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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
JULY 1945

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Defascism

1. Epuration is nearing completion in all that part of Italy which lies South of a line running approximately from CIVITAVECCHIA on the West coast to VASTO on the East coast. In accordance with the epuration decrees of the Italian Government, no new epuration proceedings may be initiated in this Southern area after 15 Aug 45 (except in the case of certain officials located provincially) and all hearings must be completed by that date except for a few classes of persons whose time limit has been extended to the 15 Nov.

2. (a) The following figures refer to the whole of Italy:
Out of 48,300 persons liable to epuration in grades 1-IX, preliminary investigation has been completed in respect of 43,250 - (90%). The balance, which is epuratable provi[illegible] consists largely (4,000) of bank, insurance and other finance officers and of teachers (550). It will be seen, therefore, that this phase is practically complete.

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(b) Out of 7,520 cases for trial, 5,210 (70%) have been completed.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - July 1945

2/3.17/CA 15 Aug 45

Defascism

1. On 15 Aug 45, Italy, from Rome Southwards will come under Italian administration and under epuration. By Italian laws no epuration proceedings may be commenced in this part of Italy after the 15 August and except for those officials located provincially the epuration proceedings must be finished by 15 August.

2. Out of 48.300 Grades I-II persons liable to epuration, preliminary investigation has been completed in respect of 43.250 - (90%). The balance, which is epuratable provincially, consists largely (4.000) of bank, insurance and other finance officers and of teachers (550). It will be seen, therefore, that this phase is practically complete.

3. The hearings of cases are due to be concluded as to part by 15 Aug 45 and as to the remainder by 15 Nov 45 or if located North of Abruzzi even later.

4. Out of 7.520 cases for trial, 5,210 - (70%) have been completed.

5. A full report for the year ending 31 July 45 is appended hereto.

Mine Clearance

6. With the handover of Emilia Region to the Italian Government goes what is perhaps the biggest problem of mine clearance in Italy. Despite the fact that two Italian Mine Clearance Companies have been working in the Region plus many civilians and that a third Company is now on its way to the Region it can only be claimed that the problem has been touched on its fringe.

7. The fundamental trouble is that civilians are not coming forward for this dangerous task and the military personnel allotted from the Italian Army are so far as to make little impression. Equipment, transport, POL have never been made available to the extent required.

8. The Italian Government and this Commission considered that German surrendered personnel should be made available for this task. It was estimated that 10,000 men properly organised and equipped could deal with the task. There is no doubt that 20,000 or 30.000 could be employed.

9. Civilian casualties men, women and children have been very high indeed as a result of mines and this will continue to be so for many years to come if the mines are not cleared.

10. Clearance of battlefields must surely be considered a task for the trained soldier and in fairness to the Allied soldiers and to the Italians it is considered that it is a task to be done by the men who laid them namely the Germans.

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10. Clearance of battlefields must surely be considered a task for the trained soldier and in fairness to the Allied soldiers and to the Italians it is considered that it is a task to be done by the men who laid them namely the Germans.

11. Up to date over 1.500.000 mines have been removed by Italian military and by civilians but not without a heavy cost in lives.

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12. A new danger has arisen namely that of flooding in the area at Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna. This area consists of many rivers which tend to flood in the autumn and the spring. Considerable embankments and dams have been built to hold the flood waters but these have been mined and destroyed through the ravages of war. If the mine clearers cannot clear this area by September and have the embankments and dams repaired there will be considerable flooding and the Italian Government estimated that 50.000 people will be rendered homeless and their lands destroyed for the time being.

13. There is not much time to lose and three Italian Mine Clearing Companies are being switched to do this work. This is not enough and it is suggested that surrendered personnel of which there are many in this area should be put on to the work of clearing mines and if necessary repairing the dams and embankments.

14. This Commission can only consider that it has helped to start an organisation for mine clearing in Italy but it must look to higher authority to take a decision in the matter and to say whether surrendered personnel with the necessary equipment, transport etc is to be made available for his humane task.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

15. Preparation of electoral lists. -

a) Of the 80 provinces which constitute AMG territory in Northern Italy, all with the exception of Asti, Aosta and Cuneo, have now been surveyed by officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory, the organs for the preparation of the lists are, with few exceptions, functioning, and considerable interest is being shown by Italian officials in matters concerning electoral lists.

b) Some requests for the extension of the 100 days' time limit have already been received but, in agreement with the Italian Government, it has been decided that extensions will be granted only to those Communes where population records have suffered war damage. The maximum extension will be a period of 30 days.

c) The Sub-Commission, during July, moved to the Northern Regions a further 73 tons of material required for the preparation of electoral lists.

d) The Ministry has approved a Decree which will give the right to vote to those Italians who attain their majority (21 years) during 1945.

e) The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was commenced in AMG Zones in Southern Italy have been ratified in order to legalise the work already completed.

16. The Electoral Laws. - On 7 July 45 the Chief Commissioner addressed a letter to Sig. PARRI, President of the Council of Ministers, in a renewed attempt to persuade the Government to revise the present electoral laws which were passed in 1945 and are considered by the United States and British Governments in many respects to be un-democratic. It was hoped that the reaction of the New Government would prove more responsive than that of M.E. BONOMI's Government, but, in spite of a further letter from the Chief Commissioner to Sig. PARRI, requesting a reply, no indication of the New Government's attitude, nor, in fact, any acknowledgment, had been received up to the end of the month.

17. The Formation of the National Consultative Assembly. Liaison has been established between officers of this Sub-Commission and a representative of the Ministry for the National Consultative Assembly of the Italian Government. A circular has been issued to Regional Commissioners calling upon AMG officers to assist in facilitating communication between local organs of the six political parties and the Italian Government through Allied Military channels.

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18. The formation of the Constituent Assembly. - The Italian Government has accepted and expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Allied Commission to collaborate in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly.

The question has arisen as to whether the form of Government the Italian people will have shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly or by means of a direct referendum to the people. The question is now under discussion by the British and American Governments.

19. Officials - Northern Provinces. - Non career Prefects are to be replaced in the Provinces of Ferrara, Lucca, Cremona and Modena.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

20. Introduction. - Regional activities have been a continuation of those of the previous month. Emilia completed its educational work and was turned over to the Italian Government shortly after the end of July. Lucca was also transferred. Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Venezia (except Udine) were getting ready to turn all education over to the Minister by the end of August. Venezia Giulia, on the other hand, just began to be organised as far as education was concerned as the month of July drew to a close.

21. Defascism. -

a) Emilia : Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General Order 35 was practically completed for all elementary and secondary schools in Emilia by the time the Region was turned over to the Italian Government, 283 persons having been suspended.

b) Liguria : Defascism is proceeding slowly, but education sections of the provincial commissions on epuration have been set up in all provinces, and schede are being examined.

c) Piemonte : Excellent progress is reported. Epuration of Grades 5 to 9 is completed in some provinces and grades 10 to 12 are about to be considered.

d) Lombardia : Suspension of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67 is complete. Epuration CO 35 is in various stages, Cremona province being finished.

22. Provveditori agli Studi. -

a) Emilia : Opposition of the Church and some members of the CLN in Ferrara province resulted in requesting the resignation of the provveditore appointed there and the substitution of one of the men in the pool established in Rome in consultation with the Minister. On the other hand, in Forli' province when it was found that the reasons for the Prefect's and CLN's opposition to the provveditore were purely political, the provveditore was continued in office.

23. School requisitions and occupancy. - The request of the Chief Commissioner that AMG appoint an officer with authority to work with the Director of Education in restudying all school requisitions in Italian Government territory so that schools might be opened in the autumn has not met with any definite response. Pleas keep coming from the Minister of Public Instruction that schools occupied now for one or two years be released to the communes, but nothing can be done. On the other hand, AMG has ordered an analysis to be made of the situation and has ordered that no new requisitions of educational buildings be made. The results of the analysis, ordered over two months ago, are earnestly awaited. In Rome, NAAC is gradually releasing schools - three more were released in July. In Emilia the situation is still bad. In Bologna, as usual, there is more school occupancy by refugees (32 buildings) than by the Allies (12 buildings). In the region as a whole, over 300 buildings are occupied by either the Allies, refugees, or others. There is an intensive drive to derequisition schools and remove refugees in Genoa. Piemonte is having little difficulty in this regard and it is expected that most buildings will be freed by September. Lombardia reports that derequisitioning is continuing with increased momentum since the issuance of the AMG order. The provveditori, with the help of PC's, are trying to clear buildings of refugees, but are finding the removal of political parties and politically sponsored groups a hot potato.

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24. Text books. - The Minister's Commission has approved over a hundred new manuscripts for elementary school text books, and the Regional text book commissions are approving a number of others. The paper situation is, as usual, the main stumbling block - not now, however, because of absence of paper but because of the high cost of Italian paper. Meanwhile, especially in Emilia Region for the summer session, distribution of the text books published this last year under the auspices of the Education Sub-Commission continues, nearly 90,000 of these books having been distributed in the Region.

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25. School supplies - More school supplies have come in from the United States, but there is still a serious dearth. Quaderni, or children's note books, while large numbers have been printed under Allied auspices (nearly 300,000 in Emilia alone) are still the most critical shortage.

26. Universities and other institutions -

a) Emilia : The University of Bologna, fully epurated and with 11,000 students, opened 23 July; repairs to the amount of 94,000,000 lire have been approved. The Conservatory of Music and Acad my of Fine Arts in Bologna have been epurated with three suspensions each, and the former has elected its Director [illegible] Accumiseric has been appointed to the Storia Patria of Emilia.

24. [illegible] Parma, after suspending nine professors, elected a Rector and opened with 2,897 students of 24 July. Ferrara found no active Fascist [illegible]

31. [illegible] gated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid.

b) Liguria : The University of Genoa is epurated and has elected its Rector. The formal opening was on 25 July.

c) Piemonte : The epuration of the various higher institutions of learning in Piemonte is still under way.

d) Lombardia : All epuration commissions have reported on their recommendations. The University of Milan has the largest list of recommended suspensions. The Catholic University (Sacred Heart) in Milan is proving a problem - the epuration commission appears to be more tolerant of the fascist past of some of the professors than other epuration commissions have been, and has tended to recommended suspensions for limited periods instead of making them indefinite, subject to appeals in accordance with general custom. The University of Pavia and the Conservatory of Music have completed their epuration. Bocconi, the R. Accademia di Brera, and the Polytechnic are practically completed. Bocconi presents a special problem from the standpoint of general organisation and will probably have to be left to the Minister to handle, as its charter needs basic revision and its staff morale is low.

27. Youth activities - Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way, and training of leaders is proceeding.

A number of other youth organisations, some apparently communist-controlled, are starting up.

A very interesting development has taken place in Piemonte where 24 summer colonies for underprivileged children have been organised. The communes have added their funds to those subscribed by Alessandria province, and 5,000 children are being cared for - some on a day-camp basis, some full time for 4 weeks. The program includes games, gymnastics, story telling, handwork, singing, and informal lessons.

28. Headquarters activities - Early in August the Director of the Sub-Commission went to Switzerland to get books in the German language for the German-speaking children of Bolzano in the Italian Tyrol. One copy each of the various books to be considered was obtained and brought back. Permission to reprint the books in Italy, without charge for the first edition, was obtained from the cantons of Berne and

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2,897 students of 24 July. Ferrara found no active Fascists among staff or students.

31. [illegible] Responsibility for Patriots - A decree has been promulgated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid.

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PATRIOTS BRANCH

29. Future Control of Patriots. - Italian Military Patriots Representatives will be responsible to the Ministry of Post War Aid. They will however be placed under the administrative control of Prefects.

30. Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia - The Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia has now been converted into a state organisation.

31. Italian Government - Responsibility for Patriots - A decree has been promulgated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid.

32. Patriot Medal - A decree has been published authorising the issue of a medal and ribbon for Patriots.

33. Parades and Disbandment of Units.- The Divisions "Italia" and "Maiella" Brigade have been held parades and have been disbanded.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

34. Political. - The appointment of an "Alto Commissario" for Public Health has been ratified by the Italian Government and the Alto Commissario will be Professor BUSCAINI who has been Professor of Physiology at the University of Naples. Counsellor for Health in Naples Commune and High Commissioner for Food in the Bonomi Government. Much is expected to result from this appointment.

35. Public Health. -

a) The anticipated return in August of some 5,000 sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees created a hospitalisation problem of some magnitude. There is, however, at Merano in Bolzano province a very large German hospital colony and it was felt that as the Germans were returned to their country, the incoming Italian sick could use the same buildings and hospital facilities, provided the rate of flow was strictly controlled. An AC/ANC administrative organisation was rapidly set up, medical supplies and hospital rations were sent to Merano, while two Italian field hospitals were despatched to take care of any emergency overflow of cases. The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff and agreed to do so, though at short notice this obviously taxed the organisation to the utmost. A small holding staff was, however, immediately despatched to Merano while the remainder would be built up as quickly as possible. The Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the area, kindly volunteered the services of 15 doctors and 40 nurses to assist until such time as the IRO staff was at its full complement.

b) Only three cases of typhus were reported during July among repatriated refugees. One of these cases died. The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission was given 2,834 lbs. of anti-louse powder and 90 Admiral dust guns.

c) Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in Naples city and province. There has been a rise in Smallpox in Avellino and Salerno provinces but elsewhere in Italy the figures are negligible.

d) Weekly searches at 198 collecting stations in the Tiber delta project indicate a very low mosquito density, the average number captured in mid July being only 0.22 per station.

e) The AFHQ proposal concerning the cooperation of Allied medical officers in Hospitals for the treatment of infected prostitutes have been passed to the Italian Government and their reply is awaited.

f) The infant mortality rate for Rome Commune in June was 96.9 as compared with 74.8 in May.

g) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome in June were 233 as compared with the May figure of 250.

36. Veterinary. - Foot and Mouth disease has spread to the provinces of Rieti, Terni and Perugia, where vaccination has been made obligatory. Swine erysipelas is sporadic except in the province of Cuneo where the incidence is high. Production of vaccine swine cholera is to be increased as the result of reports of further scattered cases. There has been a marked increase in Rabies during July. The distribution of Allied veterinary supplies, which should have been effected [illegible] arrangements are being made for

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37. Medical supply - Despite repeated representations to the Italian Government, UNRRA has not made any distribution of medical supplies for three months. 2,665 CMRP is closing down in August on AFHQ instructions and further supplies for Italy are to be accepted at dock side by ICE (Institute for External Commerce) an agency nominated by the Italian Government. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission will be supplied with a three months stock of medical requirements, after which supplies will have to be met by UNRRA and the Italian Government. Venezia Giulia is also being supplied with stocks sufficient to last until the end of November after which ETC will furnish what is required. Ten million multivitamin tablets, declared

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excess by the U.S. Army Quartermaster have been bought by the Italian Government for distribution to hospitals and clinics.

38. Welfare - Sixty-five thousand blankets have been distributed in Emilia Region and any surplus from other regions will be sent there on account of its greater need.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

39. Police - The prospects of obtaining better supplies of clothing, equipment and transport for police agencies are much improved. Temporarily, at least, the Italian Government has accepted the offer to clothe Carabinieri in British dyed battle dress.

40. Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in Northern Regions while others have returned from captivity. The work of screening them is well in hand and of bringing the total strength up to the ceiling of 65,000. The first steps in the organisation of the Venezia Giulia Police Force have been taken. The arrangements involve the closest possible liaison and cooperation with the Military Police.

41. 140 Italian tanks have now been released for Carabinieri mobile battalions.

42. Law and order in Northern Regions is still far from satisfactory but is generally on a better footing. The record is spoiled by a few outstanding crimes, etc. The figures for murders and other illegal killings are :

Week	ending	Jul	29	-	28
"	"	"	22	-	57
"	"	"	15	-	66
"	"	"	8	-	46

43. At Schio criminals broke into the local prison and murdered 49 prisoners and there were 3 other cases of attempts to break into or out of prison premises. At Turin no less than 70 managed to escape.

44. The minor revolution at Bari was followed by a similar outbreak of a less bloodthirsty outbreak at Matera. Considerable damage was done in a demonstration which was apparently made against the grain ammasi. The Italian Government took stronger measures than in the previous incident. Their half-hearted efforts in that case have been the subject of a strong letter to the Prime Minister. Good work has been done in Milan Province with the finding of arms - no less than 5 lorry loads having been confiscated.

45. There is no doubt that the result of the British Elections had a generally calming effect and the Italian socialists claimed that they had shown the way to their British comrades.

46. Underneath the outward calm there is a strong feeling of fear among the greater part of the population, and, reputedly, an equally strong feeling of anticipation in the minds of the left extremists. The anticipated total withdrawal of the Allies is, of course, the reason.

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45. There is no doubt that the result of the British Elections had a generally calming effect and the Italian socialists claimed that they had shown the way to their British comrades.

46. Underneath the outward calm there is a strong feeling of fear among the greater part of the population, and, reputedly, an equally strong feeling of anticipation in the minds of the left extremists. The anticipated total withdrawal of the Allies is, of course, the reason.

47. That the uneasiness exists is demonstrated from the demonstrations and 3034
breaks already reported and strikes in various parts of the country. Strikes occurred at Caltanisetta, Sicily, Milan, Turin and Trieste. A riot occurred at Agrigent and there was a large scale demonstration at La Spezia.

48. The prison situation showed little or no improvement and yet another riot occurred at Regina Coeli. This was firmly handled by the Italian authorities but the prison itself was rendered virtually uninhabitable for the time being.

49. Some embarrassment has been experienced owing to the activity of the Yugoslav Mission which was disbanded many months ago. However, that does not deter some of its members from continuing their activities with every official appearance possible.

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The Internee Camp at Padula is being cleared of the greater number of its occupants.

50. The Italian Government had at long last given indications of taking action against owners of cars using their vehicles for illegal purposes and wasting POL.

MONUMENTS FOR ACCA & ADRIATIC SUB-COMMISSION

51. Florence - On 21 July there reached Florence by rail from the Alto Adige the costly collection of works of art which the Germans had removed a year previously from the deposits of Tuscany. On the following day they were formally handed over to the Italian authorities with considerable ceremony.

52. Emilia Region - With the termination of AMG on 4 Aug, all estimates for first-aid repairs of immediate urgency have been submitted and with two exceptions financially approved all movable works of art from public collections have been located. Italian personnel problems are on a satisfactory provisional footing pending eventual reallocation by the Italian Government. A quiet job, well done.

53. The Northern Regions - In Venezia Giulia serious war-damage is limited to Pola (Cathedral) and Temple of Apollo, but there is considerable administrative confusion and a heavy programme ahead of checking displaced works of art. German activity in this area, including considerable organised looting of libraries, archives, and Jewish-owned works of art, is subject of a special report by the Acting Director.

54. Elsewhere in the north routine work proceeds for the first-aid repair of monuments, checking of displaced works of art, and preparations for the hand-over to the Italian Government.

55. In Venice on 21 July there opened a very successful exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Art.

56. General : Displaced Works of Art, Antiquities, etc. - Two crates of valuable antiquities from Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, which were missing and at large in North Italy are now safe back in Rome.

57. The valuable collection of Gold antiquities from Taranto Museum has been transferred from Emilia to Rome.

58. The problem of the return of the Ethiopean crowns has been referred once more to higher authority.

59. Archives - The principal preoccupation remains the question of Italian ministerial archives evacuated to the North. Arrangements are now complete for representatives of the ministries and of the Epuration Commission to visit Milan and fix details of the transfer of the archives to Rome. An important subsidiary problem concerns the ultimate disposal of Italian archives seized for exploitation by Allied intelligence agencies, negotiations on this matter are proceeding.

60. Work connected with the reactivation of the Italian archive service, and

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60. Work connected with the reactivation of the Italian archive service, and the preparation of a survey of war damage, continues in close cooperation with the Commissary for State Archives.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

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61. During July the flow of refugees, displaced persons and ex-prisoners of war has continued steadily. The Brenner route opened officially on 1 July with trains running directly through from Innsbruck to Verona. At the conference in Rome on 20 July between representatives of AFHQ and UNRRA (CMDK), AFHQ agreed to accept 4,500/5,000 per day over the Brenner route including one train-load of Italians for destinations in the South of Italy. Since 23 July train arrivals have been at the average of two per day for North Italy and one per day for South Italy. 1,000 per day are coming through Switzerland from Germany. The return of 38,500 Italians

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from Switzerland was completed on 31 July with the exception of a hospital train which is due to leave on 8 Aug. The use of this route for the return of Italians from USFET will continue. On 16 July USFET (CMPX) reported 278,000 Italians yet to be repatriated from Germany and Austria, and a further 70,000 from the Russian Zone of occupation, France Belgium, Denmark and Albania. No indication of the numbers in Russia have yet been received other than that there are several thousands. On 23 July CMPX reported 284,000 Italians in Germany and Austria. The increase is accounted for by the movement of Italians from the Russian Zones of occupation to USFET.

62. Camps for Polish refugees and displaced persons to be administered by Polcorps under the supervision and with the advice of UNRRA S/C are being organised at Barletta and Trani. These Camps are intended to hold an ultimate total of 12,000 persons.

63. With the anticipated arrival of hospital trains of sick from Austria two Italian Field Hospitals have been installed in Merano (Lana).

64. 155,720 Italians were received during the month through the Brenner and Swiss routes. 4,204 were received by sea and air from France, Greece and Casablanca. 42,118 persons were received in Rome from the North and 43,446 were transported South from Rome. It is estimated that 225,000 Italians will be received during Aug. Arrangements for their rece tion and dispersal are complete.

65. Good progress has been made in the North in the registration of displaced persons under the SHAEF system. On 28 July 18,742 Allied and other nationals had been registered out of a total population of 21,369. Two trained registrars were sent South to speed up registration in the UNRRA camps where progress has been slow. Certain camps have been earmarked to hold definite nationalities. This will increase availability for repatriation. Over 3,000 Allied and other nationals have been repatriated to their own countries or countries of pre-war domicile during the month.

66. At the end of the month a total of 95,439 persons were recorded by the Record Bureau covering 72 nationalities. A total of 858 enquiry/messages were received and processed. 969 replies were made to enquiries and 9,927 communications were received and dealt with during June.

67. Although the financial assistance programme for displaced persons closed with allowances for June, some of the outlying banks did not make their payments until July. SCAD XIII Corps had agreed that UNRRA should be permitted to inaugurate the financial assistance programme in Venezia Giulia. Steps are being taken to close all Imprest Warrants in Northern Italy and arrangements made for the Italian Government fo finance the camps in the North. The question of the future policy regarding financing of the United Nationals camps, such as Transit Camp Bari, Cinecitta', and Aversa, is being investigated.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

68. There has been a slight increase in the number of AMG Courts cases in Northern Italy. The principal offences were possession of arms, and [illegible]

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

68. There has been a slight increase in the number of AMG Courts cases in Northern Italy. The principal offences were possession of arms, and possession of Allied property. In the frontier areas there is inevitably a certain amount of illegal travel, while a few cases of violence have been handed by these courts. Counterfeit currency cases are becoming more frequent.

In Naples and Livorno there has beena slight fall in the number of cases.

69. The Extraordinary Courts of Assise has continued. In Emilia Region much criticism has been directed against the atmosphere in which these courts are operating, and against the savagery of certain sentences imposed.

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70. Elsewhere in the north the situation is improving and the excitement originally created by these courts is subsiding. A large number of death sentences are still being imposed.

71. An Italian decree has been passed modifying the procedure in the Extraordinary Courts of Assise in order to reduce the time limits for appeals, to increase the number of judges available and to force advocates to take part in the work of the Public Ministry.

72. Italian Courts are now working normally throughout Italy, though there is an acute shortage of personnel.

73. Many offences have been committed by Italian soldiers on duty in North Italy and arrangements have been made to set up Military Tribunals in Verona in addition to Milan and Turin.

74. After a long period of discussion the Italian Government has produced a decree formulating principles for the confiscation of profits illegally acquired during the fascist regime. The decree is far reaching in its scope.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for July 1945.

11 August 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparation of electoral lists.

(a) Of the 40 provinces which constitute AMG Territory in Northern Italy, all, with the exception of Asti, Aosta and Cuneo, have now been surveyed by officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission. These tours were undertaken to ensure that all local government organisations required for the compilation of electoral lists had been set up. The plan to visit the provinces proved very successful and the officers of the Sub-Commission were able to make a first-hand survey of conditions and offer advice where it was most needed. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory, the organs for the preparation of the lists are, with few exceptions, functioning, and considerable interest is being shown by Italian officials in matters concerning electoral lists.

(b) Some requests for the extension of the 100 days' time limit have already been received but, in agreement with the Italian Government, it has been decided that extensions will be granted only to those Communes where population records have suffered war damage. The maximum extension will be a period of 30 days.

(c) The Sub-Commission, during July, moved to the Northern Regions a further 73 tons of material required for the preparation of the electoral lists.

(d) The Ministry has approved a Decree which will give the right to vote to those Italians who attain their majority (21 years) during 1945.

(e) The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was commenced in AMG Zones in Southern Italy have been ratified in order to legalize the work already completed.

2. Liaison Officers for the supervision of the preparation of electoral lists.

The Executive Commissioner has asked Regional Commissioners to submit their views on the question of appointing Liaison Officers in Northern Italy to supervise the preparation of electoral lists when AMG ceases and their replies are being studied.

3. The Electoral Laws.

On 7 July 1945 the Chief Commissioner addressed a letter to Signore

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3. The Electoral Laws.

On 7 July 1945 the Chief Commissioner addressed a letter to Signore PARRI, President of the Council of Ministers, in a renewed attempt to persuade the Government to revise the present Electoral Laws which were passed in 1915 and are considered by the United States and British Government in many respects to be un-democratic. It was hoped that the reaction of the New Government would prove more responsive than that of M. E. BONOMI's Government, but, in spite of a further letter from the Chief Commissioner to Signore PARRI requesting a reply, no indication of the New Government's attitude, nor, in fact, any acknowledgment, had been received up to the end of the month.

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4. Formation of the National Consultative Assembly.

Liaison has been established between officers of this Sub-Commission and a representative of the Ministry for the National Consultative Assembly of the Italian Government. The proposed Decree providing, among other things, for

political party representation for the Regions recently liberated was submitted for our examination. The question regarding representation for Venezia Giulia Region is now under discussion. The National Consultative Assembly is divided into 10 Commissions and meets also in plenary assembly for the consideration of matters submitted to it for advice by the Government. On matters involving expenditure and budget, as well as electoral law, its advice must be sought by the Government. Membership, which includes representation of political parties, cultural and veteran organizations, as well as economic and industrial interests, is expected to reach over 400. On 21 July 1945, a circular was issued to Regional Commissions calling upon AMG officers to assist in facilitating communication between local organs of the six political parties and the Italian Government through Allied Military channels.

5. Formation of the Constituent Assembly.

On 8 July 1945 a letter was addressed by the Chief Commissioner to Signore PARRI concerning the early formation of the Constituent Assembly. The letter stated that the matter was of the highest interest to the Allies and one concerning which there should be the closest possible exchange of information and collaboration between the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. A reply was received on 19 July from Signore PARRI which stated that the offer of AC to collaborate with the Government in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly was greatly appreciated. The question has arisen as to whether the form of Government the Italian people will have shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly or by means of a direct referendum to the people. The question is now under discussion by the British and American Governments.

6. Officials - Northern Provinces.

Prefects: Non-career Prefects are to be replaced in the provinces of Ferrara, Lucca, Cremona and Modena respectively. In the case of Ferrara and Lucca these men seem to have become too involved in their private affairs or in politics to carry out satisfactorily their duties as Prefect. However, in the case of Modena, the resignation of the Prefect was much regretted, since he was an excellent official; he had recently become depressed by the Public Safety conditions in his province and, in fact, he stated that he feared for the personal safety of his family. The Prefect of Cremona had been a poor administrator who failed to carry out instructions. These Prefects are to be replaced by career officials who will be sent from Rome.

Vice Prefects: Career Vice-Prefects have been sent from Rome to the provinces of Sondrio, Pavia and Ferrara and nominations are awaited for career Vice-Prefects for Rovigo, Rovigo and Reggio Emilia.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

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FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RALPH W. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

Fl/pec

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CMS/rg

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 August, 1945

Monthly Report for July, 1945

1. Introduction.

In the field, July has been, essentially, a continuation of the activities of June -the gradual straightening out of school and university affairs, defascism, putting new personnel to work, the unending search for unoccupied, undamaged buildings in which to hold school or university classes, the settling of many administrative problems, and the making of a start toward the longer-range constructive activities. This work has been geared to the need for having the Regions ready to turn over to the Italians soon in good running order. Emilia was ready by the end of the month to hand all jurisdiction of education to the Italian Government, in first class shape. The remaining Northern Regions, except Venezia Giulia, were working hard to have all in readiness for transfer by the end of August. Venezia Giulia did not get an education officer until nearly the end of the month; so no report from that Region is included herein. But in the report for June this Subcommission included a survey of the educational situation in Venezia Giulia, actually made in the early part of July; most of the recommendations of that report are now in process of execution.

The work at headquarters consisted partly in coordinating the work of the Northern Regions; partly of harmonizing this work with the policies of the Minister of Public Instruction so that it would fit into the national pattern when the regions were turned over to the Italians themselves; and partly, as always, in direct work with the Minister in his longer-range plans, and help to the youth activities of Italy.

2. Defascism.

a. Emilia: Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General Order 35 was completed for all elementary and secondary schools in Emilia by the time the region was turned over to the Italian Government, 283 persons having been suspended.

b. Liguria: Defascism is proceeding slowly, but education sections of the provincial commissions on epuration have been set up in all provinces, and schools are being examined.

c. Piemonte: Excellent progress is reported. Epuration of Grades 5 to 9 is completed in some provinces and Grades 10 to 12 are about to be considered.

d. Lombardia: Suspension of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67

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c. Piemonte: Excellent progress is reported. Epuration of Grades 5 to 9 is completed in some provinces and Grades 10 to 12 are about to be considered.

d. Lombardia: Suspension of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67 is complete. Epuration under G.O. 35 is in various stages, Cremona Province being finished.

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e. Veneto: Except in the province of Verona, where defascism was delayed by lack of transport, the work is proceeding satisfactorily and is expected to be completed by the middle of August.

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3. School personnel.

a. Emilia: Opposition of the Church and some members of the CLN in Ferrara Province resulted in requesting the resignation of the provveditore appointed there and the substitution of one of the men in the pool established in Rome in consultation with the Minister. On the other hand, in Forli' Province when it was found that the reasons for the prefect's and CLN's opposition to the provveditore were purely political, the provveditore was continued in office.

b. Liguria: All provveditori, including those from Lucca and Apuania, met with the Regional Education Officer on 20 July to discuss final phases of their work and to establish uniform procedures.

c. Piemonte: Here, too, the Regional Education Officer held a monthly meeting with all provveditori to clear up their various questions. The new Central Inspector, assigned by the Minister to this Region, proved especially helpful at this meeting.

d. Lombardia: The unrest among teachers due to low pay, while somewhat less intense, still persists and will continue until some means is found for giving teachers pay which is sufficient to enable them to live. While this problem is emphasized in Lombardia, it is universal. It is literally impossible for teachers to subsist on present salaries.

e. Venezia: The provveditori in Rovigo and Verona are especially mentioned for the excellent job they are doing. In Udine, a political appointee of the CLN had to be replaced by a man from the pool established in Rome in anticipation of possible needs in the North. Other provveditori are all proving satisfactory. An unusual situation in regard to teachers exists in this Region: in Treviso there is a shortage, 118 of the 1,904 elementary classes being without teachers, while Vicenza has many surplus teachers, refugees, from other provinces, and Trento has 420 teachers with civil service status ("di ruolo") for 59 posts. This situation in Trento is due to the Germans having set up schools in the German language in Bolzano, and shunted the Italian-speaking teachers into Trento - there were 320 of these, and the number is swollen by another hundred from other provinces. Teachers employed from year to year ("incaricati") are many in excess in Trento, 500 being unemployed, of whom 50 belong in Venezia Giulia and want to be transferred to provinces under the Italian Government. Trento is having to put on to its payroll teachers who have fled from Tito in Fiume and Zara. Vicenza, too, has a problem of refugee teachers, complicated by the question as to what to do with teachers who were drafted by the Fascist Republican army and now are demanding back their posts.

4. Operation of schools.

a. Emilia: This Region, having had its school year badly interrupted by the war, extended the spring term into July for most schools, or is conducting regular summer sessions. With few exceptions all communes have had schools in operation. In Bologna, there are evening classes for adults.

b. Liguria: Summer sessions were held in July where necessary. Special

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b. Liguria: Summer sessions were held in July where necessary. Special classes were conducted for Partisans who had been obliged to miss school.

c. Piemonte: The school year having been fairly normal, summer classes have been unnecessary.

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d. Lombardia: Final school examinations began on 5 July; then schools closed for the summer.

e. Venezia: In the province of Verona it was necessary to extend the school year into July. In Padova and Rovigo special evening classes for illiterate adults, and make-up evening classes for secondary school students, have been held.

5. School requisitions and occupancy.

The request of the Chief Commissioner that AFHQ appoint an officer with authority to work with the Director of Education in restudying all school requisitions in Italian Government territory so that schools might be opened in the autumn has met with any definite response. Pleas keep coming from the Minister of Public Instruction that schools occupied now for one or two years be released to the communes, but nothing can be done. On the other hand, AFHQ has ordered an analysis to be made of the situation and has ordered that no new requisitions of educational buildings be made. The results of the analysis, ordered over two months ago, are earnestly awaited.

In Roma, RAAC is gradually releasing schools - three more were released in July. In Emilia the situation is still bad. In Bologna there is, as usual, more school occupancy by refugees (32 buildings) than by the Allies (12 buildings). In the region as a whole, over 300 buildings are occupied by either the Allies, refugees, or others.

There is an intensive drive to derequisition schools and remove refugees in Genoa. Piemonte is having little difficulty in this regard and it is expected that most buildings will be freed by September. Lombardia reports that derequisitioning is continuing with increased momentum since the issuance of the AFHQ order. The provveditori, with the help of PC's, are trying to clear buildings of refugees, but are finding the removal of political parties and politically sponsored groups a hot potato.

In Venezia the problem of occupancy by Allies is the most severe. In almost every province many schools are occupied - 35 per cent in Udine. Refugees share honors with troops in this regard. The closing down of the Fifth Army and removal of German prisoners promises some relief, particularly in Trento.

6. Building Repairs

The results of the nation-wide study by the Education Subcommission of the needs for glass for school windows are being turned over to the Minister of Public Instruction to work out a solution with the Ministers of Public Works and Commerce and Industry. Detailed lists of repairs needed and subjects to cover them are being worked out in most Regions. Regional Public Works Officers are often cooperating and getting repairs under way. Liguria reports that in the former French zone in Imperia province, not only are the schools destroyed, but, in some communes, there is a complete lack of houses in which to provide alternate

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Damage and destruction in Venezia is fairly widespread, Padua, Verona, Udine, and Trento having the most extensive damage to schools - in Udine nearly half the school buildings are destroyed or damaged.

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Meanwhile, especially in Emilia Region for the summer session, distribution of the text books published this last year under the auspices of the Education Subcommission continues, nearly 90,000 of those books having been distributed in the Region.

The French-speaking communes in Liguria, the German-speaking communes in Venezia, and the Slovene- and Croat-speaking communes in Venezia Giulia, pose a serious text book problem, since the Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have agreed to open schools, at least on the elementary level, in the mother-tongue of each commune. Presumably French text books will be imported for Aosta in Liguria (the REO there does not cover this in his report). The question of text books for slav groups in Venezia Giulia is still under consideration. The German language books for Bolzano and possibly ten communes of Belluno (both in Venezia Region) are discussed in paragraph 10b of this report, and in Annex 1.

8. School Supplies.

More supplies for schools and school offices have come from the United States, as follows:

2 tons of erasers (pencil)
49 " mimeograph paper.
29 " of white typing paper.
1 ton of carbon paper.
1 " of typewriter ribbons.

In spite of this there is still a serious dearth, since the imported supplies are a small fraction of the quantities needed, and Italy has no means of manufacturing many of the items.

Quaderni, or children's note books, while large numbers have been printed under Allied auspices (nearly 300,000 in Emilia alone), are still the most critical shortage. The high price of Italian paper makes the ordinary commercial quaderni prohibitively expensive.

9. Universities.

a. Emilia: The University of Bologna, fully epurated and with 11,000 students, opened 23 July; repairs to the amount of 91,000,000 lire have been approved. The Conservatory of Music and Academy of Fine Arts in Bologna have been epurated with three suspensions each, and the former has elected its Director and opened. A commissario has been appointed

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7. Text books

The Minister's Commission has approved over a hundred new manuscripts for elementary school text books, and the Regional text book commissions are approving a number of others. The paper situation is, as usual, the main stumbling block - not now, however, because of absence of paper but because of the high cost of Italian paper. The Education Subcommission has over 800 tons of paper left from last year's imports; this can be sold for about 30 lire per kilo. Italian paper runs from 80 lire up. By combining the two it is hoped to keep the average cost down to about 55 lire; but even that will cause a marked increase in the cost of text books. The Minister of Public Instruction has been urged to get the Minister of Commerce and Industry to take over a supply of Italian paper and sell it for elementary school text books at a price which will make it possible for children to buy the books.

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for the Storia Patria of Emilia. Modena has completed its epuration and has opened with only two buildings badly damaged. Parma, after suspending nine professors, elected a Rector and opened with 2,897 students on 24 July. Ferrara found no active Fascists among its professors and elected a rector.

b. Liguria: The University of Genoa is epurated and has elected its Rector. The formal opening was on 25 July.

c. Piemonte: The epuration of the various higher institutions of learning in Piemonte is still under way.

d. Lombardia: All epuration commissions have reported on their recommendations. The University of Milan has the largest list of recommended suspensions, but the Regional Education Officer and Public Safety Officer are studying the reports, which seem to be over-lenient in some cases and over-severe in others. The pro-rector wishes to be a candidate for Rector, but will first have to be elected to the faculty of law to be eligible. The Catholic University (Sacred Heart) in Milan is proving a bit of a problem - the epuration commission, named by the Vatican-appointed pro-rector, appears to be more tolerant of the fascist past of some professors than other epuration commissions have been, and has tended to recommend suspensions for limited periods instead of making them indefinite, subject to appeal, in accordance with general custom. The University of Pavia epuration commission has examined 400 cases (including personnel from the collegi Borromeo and Ghislieri in Milan), has suspended seven, and is still examining five. The election of rector and deans of faculties is about to take place. The Polytechnic Institute, Bocconi University of Commerce and Economics, and the Academy of Brera (Fine Arts) have submitted recommendations for suspensions, which are still under examination by the MEO and Public Safety; few suspensions are expected. Epuration of the Conservatory of Music is completed, the Director confirmed in office, and the president about to be elected. Bocconi University presents a problem of reorganization which, being of a permanent nature involving the basic charter, will have to be solved by the Minister of Public Instruction; the morale there is low.

e. Venezia: All institutions of the university level opened during July, the last being the University of Padova which inaugurated its 723rd academic year.

10. Youth Activities.

Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way, and training of leaders is proceeding.

The British Boy Scouts have offered to pay all expenses for twelve Boy Scout leaders from Italy (six from each association) to come to England for a course of training. Names are being submitted by the

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The Federation of the Girls' Associations (the Catholic Girl Guides and the non-confessional Girl Scouts), stimulated by the visit of Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh White, nearly got shipwrecked by dissension between the two organizations, but was finally brought into being with the signing of a formal constitution in the office of the Education Sub-commission on 27 July.

A number of other youth organizations, some apparently communist-controlled, are starting up.

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A very interesting development has taken place in Piemonte where 24 summer colonies for underprivileged children have been organized. The communes have added their funds to those subscribed by Alessandria province, and 5,000 children are being cared for - some on a day-camp basis, some full time for 3 or 4 weeks. The program includes games, gymnastics, story telling, handwork, singing, and informal lessons.

11. Headquarters activities

Aside from the usual work of coordinating the activities in the Regions and keeping them in harmony with the Minister's policies, and the innumerable technical details connected with this, the principal headquarters activities have been as follows:

a. The Director visited Emilia Romagna in the early part of the month and made a study of Venezia Giulia (see report for June).

b. Early in August the Director went to Switzerland to get books in the German language for the German speaking children of Bolzano in the Italian Tyrol. One copy each of the various books to be considered was obtained and brought back. Permission to reprint the books in Italy, without charge for the first edition, was obtained from the cantons of Bern and Lucerne and two commercial publishers. Publications of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, which would be helpful to some of the Minister's commissions regarding the course of study in Italy, were brought back. A conference was held with officials of the European Student Relief Fund in regard to some practical help to Italian universities. See Annex 1 for Report of Director to Vice-President on the details of the mission.

c. The Minister's commission on the reorganization of the schools for training teachers for elementary schools in Italy has prepared a new program for next year and submitted it to the Director of Education for criticism and suggestions.

d. Captain VILLA, Executive Officer, in addition to work on university problems and operation on the level of the Central Commission, has been handling all matters having to do with school supplies and paper for text books. He sits on the Minister's commission for distribution of paper for text books.

12. Miscellany.

a. The Faculty of Anthropology, founded in the early days of the AMG in Sicily to replace the fascist Faculty of Political Science at the University of Palermo, proved to be royal road to learning for students who could not qualify for other departments of the university - the apparent interest in anthropology proved embarrassingly great. The Minister and Superior Council, in consultation with the Education Subcommission, have decided to make this faculty a graduate department only, after making suitable provision for the students already well along with their undergraduate course.

b. The report on Education in Italy, giving a scholarly history of [illegible] brought under foreign

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b. The report on Education in Italy, giving a scholarly history of Italian education with special emphasis on the changes wrought under fascism, prepared by Major Vossolo of the Education Subcommission, has been formally presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. The statistical tables are not yet complete, and it is planned to have Major Vossolo revert to Headquarters when Lombardia is turned back to the Italian Government, to complete the statistics and give the report a final revision. Meanwhile the Minister is contemplating allowing an Italian publisher to publish the report in Italian for the benefit of all school people.

c. A request from the House of Commons library for a set of the Enciclopedia Italiana was presented to the Minister of Public Instruction who decided to make it a gift from the Italian Government to the British Government. Formal presentation of this great and scholarly 35 volume work was made to the Political Adviser (P) at the AC, for forwarding to England.

d. AC has offered to furnish the Minister of Public Instruction as many copies of the history of the AC as he wishes to distribute to universities and libraries.

e. NEWSWEEK has offered to give free subscriptions to third and fourth-year university students of English throughout Italy. The Minister has accepted the gift with appreciation.

13. Personnel

a. Changes in the personnel of the Education Sub commission during August consisted of the following: Capt G.F.T. Wagstaff replaced 1st Lt. John P. Simoni as Regional Education Officer in Liguria; Capt. I.W. Scott was added to Venezia Region to assist Major Francis F. Gregory; and Lt. Simoni became Regional Education Officer in Venezia Giulia.

b. The personnel stood, then, as of the end of July, as follows:

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt.Col.C.W. Washburne, (A), Director Capt. J.V. Volle, (P) Executive Officer	Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto, Chief Clerk Pfc. William P. Prum
Liguria	Capt. G.F.T. Wagstaff, (B), REO	
Piemonte	Capt. Sam V. Moo, (A), REO Capt. Paul Hellam, (A), REO	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk.
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. Vossello , (B), REO Capt. Stanley Openshaw, (B), REO	
Venezia	Major Francis F. Gregory,(B) REO Capt. I.W. Scott, (B), EO	T-5 John Agiocllo, Chief Clerk
Venezia Giulia	Lst Lt. John Simoni, (A), REO	

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Annex 1

REPORT ON MISSION IN SWITZERLAND

1. In accordance with the plan approved by you, by AFHQ, and the American Legation and Swiss Foreign Office in Bern, I spent 4-9 August in Switzerland, the primary mission being to select text books in the German language and secure permission to reprint them for use in German-speaking communities in the Italian Tyrol (principally the province of Bolzano).

2. A long-time friend of mine, very active in educational work (Dr. Elizabeth Rotten), came to Bern in response to a long-distance telephone call and was of inestimable help in making contacts for me and generally acting as my assistant throughout the visit. The American Legation (Military attaché) was also very helpful as to local arrangements.

3. During my stay I conferred with the following persons at some length, others for briefer contacts:

Herbert Lang, a leading bookseller in Bern.
Dr. Rudolf, Director of Education, Canton of Bern.
Valdo Gerti, organizer of proposed Children's Village.
Paul Geloeb, internationally known educator.
Pierre Bovet, ditto and retired professor, Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, University of Geneva.
Prof. Dottrens, School Director and Prof., Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute.
Dr. Georges Tholin, Director Save the Children Fund.
Dr. Rosselle, Director International Bureau of Education.
Mrs. Pfender, Press Bureau, American Legation.
Dr. Hans Zbinden, Publishers' Association, Bern.
Ernest Koeberthaler, Cooperative for International Compensation.
Andre De Blonay, Sec.Gen.European Student Relief Fund.

Some of these were in Bern, others came to Bern to see me, others I saw in Geneva.

4. I found that elementary school and lower secondary school text books in Switzerland are usually published by each Canton and furnished free to the children; that Bern is probably the most advanced Canton educationally, but that from the standpoint of books dealing with or based upon the Catholic religion the Canton of Lucerne was most likely to have books we could use.

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5. I examined, cursorily, all the text books published by the Canton of Bern, and brought back samples of each. I examined all readers and religious education books published by the Canton of Lucerne, and brought back samples of all which might prove suitable to our purposes. And I examined a number of commercially published text books and brought back samples.

6. I requested, in the name of the Minister and the Education Sub-Commission that the right to reprint these books in Italy be granted, and suggested that because of Italy's poverty and lack of foreign exchange, and as a token of international friendship and cooperation, the rights, for the first printing, be granted without compensation.

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7. Both the Canton of Bern and the Canton of Lucerne, and the two commercial publishers whom I included in the requests, granted the request and agreed that there would be no charge for the first printing.

8. The Canton of Lucerne suggested that the religious books be printed for Italy by them, and that the Italians, in return, send religious wood-cuts and wood carvings.

9. The Canton of Bern suggested that it would save time and money if they printed the sheets for the books and sent them to Italy for binding. Since this would avoid new setting of type, and since paper in Switzerland costs about one-fourth what it does in Italy, the saving would be very great, and books would be ready to use in October.

10. Ernest Hochberthaler, vice-president of the Cooperative for International Compensation said that if Italy would send goods (oranges, silk, sulphur, etc.) desired by Switzerland he could arrange to credit this against the printing and paper costs.

11. I made no commitments on this proposal but agreed to inquire as to the possibility of such a barter agreement on my return to Rome.

12. The above successfully completed my mission as regards the text books. But there were other by-products of the trip.

13. The International Bureau of Education in Geneva has several publications which would be of great value to the Ministry and to teachers and educators in Italy. I brought back samples with permission to translate and publish without charge.

14. Prof. Pierre Bovet, a world-renowned educator who speaks Italian fluently, agreed to come to Italy to lecture and hold conferences if the Minister would like to have him and if A.C. would permit his visit.

15. An International Study Conference is to be held in Zurich 10-24 September, on the subject of educational reconstruction in Europe, with special emphasis on child victims of the war. I was urged to attend the conference and speak on the work in Italy and to bring the Minister of Public Instruction and any other Italian educators who would profit by the Conference. I will write a separate official request that we be sent for a few days in the second week -- 17-24 September.

16. A conference with leaders of the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva resulted in plans for making available to Italian universities instructionmaterial already prepared in Italian for prisoners of war by refugee Italian professors.

17. I learned a good deal about what is being done in other parts of Europe in the field of education, and renewed several old friendships.

18. I rubbed some of the rust off my French and German -- enough so that they could go, even though painfully.

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16. A conference with leaders of the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva resulted in plans for making available to Italian universities instructionmaterial already prepared in Italian for prisoners of war by refugee Italian professors.

17. I learned a good deal about what is being done in other parts of Europe in the field of education, and renewed several old friendships.

18. I rubbed some of the rust off my French and German -- enough so that they would go, even though protingly.

Altogether, Sir, it was a successful, profitable, and enjoyable trip. Thank you for sending me.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref : 55/1/PAT 10 Aug 45.

To : Civil Affairs Section.

Patriots Branch - Report for July 45.

FUTURE CONTROL OF PATRIOTS

1 The Italian Government proposes to place IMPRs under the administrative control of Prefects. IMPRs will be responsible to the Ministry of Post War Aid for the way in which they carry out their duties as to the payment, disposal and care of Patriots. Arrangements are being made for this transfer to be made immediately in North Italy so that the new arrangement can settle down before AMG ceases.
One matter will however, remain the concern of AMG even after the Italian Government has taken over the administration, that is to ensure that any arms recovered thereafter are handed over to the Allies.

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PARTIGIANI D'ITALIA

2 The organisation which existed on 22 April was converted into a state organisation on that date. The act of conversion laid down statutes prescribing Communal and Provincial branches. It is considered that as existing officers and committees did not comply with the provisions of the statutes they ceased to be qualified to act. Nevertheless in many places the old officers alleged to be self appointed or appointed by outside bodies instead of elected by members as the constitution provided are still acting as officers. The position is under discussion.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT - RESPONSIBILITY FOR PATRIOTS

3 A Decree has been promulgated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid. This Ministry will

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT - RESPONSIBILITY FOR PATRIOTS

3 A Decree has been promulgated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid. This Ministry will inter alia carry on the duties of the Ministry of Occupied Italy which has now been dissolved.

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PATRIOT MEDAL

4 A Decree has been published authorising the issue of a medal and ribbon to Patriots. Nominal rolls will be prepared and submitted by IMPRs for final approval of all those whom they consider entitled to the ribbon and medal. Rules and conditions of entitlement are being drawn to help IMPRs to decide whether or not a

Patriot is entitled to the medal. In a generally sense three months service is required.

CENTRES

5 At the end of July there were only 12 Centres still operating in Italy; they are in LOMBARDIA 3, VENEZIE 4 and LIGURIA 5.

ARMS HANDED IN.

6 The following arms etc. have been handed in since the cessation of hostilities in Italy:-

Armoured cars	12	Pistols	4688
Canons	207	Mortars	1025
Antitank weapons	636	A.A.Automatics	160
Sub Machine guns	13057	Miscellaneous	
Machine guns	4348	Bayonets	607
Rifles & Carbines	207479	Misc.-Bomb Throwers	189
Automatic rifles	1343	" Hand grenades	86305
		" Shot guns	111
		" Brass knuckles	1146

PARADES AND DISBANDMENT OF UNITS.

7 A parade was held in UDINE by the Division "Italia" on 7 July and this Division was disbanded there. The demobilisation ceremony of the "Maiella" Brigade took place at BRISIGHELLA on 15 July 45. All arms, ammunition and vehicles have been handed in by these divisions.

R.R.CRIPPS Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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for Richard Kerby-Hill

R.R.CRIPPS Colonel
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/2016/PH

15 August 1945

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

THRU : - VR, CA Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL :

(a) The appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health, though not yet announced in the "Gazette" has been ratified by the Government and the Alto Commissario will be Prof. Bergami. Professor Bergami, who was Professor of Physiology at the University of Naples, is no stranger to this Sub Commission, as he was Counsellor for Health in Naples Quarter at the time of the typhus epidemic and rendered the Typhus Control Unit much valuable assistance. Prior to this present appointment Prof. Bergami was High Commissioner for Food, and he therefore brings to his new post both medical and governmental experience in no small measure. Discussions with him reveal that he has an acute and fundamental grasp of present Italian Public Health requirements and it is believed that under his guidance important developments will take place.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH MEANS :

(a) Marano Hospital Project.

(a) During July it became known that a large number of sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees were to be repatriated and that they would all require immediate hospitalisation. The number was first estimated to be 10,000 but this was later reduced to 5000. At the moment it is not known if the latter figure is correct or if an article nearer to the original estimate is to be anticipated.

(b) Owing to the shortage of hospital accomodation in Italy this problem was one of considerable complexity, and conferences were held at this HQ by the VR, CA Section to discuss the best way in which the task might be undertaken. Col. Perry, of AMG 5th Army, stated that there was at Marano, in Udine province, a large German hospital colony and that to and when the Germans were returned to Germany, the hospital accomodation, beds and equipment could be utilised for the hospitalisation of the returning Italians. This proposal was accepted and Colonel Perry returned to the North in order to initiate the project, which, accordingly, involved a tremendous amount of organisation, especially as the time interval before the arrival of the first train was very short.

(c) The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff for these hospitals and though five doctors and fourteen nurses were available at once, it would obviously take time before a full staff could be recruited. AMG 5th Army, therefore, as an emergency measure set up two Italian field hospitals with an approximate capacity of 300 beds close to Marano in

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1. POLITICAL :

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2. PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS :

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(b) Owing to the shortage of hospital accommodation in Italy this problem was one of considerable complexity, and conferences were held at this HQ by the VP, CA Section to discuss the best way in which the task might be undertaken. Col. Parr, of AMG 5th Army, stated that there was at Marano, in Udine province, a large German hospital colony and that as soon when the Germans were returned to Germany, the hospital accommodation, beds and equipment could be utilised for the hospitalisation of the returning Italians. This proposal was accepted and Colonel Parr returned to the North in order to initiate the project, which, necessarily, involved a tremendous amount of organisation, especially as the time interval before the arrival of the first train was very short.

(c) The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff for these hospitals and though five doctors and fourteen nurses were available at once, it would obviously take time before a full staff could be recruited. AMG 5th Army, therefore, as an emergency measure set up two Italian field hospitals with an approximate capacity of 500 beds close to Marano in order to receive any patients who might arrive before the Marano hospitals were ready. The wisdom of this move was apparent when a hospital train arrived by mistake on the 27th July, arriving to Marano instead of Milano.

(d) Meanwhile work went forward as regards the procurement of Allied personnel to assist Col. Parr, the provision of medical supplies and rations. Unfortunately Col. Parr at this juncture had to leave for England under HMGC leave scheme and the Regional Commissioner of Udine Region kindly agreed to the release of Lt.Col. Swalcker to replace Col. Parr.

(e) By August 1st a German hospital of approximately 1700 beds will be free and it is anticipated that by August 8th a further 1000 bedded hospital will be available.

(f) The problem of obtaining sufficient INC personnel is of some magnitude, as it is a tax on any organisation to produce sufficient staff at a moment's notice to look after 5000 sick persons. As already mentioned the INC immediately sent to Udine five doctors, fourteen nurses and approximately 20 DP/UNs and is in the process of sending more from every town of any size in the north of Italy.

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Fortunately additional welcome assistance has been offered by the Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the north and a team of fifteen doctors and forty nurses under Dr. Bloch of the Swiss Red Cross will be available early in August. This will supplement the efforts of the IRC until such time as a complete IRC staff is available.

(c) While the original organization of the project is being undertaken by AC/AMG, the time will eventually come when the IRC and the Italian Government will have to assume control. It is believed that all the sick will have been moved to Marano before this occurs and that the subsequent control will only consist of taking care of the hospital cases and transferring such as are recovered or are well enough to be moved to their own homes.

B. (a) Typhus :

(a) Only three sporadic cases of typhus were reported during the month in repatriated persons from Greece and Albania. One occurred in Milan, one in Alessandria and one in Parma. Only the case in Milan died.

(b) During July the Typhus Control Unit gave to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission 2834 lbs. of anti louse powder and 30 [illegible] best guess for use in their camps as it is now felt that the DDT available can best be used by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission in its program of routine disinfestation of all refugees entering Italy.

(C) Smallpox :

(a) The Naples smallpox figures show a further reduction in July, there being 22 cases reported from the city and 81 from the province as compared with 28 and 117 respectively in June.

(b) Avellino province had an increase in the number of cases, 46 being reported as compared with 23 last month, while Salerno similarly showed a rise, the July figure being 34 as against 9 in June.

(c) The remaining figures in Italy are low, there being reported only 6 from Potenza province, 3 from Frosinone and 1 each from Latinia, Molise, Verona and Siracusa.

(d) The British Military authorities have kindly put three ambulances at the disposal of the Naples Public Health Department and this loan is most gratefully acknowledged.

(D) Malaria :

The Malaria Demonstration Unit reports that spraying in the Tiber delta project was completed in the month of June. In the whole 120 square miles of the test area almost 5800 buildings ranging from large apartment houses in Ostia Lido and great dairy barns in Maccarese to rabbit hutches were sprayed. These structures included nearly 47000 rooms. Some 275 barrels of kerosene and 5800 pounds of DDT concentrate were applied at the approximate rate of 200 mg. per square foot.

As soon as the spraying was completed in each of the subdivisions of the project the adult and larval collecting program was initiated. Weekly searches at the 198 regular collecting stations of the area, in each of which at least one bedroom, one barn and a pigsty are searched, reveal the average number of anopheline captured as 0.22 per station in mid-July.

(E) Venereal Diseases :

The meeting referred to in last month's report between Italian Government and medical representatives from AFHQ was held early in July. The Allied representatives were anxious that every hospital for the treatment of

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month in repatriated persons from Croatia and Albania. One occurred in Milan, one in Alessandria and one in Parma. Only the case in Milan died.

(b) During July the Typhus Control Unit gave to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission 2834 lbs. of anti louse powder and 90 [illegible] dust guns for use in their camps as it is now felt that the DDT available can best be used by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission in its program of routine disinfestation of all refugees entering Italy.

(C) Smallpox :

(a) The Naples smallpox figures show a further reduction in July, there being 22 cases reported from the city and 81 from the province as compared with 28 and 117 respectively in June.

(b) Avellino province had an increase in the number of cases, 16 being reported as compared with 23 last month, while Salerno similarly showed a rise, the July figure being 34 as against 9 in June.

(c) The remaining figures in Italy are low, there being reported only 6 from Potenza province, 3 from Frosinone and 1 each from Latinia, Molise, Varese and Siracusa.

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(E) Venereal Diseases :

The meeting referred to in last month's report between Italian Government and medical representatives from AFHQ was held early in July. The Allied representatives were anxious that every hospital for the treatment of infected prostitutes which was to be sponsored by AFHQ would have in it an Allied medical officer to act as consultant and adviser. The Italian Government was not anxious to release the administration of V.D. treatment to Allied Authorities, while the Allied point of view was that the medical supplies and equipment volunteered by AFHQ could not be given unless under the supervision of an Allied medical officer. It was then agreed that AFHQ representatives would prepare a statement as to the technical administration of the hospitals and the relationship which should exist between the Allied and Italian medical staff. This has been submitted and passed to the Italian Government whose reply is now being awaited.

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(F) Infant mortality:

During June there were 1916 live births in Rome Commune with 185 deaths in infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 96.9 as compared with 7[illegible] in June.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune in June was 253 as compared with 250 in May. Of these 194 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

I. VETERINARY HEALTH.

(A) Personnel.

The assignment of a provincial Veterinarian to Leghorn province and one to Cuneo province has been arranged for during the month. A member of the veterinary staff, Ministry of the Interior, who had served north with the Republican Government in May 1944 has applied to HQ AMG Lombardia Region for an assignment as provincial veterinary. His application has been sent forward to the High Commissioner for Public Health for action at the appropriate time.

(B) Biological production and communicable disease control.

The following is an account of the diseases present and the control measures employed:

(a) Foot-and-mouth disease. The provinces of Rieti, Terni and Perugia are mildly infected areas. Vaccinations have been made obligatory in these provinces and a sufficient quantity of vaccine is being produced at the Rome Laboratory, brought cattle arriving at the Rome slaughter from Sardinia are being used for virus production prior to slaughter, thereby facilitating vaccine production.

(b) Swine Erysipelas. A heavy incidence is to be found in Cuneo province. Obligatory vaccination has been instituted there and supplies of all biologicals are most ample for the control of this disease. Incidence in other areas has been only sporadic.

(c) Swine Cholera. Scattered reports of cholera have made necessary an increase in the production of vaccine. Sufficient crystal violet for the manufacture of two million doses of vaccine has been requisitioned as there is no available local supply. Generally, there is an ample supply of antiserum and vaccine for effective control of cholera during the next two months when incidence is expected to be comparatively high.

(d) Trichomoniasis. There is less in Rieti province than was the case in April. Artificial insemination centres are now functioning there, which has and will continue to reduce the prevalence of this disease in that area.

(e) Atypical Laryngotracheitis. This continues in epizootic proportions through control through vaccinations (5 million in all) continues. As there is some doubt as to exactly what this disease is, extensive experimental studies of it are being carried on in Perugia, Milan and Rome. Material to aid these experiments has been received from the Army Veterinary Laboratory, Washington.

(f) Rabies. There has been a marked increase in the number of recorded cases since last month. Of 206 stray dogs impounded in the Rome municipal impound during the last 30 days, 19 were rabid. In Allied Military Government Territory killing and muzzling of dogs is obligatory and every possible means of impounding stray dogs is being used. In this territory, with the exception of Naples Commune there has been none reported during the month. In that territory under Italian Government control the disease has been quite prevalent as very meager control measures are being employed. The appropriate officials in the [illegible]

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[illegible] Department in May 1944 has applied to [illegible] Lombardia Region for an assignment as provincial veterinary. His application has been sent forward to the High Commissioner for Public Health for action at the appropriate time.

(B) Biological production and communicable disease control.

The following is an account of the diseases at hand and the control measures employed:

(a) Foot-and-mouth disease. The provinces of Vicenza, Treviso and Perugia are newly infected zones. Vaccinations have been made obligatory in these provinces and a sufficient quantity of vaccine is being produced at the Rome Laboratory, brought a title carried at the Rome abattoir from Sardinia are being used for virus production prior to slaughter, thereby facilitating vaccine production.

(b) Swine Erysipelas. A heavy incidence is to be found in Cuneo province . Obligatory vaccination has been instituted there and supplies of all biologicals are most ample for the control of this disease. Incidence in other areas has been only sporadic.

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(d) Trichomoniasis. There is less in Emilia province than was the case in April. Artificial insemination centres are now functioning there, which has and will continue to reduce the prevalence of this disease in that area.

(e) Atypical Laryngotracheitis. This continues in epizootic proportions through control through vaccinations (5 million in all) continue. As there is some doubt as to exactly what this disease is, extensive experimental studies of it are being carried on in Perugia, Milan and Rome. Material to all these experiments has been received from the Army Veterinary Laboratory, Washington.

(f) Rabies. There has been a marked increase in the number of recorded cases since last month. Of 366 stray dogs impounded in the Rome municipal impound during the last 30 days, 19 were rabid. In Allied Military Government Territory leashing and muzzling of dogs is obligatory and every possible means of impounding stray dogs is being used. In this territory, with the exception of Naples Commune there has been none reported during the month. In that territory under Italian Government control the disease has been quite prevalent as very meager control measures are being employed. The appropriate officials in the Public Health Division will be constantly encouraged to effect more rigid control measures.

(g) Other diseases. Piroplasmosis, brucellosis, equine infections, mange, pseudo, equine infections lymphangitis , anthrax and blackleg have been sporadic during the month.

(C) Allied Veterinary Medical Supplies:

Considerable time and effort has been devoted by this Branch to this urgent problem during the month. Supplies in the import of about 2½ million lire have not only been in the Central Civilian Medical Depot Naples ready for shipment for more than six weeks but every possible arrangement to facilitate distribution has been made by this Branch with the full assistance and cooperation of the above mentioned Depot. Even though issue vouchers have been prepared, signed and distributed weeks ago and numerous conferences with Ministerial officials including one with the High Commissioner for Public Health have been held, the

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supplies have not been moved.

(D) Other activities.

Arrangements are under way for the sale of a sizeable quantity of Italian produced veterinary biologicals for use in Austria, where supplies are extremely scarce. It is expected that this transaction will be made effective before 15 August.

The Acting Regional Veterinary for Sicily has reported personally to this Branch that the veterinary service there is functioning very well. Spring sterility work and artificial insemination has started in those provinces where short courses of instruction for veterinarians were conducted during the past five months.

An annual report on the activities of this Branch has been prepared during the month.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH.

(A) Requisitions for medical supplies from the Italian Government have been filled by our depots. UNRRA warehouses are full of medical supplies but they have still not made any distribution in the last three months. Complaints have been received by this Office; these have been referred to the High Commissioner of Public Health, Italian Government, stating that UNRRA has not been fulfilling their agreements and that action should be taken so that medical supplies in the future be properly distributed.

(B) As the early dissolution of the 2665th C.C.M.D. is contemplated, AFHQ, G-5 Section on the 3rd July 1945 gave authority to permit acceptance of future shipments consigned for Italy at Leghorn by the Italian Government, and to take charge of these supplies in OSS warehouses. A meeting was held on the 12th July attended by the representatives of the Public Health S/C, Finance S/C, Public Health Division, Italian Government, Treasury Department Italian Government, ICE (Italian Government Commerce Agency). The Italian Government informed this Office on the 21st July that ICE had been appointed by them as their representative and that they would accept full responsibility for these supplies and for their distribution. This Office notified ICE that the supplies in the Naples depot had to be inventoried and turned over to them on or before the 15th August 1945 and accept stocks in the Florence depot by the 1st of September 1945.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C has submitted a 3 months requisition to this office. These supplies will be sufficient to meet their requirements up to the 1st of November 1945. It will then be the responsibility of the Italian Government and UNRRA to handle future requirements.

(D) Twelve tons of medical supplies have been shipped to Venezia Giulia for their August requirements. OSS, Florence is now preparing 15 GMD units to be shipped for September, October and November. As of the 1st December, 1945 SFHQ will furnish supplies if required at that time.

(E) One GMD unit was shipped to Genoa for sick Italian Prisoners of War who are being returned from Germany. These supplies are sufficient to take care of about 10,000 PW for a 3 month period. No future medical supplies will be required as stated by the officer in charge of the hospitals.

(F) Ten million multivitamin tablets have been released from the U.S. Army stocks which have been declared excess. These vitamins were shipped to OSS, Naples where the Italian Government will take delivery for distribution to [illegible] with first priority for children, hospitals and civilians.

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A detailed report on the activities of this branch has been prepared during the month.

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(f) Ten million multivitamin tablets have been released from the U.S. Army stocks which have been declared excess. These vitamins were shipped to ORD, Naples where the Italian Government will take delivery for distribution to various institutions for children, hospitals and clinics.

5. WELFARE BRANCH.

(a) Personnel. No changes.

(b) Food, clothing, and blankets.

(a) No clothing and food have been distributed by this Branch this month.

(b) Pursuant to agreement reached at the meeting of Welfare Officers in Milan the 29th of June, the greater portion of the blankets allotted to the Welfare Section of the Public Health Sub Commission were assigned to the Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region, because of the greater devastation there. So far sixty-five thousand have been distributed to eleemosynary institutions in this new Region.

(c) Cooperation has been asked of the U.N.R.R. by PWBCI in obtaining beds for civilian hospitals. If material could be obtained, the beds could be constructed by Italian blacksmiths. A short trip was made to Naples to try to obtain this material and also aluminum for the manufacture of orthopedic equipment. A separate report on this mission has been submitted.

(d) The Regional Welfare Officer, Venezia Region met with the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission and urged that a request be made to the Italian Ministry of Interior, that Memorandum No. 58 be substituted for or incorporated in the Italian legislation decree on Welfare. The Italian decree provides for Welfare committees in each province and No. 58 provides for a Welfare Department with separate Institutions and Child Care divisions. Pursuant to VOCO of the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, efforts were made to accomplish the proposal suggested by the Regional Welfare Officer, Venezia, or at least to effect a compromise. This will be referred to under Meetings.

(e) Requests have come in for canvas and other salvage materials from the Regional Welfare Officers. The rather smoothly-working program of having the Ministry of Industry buy all useful salvage and then distribute it to other Italian agencies is being disrupted by giving priorities to other agencies. The Chief, Welfare Branch still hopes that some plan will be established and followed, which will get this material flowing into useful Welfare channels.

(f) The reports of all Regional Welfare Officers intimate great unemployment and attending relief problems unless coal and raw materials can be furnished to keep the factories running. The Regional Welfare Officers are to be highly commended for their untiring efforts to provide now for winter needs and for their cooperation with other Allied and Italian agencies in trying to prevent serious welfare conditions by urging now the making available of certain supplies for future needs.

(G) Meetings.

(a) At each of the regular meetings with Dr. Valenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry, the question of incorporating our Memorandum No. 58 as part of the Italian Welfare Decree was discussed. The Doctor sent a message, which he assures us has legislative significance, to all Prefects urging that in those provinces where a Welfare Department has been set up by AMG and AC Officers, the person acting as Welfare Commissioner really become the head of the Welfare Committees which would be established under the Italian Decree. In the provinces where Welfare Committees are in operation the message authorizes the creation of one member as chairman, with power to act as Welfare head. More complete clarification is being worked out. The Doctor is also getting clarification on the exact duties of all the agencies of the Italian Government now doing Welfare or quasi Welfare work.

b) Miss Rina Palermo who worked with Captain Brown in Milano, was here and gave an account of her work. She in turn met with Italian Officials and corroborated our statement with regard to needs for funds for welfare purposes and the necessity of continuing the work set in operation by the AMG and AC officials.

(c) Mr. Tantlin of the Joint Distribution Committee has come in for several meetings. His fine cooperation is being continued and through the use of his truck many welfare needs have been met.

(d) Meetings were held with Miss Phebe Bannister, head of the Welfare Division of UNRRA and Miss Martha McCullock, an Institutional specialist of UNRRA. These were very profitable. A better picture of the exact activities of UNRRA were presented and we have started plans which will augment each others work. [illegible] plans for the [illegible] There are cooperating in the

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[illegible] Public Health Sub-Commission, efforts were made to [illegible] the proposal suggested by the Regional Welfare Officer, Veneto, or at least to effect a compromise. This will be referred to under Meetings.

(e) Requests have come in for canvas and other salvage material from the Regional Welfare Officers. The rather smoothly working program of having the Ministry of Industry buy all useful salvage and then distribute it to other Italian agencies is being disrupted by giving priorities to other agencies. The Chief, Welfare Branch still hopes that some plan will be established and followed, which will get this material flowing into useful Welfare channels.

(f) The reports of all Regional Welfare Officers intimate great unemployment and attending relief problems unless coal and raw materials can be furnished to keep the factories running. The Regional Welfare Officers are to be highly commended for their untiring efforts to provide now for winter needs and for their cooperation with other Allied and Italian agencies in trying to prevent serious welfare conditions by urging now the making available of certain supplies for future needs.

(C) Meetings.

(a) At each of the regular meetings with Dr. Ferenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry, the question of incorporating our Memorandum No. 58 as part of the Italian Welfare decree was discussed. The Doctor sent a message, which he assures us has legislative significance, to all Prefects urging that in those provinces where a Welfare Department has been set up by AMG and AC Officers, the person acting as Welfare Commissioner really becomes the head of the Welfare Committee which would be established under the Italian decree. In the provinces where Welfare Committees are in operation the message authorizes the creation of one member as chairman, with power to act as Welfare head. More complete clarification is being worked out. The Doctor is also getting clarification on the exact duties of all the agencies of the Italian Government now doing Welfare or quasi Welfare work.

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(d) Meetings were held with Miss Phebe Bendiston, Head of the [illegible] Division of UNRRA and Miss Martha McCullock, an Institutional specialist of UNRRA. These were very profitable. A better picture of the exact activities of UNRRA were presented and we have started plans which will surmount each others work. We are assigning blankets for them to distribute. They are cooperating in the use of transportation.

(e) Meetings with officials of SHAEF occur when lists come in from the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission enumerating the articles of salvage available. Request has been made to have additional lists of available salvage materials sent to the Public Health Sub-Commission which will be in turn sent to SHAEF. Italian Red Cross and other Welfare Groups see that the items desired by each may be checked.

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6. PERSONNEL.

(A) The departure of Brigadier G.S. Parkinson for England has deprived the Sub-Commission of a Director who devoted himself untiringly to the innumerable problems of the past two years. His quick grasp of and deep interest in Italian Public Health matters was immediately appreciated by the Italian Officials who soon came to regard him with the same measure of affection and respect as did his Officers.

Under his direction the Sub-Commission has made many important contributions to the health of the Italian nation and his reputation will last for a long time in Italian Health circles. The measure of his popularity can only be gauged by the universal regret which is felt at his departure. During July Col. Pare has gone home under the LILCP scheme while Major Mackenzie has returned to England on a permanent change of station. Each of these officers has contributed enormously to the success of A&G in the field.

(8) Lt. Colonel G.M. Frizzello has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL.

The appointment of an 'Alto Commissario' for Public Health has been ratified by the Italian Government and the Alto Commissario will be Prof. Bergami who has been Professor of Physiology at the University of Naples, Councillor for Health in Naples Commune and High Commissioner for Food in the Bonomi Government. Much is expected to result from this appointment.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) The anticipated return in August of some 5,000 sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees created a hospitalisation problem of some magnitude. There is, however, at Marano in Udine province a very large German hospital colony and it was felt that as the Germans were returned to their country, the incoming Italian sick could use the same buildings and hospital facilities, provided the rate of flow was strictly controlled. An AC/AMG administrative organisation was rapidly set up, medical supplies and hospital rations were sent to Marano, while two Italian field hospitals were despatched to take care of any emergency overflow of cases. The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff and agreed to do so, though at short notice this obviously taxed the organisation to the utmost. A small holding staff was, however, immediately despatched to Marano while the remainder would be built up as quickly as possible. The Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the area, kindly volunteered the services of 15 doctors and 40 nurses to assist until such time as the IRC staff was at its full complement.

(B) Only three cases of typhus were reported during July among repatriated refugees. One of these cases died. The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission was given 2034 lbs. of anti-louse powder and 50 Admiral dust guns.

(C) Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in Naples city and province and the loan of three motor ambulances by the Military Authorities is much appreciated. There has been a rise in Smallpox in Avellino and Salerno provinces but elsewhere in Italy the figures are negligible.

(D) Weekly searches at 198 collecting stations in the Tiber delta project indicate a very low mosquito density, the average number captured in mid July being only 0.82 per station.

(E) The AFHQ proposals concerning the use of Allied drugs and the cooperation of Allied medical officers in a consultant capacity in hospitals for the treatment of infected prostitutes have been passed to the Italian Government and their reply is awaited.

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1. POLITICAL.

The appointment of an 'Alto Commissario' for Public Health has been ratified by the Italian Government and the Alto Commissario will be Prof. Sergami who has been professor of Physiology at the University of Naples, Counsellor for Health in Naples Comune and High Commissioner for Food in the Bonomi Government. Much is expected to result from this appointment.

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(C) Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in Naples city and province and the loan of three motor ambulances by the Military Authorities is much appreciated. There has been a rise in Smallpox in Avellino and Salerno provinces but elsewhere in Italy the figures are negligible.

(D) Weekly searches at 193 collecting stations in the Pontine Malta project indicate a very low mosquito density, the average number captured in mid July being only 0.22 per station.

(E) The AFHQ proposals concerning the use of Allied drugs and the cooperation of Allied medical officers in a consultant capacity in hospitals for the treatment of infected prostitutes have been passed to the Italian Government and their reply is awaited.

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(F) The infant mortality rate for Rome Comune in June was 96.9 as compared with 74.6 in May.

(G) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome in June were 233 as compared with the May figure of 260.

3. VETERINARY.

Foot and Mouth disease has spread to the province of Ancona, Terni and Perugia, where vaccination has been made obligatory. Swine erysipelas is sporadic except in the province of Cuneo where the incidence is high. Production of vaccine against swine cholera is to be increased as the result of reports of further scattered cases. There has been a marked increase in Rabies during July. The distribution of Allied Veterinary supplies, which should have been effected by SACMEDA six weeks ago has yet been undertaken.

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Arrangements are being made for the export of Italian veterinary biologicals to Austria.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY.

Despite repeated representations to the Italian Government, UNRRA has not made any distribution of medical supplies for three months. 2665 (USA) is closing down in August on AFHQ instructions and further supplies for Italy are to be accepted at dock side by an agency nominated by the Italian Government. ICE (Institute for External Commerce) is the agency which has been appointed. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission will be supplied with a three months stock of medical requirements, after which supplies will have to be met by UNRRA and the Italian Government. Venezia Giulia is also being supplied with stocks sufficient to last until the end of November after which AMG will furnish what is required. Ten million multivitamin tablets, declared excess by the U.S. Army quartermaster have been bought by the Italian Government for distribution to hospitals and clinics.

5. CLOTHING.

Sixty five thousand blankets have been distributed in Puglia Region and any surplus from other regions will be sent there on account of its greater need. Efforts have been made to obtain the incorporation of Executive Memorandum no. 54 into the latest Italian welfare decree.

6. PERSONNEL.

The Director of the Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S. Parkinson and Major Mackenzie have returned to England on permanent change of station. Colonel Barr has gone home on 60 days leave. One British promotion has been announced.

G.M. Fraser Lt Col
for DIRECTOR
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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[illegible] Military Mission to Italy
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Monthly Report for July, 1945

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S E C R E T

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14017/PS 14 August 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July, 1945.

To : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. General.

Returns have been prepared showing requirements of clothing, equipment, arms and transport, for C.C.R.I., Guardia di Finanza and Questura, and if a good part of above demands are met, a good step forward will have been made in increasing efficiency and morale. AMG are in agreement and willing to assist in organising a strong and efficient Italian Police Service.

2. Carabinieri.

(a) Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in the Northern Regions, and others returned from captivity in Germany and Austria. The work of screening them, and enrolling the suitable ones into the force is well in hand. So is also the re-organisation of the strength of the various Legions to conform to the new organic strengths as laid down under the new 65,000 ceiling strength.

(b) Meetings have been held with Land Forces sub-commission to agree to partial supply of clothing to C.C.R.I. At present organic stocks are low. Clothing for the entire 10,000 C.C.R.I. authorised when strength of force was increased to 21,000 will be supplied from British sources and no difficulty is anticipated. 10,000 Italian battle-dresses dyed grey green has been authorised, and supplies of a derelotting shirts and socks which are in short supply at present will be issued when available. A substantial monthly allotment of required boots will be made to C.C.R.I. and this together with fact that C.C.R.I. are now able to obtain small quant-

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

A. POLICE

1. General.

Returns have been prepared showing requirements of clothing, equipment, arms and transport, for CC.RR., Guardie di Finanza and Questure, and if a good part of above demands are met, a good step forward will have been made in increasing efficiency and morale. AMG are in agreement and willing to assist in organizing a strong and efficient Italian Police Service.

. Carabinieri.

(a) Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in the Northern Regions, and others returned from captivity in Germany and Austria. The work of screening them, and enrolling the suitable ones into the force is well in hand, as is also the re-organization of the strength of the various Legions to conform to the new organic strengths as laid down under the new 65,000 ceiling strength.

(b) Meetings have been held with Land Forces Sub-Commission to agree to proposed scale of clothing to CC.RR. At present army stocks are low. Clothing for the extra 10,000 CC.RR. authorized when strength of force was increased to 65,000 will be supplied from British sources and no difficulty is anticipated. No British battle-dresses dyed grey green has been authorized. Supplies of a derelotting shirts and socks which are in short supply at present will be issued when available. A substantial monthly allotment of repaired boots will be made to CC.RR. and this together with fact that CC.RR. are now able to obtain small quantities from civilian sources, has made the boot problem much less acute.

(c) No CC.RR. force is functioning in Venezia Giulia. Here the organization of a special police force is well in hand, after all forms of Civil Police were disbanded and disarmed.

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(d) Mobile Battalions

140 Italian tanks now at Naples have been released to the CC.RR. for their mobile battalions. Crews will be enrolled from the Italian army. British procured vehicles already issued to Northern Regions will be replaced by above Italian tanks.

3. Questura.

Dissatisfaction and unrest were evinced by Questura Agents in Northern Regions, due to low wages but this will be remedied by the increase of salaries effective from 1st August 1945, due to implementation of D.L.L. 116.

4. Railway Police Force.

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Sufficient arms and ammunition have been released for use of this force.

C. LAW ENFORCEMENT

5. Counterfeiting.

4 arrests in Genoa after enquiries by SIM and Questura, led to confiscation of 40,000,000 lire worth of 500 lire and 100 lire counterfeit AMG notes, and 20,000,000 lire worth of counterfeit Italian Bank drafts.

6. Murders and Disappearances.

Sporadic incidents of illegal executions continue in North but numbers have decreased.

7. Prison Incidents

(a) At Schio, - Venezia Region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local jail occurred on 6 July 1945, when 43 prisoners were killed and 10 wounded.

(b) At Mirate, crowds of unknown persons armed with grenades and machine guns, attempted to enter concentration camp, but were repulsed by guards.

(c) 70 ex partisans held on criminal charges escaped from prison at Turin.

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Sufficient arms and ammunition have been released for use of this force.

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6. Murders and Disappearances.

Sporadic incidents of illegal executions continue in North but numbers have decreased.

7. Prison Incidents.

(a) At Schio,- Venezia Region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local jail occurred on 6 July 1945, when 45 prisoners were killed and 23 wounded.

(b) At Valrate, crowds of unknown persons armed with grenades and machine guns, attempted to enter concentration camp, but were repulsed by guards.

(c) 70 ex partisans held on criminal charges escaped from prison at Turin.

(d) 3 civilians including suspects of several recent murders escaped by means of saw and rope from Bologna Prison. Guards suspected implicated.

8. Larceny, Robbery and Burglary.

Cases increasing in Northern Regions, and also more arrests.

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[illegible]

. Strikes.

Strikes reported in Northern Regions and Sicily.

10. Demonstrations and Riots.

(a) At Naples, 400 ex-prisoners of war stormed municipio demanding work, money and relief.

(b) At Catania, riots in large crowds, apparently in protest against amnesty of crimes. Municipio and billings burned. Telephone wires cut. Prison broken into and some prisoners released. 1 person killed by crowd.

(c) At Turin, office of "La Stampa" forced, machines damaged, damage to plant, papers burnt.

(d) At Milan strike by 100,000 against low wages, need for price controls; no incidents.

11. Italian Troops.

Part of Garibaldi Regt. now stationed at Pari for internal security.

12. Arrests - Ex partisans.

Increase in number of arrests by Civil Police armoire in Northern Regions for murders and various crimes, great part of prisoners arrested being ex-partisans.

13. Indian Soldier Killed.

At Tirandola, Modena Province, shots fired into British camp by unknown Italians. 1 Indian soldier killed, 2 wounded, apparently cause relations of soldier with Italian woman.

14. South African soldier wounded.

At Jesolo a South African soldier was stabbed by unknown civilians.

15. British Soldier Killed.

[illegible] of [illegible]. Municipio outbuildings burned. [illegible] wires cut. Prison broken into and some prisoners released. 1 person killed by crowd.

(c) At Turin, office of "La Stampa", former fascist p pers raided, damage to plant, p pers burnt.

(d) At Milan strike by 300,000 against low wages, need for price controls: no incidents.

11. Italian Troops.

Part of Garibaldi Regt. now stationed at Pari for internal security.

12. Arrests - Ex partisans.

Increase in number of arrests by Civil Police occurred in northern Regions for murders and serious crimes, great part of prisoners arrested being ex-partisans.

13. Indian Soldier Killed.

At Varmolo, Udine Province, shots fired into British camp by unknown Italians. 1 Indian soldier killed 2 wounded, apparent cause relations of soldier with Italian woman.

14. South African soldier wounded.

At Rocca a South African soldier was stabbed by unknown civilians.

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15. British Soldier Killed.

At Pilo a British soldier was killed by civilian in Dance Hall.

16. Carabinieri Killed.

At Brescia ex partisans killed a Carabinieri who was on duty.

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17. Arms found.

At Milano, in rail co factory, 3 lorry loads of weapons in good condition, including Sorters were found, belonging to members of ex-partisan Garibaldino Division.

At Melso, Milan Province, 2 lorry loads of arms found in good condition. Communist leaders arrested, stated arms kept for possible revolution.

C. SECURITY

1. General Security.

(a) Generally speaking, instability descended on the security position in Italy this month, due, no doubt, to the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam, and the General Election in Great Britain. Such events tend to overrule the minor machinations of lesser mortals. In connection with the General Election it was interesting to note that the Italian Socialist party claimed to have shown the way to their British comrades, and the result was a triumph for Italian socialism.

(b) The military security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various dates have been given for the restitution of practically all areas now governed by A.M.G., and that has spread a "Let's wait till they're gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

2. Italian Government.

(a) No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked great applause and renewed activity in left wing circles in Rome. The Socialist Meeting took place towards the end of the month, and approval was expressed of their policy of the establishment of the republic, agrarian reform, and nationalisation of Tile and Industry. The necessity for the welding of the working classes into a political instrument was discussed at great length, and a vote taken showed that 75% of those present were in favour of fusion with the Communist party. Nenni was of the opinion that the moment was not ripe for such a union, but with Togliatti invited

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C. SECURITY

1). General Security.

(a) Generally speaking, tranquillity descended on the security position in Italy this month, due, no doubt, to the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam, and the General Election in Great Britain. Such events tend to override the minor machinations of lesser mortals. In connection with the General Election it was interesting to read that the Italian Socialist party claimed to have shown the way to their British comrades, and the result was a triumph for Italian Socialism.

(b) The Military Security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various dates have been given for the restitution of practically all areas now governed by A.M.G., and that has spread a "Let's wait till they're gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

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(b) The Italian Public Safety Forces have been experiencing their usual difficult time, with the criminal element creating disturbances under the cloak of political grievances. The wholesale shootings at Sabbio will be dealt with later in this report.

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(c) Strikes occurred at Caltanissetta, Sicily, in the sulphur industry; at Ilva on 5th July when a general strike called by the C.G.I.L. were declared for two hours; at Turin the day previously, when all industrial workers, postal telegraph and railway workers stopped work; and at Ancona on 11th July for one day. No serious incidents occurred.

(d) Although the strikes seem to be organised so as to avoid incidents, the more spontaneous (?) meetings seem much more difficult to control.

(e) At Marsala, Sicily, on 1st July a crowd of 200 rioters against food conditions set fire to the archives of the offices of the C.G.I.L., the Municipio and the Garibaldi Club, and in the general conduct of the disturbance used hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms. 15 men were subsequently arrested, and a curfew was imposed.

(f) On 12th July at La Spezia 7,000 persons went to the Prefecture bearing signs urging speedier evacuation, better living conditions, etc. Nothing disorderly took place.

(g) At Turin on 14th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne Italiane planned a demonstration for the cessation of bonuses. They marched to the Unione Industriale building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were unduly delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, many of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and smashing doorpanels. They were ejected, and no further violence occurred.

(h) The incidents mentioned in last week's report in Apulia, arose again on 21st July, when rioting took place at Trani. The outbuildings of the Municipio and the Food Office were burnt down. Telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, the mob created further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of CC.RR. arrived, however, and quiet was restored without blood having been spilt. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the Ameri.

(i) Although the rioters dealt with above did not necessarily calling in Allied Military personnel, they demonstrate the underlying restlessness in this country at the moment, and it is one much which trouble springs up in widely separated districts.

[illegible] more spectacular (?) troubles seem much more difficult to control.

(e) At Agrigento, Sicily, on 1st July, a band of 500 rioters against food conditions set fire to the archives at the offices of the [illegible], the [illegible] and the Garibaldi Club, and in the general conduct of the disturbance used hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms. 15 men were subsequently arrested, and a curfew was imposed.

(f) On 12th July at La Spezia 7,000 workers went to the Prefecture bearing signs urging speedier evacuation, better living conditions, etc. Nothing disorderly took place.

(g) At Turin on 11th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne In Italia ended in a demonstration for the allocation of houses. They marched to the Unione Industriale building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were unduly delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, some of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and smashing documents. They were ejected, and no further violence occurred.

(h) The incidents mentioned in last month's report in Sicily, arose again on 21st July, when rioting took place [illegible]. The outbuildings of the municipio and the Food Office were burnt down. Telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, did not create further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of CC.RR. arrived, however, and order was restored without blood having been spilt. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the amnesty.

(i) Although the matters dealt with above did not necessitate calling in Allied military personnel, they demonstrate the underlying restlessness in this country at the moment, the prime cause with which trouble arises up in widely separated districts. In spite of the Italian authorities' relief in having the Allies at hand in times of stress, it would appear to be more [illegible] than critical as they have, in fact, succeed so overcome all difficulties in the territories which have been restored to them. [illegible] will be strong enough to do the same in the North remains to be seen, but so long as the Governments remain united and representative of all parties, I do not see why they should not.

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S E C R E T

20. Unruly Prisoners at Regina Coeli.

(a) Yet another riot occurred at this old Roman prison, where over 2000 political and criminal prisoners are incarcerated, either awaiting trial or serving terms of imprisonment. The trouble which was attributed to overcrowding and delay in bringing prisoners for trial lasted for two days, during which time the prisoners took control of the whole of the interior of the prison and set fire to certain parts of the building. They were prevented from escaping by armed CC.RR. who surrounded the prison. One person was killed during the riot.

(b) After order was restored the prisoners were redistributed throughout the country while the buildings were again made secure. The preservation of order in and around the buildings is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a potential mass escape of 2000 political and criminal prisoners into a capital city still containing many Allied installations is of great importance to our security.

21. Royal Yugo-Slav Military Mission.

(a) This mission was officially disbanded when a non-Royalist Mission was sent over to represent the current Yugo-Slav Government in March 1945.

(b) Certain Yugo-Slav, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by "Vuk J. VUJOSEVIC, Lt Col." authorising them to collect all Yugo-Slav citizens who will not for now return to Yugo-Slavia". The documents further authorise the bearers to use all Allied military transportations, and to call upon Allied Military and Civil authorities to help them in case of need.

(c) The Mission has no official standing whatsoever, and steps are being taken to have all these "authorisations" called in.

(d) At the same time the Yugo-Slav Welfare Society, Via Angelo SECCHI 10, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Vlad MIR, a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador, sends out men on similar missions.

(e) In this connection a Yugo-Slav named Jack MIRAIC was arrested by this Division for using a Fiat 1500

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during the riot.

(b) After order was restored the prisoners were redistributed throughout the country while the buildings were again made secure. The preservation of order in and around the buildings is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a potential mass escape of 4000 political and criminal prisoners into a capital city still containing many Allied installations is of great importance to our security.

21. Royal Yugo-Slav Military Mission.

(a) This mission was officially disbanded when a non-loyalist Mission was sent over to represent the current Yugo-Slav Government in March 1945.

(b) Certain Yugo-Slav, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by "Vuk J. VUKOSAVICH, Lt Col." authorizing them to collect all Yugo-Slav citizens who will not for now return to Yugo-Slavia". The documents further authorize the bearers to use all Allied military transportation, and call upon Allied Military and Civil authorities to help them in case of need.

(c) The Mission has no official standing whatsoever, and steps are being taken to have all these "authorizations" called in.

(d) At the same time the Yugo-Slav Welfare Society, Via Angelo SECCHI 19, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Mihe KRAY, a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador, sends out men on similar missions.

(e) In this connection a Yugo-Slav named Jack ANTABLC was arrested by this Division for using a Fiat 1500 motor car, on which he had painted U.N.R.R.A. No. 189 so as to infer the vehicle was a properly requisitioned vehicle by this Headquarters. Enquiries are proceeding to trace the lawful owner of the car.

(f) An interview has been arranged with Col. VUKOSAVICH and it is hoped the embarrassment caused to our officers in Northern Regions by these unauthorized organizations will soon cease.

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[illegible]

22. Forgery of Permit.

The services of this Division were requested by War Material Disposal S.C. when a forged permit to possess U.S. Military tyres was presented to their office. Enquiries showed that the holder had paid 13,000 lire for the permit from one Giovanni [illegible], who was subsequently arrested and is awaiting trial before an Italian Court.

23. Civilian Internees.

(a) On 31st July 1947 the number of civilian internees at "R" Camp was 1125 men, 250 women.

(b) In accordance with the policy of handing over Civilian Internee Camps over to the Italian Government, those [illegible] on 1st was deemed necessary still to detain have been or are to be transferred to "R" Camp. 293 have already been moved and 115 will be moved shortly. "A" Camp will then cease to be an Allied responsibility.

(c) An Officer from this Division has visited "R" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 293 internees were considered. [illegible] recommendations were made for release.

(d) The usual constant flow of appeals came through this office, as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. With the changed military situation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially with so much territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

24. Screening.

Use is being made of our records and facilities for search by the American Embassy Visa Department, to ascertain whether anything is recorded against persons who wish to travel to U.S. Individual screenings have been undertaken in about the same ratio as during the fighting period, but those for employment with AS have dropped considerably.

SECURITY IN THE NORTH

25. Lombardia Region.

(a) On 31st July 1945 the number of civilian internees at "A" Camp was 1125 men, 250 women.

(b) In accordance with the policy of handing over civilian internee camps over to the Italian Government, those whom it was deemed necessary still to detain have been or are to be transferred to "A" Camp. 393 have already been moved and 110 will be moved shortly. "A" Camp will then cease to be an Allied responsibility.

(c) An officer from this Division has visited "A" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 254 internees were considered. 210 recommendations were made for release.

(d) The usual constant flow of appeals came through this office as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. With the changed military situation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially with so much territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

24. Screening.

Use is being made of our records and facilities for search by the American Embassy Visa Department, to ascertain whether anything is recorded against persons who wish to travel to U.S.A. Individual screenings have been undertaken in about the same ratio as during the fighting period, but those for employment with SCAC have dropped considerably.

SECURITY IN THE REAR

25. Lombardia Region.

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(a) There is no threat to Allied security in this region at the moment, but although the civilian security position is quiet on the surface, no one there is deceived that underground activity is dormant.

(b) The large withdrawals of troops has been noticed by the Italians, and the declaration that the territory will be handed back on 1st September has made it extremely difficult for Allied Military Government to function in a manner approaching normalcy.

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(c) Reports are prevalent that the Communists are planning to rise and seize power, but the dates of the "coup" have varied between 15th August and 15th October, to the more nebulous "when we have come". Three incidents have lent weight to these rumours during the month, and show that, should any uprising take place, it will be backed by force.

(d) On 26th July the A.G. Police Officer led a raid on a factory in Milan, and found three truck loads of weapons, in perfect condition, greased and oiled. They belonged to the 2nd Garibaldini Division, which is a Communist organisation, and included 81 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 22 kg. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six arrests responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

(e) At Velso in the province of Milan, two truck loads of arms were recovered and the local communist leader and his deputy were [illegible]. [illegible] couple [illegible] they said that they were keeping the arms for the revolution. Included in the arms were rifles, machine guns and grenades.

(f) At Pertusano in the province of Milan, the [illegible] found by the side of the road a small Italian [illegible] tank which had run out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

(g) The ex-partisans have shown themselves, generally speaking, to be unreliable, adhering more to the Party than to anything else. The C.C.M. have been loyal to the Allies, and are doing good work, but will be sorely tried when we leave, especially by the Communists, who are preparing for a bitter struggle.

(h) The political situation can be summarised as follows:-

(i) The Right Forces, led by the Christian Democrats, are quite strong in Lombardia and are taking up an increasing anti-Communist attitude.

(ii) The Communists, well organised and having many adherents among the workmen, need very close watching. If a free legal election were held,

[illegible] Italy, which is a Communist organisation, and included 81 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 27 lbs. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six persons responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

(e) At Belso in the province of Milan, two truck loads of arms were recovered and the local communist leader and his deputy were [illegible]. [illegible] for [illegible] explanation they said they were keeping the arms for the revolution. Included in the arms were rifles, machine guns and grenades.

(f) At Ma Genna in the province of Milan, the [illegible] found by the side of the road a small Italian [illegible] tank which had run out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

(g) The Communists have shown themselves, generally speaking, to be unreliable, adhering more to the party than to anything else. The [illegible] have been loyal to the Allies, and are doing good work, but will be sorely tried when we leave, especially by the Communists, who are preparing for a bitter struggle.

(h) The political situation can be summarised as follows:-

(i) The Right Forces, led by the Christian Democrats, are quite strong in Lombardia and are taking up an increasing anti-Communist attitude.

(ii) The Communists, well organised and having many adherents among the workmen, need very close watching. If a free legal election were held, most of the votes would go to the other parties, but if the Communists are permitted to use violence, they will obtain the majority of votes, especially in the smaller villages.

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26. Venezia Giulia.

(a) The main problem in this region is the trouble caused by the politico-criminal element calling themselves Communists. It is further complicated by the existence of the International Communist Party which is trying to stir up trouble in the outlying country districts in the Southern part of the region. There is also the problem of Tolmino and Gorizia, where the Austrians are trying to work up a case for the return of the territory to Austria. In Udine Yugo-slav propagandists are active, mainly through the patriot organization.

(b) The crime situation is not good, armed hold ups being prevalent, but difficulty is experienced in getting cooperation from the victims, who are content to have escaped alive.

(c) Reports from F.M.G. bear out the suspicions of Allied officers that there are elements who are prepared to use violence once the Allies have gone, but whether any advantage could be gained from delaying our departure once it has been announced, is doubtful.

27. Schio Massacre.

(a) A cold blood massacre of 53 people in Schio Jail, Venezia Region is a crime which has brought shame to the name of Italians, and has shown that the political killings in the North which were at first labelled "spontaneous operation" have degenerated into plain murder and blood lust.

(b) On the night of 6th July a number of masked men entered the mandamentale prison at Schio in the province of Vicenza, locked the jailers in their private quarters, obtained a list of the prisoners, and segregated them in certain cells. 50 men in one cell and 23 women and six men in another. They then opened fire with automatic weapons upon these defenseless people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 53 dead, a further 13 were wounded. The murderers decamped, and at the moment have not been arrested, although it is hoped that information will be forthcoming from the round-up the Allied police made on 29th July which netted 60 suspects, all of whom are being interrogated.

(c) Schio is currently a hot bed of Communism, where

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[illegible] Party to [illegible]. In [illegible] Funo-[illegible] propaganda is active, mainly through the patriot organisation.

(b) The crime situation is not good, armed hold ups being prevalent, but difficulty is experienced in getting cooperation from the victims, who are content to have escaped alive.

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(b) On the night of 6th July a number of masked men entered the mandamentale prison at Schio in the province of Vicenza, locked the jailers in their private quarters, obtained a list of the prisoners, and segregated them in certain cells. 36 men in one cell and 22 women and six men in another. They then opened fire with automatic weapons upon these defenseless people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 51 dead, a further 13 were wounded. The murderers decamped, and at the moment have not been arrested, although it is hoped that information will be forthcoming from the round-up the Allied police made on 29th July, when nabbed 66 suspects, all of whom are being interrogated.

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(c) Schio is apparently a hot bed of Communism, where both the Italian Communist Party and the International Communist Party are represented, and great feeling has been displayed over anti-political prisoners. On 11th June one [illegible] returned to Schio from Germany, the only one of 11 to have survived ill treatment when deported by the Germans. An immediate demonstration took place, but this passed off without untoward incident, and nothing more occurred until the mass one.

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(d) It is a sad reflection that the people have so little faith in the laws of their country that they should dispense justice so arbitrarily on persons unable to defend themselves physically or orally, especially when the victims included an old woman of 70 and two young girls of 17.

28. Imperia Region.

(a) The general position here has improved slightly, there being fewer cases of shooting, although hold ups and extortions continue. The partisans have been disarmed and disbanded, and the better elements have returned to their homes. The undesirables still prefer banditry, and shun honest work, in fact work was found in one provincial town for 40 men, out of a total of 200 unemployed ex partisans to whom this was offered, none would accept employment. Few automatic weapons have been surrendered, and the mountainous terr in lends itself to the secretion of arms.

(b) The French have withdrawn from the Province of Imperia, but before they left they held plebiscites in certain communes. It is reported that a number of French subjects, formerly of Italian origin, were brought from France and allowed to record, not only their own votes but those of the rest of their family.

(c) It is not anticipated that there will be further trouble in this region during the short time it remains to be administered by A.C., although there may be labour troubles due to lack of employment in the ports.

29. Emilia Region.

(a) This is the first of the Northern Regions to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security work is in much more delicate than that of military nature. There were 47 persons murdered and 3 kidnapped during the month and sixty persons were arrested in connection with the crimes. Thirty cases of armed robbery were reported, and an equal number of arrests were made, although that does not mean that every crime was cleared up.

(b) Not in a interest from a Security point of view in that the greater part of the persons arrested for serious crimes are ex-partisans, and in some cases Communist members of the CLN

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[illegible] shooting, through both eyes and exterior [illegible] continue. The partisans have been disarmed and disbanded, and the better elements have returned to their homes. The undesirables still prefer banditry, and shun honest work, in fact work was found in one provincial town for 40 men, out of a total of 200 unemployed ex-partisans to whom this was offered, none would accept employment. Few automatic weapons have been surrendered, and the mountainous terrain lends itself to the secretion of arms.

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(c) It is not anticipated that there will be further trouble in this region during the short time it remains to be administered by A.C., although there may be labour trouble due to lack of employment in the ports.

20. Emilia Region.

(a) This is the first of the Northern Regions to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security was very much more delicate than that of military affairs. There were 27 persons murdered and 8 kidnapped during the month and sixty persons were arrested in connection with the crimes. Thirty cases of armed robbery were reported, and an equal number of arrests were made, although this does not mean that every crime was cleared up.

(b) That is of interest from a Security point of view is that the greater part of the persons arrested for serious crimes are ex-partisans, and in some cases Communist members of the CLN and Sindaci. There is little doubt that the crimes were committed with the knowledge of the local Communist groups.

(c) At Loiano the Sindaco was arrested for stealing petrol from an Allied pipe line.

(d) At Salara the Sindaco was arrested for complicity in a number of cases of murder and robberies.

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(e) At Pieve di Cento the Sindaco, with others, has been arrested for murder. In all these cases the Sindaci were Communists, and it is small wonder that, with the head of the commune or town engaging in such activity lawlessness generally is on the increase.

(f) In Modena province a priest has been kidnapped and is believed to have been killed, and an attempt was made to kidnap another priest in Ravenna. It is suggested that the motive was revenge for having spoken against Communism.

10. Piemonte Region.

(a) Determined efforts are being made to discover and seize the arms dumps which are alleged to be scattered about the Region, but the fear of reprisals is responsible for the little information which is forthcoming and its vagueness of character.

(b) Politically practically all the activity is of the Communist kind led by the notorious Moscatelli, the Sindaco of Novara. Having been an exile in Russia and France for a number of years, he built up an extremely efficient organisation in Northern Italy during the clandestine period, and it is stated that his nominees are now occupying key positions in the administration in Novara and Vercelli provinces.

(c) As in other parts of Northern Italy the whole population seems to be marking time until the departure of the Allies, and unless economic stability is forthcoming, the work of the law enforcing agencies will indeed be difficult.

(d) Incidents affecting security during the month were :-

(i) the shooting of Communist Chief of Scarlo;
(ii) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison
(iii) A bomb was thrown on the roof of the CC. Barracks in Turin;
(iv) bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

(e) The restoration of those Northern regions is, from all accounts a matter of weeks now. Allied Military Government established on it has been with a light rein, has avoided the gap

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(ii) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison
(iii) A bomb was thrown on the roof of the [illegible] barracks in Turin;
(iv) A bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

(e) The restoration of these Northern regions is from all accounts a matter of weeks now. Allied military government, administered as it has been with a light rein, has bridged the gap between the military defeat of the enemy and the resumption of peace time activities, and although there is so much to be done from a civil standpoint, it is important that we will be interested only in those portions which will be necessary for the future peace of Europe. There will undoubtedly be disorders and heartburnings as democratic Italy begins to cut its teeth, but with the withdrawal of our personnel, it will be a matter with which the Italians themselves will have to deal.

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31. Field Trips.

Major Harvey	Genoa, Milan, Turin, General Security duties.
Capt Hayes	Terni, reviewing internees
Major Harvey	Terni, reviewing internees
Capt Hayes	Bologna, Milan. General Security duties.

D. PRISONS

32. General.

The general picture in Italian Government territory remains fairly static. The transferring of sentenced prisoners from the mainland to Sardinia is progressing and relieves some of the pressure of overcrowding. At the same time the evacuation of Regina Coeli has caused more critical overcrowding of the prisons to which these inmates have been sent.

33. De-requisitioning of Prisons.

Some progress has been made in effecting the return of requisitioned prison accommodations to Italian Government control. This program, however, is lagging far behind the needs of the Italian state and efforts are continuing to have additional prisons released to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

34. Personnel.

A serious personnel problem has developed in the Northern Regions where fear of reprisals from partisan or pseudo-partisan groups has demoralized some members of the prison staffs, and caused application for transfer to Italian Government territory. In view of the present serious shortage of civilian prison personnel in the North this trend may well precipitate a problem of extreme urgency in the near future.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

35. Circulation of Motor Vehicles

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

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A serious personnel problem has developed in the Northern Regions where fear of reprisals from partisan or pseudo-partisan groups has demoralized some members of the prison staffs, and caused application for transfer to Italian Government territory. In view of the present serious shortage of civilian prison personnel in the North this tendency may well precipitate a problem of extreme urgency in the near future.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

35. Circulation of Motor Vehicles

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed: -

Mr. Sedolo Mario, as Director Brescia Provincial Seat
Ing. Luigi Bertet, as Commissioner, Milan Provincial Seat.
Avv. Renzo Contrmone, as Deputy Commissioner, Milan Provincial Seat.

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(ii) The Central Seat has submitted the following nominations for approval : -

Avv. Giacomo Squart, as Commissioner, Aosta Provincial Seat.
Sig Renzo Ferrari, as Commissioner, Bergamo Provincial Seat.
Ing. Travia Ai, as Commissioner, Turin Provincial Seat.
Ing. Guido Corazza as Commissioner, Trento Provincial Seat.
Dott. Manuelo Montesoro Bracceschi, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Aosta.
Dott. Ernesto Duro, as Director of the Modena Provincial Seat.
Avv. Antonio Cataldo, as Director of the Genova Provincial Seat.
Dott. Ferdinando Mezzettini, as Director of the Apuania Provincial Seat.
Dott. Pampoloni, to reorganise the services in Milan in connection with the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as it is reported the present system is not working satisfactorily.

Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iii) The Central Seat has reported that the Provincial Seats in Venezia Giulia are functioning independently of the Central Seat. The SPAO has been asked for his comments.

(b) Abuse of POL

The attention of Dott. Ferrari, chief of the Direzione Generale delle Pubblica Sicurezza of the Ministry of Interior was again drawn to the gross abuse of POL that continues to take place in Italy, and particularly in the Lamo area. More vigorous police action was promised. The Ministry of Interior has since issued a notice to the press stating that action would be taken in the case of any motor vehicle found circulating in an irregular manner.

(c) Extension of Circulating Permits.

Provincial Seat.
Dott. Ermolo Zanicani Ornaccaschi, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Aosta.
Dott. Ernesto Tosco, as Director of the Modena Provincial Seat.
Avv. Antonio Cesaldo, as Director of the Genova Provincial Seat.
Dott. Ferdinando Semartini, as Director of the Apuania Provincial Seat.
Dott. Pompoloni, to recognize the services in Milan in connection with the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as it is reported the present system is not working satisfactorily.

Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iii) The Central Seat has reported that the Provincial Seats in Venezia Giulia are functioning independently of the Central Seat. The SCAC has been asked for his comments.

(b) Issue of POL

The attention of Dott. Ferreri, chief of the Direzione Generale delle Pubblica Sicurezza of the Ministry of Interior was again drawn to the gross misuse of POL that continues to take place in Italy, and particularly in the Roma area. More vigorous police action was promised. The Ministry of Interior has since issued a notice in the press stating that action would be taken in the case of any motor vehicle found circulating in an irregular manner.

(c) Extension of Circulating Permits.

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The validity of circulating permits with red and yellow stripes issued by Piemonte Region were extended until 31 July, 1945. The standard permits with green stripes will be issued as from 1 August 1945.

(d) Issue of unauthorized Permits.

It has come to notice that improper circulating permits have been issued by the Transportation Officer, Lombardia Region, and the Prefect of Savia. This matter was taken up with the RSSO, Lombardia Region.

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(e) Motor Vehicles used by French Consul.

The registration of the motor vehicles used by the French Consul has not been regularised. The Italian Government was advised not to hold up the issue of permits for the vehicles pending the registration papers being put in order, and it was agreed to issued temporary permits valid for one month.

(f) Knights of Malta.

A new type Certificate of Registration expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in respect of motor vehicles used by the Knights of Malta bearing SMOM registration plates.

(g) Motor Vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. Registration marks.

A new type Certificate of Registration, expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in the case of motor vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. (State Citta Vaticano) registration marks.

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

In order that G-2 AFHQ may be kept advised of all applications received from persons wishing to travel, arrangements were made to deal with applications submitted to this Sub-Commission as follows: -

(a) recommended applications to be forwarded to G-2 in the usual way.

(b) in the case of journeys which do not fall within any of the categories permitted, one application form to be retained by Public Safety Sub-Commission while the duplicate form to be forwarded to G-2 for information together with a copy of the letter refusing the application.

Approval was given for 200/300 Italian women to travel from Northern Italy to Switzerland for work during the summer in the Engadine hotels.

The Number of ITA applications dealt with during the month was 657 as compared with 106 in June.

A new type certificate of registration expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in respect of motor vehicles used by the Knights of Malta bearing SMOM registration plates.

(g) Motor Vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. Registration marks.

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In order that G-2 AFHQ may be kept advised of all applications received from persons wishing to travel, arrangements were made to deal with applications submitted to this Sub Commission as follows: -

(a) recommended applications to be forwarded to G-2 in the usual way.

(b) in the case of journeys which do not fall within any of the categories permitted, one application form to be retained by Public Safety Sub-Commission while the duplicate form to be forwarded to G-2 for information together with a copy of the letter refusing the application.

Approval was given for 200/300 Italian women to travel from Northern Italy to Switzerland for work during the summer in the Engadine hotels.

The Number of MTA applications dealt with during the month was 657 as compared with 106 in June.

37. Applications to Enter Italy.

The number of applications dealt with during the month was 237. The number dealt with in June was 35.

38. Travel to and from Italy.

(a) At the request of AFHQ discussions have taken place with the Italian Government as to the possibility of transferring to the Government responsibility for the control of travel into and out of Italy.

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(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is prepared at any time to reinstitute the visa system for entry into Italy. It is thought that the Government will not wish to introduce any form of exit visa.

(c) The Ministry of Interior are working out plans to take over the control of the frontiers, sea and air ports.

(d) A letter to the Prime Minister covering these points has been prepared for signature of the Chief Commissioner.

39. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

SCLO's and RSSO's concerned have been requested to comment upon a suggestion to relax the present restrictions relating to the Prohibited Frontier Zone.

40. Issue of Travel Orders.

G-5 Section asked to advise as to whether permission for civilians to travel by British warships to places abroad should be withheld except in those cases in which transportation controlled directly by the Allies.

41. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) The Austrian Control Commission reported that an officer in Venezia Giulia has issued a movement of Civilian pass covering travel of five civilians into Austria. The matter has been taken up with the RSSO.

(b) The Italian Government has been informed that the existing restrictions relating to "enemy" aliens should continue in force for the time being.

42. Illegal entry into Tripolitania.

30 illegal emigrants landed at Tripoli from Sicily on 6 June. 20 of the immigrants have been traced and will be returned to Sicily. The Minister of Interior has been requested to take action against the owner of the boat in which the journey was made.

43. Travel to Austria.

[illegible] of the Chief Commissioner.

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APWC issued an amendment to their directive relating to the above which necessitated issuing a letter amending letter AG/14425/PS, subject as above, dated 30 June, 1945.

44. General.

The number of applications for VTA's and Entry into Italy dealt with during the month shows a substantial increase over the figures for the preceding month; the increased work called for a tremendous effort on the part of the staff working in this section.

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S E C R E T

D. PERSONNEL

45. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, J.W.	A	J.A.S.	HQ AC
Colonel	DOHERTY, W.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col.	WILSON, P.J.	B	Police Div.	HQ U.T.
Major	DALIANCE, T.C.	B	Lic and Reg Div.	HQ AC
Major	BOND, R.C.	B	Police Div	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HORSCHER, P.J.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Captain	TREZMAN, S.M.	A	Prisons Div.	HQ AC
Captain	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Captain	WATTER, C.L.	A	HQ A.S. MILAN	MILAN
Captain	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div.	HQ AC
Captain	WILSON, W.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Lieut.	FEHR, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

46. Nominal Roll of EM/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt.	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sec 3	GALLI, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt.	CHIVERTON, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	LIEBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PTC	PARLEY, J.T.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PTC	TORNINCASA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.S.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

WTH/pwf

Major	[illegible], [illegible]	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOELSCHER, F.F.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Captain	FREEMAN, R.M.	A	Prisons Div.	HQ AC
Captain	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Captain	PARKER, C.I.	A	HQ A.F. MILAN	MILAN
Captain	HAYES, O.	B	Security Div.	HQ AC
Captain	WILSON, W.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Lieut.	TERR, O.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

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L/Cpl.	LIGBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	PARLEY, J.T.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	BORMINGARA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

WFH/jwf

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION JEWP/bs
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 429081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

20340/MFAA 11 August 1945

Subject: Twenty-First Monthly Report, for ~~August~~ July 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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4 - 5 : Relations with Other Theatres
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12-14 : The Northern Regions
15-16 : Displaced Works of Art and Antiquities Within Italy
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20 : Requisitions
21-23 : Publications
24-25 : Photographic Record
26-28 : Archives
29 : Personnel
30 : Awards

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Close contact has been maintained with the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, particularly in difficult matters affecting senior personnel in LOMBARDIA and EMILIA and on long-term projects affecting repair of monuments in the North and the future of certain damaged collections. The hand-over on all matters of policy should be extremely smooth.

2. The major MFAA problem facing the Italian Government is that of financing outstanding projects of immediate urgency, followed by the still greater problem of natural repair and restoration. In MILAN alone, for example, essential repairs to roofs total over 100 million lire. The Undersecretary for Fine Arts is devoting the greater part of his time to this problem, which is indeed basic for the continued existence of many of Italy's artistic treasures.

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To : Chief Commissioner.

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3. While major losses from public collections are in hand and have now been reduced to very small proportions, a large and untidy problem is constituted by losses from private collections of every grade of importance and by the quantities of scattered German loot which have turned up in NORTH ITALY and AUSTRIA. The Italian intelligence agency handling these in the field has proved more enthusiastic than tidy-minded, and the Director General has accordingly agreed to appoint Prof. Ravanelli to coordinate all such information in ROME. Internal Italian claims will be handled domestically.

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[illegible] paid a brief visit to it [illegible] and discussed [illegible] with particular regard to restitution and disposal of records. He expressed appreciation of the Subcommission's work and in particular of the form in which its reports and related material have been made available to London and Washington.

5. Liaison has been maintained with the British Zone in AUSTRIA in connection with loot from UDINE and VENEZIA GIULIA.

TUSCAN.

6. On 24 July 45 there reached FLORENCE by rail from the ALTO ADIGE the costly collection of works of art which the Germans had removed a year previously from the deposits of TUSCANY. On the following day they were formally handed over by AMG, 5 Army at a colourful ceremony organised by the Germans. The safe return of this collection is a fitting conclusion to the excellent work of the MFA. Officers with AMG 5 Army and TOSCANA Region, Capt. Deane Keller and Lt. Frederick Hartt.

7. Lt. Hartt has been in addition clearing up the many loose ends left by the transfer of the remainder of TOSCANA Region to the Italian Government. The scale of damage to monuments, the circumstances of the hand-over particularly in LUCCA and MONTE L, and the complicated current financial procedure have combined to leave a lot of urgent and essential work unfinished. This has reluctantly been passed to the Italian Government. A final report on general MFA matters is awaited.

EMILIA

8. AMG ceased on 4 Aug 45 and the hand-over to the Italian Superintendents has been completed. Italian personnel problems have been left on a not satisfactory provisional basis, agreed with the Italian Government, pending an eventual large-scale reallocation.

9. All estimates for first-aid repairs of immediate urgency have been submitted and with two exceptions financial approval already obtained. The exceptions, the church of S. Francesco and the Archiginnasio, both at BOLOGNA, are in the hands of the Italian Government.

10. All displaced works of art have been located, with the exception of a painting, "Portrait of a Lady with Lute" by Girolamo Marchesi from the Pinacoteca Collection, removed by German troops from the deposit at S. GIORGIO (Prov. Forlì) on 26 Oct 44 and not since recovered. The majority were brought back to their cities from deposits in the country before the arrival of the Allies. The deposit at TORRECHIARA (Parma) is still full however, with the contents in good order. Some Bolognese paintings are still at MILAN; some objects from BOLOGNA and RAVENNA are at VENICE; a few manuscripts from RAVENNA are at CENTO; and the pictures from the Gallery at MODENA have been taken to FERRARA for safety. Some pictures of secondary importance were destroyed or damaged at P.L. Diamanti at FERRARA; the frescoes in the church of S. Biagio at FORLI' are a total loss;

External claims are to be presented in definitive form to the Subcommission. Prof. Rosmanlli will also, cover the difficult ground of gifts to high Nazis and sales of varying degrees of legality to Germans.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER TERRITORIES

4. Mr. John Ulmer, representative in London of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, paid a brief visit to Italy and discussed matters of policy with particular regard to restitution and disposal of records. He expressed appreciation of the Subcommission's work and in particular of the form in which its reports and related material have been made available to London and Washington.

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and of the frescoes in the church of S. Maria in Porto Fuori near [illegible] VENEZIA only a few fragments remain.

11. The MFA&A officer, Capt. R.C.Pinsent, has done a very thorough, quiet, and competent job.

THE MODENESE REGIONS

12. MINERVA GIULIA has escaped serious war damage save at POLA, where the Cathedral and Temple of Augustus are badly damaged. A part-time MFA&A officer has been appointed and the local Fine Arts administration [illegible] on its feet. Apart from local administrative difficulties, the major outstanding problem is the detailed checking of displaced works of art within and without VENEZIA GIULIA against possible future political changes. Germans were very active in this area, sequestrating Jewish works of art (of very second rate quality) and indulging in organised looting of libraries and archives, a considerable part of which have been since recovered in GERMANIA. This activity is subject of a special report by the then Deputy Director.

13. A considerable part of the activity of MFA&A officers elsewhere in AMG territory has been devoted to the struggle to get essential first-aid projects financed. All projects over 100,000 lire have now to pass through one (or two) Italian offices, two (or three) AMG Regional offices, two Subcommissions at HQ and finally the Italian Ministry of Finance. Progress is not rapid.

14. PIEMONTE, outside TORINO, has few problems. LOMBARDIA has a difficult personnel problem, which is being tackled in close collaboration with the Ministry. VENEZIA on 21 July opened a highly successful exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Art in the Museo Correr.

DISPLACED WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES WITHIN ITALY

15. With the safe return of the contents of the Tuscan deposits from [illegible] ADIGE the most spectacular chapter of the internal displacement of Italy's works of art has been closed. There present however a small proportion only of the hundreds of deposits which still remain to be cleared. A beginning has been made under AMG, as transport has permitted or where further delay would have endangered the contents. Notably the gold antiquities from TARANTO Museum have been brought from Bari, Italy to ROME for safe custody. A very great deal however remains to be done. Meanwhile a summary check of contents is virtually complete.

16. Confirmation of the safety in ROME of the crates of valuable antiquities from TARTOLIANI and CYRENAICA (coin-collections, the treasure from the Antikythera at CYRENE, the remarkable [illegible] ethnographic hoard), which had been missing and at large in N. Italy since 1944, leaves the whereabouts of the famous Codex Assinus of Theotus as one of the few major unsolved mysteries. The restitution of the Ethiopean crowns has been referred back to higher authority for a clear decision

DISPLACED MUSEUM [illegible]

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DISPLACED WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES (GOOD NEWS)

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DISPLACED ITALIAN WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES ABROAD

17. The Potsdam announcement has left the whole problem of international restitution of works of art right in the air. At present it looks as if restitution will be by bilateral agreement between the claimant and the holding power. A claim has therefore been put in for the return of the MINUSCASSINO treasures, which were found in the U.S. Austrian Zone and subsequently transferred for verification to MUNICH. The title in the case of

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clearly identified State property such as this is not in dispute. All other cases will have to wait.

18. Subject to final check of the Florentine deposits, the only significant objects missing from organized state-deposits in Italy are 10 pictures from USSCC (including two 'Labours of Hercules' by Pollaiuolo and a Lorenzo di Credi "Self-portrait"); the missing MFA.C.SSID objects (which are understood to be intact in Germany although a final confirmation is still awaited); and a privately-owned Giordano Marchesi portrait removed by Germans from the deposit of A. [illegible] near [illegible]. In addition a number of private collections are missing in part, notably Von Mario, Lesser, Contini-Bonacossi, Lindner-Finzi.

19. Organized German looting of libraries and archives has been revealed in [illegible]. Evidence of organized looting of books and equipment from the University has been passed to the Italian War Crimes Commission.

INVESTIGATIONS

20. The only difficult problems remain as before in the South. No [illegible] progress has been made; but as soon as personnel permits, an officer is to be sent to NAPLES to make a detailed survey of dereequisitioning possibilities.

PUBLICATIONS

21. The Superintendent of Monuments and Galleries at [illegible] has produced, in collaboration with the former MFA. Officer Captain Nunno, an excellent account of war damage to monuments and collections in the [illegible] and [illegible].

22. The Italian Government has requested the Cooperation of the Subcommission in the production of a well illustrated book on war damage in Italy with before-and-after photographs, to be used in efforts to obtain funds for repairs. Professor Lionello Venturi is compiling it.

23. The Subcommission has obtained copies of a number of excellently illustrated and produced Fascist Republican propaganda booklets on Allied air-bombardment and destruction of Monuments.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

24. Great progress has been made with the photographic record, which is proving of real value in the concluding phase of the Subcommission's work. Arrangements have been made to microfile the relevant parts of the Fine Arts and Monuments Archives Photographic of the Fascist Republican Government; and a microfile record of the Subcommission's photographic file is being passed to the Italian Government for scientific record and for the [illegible] repair work.

25. [illegible] and microfile negatives of missing works of art are

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19. Organized German looting of libraries and archives has been revealed in VERONA, PADUA. Evidence of organized looting of books and equipment from the University has been passed to the Italian War Crimes Commission.

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25. A third series of microfilm negatives of missing works of art was despatched to London for distribution to British and US Zones in Germany. Another series of photographs was sent to London and Washington illustrating damage and repair projects in PADUA and VENEZIA.

ARCHIVES

26. Re-activation of the Superintendencies and Archivi di Stato of Northern Italy. Except for LIGURIA, Genoa and VENEZIA, inspection work is now complete. The Superintendencies are functioning and, though in one or two cases there have been politico-personal difficulties about senior officials, the

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position in this connection is now fairly satisfactory. In this, and in all other matters regarding state archives in Northern Italy, very close contact is being maintained with the Commissary for State Archives, with a view to facilitating the hand-over of responsibility to the Italian Government.

27. Italian Ministerial Archives. Representatives of the Ministries concerned, and of the Epuration Commission, have been appointed by the Italian Government to visit MMLF, where they will complete arrangements for the return to ROME of these archives. Negotiations are in progress with G-5 and G-2, AFHQ, and intelligence agencies concerned, regarding the ultimate disposal of Italian archives seized for exploitation.

28. Survey of War Damage to Italian Archives. Progress has been made in the collation of reports and other information. The Vatican has been asked, through the British Minister, to consider issuing a short questionnaire to Bishops on the subject of ecclesiastical archives.

PERSONNEL

29. The following American officers have been assigned away from the Subcommission

Lt. Col. E.T. De Wald, Director,	to US Zone, AUSTRIA
Lt. P. B. Cott, USNR	to US Zone, AUSTRIA
Lt. Frederick Hartt	to US Zone, AUSTRIA
Lt. Col. Paul Gardner	to University Training Command, FLORENCE.

AWARDS

30. The following awards and mentions in despatches to Officers of the Subcommission have been notified:

Legion of Merit	Capt. Deane Keller (A)
M.B.E.	Lt.Col. E.T. De Wald (A)
Mentioned in Despatches	Lt.Col. J.H. Ward Perkins (B)

J.H. WARD PERKINS
Lt.Col., R.A.
A/Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/[illegible]-1/[illegible]. [illegible] August 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY, 1945.

Item	Sub-Item	Subject
1.		GENERAL
	a.	[illegible] Conference 20 July 1945.
	b.	Movements during July.
	c.	[illegible] Evacuation.
2.		ORGANIZATION.
	a.	General
	b.	Assembly Centres and General Camps
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3.		MEDICAL.
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5.		REPATRIATION.
	a.	Policy and General Comments
	b.	Repatriation under SHAEF System.
	c.	Statistics.
6.		[illegible]
7.		FINANCE.
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	b.	Financial [illegible] Camps.
	c.	Financing of United Nationals Camps.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.

a. Rome Conference 20 July, 1945.

A meeting of the AMG/CC (UNRRA) Joint Committee was held in Rome on 20 July, 1945. Decisions reached which directly concern the operations of this Sub Commission were the agreement by AMG to accept 4,000,000 persons per day over the Brenner route, the total to include one train-load of Italians for destinations in the South of Italy, and that Northern Italians should not move by sea from Marseilles to Naples but should move overland direct to the North.

b. Movements during July.

The Brenner route opened officially on 1 July, 1945 with trains running directly through from Innsbruck to Verona. Up to 23 July an average of 7,000 persons per day were received but, following the agreement at the Rome Conference, one train per day for Southern Italy and two trains per day carrying North on Italians have been received since 23 July. 1,000 persons per day have been coming from Switzerland. The return of the 23,000 Italians from Switzerland was completed on 31 July except for a hospital train scheduled to leave on 8 August. The Swiss route is being kept open for the movement of displaced persons from Germany.

c. Future Estimates.

On 23 July SHAEF reported 244,000 Italians still to be repatriated to Italy from Germany and Austria. This does not include the several thousands in Russia and Russian Zone. On 16 July, SHAEF reported 270,000 and although 91,306 have been received in Italy since that date, the remaining number has increased. It is estimated that 225,000 persons will be received during August, and though this should leave only 19,000 on present estimates, it is believed that no accurate indication as to the date of completion of the return of Italians can be given until the number of Italians in Russia and Russian Zone is known. It is known that SHAEF agreed to accept 10,000 Italians from our Russian Zone during July but it appears that at least another 10,000 have been received in addition.

2. ORGANIZATION.

a. General.

Resident Italian displaced persons are being housed in the Barletta - Trani area under Italian Camp Administration but with DPSC advice and supervision. Accommodation will shortly be ready for approximately 12,000. On 1 July there were 946 in the area with other draft scheduled to leave Torli and Cine Ditta during the first days of August.

b. Assembly Centres and Central Camps.

The 11 U.S. Assembly Centres and 10 Central Camps are still operating in the North. 51 American officers and 72 American N.C.O's were made available to DPSC on 6 July by 4th Army. All are on loan from the 8th Combat Division and were billeted forward on the basis of the Central Assembly Centre-Central Camp War Establishments.

direct to the North.

b. Movements during July.

The Brenner route opened officially on 1 July, 1945 with trains running directly through from Innsbruck to Verona. Up to 22 July an average of 1,000 persons per day were received but, following the agreement at the Rome Conference, one train per day for Southern Italy and two trains per day carrying North en Italians have been received since 23 July. 1,000 persons per day have been coming from Switzerland. The return of the 33,500 Italians from Switzerland was completed on 31 July except for a hospital train scheduled to leave on 8 August. The Brenner route is being kept open for the movement of displaced persons from Germany.

c. Future Estimates.

On 23 July CMLC reported 244,000 Italians still to be repatriated to Italy from Germany and Austria. This does not include the several thousands in Russia and Russian Zones. On 16 July, CMLC reported 270,000 and although 93,305 have been received in Italy since that date, the remaining number has increased. It is estimated that 220,000 persons will be received during August, and though this should leave only 70,000 on present estimates, it is believed that no accurate information as to the date of completion of the return of Italians can be [illegible] until the number of Italians in Russia and Russian Zones is known. It is known that CMLC agreed to accept 40,000 Italians from the Russian Zone during July but it appears that at least another 10,000 have been received in addition.

2. CONTINENTAL.

a. General.

Residents collide displaced persons are being covered in the Berlin - Frankfurt area under Polcorps Corps Administration but with DPSC advice and supervision. Accommodation will shortly be ready for approximately 10,000. On 1 July there were 946 in the camps with other trains scheduled to leave Worms and Ulm Cities during the first days of August.

b. Assembly Centres and Control Camps.

The 11 U.S. Assembly Centres and 10 Control Camps are still working in the North. 30 American officers and 72 American N.C.O's were made available to DPSC on 6 July by G-1 US Army. All are on loan from the 83 Combat Division and were called forward on the basis of the normal Assembly Centre-Control Camp War Establishments.

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c. Future Organisation.

Certain camps have been earmarked as collection, repatriation centres. They are as follows:

MILAN - for Yugos & Czechs - French and Northern Europeans, Italians for return to Yugoslavia in transit to Padua.

VENICE / BOLZANO - Germans, Hungarians, Czechs, Russians and Bulgarians.

RIMINI - Yugoslavs for return to Yugoslavia. Austrians for return to Austria.

BARI - Greeks (some Greek citizens), Albanians, Near East and Far East nationals.

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AFRICA. All African continent, British, Spanish, Portuguese. [illegible] for Tripolitania and North Africa (other than Egypt).

[illegible] Under consideration.

Dissident [illegible] are being [illegible] at [illegible], [illegible] (North of [illegible]).

Stateless and Jews are being concentrated in [illegible] and [illegible] ([illegible] Camps). [illegible] of Jews ([illegible]) from AUSTRIA will probably necessitate using further Camps, probably [illegible] and [illegible].

d. Shipping Camps.
[illegible] are to be maintained as shipping camps and will probably be required the whole winter, whilst [illegible] will be required as a transit camp probably until [illegible].

3. MEDICAL.
a. Supplies.
Medical stores in [illegible] and [illegible] are being consolidated in a more central and convenient building in [illegible]. Twenty electric refrigerators have been [illegible] and are being distributed to the main camps of [illegible] HQs and to the more important frontier camps.

b. Services.
With the anticipated arrival of [illegible] trains of sick from [illegible], two Italian Field Hospitals (Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]) have been installed in [illegible] ([illegible] Region). [illegible] other Italian Field Hospitals are at [illegible] (No. 470), [illegible] (No. [illegible]), and [illegible] ([illegible] Camp, No. 322). These field hospitals supplement the civilian service in the reception of sick from the camps. A mobile Italian [illegible] Unit ([illegible] No. 155) is attached to the Field Hospital in [illegible]. Polish 9th Field Hospital is being set up in [illegible] for the Polish Camps in the [illegible] Area.

c. Health and Welfare.
All [illegible] indicate that health throughout the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] good. Infectious disease has been low with only a few cases of measles and whooping cough having been notified.

4. [illegible]
During July, 1945, [illegible] Italians [illegible] through the [illegible] and [illegible] routes. On 23 July, 3 train loads per day began [illegible] over the [illegible] route, at the rate of one train for Southern Italians and two trains for Northern Italians. All these trains are running directly from [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] trains continue their journey South. A further [illegible] Italians were received by sea and air from [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. Among these were [illegible] wives of [illegible] origin who had married Italian soldiers stationed in [illegible]. [illegible] are being carefully screened. From [illegible] 1944 to date a total of [illegible] Italians have been handled by the Sub Commission. [illegible] persons were [illegible] in ROME from the North and [illegible] the South and [illegible]

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military travel only. 200 British or British born persons were recorded [illegible] to be ready for evacuation. The British Consul General in [illegible] was advised [illegible] by ACC to travel to [illegible]. The American Consul was holding [illegible] about 20 U.S. citizens [illegible] the U.S. "Evacuation". It was generally estimated that there are roughly up to 12,000 Greeks of Jewish faith [illegible] in Northern Italy. [illegible] from Germany were only so [illegible] through Italy in armed [illegible] of Marshal Tito. About 500 [illegible] to return to Greece. [illegible] Provincial [illegible] Lower [illegible] Italy, so [illegible] a proclamation for all of the 1,000,000 [illegible] in AMGOT to [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] to the local [illegible] of registration. There are roughly [illegible] of Irish officials and [illegible] who are occupying Italian [illegible] homes in the area, which are needed by the refugees, Italians.

b. Rail [illegible] prior the [illegible].

Good progress has been made in the [illegible] Italy [illegible]. Period [illegible] in the [illegible] of the two [illegible] the [illegible]. By 15 July 10,742 persons had been registered out of a population of 21,250. Two trains [illegible] were sent South to help speed up registration in the [illegible] where progress has been rather slow.

c. Statistics.

(1) The following [illegible] were repatriated in groups under the [illegible] system:

1 Apollis	3 Arabs	1 Argentina
1[illegible] Belgians	82 Danish	22[illegible] Dutch
1 Egyptian	529 French	15 French
1 German	1 Hungarian	40 Luxembourgers
6 Norwegians	9 Poles	1 Russian
1 Spanish	41 Yugoslavs	446 Americans
1[illegible] Jews	700 Greeks.	

(2) Individuals of the following nationalities were repatriated for individual registration:

1 Albanian	-	U.S.	20 Americans	-	U.S.
1 Belgian	-	Belgium	12 Brazilians	-	Brazil
1[illegible]	-	U.S.	2 British	-	Australia
1 British	-	Gibraltar	1 British	-	S.Africa
7 Chilians	-	Egypt	1 French	-	Fr.Equatorial
1 German	-	Germany	1 Venezuelan	-	Venezuela
1 Pole	-	France	2 Syrian	-	Syria
1 Italian	-	Brazil	1 Argentinian	-	Argentina
2 Costa Ricans	-	Costa Rica	2 Colombians	-	Colombia
7 French	-	France	3 Italians	-	U.S.
13 Italians	-	Brazil	3 Italians	-	France
1 Italian	-	Norway	1 Italian	-	Argentina
3 Italians	-	Egypt	1 Italian	-	Spain
1 Yugoslav	-	Germany	6 Mexicans	-	Mexico
1 Turk	-	France	2 Poles	-	France
1 [illegible]	-	[illegible]	2 Italians	-	Brazil
[illegible]	-	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	-	[illegible]

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[illegible] in the area, which are worked by the returning Italians.

b. [illegible] under the Draft system.

Good progress has been made in the northern Italy camps. Marked improvement in the morale of the Italians in the camps was apparent. By 31 July 19,712 persons had been repatriated out of a population of 21,259. The Italian troops were sent South to help speed up repatriation in the Draft camps. Draft progress has been rather slow.

2. Statistics.

(1) The following nationals were repatriated in groups under the Draft system:

1 Apollo	3 Arabs	1 Ar Indian
1[illegible] Belgians	32 Danish	223 Dutch
1 Egyptian	529 French	13 French
1 German	1 Iranian	40 Luxembourgers
6 Norwegians	3 Polos	1 Russian
1 Spanish	41 Yugoslavs	646 American
1[illegible] Jews	700 Greeks.	

(2) Nationals of the following countries were repatriated individual repatriation:

1 Albanian	- U.S.	20 Americans	- U.S.		
1 Belgian	- Belgium	12 Brazilians	- Brazil		
19 British	- U.K.	2 British	- Australia		
1 British	- Gibraltar	1 British	- Belgium		
7 Britishers	- Egypt	1 Chinese	- Portuguese		
1 Czech	- Germany	1 Czechs	- Yugoslavia		
1 Dane	- France	2 Syrians	- Syria		
1 Italian	- Brazil	1 Argentinian	- Argentina		
2 Colombians	- Costa Rica	2 Colombians	- Colombia		
7 Dutch	- France	3 Italians	- U.S.		
13 Italians	- Brazil	3 Italians	- Africa		
1 Italian	- London	1 Italian	- Argentina		
3 Italians	- Egypt	1 Italian	- Spain		
1 Mexican	- Germany	6 Mexicans	- Mexico		
1 Turk	- France	2 Poles	- France		
1 Palestinian	- Palestine	2 Maltese	- Tripoli		
1 Albanian	- Australia	1 Greek	- Eritrea		

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(3) [illegible] were repatriated as follows:

11 Mexicans	- Mexico	64 Brazilians	- Brazil		
1 Greek	- Australia	4 Italians	- [illegible]		
1 Italian	- Brazil	2 Germans	- Germany		
2 Italians	- Spain	1 French	- France		
1 Liberian	- Liberia				

(4) Travel orders were issued with U.S. nationals of the following nationalities:

10 Italians	- Egypt	4 Italians	- S. Africa		
7 Italians	- U.K.	11 British	- U.K.		

continued.....

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(?) [illegible] nationals of the following countries were awaiting shipping, all other formalities having been completed:

72 [illegible]	-	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	-	[illegible]
1 British	-	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	-	[illegible]
2 Stateless	-	[illegible]	16 Italians	-	[illegible]
1 Swiss	-	U.K.	15 British	-	U.K.
5 Albanians	-	U.S.	2 British	-	[illegible]
3 [illegible]	-	Mexico	2 Swedish	-	[illegible]
1 Dutch	-	Trinidad	3 Brazilians	-	Brazil
1 Columbian	-	Columbia	1 French	-	Egypt
1 Italian	-	[illegible]	5 Italians	-	[illegible]
5 French	-	France	4 Stateless	-	France
6 Greek	-	[illegible]	1 British	-	[illegible]
1 British	-	Sierra Leone	1 Greek	-	Greece
1 S.African	-	[illegible]	5 Canadians	-	Canada.

6. [illegible].
At the end of the month a total of 95,[illegible] persons were recorded by the Record Bureau covering 72 nationalities. A total of [illegible] enquiries/[illegible] were received and processed. [illegible] replies were made to enquiries and 9,[illegible] communications were [illegible] and dealt with during the month. The Records Bureau continues to handle many interesting and unique cases of bringing families or members of families together again after long periods without news of each other. An Italian woman, [illegible] by marriage, had been bombed out in England and partially lost her memory owing to shock. She [illegible] to communicate with her mother and sister in [illegible], having completely forgotten their address except for the fact that they may have lived near a market. There were two other clues - [illegible] was the proprietor of several ice cream shops in the city - and - an aunt once worked for Elizabeth Arden. Both mother and sister were traced and a [illegible] forwarded to the enquirer. This is one of many such cases.

7 [illegible].

a. [illegible]
[illegible] programme for displaced persons officially ended with the July payment, [illegible] the [illegible] did not make these payments until [illegible]. The total amount paid out at the end of July 194[illegible], was [illegible],[illegible]7,7[illegible] lire. No financial assistance programme is yet in existence in Venezia Giulia. S.C.O. XIII Corps agrees that UNRRA should be permitted to inaugurate such a programme and application has been made to UNRRA by the Senior Displaced Persons Officer in Venezia Giulia.

b. Financing Northern Camps.
Steps are being taken to close all Displaced Persons [illegible] in Northern Italy and arrangements made for the Italian Government to finance the camps in the North. This is already in effect in several regions.

c. Financing of United Nationals Camps.
The question of future policy regarding the financing of the United Nationals camps such as the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] is being investigated.

For the Director:

C. J. [illegible],
Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Director.

Distribution see over.

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Op Sec

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/1.

WEH/mb.
14 August 1945.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. During July a determined effort was made to check the illegal possession of arms in the north. Wherever possible offenders were brought to trial and severe sentences were imposed. Full publicity was given to these trials and sentences and there is reason to believe that a measure of success has been obtained. The number of arms cases tried has led to a substantial increase in the total cases heard by AMG courts in the north. The number is still extremely small, however, in comparison with the number which used to be heard in southern and central Italy, and it is almost always possible, even in the Summary Courts, for the Provincial Legal Officer to preside.

2. Except for these arms cases the work of the AMG courts followed closely the pattern of recent months. In Naples, Livorno and Ancona there were the usual charges of theft and illegal possession of allied property. These offences are becoming more frequent, also in the north. Four serious trials were held; one concerned the killing of an allied soldier, and the accused was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment; the second arose from a series of highway robberies and murders committed by a gang of ex-partisans; the third revealed the existence of a large group in Milan engaged in counterfeiting A.M. lire; the fourth was the case of a German national in Bolzano who murdered and robbed six Italians.

ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize continued throughout the month. They were entirely free from extraordinary incidents, as when a carabiniere at Brescia recognised the accused man in the dock and proceeded to shoot him in the course of the hearing. The courts are however working hard and in most places are administering a fair justice in an atmosphere which has tended from time to time to become electrified by the local feeling. In general, however, public interest in these courts is fortunately decreasing.

4. The number of cases tried in the different areas has varied considerably. In Piemonte the courts have disposed of 981 cases, but there were a large number of acquittals and most of the convictions were for small offences. 40 accused were sentenced to death. In Lombardia, where 2 further courts were opened during

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4. The number of cases tried in the different areas has varied considerably. In Piemonte the courts have disposed of 981 cases, but there were a large number of acquittals and most of the convictions were for small offences. 40 accused were sentenced to death. In Lombardia, where 2 further courts were opened during the month, out of 274 cases 249 accused were convicted and 25 sentenced to death. In Emilia out of 144 cases only 65 were convicted, but of these 31 were sentenced to death. In Veneto Region 180 cases were tried, 140 convicted and 15 death sentences imposed.

5. In Liguria and Veneto Region there are relatively few persons awaiting trial before these courts, and at the present rate of progress the calendars should be finished in 2 or 3 months. In Lombardia there are 9580 in Emilia 3995, Piemonte 4882 persons awaiting trial. If all these accused are brought to trial, the Extraordinary courts will have to continue for a considerable time. The great majority of the accused appear however to be persons who belonged to neofascist or Nazi sections without committing any other specific offence and it is hoped that it will be possible after investigation to release them without trial.

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6. The remainder of the Italian Courts throughout north Italy is suffering from the priority afforded to the special Courts of Assize in the matter of personnel. With the limited resources available to them these courts are working well. In most areas they are keeping pace at least in criminal matters with their current work but are not able to make much impression upon the accumulation of arrears.

7. Throughout the north, and particularly in the area of Bolzano Province much satisfaction is being caused by the ill-discipline of the Italian troops. Three Italian Military Tribunals have already been established to handle these cases, at Bologna, Milan and Turin. The Tribunal at Bologna is in Session, those at Milan and Turin have been formed but the personnel has not yet arrived. One additional court has now been established for Verona, and one for La Spezia, and arrangements are being made for the appointment of the personnel. The ceiling of the Italian army and the consequent limitation upon the number of military judges make the staffing of these courts a difficult problem.

8. General Order 51, prescribing the machinery for the introduction of an economic price of bread in the north, has been issued. The Order grants an allowance of 95 lire per month to indigent persons and their families. It is perhaps worthy of record that upon the occasion of the transfer of Emilia Region to the Italian Government, an Italian decree officially ordered in the Gazette that "There shall remain in operation the rules contained in General Order No. 51 issued by Rear Admiral STONE for and on behalf of the Supreme Allied Commander and Military Governor.

9. The Italian Government decrees of amnesty for common offences committed before allied occupation have been extended to AMG territory. The effect of this has been to release a few persons from prison and, which is more important, to clear from the records of the criminal courts a large number of pending cases on which time was inevitably being wasted.

10. The Italian Government has passed the following, among other, legislation during the month:

Decree for the confiscation of fascist profits

Decree for the Establishment of the Ministries for Reconstruction, Alimentation and Post-war Assistance.

Decree for the modification of the law on Extraordinary Courts of Assize

Decree providing heavier penalties for failure to amass Grain.

11. The special problems of Bolzano Province have been under study, as the doubtful nationality of many of the inhabitants has raised difficulties in the application of the General Order for the Registration of aliens and the law for the preparation of electoral lists. A modification of order for the registration of aliens has been issued, but the question of electoral lists is still under discussion with the Italian Government.

W. E. DEHRENS,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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