

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS
JUNE 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - June 1945

/5 July 45

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Defections

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 execution of workers and employees in private industry was issued on 2 June 1945. A proposed regional order dealing with the execution 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 AND 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 Execution 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 currently gained during the Fascist regime. It is understood that the Italian Government is about to publish this decree.
5. The Extraordinary Courts of Anzio 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 Anzio took place in Milan on 10 July 1945.
6. As to execution generally, in the principal Ministries 37,442 of the 47,365 employees have been authorized and 7,252 have been sent for trial; of the latter total 4,768 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 35502.
There were several casualties among both the military units and civilian squads.
13 were killed and 13 wounded.

LEGAL GOVERNMENT RE-ORGANIZATION

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3. The Provincial Repression Commissions operating under General Order 35 have been operating satisfactorily.

4. The American and British Ambassadors 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 Amice 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 Amice took place in Milan on 10 July 1945.

6. As to execution generally, in the principal Ministries 37,142 of the 47,365 employees have been scrutinized and 7,832 have been sent for trial; of the latter total 4,788 cases have been concluded, 793 employees having been dismissed, 393 having been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 1,066 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 43 wounded.

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 VERONA GIULIA, has been determined by CMAO 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 AIG officers in the field, **Div 300** 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 AMG territory. Distribution to provinces and towns to commence 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, R. Z. BENCINI, 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 UNESCO 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 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.

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- b) Translation rights have been secured by USIS for 1/4 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.
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- 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 expiration 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 SIAO, and 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, Descriptive 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 CUI has been approved by the RGO'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 CUI to replace expatriated provveditori, have been confirmed by the Regional Commissioner on recommendation of the RGO.
- f) Lombardia probably had the largest concentration of Fascists in school jobs. The province of Cremona, home of Farinacci, notorious Fascist Minister and leader, was a hot bed of Fascists. 5% 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 "incarcerati" (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 incarceration 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 RGO 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 Emilia, Apulia and Venetia Giulia, the Partisans ran clandestine non-Fascist schools during the year. Plans are on foot to give recognition for work done in these.

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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, for buildings of the University of Milan, and so on, have suffered greatly. 2999
Requisitions, likewise, are a varying problem. The new order from ARHQ 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.

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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 38,000 children in 166 schools in Rome. In the North, school lunches are, in some places, being arranged for the summer session, 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; 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 RMO'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.

23. In North Italy there has been a slight increase in the volume of AMG Court cases. The offences 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 BR.OC. shot and seriously wounded an Allied soldier.

24. In the Italian courts the principal interest centres in the Extraordinary Courts of Assise. 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.

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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. An 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. 48 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 Marthan of the Rockefeller Foundation have advised against the formation of a Cordón 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 Palermo, 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 Smallpox in Naples City but there is little diminution in the number of reports from Naples Province. AFHQ has been asked to provide assistance in ambulances 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 position as regards medical supplies, except for a scarcity of insulin which is being delivered

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33. Medical Supply. - A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory position as regards medical supplies, except for a scarcity of insulin which is being delivered to the North by the Florence OMO. 56,000 confinement bags have been handed over to the Italian Government for distribution by OMSI. ENHSA is still extremely slow in its delivery of medical supplies and the Ministry of Interior has been informed of this fact.

34. Welfare. - ENHSA 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 MGA.

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

PUBLIC 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. 1 was killed and 5 were beaten. Allied MPs saved the seventh.
- 38. The Minervino Andria incident, where Communists took over Government buildings, destroyed records, looted up OC.ME. in their Caserma and stole guns, ammunition, trucks 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.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES 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 MPAA projects shows 401 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 MPAA 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 Cathosa of Ravia, the Masolino frescoes at CASTIGLIONE D'OLONA, and the Luini frescoes at SARNANO are intact.
- d) In Venezia Region inspections have been made of damage at VENICE, VERONA, TRENTO, BELLUNO. 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 MPAA work were handed over to the Venetian MPAA officer.
- 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.

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MONUMENTS, OTHER ARTS & 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 GENOVA were inspected and 16 urgent projects approved and sent to the Genio Civile. Inspections were also made of monuments in GENOVA, IMPERIA and the provinces of GENOVA 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 NFMA Officer of AMG 5 Army was occupied chiefly with the problem of the return of the large deposits of Tuscan art objects at S. LEONARDO and CAMPO TUGES to FLORENCE. It has been decided to send the objects back via railroad, which will function in July.

43. Archives.

- a) The main outstanding problem is the return to ROME of the archives of Italian ministries and entl. 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 organized for the protection of these.
- c) In Emilia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venesia 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 parent depositories make it possible.
- d) Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., Archives Advisor to the War Office, arrived in ROME on 24 June. His advice in two connections 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 northeastern portion of Italy. Half of the time was spent in company of Wing Commander Cooper of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) in interrogating Kunstschutz-personnel now in PW camps. The results of these interrogations have been incorporated in a joint report on all Kunstschutz activities, which has just been issued.
- b) Three further reports have been submitted by the Deputy Director on the Mosby d'Oltremare, bringing the investigation of this matter to a successful termination.

45. Italian Government Relations.

- a) Operation with the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has been excellent.
- b) In the recent reorganization of the Government, an Undersecretary for Fine Arts, Dr. Carlo Fagghianti, 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 REACH

46. Disarming and Disbandment. - With the exception of a few organized bands, such as the Ossoppo and Nino Narnetti Divisions in Venesia, 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.

- c) In Padua, Lombard, Piacenza 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 parent depots make it possible.
 - d) Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., Archives Advisor to the War Office, arrived in Rome on 24 June. His advice in two connections 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 Kunstschutz-personnel now in PW camps. The results of these interrogations have been incorporated in a joint report on all Kunstschutz activities, which has just been issued.
 - b) Three further reports have been submitted by the Deputy Director on the Monte Citorio, bringing the investigation of this matter to a successful termination.

45. Italian Government Relations

- a) Operation with the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has been excellent.
- b) In the recent reorganization 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

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<u>Region</u>	<u>No. of Centres</u>
Lombardia	10
Venezia	5
Emilia	5
Liguria	7
Piemonte	27
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These Centres are to be closed as soon as possible, and thereafter the Italian Military Patriot Representative will operate from offices attached to Provincial R. The Centre at Florence was handed over to the Italian authorities when Toscana Region

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closed down, and the one at Pesola 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 authorising 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 these 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. It is not proposed to set up any Patriot organisation in Venezia Giulia.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

49. During the month the movements of refugees and displaced persons have become more organised. A conference was held at Bolzano, Italy, on the 14 - 15 June 1945 between representatives of ARH and SNAEP, to discuss plans for the repatriation of 350,000 Italians from Germany and Austria, and 300,000 German Ex-FWs 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's 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 SNAEP is still pending until necessary arrangements have been made for reception and hospitalisation.

51. During the month some 66,707 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North and some 46,129 were sent to the South. Italian refugees returning to Rome totalled

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51. 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 Rome totalled 2,422. Further refugees returned to Italy from MARSHALL and SWAIN and a ship left CIVITAVECCHIA with some 204 persons for OCEGICA.

52. Considerable progress was made in the registration of IPs under the SHAEP 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 88,171 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 nationalities. A total of 3,256 enquiry/messages were received and

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processed. 383 replies were made to enquiries and 4,873 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.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AS/27/3/SG

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 ROs and ROs 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. Current situation. At the Regional Commissioner's Conference held at AS 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 COMAG 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 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 AS 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 Deputazioni Provinciali, and the adequate staffing of Provinciali and Comunal offices is stressed in a directive dated 30 June (AS/27/4/SG). 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 Deputazioni Provinciali.
5. Local government surveys. Officers of the Local Government Sub Commission are at present visiting the Provinciali 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 Provinciali HQ of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena and Reggio Emilia. In these provinces Stato have been appointed to sort communes and Giunte Comunali are functioning, although in some cases they have not yet been confirmed. Deputazioni Provinciali have been appointed in Bologna, Ferrara and Reggio Emilia; a Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa for Reggio Emilia has also been appointed. Major Ralph H. Munn, Deputy Director, completed surveys on 25 June of Modena, Lombardy and Liguria Regions, visiting Regional HQ and ROs in Milan, Turin, Genoa and the Provinciali HQ at Alessandria and Pavia. Major Temple's general impression was that local government in the regions, on the commune level, was fairly good, and that Stato and Giunte had been appointed in most communes. Major Temple remarked that the general tendency

Power of Executive Privileges 119

2. Commencement Date--15 July. At the Regional Commissioner's Conference held at AS 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 OGAO 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 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.

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6. A letter to Signore PAOLI. A draft letter which was prepared by the Italian Government for a review of the existing national laws, which were passed in 1915, is being prepared in the Headquarters and will shortly be addressed to Signore PAOLI. The efforts of the Allied Commission previously in this direction resulted in a reply from the late President of the Council, M. S. BONOMI, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate".

R. A. CRIFFO, Colonel
Director, Local Government S/S

0047/001

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission

ED/CWW/ans

APO 394

ZD/GA/2.0/AC

12 July, 1945

Monthly Report for June, 1945

1. The Ministry.

a. The Education Subcommission was fortunate in not having to break in a new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arangio Riiz, 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 Subcommission, 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. Toscana and Northern Tiroche were turned over to the Italian Government in June except the cities of Livorno, Colli-Salvetti, Pisa and Ancona. The Education Subcommission, 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 Italy Government Territory, are too detailed and technical for inclusion regularly in this Subcommission'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 Subcommission 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 Subcommission have agreed that the Education Subcommission 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 may come from America. Two charts in print, which may reflect progress during the past month, illustrate this cooperation:

(1) Beginning last November the Education Subcommission 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

new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arrigo Riva, 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, intelligent, right-minded, cooperative in a high degree, and reasonably efficient.

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- (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. The resulting over-all list has been divided by the Education Subcommittee according to the countries of origin of the desired publications. The requests from the United States have been turned over to the USIS which is attempting to get the publications from the American Library Association stock pile developed during the war to rehabilitate European libraries, and from other sources.

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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 Villa, 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, Lombardy, and Piemonte. He has been working closely with Mr. White of the Education Subcommittee and with the UNRRA 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 book paper imported from America. An attempt is being made to establish a price of about 50 lire per kilo for Italian paper for

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- b. More school supplies have arrived from the United States, including two tons of crayons.
- 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 operation 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. As before, such books are designated for confiscation, for expurgation, or for approval, according to the amount of Fascist propaganda contained.

h. 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 6.

5. Expiration.

- a. Expiration 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 expiration may be completed by 15 August, 1942.

Captain Villa had a meeting with all members of the five committees of expiration 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 expiration 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 personnel by the REO; these suspensions are reviewed and teachers are expelled under General Order 36.

c. The agreement worked out with the Vatican, as reported last month, for the expiration of the Catholic University of Milan, is being forwarded satisfactorily. Monsignor Olgiati, named by the Vatican, is acting as pro-rector during defension proceedings, and Father Gemelli's functions as Rector are in being. Father Gemelli, as well as the rest of the professors, will undergo expiration, substantially in accordance with the regular process laid down in Executive Memorandum 76. However, if, as is probable under the circumstances, he is elected by the expiration committee, he will resume his title and functions as Rector without the usual election by the academic senate.

- d. The political reference faculties of universities/all being abolished, since they were organized under Fascism, appear centers of Fascist propaganda. They will, however, be permitted to continue its work.

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. Examination.

a. Operation of personnel under DUL 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 operation may be completed by 15 August, 1945.

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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-Fascist parts of their course. They may, if they wish, and have the necessary qualifications, transfer to the faculty of jurisprudence, letters, or economy and commerce. Or they may take their courses in Political Science under professors of these other faculties. Examinations in such subjects as Comparative Political Economy, Democracy of Races, and Science of Races, which were imprugated with Fascist and Nazi theories, are being replaced by corresponding examinations in the non-Fascist elements of the subjects, and

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 GNR 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.

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

e. Lombardian probably had the largest concentration of Fascists in school jobs. The province of Cremona, home of Farinacci, notorious Fascist Minister and leader, was a hot bed of Fascists. 3% of the teachers there (as against 4% 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 "incarcerati" (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 incarceration this summer are desperate, getting no pay from July to 20 October. There were small strikes in Lombardia, and threat of a major one. The RSO quashed the demonstration teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Subcommission will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment. The Minister of Public Instruction cannot get the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for incarcerated 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 now provveditori and still the salaries to compensate with their offices and responsibilities when they do not have the appropriate civil service grade has been solved by applying per page 3 of Executive Memorandum 62, which provides clearly for just such contingencies.

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 physical education, poetry and stories, and arithmetic review. Fifty such

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6. Payment of teachers.

a. Teachers "incarcerati" (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 incarceration this summer are desperate, getting no pay from July to 15 October. There were small strikes in Lombardy, and threat of/for one. The RSO quitted the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Subcommittee will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment. The Minister of Public Instruction cannot cut the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for incarcerated teachers in all Italy, and cannot very well pass special legislation for the Northern Regions. Permanent 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 non provided teachers still study the salaries on consensu- with their offices and responsibilities when they do not have the appropriate civil service grade has been solved by applying per rough 3 of Executive Memorandum 62, which provides clearly for just such contingencies.

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. Original summer schools have been opened in Rome with vacation courses in physical education, poetry and stories, and arithmetic 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; 5495 students are enrolled.

c. A thousand elementary and secondary school teachers from Genoa and environs had an educational meeting addressed by the provided teachers and the RSO (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've been teaching 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 Apuanin under German occupation; the new pro-rector has sent a committee to give examinations and regularize the work done. Captain FRATTI, 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 defascized. 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 Slovene language.

6. 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 barbarians, changes of Government and changes of rectors; and that the students are going at their studies with zest. In Apulia 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 AFHQ, at AD'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 HUMPHREY) of the Public Health Subcommittee, the Education Subcommittee, the Civil Affairs Section, and the Chief Commissioners finally resulted in trying loose 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

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9. Youth Activities.

A. The stimulus to the Girl Guides Movement, resulting from the visit of Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh-White, continues, but the Federation of Girl Guides has not yet been fully constituted - the non-sectarian organization, composed, of course, mostly of Catholics, objects to the Church or unification with the name "Catholic".

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b. The Boy Scout Movement is spreading rapidly. It is being encouraged by all REG's, sometimes in cooperation with the Welfare Division. British and American soldiers, former Scouts, often help local troops. In Bologna and other Italian centers there are now thirty troops, and 110 leaders are being trained. Training courses for leaders are also functioning in Liguria, Lombardia and elsewhere. In Venezia the Catholic Scouts report finding a large cache of cloth. The REG, Major GREGORI, turned it over to Industry and Commerce, but got back 300 meters to divide between the two Scout organizations for uniforms. In Piemonte, Captain NOD is working with welfare in fostering summer camps. Captain GREGORI, REG in Calabria, 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 states it is a non-political federation of the youth of all party groups, with laudable aims. REG's got reports, not documented, that despite its charter it is a Communist, or Communist-controlled or mixture. Lieutenant SINGHI, REG in Liguria, has, however, obtained more definite 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."

Liguria'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.

Genova, 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 return examinations, the professors limiting their fee.

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

d. The national funds, archives, etc., of GIL were moved to Milan by the Communist Government. The GIL wished to put a Commissario in charge. It is now known that various Subcommission regulations it has been decided to have the Commissario for ex-GIL in Roma appoint a Vice-commissario to administer the national properties in Milan. The GIL in Milan is being consulted as to the person to be appointed.

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a. the national funds, archives, etc., or GIL were moved to Milan by the Fascist Republican Government. The CNR wished to put a Commissario in charge. In accordance with Finance Subcommission recommendations it has been decided to have the Commissario for ex-GIL in Rome appoint a Vice-commissario to administer the national properties in Milan. The GIL in Milan is being consulted as to the persons 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; 1 gram 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 100 schools, for 38,000 children.

11. Miscellany.

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 GUSTOR, RSO, dissuaded them, showing that generous restraint would be a better ground for a reputation than would reprisal. --- How can a Rector 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 appointing one of them as Rector. --- Students have always been given reduced rates to concerts, operas, lectures, etc. PAB has ordered that no cut rates shall be allowed for anyone. The RSO is attempting to get PAB to modify this edict and not negate 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 MAURE, RSO, has assisted army Medical Officers in arranging a convention with Italian physicians in Bologna.

Lieutenant RUTHILD and Sgt. Bush, in consultation with Major VERDELO, RSO, are ably handling the La Scala Opera in Milan; it is functioning despite destruction of the Opera House, operation of personnel, and financial deficits. Operas and concerts are given in the premises of the Liceo and the Accademia, and even-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 Treccani. 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 tanks fell, burning 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 15th Century furniture which it removed, for safe-keeping, to Lodi. Today, as a paper weight on the Rector's desk, is a decorative six-inch fragment of one of the chairs. The rest of the furniture was used as fire-wood by shivering G.I.'s that winter when they were camped near Lodi.

Publishers of a new primer for next year in Bologna were puzzled as to whether to show the crown on the Italian flag - while it still belongs there next winter? They cut the Gordin 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 audaciously incongruous -
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A representative of the Ministry of the Interior revealed 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 remove a provvveditors appointed under ADP, 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?

12. Personnel.

a. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Milan, 28-30 June. As 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 GREGORY, who is handling ten provinces all alone. His chief clerk, T-5 Jean Apicella, is, fortunately, able and energetic to a high degree 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 allied 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 IEO reversed some CIN decisions and refused to confirm two CIN appointees as intermediaries; the civilian professional assistant (who was originally named Regional Superintendent of Schools by the CIN, and then absorbed by the IEO) resigned in a huff.

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

	<u>British</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
Headquarters	Lt. Colonel C.W. WASHBURN, (A), Director Captain J.V. VELLA, (B) Executive Officer	Sgt. Thomas Rissuto, Chief Clerk Pfc. William E. Brown	
Italy	Captain Willis E. PRATT, (A), REO Captain Dexter TILMAN, (A), 30	Pfc. Lawrence Mantini, Clerk	
Liguria	1st Lt. John SMITH, (A), REO		
Piemonte	Captain Sam V. NUT, (A), REO Captain Paul HENMAN, (A), EO	Pfc. William O. Carter, Clerk	
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. VESSILO, (A), REO Captain Stanley GRENLEY, (B), EO		
Venezia	Major Francis F. GREGORY, (B), REO	T-5 Jean Apicella, Chief Clerk	

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Liguria	1st Lt. John SIMONI, (A), RSO	
Piemonte	Captain Sam V. ROE, (A), RSO Captain Paul KILMAN, (A), SO	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. VENSEL, (B), RSO Captain Stanley J. MURPHY, (B), SO	
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Corrected 2-1-68
CARLTON T. WASHBURN
Lt. Col., U.S.
Director of Education.

Annex 1

Summary 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 D.M. 159 and those of the high commission?
3. What steps can the Minister take to speed up the Librarian procedure under D.M. 159?
4. Will the Minister examine the question of continuing the much-needed technical school on the Island of Livorno, established by the ANP?
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 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 suggest that the problem be solved in both the North and South?

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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 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 as most 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 those faculties?

15. The Minister is informed of the turn-over of research and research to the Italian Government and is given jurisdiction even in the cities (Rish, Lirano, Ancona, etc.) which are retained by the.

16. The Minister is informed as to pro-rectors and provvettori 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 proposal submitted to the provvettore in Trento in putting certain teachers who passed a civil service examination in 1942 on the permanent list.

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

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

21. A request from the provvettore 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 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 provvettore in Rome. The provvettore has not been given this official recognition nor will 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 derquisition of four schools in Rome.

26. The request of the Executive Commissioner, 12, that advance information be given of trips north by members of ministries, and that they call on EC'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 proposals made by the provvettore in Piemonte in a meeting with the DSO is presented to the Minister for his consideration.

16. The Minister's advice is requested regarding the proposed action of the provveditore in Fivento 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.
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26. The request of the Executive Commissioner, AS, that advance information be given of trips north by members of ministries, and that they call on RO's, is transmitted to the Minister.
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28. A series of proposals made by the provveditori of Piemonte in a meeting with the RO is presented to the Minister for his consideration.
29. The MEC of Liguria presents the case of the preside of the Nautical Institute in Genova, and asks the Minister's evaluation as soon as possible.
30. The MEC 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 Rector for reorganizing studies 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 Lombardy 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 Lombardy 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 Subcommission 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 MC territory. He is requested to establish procedures for transfer of elementary teachers which can likewise be applied in the North.
37. The RSO in Veneto raises the question of German language schools in Bolzano. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommission recommends a liberal attitude toward the aspiration of the German families in this province.
38. A telephone call from the RSO in Lombardy tells of the serious financial condition of the "immaculate" 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-OIL 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 Clinto 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

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

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

38. The RSO in Veneto raises the question of German language schools in Belluno. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommission recommends a liberal attitude toward the aspiration of the German families in this province.

39. A telephone call from the RSO in Lombardy tells of the serious financial condition of the "independent" 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?

40. 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?

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

42. 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 Giotto school in Florence, the Minister will have to furnish a copy of the requisition or information regarding the requisitioning unit.

43. 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?

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

45. For the Minister's information, copies of circular letters sent to the and provveditori in Emilia are presented.

46. The Vice President, CA Section, has been asked why a Prof. Bazzanti, 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. Bazzanti was an unfrocked priest and the Concordat with the Vatican forbids such persons to teach).

46. A request from the University of Bologna for the repatriation 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 glad 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 Milan. 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).

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Annex 3 - Report (in Italian) of Acting Provveditore agli Studi in Trieste as to present status and immediate part of the schools. (Omitted from duplicated report).

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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 SOAG'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 the FBI, with school and university authorities and teachers, with the NLF (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 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.

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 -- Slovene 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 law requiring elementary

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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 312 elementary schools in the Slovene language in Venezia Giulia, with 793 teachers and 39,392 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 Yugoslavia 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 A B C'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 (Jelenic) was appointed by the National Liberation Committee (NLC), and in each province two "referenti" were appointed -- one to organize, administer, and supervise schools in the Slavic languages, and one to take over most of the functions of the *Provveditorato 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 shift 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 NLC 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 *provveditorato* 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 much-desired Education Officer.

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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 intemperance or reports of intemperance. 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 and the pro-*fatto* and anti-*fatto* Italians, seem ready to work out fair arrangements for an orderly educational system with just recognition of each other's rights and cultures. They all recognize that whatever the ultimate government

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of Venezia Giulia, they are all going to have to live there together and that the schools should take a hand 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. Fola. The NLC "referente", for Italian language schools, Barbarossa, is a Partizan and represents the point of view of the Gromits and Pro-Tito Italians. He has been given temporary de facto recognition by the Area Commissioner, Lt. Colonel GRFWOOD, but not official recognition, as provisional head of the schools of the zone. Lt. Colonel GRFWOOD has found him difficult at times, but during Barbarossa's last 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-Tito 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 Bertizans left him in office, despite his refusal to renounce his *leggi* 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 anomalous, 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 oldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Pola seventeen years. He seems 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 relative 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.

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 tact -- tends to be intransigent and absent.

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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 NIC, 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 facts recognized, 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, provisioned 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 Calabri, 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 opposed 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, Ballore, was ousted by the NIC. 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 GC 35. The man appointed by the NIC as acting provveditore is Venturini, a young elementary school teacher from Jugoslavia, 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 1935, 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.

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A good alternate, apparently, is a Professor Alessane in the Ginzasio. 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 Andri, 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 NIC appointee 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 employe 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. Defascism. Expert ad hoc by the NIC, defascism 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 DLL 199, 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 employes who received no increases under the German rule. Incentivati (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 employes since September, 1943, and that incentivati 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 employes, 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 pay or leave such teachers temporarily on the pay rolls of the provveditori in Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia,

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until suitable transfers could be arranged directly to the part of Italy where they will be used next year; but Colonel DONATI is opposed to such a policy, and is 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 met in Italy by reference to the Italian Government; hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique).

5. Grading of schools.

a. Paia. In Paia 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 "prefetto", Barbarossa. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provviditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer 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 existence side by side of a career acting-provviditore and two NLC-appointed educational "prefetti" (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. Ravelli, Ferlan, Faber, 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 "prefetti", has solved the examination problem simply, 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.

The Area Commissioner has given official consent to a summer

...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. Pala. In Pala 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 "referees", Berbarossa. 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. Meantime, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

b. Trieste. The existence side by side of a career acting-proveditore and two NLC-appointed educational "referenti" (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 unsupervised 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. Tavilla, Forlan, Paton, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

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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, at least, 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 secured

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 commune is almost wholly of one nationality the school, however small, in that commune 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 (avvenimento professionali) 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 well would be extremely difficult and quite unnecessary. Father, 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 programs 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

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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. Colonel BOWMAN points 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 book, 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 MONTGOMERY 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 Slavic 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 (avvinamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrale), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NMI 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 Pavella, acting provost, bear witness to his remarkable efficiency).

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10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Pola. 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 (avvinimento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (notia inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrato), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are MID appointees, the others holdovers. 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. Gorizia. In addition to a large number of elementary schools, Gorizia has a lower-trade school (avvinimento professionale) (Commercial), four public and two private lower secondary schools (notia inferiore), an industrial school, a technical institute ("geometria" -- i.e., surveying and construction -- and commercial courses), a teacher training school (magistrato), a liceo scientifico, and a classical 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 500 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
Serb-Croat language and literature
Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "vincenzisti" -- 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 Viora, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Reletto, president of the Faculty of Economy and Commerce, as Pre-Rector in his place. Reletto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and instructors would like to elect a Commissario for the university, but I believe (and the pre-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 SCAO appoint a temporary Pre-rector. He, in consultation with the teaching corps, should submit a list of names from which an examination committee can be chosen by the RGO and appointed by the SCAO. This committee would suspend (or possibly here even exel,

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The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

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Nominations in the university have been postponed and will continue in abeyance until the titular professors have been operated, 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, Rolatto, but also with the hold-over administrative director, Dr. Violi, and the regularly elected -- and continuing -- preside (dean) of the faculty of jurisprudence, Professor Manlio Lina. 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 SCAO, I will go over the Directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAO 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 provveditori involved appoint, with SCAO approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Yugoslav Government, from the sections of the provinces across 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, NLC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAO -- will 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

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The available officer who most nearly meets these criteria is 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, now Regional Education Officer for Liguria. He can be replaced in Liguria by Captain WAGSTAFF and called to Venezia Giulia immediately. 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.

- Officer.
- 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 AMBROSINI's order.
 - c. Appoint a provveditore agli studi for the AMG section of each province, on nomination of the RSO.
 - d. Announce approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the RSO in consultation with all concerned.
 - e. Appoint, on RSO's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.
 - f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.
 - g. RSO name and SOAG appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.
 - h. RSO 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 on Slovene and Croat text books.
 1. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.
 2. Arrange for transport of 41 radio 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.
 3. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.
 4. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incarcerated, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.
 5. Proceed with operation and opening of University of Trieste under EM 76.
 6. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.

- d. Announce 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.
- e. 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 SDAO appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.
- h. RGO name and SDAO 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 rural 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 employes.
- m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incarcerated, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.
- n. Proceed with expatriation and opening of university of Trieste under EM 76.
- o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.
- p. Repatriate school personnel in accordance with Venezia Giulia revision of CO 35.
- q. Adapt educational directives to Venezia Giulia situation.
- 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 NLC 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.

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

Answer I

List of principal persons consulted in Venezin. Giulia regarded
in the educational situation.

1. Regional Officers (AMC Venetian Clinic)

Colonel Mansford, outgoing SCAG
Colonel Benton, incoming SCAG
Colonel Dawson, Legal
Wing Comdr. Leigh-Jones, Finance
Major Albright, Labor
Major Eardly, Commerce & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-1
Major Freese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Griggs, PWs

2. Departmental (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Orpwood, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, GAO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simpson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Layforth, GAO, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee representatives.

Bruck, Regional head, NLC
Jolendrid, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
Barbarossa, Education director, Falc
Ferial, Education director, Trieste
Fahar, Referente for Slay schools, Trieste
Bianco, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
Venturini, Referente for Slay schools, Gorizia
Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

h. School and University Officials and Teachers.

Prof. Holotto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste	
(Prof. Udina, Dean of Law School, " " ")	
Prof. And, Economic Geography, " " " "	
Dr. Violi, Administrative Director " " " "	
Dr. Savella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste	
Ugo Roccioli, Chief accountant, Trieste schools	
Maria Albanesi, Registrate Institute, Trieste	
Ennio Furante, Liceo Classico, Trieste	Sindacato of Teachers
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste	" "
Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Fola	" "
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside, " "	
Inspector Spertuzza, retired, Schools of Fola	

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2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CG, Pola
 Lt. Colonel Crawford, Area Commissioner, Pola
 Major Marshall, CAO, Pola
 Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
 Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
 Major Leyforth, CAO, Gorizia
 Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
 Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee representatives.

Seuk, Regional head, NLC
 Jolendit, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
 Barbarossa, Education director, Pola
 Farlan, Education director, Trieste
 Baker, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
 Bioras, 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. Rolatto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste
 (Prof. Uina, Dean of Law School, " " ")
 Prof. Ard, Economic Geography, " " "
 Dr. Violi, Administrative Director, " " "
 Dr. Taveila, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
 Ugo Becciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools
 Maria Albertini, Registra Institute, Trieste
 Livio Parante, Liceo Classico, Trieste - Sindacato of Teachers
 Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " "
 Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Marittimo, Pola - " "
 Prof. Corrado, Vice Preside, " "
 Inspector Speranza, retired, Schools of Pola
 Maestro Francesco, Teacher, Pola
 Prof. Ballero, Ex-Proveditore Coll. Studi, Gorizia
 Prof. Raselli, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Gorizia
 Prof. Baldovini, Director Industrial School, Gorizia
 Prof. Volani, Director Scuola di Avvicinamento, Gorizia
 Prof. Zonari, Vice Preside, Istituto Tecnico, Gorizia
 Prof. Turnes, Preside Liceo Classico, Gorizia
 Prof. Gatti, Vice Preside, Liceo Scientifico, Gorizia.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/rip.
14 July 1945.

AS/4043/L.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. Allied Military Commission 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 sentences 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 Venetia Region there has been a number of cases arising out of political disorders.

ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Extraordinary Courts of Justice are now getting into their stride throughout the northern regions. On 30 June these courts had been established in all provinces of the AME northern regions except Bolzano, Ancona and Livorno. In Bolzano the particular local problems have delayed the opening of these courts, but they are now being established. Ancona and Livorno 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 problems as lack of material, to administer a fair justice. Criticism from extremist elements has suggested vociferously that these sentences are often too lenient; some other sources have expressed concern that the courts are not doing enough to deal with the situation.

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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, Ancone 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 sentences 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 refusal of the military police concerned before the trial could be held. In Venetia Region there has been a number of cases arising out of political disorders.

ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Extraordinary Courts of Death are now getting into their stride throughout the northern regions. On 30 June these courts had been established in all provinces of the AMG northern regions except Polzano, Aviano and Lucco. In Bolzano the particular local problems have delayed the opening of these courts, but they are now being established. Aviano and Lucco 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 decree 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; and other sources have expressed a contrary view. In Liguria Region out of 52 cases disposed of during the month, there were 16 acquittals, and 24 death sentences. In 7 provinces of Venetia 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 Public Ministries 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 Ministry 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. E. Minens

W. E. MINENS,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Adviser.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A/C 381
Public Health Sub-Commission

PR/CMC/ja
12 July 1945

AC/3016/28

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

TO : - Mr. CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioners, 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' Pubblica 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 North and reported upon the desirability of accepting the Swiss Government's offer for the establishment of a Gordon Sand line extending from Lake Garda to the Adriatic. As a result of their investigations they decided that such a step would considerably hamper the growth of typhus control in the North and divert many men from the main roads where check posts could 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 advice on testing 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:

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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 favorable 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.

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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 Isero near Brescia, one (unconfirmed) at Reggio Emilia, one at Bolzano in a man returned from Dachau and two at Crispino near Pisa. These latter two not being refugee cases.

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

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

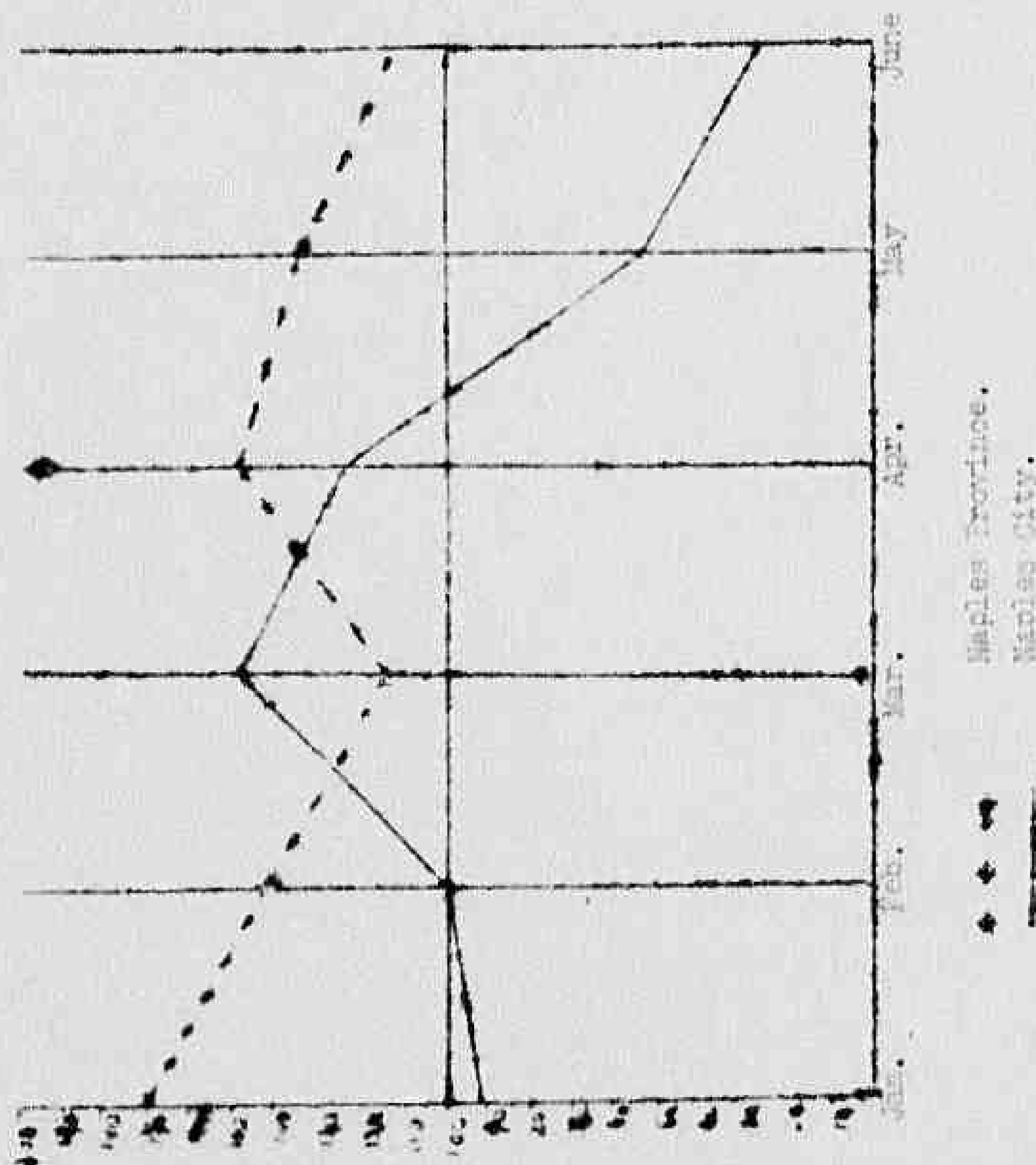
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(B) Smallpox:

(a) The June figures from Naples show a further decrease as compared with those of last month, 20 cases being reported from Naples City and 117 from the Province as compared with 54 and 133 respectively in May. Avellino Province has reported 23 cases as against 28 in May; Salerno 9 as against 11 in May; Frosinone and Littoria have had 6 and 4 respectively; Benevento 2 and Cosenza, Palermo and Reggio 1 each.

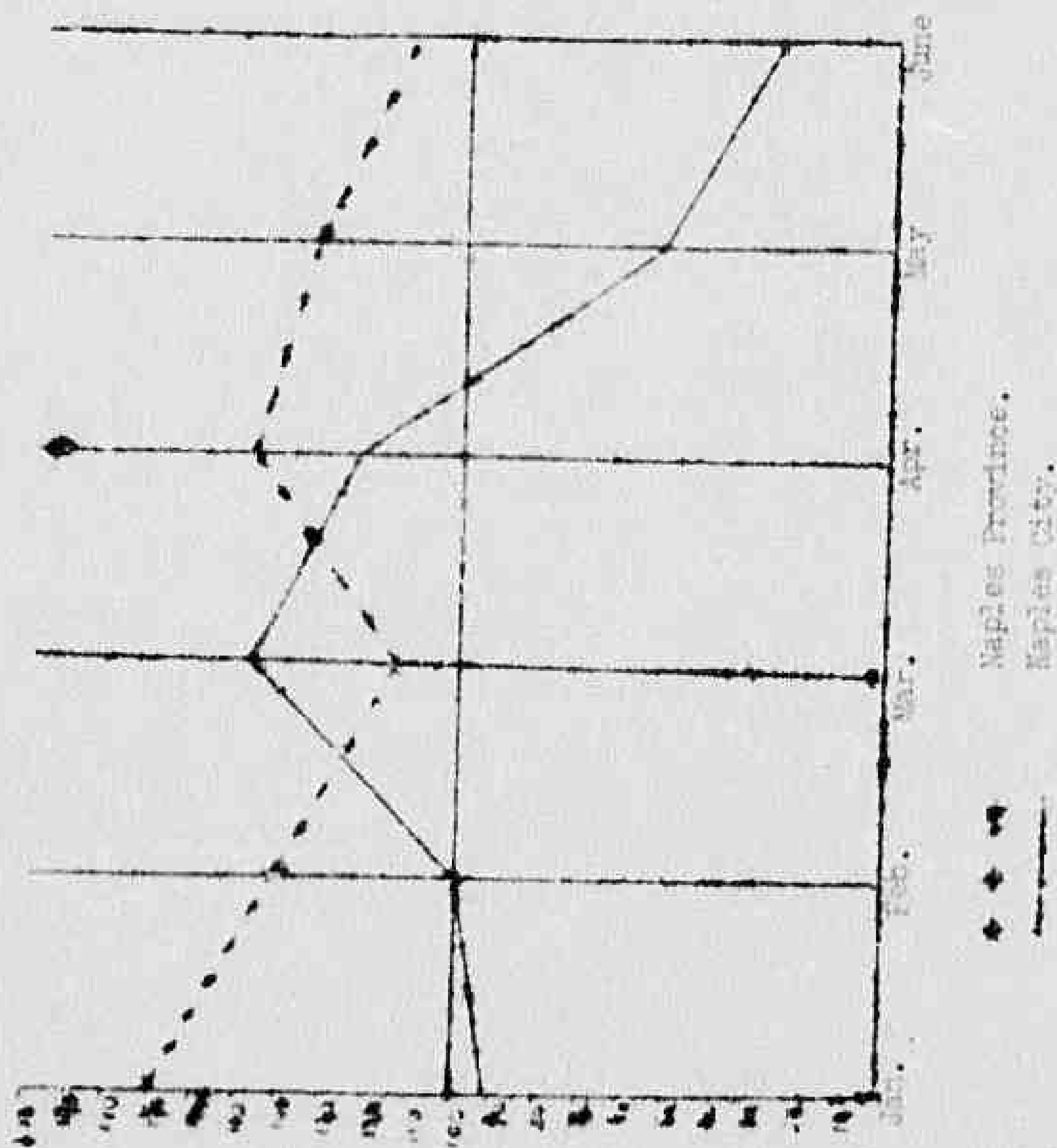
(b) The following graph shows the position to date in 1945 as regards the Naples outbreak:

SMALLPOX CASES IN NAPLES CITY AND PROVINCE - 1945.



(c) At a conference held at Naples on 1st June, between representatives of No. 3 District, FRS, 56 Area, 8th Port, the Médico Provinciale and AMG Naples District, the slow progress in control measures outside the city was stressed and the outstanding difficulties were cited as being insufficient ambulance, lack of adequate supervision through activity of transport, and unreported cases. The conference recommended that ASHQ be requested to provide on loan cases. The conference recommended that ASHQ be requested to provide on loan cases. The conference recommended that ASHQ be requested to provide on loan cases.

SMALLPOX CASES IN NAPLES CITY AND PROVINCE - 1945.



(c) At a conference held at Naples on 1st June, between representatives of No. 3 District, P33, 56 Area, 8th Port, the Medical Provincials and AMG Naples Command, 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 AMHQ 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 plea.

(c) Malaria:

(a) Spray guns and 20,000 liters of Pyrethrum Spray have been collected by Venetia 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) Supplies of Paris green are arriving satisfactorily. 30 tons have already been repaid 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 Lago Trilano 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 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 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-venereal 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 Comune 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 87.1 in March.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Comune 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 recent 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 more rarely with either the occasional veterinarian of the provincial capital comune 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 Sanatori Cooprovitticole are serving as advisors to AFHQs in the various Regions as they are best informed on Regional veterinary problems.

(C) Micrological Production: Two of the five veterinary laboratories in the

these insects.

(B) Typhoid:

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3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

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(B) Personnel: Due to recent 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 most adequate.

Directors of the Provincial Zoonofiliats are serving as advisors to AFHQs 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 available for the repair of these two institutions which are situated in Turin and Milano. The directors of the damaged laboratories have concentrated equipment so as to maintain production on a limited scale. The three undamaged laboratories were found to be functioning very well and they have sizeable stocks of all essential products. The only White 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 Sardegna for a year. A circular letter to all AFHQs 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 concentrated vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease which is believed to be of world-wide interest. O. Waldman disc. In 1943, perfect 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.

Kondo vaccine for Swine Dysentery 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.

(b) 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. At frequent has been made for derequisition of a part of the Regugia School and Veterinary Laboratory. ASHQ 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 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.

(a) 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 Rome abattoir during the month.

(b) Communicable Diseases: There is no detailed information regarding the incidence in all territory is available, generally the incidence is as follows:

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Cholera is epidemic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine Dysentery is so fatal in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.
- (d) Laryngo-Tracheitis is epidemic in all 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.

(c) Photographs of some Veterinary Branch activities were taken for use by the Medical Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Service 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 AMG Territory in the North of Italy. This survey also included the possibilities of Italian manufactured drugs that are similar to our own 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 requisitioning and commercial sources were adequate.

the school in Bologna was closed to the public in the past 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 requisition of a part of the Perugia School and Veterinary Laboratory. AFHQ has ruled that 8 additional rooms be made available to the School and Laboratory. This was accomplished through the first 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. Swine, equine and ovine sterility and artificial insemination courses in all Northern Regions are excellent.

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

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

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Choleris is epidemic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine dysentery is epidemic in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.
- (d) Laryngo-tracheitis is epidemic 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 MRCUSA Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Service 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 AMG Territory of the North of Italy. This survey also included the possibilities of Italian manufactured drugs that are similar to GAO items which could be replaced to cut down the requirements of Allied supplies.

AFHQs of Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions were contacted. All Health Officers reported that supplies received from requisitions filled and forwarded by GAO, 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 position 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 the North of liberated Italy.

These items include a large number of pills, Italian specialties, drugs and also 20,000 doses of X-ray film manufactured in Genoa as well as a great many U.S.F. and N.F. items.

Insulin is the only medical drug item that has been critically short in the North. Supplies of this item are being taken care of by the 2605th COM, Florence warehouse upon the request of the AFHQ.

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 finished stocks in manufacturer warehouses to last at least for 3 to 4 months.

(B) Additional 20 tons of M/C have been released by Army to AMS Northern Regions to dust all refugee relief shipping or being transferred to liberated Italy. This is a routine measure to protect against the outbreak of typhus.

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

(D) Requisitions 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 screened on requisition basis and forwarded to the 265th C.D. to be filled.

(E) ZADPA 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 wholesalers of the various provinces in the past month. This office has notified the Ministry of Interior on the slowness of ZADPA in their distribution, no improvement has been notified yet.

(F) 265th C.D. has received during the month of June, 2307 tons of C.D. so that items shipped from the U.S.A.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

(a) Personnel: - No change.

(b) Food and Clothing:

(a) The State Nazionale Distribuzione Socio-economica per l'Italia continues its supplemental feeding program with food and clothing. ZADPA is preparing to take on more and more of this supplemental feeding program in hospitals. The regional Welfare Officers' reports show a complete disclosure to serious feeding problems.

(b) One of our chief difficulties has been the supplying of clothing to the isolated individuals. The RIAS in various countries had to make a case of such distribution. In Rome area it was found that it had been established. The Designer Carroll-Kelley, cooperating with ZADPA, is now unable to individuals clothing and other necessities of his residence in Capri, 25, Rome.

(c) Elements. The 10,000 blankets assigned to the Chief, Welfare Branch for distribution through the ZADPA line are being efficiently handled by the Regional Welfare Officers. He realizes that this imposes a great burden on the Welfare Officers because of their limited transportation. When that was supposed to be civilian grey blankets were many of the officers and other elementary institutions. The Director, Commerce Sub-Commissioning sent us a letter assuring us the right to distribute these government issued blankets and sleeping bags as part of our aid program to prevent disease and alley unrest. Copies of this Commerce Sub-Commissioning letter were sent to the Regional Welfare Officer.

(d) Meetings:

(a) Doctor Valenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry of Interior was invited in his attendance of our regular Friday meetings. He has been very cooperative in carrying to the Ministry any information that reaches him and in cooperation in seeking all phases of our welfare program in the territory were and more an Italian government project. He told that 41874 still continue to help in the manufacture of equipment for afflicted children and in the use of salvage program as well as in the other minor activities inaugurated.

any more shipped supplies to their various warehouses from their depot in Naples but they still have not made any distribution to the whole-
 salers of the various provinces in the past month. This office has notified the
 Ministry of Interior on the slowness of UNRRA in their distribution, no improve-
 ment has been notified yet.

(3) 2655th DUE has received during the month of June, 2309 tons of 640
 medical items shipped from the U.S.A.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

(4) Personnel: - No changes.

(3) Food and Clothing:

(a) The Roma Nazionale Distribuzione Socio-economica Italiana continues its
 supplemental feeding program with rice and vitamins. UNRRA is preparing to take
 on more and more of this supplementary feeding program in hospitals. The Regional
 Welfare Officers report that UNRRA has disclosed no serious feeding problems.

(b) One of our chief difficulties has been the supplying of clothing to
 the isolated individual. The UNRRA in various countries had taken care of such dis-
 tribution. In Rome there is much more to be done. The Regional Welfare Officer
 is cooperating with UNRRA to make it possible to individuals clothing and other
 necessities at his residence via Salaria 111, Rome.

(c) Blankets. The 102,000 blankets assigned to the Office, Welfare Branch
 for distribution above the single line of blankets efficiently handled by the Region-
 al Welfare Officers. He realizes that this imposes a great burden on the Welfare
 Officers because of their limited transportation. As the winter was supposed to be
 civilian every blanket were many 100 blankets and sleeping bags. The distribution
 of the latter was confined to hospitals and other elementary institutions. The
 Director, Commerce Sub-Commission sent us a letter concerning the fight to distrib-
 ute these government issue blankets and sleeping bags as part of our aid program
 to prevent disease and alley unrest. Copies of this Commerce Sub-Commission letter
 were sent to the Regional Welfare Officers.

(C) Meetings:

(a) Doctor Valentini of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry of In-
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 very cooperative in carrying to the Ministers any information that reaches this
 office and in cooperation in making all these of our welfare program in 2974
 all territory more and more an Italian government problem. He feels that
 we continue to help in the manufacture of equipment for mutilated children and in
 our use of salvage program as well as in the other minor activities inaugurated in
 this branch. He hopes to have the probation and parole system which was set up in
 Naples carried over effectively into other provinces.

(b) Meeting with Barone de Blum, the assistant director of the Soldiers
 and Sailors and Airman's Family Association, to discuss the distribution of American
 Red Cross letters to Italian soldiers. We give a series of British subjects. Addition-
 al letters to being mailed to the type of the UNRRA is cooperating so that all
 Italian Soldiers' wives will have some contribution.

(c) Meeting with Dr. Gori and other officials of UNRRA (Opera Nazionale
 Maternita' ed Infanzia) in which they reported on their trip to the North. An un-
 fortunate earthquake struck in the region. A private group of officers, calling
 themselves national in spirit, had been set up to administer the UNRRA. It is hoped
 that after the new Cabinet is constituted a situation that unity in the working of all nation-
 ally administered will be organized will be returned.

6. PERSONNEL:

(A) Officers of this Sub-Commission are now being withdrawn at such frequent intervals that it is becoming 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.G. McDonald (3), Lt.-Col G.S. Marshall (3), Lt.-Col Robert L. Cherry (A), Major John A. Lewis (A) and Major E.W.H. Stewart (3).

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 Soper and Maréchal, of the Rockefeller Foundation, have advised against the formation of a cordon 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 Messina. 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 fluctuation in the number of reports from Naples Province. Efforts have been asked to provide assistance in ambulances and medical officers.

(C) Spray guns and 25,000 liters of DDT 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.

(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 Commune in May was 76.8 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. REFERENCE:

A survey of voluntary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that these are being mounted much more efficiently than those in any other

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 Saper and Marahan, of the Rockefeller Foundation, have advised against the formation of a civilian Sanitary in the North and AFHQ has been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid in the North.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

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

(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. Smallpox has been asked to provide assistance in ambulances and medical officers.

(C) Spray guns and 20,000 liters of DDT have been delivered to Venetia Region and further shipments are being arranged. 30 tons of Paris Green have been shipped to the army. Surveying 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 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 Commune 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 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. Some soldiers and Swine Trichinellosis are sporadic in all Northern Italy.

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 American Army. 50,000 confinement bags have been handed over to the Italian Government for distribution by ONMI. ENILMA is still extremely slow in its delivery of medical supplies and the Ministry of Interior has been informed of this fact.

5. WELFARE:

ENISI 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 SPA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Two American and three British officers left the Sub-Commission for good during June.

Dr. S. Parkinson
Dr. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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

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

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

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ANNEX 1A

REMARKS BY THE ALLIED COMMISSION

ATO 391

Public Health Sub-Commission

Medical Observation Unit

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING REHABILITATION IN THE UPPER PART OF THE ITALY

At the request of the Allied Commission and the Surgeon's Office MOUSA the writers made a tour of the refugee camps in recently liberated Northern Italy. The purpose of the tour was twofold: to examine the need and practicability of establishing a medical service for the camps and to inspect the facilities, supplies and practices employed in the disinfection of refugees. Italian and Allied nationals coming out of Central Europe. Between May 1st and June 10th 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, no means all of the transients, were emaciated, weary and fretful of delay and missing comforts, but the ragged starved and lice-ridden labor 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 possibility of introduction of typhus fever by having come into contact with or living in recently abandoned army concentration camps where typhus has been known to exist. At Tarso, north-west of Brescia, we saw a typhus patient who had been in the camp for three days after surviving from a Prison Camp at Munich. He claimed to have escaped from the frontier barrier and walked all the way, saying, "No more to me, then he got a ride in a truck. It is correct with which I am at this point that great rise to the country over the mountains of northern refugees spreading typhus throughout Italy - army camps. As a epidemic the disease has not been present for many years. On the other hand, typhus fever, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and comparable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no suggestive evidence that the refugees now coming into the country have been exposed to these diseases from those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no as initial goal is to be accomplished by establishing a sanitary barrier which would involve time consuming inspection and examination. The quarantine system is definitely out-of-date because the necessary accommodations are not available at points where control posts could be made 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 seriously 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 normal movement of the refugees.

purpose of the tour was twofold: to examine the news and practicability of establishing a cordon sanitaire from Lake Garda to the Adriatic and to inspect the facilities, supplies and practices employed in the disinfection of refugees Italians and Allied nationals coming out of Central Europe. Between May 31st and June 12th observations were made at the camps in 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 ravel-stained, weary and fretful of delay and missing comforts, but the ragged starved and disease ridden labor 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 solved 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 there people present few medical problems aside from the possibility of introduction of typhus fever by having come into contact with prisoners who recently returned from concentration camps where typhus has been reported. At Turin, north-west of Brescia, we saw a typhus patient no more than 24 or 36 hours after arriving from a Prison Camp at Munich. He claims to have shipped past the frontier barrier and walked all the way, only to find 40 hrs. when he got a ride in a truck. It is common to find such cases as this patient but gives rise to the concern over the likelihood of recurring refugees spreading typhus throughout Italy - which seems to be the epidemic in disease has not been present for many years. On the other hand, tuberculosis, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and comparable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no suggestive evidence that the refugees now coming into the country have been exposed to these diseases other than those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no essential need 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 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 dusting the likelihood of its introduction may be minimized without seriously interfering with the normal movement of the refugees.

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

1. All persons arriving at frontier camps such as Udine, Solzano and Gorno (and at San Candido, Malles or others when they commence operations) shall be powdered immediately upon arrival and before entering the camp compound or receiving rations.

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Appendix A (Page two)

2. All persons who enter the camps or who are interned and certified as having been vaccinated must be vaccinated to frontier and other camps without exception.
3. All persons, whether or not previously treated and certified, are to be vaccinated before entering or remaining at rail and water-head camps such as Bologna, Forli, Rimini and Genoa.
4. Camps at intermediate, collecting or distributing points may dispenser with routine dusting but should maintain on hand a limited supply (not to exceed 50 pounds) of powder to treat lousy persons housed in these camps.

SUPERVISION AND PERSONNEL:

Two of the prime essentials of good dusting are adequate supervision and personnel. The technique does not require skilled labor. Therefore, one can use cheap 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 given very excellent service, be utilized as supervisors and that they be given the necessary number of assistants to do the actual dusting. It is unnecessary to remove any of the clothing or for men to drop their trousers in order to do a satisfactory job of dusting by the pump. Loosening the belt and pulling out the shirt so that the handle of the pump can be passed into the front and rear of the trousers is sufficient. In this way the dusting can be speeded up without sacrificing efficiency. For periods of 3 to 4 hours, one supervisor can do an acceptable job of dusting at the rate of 10 to 15 persons per hour. The number of dusters required for any given camp will be determined by the normal rate of processing. If a camp is organized to register 50 persons per hour it should be staffed to dust at the same rate. Fourteen dusters can be expected to maintain a rate of 10 to 50 persons per hour for an entire day or night, because the quality of work falls rapidly after this period. Dusters' health, hard work and staff rotation should be made a consideration.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Inclusive of clothing and extra clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient to powder 15 adults. Camps should be able to be supplied with powder on the basis of the maximum number 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 11 camps visited (excluding Bologna which had just drawn about 1500 pounds from S.M. at Modena) was less than enough for one week's work. Nine, one of the key frontier points, had only 15 pounds of 10% and no DDT; the important rail-head camp at Forli had 40 pounds of DDT and one "Cadote" pump with which to dust the 6 or 8,000 refugees in the two crowded camps.

To be effective the DDT powder must be brought into contact with lice. This requires that it be well distributed in the clothing next to the skin where lice are obliged to live. Proper pumps are essential to good distribution of powder. The small "Cadote" dusting machine is unsatisfactory for this purpose because it is not of sufficient capacity and because it is incapable

SUPERVISION AND PERSONNEL:

Two of the prime essentials of good dusting are adequate supervision and personnel. The technique does not require skilled labor; therefore, one can use cheap 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 and Czech Germans are being used to do the dusting. It is suggested that these men, who for the most part, have given very excellent service, be utilized as supervisors and that they be given the necessary number of assistants to do the actual dusting. It is unnecessary to remove any of the clothing or to remove the dust from the trousers in order that a satisfactory job of dusting may be done. Loosening the belt and pulling out the shirt so that the neck of the shirt can be pushed into one's coat and over of the trousers is sufficient. In this way the dusting can be done without sacrificing efficiency. For periods of 3 to 4 hours, one supervisor can do an acceptable job of dusting at the rate of 10 to 15 persons per hour. The number of supervisors required for any given camp will be determined by its normal rate of processing. If a camp is organized to process 20 persons per hour it should be staffed to dust at the same rate. Dusting should be completed to maintain a rate of 10 to 50 persons per hour for each camp. It is suggested that the quality of work falls rapidly after this point. Dusting to brick, hard work and steady calculation should be made accordingly.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Inclusive of bedding and eating clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient to powder 15 adults. Camps should be supplied with powder on the basis of the expected arrivals 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 drawn about 1500 pounds from A.M. at Bologna) was less than enough for one week's work. Being, one of the key frontier points, had only 15 pounds of 10% and no DDT; the important railroad station at Forlì had 15 pounds of DDT and one "blot" pump with which to dust the 5 or 6,000 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 Italian Guletto dusting is unsatisfactory for this reason because it is incapable of material and this and because it is incapable of providing sufficient pressure to carry the powder far enough from the points where the lice is harbored under the clothing. The Italian "airblast" and the "bobbins" "superbombs" dust pumps are best suitable for this work. These guns should be used with as little vibration (readily made by cutting off the long delivery tube with which they are supplied and packed) so that the powder is expelled beyond the clothing and into the air. The powder, collar and waist. Adequate supplies of these pumps are present in the theatre and a determined effort should be made to secure and deliver them at the points where they are to be used. Only 13 of the 15 pumps of pump were found in the 15 camps and 7 of these were in one camp where no dusting was being attempted.

AF-6000A "4" (Sheet three)

In conclusion it may be said that the effective handling of the delousing of refugees is dependent upon further co-ordination of transport and supply agencies. At present, numerous civilian organizations providing transport for incoming refugees appear to be without overall supervision and are at liberty to pick up and haul refugees wherever they choose. This makes it possible for refugees to traverse the country without coming into any of the camps where routine disinfection is being done. As Brescia, for example, it was indicated by a local worker that less than 10% of the refugees passing through that city made contact with the camps operated by official Allied agencies. At Bologna, refugees simply disappeared by taking any available transport for whatever fee they chose since there was no official route or means of transport laid out for them.

Regarding the supply of powder and pumps, Allied has authorized refugee officers to call on the 5th and 14th Divisions for these materials, but it should be remembered that the military supply officers of the German Forces 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 equipment of war. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that the H. A. I. S. C. supply officer through his Regional S. C. and 14th Army representatives take immediate steps to establish the amount of powder and the number of the proper type of pumps which the S. C. and 14th Divisions are prepared to release to the H. A. I. S. C. and to supply them to those available supplies by obtaining releases for two additional material necessary from P. S. through A. I. Q. Definite allotments should be made by the Defense Officers in the 5th and 14th Army areas and arrangements made whereby exchanges can be effected to the benefit of their mutual reconditioning and problems.

P. L. SOWER
A. S. HARRIS

insuring the supply of powder and pumps, A-110 has authorized refugees
officers to call on the 5th and 6th Armys for these materials, but it should
be remembered that the medical supply officers of the Central Forces have not
laid in stores for civilian needs and that what is available in their hands
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 R.
A. D. P. S. C. supply officer through the 5th Army and the 6th Army representatives
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releases for the additional material necessary from the 5th Army through the
Defence Electronics should be made to the Refugee Officers in the 5th and
6th Armys areas and arrangements made whereby exchanges can be effected to the
benefit of their local rehabilitation and problems.

F. L. SEVER
F. G. MANTON

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JUN 1964 (Sheet Four)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS IN CAMPS

ISRAELI NAME	Personnel Position	No of Prisoners	Plant Facilities	Organization and Supervision	Date of Visit
Marvina	30	2 Cadets	Fair	Good	June 2
S. Samir	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Fair	Not Operating	June 5
Beltrando	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Good	?	June 5
Divocle	42	3 Cadets	Good	Good	June 7
Coma	200	2 JMI	Good	Not Operating	June 8
Comman	130	1 Cadet	Good	Good	June 7
Reggio	120	5 with Police	Good	Good	June 9
Modera	200	0 Cadets	Good	Fair	June 9
Belorin	2700	10 Cadets	Good	Good	June 10
Edm. ALVI Palmis	0	0	Good	None	June 3
Provincio	520	10 Cadets	Good	Good	June 3
Reatra	200	7 Admiral 2 Cadets	Poor	None	June 3
Odine	15	4 Admiral	Good	?	June 4
Porti	50	1 Cadet	Good	None	June 10

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		Admiral 1 Caret	Fair	Not Operating	June 5
Palmano	120	1 Admiral 1 Caret	Good	2	June 5
Bruscia	142	3 Caret	Good	Good	June 7
Como	200	2 114	Good	Not Operating	June 8
Cavemari	130	1 Caret	Good	Good	June 9
Leggelo	120	5 114 114	Good	Good	June 9
Montana	200	6 Caret	Good	Fair	June 9
Bologna	2700	40 Caret	Good	Good	June 10
San ALTY Falcon	0	0	Good	None	June 3
Traviso	520	10 Caret	Good	Good	June 3
Aspera	200	7 Admiral 2 Caret	Poor	None	June 3
Udine	15	4 Admiral	Good	?	June 4
Parli	60	1 Caret	Good	None	June 10
Merlino	140	2 Caret	Good	Good	June 10

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REINTEGRATED ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 194

Monthly Report for June, 1945

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER
Public Safety Sub-Commission
JUN 29 1945

AG/14627/29

14 JULY 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 55,000 to 65,000 as from 1st July, 1945. Munitions, 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 insufficient to cope with the responsibilities of policing the whole of Italy, but would not suffice. Various conferences on the subject were held, and when, under this part, the occupation of the north required reinforcement, vigorous application was made to the Chief Commissioner of an increase in carabinieri ceiling. Combined Chiefs of Staff still 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 south was insufficient to ensure public order. The Chief Commissioner agreed, and suggested that reinforcements were needed with the problem of Public Safety in the south. Only half the authorized carabinieri strength, however, was available. This was made to do but the carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

(b) Carabinieri who had been in hiding were reported for duty in large numbers, early 1945 in the north. It was reported that all these men were urgently needed on duty, not one could be sent into the southern force at the ceiling would permit it. 2969

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of June, 1945.

A. Summary

1. Carabinieri Strength

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 40,000 to 65,000 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 insufficient to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, but 1700 would not agree. Government on the subject continued, and when, earlier this year, the occupation of the north was completed, a vigorous application was made to the Chief Commissioner for an increase in carabinieri ceiling. Combined Ministry of War still refused to authorize the increase. Accordingly, the planning for the north included the transfer of 10,000 carabinieri from the north to the south. After 10,000 had been transferred, the Italian Government protested that the strength in the south was insufficient to ensure public order. The Chief Commissioner agreed, and a further 10,000 were transferred with the problem of Public Safety in the south only half the nationalized carabinieri strength. Renewed negotiations were made to A.C. but the carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

(b) Carabinieri who had been in hiding or were in prison reported for duty in large numbers, nearly 8000 in one week. In fact all these men were urgently needed in Italy, not one could be enrolled into the regular force of the ceiling would not permit it. 2969 could not be fed on carabinieri rations or draw equipment, clothing or arms. The conditions in the north made the employment of these men essential despite the combined effect of German ruling and Italian. They were enrolled as special police weapons in the north and fed on rations as issued to Public Safety Agents.

(c) Difficulties than those as the reconstructed men were naturally objected to the feeding rations, and were unable to stand when they should be as badly as the other would in a situation. The ration problem caused serious complications. Every police station caused two types of Carabinieri who were fed on different rations. Rations supplied from two different sources. One from the Italian

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

2. Mobile Battalions, Carabinieri.

Carabinieri Headquarters will now organize the 1st Mobile Battalions considered necessary to ensure public safety throughout Italy. Battalions have been formed in Sicily and Calabria, and transport has been allotted 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 strength of a battalion consists only of 12 trucks and 12 armoured vehicles. Each of the new battalions includes 70 motor cycles and 24 motor cycles with sidecars carrying machine guns. The strength of each battalion will be 30 officers 54 NCO's 494 OR's a total of 578. 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 7,121. As the needs of the Italian Army are becoming less, it is anticipated that more transport will be available for them, and that all mobile battalions will soon be properly organized and operating.

3. Questori for the North.

(a) The passage of time has shown that C. M. appointed to positions in the north as Questori has not proving successful. They have several police experience in the difficulties of local police work are proven too much for them. Some are resigning without any pressure, many are being replaced. When the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcomed, and officers of the north expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the scene to fill the position of responsibility.

(b) Experience has shown that career officers from the south are trustworthy and able and frequent requests are being received from all Regions asking for the supply of Questori and their role in public safety is vital to the north. Experience of the persons concerned

Gariboldi Headquarters will now organize the 1st 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 transport of a battalion consists only of 12 trucks and 12 armored vehicles. Each of the new battalions includes 70 motor cycles and 24 motor cars with sidecars carrying machine guns. The strength of each battalion will be 30 officers 34 NCO's 434 OR's, a total of 570. The 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 7,122. As the heads of the Italian Army are becoming less, it is anticipated that more transport will be available for them, and that all mobile battalions will soon be properly organized and operating.

3. Questori for the North.

(a) The passage of time has shown that D. M. appointments to positions in the north - a Questore are not proving successful. Very few have the real police experience and the diffidence of former police work are proving too much for them. Some are resigning without any pressure, many are being replaced. When the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcomed, and officers of the north expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the scene to fill the position of responsibility.

(b) Experience has shown that career officials from the south are trustworthy and able and frequent requests are being received from all regions asking for the supply of Questori and other ranks of Police Safety officials to the north. Biographies of all persons concerned are forwarded to the Regions for approval before the office. In 1943 screening is carried out by Security Division. In November, 1944 the Ministry of the Interior received applications for a course of instructions for Public Security Officials. After an examination 50 were selected and the course was completed at the end of May, 1945. These men have all been passed as Vice Commissario Legittimi and will be used to fill positions in the North.

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LAOS INFORMATION

4. Threats from Laotians.

Threats from Laotians are reported from some and with armed bands are operating throughout southern areas.

5. Interviro were incident.

The intervening were incident is reported with security.

6. Partisans in Laos.

Partisans in Laos have set up a network of bases. The are reported to have perpetrated several killings and attempted at kidnapping. Of all those entered Spide Club, some, armed with pistols and grenades. The activity reported is including 1 person. The person in civilian uniforms led with 1000 killed at 1 million live.

7. Partisan activity.

An Italian near Vietnam also has been reported with one who he had travelled. In conclusion.

8. Partisan activity.

Partisan activity one killed in killed and one reported with two hundred persons.

9. Partisan activity.

Partisan activity one killed in killed and one reported with two hundred persons.

10. Partisan activity.

Partisan activity one killed in killed and one reported with two hundred persons.

11. Partisan activity.

Partisan activity one killed in killed and one reported with two hundred persons.

5. *De la détermination des points de vue.*

17. How does the author support his argument?

1000

5. $\frac{1}{2} \log 2$ and $\frac{1}{2} \log 3$ are not integers.

10. European Community of Turkey.

243 26 107 12000 11550 115

11. Recovery of stolen goods, 1971-80.

8967, 2968

25. *Controversy*

• 1997 1998

• 06-07-2019

• 08-07-2019

14. Demonstrations.

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

15. Relocated Prisoners.

Attempts to relocate prisoners (partisan) from jail were unsuccessful at final figure where 12 were released under a blue order.

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

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a yard at night Agostino prison killing two and wounding 15.

Recent reports a band of unknown persons armed with automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and at 15 Fascist prisoners. No main entrance past the partisan partisan password was given.

At Lervar 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. 5 others were injured.

C. SUMMARY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference began to crystallize the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the situation in Trieste and Florence which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the three areas to have passed without outward incident solution by political and not military, as far as for the time being concerned. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong force of A.D. officers with 11 corps is waiting up the ruins of Allied military government.

In Le Pech Province there were three prisoners were released to armed partisans, the prisoners were found east in the road a few miles away.

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into the road at about 1000 hours killing two and wounding 15.

Near Modena a band of unknown persons entered with automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and got 15 Fascist prisoners. No gain entrance past the prison. A partisan password was given.

At Lovere 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. 8 others were injured.

C. SECURITY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to create like the general situation, and to influence all peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the peace moves to have passed without untoward incident solution by political, and not military, means is for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong team of his officers with 11 corps is taking up the reins of Allied Military Government.

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

17. Italian Government.

(a) The solution to the Italian Government crisis was found during the month, and the general feeling of relief was not great that it outweighed any minor disappointments over the

SECRET

consequence of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election.

(a) The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election.

(b) The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election.

12. Continuation in India.

(a) The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election.

(b) The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction. The situation is such that the political parties are in a position to make a decision on the basis of the results of the election.

17. Official Statement.

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You need for a non political and independent police force we have stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squads d'azione" of various political parties, usually leftist, carrying out arrests on their own account. Police usually take a policeman long with them as a formalist. Police have to commence these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being at the back and end of an 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 all Italian citizens in some degree are being sacrificed in the name of the Ministry of Police which completely non-political direction has been suggested as a solution.

21. George Washington

104
105
106
107
108
109

CONFIDENTIAL

24. Quoniam Alma Matroni de Classis.

99K2

27. Examine the following and in the margin

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(f) The new government is popular in the North. Parties record in the revolution movement is first of all the desire for a republic. The monarchy has only small following and the people desire is for a republic.

(g) The C.R.M., though popular throughout the nation, is unpopular, and therefore has insufficient support. The C.R.M. have been situated on a large scale and the resulting deficiencies are made good with Partisans. The facility in being experienced in preventing the complete domination of the military by the police. A complete reorganization of the police is suggested.

(h) The following classification of Partisans is considered apt:-

- (i) The true Partisan who sacrifices himself for his country.
- (ii) The respectable young man who joined the movement to escape imprisonment or conscription into the C.R.M.
- (iii) The anarchist, criminal, vagabond, or other who joins the movement to take advantage of the existing conditions and to live, themselves to life outside the law and against the law.
- (iv) Those who work in offices and factories for the wages for 1 month, and if no facilities at home and when the liberation comes, they get another job and receive a living wage as a Partisan.

(i) In Venice, conditions are also becoming more and more difficult and it is suggested that the following measures be taken:-

- (i) Create a special force to deal with the Partisans who are active in the city.
- (ii) Create a special force to deal with the Partisans who are active in the city.
- (iii) Create a special force to deal with the Partisans who are active in the city.
- (iv) The Partisan force should be reorganized and the Partisans should be given a living wage and a living wage with food and clothing.

Continued reorganization of the police is being started.

(a) The following classification of participants is considered apt:-

- (i) The true participants who sacrificed themselves for their country.
- (ii) The respectable young men who joined the movement to escape oppression or conscription into the U.S.A.
- (iii) The anarchists, criminals, adventurers and others who took part, and continued to take advantage of the existing conditions and fought themselves to life outside the law and against the law.
- (iv) Those who were in distress and who for the first time for 1 month, saw the world as a whole and rights and wrongs the latter on a so-called set standard and observed claiming to be the same participants.

(i) In Venetian conditions are also becoming more and more but there are still disturbing elements to be eliminated, viz:-

- (i) Certain individuals who fought with the U.S.A. in the war and now refuse to be taken to the law and order.
- (ii) Small bands of former soldiers who are now in the mountains for food, and sometimes they murder them.
- (iii) German prisoners of war, who are still in the hands of the enemy and are treated as slaves with food and cigarettes.
- (iv) The bad elements of the various political parties who commit serious crimes in the hands of these parties.

2965

(i) The Italian have disappeared the Germans are indications in the near future they will cease completely.

(i) In the Venetian, a new order has been set up of some kind, but with various political parties, Venetian and other cells appointed authorities, but they seem to check this kind of thing to have had the desired effect.

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

(n) Although the Red Army Central line moved east to the western boundary of Veneto, Giulio in 1901 was, 30th June, 1943, the province of Udine is not yet under full regional control owing to the presence of 8th Army 20. Decline in authority of Major have revealed the existence there of 25,000 Patriotic, some of whom have recently returned from Italy. Here they have been fighting with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communistic.

(o) In Emilia Region partisan trouble still exists but strong action taken by the U.S.G.S is having the desired effect. The difficulty has been to clear from the minds of the people the belief in the existence of the Partisans.

(p) The Partisan Police, approximately 20% of which consisted of actual criminals and hoodlums, has been dramatically separated, in the course of which the 20% have been dismissed. This element has given the appearance of authority to illegal acts.

(q) In many cases, 100 have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans connected with transgressions. These arrests are having a 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. Capt. Tito is of 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 12 Trigate near prisoners at Imola.

(s) A "Partisan" gang led by the Bologna has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Modena Provinces. Well known Italian politician, when led with detailed plan and given sufficient resources can effect, and have effected here, excellent results. But 1943, 1940

There is a large presence there of 25,000 Partisans, some of whom have recently returned from Tito's army. There have been tight-
ing with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communistic.

(e) In Emilia Region Partisan troops still exist but strong action taken in the R.S.G. is having the desired effect. The difficulty has been to clear from the minds of the people belief in the authority of the Partisans.

(p) The Partisan Police, approximately 20 of which consisted of actual criminals in Bologna, has been practically separated, in the course of which 20% have been dismissed. This element is giving the appearance of no longer being illegal.

(q) In many cases, Partisans have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans suspected of transgressions. These arrests are having a 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 Emilia district. One, who is of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to obtain convictions in all cases. It seems that the new persons are connected with the massacre of the Brigata Rosa prisoners in Emilia.

(s) A "Partisan" gang led by one Tolosini has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Modena provinces. Well armed Italian policemen, when led with determination and with sufficient resources can effect, and have effected here, excellent results. But Partisans have not the time to lead the police in such arrests personally in every case.

(t) It is felt that if the police can be reinforced given good arms and transport and allocated determined officers, a complete order can be restored in this most turbulent region. This reinforcement is absolutely essential if the return of order and peace in themselves of the Italian Police, which is becoming more and more evident, is to be maintained after the withdrawal of Partisans.

(u) Capt. Tale does not consider that there is an immediate danger of criminals using their weapons to further some political cause, and the excuse of "just epuration" 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 by the communists, 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 session court to try Fascist offenders has produced several death sentences and heavy terms of imprisonment.

23. Field Trips.

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

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

D. PRISONS

25. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. April 28th 1945

(w) The Italian Eruption 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 Renegades
Capt. Ellis	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Security
Capt. Hayes	Terni	Reviewing Internees
Capt. Ellis	Terni	"
Lieut. Rohr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. PRISONS

29. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. Approx. 2964ely 95% of the total count consists of political prisoners arrested by Partisan groups. Many are being held in small district (Mondra-ventile) jails or military caserns. Screening by operation committee is very slow and releases are few. AME courts are functioning efficiently but there are very few cases to handle. Prison Officers are doing a good job under trying circumstances.

10. Overcrowding.

Some of the over-crowding and, more important, cause for possible disturbance at Regina Scotti prison has been linked with the transfer of thirty political prisoners to Naples.

The prisons in Northern Italy also contain a great deal of concern to Public Safety Officers in the field, who certainly to report particularly all main establishments filled to overflowing. The great bulk of those in custody are political prisoners arrested by partisans and other Italian agencies. Release is far and few arrests are complicating an already critical housing situation. The prison officers are supervising the reconstruction of damaged prisons and adopting other measures to house the growing number of inmates.

11. Personnel.

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

12. 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.

13. Construction Generally.

A gradual increase 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 military necessities.

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

14. RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS14. Reconstruction of Prison Buildings.

31. Personnel.

There is a serious shortage of ward personnel in prisons of the Northern Regions. Attempts made for 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 nor board.

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. Prisoners Generally.

A gradual decrease in the number of new arrests in the Northern Regions has alleviated the overcrowding previously reported but concern is still being felt about the large number of political prisoners arrested by partisans and held in flimsy accommodations.

The situation in Italian Government territory 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 chance for success at present.

3. GENERAL SITUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) The Mobile Interpolite Club d'Italia.

(1) The General Secretary of the club, with the concurrence of this Sub-Commission, recently visited the principal Provincial towns in Northern Italy. He received a good reception from the local authorities and the P.M.A., and reported that the condition of the clubs is satisfactory. Three Provincial Directors had vacated

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

(ii) The following appointments have been confirmed:

Dott Benedetto Belmonte as Director of Justice
Provincial Seat
Sig Eugenio Rietti as Director of Justice Provincial Seat
Dott Luigi Ratti as Director Bergamo Provincial Seat

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

Avv. Adriano Bellotti as Commissioner of Turin
Provincial Seat.
Ing. Luigi Bartol as Commissioner of Milan
Provincial Seat.
Avv. Renzo Centenese 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 R.G., Emilia Region, and an
agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Pampoloni, who has been
nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at Modena, 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 permits
containing bollettari (motor car tax receipts) which the Central
Seat dispatched in January last through AIR to arrive to the
Provincial Seats at Uragi and Lodi.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

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

(ii) It was come to notice that motor vehicle circulars

Avv. Adriano Bellato as Commissioner of Turin Provincial Seat.
Ing. Luigi Bertot as Commissioner of Milan Provincial Seat.
Avv. Rensio Contamassa as Deputy Commissioner Milan Provincial Seat.
Sig. Carlo Fottini as Director Verona Provincial Seat.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) At the request of the R.C., Emilia Region, and in agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Ruspoloni, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at Modena, 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 A.M. containing bollottari (motor car tax receipts) which the Central Seat dispatched in February last through A.M. 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 bollottari (displayed tax receipts carried on the windscreen) at nos circulating permits. It seems that no proper tie up exists between RAOI who issue the bollottari and RUC 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 vehicle circulating permits and fuel ration cards are issued in Milan for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the RSC.

(c) Vehicles used by the Vatican.

(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 the appropriate Commanding Officer at their office in the area and in the name of the Italian Government.

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

(iv) It has come to notice that the permits have been issued by the Italian authorities to the office of the Italian Secretary of State without the authority of this Government. The matter is being pursued.

35. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) AFM has ruled that members of the Italian Armed Forces may travel on duty and demobilization forward of the Security Control Line and Prohibited Frontier Line provided such personnel are in possession of the relevant documents countersigned by the Army or Air Forces Sub-Commission. The issue of leave passes is placed in the hands of the AFM as mentioned in the circular. All concerned are informed by circular letter.

(b) It has come to notice that Consulate, C.I.B. 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. Regional Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) AFM agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the Western boundary of Venezia Giulia. Action taken to inform all concerned.

(d) The SOLO, XIII Corps requested the Assistant to signal not to issue travel orders to Trieste. The SOLO, who has 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 folders.

35. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) ARMS has ruled that members of the Italian Armed Forces may travel on duty and demobilization to the Security Control Line and prohibited frontier zone lines provided such personnel are in possession of the relevant documents authorized by VIIA, Navy or Air Force Sub-Commission. The issue of leave passes to places of the line as mentioned is forbidden. All concerned are informed by circular later.

(b) It has come to notice that Quastore, D.I.F. and others, in the territories recently liberated, have issued letters and passes purporting to authorize the movement of civilians as the circulation of motor vehicles. Additional Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) ARMS agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the western boundary of Venezia Giulia. Action taken to inform all concerned.

(d) The COMO, XIII Corps requested the Government to signal not to issue travel orders to Trieste. The COMO 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 orders given to boundary lines. The passes will continue to be prepared in book form, but must be in the guidance of officers completing passes will be printed on the folders.

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

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

(b) Executive Memorandum No. 61/10, implementing the ARMS directive, was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 6 June, 1945, and distributed to all concerned.

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(c) Directive prepared by the Ministry of Interior for issue to Quosatori 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 MIA applications were received during the month; 22 applications were received during the month of May.

37. Travel from Switzerland to Italy.

AMV issued a directive relating to the issue of Allied Force 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 US, UK, SWEDEN, the USSR, Balkan countries, Switzerland and Egypt, should be directed to the competent local Allied authorities. Meanwhile, 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. 33 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.

AMV 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. Requisitioned Vehicles.

Under W.O. Ballance attended meeting called by Detachment 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 they

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AMU issued a directive relating to the issue of Allied Force 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 the U. S. Army 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 war or private purposes cannot yet be entertained.

The number of persons seeking to enter Italy is showing a notable increase. 15 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.

AMU 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 W.P. Civil Affairs Section on 30 June, 1945.

40. Requisitioned Vehicles.

Major W.C. Ballance attended 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 requisitions should be handed to the Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione Civile. All military marks will be obliterated from requisitioned vehicles handed back to civilian agencies.

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PERSONNEL

41. Normal Staff Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHURMAN John W.	A Director	HQ AC
		<u>SECRET</u>	

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Nominal Roll of Officers Heated.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CONERTY, W.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, P.J.	B	Home Police Div	HQ AC
Major	ROSENBERG, F.C.	A	Executive Off.	HQ AC
Major	BLANCH, W.C.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Major	HANNEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	ELIAS, A.M.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	WHELAN, R.M.	A	Prison Off.	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, T.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	HAYES, G.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	PERNA, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

42. Nominal Roll of RA/CR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, T.P.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Lasberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PTC	Parley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PTC	Terminca, D.	A	Clerk Interp	HQ AC

43. Loss of Personnel.

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

During June 3/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.O. attached to 15th Army Group. He was promised a replacement.

Walter Decker
for JOHN T. CHAPMAN 2.1

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

Major
Capt
Capt
Capt
Capt
Lt.

MURPHY, S.J.
ELLIS, A.M.
PATTERSON, R.H.
TILSON, S.
HAYES, C.
KELL, C.

Lic and Sec
Security Div
Security Div
Prison Off.
Sic and S.
Security Div
Security Div

HQ AD
HQ AD
HQ AD
HQ AD
HQ AD
HQ AD
HQ AD

42. Normal Roll of PW/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Diane	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, F.F.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, R.	B	Clerk	HQ AD
L/Cpl.	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AD
PFC	Farley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AD
PFC	Tornincasa, D.	A	Clerk Incomp	HQ AD

43. Loss of Personnel.

During June 8/Sgt Louis J. Padula was relieved from Public Safety Sub-Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During June 8/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.O. attached to 15th Army Group. He is promised a replacement.

Walter Decker
2/1

for JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.A.D.
Director

- 16 -

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 39A
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Reg. 120001, et. al. 24; 478.30)

20540/AFRA
13 July 1945

Subject: Facilitate Monthly Re-org, for June 1945.

To : Chief Com. Headquarters.

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HEADQUARTERS

1. During the greater part of the month the Director was absent from HQ. 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-treasures at S. LITVINSKY and CAPO SVETO in the ALTO ADIGE. The removal of national treasures objects to ITALY had been a very complex one and has been in charge of Capt. Keller, assisted by Haupt. Harth. 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-connection has been reestablished between the north and southeast. The job of getting rid of the pictures properly packed for the transport necessitated the employment of several expert packers sent to the ALTO ADIGE for the purpose. The list of the objects was also checked and corrected.
2. During the trip the Director was joined by Major Commander Douglas Cooper of the British Expeditionary Force (British Museum) and together they located out the names of the former German functionaries in the various P. and G. for information. They were interrogated, and some official

Subject: Transmitted Monthly 30 Oct, for June 1945.

To : Chief of Intelligence.

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REMARKS

1. During the greater part of the month the Director was absent from HQ. on a trip to the north and northwest. Aside from an inspection of many of the war-damaged buildings, he visited the two large deposits of Tuscan art-treasures at S. LEPIDAZZO and CAPO D'ORNO in the LIGURIA ADRIAT. The problem of returning these objects to ITALY has been a very occupying one and has been in charge of G. M. Keller, assisted by Lieut. Korte. 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 mail-communication has been reestablished between the north and ITALY. The day of getting away of the platoon properly packed for the transport was complicated by the employment of several expert packers sent to the LIGURIA ADRIAT for that purpose. The list of the objects was also checked and controlled.

2. During the trip the Director was joined by Miss Gertrude Douglas Cooper of the Central Intelligence Agency (Miss Gertrude Douglas Cooper) and together they hunted up the remains of the former German Luftwaffe in the various parts of the LIGURIA ADRIAT. They have interviewed, and from official fascists and German correspondents took the Italian into Italian hands, 2961 comprehensive report of the German Luftwaffe activities in the LIGURIA ADRIAT.

3. On the return of the Director the Deputy Director started out on a tour of the LIGURIA ADRIAT in order to ascertain the situation, particularly in the LIGURIA ADRIAT, of deposits or caches of art-objects there.

4. During the month the Deputy Director issued the following and previously final reports on the Italian d'Albano (ITALY, 1940), viz. The North African exhibits, the Italian exhibit, and miscellaneous.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

- Collaboration with the new Italian Director General of Anti-aircraft and
Pepi Arns has been excellent. Many problems are on the way to satisfactory
solution. After the formation of the new Italian Government the post of an
ambassador was created. This position has been established. The appointment is Dr.
Carlo Emanuele, a well-known young scholar and anti-fascist, who was
also a member of the Committee of National Labor Union at Florence.

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Comment

2. Although Mr. Crookers have continued to be very busy, cause assigned to the northern region have had to stop much initial time to the sorting out of the proper Italian personnel for Superintendence work. In addition to their work of inspection.

2. Results

- The remainder of 1930 in TUSCANA Region has interrupted the work of which at the time was still at its peak. 101 projects have been completed or are near completion, 161 were still under way. The estimates of times still to be completed were turned over to the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts in 1932. Projects on outstanding Tuscan monuments not yet completed include: S. Maria del Abbiade, and S. Maria Nuova at Cortona; the Minster at Arezzo; the Collegiate and S. Donato at Volterra, and Church at Empoli; S. Stefano, Pieve S. Eustachio, and the Abbey at Fiesole; S. Giovanni at Prato; the five churches previously reported at Livorno; the Collegiate at Cambrano in Carrara; the Duca Palace at Massa; the Grave Chapel, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Michele in St. Sepulchre, Matteo, and S. Pietro Riva di Pisa; the Osservance near Siena, San Luce near Florence, the Collegiate at S. Caterino, the Collegiate at S. Quirico d'Orto, and S. Desiderio at Grosseto.

11. The Province of LUGO, and COMINT, formerly of the VOSCA Region, were transferred under British Rule and the Dominion Wars and still being under the control of Lieut. Hutt, in a form transferred himself to British Rule.
12. Through the provisions and policy action of the LUGO and the Province of LUGO, the Province of LUGO, formerly of the VOSCA Region, were transferred under British Rule and the Dominion Wars and still being under the control of Lieut. Hutt, in a form transferred himself to British Rule.
13. The work completed in 1900. The Province of LUGO, formerly of the VOSCA Region, were transferred under British Rule and the Dominion Wars and still being under the control of Lieut. Hutt, in a form transferred himself to British Rule.

Realia

14. General inspection of the monuments of Bologna Province, of P. R. City and of Bologna. The work is being done. In Bologna Province, the localities mentioned were CARACALLA BURIO, ALZANO, BURIO, CASTEL DEL RIO, CAGLIA, DALLA, DELLA, LAMAZZO IN LIVERNE, MARZOTTO, MURBIO, NERI ARATO, NERI DELLA PIAZZA, MARZOTTO, MARZOTTO, PULICINO, RICA, SILE BOLLORE, ST. V. ARATO, and SILE BOLLORE. There is little damage needing attention in this province.

15. In Pavia the general inspection of the monuments in the Palazzo del Comune, the Palazzo del Comune, and the Palazzo del Comune. The General Inspection of the monuments is also being done.

16. In Piacenza, S. Maria, the Castello Vecchio, and the Palazzo del Comune have sustained the greatest damage, and urgent work is also needed on the Castello, the Palazzo del Comune, S. Francesco, and the Galleria Ricci-Ott.

17. Piacenza has been taken of the damage in Piacenza, and the damage in S. Maria is being attended for safety.

18. At Reggio, it has been decided to permit the completion of three monuments of the P. R. Office of P. R. to permit the completion of the former Superintendent of Monuments, after a late return to the city, has been transferred elsewhere in the province.

Monum

19. Inspection trips were made to monuments in the provinces of LA SPIGA and GIGLI, and those of P. R. and GIGLI. In general the condition of monuments in these provinces is good. At LA SPIGA the damage is only slightly damaged, whereas the Palazzo Boron d'Oro has been badly hit; at P. R. the damage of the city is slightly damaged; at S. Maria the damaged Piacenza is being and several minor monuments severely so by German construction. Damage to buildings at S. Maria is slight. Serious damage has been sustained by the Castello of S. Maria at Piacenza, the Castello of S. Maria, and the parish church of S. Maria at ZOGALI.

20. At GIGLI, regarding the monuments of a protective nature to damaged monuments has been being out. A Public Office, the Superintendent of Monuments, and the General Office. During the month 16 projects were investigated, approved and sent to the State Civils for action.

21. Three monuments for monuments were inspected at GIGLI and two at P. R. The monuments were found to be in good condition. The return of the monuments of the Castello of S. Maria of GIGLI from S. Maria was approved and checked on return that monuments.

15. In Pinar the speaker did not omit to mention the Teatro Hernani, in the Palacio de la Piedad, the Anticuario, and the Palacio del Maridano. The Gobernador and S. Jefe also need attention.
16. In Pinar, S. Jefe, Mr. Gerardo Vazquez, and the Madama de Gerardo have submitted the request in order, and urgent work is also needed on the Camino, the Palacio del Maridano, S. Presidente, and the Galeria Alcalde.
17. Provision has been made of the Orange in Enfada, and the frases in S. Anticuario is being obtained for study.
18. At Enfada, it has been decided to permit the creation of three appointed by the IFM Officers of all, to try to continue functioning. The former Superintendent of Enfada, after a late return to the city, has been transferred directly in the province.

[illegible]

19. Inspection trips were made to monuments in the provinces of La Paz, and Santa Cruz, and those of D.P.M. and S.V.M. In general the condition of monuments in these provinces is good. At San José the Damm is only slightly damaged, whereas the Palace Boron d'Oloro has been badly hit; at Pichincha the cloister of the abbey is slightly damaged; at S.V.M. the cathedral Palace is damaged and several minor pilasters severely so by Spanish bombardment. Damage to buildings at La Paz is slight. Serious damage has been sustained by the Cathedral of S. Martin at Arellano, the Cathedral at L. de Cal, and the parish church of S. Martin at Calama.
20. A Santa Cruz mission for subjects of a protective nature to damaged monuments has been worked at with Public Works, the Superintendent of Monuments, and the Army Civil. During the month 16 subjects were investigated, approved and sent to the Radio Civil for action.
21. Three memorandums for subjects were forwarded to S.V. and two to S.V.M. Everything was found to be in good condition. The return of the treasure of the Cathedral of S. Isidoro of Calcha was approved and checked on return and action.

References

24. .. complete and thorough list of the acquisition of manuscripts, collections and archives has been drawn up indicating the extent of mis-arrangement (whether intent or slightly damaged, damaged beyond repair, for post-war reconstruction, or for immediate first-aid repairs) of the provinces of ALICANTE, AOSTA, ASTI, CHIVASSO, NOVARA, POEMONTE and VERCELLI.

24. Deposits of art-objects were visited at OLIVIO, RACCHETTI, CASSINOVIS BARONCHETTI, ISOLA RIZA, SAVIDE, and SPINER, all of which are safe.
 25. There has been little difficulty with problem of requisition. South African units, which had occupied the Villa Maria Mendria, Vennin Reale, and Castel Thallien have been moved out. The Public Security Police also have moved out of the army of the Royal Palace of TORINO.
- Lombardia
26. Steps have been taken to clear the personnel of the Superintendentios by means of the Scuola-Parasolli.
 27. Visits to MILAN were made by the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts and by Dr. F. Lina del Venturi, special commissary for the Ministry in 1941.
 28. The number of objects in the area 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 art-objects have been taken by Capt. Portoguer.
 30. At BUSOIA, objects are in hand for the churches of S. Maria del Miliobell and S. Francesco.
 31. Air-mail protection has been received and the documents found intact at CASSINOVIS D'OLIO (Mantua Province), SASSER (Lombard Province), and the Museum of Milan.
 32. The British-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 the floors of the Villa Borromeo at G.S. 100 D'ADDA.

Venezia

34. Territorial responsibility, because of the VIENNA GULLA problem, was solved in the following manner: in the Province of CORNIA, TRIESTE, and VIENNA the military government responsibility was assigned to S. 13 Corps, which Province because the eastern boundary of VIENNA Region, and the five western provinces retained under the jurisdiction of AFV 5 Army, although not administered by VIENNA Region. By arrangement with AFV, 5 Army, Capt. Harriott of VIENNA Region, had problems for VIENNA, VIENNA, and VIENNA, leaving S. 13. Military of AFV, 5 Army five to make two final arrangements for the transfer of the Museum art-objects in the BOLIVIO area and to TORINO.

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- ## REFERENCES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 APO 391
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
 PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref : 55/1/PAT

Tel. No. 439061
Ext. 321

To : Civil Affairs Section.

14 July, 1945.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR JUNE 45.DISARMING AND DISARMED

1. With the exception of a few organized bands, such as the Ossoppe and Nino Mammetti Divisions in Venezia, 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.

Region	No. of Centres
Lombardia	10
Venezia	5
Emilia	Nil
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 Tuscany Region closed down, and the one at Pavia 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	131,512
Venezia	25,116
Emilia	41,116
Liguria	8,331
Piemonte	55,809

259,034 (including 72,995 hand grenades)

PATRIOTS

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.

CLOSING

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1. With the exception of a few organized bands, such as the Onoppro and Mino Rammetti Divisions in Veneto, the dispersing 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	3
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 Tuscany Region closed down, and the one at Pavia 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	171,612
Venezia	25,116
Emilia	41,115
Liguria	5,381
Piemonte	55,809

259,034 (including 72,995 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.

CLOTHING

3. Approx 87 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.

/ ITALIAN GOVT

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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. 2,000
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 Udine, were dispersed and dispersed 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.

PERSONAL

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

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

/lmm.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 294
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPF/54-1/AM.

14 July 1945.

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1945 -

Item	Sub-Part	Subject
1.		<u>GENERAL.</u>
	(1)	Conference - BOLENJO.
	(11)	Estimate of Italian Refugees to Return to Italy
2.		<u>ORGANIZATION.</u>
	(1)	General.
	(11)	Standard Units.
3.		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
	(1)	Medical Survey. Civilian Medical Officers, Assembly Centers and Control Camps.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u>
5.		<u>REPATRIATION.</u>
	(1)	General.
	(11)	Statistics.
	(111)	Welfare.
6.		<u>RECORDS SURVEY.</u>
7.		<u>FINANCE.</u>
	(1)	Financial assistance for Displaced Persons.
	(11)	Currency Conversion.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JPO 384

DISPLACED PERSONS AND RE-EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.(a) Conference BOLZANO

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

A Joint Committee comprised of SHAEF 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 SHAEF 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 Members of the S.W. 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 Army 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.

14 D.P. Assembly Centres and 10 Control Camps are now completed from Italy and are now assisting in the administration of Camps in Northern Italy. These units represent the balance from British Sources, the British Standard Units having been allocated to May.

3. Medical.

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The research will be by way of the BRANDEF Pass and through SUTTERLAND, all movements to be by rail commencing 1st July 1945. The BRANDEF Pass route will use MCHUGH as the reception delivery point on the SHARPS side and VERNON on the A.F.H.C. side. The SHARPS route will use BRANDEF (in the 1st French Army area) as the reception delivery point on the SHARPS side, and a Camp at COMO on the A.F.H.C. side. Standard medical precautions involving inspection and testing will be required.

(11) Estimate of Italian *Capogrossi* to provide an estimate.

45. The end of state oil and gas concessions will be 300,000 - 400,000 including stills remained to be reported to study.

2. 1994-1995

1. Introduction

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 increased energy and resources 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 been able to gain the refugees confidence and gratitude.

(41) Sturtevant College.

1000000

(7) *Mugil* *gibberulus*.

* - Based on final case history report and submitted by Dr. Saper and
Notations on these points from a visit to the National Center (see May monthly
report para 3, sub-para (iv)). Based on this report a circular incorporating
their recommendations has been sent to all Centers.

(14) Cardigan Medical Office, Trebley Cottage and Cottage 3 nrs.

During the month, assembly Centres and Control Units operating for duty from HQs were supplied with civilian factors. Each factor was given complete individual administrative instructions and placemetry written in English, in Italian and a small part of drugs and equipment to enable him to function immediately upon arrival if necessary. Selection of civilian factors for camp

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

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During the month from 66,797 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North and some 46,129 were sent to the South. Italian refugees returning to ADZ totaled 2,422. Further refugees returned to Italy from Macedonia and Spain and a ship left CIVITAVECCHIA with some 201 persons for GIBRALTAR.

Apart from the figures of Italian refugees who have been handled 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 VERONA and COMO of those who will return it is estimated that one third are Southern Italians.

5. REPRESENTATION.

(i) General.

Considerable progress was made during the period under review in the registration of refugees under the SLEEF System. All refugees at CINE CITTA, VERONA and ELBA were registered.

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

Individual representation at present involves much paper work and the individual enquiries department have been a burden on a small staff.

(ii) (a) The following Nationals were registered under the SLEEF System (from 9. Italy).

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

(i) Nationals of the following countries were registered at this H.Q. For individual representation:-

the Sub-Commission many thousands have returned to their home countries.
The two points of reception for returning Italians from outside Italy are Valada and COMO of those who will return it is estimated that one third are Southern Italians.

REPRESENTATION.

(1) General.

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

L.P. and R. Gross to whom 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 more and more attention from a small staff.

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

123 British
1 Armenian
32 Arabs
9 Belgians
385 French
136 Germans
5 Lithuanians
3 (Statolians)
17 Poles
1 Palestinian
2 Russians
2 Swiss
503 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.
4 "	" Albania
1 Chilean	" Chile
1 Mexican	" Mexico
51 Brazilians	" Brazil
1 Ital. Col. Subj. to Egypt	" Egypt
1 "	" Eritrea
1 Italian	for Spain
2 "	" Brazil
18	

2	Italians	for Syria
7	"	" U.K.
21	"	" France
1	"	" Scotland
1	"	" Egypt
1	"	" South Africa
2	Germans Jews	" India
2	Polos	" Belgium
126	Spanish	" Spain
1	Turk	" Turkey
1	"	" France
1	Dane	" Denmark
8	British	" U.K.
2	"	" Greece
1	"	" Libya
1	"	" India
4	"	" Sire
1	Stateless	" France
1	Underprivileged	" France
1	Costa Rican	" Costa Rica
1	British	" Malta
1	"	" Belgium
1	Gustomulu	" Guatemala
1	El Salvador	" El Salvador
1	Netherlands	" Switzerland
1	Lebanese	" Luxembourg
3	Germans	" Cuba
1	Russian	" Turkey
6	Lebanese	" Lebanon
2	Belgians	" Belgium
2	Syrians	" Lebanon
21	French	" France
1	"	" Tunisia
1	"	" Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

29.5

2	"	"	Greece
1	"	"	Lybia
1	"	"	India
4	"	"	Eire
1	"	"	France
1	"	"	France
1	"	"	Costa Rica
1	"	"	Malta
1	"	"	Belgium
1	"	"	Guatemala
1	"	"	Guatemala
1	"	"	Eritrea
1	"	"	Switzerland
1	"	"	Luxembourg
1	"	"	Cuba
1	"	"	Turkey
6	"	"	Lebanon
2	"	"	Belgium
2	"	"	Lebanon
21	"	"	France
1	"	"	Tunisia
1	"	"	Egypt

(c) M.F.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.T... to Nationals for the following countries:-

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

29.6

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

2	Portuguese	to Portugal
1	Belgian	to Britain

(f) Applications were made up by the following:-

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

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

- 4 to Egypt
- 1 to Tripoli
- 1 to Yemen
- 1 to Eritrea
- 1 to S. Africa
- 1 to Greece
- 2 to Turkey
- 10 to U.K.
- 1 to W. Ita.

(iii) Refugees

One outstanding bill was due the debt 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 on 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 43,171 records were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 Nationalities, a total of 3,256 enquiry/answers were received and processed. 385 replies were made to enquiries and 4,373 communications were received and dealt with during June.

7. FIN.MCE

(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 work was completed in December 1944 when 5,000 persons were recommended advanced. This programme was the means of preventing untold hardship, privation and emigration against Stateless Displaced Persons and United Nations Nationals who were living outside the Sub-Commission's Care. Those assisted included former enemy Nationals and had been recommended for racial or political reasons. Loans up to 4,000 Lire per month per person 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. MCE has been taken over our programme and should be operating in most of Italy by August.

(ii) Currency Controls

The general situation is still confused. Transfer for a group of Tripolitanian refugees up to 4 10 per head were approved by the War Office and effected through the British Consulate in Rome. Payments above 4,000 Lire per person were 7.50 paid in the Bank of Rome and individual deposit books were sent to Tripoli for delivery to the depositors. Further proposals have been made to 4.5.44 for conversion in the Military Currency areas in the Mediterranean Theatre.

husband was serving in Italy. She 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 day, returned and within another week the husband 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 persons were reported by the Records Bureau covering 72 Nations listed, a total of 3,856 enquiry/messages were received and processed. 385 replies were made to enquiries and 4,873 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 work was stopped in December 1944 when 5,000 persons were recommended advances. This programme was the means of preventing untold hardship privation and malnutrition against Stateless Displaced Persons and United Nations Nationals who were living outside the Sub-Commission's Camps. Those assisted included former enemy Nationals who had been persecuted for racial or political reasons. Loans up to 4,000 Lira per month per persons were made with a maximum of 12,000 Lira for any single household. The total amount loaned was a little over seventy five million Lira. UNRRA has not taken over our programme and should be operating in most of Italy by August.

(11) Currency Conversion.

The general situation is still confused. Transfer for a group of Tripolitanian repatriates on 15 10 per cent was approved by the War Office and effected through the British Command Paymasters. Balances above 4,000 Lira per person were sent to Tripoli 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.H.C. for conversion in the Military Currency areas in the Mediterranean Theatre.

For the Director:

(F. F. H. H.)
C. F. J. J. J.
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director.

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