service have continued, and bear fruit in close coordination between it and the Education Sub-Commission. Relations with the British Institute are less continuous, but cooperative. These two organizations are attempting to secure the American and British scholarly publications most urgently needed by universities and libraries, using the requests obtained and compiled by the Education Sub-Commission and Minister of Public Instruction. Publications from other countries are being sought direct by the Education Sub-Commission.

b) Translation rights have been secured by USIS for 34 of the 40 juvenile books selected and ordered under the auspices of the Education Sub-Commission; books have been assigned to publishers by USIS and translation has begun.

c) The Education Sub-Commission is working closely with the USRA specialist on children's institutions, and the Welfare Division of Public Health Sub-Commission is being brought into the picture.

14. Text books and supplies.

a) Over 5000 tons of paper are needed for all types of school and university text books next year. Much of this can be procured locally, but at a price probably double or triple that of imported American paper. Of the latter, 160 more tons have arrived, giving us 455 tons with which to work. This will probably be used largely for elementary text books since the mass of children are thereby affected. By combining this with local paper, average price of elementary text books can be kept down.

b) More school supplies have arrived from the United States, including two tons of canteens. 2915

c) Text book commissions to pass on manuscripts for new elementary text books have been appointed in the Ministry and in each Northern Region. Books are being approved for printing this summer.

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- b) More school supplies have arrived from the United States, including two tons of erasers. 2915
- c) Text book commissions to pass on manuscripts for new elementary text books have been appointed in the Ministry and in each Northern Region. Books are being approved for printing this summer.
- d) Commissions on examination of secondary school text books have been set up in each Northern Region to examine books found there and not previously included among the 7000 examined in Rome, Florence, etc.

15. Survey of Venezia Giulia. - The Director of Education spent four days early in July making a study of the educational situation there. A full report has been given to the VP, CA Section, and the SCAG, AME Venezia Giulia. The organization of elementary schools and of one or more teacher training schools in the Slovene and Croat languages has been recommended, with Slav supervisors of such schools being added to the provincial school offices. Provisions for revised school programs and text books in Italian, Slovene, and Croat are also recommended. The immediate assignment of a full time Regional Education Officer is urged.

16. Examination.

- a) Expiration is proceeding effectively in all schools, universities and cultural institutions.
- b) Through agreement with the Vatican, expiration of the Catholic University in Milan is proceeding normally, with slight changes in the detail of the procedure to fit the special case.
- c) Political Science faculties in universities are abolished, and their students are allowed to finish their courses in other faculties (Law, Letters, Commerce). For examinations in Corporative Political Economy, Demography of Races, Biology of Races, etc., examinations in analogous fields devoid of Fascist propaganda are being substituted and special courses are being given to prepare for them.
- d) University students who fought or worked on the side of the Germans are not being allowed to take the summer examinations. This decree by the CNI has been approved by the RSO's and by the Minister of Public Instruction. On the other hand, students who fought with the Partisans, or whose fathers did so, are exempted from tuition fees.
- e) Five of the nine provveditori in Lombardia, and three of the five in Liguria and Apulia, appointed by the CNI to replace expurated provveditori, have been confirmed by the Regional Commissioners on recommendation of the RSO.
- f) Lombardia probably had the largest concentration of Fascists in school jobs. The province of Cremona, home of Pertinacci, notorious Fascist Minister and leader, was a hot bed of Fascists. 33% of the teachers there (as against 4% to 7% in most of Italy) had to be removed, and in one school the figures were seventeen out of eighteen.

17. Payment of teachers - Teachers "incartati" (i.e., employed from year to year - not yet on permanent civil service rolls) receive salaries for only ten months of the year, while "di ruolo" teachers are paid the year around. With the rise in costs, the incartati this summer are desperate, getting no pay from 15 July to 15 October. There were small strikes in Lombardia, and threat of a major one. The RSO quieted the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Sub-Commission will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment and the Minister of Public Instruction cannot get the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for teachers in all Italy. Permanent legislation to provide summer pay is under consideration but there is little chance of its becoming effective until next year.

18. School opening. - Schools have been reopened throughout the North, with very few exceptions. Where the children had a fairly uninterrupted year, the opening was for examinations only, followed by closing for the summer vacation. Where the school year was badly broken, schools are extending the spring term to late June or early July, or running full summer sessions. Volunteer summer sessions are being held in Rome and Genoa.

In some places, especially in Padua, Aquila and Venezia Giulia, the Partisans run clandestine non-Fascist schools during the year. Plans are on foot to give recognition for work done in these.

785016

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- In some places, especially in Emilia, Apulia and Venetia Giulia, the Partisans run clandestine non-Fascist schools during the year. Plans are on foot to give recognition for work done in these.
19. School buildings - Damage to school and university buildings is spotty - some places are badly hit, others untouched. 20% to 30% of the schools in Apulia are destroyed. The University of Bologna, University of Genoa, few buildings of the University of Milan, and so on, have suffered greatly.
- Requisitions, likewise, are a varying problem. The new order from AFHQ against further requisitioning of school buildings will help. But to derequisition buildings is extremely difficult. The situation in the South is actually worse in some provinces than in most of the Northern Regions.

2914

20. Youth Activities.

- a) Scouting is flourishing everywhere. British and American Military personnel who were Boy Scouts, and Welfare and Red Cross workers interested in Girl Guides, have been very helpful. Troop leaders are being trained. Summer camps are being planned.
- b) Student associations are being formed and are active in some universities.
- c) School lunches, during the summer, are being served for 33,000 children in 166 schools in Rome. In the North, school lunches are, in some places, being arranged for the summer season, but the program there is not yet fully developed.

21. General. - As a whole, the educational situation in the North (except, as yet, Venezia Giulia) is very satisfactory. The RMO's are all experienced in their work, and each has his Region well organized; providential and acting rectors are appointed for schools and universities; directors are appointed for all cultural institutions; administration is well set up; defascism is under way. All RMO's are planning their work so that the defascized educational system can be handed over to the Italian Government as a well-organized going concern, by the end of August.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

22. With the termination of Military Government in Toscana Region, the reduction in the volume of AMG Court cases continues. Several serious crimes have been tried at Naples; in particular another gang of counterfeiters was brought to trial and 7 persons were convicted out of 8 charged. Work of a routine character is proceeding at Ancona and Livorno.

23. In North Italy there has been a slight increase in the volume of AMG Court cases. The offenses involved are mainly possession of arms, and possession of Allied property; several cases of illegal possession of Allied petrol have been tried. In Venezia Region a few cases have arisen out of political disturbances and one serious case was tried in which a member of the R.R.O.C. shot and seriously wounded an Allied soldier.

24. In the Italian courts the principal interest centres in the Extraordinary Courts of Ancona. These are operating in all provinces in the north except Bolzano where, owing to the special conditions, it had not been possible to implement Italian legislation or establish the Extraordinary Courts. Arrangements are however in progress to institute these courts forthwith.

The Italian Government is preparing the necessary decrees to establish these courts in several provinces in Toscana and Marche where the local conditions require urgent action against collaborators.

25. The courts themselves appear to be working fairly and satisfactorily. Criticism has been directed at the excessive severity and also at the excessive leniency of the sentences awarded, and on the whole it seems that a genuine effort to administer justice is being made.

26. Unfortunately the inevitable time involved in an appeal to the Court of Cassation and a petition for mercy creates an appearance of delay in the execution of death

21. General. - As a whole, the educational situation in the North (except, as yet, Venezia Giulia) is very satisfactory. The RPO's are all experienced in their work, and each has his Region well organized; provviditori and acting rectors are appointed for schools and universities; directors are appointed for all cultural institutions; administration is well set up; defascism is under way. All RPO's are planning their work so that the defascised educational system can be handed over to the Italian Government as a well-organized going concern, by the end of August.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

22. With the termination of Military Government in Toscana Region, the reduction in the volume of AMG Court cases continues. Several serious crimes have been tried at Naples; in particular another gang of counterfeiters was brought to trial and 7 persons were convicted out of 8 charged. Work of a routine character is proceeding at Ancona and Livorno.

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26. Unfortunately the inevitable time involved in an appeal to the Court of Cassation and a petition for mercy creates an appearance of delay in the execution of death sentences which is causing considerable comment and some disturbance. In view of the nature of these Courts it does seem necessary to preserve some form of appeal; if there is to be an appeal at all it is difficult to reduce the interval between sentences and execution below one month.

27. On 30 June a conference was held in Milan of the heads of all the Courts of Appeal in the North to discuss the operation of these Courts and to secure uniformity of administration.

28. In order for the operation of the directing staff in private industry has been issued and put into effect in the north. Originally designed as a General Order (No 47) it was finally issued as a Regional Order for use where required.

29. General Order No. 18 was issued to prevent mass discharges from private industry, with consequent large scale unemployment, as a result of the shortage of raw materials in the north.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

30. Political. -

a) The Italian Government is proposing to appoint an Alto Commissario for Public Health, thus freeing the Health Service from its present subordinate position in the Ministry of Interior. The Alto Commissario will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers.

b) Doctors Soper and Nathan of the Rockefeller Foundation have advised against the formation of a Cardon Sanitaire in the North and AFHQ has been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid in the North.

31. Public Health.

a) Three cases of Typhus have been reported from Salerno, but no further cases have occurred at Capri. Sporadic cases have been reported from the mainland.

b) A marked decrease has occurred in the incidence of Shallow in Naples City but there is little diminution in the number of reports from Naples Province. AFHQ has been asked to provide assistance in epidemics and Medical Officers.

c) Spray guns and 20,000 Liters of Pyrethrum Spray have been delivered to Venezia Region and further shipments are being arranged. Spraying in the River Delta projects has been completed and field reports indicate that mosquito densities in the treated areas are exceedingly low. In addition, a marked reduction in flies is noticeable.

d) Proposals made by AFHQ concerning the supervision of VD hospitals by Allied medical personnel have been received by the Italian Government and a joint meeting is scheduled to take place early in July.

e) The Infant Mortality rate in Rome Comune in May was 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April.

f) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome were 250 in May as compared to the April figure of 237.

32. Veterinary. - A survey of veterinary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that they are being operated much more efficiently than those in any other area. Three veterinary laboratories were found to be undamaged and functioning satisfactorily, as well as having ample stocks on hand. The Turin Laboratory has produced a satisfactory vaccine against Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination have continued in the South. Swine Cholera and Swine Erysipelas are sporadic in all Northern Regions.

33. Medical Supply. - A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory situation as regards medical supplies, except for a scarcity of insulin which is being delivered. 26,000 containers have been handled over to

in the Ministry of Interior. The Alto Comissario will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers.

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33. Medical Supply. - A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory situation as regards medical supplies, except for a scarcity of insulin which is being delivered to the North by the Florence OED. 50,000 confinement bags have been handed over to the Italian Government for distribution by OED. MEDUSA is still extremely slow in its delivery of medical supplies and the Ministry of Interior has been informed of this fact.

34. Welfare. - MEDSI is continuing its distribution of milk and vitamins. Machinery is now set up in Rome for the supply of clothing to isolated individuals. This is done in the communes by MCA.

35. Personnel. - Two American and three British Officers left the Sub-Commission.

FILED SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

36. A marked reduction in killings, disappearances and extortions is noted during June from the high May records.
37. There were some demonstrations against slow legal procedure and light sentences assessed against fascists and collaborators. A notable case was at Padova where seven prisoners on trial were forcibly taken from the courtroom. 4 was killed and 5 were beaten. Allied MEs saved the seventh.
38. The Minervino Antria incident, where Communists took over Government buildings, destroyed records, looted up O.U.M., in their Caserma and stole guns, ammunition, trunks and uniforms resulted in more than 8 killed and eleven wounded. Several days of terrorism followed but by 30 June order was restored and a program of control commenced.
39. Reports indicate the continued ineffectiveness of Police Agencies. Lack of trained personnel, lack of press support, lack of uniforms and equipment, lack of transport and lack of officers and NCO's constitute major Italian problems for the Government. Segregation of political prisoners is progressing but already overcrowded prisons delay completion of the program very seriously.
40. The overall position is considerably improved over May but is still far from satisfactory.

MEMBERS, THE ARMS & AMMUNITION SUB-COMMISSION

41. Regional.

- a) In the middle of the month the greater part of Tuscany Region was handed over to the Italians. The record of MEPA projects shows 104 projects completed or near completion, with 166 others under way or begun.
- b) In Emilia Region detailed inspections of war-damage were carried out in Modena, Modena Province, Bologna Province, Parma and Piacenza and recommendations for projects sorted out according to the degree of urgency.
- c) In the northern Regions the MEPA officers have been active in getting the Italian superintendents organized. The problem has posed some difficulties in Lombardy. The amount of war damage in this region centres chiefly in Milan and Brescia. At Milan the estimates for projects is so high that it must be handled eventually by the Italians themselves. The "Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci has been uncovered and found to have suffered practically no damage. The famous Ceiling of RAVIA, the Masolino frescoes at GASTELLINO D'ALBA, and the Luini frescoes at SARENO are intact.
- d) In Venezia Region inspections have been made of damage at VENEZIA, VENEZIA, TREVISO, BOLZANO. At various places air-raid protection has been taken down and the materials turned over for use for other purposes. Many deposits of art objects have been returned. The fascist files on MEPA work were handed over to the Venezia MEPA officer.
- e) In Piemonte 6 deposits of art objects were inspected and found intact. The

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ARMS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

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 - e) In Piemonte 6 deposits of art objects were inspected and found intact. The greatest war-damage is in Turin and emergency projects have been submitted.
 - f) In Liguria 37 monuments in Genoa were inspected and 16 urgent projects approved and sent to the Genoa Civile. Inspections were also made of monuments at Genoa, Imperia, the provinces of Genoa and La Spezia and the provinces of Imperia and Savona. In all these places the conditions of monuments are good.
42. Alto Adige Deposits - The MMA Officer of Arm 5 Army was occupied chiefly with the problem of the return of the large deposits of Tyrol art objects at S. Lorenzo and Carlo Tasso to Flaenzen. It has been decided to send the objects back via railroad, which will function in July.

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43. Archives

- a) The main outstanding problem is the return to Rome of the archives of Italian ministries and civil. Archives Officers have provided a register of the large number of offices involved, and the Italian Government has in an advanced state of preparation plans for transfer.
- b) An enquiry is also being conducted as to the whereabouts of private archives of leading Fascist officials, and temporary measures organised for the protection of these.
- c) In Emilia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venetia Regions, Archives Officers have carried out inspections of state, town, notarial and church archives, and also of libraries. Return of deposits has started, where the state of present depots makes it possible.
- d) Mr. Hilary Jenkins, C.B.E., Archives Advisor to the War Office, arrived in Rome on 24 June. His advice in two consultations was especially valuable on the question of ministerial archives and on the post-war survey of the state of archives, which is being made by the Italian Government.

44. Headquarters

- a) The Director's trip of about four weeks covered most of the northern and north-eastern portion of Italy. Half of the time was spent in company of Wing Commander Cooper of the Central Commission for Germany (British Element) in interrogating Kunstschmuck-permanent now in PW camps. The results of these interrogations have been incorporated in a joint report on all Kunstschmuck activities, which has just been issued.
- b) Three further reports have been submitted by the Deputy Director on the Kunstschmuck, bringing the investigation of this matter to a successful conclusion.

45. Italian Government Relations

- a) Cooperation with the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has been excellent.
- b) In the recent reorganisation of the Government, an Undersecretary for Fine Arts, Dr. Carlo Ragghianti, was appointed. The Sub-Commission is certain that under the direction of the Undersecretary and the Director General the artistic patrimony of Italy will fare well.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

46. Disarming and Disbanding - With the exception of a few organised bands, such as the Ossolpo and Niro Hametli Divisions in Venetia, the disarming and demobilization of Patriots is practically completed. There remain however a number of patriots requiring employment and assistance, and the following Centres were still operating at the end of the month.

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Region	No. of Centres
Lombardia	10
Venetia	5
Emilia	11
Liguria	5
Piemonte	7
	27

2910

These Centres are to be closed as soon as possible, and thereafter the Italian Military Patriot Representative will operate from offices attached to Provincial HQ. The Centre at Florence was handed over to the Italian authorities when Toscana Region

closed down, and the one at Peschia had been closed earlier in the month.

It is clear that there are still large quantities of arms which have not been declared or accounted for, although the estimated numbers handed in by the end of June had reached the figures given below:

Lombardia	131,612
Venezia	25,116
Emilia	41,116
Liguria	5,381
Piemonte	55,809
	259,034 (Including 72,995 hand grenades)

47. Italian Government. - As a result of the change of Government, the Ministry of Occupied Italy is to be abolished, and its responsibilities with regard to Patriots will be assumed by the new Ministry of Post War Assistance. The most important measures affecting Patriots taken by the Government during the month of June were the granting of "Ante Morale" status to the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia, and the authorizing of increased bonuses for Patriots, viz:

Patriots with less than 3 months service	L. 1,000
Patriots with more than 3 months service	L. 5,000
Wounded Patriots	L. 10,000
Relatives of fallen Patriots	L. 20,000

48. Venezia Giulia. - Contrary to expectations, the Patriot problem in Venezia Giulia has proved to be relatively simple, as those Italian Patriots who had not withdrawn into Udine, were disarmed and disbanded by the Yugoslav Forces before 8 Army troops occupied the area. The Yugoslav Patriots appear to have withdrawn into Yugoslavia via. It is not proposed to set up any Patriot organization in Venezia Giulia.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

49. During the month the movements of refugees and displaced persons have become more organized. A conference was held at Bolzano, Italy, on the 14 - 15 June 1945 between representatives of ANP and SHAF, to discuss plans for the repatriation of 350,000 Italians from Germany and Austria, and 300,000 German Ex-Wehrmacht from Italy. It was decided that the only practicable routes for repatriation were by way of the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland, all movements to be by rail commencing 1 July 1945.

With control of the flow of returning refugees to Italy the best use can be made of all available transport.

50. A most useful and helpful report was submitted by Dr. Soper and Malcolm on their return from a visit to the Northern Camps. Based on this report a circular incorporating their recommendations has been sent to all Groups. Steady progress is being made in improving sanitary conditions in all recently set up camps. The reception of Italian hospital cases from SHAF is still pending until necessary arrangements have been made for reception and hospitalization.

51. During the month some 68,707 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North.

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51. During the month some 68,707 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North and some 46,429 were sent to the South. Italian refugees returning to Rome totalled 2,422. Further refugees returned to Italy from MANHILLER and SPAIN and a ship left CIVITAVECCHIA with some 281 persons for CORSIKA. 2933

52. Considerable progress was made in the registration of IPs under the SHARP system. Lack of shipping holding up successful individual applications for repatriation. 500 Greeks were flown from Italy to Greece in batches of 100.

53. At the end of the month a total of 68,171 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 nationalities. A total of 3,256 enquiry/messages were received and

- 9 -

processed. 385 replies were made to enquiries and 4,673 communications were received and dealt with during June.

54. This month saw the close of our financial assistance programme for Displaced Persons. Started in Rome on 7 October 1944 when 273 heads of families received loans, it was extended immediately to all of liberated Italy. the peak was reached in December 1944 when 5,000 persons were recommended advances. This programme was the means of preventing untold hardship, privation and malnutrition among Stateless Displaced Persons and twenty four nationalities, including former enemy nationals who had been persecuted for racial or political reasons. Loans up to 4,000 Lire per month per person were made with a minimum of 12,000 Lire for any single household. The total amount loaned was a little over seventy five million Lire. UNRRA has now taken over our programme and should be operating in most of Italy by August.

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