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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
AUG. 1945

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

ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for August 1945.

14 September 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

14 SET 1945

1. Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists.

(a) After considerable discussion with the Italian Government, the method to be followed in appointing the Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists has been defined in a Directive issued by this Sub Commission on 3 September 1945 (reference AC/43/A/LG).

(b) The presiding officer of the Commission (by virtue of Article 3 of DLL 159 of 27 July 1944, as modified by Article 2 of DLL 2 of 4 January 1945, both of which have been duly implemented and are in effect in AMG Territory), is a magistrate appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Minister of Grace and Justice and the High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism. The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the said Commissions for each province, whose names will be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale and duly implemented so that they are to be effective in AMG Territory.

(c) Inasmuch as it is not specifically indicated who should actually appoint the other members of the Provincial Commissions, it has been agreed that the Provincial Commissions should request the First President of the Court of Appeals to nominate the members; the appointment of such members to be made legal by formal order of the Provincial Commissioner.

2. Cancellerie Giudiziale Centrale

On 28 August 1945, Major Ralph R. Temple, Deputy Director, visited the Cancellerie Giudiziale Centrale in Rome. Major Temple has reported the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The alphabetical index, which provides a ready means of ascertaining the name of an individual convicted and the nature of his crime, has not been kept up since 1930, so that information from judicial records of convictions for the last 15 years must be drawn from card-files and bundles of documents tied up in paper and string. The Cancellerie Giudiziale of several Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war and since electoral lists of such Provinces must therefore be checked centrally in Rome, and several hundreds of thousands of names are involved, it is evident that the inefficient functioning of the Cancellerie Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. Major Temple has prepared a Memorandum for the Chief Commissioner and the matter is to be taken up with the Italian Government early.

[illegible] of Article [illegible] of Decree [illegible] July 1944, as modified by Articles 2 of DLL 2 of 4 January 1945, [illegible] of which have been duly implemented and are in effect in AMG Territory), [illegible] a magistrate appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers after [illegible] with the Minister of Grace and Justice and the High Commissioner for Sanzioni Contro Fascisti. The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the Sezioni Consultive for each province, whose names will be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale and duly implemented so that they are to be effective in AMG Territory.

(c) Inasmuch as it is not specifically indicated who should actually appoint the other members of the Provincial Commissions, it has been agreed that the Provincial Commissioner should request the First President of the Court of Appeals to nominate the members, the appointment of such members to be made legal by formal order of the Provincial Commissioner.

2. Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale

On 30 August 1945, Major Ralph R. Temple, Deputy Director, visited the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale in Rome. Major Temple has reported the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The alphabetical index, which provides a ready means of ascertaining the name of an individual convicted and the nature of his crime, has not been kept up since 1930, so that information from judicial records of convictions for the last 15 years must be drawn from card-files and bundles of documents tied up in paper and string. The Cancellerie Giudiziale of several Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war and since electoral lists of each Province must therefore be checked centrally in Rome, and several hundreds of thousands of names are involved, it is evident that the inefficient functioning of the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. Major Temple has prepared a Memorandum for the Chief Commissioner and the matter is to be taken up with Sig. PARRI at an early date.

3. Extension of the Time Limit.

The following extensions of the time limit set for the Preparation of Electoral Lists have been granted in AMG Territory:

REGION	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COMMUNES	PERIOD OF EXTENSION
LIGURIA	Imperia	21	30 days
PIEMONTE	Alessandria	11	20 "
	Asti	4	12 "
	Cuneo	16	10 "
	Novara	1	30 "
VENEZIA	Belluno	10	30 "
	Verona	1	30 "
LOMBARDIA	Pavia	1	10 "
TOTAL		67 Communes	

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Advice has been received that no further extensions are required in Liguria and Piedmont Regions; the final position in Venezia Giulia Lombardia Regions is not yet known.

4. National Consultative Assembly (Consulta).

(a) The Italian Government has established the appointed [illegible] of the Consulta under the chairman of this body. It is scheduled to the Rome Prefecture and hold its first meeting on 20 September.

(b) The relevant decree of the Italian Government includes provisions for the appointment of a "local Consulta" to represent Venezia-Giulia. These decrees have not been implemented in Venezia-Giulia; but there is nothing to prevent this [illegible] the [illegible] of such a [illegible] an administrative act. The U. S. and British authorities have no record of such action being taken. It is not necessary for the Italian Government to make any consultations for the selection of members with the Yugoslav authorities of OMG in Venezia-Giulia. The Italian Government has recently issued a decree (which is about to be published) dispensing with these requirements.

5. Constituent Assembly ("Costituente").

The Minister for the Costituente has appointed a Commission to study the electoral law to be adopted for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The Ministry anticipates that the Commission will finish its labours by the end of October.

6. General Staff.

On 1 August, Major Vergil, Deputy Director, returned from a visit to Venezia Giulia, where he helped to prepare a plan for the organization of local government in the region which took into consideration the juridical position of the Area as still part of Italy and recognized the problems involving the presence of various national troops. The type of government set up under this plan has been approved by AFHQ. Essentially, it reproduces the Italian system, but uses different nomenclature.

H. R. CRIPPS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RC/sec

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6. Venezia Giulia.

On 1 August, Major Temple, Deputy Director, returned from a visit to Venezia Giulia, where he helped to prepare a plan for the organization of local government in the Region which took into consideration the juridical position of the Area as still part of Italy and recognized the problems involving the presence of various national groups. The type of government set up under this plan has been approved by AMG. Essentially, it represents the Italian system, but uses a different nomenclature.

H. R. CHIPPS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RL/rec

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/rlp.

a7/4043/1. 15 September 1945.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. In northern Italy the main attention of AMG Courts is still focussed on wrongful possession of arms. There are indications however that the sentences of these courts and the publicity attached to them are having an effect. In Venezia for example very piles of arms have been discovered abandoned by their holders, presumably for fear of the consequences of retaining them. The largest number of cases of this nature was in Lombardia where there were 106 trials.

2. There are still a large number of cases of wrongful possession of Allied property. These cases still form the bulk of the calendars in Napoli and Livorno, and are on the increase in Venice.

3. Cases are still occurring of counterfeiting. A large organization was unearthed in Napoli, dating from pre-occupation days, which equipped itself against the Allied arrival with large numbers of fake U.S. and English money, in addition to the more common Lire and AM currency. The counterfeit currency involved has a total face value of about 300 million lire.

4. Two other serious cases were tried by General Courts, both on charges of murder.

TRIAL OF CRIMES

5. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize are making reasonable progress but there is still considerable delay in obtaining from the Ministry of Justice an opinion on the merits of petitions against death sentences. Great dissatisfaction is expressed throughout the north at the length of time taken in the execution of these prisoners.

6. The atmosphere of the trials is becoming calmer and more acquittals are being recorded. Out of 49 cases in Liguria 12 death sentences were imposed; in Venezia 12 out of 217; in Lombardia 14 out of 134; in Piemonte 9 out of 136.

7. The number of new cases is decreasing and it is the opinion of the Minister of Justice that the work of these courts should be brought to a close as soon as possible and all untried cases referred to the regular courts of justice. In the meantime the procedure of the Extraordinary Courts has been

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[illegible], primarily for fear of the consequences of retaining them. The largest number of cases of this nature was in Lombardia where there were 106 trials.

2. There are still a large number of cases of wrongful possession of Allied property. These cases still form the bulk of the calendars in Naples and Livorno, and are on the increase in Venice.

3. Cases are still occurring of counterfeiting. A large organisation was unearthed in Milan, dating from pre-occupation days, which equipped itself against the Allied arrival with large numbers of fake U.S. and English money, in addition to the more common Lire and Mk currency. The counterfeit currency involved has a total face value of about 300 million lire.

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TRIALS COURTS

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8. Experience in many cases has shown that bad offenders cannot obtain a fair trial in their home surroundings owing to popular feeling. Arrangements have therefore been made, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, for such cases to be transferred to another court. It may well be that this transfer will not affect the final result of the trials but the trials themselves will be more satisfactory.

9. An important decision of the Italian Courts was reached during the month, under which it was held that the mere fact of having been a member of the Fascist Republican Army did not in itself constitute the offence of collaboration with the Germans. This sensible decision was circulated by the Minister of Justice to all courts. In some cases the decision was very badly received.

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10. Possible difficulties have been experienced in Trieste over the question of appeals in cases where the court of first instance is under Jugoslav control but the court of appeal is at Trieste. The problem has been brought to the notice of the Jugoslav Delegation who are assisting with the solution.

CONCL

11. There has been no General Order of AMG published during the month.

12. The Italian Government has passed legislation (inter alia):

a. Extending time limits for evacuation.

b. Preventing the holding of, or dealing in, gold and foreign currencies.

13. As the period of AMG in Italy seems to be drawing to a close, it may not be inappropriate to remark that the train of Italian justice appears to be lumbering along, with a much heavier load and a far smaller permanent staff, but not much more creakily or slowly than it did before the war. While the overswelling members of the Legal Sub-Commission cast longing eyes over their shoulders as they murmur with Cicero: "Codant arma togae."

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/GA/1.0/MC

14 September 1945

Monthly Report for August

INTRODUCTION:

The two matters of greatest general interest among the Education Subcommission's activities of the past month have to do with the situation in Bolzano and Venezia Giulia. The other activities, being for the most part a continuation of the work previously reported, are therefore summarized briefly, and the Director's full report on Bolzano and the complete report of 1st Lieutenant JOHN F. SIMONI, Chief Education Officer for 13th Corps on the progress in Venezia Giulia are given as Annexes 2 and 3.

I - Regional activities.

1. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Rome, 18 August. Dates for opening schools for the autumn term, the freeing of occupied school buildings, approval of text books, the future of provveditori appointed by Allied Military Government, paper and school supplies, the progress of youth activities and especially Boy and Girl Scouts, etc., were among the matters discussed.

2. Epuration of schools in the North is proceeding under General Order Number 38. In no Region is it completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

3. Each Regional Education Officer is keeping in close touch with Provveditori and Staff. This proceeds best in Piemonte where there are two Education Officers for seven provinces and adequate transport, and lags worst in Veneto where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.

4. Lombardia and Veneto Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather, owing to lack of fuel.

5. Regional text book commissions have approved a large number of new text books for 1945-6.

6. All Regional Education Officers, with assistance from Provincial

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[illegible] Allied Forces [illegible] Corps on the progress in Venezia Giulia are given as Annexes 2 and 3.

I - Regional Activities.

1. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Rome, 16 August. Dates for opening schools for the autumn term, the freeing of occupied school buildings, approval of text books, the future of provveditori appointed by Allied Military Government, paper and school supplies, the program of youth activities and especially Boy and Girl Scouts, etc., were among the matters discussed.

2. Epuration of schools in the North is proceeding under General Order Number 37. In no Region is it completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

3. Each Regional Education Officer is keeping in close touch with Provveditori and Staff. This proceeds best in Piemonte where there are two Education Officers for seven provinces and adequate transport, and lags worst in Venezia where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.

4. Lombardia and Venezia Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather, owing to lack of fuel.

5. Regional text book commissions have approved a large number of new text books for 1945-6.

6. All Regional Education Officers, with assistance from Provincial Commissioners, are making a drive to clear schools from troops, refugees, and political parties in time for the autumn opening. In Piemonte 55 schools are occupied by Allied troops, 11 by Italian troops, and 32 (mostly in Turin) by Italian civilians -- political parties, "enti", and occasionally refugees. Many of these will be ousted in September. The worst situation is in four provinces of Venezia -- every school in the city of Rovigo is wholly or partly occupied; in the province of Udine Allied troops have 134 schools, political parties 13, refugees 10 -- these, plus 205 schools damaged or destroyed by war, make nearly half the schools of the province unavailable, and there is little hope for relief since troops are moving into the four northern provinces.

7. Repairs of schools are under way in all Regions, but are slow largely because of lack of material.

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8. Universities and other higher institutions are now, practically without exception, epurated and reorganized throughout the north. The

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The War Materials Disposal Division in Lombardia Region has furnished some surplus war materials to the Boy Scouts through the Regional Education Officer. Lombardia held a training course for Scout leaders 14-19 August, on a wooded tract leased, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signore Osso. In Venezia a British soldier obtained the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc., from his unit, for a Scout troop.

10. School lunch programs are being set up for the opening of schools -- they have been approved for 111 communes in Venezia.

11. Much progress has been made toward opening of schools in the German language in Bolzano. Swiss text books have been selected and prices on printing obtained from Berne. See full report in Annex 2.

12. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organized according to plan. The intransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made. See 1st Lt. SIMONI's full report in Annex 3.

II - Headquarters activities.

13. AMG has completed its survey of school requisitions. It shows that 663 schools were under requisition on 1 August, of which 232 will have been derequisitioned by 1 October. The situation generally should continue to improve except in the South where early movement is not anticipated. An AFHQ Administrative Memorandum is in preparation ordering commanders to derequisition educational facilities at the earliest possible date.

14. An agreement has been reached with the Minister to permit provveditori agli studi appointed and recommended by AMG to participate in national examinations for permanent positions regardless of their Civil Service grade.

15. Arrangements have been made to facilitate transfers of teachers who formerly taught in territory now under Yugoslav jurisdiction, to Italian provinces.

16. The Minister's commission on elementary school text books has approved 183 different books for 1945-6 -- not too good, for the most part; but at least there will be keen competition for provincial adoptions. Allied paper will probably be supplemented by paper released at low cost by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, but this is still under negotiation.

Catholic University in Milan was separated under Executive Memorandum 76, modified, by agreement with the Vatican, to fit the special relations-hips which exists between the University and the Vatican. The separation committee has submitted its report, which will be accepted and put into effect pending receipt of approval from the Vatican. The University of Milan elected a rector the same one, though not recommended by the separation committee, but served as rector under the Fascist Republican regime; this caused some outcry that he was persuaded to resign, and new elections will be held later.

Building repairs are under way for all damaged university buildings and projects are drawn up for the longer range construction.

9. The summer colonies in five provinces of Piemonte Region have been very successful, the same in Turin opening a second session for 2500 children. Boy Scouts are increasing in number everywhere, Girl Guides at a much slower rate.

The War Materials Disposal Division in Lombardia region has furnished some surplus war materials to the Boy Scouts through the Regional Education Officer. Lombardia held a training course for Scout leaders 8-18 August, on a wooded tract loaned, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signore Gasa. In Venezia a British soldier rebuilt the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc., from his unit, for a scout troop.

10. School lunch programs are being set up for the opening of schools -- they have been approved for 111 communes in Veneto.

11. Good progress has been made toward opening of schools in the German language in Bolzano. Italian text books have been selected and orders on printing obtained from Rome. See full report in Annex 2.

12. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organized according to plan. The intransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made. See Lt Lt. SUBBI's full report in Annex 3.

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The War Materials Disposal Division in Leoben has now furnished some surplus war materials to the Boy Scouts through the Regional Education Officer. Leoben held a training course for Scout leaders 14-19 August, on a wooded tract leased, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signore Gasso. In Venezia a British soldier obtained the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc., from his unit, for a Scout troop.

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17. The detailed study of Italian education, its history and present organization, prepared by Major A. J. VERRELLO and presented to the Minister by the Education Subcommission, is to be published in Italian by Garzanti, of Milan, to whom the Minister has given publication rights.

18. The new program for teacher-training schools, prepared by a Ministerial commission, was submitted to the Education Subcommission for criticism. A long report from the Education Subcommission and two all-morning conferences with the commission have resulted, it is believed, in a considerable improvement in the program, which was already a long step in advance of the old one.

19. The Minister is asking assistance from the Education Subcommission in regard to a new program of physical education. Materials have been received from the United States and requested from Great Britain to help the commission, which has to start from scratch, the previous physical education program having consisted largely of fascist propaganda and military drills.

20. The plans for a central reference catalogue of all Rome libraries to enable both Italian and foreign students to avail themselves of the rich but scattered and badly catalogued materials, has moved forward, with the preparation of a detailed plan and budget by a Ministerial commission.

21. Marked progress has been made in the joint publishing program of the Minister of Public Instruction, USIS, and Education Subcommission. Some manuscripts have been received and others are in preparation for a series of educational monographs to accompany the USIS Education Bulletin, and to be distributed gratis to teachers. A Professor Gioseffi has arrived from Washington and is pushing the publication of 100,000 copies of a history and geography book on North and South America for elementary schools and 50,000 copies of a book on civics for secondary schools. These will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Instruction, without charge, to schools for their libraries.

22. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in America for Italian Universities and libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund for this purpose. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of £200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

23. The British Council has provided four scholarships for Italian students to Great Britain. The Minister of Public Instruction [illegible] for [illegible] been asked for

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23. The British Council has provided four scholarships for Italian students to Great Britain. The Minister of Public Instruction has nominated the students. A considerable fund has been raised for scholarships for Italian advanced students who wish to study in the United States. The Minister has appointed a committee to work out plans for selection of the students, in cooperation with representatives of the United States Embassy and the Education Subcommission.

24. Aid for the Scout movement continues. £150 for the non-confessional Boy Scouts has been received from the International Boy Scouts.

25. In general, the Education Subcommission has acted as a clearing center for a great variety of activities, information, and counsel. Allied agencies in Italy and individuals and organizations in Allied nations turn to the Education Subcommission for information, counsel, and contacts with Italian agencies. Conversely the Ministry of Public Instruction and Italian organizations and individuals turn to the Education Subcommission for information from and contacts with the Allies. The fact that the Education Subcommission has had two years of intimate contact with Italian Education, cultural institutions,

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and persons, and that members of the Education Subcommission are specialists who know education, and educational organizations and personnel in the Allied countries much better than do other Allied agencies in Italy, causes its services to be much used and appreciated. Only the matters of wide general interest are summarized in these reports; a continuous stream of such activities flows through the Education Subcommission in a two-way air as between Italy and the Allies, with not infrequent calls from one Allied agency to another or one Italian agency to another. In Annex 1, the principal lines of contact are illustrated.

26. Personnel. The continuity of personnel in the Education Subcommission is somewhat unusual -- and very valuable. The following list of personnel as of 1 September shows the number of months each officer and enlisted man has been with the Education Subcommission:

Officers

Lt. Colonel C.W. WASHBURNE	(A), Director	23 months
Major A.A. VERRILO	(B), REO, Lombardia	22 months
Captain J.V. VILLA	(B), Executive Officer	19 months
Captain S.V. HOM	(A), REO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain P. L. HEILMAN	(A), RO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain C.F.L. WAGSTAFF	(B), REO, Liguria	(19 months intermittently)
1st Lt. J.P. SEMKEN	(A), Chief RO, Venezia Giulia	17 months
Captain I.M. SCOTT	(B), REO, Venezia	2 months

Enlisted Men and Other Ranks

Staff Sergeant T.J. Rinauco	(A), Chief Clerk, Hq.	22 months
Sergeant John Apicella	(A), Chief Clerk, Venezia	20 months
Pvt 1 Cl. W.L. Proom	(A), Clerk-Librarian	6 months
Pvt 1 Cl. William Carter	(A), Clerk, Piemonte	16 months
Tec 5 T.B. Woodward	(A), Clerk-reception	1 month
Private Franz Weissgrugel	(B), Clerk, Hq.	1 month
Private L. Martini	(A), Clerk, Venezia	6 months

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

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Lt. Colonel C.W. WASHBURN	(A), Director	23 months
Major A.A. VERNELO	(B), EEO, Lombardia	22 months
Captain J.V. VILLA	(B), Executive Officer	19 months
Captain A.V. ROE	(A), EEO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain P. L. HEIMAN	(A), EO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain C.J.R. MACSTAFF	(B), EEO, Liguria	(15 months intermittently)
1st Lt. J.P. BIMONT	(A), Chief EO, Venezia Giulia	17 months
Captain I.R. SCOTT	(B), EEO, Veneto	2 months

Enlisted Men and Other Ranks

Staff Sergeant T.J. Rizzuto	(A), Chief Clerk, Hq.	22 months
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Pvt 1 Cl. W.H. Frohn	(A), Clerk-librarian	6 months
Pvt 1 Cl. William Carter	(A), Clerk, Piemonte	16 months
Tec 5 T.E. Woodward	(A), Clerk-reception	1 month
Private Franz Wasservogel	(B), Clerk, Hq.	1 month
Private L. Martini	(A), Clerk, Veneto	5 months

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Director of Education

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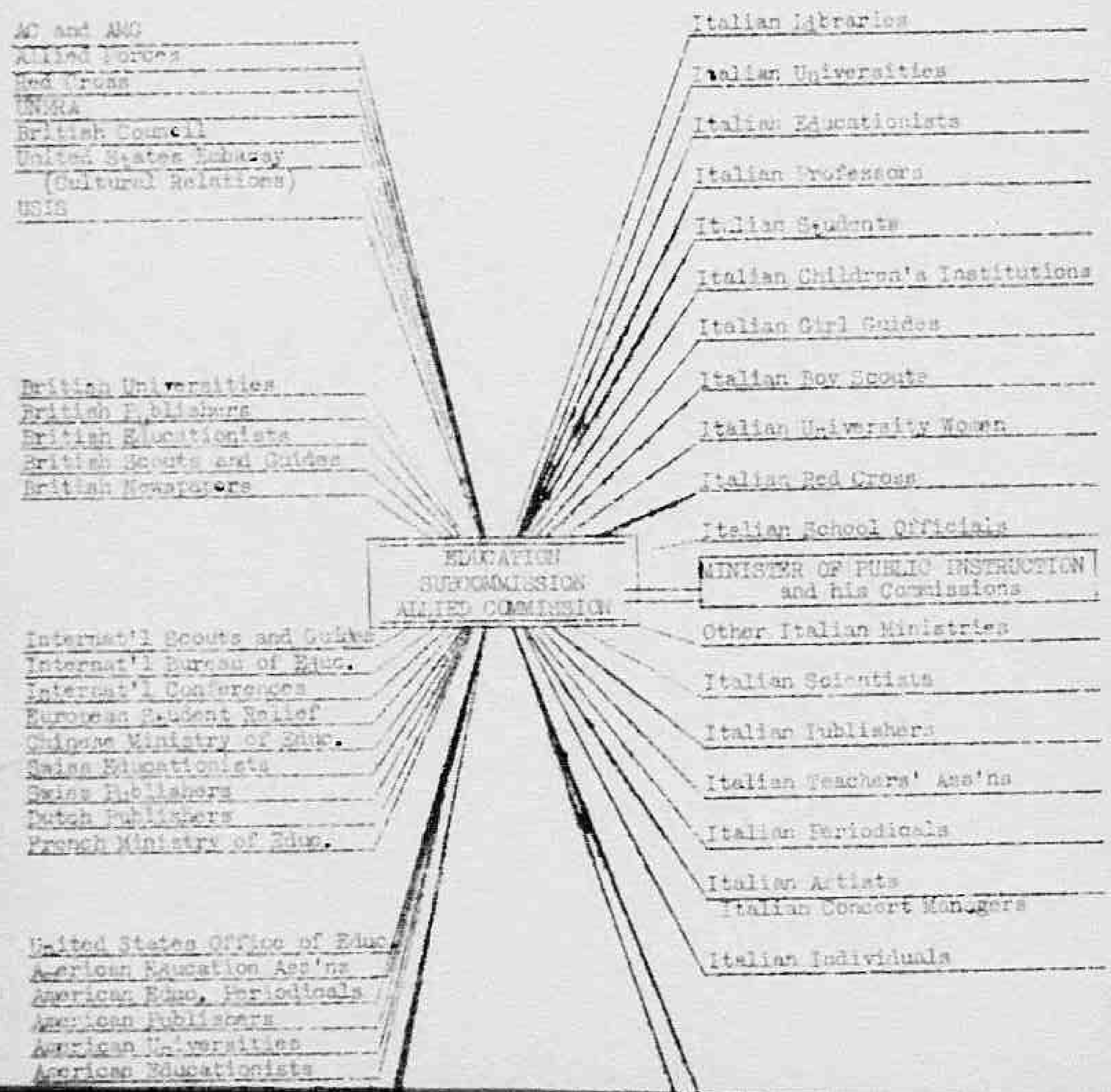
ANNEX I

The Education Subcommission as Center for Information, Materials, and Contacts between Allied and Italian Agencies



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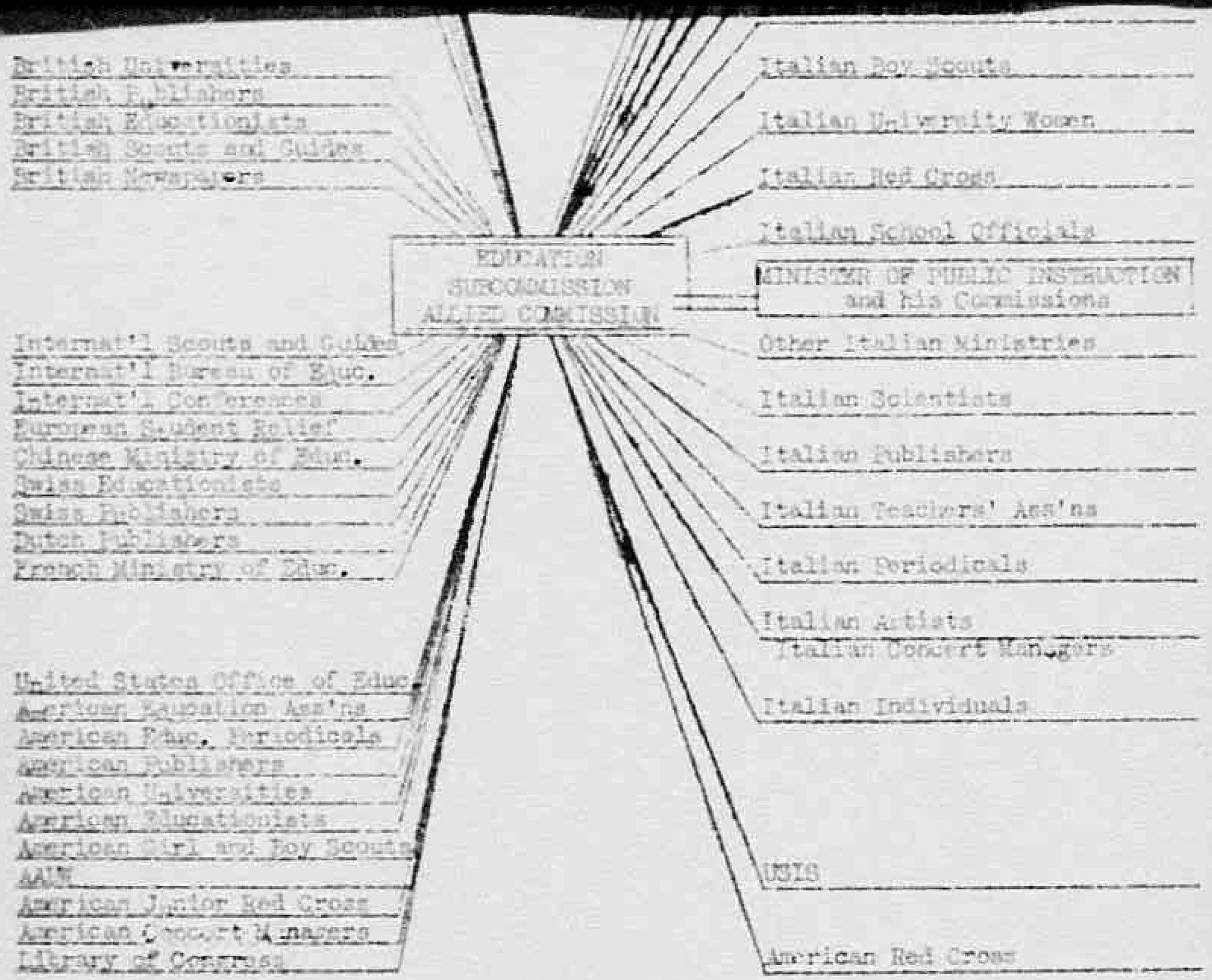

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[illegible]

S[illegible] : [illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible]
[illegible]

1. [illegible]. The question of cultural autonomy for the German-speaking [illegible] in Alto Adige (and the few communes in the adjoining provinces of Trento and Belluno) has concerned the Education Commission ever since the liberation of the province. Preliminary work was done by Major FRANCIS P. GIGGEY, until recently Regional Education Officer for Venezia Giulia, and by the Director of Education in consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction. The work has been brought to a head by a visit of the Director of Education to Bolzano with Captain [illegible], the new Regional Education Officer for Venezia, on 28-29 August. During that visit there were two conferences with Lt. Colonel McSWAINE, Provincial Commissioner, long conversations with the vice-provveditore for German-language schools (Father Ferrari) and a plenary conference with a group of German school officials including the provveditori of Trento and Bolzano, the vice-provveditore in charge of German language schools, school inspectors, directors, and teachers, and a local publisher, in the course of which definite decisions were reached on the major pending problems.

2. Background. The valley of the Adige River and its tributaries, on the south side of the Alpine Divide (Brenner Pass, etc.) and the corresponding valleys on the north side, have had a common history since the ancient years. The first inhabitants are said to have been tribes from Illyria (the Dalmatian region later overrun by Croats and Slovenes); Livy says they were Etruscans; but by 15 B.C. the country had become Celtic. In 15 B.C. the Romans conquered this region, both north and south of the Divide, and established the province of Rhaetia, which embraced most of what is now the north, or Austrian Tirol, the south, or Italian Tirol, and eastern Switzerland. The Latin language became current, and the people, in time, became known as Latinians, and their dialect, based on Latin, as Ladino--a language as distinct from Italian as is French or Spanish. In eastern Bolzano province there is still a cluster of Ladin communes, where Ladin is the spoken language and where the old culture remains.

About five hundred AD the Ostrogoths colonized the region, and the present inhabitants are partly descended from them. Later in about 600, when the Roman Empire had collapsed, Bavarians conquered and colonized the Tirol both to the north of Brenner and down the Adige Valley, including the present city of Bolzano. Here they met the Lombards who had come up from the south. The region was thinly populated and the Bavarians colonized and cultivated it, extending [illegible] south down the valley into land under Lombard dominion. The

[illegible] conversations with the vice-prevveditore for German-language schools (Father [illegible]) and a plenary conference with a group of German school officials including the prevveditori of Trento and Bolzano, the vice-prevveditore in charge of German language schools, school inspectors, directors, and teachers, and a local publisher, in the course of which definite decisions were reached on the major pending problems.

2. Background. The valley of the Adige River and the [illegible], on the south side of the Alpine divide (Brenner Pass, etc.) and the corresponding valleys on the north side, have had a common history since the earliest times. The first inhabitants are said to have been tribes from Illyria (the Balkan region later overrun by Croats and Slovenes); they were Rhaetians; both by 15 [illegible] the country had known Celts. In 15 BC the Romans conquered this region, both north and south of the Divide, and established the province of Rhaetia, which extended east of what is now the north, or Austrian Tirol, the south, or Italian Tirol, and eastern Switzerland. The Latin language became current, and the people, in time, became known as Latinians, and their dialect, based on Latin, as Ladino--a language as distinct from Italian as is French or Spanish. In eastern Bolzano province there is still a cluster of Ladin communes, where Ladin is the spoken language and where the old culture remains.

About the hundred AD the Ostrogoths colonized the region, and the present inhabitants are partly descended from them. But in about 800, when the Roman Empire had collapsed, Bavarians conquered and extended the Tirol back to the north of Brenner and down the Adige valley, including the present city of Bolzano. Here they met the Lombards who had come up from the south. The region was thinly populated and the Bavarians colonized and cultivated it, extending on south down the valley into land under Lombard domination. The German language gradually replaced Ladin in much of the territory, including the city of Bolzano, first mentioned in history in the 8th century, when it was already a German-speaking community.

After 800, the Tirol was successively a part of the Franks Empire, a holding of the Bishops of Trent and Brixen, and a semi-independent feudal fief of the family in the Castle of Tirol, from which the region derived its name. In 1363, when this family died out, the Tirol became a part of Austria under the Hapsburgs, and so remained to the close of the First World War.

Italian Irredentists, even before 1848, had been urging that Trent, the province just south of Bolzano, which had from the middle Ages been included in the Tirol in spite of its predominantly Italian population, be attached to Italy. When, in 1915, Germany and Britain were bargaining to get Italy to join their respective sides of the conflict, Italy made the annexation of the South Tirol her price. Austria agreed to ceding Trent, which was ethnically Italian, but refused Bolzano, which in history, race, language and

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culture was almost pure German. Because of the strategic value of the Brenner Pass, at the north boundary of Bolzano, however, Italy insisted on the annexation of Bolzano as well; Britain agreed to this in the secret Treaty of London in May 1915, and Italy came into the war on the side of the British and French.

At the time of the Peace Treaty the inhabitants of the Tirol bitterly opposed being annexed to Italy; but the Treaty of London held. Later, Woodrow Wilson acknowledged that a miscarriage of justice had been committed -- on have many historians and humanitarians.

While at the 1919 Peace Conference Italy was not required to guarantee minority rights to these people, Fascist declared publicly in December, 1919, that Italy was under moral obligation to apply the provisions of the Minorities Treaties toward her own minorities. Other responsible Italian statesmen made similar declarations. And for the first four years the people of Bolzano were not badly treated.

In 1923, however, Mussolini declared that there were no minorities in Italy -- that all within the bounds were Italians; and Gentile, the Fascist Minister of Education, proceeded to implement the policy in Bolzano as he did in Venezia Giulia, closing all schools in languages other than Italian and requiring that all instruction be in the Italian language.

Edicts, however, could not change the language and customs of a people who from the earliest days had shown great toughness and independence. The failure to Italianize Bolzano resulted in still more severe measures in the middle thirties, when even speaking German was forbidden. The only effect was to intensify the hatred of the Tirolese for the Italians -- a hatred further augmented by Italian attempts to colonize the province with Italians, many of whom were sent to have been of a low order.

In 1939, Italianization having proved a failure, it was agreed between Mussolini and Hitler to try to get as many as possible of the German-speaking Tirolese to go to Germany. Most propaganda found a ready hearing among people who saw in Germany a release from Italian oppression. All people in Bolzano province had to declare themselves in favor of either German or Italian citizenship, and those selecting German citizenship were required to migrate to the Reich by 1942, or at the end of the war. About three-fourths of the German speaking population "opted" for Germany. Some actually migrated, and some of these are now living in Austria; others received German naturalization pending migration, and a consideration is shortly to be of the status of each of the families which have remained. Many of those who had expressed a preference for Germany, have not, however, actually been transported.

During these same recent years a considerable proportion of the German-speaking secondary school students (over 1200, or more than a third of all German and Italian speaking students in secondary schools) accepted Germany's invitation to study there at reduced rates and with special privileges.

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During these same recent years a considerable proportion of the German-speaking secondary school students (over 1200, or more than a third of all German and Italian speaking students in secondary schools) accepted Germany's invitation to study there at reduced rates and with special privileges.

While the Province of Bolzano is predominantly German speaking, there are Ladin-speaking communes (with strong German sympathy) and communes in which a considerable minority are Italians. Conversely, in the bordering provinces of Belluno and Trento, which are mostly pure Italian, there are communes, close to Bolzano, which are mainly German, and in Trento there are half a dozen communes which are "islands" of German culture, well separated by Italian sections from Bolzano. Annex I is a map, prepared in the office of the Provincial Commissioner, showing the language distribution of Bolzano Province and the German-language communes which border it.

In summary, South Tirol, now under Italy, and North Tirol, now under Austria, have a common history, common language and culture, common determination to be considered as one people. This desire was violated by the cession of Bolzano to Italy after the First World War, but was intensified by Italy's futile efforts to Italianize the region. To the strategic reason (control of the Brenner Pass) for Italy's keeping the territory, are added economic reasons -- the forests and water power of the province are of considerable value to Italy. Whether these factors will outweigh the desires of the inhabitants is a question which will be decided at the peace table.

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Meanwhile the present Italian Government is pursuing a liberal and sympathetic policy in regard to the recommendations for the granting of cultural autonomy to the people, and the Allied Military Government has a policy no less liberal.

3. _____ _____ _____ _____. Shortly after the liberation of Bolzano, the Director of Education of Allied Commission recommended to the Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section that the children be granted the right to schools in their own mother-tongue. A similar policy had been recommended for Venezia Giulia, and was subsequently adopted there. A discussion of the same matter with the Minister of Public Instruction was followed by a decision of the Council of Ministers to allow cultural autonomy to all German-speaking in the Val d'Aosta, Bolzano, and Venezia Giulia. This was later confirmed for Bolzano when the Prefect of Bolzano visited the President of the Council in Rome.

In cooperation with the Regional Education Officer, the Prefect set up a commission of school officials to prepare a definite plan for the introduction of German-language schools, and the Provincial Commissioner appointed a vice-commissioner (Father Gorret) to supervise such schools. This plan was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, who approved it in substance, but recommended a number of changes in details, where it contravened Italian law (for example, it provided more pay for a Bozano teacher than for teachers elsewhere). He likewise made certain constructive suggestions, such as having the school lunches in common by German-speaking and Italian-speaking children so as to promote mutual understanding and tolerance. The Minister's suggestions have been accepted by the local committee.

In addition, the plan provides that all Italians in the province must learn German and vice versa, but that the principal language of instruction in each school shall be that of the children's homes. An addition made to the plan at the conference of 29 August provides that in the secondary schools children who are already bi-lingual may study English or French in the secondary schools.

This plan has been approved by the Education Subcommission and, in general, by the Provincial Commissioner.

4. _____ _____ -- _____ _____ _____ _____. One of the principal problems involved in opening elementary and lower secondary schools (and events proof and audio-visual) in the German language this autumn is the absence of text-books in that language. To meet this need the Director of Education went to Switzerland early in August and collected a number of text books from the Cantons of Berne and Lucerne, and secured permission to reprint them without charge in Italy. The German Director of Education in Berne, however, suggested that it would be quicker and easier, and probably cheaper, to have the large folios of the [illegible] and to skip the

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to supervise such schools. This plan was submitted to the Ministry of Public Instruction, was approved in substance, but required a number of changes in details, chief of which concerned facilities for [illegible], it provided that pupils [illegible] (for example, [illegible] teachers [illegible]). No likely [illegible] in connection suggested [illegible] such as having the school teachers in common [illegible] German-speaking and Italian-speaking children [illegible] mutual understanding and tolerance. The Minister's suggestions have been presented to the local committee.

In general, the plan provides that all Italians in the province must learn German and vice versa, but that the principal language of instruction in each school shall be that of the children's homes. In addition, and to the plan at the conference of 29 August provides that in the secondary schools children [illegible] already bi-lingual may study English or French in the [illegible] schools.

These plans have been approved by the Education Subcommission and, in general, by the Provincial Commission.

4. [illegible] -- elementary and lower secondary schools. One of the principal problems in Italy in opening elementary and lower secondary schools (overcrowded brought out in the audio-information) is the German language that return in the [illegible] of text books in that language. To meet this need the Director of Education went to Switzerland early in August and [illegible] number of text books from the Cantons of Berne and Lucerne, and required permission to reprint this without charge in Italy. The Chief Director of Education in Berne, however, suggested that it would be quicker and easier, and probably cheaper, to have the large folios of the text books printed there from type already set up, and to ship the sheets to Italy for binding.

On his return to Italy, the Director of Education, Allied Commission, conferred with the Minister of Public Instruction and the Sub-secretary of Commerce and Industry (Storoni) in regard to having the printing done in Switzerland. Both agreed as to the desirability from the standpoint of efficiency, and the Sub-Secretary of Commerce and Industry thought that some of the Swiss credits that had been set up might be used for the purpose. No decision is possible until exact prices are known.

The visit of the Director of Education to Bolzano on 22-23 August resulted in the selection of the particular text books desired (from the sample that had been brought from Switzerland) and an estimate of the number of each needed (numbers running, for the most part, from 1000 to 2000, with 6000 of the primer). These books include readers for all five elementary grades and the three years of the lower secondary schools; and corresponding books in arithmetic and grammar. Religious books are already in preparation by the Church authorities of the province; and no suitable books

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in [illegible], Lucerne, and [illegible] were found in Switzerland -- the subjects which [illegible] most, [illegible], beyond [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible] Italian provinces.

Letters were dispatched from Milan, through the Swiss Consul there, to [illegible] and Lucerne, seeking quotations on the printing of the required number of folios for the books selected, an answer is awaited. If the prices in Italy [illegible] can be made available, printing will be in Switzerland and binding in Italy. If not, the books will have to be published in Milan and Lucerne, in which case the schools will have to open without books.

5. Secondary schools. The problem of German text books for the secondary schools is more difficult and has not been resolved. There is a small number of copies of a large number of different books in [illegible]. The special printing is therefore impractical -- the cost would be beyond the students' ability to buy. To import all the books ready-bound from Switzerland would strain Italy's Swiss credits -- and the selection of the best books in each of the great variety of secondary schools subjects for each of the five years of secondary education would be very difficult. The Director of Education therefore suggested to the committee in Bolzano that for this year the upper secondary schools be continued in the Italian language, with the proviso that as soon as the book problem could be resolved then, too, should be in the children's mother-tongue.

To this proposal the committee was strongly opposed. The nub of the matter was that the 1300 students who had been going to Germany for secondary schooling had almost forgotten Italian, and in their longing to be free from Italian influence, their desire for German-language secondary schools was strong. Neither had we practical suggestions for meeting the text-book problem. (It should be noted that the proposition, the vice-prefect's duties for German school, and all the rest were taken on the heels on other practical questions. They lacked any administrative experience and tradition. In the case of the elementary school text books their original plan was for a single three-volume picture book, consisting largely of short words, or three prose paragraphs incorporated. From each letter, and talk, schools and posts, they usually had the first volume of this attractive almost ready for the printer. Were we brought back the Swiss books -- they had not business! As to the secondary school text books, they vaguely thought that professors could write or compile their own, not having the slightest idea of the amount of time, ability, energy, and knowledge this would require.)

To finally reach a partial solution to the problem of secondary schools we decided that each professor in a Germanic school who wished to teach in the German language might do so provided he submitted, in detail, a practical plan for so doing, and had his plan approved by the Prefect there and either the Regional

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[illegible] secondary education would be very difficult. The Director of Education therefore suggested to the committee in Kalimpong that for this year the upper secondary schools be continued in the Indian language, with the prescribed textbooks from as the book shortage problem could be resolved later, too, should be in the children's mother-tongue.

In this connection the committee was strongly [illegible] the unfortunate point was that the 1200 students who had been going to Kurseong for secondary schooling had almost forgotten Indian. And in their learning to be free from Indian influence, their desire for Korean-language secondary schools was strong. [illegible] had no practical suggestions for meeting the text-book problem. (It should be noted that the newspapers, the directors of the Korean schools, and all the rest are behaving in the wisest and most practical manner. They looked upon alleviation by experience and trial-and-error. In the case of the elementary school text books their original plan was for a single three-volume picture book, containing lots of short words, with a few words per page underneath. From such books, and talk, science and math, they actually had the first volume of the arithmetic almost ready for the pupils before they had been given the Korean books -- they had to hurriedly [illegible] the secondary school text books, but actually the best professors could not [illegible] the gap, not having the slightest idea of the amount of time, ability, [illegible] and knowledge [illegible] pupils.)

To identify the chief personal solution to the problem of secondary schools in Korea, that each professor in a Korean-speaking country who wished to teach in the Korean language might do so provided he submitted, in detail, a personal plan for so doing, and had his plan approved by the Provincial Korean and either the Regional Education Officer or the Director. This is good to certain [illegible] but I am curious to see what sort of plans will be submitted.

6. Kaesong. There probably are enough teachers on the [illegible] who know Korean well to man the schools. But a careful analysis of this situation has not been made. However, many of the potential teachers are [illegible] to have Korean naturalization, and therefore [illegible] under Indian law. It is hoped that Korean [illegible] to [illegible] such of these teachers as desire to have their Indian citizenship restored will be available in time for the opening of schools. If not, and if there are not enough qualified Indian citizens who can teach in Korean, some concessions will have to be made in order to conduct schools in Korean for a while. All [illegible] is to give a Korean interest in the schools insofar as practical consideration, such as available teachers, permit. The committee is likely to opt for the most that seems enough teachers for all, but only a preliminary listing of the teachers for each school will be available for a week or two following next month.

7. [illegible] in Trieste and Istria. [illegible] special [illegible] under [illegible] in Trieste and Istria [illegible] recommend that their schools [illegible] under the [illegible] of the ice-prove [illegible] for German schools in Italy. [illegible] Province of Bolzano, the Free State of Trieste, and the [illegible] of Italian Lombardy are in full agreement with this plan. The Educational Officer is prepared to discuss it with the Provincial Governments concerned (Bolzano [illegible] of Bolzano has no objection), and with the Trieste [illegible] in Milano. There are no practical difficulties involved, and the legal problem of separating across a provincial boundary can easily be [illegible] the Allied Military Govts [illegible] separate [illegible] schools, [illegible] separate [illegible] from Austria. [illegible] of these governments have the same right to schools in their own language as the people of Bolzano.

The "Gesamtschule" system [illegible] Trieste province is not so easily dealt with because of its distance from Austria. The Educational Officer will have to make an agreement with the Italian Ministry of Education [illegible] schools for the area, [illegible] possibilities. Of course there could not be a separate school [illegible] in Bolzano but separate classes would be difficult, and teachers may not be available. Since Austria will almost certainly [illegible] part of Italy, and since Austrian governments have had all their schools in Italian for twenty-two years, the Italians may not have an over-strong desire to see [illegible] children taught in German.

8. Syllabus and [illegible] textbook problem. Schools in Bolzano and [illegible] Trieste, forced [illegible] by the Austrians following the First World War, and taught [illegible] staff of the [illegible] Italian. The present Italian Government and the Allied Commission have agreed to cultural autonomy, private [illegible] to allow [illegible] ideas to exist [illegible] schools conducted in [illegible] language. The elementary and lower secondary schools can be equipped with books from Switzerland. Secondary schools [illegible] equipped in the German language where the professors [illegible] qualified [illegible]. These are not available for [illegible] schools, but it is not yet known whether there are enough for all. The German-language [illegible] in Milano and Trieste, bordering on Bolzano, should have the same privileges and supervision.

The model syllabus and [illegible] further work are as follows:

a. A decision [illegible] as to whether the text books will be [illegible] in Switzerland and bought in Italy, or be printed and bought in Italy.

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[illegible]-language schools for the [illegible] possibility. Of course they would use the same books as those in Bolzano but supervision will be difficult, and teachers may not be available. Since [illegible] will almost certainly remain a part of Italy, and since these communes have had all their schooling in Italian for twenty-two years, the families may not have an overstrong desire to have their children taught in German.

8. Summary and recommendations of [illegible]. Bolzano is predominantly German-language [illegible], formed into Italy by the treaty following the First World War, and [illegible] of the [illegible] in the following [illegible]. The present Italian Government and the A.M.G. [illegible] have agreed to cultural autonomy, particularly in regard to [illegible] of [illegible] to attend schools conducted in their own tongue. The elementary and lower secondary schools [illegible] equipped with books from Switzerland. Secondary schools [illegible] opened in the German language where the professors [illegible] they have a practical plan. Teachers are available for these schools, but it is not yet known whether there are enough for all. The German-language communes in [illegible] and Trento, bordering on Bolzano, should have the same privileges and supervision.

The problems not yet settled and requiring further work are as follows:

a. A decision must be reached as to whether the text books will be printed in Switzerland and bound in Italy, or both printed and bound in Italy.

b. The Italian binder, or printer and binder, must be found and arrangements must be made for getting the books out and into the children's hands.

c. Proposals of secondary school professors who wish to conduct their classes in German must be examined and approved.

d. A survey must be made as to the number of qualified German-speaking teachers available in relation to the need therefor.

e. A [illegible] as to the teaching in German in the border communes of [illegible] and Trento must be reached with the Provincial [illegible] concerned and the Provveditore in Bolzano.

f. A similar agreement must be reached as to the supervision of these schools.

g. A study must be made as to the need for German language schools in the German "islands" of Trento, and if so, as to the practicability of meeting the need.

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8. A study must be made in the Latin countries of Italy to see whether instruction should be in Italian or Italian -- there are no text books in Italian.

9. Some long-range planning should be undertaken by appropriate agencies in the province as to how the schools can foster mutual understanding, tolerance, cooperation and friendship between the Italian and Allied elements.

10. Recommendation. It is strongly recommended that an Education Officer, preferably the present Regional Education Officer of Venezia Giulia, Colonel [illegible] SCOFT (G), be continued for Italian province for the duration, regardless of whether or not Italian is handed over to the Italian Government. This will not require any additional personnel, since he is already provided but duties shall have such an officer, and the same can then handle both provinces. If Bolzano is handed over to the Italians, his functions there will be greatly reduced; but with the present Minister of Public Instruction and the present proved tact and vice-President in Bolzano his advice will be welcomed and followed. The problems summarized in paragraph 8 are too great for the present inexperienced civilian authorities to cope with successfully, and the Italians are too far removed from the scene. It is hoped that by December or January most of these problems will have been successfully resolved and that the provincial authorities will then be in a position on the ground sufficiently to carry on. But meanwhile an Education Officer is essential.

/s/ Gordon T. [illegible]
/s/ Charles W. [illegible]
Lt. Col., [illegible]
Director of Education

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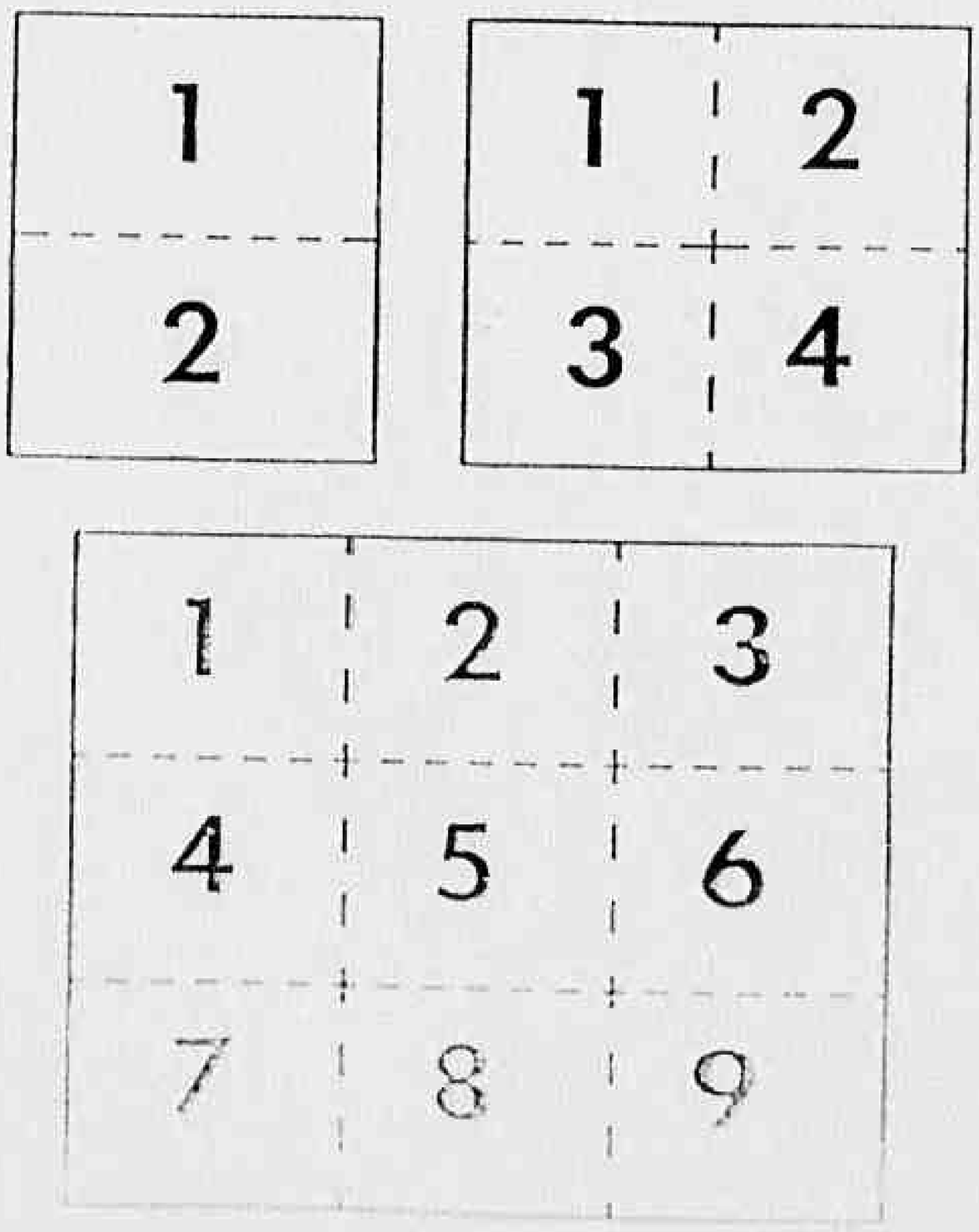

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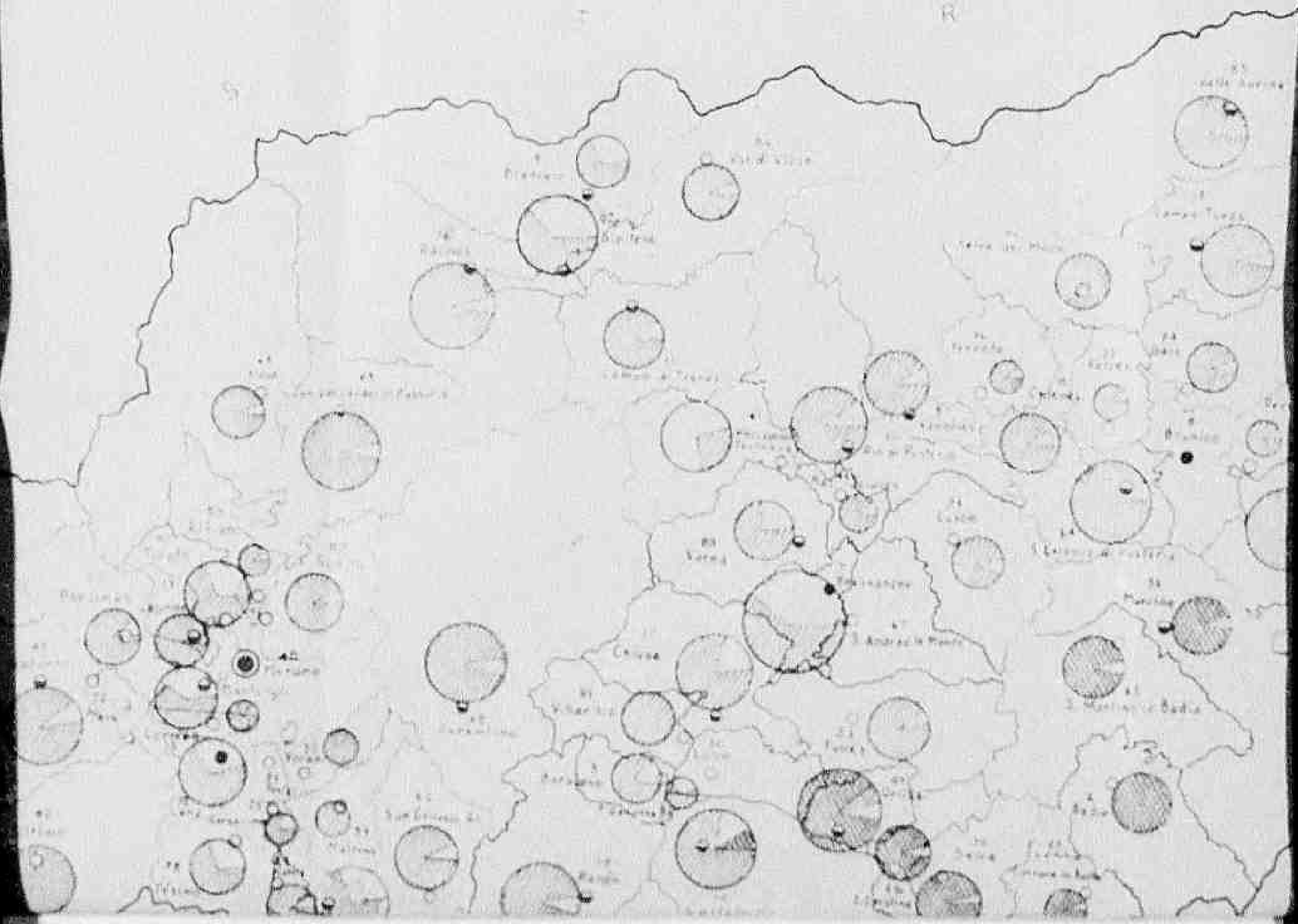

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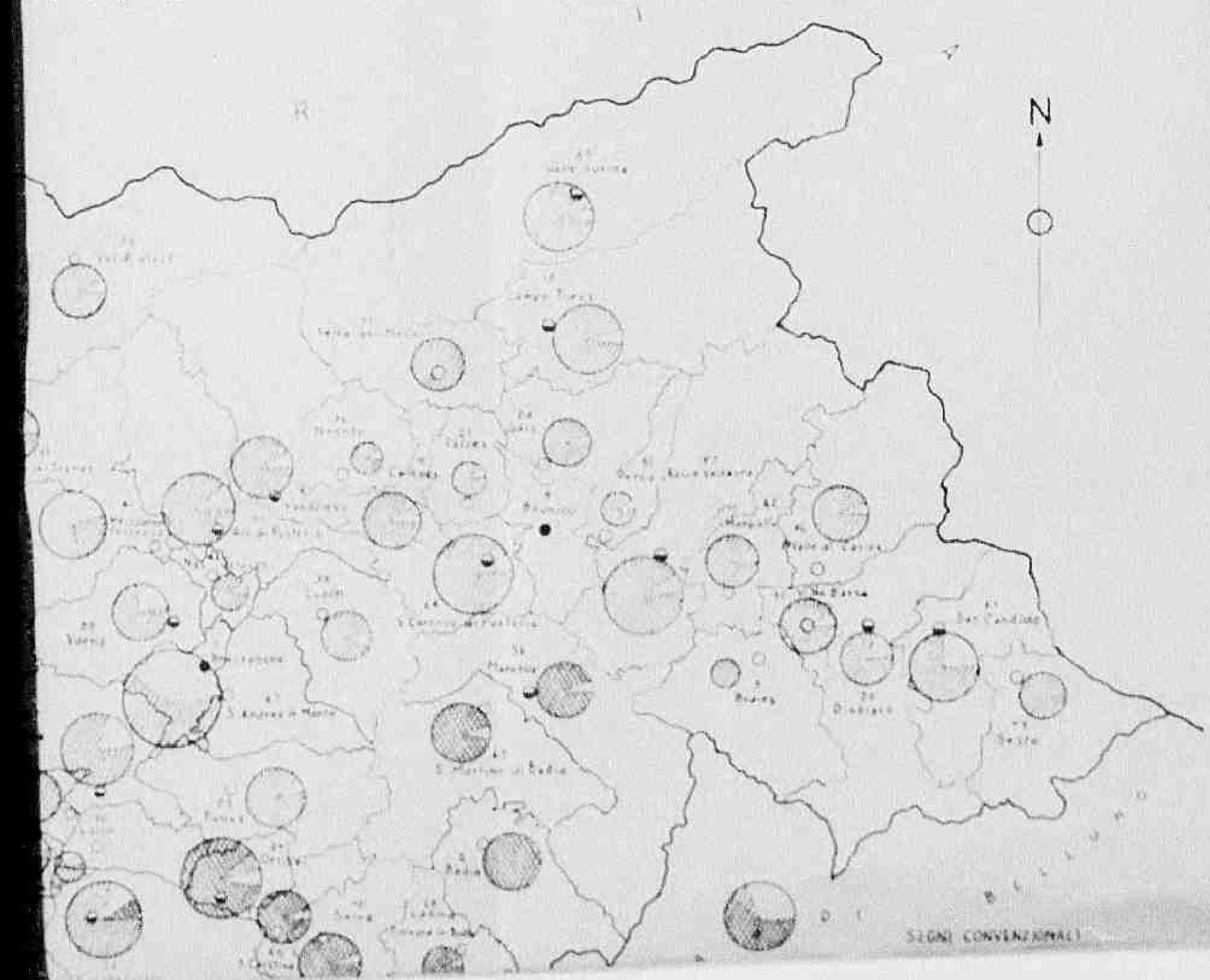

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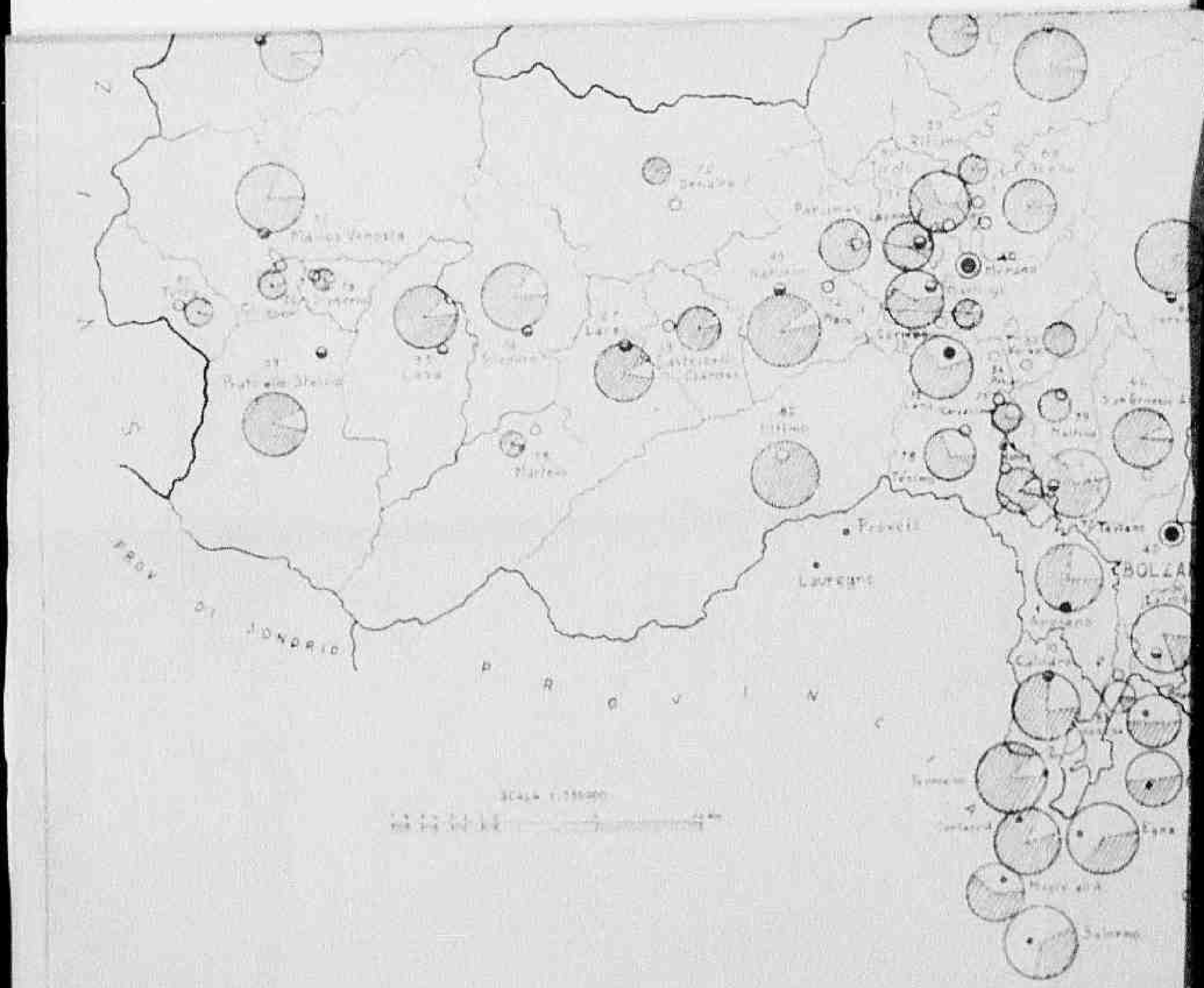

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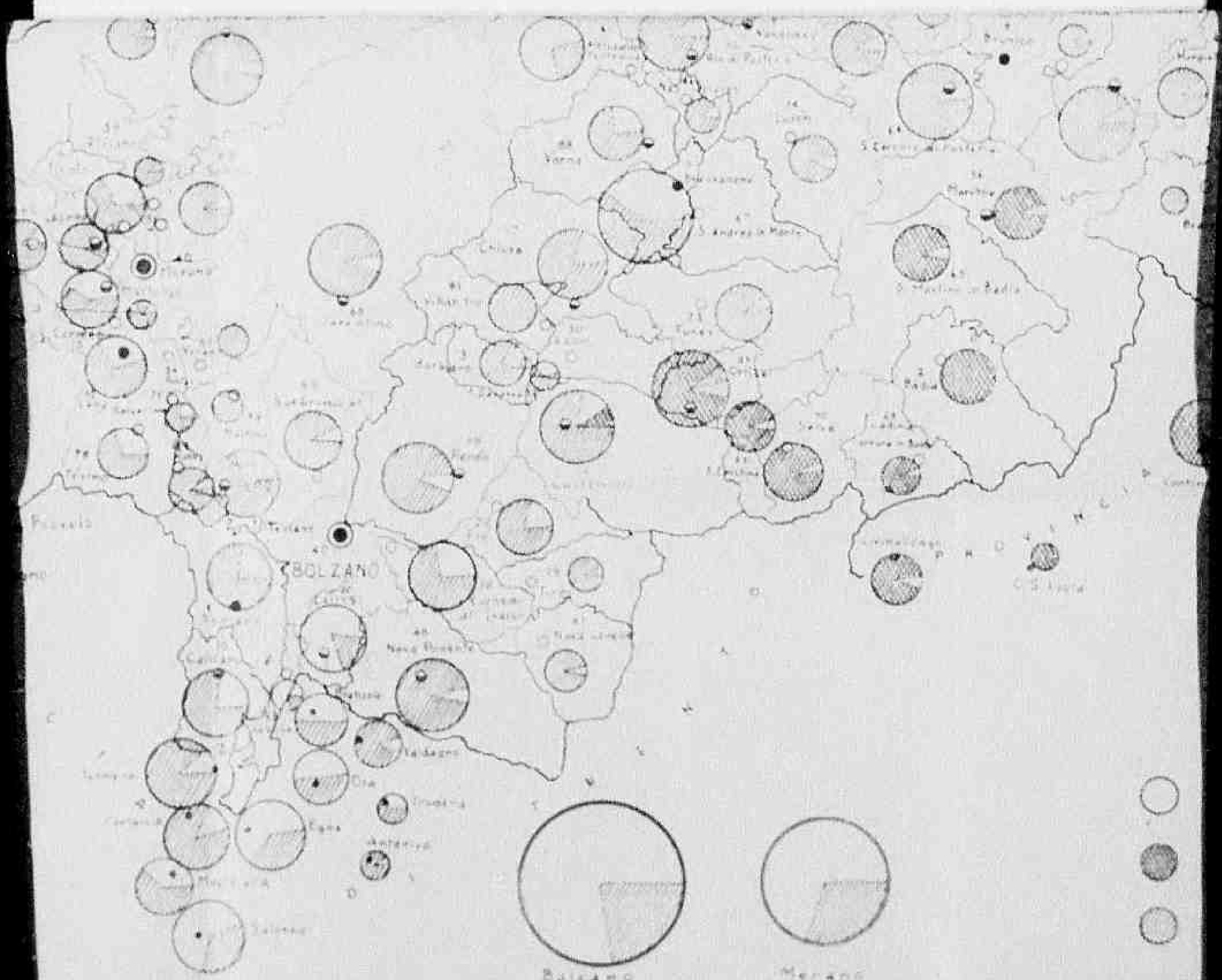

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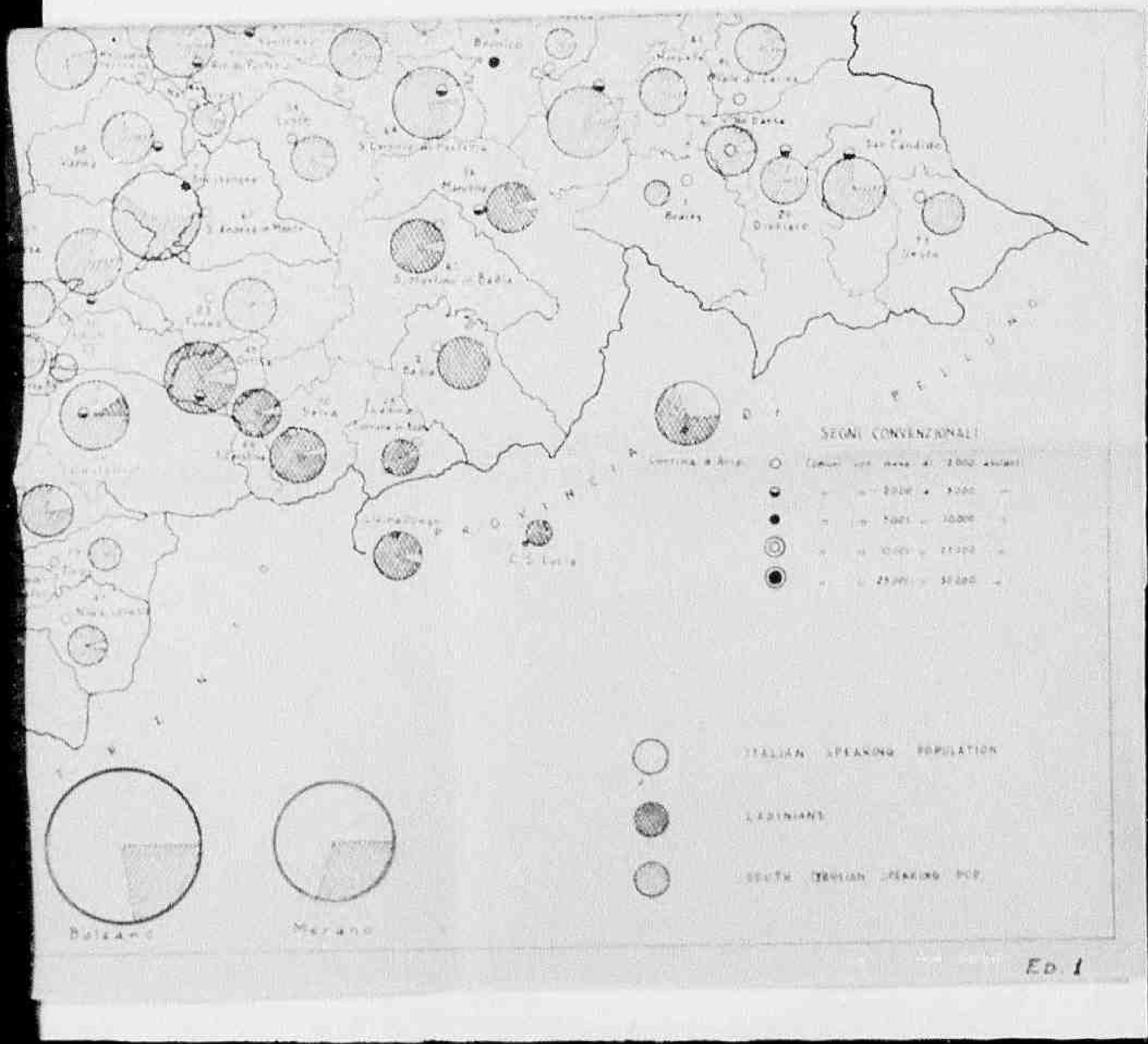

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ANNEX 3

SUBJECT: EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945,
Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

TO : SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER,
Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government.

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

The Chief Education Officer for Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government, 1st Lt. JOHN P. SIMONI, reported for duty on 30 July 1945.

The first task undertaken by the Education Officer was the selection of a qualified and efficient staff for the Education Division.

Civilian education specialists were employed as soon as possible to deal with the large load of routine administrative problems arising from the many months during which the schools were deprived of proper Leadership.

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN P. SIMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	Antonio Andri	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	Brecko Barage	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	Franco Mai	- Jr.Administrative Assistant
Miss	Marina Fortunati	- Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	Adriana Verberi	- Typist (English speaking)

Professor Andri, preside of the Liceo Scientifico Governativo of Gorizia, is a school expert and an efficient administrator.

Professor Barage, preside of the Slovene Ginnasio of Monfalcone - Veneto - an' expert educator, has been entrusted with the organization work required to open the new Slavic schools.

The Education Officer has requested the assignment to this Headquarters of Sergeant John V. Anicella, presently assigned to Venezia Region Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete (tentatively) the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. Colonel CARLETON W. HASLEMERE, Director of Education Subcommission, has been used

[illegible] for the Education Division.

Civilian education specialists were employed as soon as possible to deal with the large load of routine administrative problems arising from the many months during which the schools were deprived of proper leadership.

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN D. SIMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	Antonio Andri	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	Brecko Barega	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	Franco Mai	- Jr. Administrative Assistant
Miss	Marina Fortunati	- Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	Miriam Verberi	- Typist (English speaking)

Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico Governative of Gorizia, is a school expert and an efficient administrator.

Professor Barega, Preside of the Slovene Ginnasio of Monfalcone - Veneto - an expert educator, has been entrusted with the organization work required to open the new Slavic schools.

The Education Officer has requested the assignment to this Headquarters of Sergeant John V. Aquinia, presently assigned to Venezia Region Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete (tentatively) the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. Colonel CARLETON W. BARGHEER, Director of Education Subcommission, has been used as the basis for the work accomplished and in progress since 1 August 1945.

Extensive conferences and interviews were held during the first two weeks of August with Italian and Slavic committees and with individuals interested in school welfare. The total school picture for the region became clearer - work began on the immediate objectives.

As a result of these conferences a new name was adopted for the office of the Provveditore agli Studi and Provveditorato agli Studi. The following was agreed upon:

a) The "Provveditore agli Studi" to become the "Sovraintendente Scolastico (Superintendent of Schools).

b) The "Provveditorato agli Studi" to become the "sovraintendenza Scolastica" (Office of the Superintendent of Schools).

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Before the posting of AG-11 on local government, establishing a uniform system of local government in those parts of the Territory of Venezia Giulia occupied by Allied Troops, the Slovene School Committees of the National Liberation Committee of each Area, Gorizia, Isola and Trieste, collaborated with the Education Division and participated in the planning for the opening of Slavic schools. (However, Slavic committees insisted that their schools be completely autonomous and independent from the Italian schools with a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of their own).

With the publication of AG-11, these Slav committees reported to the Education Officer that they could not any longer offer their assistance and collaboration in the opening of their schools to a body which did not recognize them as the official local government. The individual members were then invited to participate on a general Slavic committee, but each refused.

The heads of these committees, however, continued to impart specific orders regarding the Slavic schools, causing some degree of confusion among the teachers and parents. They refused to recognize that there existed a legally appointed Superintendent of Schools for each Area.

Member Tentarini Oscar, the Slovene School Superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to leave the offices of the Sovraintendenza Scolastica di Gorizia, and continued to act as the School President for the Area. A special order from the Area Commissioner was required to evacuate the and his staff from the badly needed office space for the Sovraintendenza. A similar situation developed in Trieste with member Franc Finar. At Isola, the committee retired and refused further action contrary with all legally concerned.

Bringing all the schools under the supervision and control of each Sovraintendenza Scolastica and Allied Military Government became a major task which is well on its way to reality, but will require continuous local inspections by the Education Officer and the Sovraintendenti.

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations beginning from 23 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-5 also for Gorizia Area.

1. School organization.

In order to meet the needs of the characteristic Venezia Giulia school situation and at the same time retain the basic Italian school organization system and give the Slav population its much

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The needs of these conditions, however, continued to impart specific orders regarding the Slavic schools, causing some degree of confusion among the teachers and parents. They refused to recognize that there existed a legally appointed Superintendent of Schools for each Area.

Teacher Costantino Cesar, the Slovene School superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to free the offices of the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of Gorizia, and continued to act as the School President for the Area. A special order from the Area Commissioner was required to evacuate NLC and his staff from the badly needed office space for the Sovraintendenza. A similar situation developed in Trieste with teacher Franc Jakon. At Pola, the committee retired and refused further active contact with all legally concerned.

Bringing all the schools under the supervision and control of each Sovraintendenza Scolastica and Allied Military Government became a major task which is well on its way to reality, but still requires continuous local supervision by the Education Officer and the Sovraintendenti.

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations lasting from 13 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-5 also for Gorizia Area.

3. School organization.

In order to meet the needs of the characteristic Venezia Giulia school situation and at the same time retain the basic Italian school organization system and give the Slav population its each deserved schools the Education Officer decided on the following plan:

a) There would remain one Superintendent of Schools for each Area with the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Provveditore agli Studi and directly responsible for all all school activities to the Allied Military Government. (The Slovene NLC desired a Sovraintendente and a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of its own for each Area.

b) As direct assistant to each Superintendent of Schools there would be appointed one Italian and one Slovene Area School Inspector with extensive responsibilities as regards the opening of schools and their supervision. The Inspector would have the rank of Capo Ispettore Scolastico.

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c) Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools the Education Officer would appoint an advisory school committee, one Italian and one Slovene, composed of six educators representing their entire Slav or Italian community, to aid and counsel each Inspector in his work.

II. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Education Officer has participated at various Press Conferences replying to questions brought forth by interested individuals and the public in regard to the school prospects for Venezia Giulia.

The Allied Information Service (A.I.S.) has cooperated well with this Division and has published in both Italian and Slovene newspapers "to the point" items as regards the opening and functioning of schools.

On 5 September at 1945 hours the Education Division will open the series of Radio Programs presented by Allied Military Government over the Trieste Radio Station. Specific and brief information on the opening and enrollment procedure for the elementary and secondary slavic schools will be broadcast. Professor Baraga of this staff will be in charge of the program in Slovene. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NLC by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

The Primorski Dnevnik (Slovene Communist paper) among its many attacks on Allied Military Government activities in this Territory has not spared the Education Division. The main attacks have been over the appointment of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici and the rights of the Education Division to control and supervise the Slovene schools.

III. SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

The first task to be undertaken was the selection of qualified men to head up the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of each area. The respective Area Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Education Officer, appointed as Sovraintendenti Scolastici the following individuals:

TRIESTE - Professor Rubini Vittorio, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico of Gorizia. (Appointed 15 August 1945)

GORIZIA - Professor Devetta Guido, Professor of Economics and Commerce.

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On 3 September at 1945 hours the Education Division will open the series of Radio Programs presented by Allied Military Government over the Trieste Radio Station. Specific and brief information on the opening and enrollment procedure for the elementary and secondary slavic schools will be broadcast. Professor Barago of this staff will be in charge of the program in Slovene. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NLO by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

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(Appointed 15 August 1945)

GORIZIA - Professor Devetta Guido, Professor of Economics and Commerce.
(Appointed 15 August 1945)

POLA - Professor Villa Emilio, Preside Istituto Magistrale of Pola.
(Appointed 25 August 1945).

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The "Ispettori di Zona", Slovene and Italian, to assist the Sovraintendente Scolastico in his difficult task of supervision and control over all schools have been appointed for Gorizia; for Trieste they have been selected and will be appointed soon. For Pola the selection of a Croat representative has been difficult, because of the lack of qualified personnel available.

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The "Ispettori di Zona" appointed by the Area Commissioner for Gorizia are:

ITALIAN SCHOOLS - Professor Bettiol Rodolfo, Director of the "Scuola di Avviamento professionale" of Gorizia, also an old school inspector who served under the Austrian system.

SLOVENE SCHOOLS - Professor Kacin Anton, Slovene Professor of Gorizia. Professor at the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo, Veneto.

Professor Bodal Andrej, of Udine Public Schools, had been originally appointed as the "Ispettore di Zona" for Gorizia upon recommendation of the NLC, but with the posting of GO-11, Professor Bodal resigned the appointment made by Allied Military Government. (This action required an immediate change of plans, for Professor Kacin had been selected to represent the Slovene Schools for Trieste).

IV. SEPARATION.

Special Sections and combination sections of the Area Separation Commissions for the separation of school personnel have been established. Schede personali from all school personnel are being submitted to these commissions. It is expected that the most thorough job of separation ever done in Italy by Allied Military Government will be done in Venezia Giulia Territory.

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

Teachers from the Carso and Istria who have lost their positions because they were required to leave their "sedi" have been requested to ask for transfer to a sede in Italy. They were asked to list ten "sedi" in order of preference. While waiting for transfer they will remain assigned at one of the Sovraintendenze of Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

Plans are in preparation to extend all possible aid to teachers "di ruolo" who will find it difficult to move out of this territory. As one example the "Circoli Didattici" will be liquidated and "Direzioni Didattiche" will be established, instead, in order to give employment to many "di ruolo" teachers who belong to this region and who should not be transferred.

(In principle this Division will not approve requests for transfers from Italy into Venezia Giulia, unless the person desiring transfer can render valuable service to the schools of this territory. Application will be considered for transfer from Slovene speaking teachers who, because of Fascist prejudice, were "quasi" deported into

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IV. EPURATION.

Special Sections and combination sections of the Area Epuration Commissions for the epuration of school personnel have been established. Schede personali from all school personnel are being submitted to these commissions. It is expected that the most thorough job of epuration ever done in Italy by Allied Military Government will be done in Venezia Giulia Territory.

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

Teachers from the Zone and Istria who have lost their positions because they were required to leave their "sedi" have been requested to ask for transfer to a sede in Italy. They were asked to list ten "sedi" in order of preference. While waiting for transfer they will remain employed at one of the Commissariatesse of Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

Plans are in preparation to extend all possible aid to teachers "di ruolo" who will find it difficult to move out of this territory. As one example the "Circolo Didattico" will be liquidated and "Direzioni Didattiche" will be established, instead, in order to give employment to many "di ruolo" teachers who belong to this region and who should not be transferred.

(In principle this Division will not approve requests for transfers from Italy into Venezia Giulia, unless the person desiring transfer can render valuable service to the schools of this territory. Application will be considered for transfer from Slovene speaking teachers who, because of Fascist prejudice, were "quasi" deported into Italy from the Venezia Giulia Region).

VI. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A complete survey of the total school buildings for this territory is under way.

The complete report on the elementary school needs for Trieste and suburbs, as regards schools requisitioned by Allied Troops, has been submitted for necessary action. A similar report will be ready shortly on the secondary schools of the city which are requisitioned and are essential for the proper functioning of schools the coming academic year.

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The Education Officer has visited all elementary schools of Trieste and has recommended to the Public Works Division to encourage the earliest beginning of all repair work required on the 30 school projects, so far submitted by the Commune.

Prospects for the completion of all repair work for the opening of the school year are not the brightest; however, school authorities are hopeful that a solution will be found.

VII. TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOL PROGRAMS, EDUCATION DIRECTIVES.

1. Text Books.

The Text Books problem in Venezia Giulia is similar to that encountered in Italy.

There is a complete lack of text books - Italian and Slovene.

The work accomplished so far as regards this problem is the following:

a) Italian and Slovene elementary School text book committees have been established.
b) In agreement with the Education Subcommission the new set of Italian elementary school text books will be used for the Italian Schools of Venezia Giulia. (The Education Officer is awaiting eagerly the first copies!).
c) Slovene elementary school text books used during the Austrian rule in these provinces are being revised and fitted to the new elementary school programs by an expert board of Slovene professors and teachers. (It is expected that the first Slovene elementary school text book will go to the printers by 15 September 1945).

The SNC has refused to submit the text books which they claimed they had ready for publication. (The text books were prepared to enhance the anti-Italian spirit created by Tito's regime).

Preparation of pamphlets dealing with the literature and history of the Slovene and Croat people is under study, and will be prepared accordingly to supplement all text books.

2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-6 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the creation of Italian Nationalism omitted. Translation of the program into Slovene by two Slovene professors is about completed and both the Italian and [illegible] by 10 September to be ready

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c) Slovene elementary school text books used during the Austrian rule in these provinces are being revised and fitted to the new elementary school programs by an expert board of Slovene professors and teachers. (It is expected that the first Slovene elementary school text book will go to the printers by 1 September 1945).

The NKK has refused to submit the text books which they claimed they had ready for publication. (The text books were prepared to enhance the nationalistic spirit created by Tito's regime).

Preparation of booklets dealing with the literature and history of the Slovene and Croat people is under study, and will be prepared accordingly to supplement all text books.

2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-6 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the promotion of Italian Nationalism omitted. Translation of the program into Slovene by two Slovene professors is almost completed and both the Italian and Slovene versions will go to the printers by 10 September to be ready for distribution before the opening of fall examinations.

Italian programs for the secondary schools have arrived from the Education Subcommission. They will be used with perhaps slight modifications. For the Slovene Ginnasio-Liceo a translation of the respective programs is underway and sections on Slovene language, literature and history will be added.

3. Education directives.

Educational directives from Number 1 to 5 have been revised to fit the General Allied Military Government plan here. They have been approved by the Education Subcommission and by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer for publication to the school authorities of this territory. They are in English, Italian and Slovene and will be distributed to the Sovrintendenti, Area Commissioners, Civil Affairs Officers in the various communes, and to all Heads of Divisions of Allied Military Government.

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VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

The Regional Commissioners representing the sectarian and the non-sectarian Italian Boy Scouts Associations met with the Education Officer to plan for joint cooperation in this territory.

The Catholic Boy Scout Association is better off in that it has sufficient funds to operate. The other is plain broke. And under these circumstances success may be difficult and slow.

Proper publicity has been given to each group.

The Commissioners decided to quit the terms "National" and "Italian" used in their respective titles and to encourage the organization of Slav Sections.

IX. CULTURE CLUBS.

Scores of culture clubs have been organized by the Communist party throughout the city. They meet in all available premises. Their activity covers a wide range, according to reports, from political conferences to plain and simple three "Rs" courses. A complete report on the subject is in preparation.

X. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The University of Trieste is a small and recently established University (1924). It has struggled to become a recognized institution and is a needed school in the life of Venezia Giulia.

Upon recommendation of the Education Officer the Senior Civil Affairs Officer has appointed young and energetic Professor Satta Salvatore as Pro-Rector.

Professor Satta is "ordinario" of "Diritto Processuale Civile" at the University of Genova, and temporarily assigned to Trieste since 1943. Reports from the University of Genova place Professor Satta as a known anti-fascist, esteemed and reliable.

The University was not touched by bombing and has not suffered any damage to its libraries or classrooms. The new University building, under construction, has not been completed yet.

At present there are only five professors "ordinari" in "sede". Of these, two or three may be suspended for fascist activities. There is a large and sufficient number of "incaricati" who will be capable of running the institution. In agreement with the Public Safety Division it will be possible to recall and use professors from the University of Florence, Padova or Milan if released for duty here by Italian authorities. The Rector has been instructed to prepare

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The University was not touched by bombing and has not suffered any damage to its libraries or classrooms. The new University building, under construction, has not been completed yet.

At present there are only five professors "ordinari" in "ruolo". Of these, two or three may be suspended for Fascist activities. There is a large and sufficient number of "incaricati" who will be capable of running the institution. In agreement with the Public Safety Division it will be possible to recall and use professors from the University of Ferrarace, Padova or Milan if released for duty here by Italian authorities. The Pro-Rector has been instructed to prepare his staff requirements for the coming school year which will open in November.

XI. STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It is the practice of this Division to submit complete monthly Statistical Reports on the school situation of all localities over which it has jurisdiction, but because of the more urgent work that had to be accomplished during August the Education Officer has asked the Superintendent to postpone until September for preparation of complete statistical data.

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XII. IMPORTANT DATES.

Through educational plans so far specifically evolved were established the following important dates:

September 10 to 15	: Registration for the Slovene Secondary Schools: - The Ginnasio Liceo and the Istituto Magistrale.
September 15	: All school activities held in public school buildings will cease (except for Slovene teacher-training courses now in progress, and registration). All school buildings will be restored free for minor repairs and disinfection.
September 17 to 22	: Registration for Slovene and Croat elementary schools.
September 24 to October 10	: Registration for all Italian Schools.
October 1 to 16	: 1st group examinations (idoneita, abilitazione, etc.) will be held.
October 16 to 26	: 2nd group examinations (maturita, etc.) will be held.
October 16	: Lessons begin in the elementary schools.
October 26	: Lessons begin in the secondary schools.
November 1	: Opening of University of Trieste.

XIII. BRIEF REVIEW OF EDUCATION WORK.

The following work has been either completed or started during the month of August:

1. Established Education Division Office and Staff.
2. Appointed "Sovraintendenti Scolastici" for Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.
3. Appointed Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Trieste.
4. Selected Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Gorizia.
5. Appointed Pro-Rector University of Trieste.
6. Appointed elementary school text book committees.
7. Recognized Regional Commissioners for sectarian and non-sectarian Boy Scout Associations, giving them aid in the promotion of their activities in this region.
8. Assigned specialists to prepare Slovene text books for the elementary schools and to prepare the new elementary school program.
9. Completed Education Directives (Numbers 1-6) in English, Italian and Slovene (to be issued this coming week).
10. Prepared special directives and programs for the [illegible] of the Slovene teacher-training schools

October 15 : [illegible] for all Italian schools.
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6. Appointed elementary school text book committees.
7. Recognized Regional Commissioners for sectarian and non-sectarian Boy Scout Associations, giving them aid in the promotion of their activities in this region.
8. Assigned specialists to prepare Slovene text books for the elementary schools and to prepare the new elementary school program.
9. Completed Education Directives (Numbers 1-6) in English, Italian and Slovene (to be issued this coming week).
10. Prepared special directives and programs for the continuance of the Slovene teacher-training schools started by the NLC (these have been issued in order to bring under our control such schools - one in Gorizia and one in Trieste).
11. Prepared directives for the enrollment of slav students at both the elementary and secondary school levels.
12. Prepared directive for employment of "Supplenti" for secondary schools.
13. Issued general orders on activities relating to teacher welfare in general.
14. Rewrote introductory page to the "Elenco Ufficiale" on Adoption of Text Books.
15. Prepared an "Education" radio program and general publicity material for the press.

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16. Submitted survey of elementary schools requisitioned by Army, and proper requests. (For secondary schools a similar report is in preparation.)
17. Started separation of school personnel.
18. Met with Slovene Committee and all school administrative personnel of each Area. Also met with the Staff of the University of Trieste.
19. Executed affidavit of the Superintendent Socialistic of all personnel not desirous of cooperating with the existing government and school authorities.
20. Attended Education Subcommission Conference in Rome.
21. Established dates for registration, examinations and opening of schools.

XIV. CONCLUSION.

The job of the Education Division is moving along on schedule, fitting its work and its time table to the physical tools available at this Headquarters for the performance of an efficient job. With assigned transportation coming up in the near future the Education Officer will be able to visit nearby communities and plan the opening of schools on the spot.

To date there is little evidence that the NLF will cooperate with the local school authorities appointed by Allied Military Government. Reports have come in that some attempts at intimidation of teachers who had expressed a desire to teach in Slav schools have been common in parts of Gorizia and Trieste Areas, and that Italian teachers are being advised to move out. That attendance at Slovene schools under Allied Military Government may be boycotted, is another possibility. This Division has undertaken the task of bringing before the people its education policy by way of radio and the press.

A last minute report on the utilization of school buildings in Trieste shows great damage caused by bombs and by vandalism by occupational troops, German and Yugoslav. Buildings will require extensive repairs for which allotments have already been made. Allied troops have requisitioned the largest, most usable and most essential elementary and secondary school buildings in greater Trieste.

Cooperation of Allied Military Commands will be paramount for the school welfare of this Community.

/s/ John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
1st Lt. C.M.P.
Chief Education
Officer

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1st Lt. C.M.P.
Chief Education
Officer

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

10 September 1945

AC/H/16/PH

SUBJECT: - Report for the Month of August 1945.

TO: 1 - VP, CA Section.

TO: 1 - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL

(A) The appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health, as stated in last month's report to be imminent, has been formally announced in the "Gazette" and in addition, Legislative Decree No. 440 of 21st July 1945 sets forth the organisation and function of the High Commissioner's Office.

(B) In some ways this decree has proved to be a disappointment, for, although the Division of Public Health in the Ministry of Interior has been abolished, and the function of that division assumed by the High Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, no other important changes have been effected as regards the administration of Public Health matters in Italy. For example, it is specifically mentioned that the function of the Prefect as regards Public Health matters remains unchanged and so we still have the curious position that a Doctor at the head of each province is responsible for the administration of that province's health problems, while the Medico Provinciale has access to the High Commissioner only through the Prefect.

(C) It had been hoped that with the formation of the High Commissioner's Office, a more drastic change in the role of Italian Public Health Administration would have been effected, but such changes may still be envisaged by the Authorities.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

(A) Medical Repatriation Hospital Command.

(a) The movement of patients into Germany has been considerably speeded up and up until the 27th of August 2402 sick Italians have been received, which was much more than the original schedule called for. Such rapid arrivals are straining hospital accommodation to the utmost, as the departing Germans are releasing sufficient hospital space only just in time to make beds available for the incoming Italians. In addition, 62 patients arrived unheralded from the Russian Zone, having been 35 days on the way, with insufficient food and no medical attention. ATs have been informed of this and will endeavour to prevent

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[illegible] of an Italian Ministry of Public Health. As it had in fact another report to be [illegible], has been formally announced in the "Gazetta" and in addition, Legislative Decree No. [illegible] of 31st July 1945 sets forth the organization and function of the High Commissioner's Office.

(b) In spite of this Decree it proved to be a disappointment, for, although the Division of Public Health in the Ministry of Interior has been abolished, and the function of that Division assumed by the High Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, no other important changes have been effected as regards the administration of Public Health matters in Italy. For example, it is specifically mentioned that the function of the Prefect as regards public health matters remains unchanged and so he still has the normal as position that a person at the head of each province is responsible for the administration of that province's health problems, while the Medico Provinciale has access to the High Commissioner only through the Prefect.

(c) It has been hoped that with the formation of the High Commissioner's Office, a more drastic change in the role of Italian Public Health Administration would have been effected, but such changes may still be envisaged by the authorities.

c. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) Mixed Repatriation Hospital Command.

(i) The movement of patients into Naples has been considerably [illegible] and up until the 27th of August 2402 sick Italians have been received, which was much more than the original schedule called for. Such rapid arrivals are straining hospital accommodation to the utmost, as the departing Germans are releasing sufficient hospital space only just in time to make beds available for the incoming Italians. In addition, 62 patients arrived unheralded from the Austrian Zone, having been 15 days on the way, with insufficient food and medical attention. AFHQ has been informed of this and will endeavour to prevent any repetition of such an occurrence.

(b) Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel, but the Red Cross is making every effort to improve the situation. The problem is caused by the low wage scales which do not encourage volunteering and consequently there is a shortage of Doctors, Nursing and Technical personnel. The Red Cross is sending a deputation to Naples to study the situation on the spot.

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(c) On 23rd August, the MC Mixed Hospital Command held a conference in Rome with representatives of the American Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross and the Ministry of Post War Assistance at which all the problems regarding current administrative difficulties and future hand over to the Italian Authorities were discussed. Minutes of this meeting have been forwarded to the High Commissioner for Public Health with the request that this Authority should work in close conjunction with the I.R.C. and the Ministry of Post War Assistance on the project.

(d) The use of ambulance transport P.O.L. and servicing facilities is essential for the smooth operation of the Command. At present the P.O.L. [illegible] Command is giving invaluable assistance but when its vehicles are withdrawn, the project will face disruption, unless alternative transport is provided.

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(b) One case was notified only in August as having died on 21st Lentini, Syracuse Province on 25th July. No further notifications have been received either from Lentini, or any other part of Sicily.

(C) SMALLPOX

(a) The August figure for Naples City and Province indicate that the epidemic may now be considered at an end. 11 cases only were reported from the City as compared with 22 in July and 7 from the Province as compared with 31 in July. This improvement can be attributed to the work of the Smallpox Team together with the services of the 3 motor ambulances referred to in last Sanitary report, which were lent by AFHQ.

(b) Smallpox has been reported from only three other Italian Provinces during August, as compared with eight during the July period. These Provinces are Avellino, with 17 cases as compared with 48 in July, Salerno, with 5 as compared with 38 in July, and Reggio Calabria, with 1. No cases were reported from Reggio Calabria last month. It would appear therefore that the widespread vaccination programme initiated by the Italian Government throughout the provinces is at last showing its effect.

(D) MALARIA

The Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that during August, weekly searches of catching stations of the Tiber Delta Project areas showed the following results :-

Week	Fixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		AV.
	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Av. No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Adults per Station
Adults						
8/6-12	195	7.2	0.23	176	10.1	0.20
8/27-9/2	196	13.2	0.46	161	13.3	0.77
Larvae						
8/6-12	199	20.0	1.87	291	9.0	0.91
8/27-9/2	200	12.5	0.71	275	10.0	1.11

During the month of August there have been two persistent anopheline foci, one in the immediate environs of Lago Traiano and the other in the vicinity of recently flooded rice fields near Maccarese.

AFHQ has therefore been requested to allocate for the sole use of the Hospital Command, 20 Ambulances, 6 Autobuses, 2 Buses, 5 Medium trucks, and 5 Heavy trucks together with adequate facilities for servicing and maintenance.

(e) Similarly it is essential that authority be obtained for the use of medical equipment and hospital supplies already in Naples and Bari, despite several representations to higher Authority, but unfortunately not yet been obtained.

(f) It will be seen that for the efficient and smooth operation of the Naples Command, much coordination is required, as the administrative problems are complex. Unless prompt action is obtained from all the organizations concerned, the whole project may face disaster, which, in view of the humanitarian importance of the issue, would be a major tragedy.

(B) TYPHUS

(a) Only one case of Typhus was reported during August. This occurred in a refugee aged 41 years, who arrived at Bologna from Bolzano.

(b) One case was notified only in August as having occurred at Lentini, Syracuse Province on 25th July. No further notifications have been received either from Lentini, or any other part of Sicily.

(C) SMALLPOX

(a) The August figure for Naples City and Province indicate that the epidemic may now be considered at an end. 11 cases only were reported from the City as compared with 23 in July and 17 from the Province as compared with 81 in July. This improvement can be attributed to the work of the Smallpox Team together with the services of the 3 motor ambulances referred to in last month's report, which were lent by AFHQ.

(b) Smallpox has been reported from only three other Italian provinces during August, as compared with eight during the July period. These provinces are Avellino, with 17 cases as compared with 48 in July, Salerno, with 8 as compared with 34 in July, and Reggio Calabria, with 1. No cases were reported from Reggio Calabria last month. It would appear therefore that the widespread vaccination programme initiated by the Italian Government throughout the provinces is at last showing its effect.

(D) MALARIA

The Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that during August, weekly surveys of catching stations of the Tiber Delta project areas showed the following results : -

Week	Fixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		AV.
	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Av. No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Adults per Station

[illegible] Province on 27th July. No further notifications have been received either from Lentini, or any other part of Sicily.

(C) SMALLPOX

(a) The present figure for Naples City and Province indicate that the epidemic may now be considered at an end. 11 cases only were reported from the City as compared with 22 in July and 7 from the Province as compared with 42 in July. This improvement can be attributed to the work of the Smallpox Team together with the services of the 3 motor ambulances referred to in last month's report, which were lent by AFHQ.

(b) Smallpox has been reported from only three other Italian Provinces during August, as compared with eight during the July period. These Provinces are Avellino, with 17 cases as compared with 18 in July, Salerno, with 6 as compared with 3b in July, and Reggio Calabria, with 1. No cases were reported from Reggio Calabria last month. It would appear therefore that the mass spread vaccination programme initiated by the Italian Government throughout the Provinces is at last showing its effect.

(D) MALARIA

The Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that during August, weekly averages of catching stations of the Tiber Delta Project areas showed the following results :-

Week	Fixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		AV. No.
	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Av. No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Adults per Station
Adults						
8/6-12	195	7.2	0.23	476	5.3	0.2[illegible]
8/27-9/2	196	13.2	0.16	461	12.3	0.7[illegible]
Larvae						
8/6-12	199	10.0	1.10	291	9.0	0.91
8/27-9/2	200	12.5	0.91	275	12.0	1.12

During the month of August there have been two persistent anopheline foci, one in the immediate environs of Lago Traino and the other in the vicinity of recently flooded rice fields near Maccarese.

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During the last week of August searches for adults in these regions showed the following: (1) Pisancho Section (Lago Titicaca) of [illegible] stations examined [illegible] were positive for adult Anopheles with an average of [illegible] adults per station (2) Marcapata Section, [illegible] stations examined [illegible] positive with [illegible] adults per station. This represents an increase of about four times in the anopheline density at the beginning of the month. In spite of this, there is no cause for concern with regard to malaria transmission.

An intensive investigation of the factors concerned in the incidence of trachoma, particularly in Marcapata, is under way, but more data are needed for definite conclusions.

During the first two weeks of August a survey to determine the presence or absence of [illegible] in the treated region of the Veltumo Delta and the untreated region just south of the Marigliano River was conducted. Palpations of spleens and blood smears were taken on children between the ages of four and fifteen years, results were not yet available.

(h) PUBLICAL LIFE.

No reply has yet been received from the Italian Government to the proposals made by APHQ mentioned in the July report. It is believed, however, that an answer will be forthcoming within the next few days.

(i) INFANT MORTALITY.

During July there were in Rome Commune # 2173 live births and [illegible] deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality rate is 99.9 as compared with 96.9 in June.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS.

The July death rate for all forms of tuberculosis in the Commune was 238 as compared with [illegible] in June. Of these, 192 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

j. VETERINARY.

(a) A chief veterinarian for the A.M.G., 13 Corps Area was appointed to that [illegible] following consultation with and action by this Branch. There is now a provincial veterinarian active in Cuneo Province, one having [illegible] the post during the month. The death of the Director, Veterinary Laboratory, Foggia, has necessitated the temporary assignment of Dr. Sai, of Lecce, to that post.

(b) BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL. The following is an account of [illegible] diseases and the control measures employed: -

(a) Anthrax. The presence of this disease was first reported on about 1st August. Investigation has shown that at least 12 stations in Venezia Region and Ferrara Province are infected and that a minimum of 47 cases have been [illegible]. These are all minimum figures and time will probably show that the disease is much more widely spread. An outline of the control program now being [illegible] by Professors Bartelli, Padova, and Grassi, Ministry of Interior is as follows:

(1) Veterinarians in all provinces where the infection exist [illegible] being assembled so as to [illegible]

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[illegible] proposals made by Army [illegible] contained in the July report. It is believed, however, that an answer will be forthcoming within the next few days.

(7) Infant mortality.

During July there were in base hospitals 2181 live births and 1[illegible] deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality rate is 73.7 as against with 8[illegible] in June.

(8) Tuberculosis.

The July death rate for all forms of tuberculosis in [illegible] was 2[illegible] as compared with 2[illegible] in June. Of these, 1[illegible] were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

3. Veterinary.

(A) A chief veterinarian for the A.M.G., 13 Corps Area was specially [illegible] to this headquarters following consultation with and action by this branch. There is now a private [illegible] veterinarian active in Dunes Province, one having [illegible] the past during the month. The death of the Director, Veterinary Laboratory, Florina, has necessitated the temporary assignment of Dr. [illegible], of Larissa to that post.

(B) Epizootic Protection and Preventable Disease Control. The following is an account of communicable diseases and the control measures employed: -

(1) Glanders. The presence of this disease was first reported on [illegible] 1st August. Investigation has shown that at least 12 stallions in Xanthi Region and Ferrara Province are infected and that a minimum of 47 mares have been exposed. These are all minimum figures and time will probably show that the [illegible] is much more widely spread. An outline of the control program now being [illegible] by Professors Bartelli, Pedove, and Grossi, Ministry of Interior is as follows:

(a) Veterinarians in all provinces where the infection exists and those adjacent to the infected provinces are being assembled so as to [illegible] them with the symptoms, diagnosis and control measures. Photographs of infected animals have been made so as to demonstrate the diagnostic clinical lesions.

(b) All infected or exposed equines will be denounced.

(c) [illegible] has been ordered to cease immediately in all provinces where the disease exists.

(d) Stallions and/or mares exhibiting symptoms, or which have been exposed to the infection are being branded on the left forehoof with the letters "MGM" the abbreviation for morve cutaneo maligno. Animals bearing such a brand may not be moved from the owner's premises until pronounced free of glanders by licensed veterinarian.

(e) Treatment of stallions and mares exhibiting symptoms is to be started by the appropriate communal veterinarian at the earliest possible date.

These control measures are not comparable to those employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Even in the present circumstances here do not warrant or make possible the employment of comparable measures. In the near future it is planned that some artificial insemination centers will be activated in the liberated zone following short courses of instruction conducted by [illegible] Italian animal insemination specialists. The cattle identification test will be employed to the greatest extent possible in the near future. However, the use of this test will be extremely limited due to the almost complete lack of transport facilities and a shortage of laboratory animals, technicians and equipment. The gathering of infected animals is entirely impossible at the time [illegible] highly infected, making sufficient indemnity payment impossible.

(b) Atypical bovine tuberculosis. During the month a disease of cattle-pest or bovine disease has been quite generally spread around. However, the results of tests now being made in Washington with the local virus are awaited for with interest. Vaccination of susceptible birds continues on a very limited scale.

(c) Rabies. Though there does not continually being [illegible], the incidence of rabies in both territory under Italian Government control and that under A.M.G. has been considerably less than last month. This is probably due largely to the civilian administration ordering leash and muzzle for all dogs.

(d) Foot and Mouth Disease. Reported first case has been the lowest of any month this year. Vaccine production in the Rome laboratory continues on a small scale but production in northern laboratories is at a standstill due to the impracticability of introducing active virus where the disease is not now active. Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater has sent notice of an outbreak of what appears to be the malignant form of foot and mouth disease in Spain. If reports of that department are true it may be possible to win control from here through vaccine production.

(e) Other diseases. Hog cholera has been prevalent in Lombardia and Venezia but information from the Brescia laboratory is not available. No reports of additional diseases have reached this branch during the month.

(6) ALLIED VETERINARY MEDICAL SUPPLIES. The supplies referred to in the July report have been [illegible] to Veterinary [illegible]. As a result of recent conferences it appears that the supplies now in the [illegible] will be handled with facility in the near future. According to stock inventory reports all the Allied Veterinary medical supplies conditioned by this branch are now in Italy.

(7) VETERINARY ACTIVITIES. Funds were made available to the Institute for artificial insemination, Milan, [illegible] to allow for the continued operation during the next 3 months. Transport [illegible] was made available to the provincial Veterinarian Milan.

In view of the fact that the Chief, Veterinary Branch has been declared non-essential to AMG, and that no replacement is anticipated, the Chief, Italian Veterinary Service has been notified of the fact that this branch will probably cease to function in the very near future.

(8) SUMMARY. The appearance of Equine Bearing in Venezia Giulia has [illegible] the institution of control measures there.

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(c) Rabies. Though stray dogs are continually being [illegible], the incidence of rabies in both territory under Italian Government control and that under A.M.G. has been considerably less than last month. This is probably due in part to the civilian administration offering bounties for all dogs.

(d) Foot and Mouth Disease. Reported incidence has been the lowest of any month this year. Vaccine production in the Rome laboratory continues on a small scale but production in northern laboratories is at a standstill due to the impracticability of introducing active virus where the disease is not now active. Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater has sent notice of an outbreak of what appears to be the milkmaid form of foot and mouth disease in Spain. In regard to this Headquarters it may be possible to aid control in Rome by overall vaccine production.

(e) Other Diseases. No cholera has been prevalent in Liguria, Rome but samples from the Genoa laboratory is not liable. No reports of [illegible] have reached this branch during the month.

(f) Allied Veterinary Medical Supplies. The supplies returned to Rome by reports have been made ready for veterinary use. As a result of recent conferences it appears that the supplies now in the [illegible] will be handled with facility in the near future. According to stock inventory reports all the Allied Veterinary medical supplies maintained by this branch are now in Italy.

(h) Miscellaneous Activities. Funds were made available to the Institute for Artificial Insemination, Milan, so as to allow for its continued operation during the next 3 months. Transport [illegible] was made available to the provincial Veterinarian Milan.

In view of the fact that the Chief, Veterinary Branch has been declared non-essential to AMG and that no replacement is anticipated, [illegible] Italian Veterinary Service has been notified of the fact that this branch will probably cease to function in the very near future.

(i) Summary. The appearance of Equine Dourine in Venezia Giulia and Ferrara Province has necessitated the institution of control measures there. Studies pertaining to the epizootic poultry disease now prevalent have continued with the objective of establishing a diagnosis and instituting preventive measures. Other communicable disease problems have not been serious during the period. All 3 veterinary medical supplies have been actually placed at the disposal of the veterinary service during the month with prospects of additional supplies for the very near future. Personnel problems have been minor during the month but two vacancies have been filled.

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4. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

(A) The Fourth Central Civilian Medical Depot has made complete shipments of Allied Medical Supplies as requested by requisitions from Regional Public Health Officers of Italy, Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions. These supplies were sufficient to take care of all requirements on the basis of diseases current among the civilian population up to 1 September 1945. The Italian Government has been given instructions by the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission, Headquarters, Allied Commission that it is their responsibility to instruct their Agency to make distribution in CMD territory after 1st September 1945, except AMG, 13th Corps or Venezia Giulia Region.

(B) Medical supplies have been shipped to AMG 13th Corps (Venezia Giulia region) on CAD basis to take care of the civilian population up to the 1st December 1945. After that date, if future supplies are needed it is the responsibility of the Regional Public Health Officer to order his supplies from CMD.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, HQ, Allied Commission submitted their requirements for medical supplies to include up to the 1st December 1945. These supplies have been shipped by CCSD on the 13th August 1945. Future supplies, if required, up to 1st December 1945 will be handled by UNRRA.

(D) There are sufficient supplies in CMD warehouses that are being turned over to the Italian Government plus two-thirds of the last six months period due in September 1945 to take care of all Italy in the basis of diseases current up to approximately 1st April 1946.

(E) Military Category "A" Supplies finished end of the August 1945 loading and it is the responsibility of the Italian Government and F.A.O. to assume the responsibility of future supplies for Italy under Category "A" program.

(F) The turning over of Allied Medical Supplies earmarked for Italy to the Italian Government by the 4th Central Civilian Medical Depots is progressing very smoothly. Approximately $1,300,000 of medical supplies were turned over by the Naples Depot. The Naples Depot closed 20 August 1945 and the company was transferred to the Florence Depot.

(G) The Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) has assumed the responsibility of receiving at dockside of all future medical supplies earmarked for Italy as of 15 August 1945.

5. WELFARE.

(A) PERSONNEL. No changes except by Special Orders 199, Para 1. Lt.Col. Kenny, 0520879 was relieved of duty with Company "A" and assigned to Headquarters, 2675 Regiment, on 25th August.

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(C) Displaced Persons and Distribution Sub-Commission, HQ, AFHQ Civilian activities submitted their requirements for medical supplies to include up to the 1st December 1945. These supplies have been shipped by UNRRA on the 15th August 1945. Future supplies, if required, as of 1st December 1945 will be handled by UNRRA.

(D) There are sufficient supplies in UNRRA warehouses that are being turned over to the Italian Government (the two-thirds of the last six months period and in September 1945 to take care of all Italy on the basis of expense incurred up to approximately 1st April 1946.

(E) Military Category "A" Supplies finished as of the August 1945 inventory and it is the responsibility of the Italian Government and F. . . t assume the responsibility of future supplies for Italy under Category "A" program.

(F) The turnover of Allied Medical Supplies earmarked for Italy to the Italian Government by the Forces Central Civilian Medical Depots is progressing very satisfactorily. Approximately $1,000,000 of medical supplies have been turned over by the Medical Depot. The Supplies Depot closed 20 August 19 , and the inventory was transferred to the Florence Depot.

(G) The Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) has assumed the responsibility of receiving at Genoa of all future medical supplies earmarked for Italy as of 15 August 1945.

5. WELFARE.

(A) PERSONNEL. No changes except by Special Orders 197, Part 1, Lt.Col. Fenny, [illegible] was relieved of duty with Company M and assigned to Headquarters, 2575 Regiment, on 25th August.

(B) All clothing and food distributions are in the hands of AMG SI and UNRRA. Plans are being put in operation whereby individual cases sent to us can be investigated and cared for. This relieves the Welfare Branch of one of its rather serious problems.

The Commerce Sub-Commission has offered the Chief, Welfare Branch, 217 tons of blankets for distribution. Two investigational trips were made, one north and the other south, to learn what facilities were available for storage and for distribution of this large quantity of blankets into the rather isolated sections which may still have great need for such material this winter.

Reports of these trips have been made to AFHQ. With the withdrawal of so many of our Regional Welfare Officers it will be necessary to cooperate much more closely with SHAEF and UNRRA in such work.

The closing of northern regions and the returning of the welfare work to the Italian people marks the beginning of a period of watchful waiting.

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Splendid work has been done by the [illegible] both in Army and [illegible] territory and we hopefully expect the Italian Officials and Welfare Annual Aid Plans to carry on this good work for the benefit of the less fortunate of Italy.

The Chief, Welfare Branch has been lending every assistance to the Opera Nazionale Dei Orfani di Guerra and other Italian Health and Welfare agencies to help them in preparation claim of their requisitioned property. The Army and Air Corps have been asked to include this type of property among those first to be released. If the civil and permanent functions can be re-established before winter sets in, the program will be greatly facilitated.

(c) The two trucks referred to disclosed great quantities of salvage aluminum. The Ministry of Industry is being urged to buy all of this valuable metal which is offered for sale and then resell the needed portion of it, without profit to the officials of Caserta who can use it for the manufacture of artificial equipment.

Dr. Valenti has also been requested to ask the Prefect of Caserta to release 140 tons of raw wool for the use of local manufacturers or to be sent to the blind school and hospitals for the patients there to use in connection with their occupational therapy. This wool was called to our attention by Capt. Silveira of UNRRA.

(D) The Chief, Welfare Branch is collaborating with the Director of Education in an effort to get complete equipment and clothing for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Italy. Until all the needy children have been partially provided with the bare necessities in the way of clothing the Chief, Welfare Branch has given priority to equipment for the Scouts but now it appears that a semblance of a uniform can and should be provided so as to build the morale and provide inspiration for these young Italians.

An effort is being made to get salvage tents, mess equipment and other needed materials for the use of these orphanages and institutions.

Meetings.

(a) Two of the regular weekly meetings with Dr. Valenti were cancelled because of the two trips taken by the Chief, Welfare Branch. The major question pressed and discussed in each meeting has been the incorporation of Public Health Sub-Commission into Education Sub-Commission, or into the Italian Welfare Agency. So far a tolerance of interventions to Prefects has been sent by the Ministry of Interior, authorizing the creation of a central board for the welfare committees of the provinces and thereby giving these committees the semblance of departments.

(b) Miss Forrester of UNRRA has been very cooperative. The fear of an increase of our work and duplication is almost entirely avoided now. We feel that our former A.M.G. Welfare Officers Captains Wilcox and Silveria will continue their good work in UNRRA where they are now assigned. In the meeting held with her she was spoken favourably of our officers.

(c) Miss McCullock, the child institutional specialist of UNRRA has been met with several times during the month. The Chief, Welfare Branch has been asked to cooperate with Education Sub-Commission and the Welfare Branch of UNRRA in setting up certain programs. Completed reports will be submitted.

(d) The usual irregular but frequent meetings with Prefectural committees

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[illegible] in the [illegible] manufacturers or to be [illegible] the blind school and hospitals for the patients there to use in connection with their occupational therapy. This was [illegible] brought to our attention by Capt. Silvedry of UNRRA.

(D) The Child Welfare Branch is collaborating with the Director of Education in an effort to get certain equipment and [illegible] for the boards and Girl Guides of Italy. Until all the needy children have been partially provided with the bare necessities in the way of clothing the Child Welfare Branch has opened special [illegible] for the boards but now it appears that a necessity of a uniform cap, one should be provided so as to build the morale and provide inspiration for these young Italians.

An effort is being made to get volunteer tents, camp equipment and other school materials for the use of these [illegible] organizations.

Meetings.

(a) Two of the regular weekly meetings with Dr. Valenti were cancelled because of the two trips taken by the Chief, Welfare Branch. The relief question progress and discussed in each meeting has been the incorporation of Public Health Services into Democratic [illegible] into the Italian Welfare scheme. So far a tolerance of institutions to Prefects has been sent by the Ministry of Interior, affecting the creation of a central board for the welfare coordination of the provinces and thereby giving them a committee the semblance of Government.

(b) Miss Lundeen of UNRRA has been very cooperative. She has expressed an interest of her work and duplication is almost entirely avoided now. [illegible] Inter-Zone Forum [illegible] Welfare Officers [illegible] Miss Eileen and Silverio will continue their good work in UNRRA where they are now assigned. In the meantime [illegible] has spoken favorably of our [illegible] to us.

(c) Miss McCulloch, the child institutional specialist of [illegible] has been met with several times during the month. The Chief, Welfare Branch has [illegible] to cooperate with Education [illegible] and the Welfare Branch of [illegible] in setting up certain programs. Complete reports will be submitted.

(d) The usual irregular but frequent meetings with representatives of UNRRA have been held. We have cooperated in getting the DPI Volume [illegible] to carry its welfare work in Italy which is similar to that of American Relief for Italy.

(E) We welcome Lt.Col. Kenny [illegible] and very successful experiences in setting up welfare departments in the provinces of Venezia Giulia will help in our efforts to have the Italian Government legalize this course. His [illegible] and counsel will be invaluable in these days when we return welfare activities to the Italian Government, when many questions are being raised [illegible] advice is sought.

(F) We are encouraged by the peaceful and apparently efficient way the Italians are assuming their welfare responsibility. We have reason to believe that the long and patient work of our [illegible], together with that of their and the Red Cross assistants will bear fruit in the improvement of the conditions of the less fortunate of Italy.

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5. PERSONNEL.

(A) The Directorship of the Sub-Commission has been assumed by Colonel Thomas H. Fox who has relinquished the dual role of Deputy Regional Commissioner and G(P) Venezia Region. Lt.Col. Raymond Kenny has also been placed in this G(P) from Venezia Region.

(B) The following awards have been gained by officers of this Sub-Commission: -

Legion of Merit.	Colonel [illegible].
	Lt.Col. Gleasure.
Bronze Star.	Lt.Col. Kenny.
	Major [illegible].
	T/Sgt. [illegible].

(C) The Sub-Commission's staff has been further depleted by the departure of Colonel Sherpsure and Dr. Floyd S. Markham. Lt.Col. Sherpsure was one of the original members of the AMGOT team to enter Sicily and has been prominently associated with AMG ever since. While Dr Markham is well known for his work on the Typhus Control Unit during the Naples epidemic and subsequently.

(D) In addition to these departures a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment. In consequence, the effective strength of the Sub-Commission has been considerably reduced during August.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

Both the appointment of an Alto Commissario for public health and a redefinition of the functions of the Alto Commissario have been caused by lowered tide between during the month of August.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Up until 27th August, 2,[illegible] Sick Italian repatriates have arrived in Venezia. These have been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the Hospital Command is being strained to its utmost limits. Many difficulties are being experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel and every effort is being made - this is in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross, the Alto Commissioner for Public Health and the Ministry of Post War Assistance to meet the necessary requirements of the Venezia Repatriation Hospital Command. A [illegible] authority for the use of captured hospital equipment, ambulances and motor transport for the needs of the Hospital Command have been sought but not yet obtained. The project is one of such international importance that unless the vital and willing cooperation is given by all authorities concerned, serious repercussions

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(c) The Sub-Commission's staff has been further depleted by the departure of Colonel Stanford van Dr. Floyd S. Harmon. It could. Colonel van [illegible] [illegible] of the staff have left Italy finally and has been provisionally replaced with [illegible] over about, and Dr Harmon is well known for his work on the Trades Control Unit during the Sicilian campaign and subsequently.

(D) In addition to these departures a number of American officers have been assigned elsewhere to other duties. In consequence, the effective strength of the Sub-Commission has been considerably reduced during August.

REMARKS

1. CIVILIAN

With the appointment of an Allied Commissioner for Public Health in addition to the functions of the Allied Commission have been assumed by legislative decree during the month of August.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) Up until 27th August, 2,[illegible]2 sick Italian repatriates have arrived in Naples. These have been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the hospital has been strained to the utmost limits. Many difficulties have been experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian and Cross personnel but everything is being done, this day in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross, to meet the necessary requirements of the Sorrento Repatriation Hospital Command. Any authority for the use of captured hospital equipment, ambulances and operative transport for the needs of the Hospital Command have been sought but not yet received. The project is one of such international importance that [illegible] and willing cooperation is given by all authorities concerned, serious [illegible] are bound to occur.

(b) Only one case of Typhus was notified during August in a [illegible] from Naples. One related notification referable to the end of July was received from Sicily.

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(c) Smallpox figures both in Naples and elsewhere in Italy have shown a marked and very gratifying decrease.

(d) Weekly searches at collecting stations in the Tiber Belt continue to show a very low mosquito density. Although two particular areas have yield a large increase in figures this is purely relative and cannot be compared with regard to Malaria Transmission.

(d) No reply has yet been received from the Italian Government regarding the [illegible] procedure regarding the staffing of [illegible] hospitals by Allied personnel etc.

(f) The infant mortality rates for Rome commune for July was [illegible] compared with 96.9 in June.

(g) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during July were [illegible] as compared with [illegible] in June.

3. VETERINARY:

It is anticipated that the activities of the Veterinary Branch will [illegible] the end of August. The Italian Government has been notified [illegible] partial distribution of all veterinary supplies has been made and it is anticipated that distribution of the remainder will soon be effected. No further imports of veterinary supplies will take place. No serious outbreaks of [illegible] disease amongst animals have occurred during August.

4. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch has now turned over to UNRRA and ZNDSI all [illegible] pertaining to the distribution of food and clothing. 217 tons of blankets have been made available by the Commercial Sub-Commission for distribution. Increasing responsibility for Welfare matters is being turned over to the Italian Authorities.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

UNRRA has in August only completed the distribution of its [illegible] supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the Naples warehouse, valued at $1,[illegible],000 have been handed over to the Istituto Commercio Estero the organization designated by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. The Florence warehouse is in the process of being handed over. With the distribution of 1946 ZNDSI no further requisitions for medical supplies for 1946 have been submitted. The future responsibility for Category "B" medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and PWA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Colonel Thomas H. Pope has been appointed Director of this Sub-Commission. The Legion of Merit has been awarded to two officers of the Sub-Commission and the Bronze Star to two officers and an Enlisted Man. The staff of the Sub-Commission has been further depleted by the departure of Lt. Col. Chapoutot and Mr Marker, while a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment.

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[illegible] Military supplies will take place. No serious outbreaks of communicable disease seemed likely to have occurred during August.

4. [illegible]

The welfare branch has now turned over to UNRRA and SHAEF all its activities pertaining to the distribution of food and clothing. 287 tons of blankets have been made available by the Surgeon Sub-Commission for distribution. Increasing responsibility for welfare matters is being turned over to the Italian Administration.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

Italy has in August only completed the distribution of its dry supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the Italian warehouse, valued at $1,[illegible],000 have been handed over to the Italian Commercial Entry Organization as directed by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. The Florence warehouse is in the process of being handed over. With the distribution of 2687 tons no further requirements for medical supplies for 1946 have been indicated. The future responsibility for Category "A" medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and FRA.

6. [illegible]

Colonel James B. [illegible] has been appointed director of this sub-commission. The [illegible] of merit [illegible] awarded to two officers of the sub-commission and two bronze star to two officers and one enlisted man. The staff of the Sub-Commission has been further depleted by the departure of Lt. Col. Pizzuto and Dr Warshow, while a number of American officers have been declared surplus to get discount.

Thomas H. Page
THOMAS H. PAGE, Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 686

AC/14027/28 20 September 1945

SUBJECT : Supplement to Abridged Monthly Report for August, 1945.

TO : Executive Commissioner (thru Civil Affairs Section).

The recruiting and training of the Civil Police for Venezia Giulia is proceeding satisfactorily. Some 2000 applications have been received. All applicants are being carefully screened and vetted. 140 recruits are undergoing training at the Police School established by the Public Safety Division. This class will be ready for duty by mid September. There is the usual difficulty in procuring uniforms and equipment.

The largest civil disturbances of the month occurred in Matera Province. On the 1st at Matera about 1000 persons rioted burning several buildings and forcing the prison to release prisoners. On the 2nd at Ferrandina some 1500 rioters cut communications and set fire to government buildings. One civilian, alleged to be Fascist, was killed by the crowd at the latter place.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN 3105
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director.

JWC/E

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
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Monthly Report for August 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 14 September 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for August 1945.

To : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. TERRITORY

1. General Security.

(a) The two events which affected Security in this country and, in fact, the whole world during the month of August were the use of the atomic bomb and the end of the war with Japan. The former may well be the greatest invention to ensure that no country dare take hostile measures in the future, and if the human race can maintain the same progress in political and moral development as in scientific achievement, it may well be that we have seen the end of military aggression.

(b) The need for Security organizations however, cannot be said to have ceased to exist, but on the contrary, every vigilance must be exercised by the nations primarily responsible for the peace that advantage is not taken by any country to develop the new discovery for lethal purposes, as this would destroy that which has taken so long to achieve, and at such great cost. The world wide political conferences, however, will be tackling that problem.

2. Italian Government.

[illegible] of August, 1945.

A. SECURITY

1. General Security.

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2. Italian Government.

(a) The Parri Government has been making great efforts to get on with its colossal task, but the tendency is still for party politics to over ride the larger issue of national reconstruction. The declaration that the peace terms in regard to Italy would be the first to be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers has made the Italians realise that there is a day of reckoning ahead.

(b) Signor Parri himself has announced that unless the coming election is conducted in a legal and orderly manner, with no resort to violence by any of the parties, he will declare the election void. He is obviously very much aware of the critical condition of public order throughout the country, and at the same time he cannot ignore the blunt warning which has been given to certain Italian countries by the United States and Great Britain that any but a truly democratic election will not receive their support. To have the

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(d) At Alcamo (Sicily) on 1st August, Communists took possession of the Sotto-Prefettura.

(e) Five days later a crowd of about 200 at Monte S. Angelo (Foggia) set fire to the offices of the Tax Collection and surrounded the Municipio as a protest against the Delle Tax.

(f) Near Bisceglie (Italy) fourteen people were injured when armed bandits held up a train, and robbed the passengers.

(g) On 15th August, a crowd of 500 people attacked the Office of Registrars at Agnone (San Chiaso) and ransacked the various rooms. They were dispersed by the Carabiniere of C.C.R.R. who threw a hand grenade some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

(h) In the early hours of 5th August some 30 armed men attacked the C.C.R.R. barracks at Castellione di Servia (Ravenna) overpowered the C.C.R.R. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Savio River.

(i) It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

9. Police Forces.

(a) Reference has been made in these reports on the necessity for a strong, capable Police Force in this country, free from political interference. Upon this public order depends. Upon its still to be maintained public order hangs the fate of Italy, for a period of anarchy and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even as a second rate power with the United Nations.

[illegible] before.

(a) In the early hours of 7th August some 30 armed men attacked the C.C.R. barracks in Castellione di Cervia (Ravenna) overpowered the C.C.R. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Cervia River.

(b) It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the return of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

3. Police Forces.

(a) Reference has been made in these reports to the necessity for a strong, capable Police Force in this country, free from political interference. Upon this public order depends. Upon its skill to maintain public order hangs the fate of Italy, for a period of property and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even on a second rate power with the United Nations.

(b) The Allied authorities understand now that every effort must be made to clothe, equip and arm the Italian Police in a manner calculated to enable it to perform its duty. The Italians themselves cannot see that a Police Force must receive the utmost support if its actions are correct, adequate correction if it is wrong, otherwise it should be free from interference in the performance of its duties which consist of maintaining the law of the land, applicable to all subjects.

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(c) Instead of this we have reports of certain political parties raising their own police forces, we have the Partisan Police, and Economic Police Force was recently disbanded. Any Force not officially depending upon the country as a whole is only concerned at enforcing its own interpretation of what the law is or should be.

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(d) Certain sections of the Press are using their newly found "freedom" to indulge in attacks against the Police, and it cannot be denied that their object may be to destroy public confidence in them to such an extent that the work of any body which eventually might replace them would be much easier. In the Milan edition of Avanti recently a photograph of British Police arresting a man in London was given prominence, with the remark that they dare not act similarly now that a Socialist Government is in power. Enquiries revealed that the photograph was one taken after a fascist meeting in London in 1936. The only possible connection to Avanti on publishing such a photograph is the attempt to destroy the morale of the Police and the confidence of the public in them.

(e) Everything must be done to improve the morale of the C.R.M. and Carabinieri, to encourage them to do their duty without fear or favour, otherwise the Allies, who have succeeded in their efforts to preserve military security in Italy, will find they have entrusted civilian security to instruments which are barely able to stand the strain. It is essential that in addition to providing adequate equipment, every effort is made to help the individual men achieve that moral courage without which a policeman is merely a "uniform carrier".

5. Political power in Questura.

(a) It is reported that in their efforts to gain control of all police forces, the communists and members of the extreme left are "pushing" a certain VICARI who is now at the Ministry of the Interior as a questore (unattached).

(b) This man, who is alleged to have held a high post in Mussolini's personal household staff, is now said to be a communist. The extremists have their eyes on two most important posts in one of which they want to put Vicari. One of these posts is that of Vice Chief of Police, the other is the Chief of the Squadra Mobile. Both these posts are held by men who are first class policemen. It is observed that a campaign has already started against M. Tosco, chief of the Squadra Mobile, in the leftist press, which is making a mountain out of a small hill with regard to the Lafi case, attaching extraordinary political significance to a rather sordid

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6. Political Moves in Sicilia.

(a) It is reported that in their efforts to gain control of all police forces, the communists and members of the extreme left are "pushing" a certain VIZZINI who is now at the Ministry of the Interior as a prefect (unattached).

(b) This man, who is alleged to have held a high post in Mussolini's personal household staff, is now said to be a communist. The extremists have their eyes on two most important posts in one of which they wish to put Vicari. One of these posts is that of Vice Chief of Police, the other is the Chief of the Squadra Mobile. Both these posts are held by men who are first class policemen. It is observed that a campaign has already started against [illegible], Chief of the Squadra Mobile, in the leftist press, which in making a mountain out of a molehill with regard to the Lalli case, alleging extraordinary political significance to a rather sordid murder. Enquiries are being made into Vicari's activities.

7. Civilian Internees.

(a) The Civilian Internee Camp was closed of civilian internees in August, and those still considered to be a danger were transferred to "B" Camp. Large numbers were released, however, before the camp was closed.

(b) There are now 1,310 persons detained at "B" Camp, including 323 women. Their cases are being reviewed weekly when an officer from this Division visits the camp, and out of 140 cases considered during the month, 115 recommendations for release were

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made. Practically all former fascists who were interned as "potentially dangerous" have now been released, and those at present detained represent saboteurs, enemy agents, Germans who held high posts in the Nazi Party, dangerous political persons, etc. It is not expected that many more recommendations for release can be made, but the cases will be studied thoroughly to see if they do constitute a threat.

8. Baroness Anna Theirodi de Vitalis

References was made to this woman in Security Division report of June 1945. Information as to her activities were supplied to SHAC, by this Division and she has now been arrested as an associate of G.I.S.

9. Serge de Treskine.

This man was referred to in Security Division report of June 1945, when he achieved a certain notoriety by attempting to reach Turkey to trace Czarist treasure alleged to be buried there. As a result of information supplied by this Division and enquiries in Paris he has now been arrested as a recruiter for the Abwehr.

10. Suspicious Organisation.

Information has been received revealing the existency of a society bearing the title "Resurrection" "Universal Foundation for a Just Peace". The leader of this movement, the objects of which are not at present clear, is one Joseph Florer, living at 2 Via Pergolini, Milan, who is stated to be a German ex-officer. The matter is being investigated.

11. Fronte Unico Mutilati, Invalidi e Combattenti

(a) Bearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre TRANCACCIO in Rome Sunday 26th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the Police frustrated any attempt by a none too docile crowd

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11. Ernesto Unico Ballista, Invalidi e Combattenti.

(a) Bearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre BRAMCACCIO in Rome Sunday 5th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the Police frustrated any attempt by a none too docile crowd to start a disturbance.

(b) On 1st August a group of about 40 people bearing different uniforms and describing themselves as ex-Italian Prisoners of War endeavoured to induce the officials at the Banco di Napoli in Naples to hand over money to them. They left the Building unsatisfied, but later in the day a meeting was held in the Piazza Municipio by a number of people who were identified as ex P.O.W. (Italian) who demanded relief or work. Some windows and doors were broken before the crowd was dispersed by CC.RR.

(c) On 9th August several groups of individuals, about 40 in all, purporting to be P.O.W. (Italian) demanded money or goods from shopkeepers in Naples. They were dispersed without more serious incidents.

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(d) The Prisoner of War and War wounded racket is one which is likely to be exploited when economic troubles arise during the coming winter, and it is not likely to trouble the consciences of the persons concerned whether they were combattants for or against democracy.

12. Liguria Region.

(a) No special security problems were encountered during the month in this part of Italy, although the continued inactivity of Genoa as a port is a sore hardship by way of local unemployment. About 45 of the population are unemployed, but most of these are engaged in one kind of black market or another.

(b) Criminal activity has shown no abatement, and this is usually attributed to "the Partisans", although it is fairer to say that it is local hooliganism, without political significance.

(c) In the mountainous parts of the Region there is no doubt that arms are secreted, but results of searches have not revealed concentration by any particular political party. It cannot be overlooked that the arms may well be preserved for private enterprise in supplying a state which finds itself at war - or civil war - in the future, and is without facilities for making or using an atomic bomb. Some Genoese made considerable fortunes in supplying arms for use in the Spanish Civil War.

(d) A trial which may arouse some political feelings will take place in the middle of September, when five youths - "Partisans" murdered three CC.RR. in cold blood at Fabbricha, with a Sten gun. A search of the premises of the arrested men revealed considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives.

13. Lombardia Region.

(a) Outwardly the picture is good in Lombardia, but no one can be mistaken that there is a great deal of underground activity. This is only to be expected in view of what has happened in recent years in Milan, but there is no indication that any of the move- [illegible] of the official Communist

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13. Lombardia Region.

(a) Outwardly the picture is good in Lombardia, but no one can be mistaken that there is a great deal of underground activity. This is only to be expected in view of what has happened in recent years in Milan, but there is no indication that any of the movements have anti-Allied objects. The tone of the official Communist and Socialist pronouncements have been much more moderate and reasonable, but there is a doubt as to whether they will be able to control the more extremist members of the parties.

(b) The Partisans are reluctant to hand over the authority they enjoyed for such a short period, and indeed may seek to regain their former prestige when the Allies hand over, if strong action is not taken by the Italians themselves. The Questori, particularly, will need strong support if they are to survive the pressure from all sides which will be exerted upon them.

(c) The Communist uprising when the Allies withdraw is still being discussed, but much less than hitherto, while no definite evidence is forthcoming on this contentious point. Strikes and demonstrations have been fewer and much more orderly.

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14. Piemonte Region.

(a) Very unfavorable steps have been taken in this region to locate arms and depots and to arrest the persons responsible for illegal detention of arms. Over fifty raids have been made, and in approximately half the number of the cases weapons and ammunition were found. This has also had a profound effect on the morale of the Secret, Law Abiding Citizens, who are now not so reluctant to come forward with their information. There is little doubt that had the time been available for a prolonged series of raids of similar intensity in all the Northern Regions, there would not be the great disgiving, either by the Allies or the Italians, in having left the territory.

(c) Strikes and meetings have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 19th instant when some 1,000 non-interned Greeks came to the Prefecture to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

(c) Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several Germans and Italians ex- P.O.W. who have crossed from Germany. On the Swiss frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been laying mines on the Italian side of the border with the result that some sheep have been blown up.

15. Venezia Region.

(a) Life resumed a more normal aspect from a security procedure in Venezia Region, although the Istria Edige remains some-what of a problem with its mixed population and strong German, Austrian sympathizers. The movement for returning to Austria, or at least secession from Italy is likely to develop, but it is a matter which will need careful consideration before any decision is taken. There is a great security threat here, as it was such a strong hold of Nazi influence, and it has not been as strongly occupied as is necessary finally to eradic te it.

[illegible] since it is openly

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(a) Workers and peasants have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 17th August, when some 3,000 demonstrators proceed to the Prefecture to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the Agents of Public Security made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

(c) Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several Germans and Italians on the Swiss frontier, who have crossed from Germany. On the Swiss frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been lurking since on the Italian side of the border, with the result that some sheep have been blown up.

15. Veneto Region.

(a) Life returned to more normal aspect from a security standpoint in Veneto Region, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat a problem with its mixed population and strong German/Austrian sentiment. The movement for returning to Austria, or at least secession from Italy is likely to develop, but it is a matter which will need careful consideration before any decision is taken. There is a great security threat here, as it was such a strong hold of Nazi influence, and it has not been so strongly occupied as is necessary finally to erodic to it.

(b) In the northern half of Trento province it is mainly populated by the population that have preferred the German rule, and they are contiguous of the Tyrolean. An Austrian flag was found flying on the bell tower of Lavarone Bell. June on 12th August, and later in the month from the top of Monte Tofana (Cortina D'Ampezzo).

(c) It is rumoured that the propaganda is inspired in Innsbruck, but enquiries have not revealed any clandestine publication of newspapers and pamphlets. The political situation seems to be clearly defined into an Austrian versus Italian administration for Alto Tyrol.

(d) In Udine province, as may well be expected, the main preoccupation of Security Agencies is with the Jugo-Slav, who are indulging in their propaganda to spread the Jugo-Slav influence as

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far went as possible.

(c) [illegible] aftermath of the [illegible] was more mentioned in previous reports is the trial of seven former partisans for the murder of 34 persons, which commenced early in September. The results will be of very great interest, as trouble may be expected if "patriots" are sentenced to death (the fact that the crime is murder will probably be overlooked in a spate of political fervour), while on the other hand if such are acquitted there may be tempted to emulate their deeds.

15. Venezia Giulia.

(a) This area controlled by II Corps is in a separate category from the rest of Italy, and is still a military zone, with a particularly difficult task. The period of military uncertainty which existed in the early days has gone, but the institution of control by civilian forces of law and order has yet to begin.

(b) It was necessary to disband the Police Forces which were found on the arrival of the Allies, and owing to the nature of the occupation it is not possible to use CC.AA. The plans for new Police Forces are completed, and it is hoped to put them on the streets soon. Meanwhile, normal Police duties are being performed by combined British and American Military Police, while a small number of Metropolitani, acceptable both to the Yugo-Slavs and Italians, are charged as traffic duties.

(c) Security is a difficult matter, owing to the inability to distinguish between real Venezia Giulians and others who have infiltrated into the territory. The issue of Identity Cards and establishment of roads blocks at vital points are essential before civilian movement can be adequately controlled. The fact that no Diplomatic relations exist between Italy and Yugo-Slavia still further complicate the matter.

(d) Considerable propaganda and political activity is taking place in the area, and the Communists have been encouraging the local republics for the return of Venezia Giulia to Yugo-Slavia.

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[illegible] from the rest of Italy, as it is still a military zone, with a particularly difficult task. The period of military uncertainty which existed in the [illegible] has now passed, but the establishment of control by civilian forces of law and order has yet to begin.

(b) It was necessary to disband the Police Forces which were formed on the arrival of the Allies, and owing to the nature of the occupation it is not possible to use [illegible]. Plans are now for new Police Forces are completed, and it is hoped to put them on the streets soon. Meanwhile, normal Police duties are being performed by combined British and American Military Police, while a small number of Metropolitani, recently both to the Juno-Slavs and Italians, are engaged on traffic duties.

(c) Security is a difficult matter, owing to the inability to distinguish between real Venezia Giulians and others who have infiltrated into the territory. The issue of identity cards and establishment of roads blocks at vital points are essential before civilian movement can be adequately controlled. The [illegible] to Diplomatic relations exist between Italy and Juno-Slavia still further complicate the [illegible].

(d) Considerable propaganda and political activity is taking place in the area, and the Communists have been canvassing the local population for the return of Venezia Giulia to Juno-Slavia. Their "[illegible]" methods have tended to alienate decent citizens, with the result that the Democratic Christian and Action parties are now becoming more active.

(e) Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Juno-Slav nationals to withdraw from any position they hold which in any way assisted the Allied Military Government, and to take reprisals on those who refused to comply. It was also hinted that sabotage may be adopted in this connection, but in what form was not stated.

(f) This territory, indeed, is likely to be a bone of contention long after the terms of the Peace Treaty are made known.

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17. Field Trips.

Major	Harvey	"2" Internee Camp, Sorni
Capt.	Hayes	" " " "
Lieut	Fehr	Lombardia Region
Major	Harvey	Trieste and Venezia Region.

B. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

18. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Re-ia Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed:-

Dott. Ernesto BASSO, as Director Provincial Seat of Modena.
Avv. Adriano BOLLATO, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Turin.
Avv. Michele TILXI, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Genoa.
Avv. Antonio CATALDO, as Director, Provincial Seat of Genoa. Avv. Cataldo will also act as Liaison Officer between RACI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. AMG Liguria.
Sig. Carlo FERRINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando RED MARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Aquila.
Ing. Guido GAPROVA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo DE ALBEI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Mangelo MENGONI BRACCIBONI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. PANCIONI from Bologna to Milan for the purpose of reorganising the services in the latter city in connection with the issue of circulating permits.

(ii) The following nomination has been received from the Central Seat.
Ing. Alberto BILLOTI, as Director, Provincial Seat

of Pavia.
Avv. Adriano DOI [illegible], as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Turin.
Avv. Michele RIGI, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Genoa.
Avv. Antonio CASALDO, as Director, Provincial Seat of Genoa. Avv. Casaldo will also act as Liaison Officer between ACGI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. ACI Liguria.
Sig. Carlo PERSINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando MED [illegible]ARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Aquila.
Ing. Guido G[illegible]ROSA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo [illegible] LIBRI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Manuele [illegible] BRACCIFORTI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. [illegible] from Bologna to Milan for the purpose of reorganising the services in the latter city in connection with the issue of circulating permits.

(ii) The following nomination has been received from the Central Seat.
Rag. Alberto [illegible], as Director, Provincial Seat of Livorno.

(iii) With the concurrence of this Sub-Commission, Dott. [illegible], General Secretary of the Club, carried out an inspection of the Seats in [illegible].

(iv) SCAO, Venezia Giulia, has reported that ACI in the Provinces of the Gorizia and Trieste has been re-activated and that the Provincial offices are known as Automobile Club Gorizia (ACG) and Automobile Club Trieste (ACT), respectively.
The offices are in charge of the former ACGI Staffs.
The SCAO has been asked to report whether the circulars issued by the Central Seat with the approval of this HQ to Provincial Seats in AMG territory may be forwarded to ACG and ACT.

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(b) Misuse of POL

The Ministry of Interior has requested relevant Commanding General C.C. A. and C.C.T. to intensify the control over motor vehicle circulation. Whatever intended for the public have been sent to the press and circulars. The Ministry organized a drive against abuses on the domestic road with good results. The Military police have agreed to assist the civil police with this work. The Ministry reported the break up of a gang who printed and distributed false circulating permits. It has been reported that the Ministry of Aeronautics issued a "gas" (white) motor vehicle permit to a civilian for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the Ministries concerned. The R.C., Liguria Region, reported that POL is grossly misused in his Region by vehicles carrying permits issued in Piemonte and Lombardia Regions. The matter was referred to the Regional Commissioners concerned for strong action to be taken against the users of the vehicles.

(c) Italian Red Cross Vehicles.

Regional Commissioners have been informed that motor vehicles used by the Italian Red Cross carrying Italian State registration marks must carry standard type circulating permits. The R.C.'s were instructed not to allow such vehicles to circulate under permits issued by the Italian Red Cross.

(d) Issue of Circulating Permits.

This Sub Commission has requested all concerned to consider cancelling the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as they have ceased to serve any practical useful purpose, and of controlling the number of motor vehicles in circulation by restricting the number of bollettari issued by AMGI.

19 Travel to and from Italy.

A letter signed by the Chief Commissioner has been

issued in Piemonte and Lombardi Regions. The matter was referred to the Regional Commissioners concerned for strong action to be taken against the users of the vehicles.

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This Sub Commission has requested all concerned to consider cancelling the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as they have ceased to serve any practical useful purpose, and of controlling the number of motor vehicles in circulation by restricting the number of bollettari issued by RACI.

12 Travel to and from Italy.

A letter signed by the Chief Commissioner has been dispatched to the Prime Minister, outlining the points discussed by Major Dallance of this Sub Commission, and Major Tennant of G-2 AFHQ, with the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, with regard to the transfer to the Italian Government of responsibility for the control of travel to and from Italy. A list of officials whom the Italian Government wish to attach to the Allied control posts has been submitted to AFHQ for approval. The Government has advised that they will be in a position to assume responsibility for the control of the posts within 14-21 days of approval being given for their officials to take up duty at the posts.

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20. Issue of Travel Orders.

The volume of work in connection with the issue of travel orders continues to increase. There are no security aspects involved, and the work is primarily not a matter for this section. The desirability of requisitioning authorised Travel Agencies and those agencies issuing travel vouchers to civilians in approved cases instead of the latter at issuing military travel orders has been reported upon. The act. of a letter to AFHQ on this matter, prepared by Transportation and Commission has been agreed to. A report has also been submitted calling attention to the fact that air transportation has been refused by the American Consul in the case of persons already in possession of travel orders issued under AFHQ authority on the grounds that the journeys do not fall within any of the categories of travel permitted under War Department Circular 491, dated 23 November, 1945. It has come to notice that the Displaced Persons Centre, Augsburg, issued travel orders to a Belgian UNRRA worker covering travel from Augsburg to Rome and return by motor vehicle to enable him to take a six days leave in Italy. The matter was reported to AFHQ to whom it was suggested that strong action should be taken to prevent the issue of improper movement orders and the entry of unauthorised persons into Italy.

21. Control of Italian - Austrian Frontier.

This Sub-Commission has concurred with a proposal made by the Austrian Commission to send a representative to this HQ to discuss frontier control matters.

22. Control of Movement.

The CIMAL are issued documents which purport to authorise the holders, among other things, to circulate night and day and carry arms. The SFHQ, Lombardia, has been requested to secure the withdrawal and cancellation of all such documents.

23. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

AFHQ has been requested to authorise the cancellation of the restrictions on travel relating to this Zone.

[illegible] Government Circular 461, dated 28 November 1945. It has come to notice that the Displaced Persons Centre, Augsburg, issued travel orders to a Belgian UNRRA worker authorising travel from Augsburg to Rome and return by motor vehicle to enable him to take a six days leave in Italy. The matter was reported to CMAC to whom it was suggested that strong action should be taken to prevent the issue of improper movement orders and the entry of unauthorised persons into Italy.

27. Control of Italian - Austrian Frontier.

This Sub Commission has concurred with a proposal made by the Austrian Commission to send a representative to this Sub to discuss frontier control matters.

28. Control of Movement.

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29. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

SFHQ has been requested to authorise the cancellation of the restrictions on travel relating to this Zone.

30. Travel between Italy and Switzerland.

AFHQ now advised Swiss and Italian nationals domiciled in Italy to reenter Italy from Switzerland without Allied Force Permits provided that, when crossing the frontier into Switzerland their passports are endorsed to that effect by the Frontier Control Agents. All concerned have been so informed.

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31. Military Travel Authorisations.

The issue of Military Travel Authorisations has ceased. Civilians may now leave Italy without authority from the military authorities (except for destinations in Germany and Austria) provided they are in possession of current passports and visas as necessary.

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9. PRISONS

26. Overcrowding.

Prison population figures from all areas show an static, and critical situation. Practically every main prison in Italy is filled beyond capacity and there is but little prospect that the situation will come up significantly in the near future. This constitutes a continuing threat to the internal security of Italy, evidenced by a series of violence incidents throughout the prisons of the country. The oncoming winter will make a dangerous condition even more critical.

27. Re-Localizing.

Attempts by this Sub-Commission to facilitate the release of prison accommodations now under requisition to the Ministry of Grace and Justice have been largely unavailing. Seventeen prisons are still partially or wholly in the hands of Allied authorities and renewed efforts are being made to effect their return to civil authorities.

28. Prison Personnel.

There is a great scarcity of guard personnel throughout Italy, with the greatest need existing in the regions under AMG control. Partisans are still being used in large numbers and have frequently received at jail breaks or illegal releases of ex-partisan prisoners. Training schools now in operation are being handicapped by lack of accommodations, low salary inducements, and the lack of prestige accorded this profession.

29. New Accommodations.

Accommodations for five hundred prisoners are now available at the new prison establishment in the environs of Casa del Fuzzi, about 10 km northeast of Rome, and transfer of that number of prisoners from Regina Coeli is now in progress. Following this transfer Regina Coeli will contain but 300 inmates.

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29. New Accommodations.

Accommodations for five hundred prisoners are now available at the new prison establishment in the vicinity of Casa del Pessi, about 10 km northeast of Rome, and transfer of that number of prisoners from Regina Coeli is now in progress. Following this transfer Regina Coeli will contain but 900 inmates.

D. POLICE

30. Clothing and Equipment.

(a) The impending hand over of the Northern Regions to Italian Government administration has caused all Regional Public Safety Officers to make special efforts to ensure that the various Police Forces are brought to the highest possible state of efficiency.

(b) This work is seriously hampered by the lack of proper clothing, equipment, arms and transport, and at the present time there appears to be little likelihood that the necessary items will be made available. The full needs of the Carabinieri as to clothing

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have been represented to Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSA) but it has been stated that insufficient clothing exists for the needs of the Italian Army. The last issues of clothing made to Cremonini all proved to be too small and unsuitable. It is understood that only very small sizes are left in Italian Army storehouses.

(c) A.F.H.Q's. in the north are well aware of stocks of clothing held in storehouses, but release of this clothing has been blocked. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to release the clothing for Cremonini. In view of the shortage of Italian Army clothing the question of utilizing dyed British battledress was raised with the Commander General [illegible] and the President of the Council. Both agreed that warm serviceable battledress was to be preferred to no clothing at all but it has not been possible to arrange issue with [illegible].

(d) The 10,000 men of the Florence Friends are a BRIT-ITI commitment. It was thought that the 10,000 men who represent an increase in the [illegible] ceiling from 55,000 to 65,000 would all be clothed and equipped in accordance with the [illegible] scale of equipment dated 1[illegible] September, 1945. Although the authority for the increase was granted by [illegible] on 2nd July, 1945 the only items released have been the 10,000 berets and a certain number of battledress. Of these berets 2,000 pairs were found to be size [illegible] 12 and 13 and accordingly could not be issued. [illegible] battledress released to date has all been too small for issue to men of the physique of [illegible]. It is also of poor quality as a result of dyeing and repair and could only be expected to last about 3 months in fine weather. No progress has been made with the issue of shirts, underclothes, overcoats, socks, blankets, etc. Then a full issue of 10,000 items has been made to the Florence Friends, the uniform at present in use will be withdrawn, cleaned and repaired for issue to other units.

(e) Italian arms are urgently required by the [illegible] to enable them efficiently to deal with criminals, all of whom are in possession of automatic weapons. A bid has been made to War Material Disposal Sub-Commission for 11 automatic weapons, pistols etc. shown on a recent AFHQ list of Captured Enemy Material. It is known that at the Beretta factory at Brescia is held a stock of automatic weapons. 14,000 are complete. 10,000 only need assembly. These [illegible] have been considered as

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(d) The 20,000 men of the Florence Brigade are a fully [illegible] commitment and it was thought that the 19,000 men who requested and increase in their [illegible] ceiling from 25,000 to 35,000 would be all be clothed and equipped in accordance with the A.M. scale of equipment dated [illegible] September, 1945. Although the requests for the increase [illegible] granted by AMG on 2nd July, 1945 the only items authorised have been the 20,000 berets and a part in number of battledress. Of these berets 5,000 pairs were found to be size [illegible] 12 and 13 and vector [illegible] could not be issued. The battledress collected to date was all [illegible] been too small for issue to men of the prestige of [illegible]. It is [illegible] value of poor quality as a result of dyeing and repair and could only be expected to last about [illegible] months in fine weather. No progress has been made with the issue of shirts, underclothes, overcoats, socks, blankets, etc. When a full issue of 10,000 items has been made to the Florence Brigade, the uniform at present in use will be withdrawn, cleaned and repaired for issue to other units.

(e) [illegible] are urgently required by the [illegible] to enable them efficiently to deal with criminals, all of whom are in possession of automatic weapons. A bid has been made to AMG [illegible] the small [illegible] for all automatic weapons, in this area. There are [illegible] lots of Captured Enemy Material. It is known that at the Beretta factory at Brescia is held a stock of automatic weapons. 14,000 are complete. 9,000 only need assembly. These weapons were for German use, and accordingly have been considered as captured Enemy material. A bid for the whole stock has been made to AMG. No weapons of this type are available for issue by AMG. The Carabinieri need 17,500 pistols and 10,000 muskets to bring them up to establishment. That is to say to that each set will have a pistol and a carbine. These items are not available for AMG.

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(f) Transport is urgently required by all Carabinieri Legions. Mobile battalions have been formed in 1 legions but although the personnel is available, no transport can be allotted since [illegible] 140 tanks, at present being distributed. The urgent need exists for the issue of load carrying vehicles and motor cycles, and a consolidated bid for transport for all mobile battalions has been made to AMG. The result is awaited. Considerable uneasiness is felt

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throughout Italy on the day set or concealed stocks of arms. The activation of the mobile battalions would bring into force a [illegible] of 547 men in each Region carried in 147 vehicles (including 71 motor cycles). This striking force would be capable of carrying out drives for hidden arms and so remove much of the potential trouble that is brewing.

(g) It can be stated that the question as to clothing, arms equipment and transport for the Carabinieri is unsatisfactory in that despite the efforts to obtain substantial issues of the necessary items, very little has been forthcoming. This state of affairs has been represented to higher authority since March 1944. The refusal to make all necessary items available, may have been dictated by lack of stocks, but one must hope it is about to be handed over to the Italians the need for a strong well equipped Police Force is becoming increasingly evident and of paramount importance. Even at this late hour in Allied Occupation history, much could be accomplished by regional public safety officers if only they were given the tools to finish the job.

D. TRIESTE.

31. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	[illegible], J.T.	A	P.S.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	DOE, E.J.	B	J.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, R.J.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	[illegible], [illegible]	B	Lic and Reg Div	HQ AC
Major	BOND, [illegible]	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, [illegible]	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	ROSLINGS, [illegible]	A	Executive O.	HQ AC
Capt	FREEMAN, [illegible]	A	Prisons Officer	HQ AC
Capt	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible], C.L.	A	HQ A.C. MILAN	MILAN
Capt	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible], [illegible]	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	BARROCKT	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lieut	[illegible], G.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC

32. Nominal Roll of NCO/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station

[illegible] evidently is of paramount importance. Even at this late hour in Allied Occupation history, much could be accomplished by national Public Safety Officers if only they were given the tools to finish the job.

E. [illegible]

31. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or D	Assignment	Station
Colonel	[illegible], [illegible]	A	[illegible]	HQ AC
Lt Col	[illegible], E.J.	B	[illegible]	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, P.F.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	[illegible], [illegible]	B	Lic and Reg Div	HQ AC
Major	[illegible], H.C.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	[illegible], T.F.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	[illegible], [illegible]	A	Executive O.	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible], [illegible]	A	Prisons Officer	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible], [illegible]	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible], C.L.	A	HQ A.C. MILAN	MILAN
Capt	[illegible], C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, [illegible].D.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible]	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lieut	[illegible], G.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC

32. Nominal Roll of NC/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or D	Assignment	Station
T/Sgt	[illegible], [illegible]	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
S/Sgt	[illegible], D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
Sgt	[illegible], T.J.	B	Clerk	Sec Div
Cpl.	[illegible], E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	[illegible], D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
L/[illegible]	[illegible], J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	[illegible], [illegible]	A	Stenogr. Typist	HQ AC

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, T.A.L.D.
Director

[illegible]/jwf

S E C R E T

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION NTV/ps
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478430)

30340/MFAA 10 September 1945

SUBJECT: Twenty-Second Monthly Report, for August 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

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RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Throughout August excellent collaborative contacts have been maintained with the Undersecretary (of Public Instruction) for Fine Arts, with the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, with the Office for Recovery of Works of Art, and with the Commissary for State Archives. Considering the organizational difficulty under which the Italian government are still labouring, the officers named have functioned very well.

2. In order to insure continuity of policy after the hand-over of AMG territory in the North, matters of personnel in these areas have been referred to the Direction General for their concurrence prior to appointment by the Regional MFAA Officers. This has worked out well, and should prove of considerable aid to the Italian government in the months ahead.

3. Documentation of losses of works of art, with emphasis on gifts and sales

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RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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2. In order to insure continuity of policy after the hand-over of AMG territory in the North, matters of personnel in those areas have been referred to the Direction General for their concurrence prior to appointment by the Regional MFA Officers. This has worked out well, and should prove of considerable aid to the Italian government in the months ahead.

3. Documentation of losses of works of art, with emphasis on gifts and sales to leading Nazis by the Fascist regime, goes forward steadily. Prof Sonnelli, of the Direction General, was sent to PADOVA to assume in this connection at VENETO Region the seized archives of the Fascist Direction General of the Arts.

4. The assistance of the Direction General was requested in the search for two sculptures still missing from CHIETI.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER THEATRES

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5. Contacts, with particular reference to interchange of information on displaced works of art, have been maintained by correspondence with the Control Commissions for Germany and for Austria.

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6. The most exciting result of these contacts, during August, was the discovery in FLORENCE of nine French impressionist masterpieces of great importance, which had been seized by the Nazis or their puppets from the French owners and then "exchanged" to an Italian art-dealer in a fantastically shady deal. While investigations continue, the pictures have been consigned for protective custody to the Superintendent of Galleries in ROME, and the French Embassy has been fully informed.

7. The Subcommission received from London several copies of the newly-published booklet of the Macmillan Commission: Losses and Survivals in the War of the Works of Art in Italy, Part I, South of Bologna. The edition sold out in four days in London. It is based on first reports of the Subcommission and it is a pity, therefore, in view of the high percentage of inaccuracies contained, that proofs were not submitted to the Subcommission for corrections of fact.

8. The Director of the Subcommission was in London during August for conference with the War Office regarding international restitution of works of art. The lack of a single Allied coordinating body is regrettable. Both America and Britain are however pledged to a policy of Interim Restitution, i.e., the return of works of art the identity and ownership of which are beyond dispute. All claims must come from governments and not from individuals. This is going to be a long drawn out business.

VENETIA GIULIA

9. During August it has at last been possible to assign a full-time MFA Officer. Projects are being approved for repairs to Duomo, S. Francesco, and Tempio d'Ossario at POLA. Estimates have been submitted for minor protective measures at S. Giusto and Teatro Romano in TRIESTE.

10. Conferences regarding the military occupation of Castello di Miramare have put the question of responsibility on an even-keel.

VENETIAN REGION

11. Major concentration is still on preparation and approval of first-aid repair projects in this, the worst damaged Region of Northern Italy; during August 37 more Superintendency projects were approved for a total of over 21 million lire. Among these are: Chiesa degli Eremitani in PADOVA; S. Fermo, S. Bernardino, Biblioteca Civica, and Biblioteca Capitolare, in VERONA; Duomo and Chiesa dei Derelitti in BELLUNO; S. Lorenzo, S. Maria Annunciata, and S. Maria Maggiore in TRENTO; Baptistery of Concordia Sagittaria, near PORDENONE; and a series of medieval houses in TREVISO. Further projects are now in process for BASSANO, VICENZA, VERONA, and ROVIGO. Several Genio Civile projects were also approved, including that for the Basilica Palladiana in VICENZA.

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12. The air-raid protection was finally removed from the Cappella degli Scrovegni (Arena Chapel) in PADOVA, from the Tempietto di S. Maria in Valle in CIVIDALE, from the Scaliger Tombs in VERONA, and from further churches in VENICE.

13. In VENICE the great Titian Assumption was restored to the Frari, the four horses were replaced on S. Marco, and the Lion of S. Marco was put back on its column in the Piazzetta. The statue of Teodoro was found to need so much repair (sheer deterioration, not war-damage) that decision was reached not to put it back in place.

14. The Exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Painting has been eminently successful, and the Italian Ministry has asked that it be continued into the autumn. It will remain open at least until 31 October.

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15. Fourteen cases of material from LIRA, finally traced to the Palazzo Ducale in VENICE, have been carefully checked and listed.

LOMBARDIA REGION

16. Italian personnel problems are still requiring much of the MFAA Officer's time, as are also negotiations toward obtaining adequate undamaged quarters in MILANO for the offices of the Superintendencies.

17. In collaboration with Property Control Section, the task of documenting the numerous Allied properties formerly in the Leonardo Exhibition is drawing to a successful conclusion.

18. At COMO various works of art, including the altar of S. Abbondio, have been brought back to the Cathedral. At PAVIA a series of conferences has resulted in agreement for ultimate reconstruction of the notable bridge across the Ticino, to include the two Roman arches recently discovered. Further discussions were held at BERGAMO and BRESCIA regarding protection and repair of monuments and parks.

PIEMONTE REGION

19. Approval, financing, and initiation of work on repair projects continues to be the major preoccupation of the MFAA Officer. During August new approvals amounting to more than 15 million lire were obtained for work in the city of TORINO.

20. Works of art in depots were safely returned to TORINO and NOVARA; other depots were inspected at FUSINE, LOCHLEVENO, and DOMODOSSOLA. Study continues, in close collaboration with Italian authorities, for the housing and administration of museums at TORINO, VERCELLI, and NOVARA.

21. Routine inspections were accomplished in all seven provinces of the Region.

LIGURIA REGION

22. Because of shortage of MFAA personnel, administration of projects in LIGURIA is being handled by the Regional Education Officer, with periodic visits by the MFAA Officer of PIEMONTE.

23. Inspections at VENTIMIGLIA indicate considerable damage from shelling. Projects for first-aid repair are being prepared by the Genio Civile.

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LIGURIA REGION

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MISSING PRIVATE WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES

24. A report was completed and distributed regarding the theft by German troops in June 1944 of several valuable paintings from the Toschi-Van Marle collection in villas near PARMA. The search for these, and for the responsible German officers, is being continued.

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25. Further inquiries were made during August regarding the still missing items: from the Loewen coll ction, which disappeared at PERUGIA; from the Villa Cistorna, FLORENCE; and from the MONTALCINO deposit, moved to the Alto Adige by the Germans.

26. Upon instructions of AFHQ, the Italian government were advised to present through diplomatic channels their allegations relative to looting of material from the SPSA. ANTICA Museum by French troops.

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REQUISITION OF MONUMENTS

27. AFHQ have publicly stated the desire of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to limit further requisition of properties for military use, and to commence a program of derequisitioning.

28. On behalf of the Italian government, inquiries have been made during August regarding the derequisitioning of several monuments in SICILIA. The difficult NAPLES problem is to be thoroughly examined by an officer of the Subcommission beginning 15 September; personnel shortage has thus far prevented this inspection.

29. Prompt intercession of the Allied Commission blocked the proposed ejection from the deposit at CASTELVETRANO of antiquities belonging to the museum of MESSINA. This material cannot yet be moved back to its normal seat because it is only unfortunately still dictates the use of the museum for military purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

30. Excellent progress was made in August on the program of microfilming the records and photographic files of the Subcommission.

ARCHIVES

31. The main work of the month has again been concerned with the ministerial archives, on which a detailed report has been submitted to the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

32. Major H.R. Bull accompanied the Commissary of State Archives on a tour of the following repositories: Alessandria, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantova, Massa, Milano, Modena, Pisa, Torino, Venice and Verona. At all these archives the Commissary had useful conversations with staffs, and is therefore well placed to take over full administrative responsibility.

PERSONNEL

33. Lt Col J.S. Ward Perkins has become Director of the Subcommission. Maj H.F. Newton, formerly MFAA Officer of AMG Eighth Army and later of VENEZIA Region, was transferred to Rome as Deputy Director. Capt Deane Keller, on completing his work with Fifth Army, has been assigned to VENEZIA REGION. Lt P.E. Cott, USNR, and Lt Frederick Hartt, MFAA Officers of LOMBARDIA and PIEMONTE Regions, respectively, finished the work for which they were being held over, and departed for AUSTRIA. Capt C. E. Pinsent became MFAA Officer of LOMBARDIA Region. Capt Basil Marriott and Capt R.H. Enthoven continued as MFAA Officers of VENEZIA and PIEMONTE Regions, respectively.

34. Capt A.D. McChain (A), Archives Officer of LOMBARDIA, left for the United [illegible]

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PROGRAMMED RECORD

30. Excellent progress has been made in regard to the program of microfilming the records and photographic files of the Subcommission.

ARCHIVES

31. The main work of the month has again been concerned with the administrative archives, on which a detailed report has been submitted to the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

32. Major R. A. Hall accompanied the Commissary of State Archives on a tour of the following repositories: Alessandria, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Leghorn, Massa, Milano, Modena, Pisa, Torino, Venice and Verona. At all these archives the Commissary had useful conversations with staffs, and is therefore well placed to take over full administrative responsibility.

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34. Capt A.D. McCain (A), Archives Officer of LOMBARDIA, left for the United States on orders releasing him from active duty. His departure is regretted on both personal and professional grounds; he has done a superior job of work.

AWARDS

35. The following additional awards to former officers of the Subcommission were published during the month:

Legion of Merit	Lt Col M.T. Newell (A)
Bronze Star	1st Lt Frederick Hartt (A)

J. D. WARD PERKINS
Lt. Col., R.A.
Director.

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CA Section

.../cp

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/SA-1/ADM Tel. ABSOM Ext. 576 11 September 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July 1945.

TO : Distribution.

Reference the a/m Report.

Please make following amendment :-

6. RECORDS BUREAU.

DELETE from ".. total of 856 inquiries/messages ..... " to "..... dealt with during the month".

SUBSTITUTE "969 replies were made to enquiries and 9927 communications were received 6152 of which were Enquiry/Messages dealt with and processed during the month".

For the Director:

S.T. [illegible]
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION :

Civil Affairs Section, A.G.	43
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, London.	2
Lt. Col. Tomlin, I.G.C.K.	2
Lt. Col. Hammer, War Office, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.	1
UNRRA, Caserta.	1
UNRRA Rome.	1
F.A.O., H.Q., A.G.	1
Lt. Col. E.H. Hicks, G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.	1
File.	1
Fleet.	1

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPW/54-1/AIM

7 September 1945

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945 -

Para	Sub-Para	Subject
1.		GENERAL
	(a)	Paris Conference, 17 August, 1945.
	(b)	Movements during August.
	(c)	Future Estimates.
2.		ORGANIZATION
	(a)	General
	(b)	Transport - Rail.
		Transport - Road
	(c)	Future Organization.
3.		MEDICAL
	(a)	Supplies.
	(b)	Services.
	(c)	Health and Welfare.
4.		ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.
5.		REPATRIATION.
	(a)	Policy and General Comments.
	(b)	Registration under the SHAEF system.
	(c)	Statistics.
	(d)	Welfare.
6.		RECORDS BUREAU.
7.		FINANCE.
	(a)	Financial Assistance Programme.
	(b)	Financing Northern Camps.

(c) Movements during August.
(d) Future Estimates.

2. ORGANIZATION

(a) General
(b) Transport - Rail.
Transport - Road
(c) Future Organization.

3. MEDICAL

(a) Supplies.
(b) Services.
(c) Health and Welfare.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

5. REPATRIATION.

(a) Policy and General Comments.
(b) Registration under the SHAEF system.
(c) Statistics.
(d) Welfare.

6. RECORDS BUREAU.

7. FINANCE.

(a) Financial Assistance Programme.
(b) Financing Northern Camps.
(c) Financing [illegible] and Southern Camps.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL

(a) Paris Conference, 17 August, 1945.

A meeting of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, USFET and A.F.H.Q., attended by a representative of this Sub-Commission, was held in Paris on 17 August, 1945. For the most part the matters discussed were routine such as the daily movements of Italians, repatriation of Italians from Russian areas, the movement of Jews, the movement of Austrians out of Italy back to Austria, Italians in Norway, the repatriation of Albanians from USFET via Italy and the movement of Germans out of Italy. The great value of these Conferences lies in the speed with which agreements are reached, eliminating the rather prolonged business of the interchange of cables or letters.

(b) Movements during August.

Italians are now being received at the rate of approximately 5,000 per day over the Brenner Pass route, 2,500 per day over the Bregenz route, 2,000 per week from Ancemasso to Como and small numbers from France to Bardighera. Additionally Greeks are being received from Switzerland at the rate of about 100 per week. They are transported south to Bari from where they are shipped to Greece. During August the number of Italians received fell rather short of the original estimate of 225,000 for the month. This was due almost entirely to the breakdown of bridges over the Brenner Pass route. Only 5,362 persons were received over the Brenner route during the period 11th-16th August causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the total for the month and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians. A party of 700 Jews arrived, after much discussion and interchange of cables, from Switzerland. They have been moved south and are now awaiting onward sea movement to Palestine.

(c) Future Estimates.

On 31st August it was estimated that only 75,000 Italians remained to be repatriated from Germany and Austria. This number does not, of course, include any numbers which have yet to come into the American, British and French Zones from the Russian areas. It has been agreed with the Soviet authorities to move 60,000 Italians into USFET from a Soviet area north of Czechoslovakia. There are a further 15,000 reported to be in the Soviet area in Austria. There are 1,150 Italians in Norway, 90% of whom fought with the Germans. These will not be moved until more deserving Italians elsewhere have been repatriated, and until the Italian Government has facilities for internment. The repatriation of Italians [illegible] will take a short time

[illegible] of letters.

(b) Movements during August.

Italians are now being received at the rate of approximately 5,000 per day over the Brenner Pass route, 2,500 per day over the Bregenz route, 2,000 per week from Ancona to Bari and small numbers from France to Sandighera. Additionally Greeks are being received from Switzerland at the rate of about 700 per week. They are transported south to Bari from where they are shipped to Greece. During August the number of Italians received fell rather short of the original estimate of 225,000 for the month. This was due almost entirely to the breakdown of bridges over the Brenner Pass route. Only 5,362 persons were received over the Brenner route during the period 11th-18th August causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the total for the month and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians. A party of 700 Jews arrived, after much discussion and interchange of cables, from Switzerland. They have been moved south and are now waiting onward sea movement to Palestine.

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2. ORGANISATION.

(a) General.

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There has been very little change in the organisation since July. Four Camps in the North have been closed down during the month at VILL. VICENZA, GEMONA, TREVISO and CUNEO. It had been agreed that all American Officers and EM on loan from 5th Army may be retained until 1 October, 1945. The conclusion of the war with JAPAN may lead to earlier release.

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(b) Transport.

Rail. The position appeared serious at the beginning of the month when it appeared that Brenner and Italian lines from Padua, Pescantina and Milan were all being sent to Bologna and no additional rail transport was available from Bologna onwards. On 22 August arrangements were made for the rail programme to include 3 trains a week from Milan to the South via Bologna, 7 trains from Pescantina to the South, 3 from Bologna to the South via Rome, and 4 to the South via the East Coast. Northern Italians are now being transported East and West by trains instead of by road, one train running from Pescantina to Milan and return every day, and one from Pescantina to Udine and return every other day.

Road. Great difficulty has been experienced over road transport. Housekeeping transport from 5th Army was withdrawn on 10 August, Regions not, apparently, having been given prior notice. 5th Army transport for East and West moves ceased 20 August and have been substituted by the rail services.

(c) Future Organisation.

Progress is being made in the plans for the organisation of Collecting Repatriation Centres by nationalities, Shipping, Transit and Dispersal, Stalags and Jewish Camps.

3. MEDICAL.

(a) Supplies.

All medical supplies are now concentrated in a Central Medical Store at Bologna. A large consignment of drugs which cover the remainder of the Sub-Commission's commitments in the North have been received during the month. All vaccines are passed expiry dates but is understood they are still effective if stored under proper conditions. These are in cold storage at Bologna and Bari. One great difficulty which is being experienced is in obtaining supplies for the treatment of scabies. There is a shortage of sulphur ointment in A.C. stocks and a request has been made to the Italian Government for the purchase of a large amount of Italian manufactured ointment. Meanwhile, to institute curative measures forthwith, attempts are being made to obtain an amount of Benzyl Benzoate or Sulphur Ointment through Army channels on a D.D.S., A.F.H.Q. authority. If this obtained, an Anti-Scabies campaign will be started. A request has been approved by A.F.H.Q. for the release of a certain amount of Dental and Gynaecological equipment from 5th Army stocks of captured enemy materials. This equipment is needed for use in the permanent holding Camps which it is intended to set up to hold a 30,000 population during the winter months.

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[illegible] Army [illegible] for East and West [illegible] August and have been substituted by the rail services.

(c) Future Organization.

Progress is being made in the plans for the organisation of Collecting Repatriation Centres by Anti-Malitica, Shipping, Transit and Displaced, Stateless and Jewish Camps.

3. MEDICAL.

(a) Supplies.

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(b) Services.

The two Italian Field Hospitals which were installed at MERANO to receive Italian civil repatriates from Germany were handed over to the Public Health Sub-Commission on 1 August, 1945. A scheme is being formulated whereby a sanatorium at LAGO, South of MODENA will be partly used for the hospitalisation of Allied National T.B. patients. Attention is being given to the provision of a hospital for Allied Nationals in the ANCONA area. There is some doubt as to whether Italians and Yugoslavs would work well together if an Italian Field Hospital were installed in an area where the Camps mainly accommodate Yugoslavs. A.F.H.Q. are pressing for the disposal of Yugoslav Military patients of a long term nature who are hospitalised in British Military Hospitals. However, the matter is pending as the latest available information has shown that after investigation of these patients' military histories some will revert to POW status and there will be repatriation to their home country by the Yugoslav Government.

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(c) Health and Welfare.

Health of Camp residents on the whole is good. The treatment of scabies is causing some difficulty due to the lack of the necessary medical supplies. Most Camps report a fairly high incidence of scabies and whilst scabies is not a serious skin disease, neglect leads to impetiginous skin complaints and other conditions. Ration Scale No. 24 was introduced on 1 August in all Allied Nationals Camps. This scale is good one and will provide a well balanced diet. No authority exists, however, on the scale for supplementary food for invalids although young children can be provided with an issue of milk and fresh fruits. One case of typhoid was reported from CSMD on 21 August but the incubation period showed that the patient had been infected in Germany. Reports indicate that Italian repatriates from Yugoslavia are arriving in a deplorable condition. As this constitutes a channel by which typhus could very well be introduced all Groups concerned in the handling of these people have been asked to be extremely vigilant with regard to disinfestation.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

During August approximately 180,000 Italians have been returned to Italy through the Brenner and Swiss routes. In addition 4,000 were received by land, sea and air at Bari, Naples and Taranto, from France, Greece, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and Albania. A total of 4[illegible],000 Italians have been received from Germany and Austria up to the end of August. Since January 1944, 663,308 Italians have been returned to their homes. Throughout the month 60,652 Italians have been repatriated from Bari to destinations in the South of Italy, and 59,249 have been moved down to Rome from the North. Almost 3,000 Italians have been shipped from Piombino to Messina and Sardinia during the month.

5. REPATRIATION.

(a) Policy and General Comments.

At the present time many Allied and Other National Displaced Persons are not inclined to move, or be moved, until they are sure, one way or the other, what policy and what recognition will be shown towards them in the country to which they wish to go. Thus, the problem of repatriation is not so much one of transport but rather one of determining how many wish to be moved out of the many Groups at present housed in DPSC Camps and Centres. It was found possible to arrange air and sea passages to the United Kingdom for certain deserving cases. Repatriation to the United States remained at a standstill. The "GRIPSHOLM" is scheduled to put in at Naples towards the middle of September and should embark a limited number of American citizens under State Department arrangements which will be of [illegible]

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[illegible] regard to classification.

ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

During August approximately 180,000 Italians have been returned to Italy, through the Brenner and Swiss routes. In addition 4,000 were repatriated by land, sea and air to Paris, Vienna and Toronto from France, Greece, Germany, Yugoslavia and Albania. A total of [illegible],000 Italians have been returned from Germany and Austria up to the end of August. Since January 1944, 663,308 Italians have been returned to their homes. Throughout the month 60,652 Italians have been repatriated from Sicily to destinations in the South of Italy, and 53,149 have been moved from Sicily to destinations about 3,000 Italians have been shipped from Palermo to Messina and Sardinia during the month.

5. REPATRIATION.

(a) Policy and General Remarks.

At the present time many Displaced and Other National Displaced Persons are not inclined to move, if to move, until they are sure, one way or the other, what policy and what recognition will be shown towards them in the country to which they wish to go. Thus, the problem of repatriation is not so much one of transport but rather one of determining how many wish to be moved out of the Camp Groups at present housed in DPSC Camps and Centres. It was found possible to arrange air and sea passages to the United Kingdom for certain deserving cases. Repatriation to the United States remained at a standstill. The "GULFSHOLM" is scheduled to put in at Naples towards the middle of September and should embark a limited number of American citizens under State Department arrangements which will be of no concern to this H.Q. Bad weather has caused the abandonment of air lifts of Greeks from Brussels and Munich to report to the alternative method of overland travel through Switzerland and Italy to Bari and by sea to Patras. The major problem continued to be the Jews. More clandestine movements from Austria took place and it is estimated that over 1,000 Jews have made their way to Rome.

(b) Registration under the SHAEF system.

Registration under the SHAEF system has continued satisfactorily. On 31st August 17,646 persons had been registered out of a total population of 24,328.

(c) Statistics.

(i) The following nationals were repatriated/evacuated in Groups under the SHAEF system.

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3 Italians	to	Spain
5 Yugoslavs	"	Venezuela
1 Portuguese	"	Portugal
1 Dutch	"	Holland
2 Chilean	"	Chile
1 Yugoslav	"	Palestine
4 Egyptian	"	Egypt
1 Porto Rican	"	Porto Rico
14 Mexicans	"	Mexico
1 British	"	Canada
3 British	"	Australia
1 British	"	Canada
3 Lybian	"	Lybia
1 Belgian	"	Belgium
4 Austrians	"	U.K.
2 Germans (Jews)	"	India
1 Italian	"	Tunisia
4 French	"	"
1 Russian	"	"
2 Czechs	"	Kenya
3 Rumanian	"	Panama
1 British	"	Egypt
7 Italians	"	"

(iv) Individual nationals of the following countries were evacuated :-

1 Italian	to	Portugal
22 Italians	"	France
1 Yugoslav	"	Portugal
2 Yugoslavs	"	U.K.
5 Italians	"	U.K.
3 Turks	"	France
9 Italians	"	Egypt
2 Italians	"	South Africa
4 Poles	"	France
3 French	"	"
12 British	"	U.K.
1 Brazilian	"	Brazil
1 Italian	"	Portugal
4 Irish	"	Egypt
1 Yemeni	"	Yemen
2 Palestinians	"	Palestine
1 British	"	Greece
3 Ethiopians	"	Ethiopia
4 Lybian	"	Tripoli

(v) Individual nationals of the following countries were [illegible] having been

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1	Russian	"	"
2	Czechs	"	Kenya
3	Rumanian	"	Tanganyika
1	British	"	Egypt
3	Italians	"	"

(iv) Individual nationals of the following countries were evacuated :-

1	Italian	to	Portugal
22	Italians	"	France
1	Yugoslav	"	Portugal
2	Yugoslavs	"	U.K.
5	Italians	"	U.K.
3	Turks	"	France
6	Italians	"	Egypt
2	Italians	"	South Africa
4	Poles	"	France
1	French	"	"
12	British	"	U.K.
1	Brazilian	"	Brazil
1	Italian	"	Portugal
4	Irish	"	Egypt
1	Yemeni	"	Yemen
2	Palestinians	"	Palestine
1	British	"	Greece
3	Ethiopians	"	Ethiopia
4	Lybian	"	Tripoli

(v) Individual nationals of the following countries were awaiting shipping, all other formalities having been completed :-

51	Nationals	to	U.S....
14	"	"	Mexico
4	"	"	Argentina
4	"	"	Cuba
1	"	"	Porto Rico
5	"	"	Costa Rica
1	"	"	Peru
6	"	"	Canada
3	"	"	Colombia
2	"	"	Chile
7	"	"	Panama
1	"	"	Denmark

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5	Nationals	to Turkey
8	"	" Egypt
4	"	" Tangiers
4	"	" Eritrea
5	"	" U.K.
4	"	" Holland
1	"	" Portugal
4	"	" Palestine
1	"	" Gibraltar
2	"	" India
19	"	" Brazil
8	"	" Mexico
1	"	" Belgium
2	"	" Australia

(c) Welfare.

A few outstandingly deserving or politically important cases were brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the month. The Grandsons of the Emperor of Ethiopia were repatriated. Final arrangements were made for the repatriation of Prince Suleiman Caramanli and his family. Prince Caramanli is the leading notable of Tripolitania and has been living in Rome at the expense of the Italian Government. Permission was obtained for a blind Yugoslav Royalist Officer to travel to England where he was to be admitted to St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind. He had not, however, left Italy by the end of August.

6. RECORDS BUREAU.

At the end of August a total of 106,220 Displaced Persons had been recorded by the Record Bureau. This shows an increase of 10,781 over the July total of 95,439 and is the highest number of persons to be registered in any one month in the past year. There has been a decided drop in the number of enquiry/messages dealt with by the Enquiry/Message Section of the Record Bureau. During August, 6,900 communications have been dealt with. Parcels of drugs have been received by air from England and delivered to the addressees at this end. One old man dying of cancer in an Italian hospital received such a parcel sent on behalf of his brother in England. A few days previously he had endeavoured to commit suicide and the doctors felt real relief that he had received this token that he was not forgotten. The young man himself was overjoyed.

7. FINANCE.

(a) Financial assistance Programme.

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(e) Welfare.

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7. FINANCE.

(a) Financial Assistance Programme.

The special account in the Banca D'Italia for financial assistance payments was closed during August.

(b) Financing Northern Camps.

All U.N.R.R.A. Officers, except those operating Camps in the Ancona area and the South were instructed to retire their A.C. Imprest Surrounts by 20 August thereby placing the financing of all Camps in the North under the respective Prefects who now furnish the funds and personnel for making all cash payments.

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(c) Disposal of [illegible] in Southern Zone.

Arrangements were completed for notifying Corps Commanders in the Southern Area and all of South Italy that the Prefects would be required to supply funds and personnel for making all cash payments in Allied National Camps. It is contemplated that the Prefects will have taken over by 15th September. Therefore, on/or about 15 September 1945 no B.A.M.G.O. Camp or Centre will hold an A.G. Imprest Warrant, all being financed by the Italian Government.

For the Director:

C.M.POTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref: 53/1/DAP

11 September 1945

To : Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945.

MINISTRY OF POST WAR AID

1. The Ministry of Occupied Italy has now completely closed down and the Ministry of Post War Aid has taken over all responsibility for Patriots work. Weekly meetings have been held between the Director, Local Government Sub Commission and Sig. Parmeggiani of the Ministry of Post War Aid when the policy after handover and various other matters were discussed.

ADMINISTRATION OF PATRIOTS AFTER HANDOVER IN THE NORTH

2. Instructions have now been issued to the Prefects by the Ministry of the Interior, and to the Regions by this HQ, regarding the administration of Patriots when territory is handed over.

EMPLOYMENT OF WAR VETERANS

3. A draft decree concerning the employment of War Veterans was forwarded to this branch for comment. After discussion with Economic and Legal Sections a reply was sent to the Ministry of Post War Aid stating that the only comment was that provision might be made for disputes or claims arising out of the decree being referred to the Officio del Lavoro for adjudication.

MEDICAL AID FOR PATRIOTS

4. The position of Patriots being discharged from Military Hospitals after 90 days has been discussed with the Ministry of Post War Aid. It is alleged that individuals are discharged before complete cure and suffering from tuberculosis. In conjunction with Public Health Sub Commission and the Ministry of Post War Aid the situation is being examined and an endeavour is being made to make provision for further treatment in civilian hospitals. To this end a hospital at [illegible] is to be put into operation solely for Patriot personnel.

ISSUE OF ALLOWANCE PAY FOR DEPOT TROOPS

[illegible] have been held between the Director, Local Government Sub-Commission and Sub-Commissions of the Ministry of Post War Aid when the policy after handover and various other matters were discussed.

ADMINISTRATION OF PAY TO PATRIOTS AFTER HANDOVER IN ZONE [illegible]

2. Instructions have now been issued to the Prefects by the Ministry of the Interior, and to the Regions by this HQ, regarding the administration of Patriots when territory is handed over.

REGISTRATION OF WAR VETERANS

3. A draft decree concerning the employment of War Veterans was forwarded to this Branch for comment. After discussion with Economic and Legal Sections a reply was sent to the Ministry of Post War Aid stating that the only comment was that provision might be made for disputes or claims arising out of the decree being referred to the Ufficio del Lavoro for adjudication.

MEDICAL AID FOR PATRIOTS

4. The position of Patriots being discharged from Military Hospitals after 60 days has been discussed with the Ministry of Post War Aid. It is alleged that individuals are discharged before complete cure and suffering from tuberculosis. In conjunction with Public Health Sub Commission and the Ministry of Post War Aid the situation is being studied and an endeavour is being made to make provision for further treatment in civilian hospitals. To this end a hospital at [illegible] is to be put into operation solely for Patriot personnel.

ISSUE OF ALLOWANCE PATRIOT WITH [illegible]

5. Instructions have been issued to all Regions that the issue of A1 under Patriot Certificates should be completed by the end of August. In some Provinces it cannot however be completed until the first or second week of September. Issue is being completed as quickly as possible and the payment of bonuses will be completed by the middle of the month. 16,000 certificates are being prepared for Patriots in zone Provinces and Central Italy and will be issued shortly.

INSIGNIA OF HONOUR

6. Conditions under which the Insignia of Honour is awarded to Patriots have been forwarded to Regions. [illegible] have been instructed to prepare nominal rolls to avoid delay when the decree has been implemented.

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ASSOCIATIONS NATIONALES REPUBLICAINES ITALIE

7. The position with regard to ANRI in the North is still not completely satisfactory. Persons were acting as ANRI officials although they had not been appointed in accordance with ANRI Statutes. Modifications of the Statutes are being discussed by MFHQ and every effort is being made to conduct ANRI in the Interests and to enable it to be run on a non-political basis.

ARMS BEING DIS

8. Arms continue to be handed in but in smaller amounts. The latest figures available for arms handed in since the cessation of hostilities in Italy are:

Armored cars	12	Miscellaneous	
Carcas	217	Bayonets	112
Anti-tank Weapons	768	Misc. Bomb Throwers	244
Sub Machine Guns	11,914	" Hand grenades	72,514 + 30 lb
Machine Guns	4,495	" Shot guns	140
Rifles & Carbines	213,971	" Brass Knuckles	1,330
Automatic Rifles	1,919		
Pistols	5,078		
Mortars	912		
Ammunition	137		

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

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - Aug 1945

2/3.19/CA

14 Sep 45

Mine Clearance

1. Mine Clearance in Italy is in the main now confined to Italian Government territory where the Italian Government are continuing the work started by AC/AMG. There are a number of mines in Liguria Region where civilians and one Company of Italian Engineers are operating. There are a few mines in Venezia Region but unexploded bombs and unguarded ammunition dumps are the real problem. With the withdrawal of AMG/AC the usual difficulties of transport and POL tend to increase, the result being that the work tends to slow up considerably.

2. Three Italian Mine Clearing Companies have been put to work in the Forli', Ravenna, Faenza area clearing the banks of the rivers with a view to their early repair so as to avoid flooding of large areas when the rivers are in flood, probably October.

3. Maps of German Minefields on Italian territory are now coming forward and as they are in detail should lead to a speeding up of mine clearance work and a reduction in casualties. A staff of draughtsmen are engaged making copies for the Italian Ministry of War and for retention by AFHQ. All map records will eventually be handed over to the Italian Ministry of War for safe keeping.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

4. Preparation of electoral lists

a) Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists. - The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the Provincial Commissions which are to be set up in AMG territory to decide as to the disfranchisement of alleged Fascists. Instructions have been issued for the appointment of the other two members who, with the President, constitute the Commission in each Province. They will be nominated from a list of popular judges by the First President of the Court of Appeal and then formally appointed by order of the Provincial Commissioner.

b) Casellario Giudiziale Centrale. - Major Temple, Deputy Director, has visited the Casellario Giudiziale Centrale in Rome; he reports the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The Casellario Giudiziale of 4 Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war. Since electoral

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b) Casellario Giudiziale Centrale. - Major Temple, Deputy Director, has visited the Casellario Giudiziale Centrale in Rome; he reports the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The Casellario Giudiziale of 14 Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war. Since electoral lists containing names of persons born in such Provinces must therefore be checked and extracts of criminal records taken centrally in Rome, and several hundreds of thousands of names are involved, it is evident that the inefficient functioning of the Casellario Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. The matter is being taken up with Sig. PARRI.

3087

c) Extensions of the Time Limit set for the Preparation of Electoral Lists. - Extensions of the Time Limit have been granted to 67 Communes in AMG territory: the maximum period of extension granted was 30 days.

5. National Consultative Assembly ("CONSULTA"). - The Italian Government have completed the appointment of the great majority of the members of this body. It is stated in the Rome press that it will hold its first meeting on 25 September. The relevant decrees of the Italian Government include provisions for the appointment

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of 6 "Consultori" to represent Venezia Giulia. These Decrees have not been implemented in Venezia Giulia; but there is nothing to prevent AMG sanctioning the making of such appointments as an administrative act. The U.S. and British Ambassadors have approved of such sanction being given. It is not necessary for the Italian Government to hold any consultations for the selection of Consultori with the local Party organisations of CLN in Venezia Giulia. The Italian Government have recently passed a Decree (which is about to be published) dispensing with these requirements.

6. Constituent Assembly ("COSTITUENTE"). - The Minister for the Costituente has appointed a Commission to study the electoral law to be adopted for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The Ministry anticipate that the Commission will finish its labours by the end of October.

7. Venezia Giulia. - On 1 August 1945, Major Temple, Deputy Director, returned from a visit to Venezia Giulia, where he helped to prepare a plan for the organisation of local government in the Region which took into consideration the juridical position of the Area as still part of Italy and recognised the problems involving the presence of various national groups. The type of government set up under this plan has been approved by CCS. Essentially, it reproduces the Italian system, but uses a different nomenclature.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

8. There has been a general decline in the number of AMG Court cases throughout all regions. Possession of arms cases are still numerous; ample sentences are being dealt out for such offences. Possession of Allied property and petit thefts of Allied property are prevalent among civilian employees in the port areas. Counterfeit money cases are still requiring much of the Courts' time. General Courts were held in several places dealing with murder and counterfeiting.

9. The Italian Courts in the north, though understaffed, are functioning normally.

10. Courts of Assise procedure was modified, with the approval of this Sub-Commission, by DMG No 466 of 2 August 1945. Proceedings are thereby rendered more speedy but the amount of personnel needed for bench and prosecutor's office considerably increased.

11. RLOs have been instructed to request Italian judicial authorities to transfer to other courts for trial, cases where local feelings would be likely prevent impartial justice being done. A number of cases have been so transferred. A number of death sentences have been confirmed by the Minister and CLA and executions have been carried out.

12. The Jugoslav authorities have repeatedly requested this Sub-Commission to arrange from AMG and Italian authorities the handing over of a number of alleged Jugoslav citizens now detained in various jails of Italy. Each case has been given careful consideration but no decision has yet been arrived at. Jugoslav authorities have been requested to render executive decisions of the Court of Appeal of Trieste

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13. Difficulties have been experienced in Piemonte in connection with the appointment of a "Commissario" to the Fiat Works. A meeting with Sig. Gronchi and Colonel Thomas took place in Milan and a solution, accepted to all parties concerned, appears probable. The Minister on August 10th sent, at the request of this Sub-Commission, a circular to all First Presidents, setting out that the fact of having been a member of the Fascist Republican Army did not in itself constitute an offence. 3086

14. No general orders were issued during August.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

Regional activities

15. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Rome, 18 August. Dates for opening schools for the autumn term, the freeing of occupied school buildings,

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approval of text books, the future of provveditori appointed by Allied Military Government, paper and school supplies, the progress of youth activities and especially Boy and Girl Scouts, etc., were among the matters discussed.

16. Epuration of schools in the North is proceeding under General Order N. 35. In no Region is it completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

17. Each Regional Education Officer is keeping in close touch with Provveditori agli Studi. This proceeds best in Piemonte where there are two Education Officers for seven provinces and adequate transport, and lags worst in Venezia where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.

18. Lombardia and Venezia Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather, owing to lack of fuel.

19. Regional text book commissions have approved a large number of new text books for 1945-46.

20. All Regional Education Officers, with assistance from Provincial Commissioners are making a drive to clear schools from troops, refugees, and political parties in time for the autumn opening. In Piemonte 55 schools are occupied by Allied troops, 11 by Italian troops, and 32 (mostly in Turin) by Italian civilians - political parties, "enti", and occasionally refugees. Many of these will be ousted in September. The worst situation is in four provinces of Venezia - every school in the city of Bolzano is wholly or partly occupied; in the province of Udine Allied troops have 134 schools, political parties 13, refugees 18 - these, plus 203 schools damaged or destroyed by War, make nearly half the schools of the province unavailable, and there is little hope for relief since troops are moving into the four northern provinces.

21. Repairs of school are under way in all Regions, but are slow largely because of lack of material.

22. Universities and other higher institutions are now, practically without exception, epurated and reorganised throughout the north. Building repairs are under way for all damaged universities and projects are drawn up for the longer range construction.

23. The summer colonies in five provinces of Piemonte Region have been very successful, the ones in Turin opening a second session for 2,500 children. Boy Scouts are increasing in number everywhere, Girl Guides at a much slower rate.

The War Materials Disposal Division in Lombardia Region has furnished some surplus war materials to the Boy Scouts through the Regional Education Officer. Lombardia held a training course for Scout leaders 11-19 August, on a wooded tract leased, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signore Osso. In Venezia a British soldier obtained the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc, from his unit, for a Scout troop.

24. School lunch programmes are being set up for the opening of schools - they

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24. School lunch programmes are being set up for the opening of schools - they have been approved for 111 communes in Venezia.

25. Progress has been made toward opening of schools in the German language in Bolzano. Swiss text books have been selected and prices for printing obtained from Berne.

26. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organised according to plan. The intransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made. 3085

Headquarters activities

27. APMG has completed its survey of school requisitions. It shows that 663 schools were under requisition on 1 August, of which 232 will have been derequisitioned by 1 October. The situation generally should continue to improve except in the South where early movement is not anticipated. An APMG Administrative Memorandum is in preparation ordering commanders to derequisition educational facilities at the earliest possible date.

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28. An agreement has been reached with the Minister to permit provveditori agli Studi appointed and recommended by AMG to participate in national examinations for permanent positions regardless of their Civil Service grade.

29. Arrangements have been made to facilitate transfers of teachers who formerly taught in territory now under Yugoslav Jurisdiction, to Italian provinces.

30. The Minister's commission on elementary school text books has approved 183 different books for 1945-46.

31. The detailed study of Italian education, its history and present organisation, presented to the Minister by the Education Sub-Commission, is to be published in Italian by Garganti, of Milan, to whom the Minister has given publication rights.

32. The new programme for teacher-training schools, prepared by a Ministerial commission, was submitted to the Education Sub-Commission for criticism. Criticism by the Education Sub-Commission have resulted in a considerable improvement in the program, which was already a long step in advance of the old one.

33. The Minister is asking assistance from the Education Sub-Commission in regard to a new program of physical education. Materials have been received from the United States and request from Great Britain to help the commission, which has to start from scratch, the previous physical education program having consisted largely of fascist propaganda and military drills.

34. The plans for a central reference catalogue of all Rome libraries to enable both Italian and foreign students to avail themselves of the rich but scattered and badly catalogued materials, has moved forward with the preparation of a detailed plan and budget by a Ministerial commission.

35. Marked progress has been made in the joint publishing program of the Minister of Public Instruction, USIS, and Education Sub-Commission. Some manuscripts have been received and others are in preparation for a series of educational monographs to accompany the USIS Education Bulletin, and to be distributed gratis to teachers. A Professor Giosolfi has arrived from Washington and is pushing the publication of 100,000 copies of a history and geography book on North and South America for elementary schools and 30,000 copies of a book on civics for secondary schools. These will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Instruction, without charge, to schools for their libraries.

36. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in America for Italian Universities and Libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund for this purpose. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of £ 200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

37. The British Council has provided four scholarships for Italian students to

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35. Marked progress has been made in the joint publishing program of the Minister of Public Instruction, USIS, and Education Sub-Commission. Some manuscripts have been received and others are in preparation for a series of educational monographs to accompany the USIS Education Bulletin, and to be distributed gratis to teachers. A Professor Giosolfi has arrived from Washington and is pushing the publication of 100,000 copies of a history and geography book on North and South America for elementary schools and 30,000 copies of a book on civics for secondary schools. These will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Instruction, without charge, to schools for their libraries.

36. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in America for Italian Universities and Libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund for this purpose. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of £ 200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

37. The British Council has provided four scholarship for Italian students to Great Britain. The Minister of Public Instruction has nominated the students. A considerable fund has been raised for scholarships for Italian advanced students who wish to study in the United States. The Minister has appointed a committee to work out plans for selection of the students, in cooperation with representatives of the United States Embassy and the Education Sub-Commission.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

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38. Political. - Both the appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health and a definition of the functions of the Alto Commissario have been amended by legislative decrees during the month of August.

39. Public Health. -

a) Up to 27 Aug, 2,402 Sick Italian repatriates have arrived at Merano. This has been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the Hospital Command is strained to its limits. Difficulties are being experienced in

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in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel and this Headquarters with the Italian Red Cross, the High Commissioner for Public Health and the Ministry of Post War Assistance, is trying to meet the necessary requirements of the Merano Repatriation Hospital Command. AFHQ authority for the use of captured hospital equipment, ambulance and domestic transport for the needs of the Hospital Command have been sought but not yet obtained. The project is one of such international importance that unless immediate and willing co-operation is given by all authorities concerned, serious repercussions are bound to occur.

b) Only one case of Typhus was notified during August in a refugee from Belgrade. One belated notification referable to the end of July was received from Sicily.

c) Smallpox figures both in Naples and elsewhere in Italy have shown a marked and gratifying decrease.

d) Weekly searches at collecting stations in the Tiber Delta continue to show a very low mosquito density. Although two particular areas have yielded a large increase in figures this is purely relative and causes no concern with regard to Malaria Transmission.

e) No reply has yet been received from the Italian Government regarding the AFHQ proposals regarding the staffing of VD Hospitals by Allied Consultants.

f) The infant mortality rates for Rome Communes for July was 99.9 as compared with 96.9 in June.

g) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during July were 238 as compared with 233 in June.

40. Veterinary. - It is anticipated that the activities of the Veterinary Branch will cease at the end of August. The Italian Government has been notified accordingly. Partial distribution of all veterinary supplies has been made and it is anticipated that distribution of the remainder will soon be effected. No further imports of veterinary supplies will take place. No serious outbreak of communicable disease amongst animals has occurred during August.

41. Welfare. - The Welfare Branch has now turned over to UNRRA and ENDSI all problems pertaining to the distribution of food and clothing. 217 tons of blankets have been made available by the Commerce Sub-Commission for distribution. Increasing responsibility for Welfare matters is being turned over to the Italian authorities.

42. Medical Supplies. - ENDIMEA has in August only completed the distribution of its May supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the Naples warehouse, valued at $1,330,000 have been handed over to the Istituto Commercio Estero the organization designated by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. The Florence warehouse is in the process of being handed over. With the dissolution of 2,665 OCMD no further requisitions for medical supplies for 1946 have been submitted. The future responsibility for Category "B" medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and PRA.

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43. Personnel. - Colonel THOMAS M. Page has been appointed Director of this Sub-Commission. The Legion of Merit has been awarded to two officers of the Sub-Commission and the Bronze Star to two officers and one Enlisted man. The staff of the Sub-Commission has been further depleted by the departure of Lt Colonel BIZZOZERO and Dr. MARCHAM, while a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

44. During August the Public Safety Sub-Commission has been particularly concerned with procurement of clothing, arms and equipment for the several police agencies so that when the turnover of Northern Italy is effected, the forces of law and orders may be prepared to resist sporadic mob actions. Mobile battalions of Carabinieri are being armed and supplied with Italian tanks. By cooperation of British and American Army Units, training is being given to Carabinieri and their officers in the operation of their new equipment. However, in substituting tanks for armoured cars, additional training is necessary and a serious problem of supply arises in obtaining sufficient petrol etc, for tank operation. Unless the Carabinieri are equipped with satisfactory

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sidearms and automatic rifles and sufficient transport a few tanks will not suffice to maintain order. Trucks, cars and motorcycles in addition to armament are of material importance.

45. The rate of crime has reduced materially, but the continuance, on a large scale of armed robberies is of deep concern. Raids by Police agencies assisted by Allied Army units have netted some small caches of arms. The presence of many large dumps of enemy arms and ammunition not strongly guarded is a threat to future safety. Efforts are underway to have collections completed speedily or proper guard maintained.

46. Mine clearance has lagged lately as crews were used for arms collection work, but will resume shortly. Counterfeiting seems to have been reduced in volume by previous police activity. Strikes are numerous based on pay or of political background but the number of people involved are small and no serious incidents have been reported. Only small public demonstrations have been reported, except in the Minervino Murge area, where clashes between the populace and carabinieri are still serious.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

47. Headquarters. - The Sub-Commission has received from London the newly-published booklet of the Macmillan Commission: Losses and Survivals in the War of Works of Art in Italy, Part I, South of Bologna. The edition sold out in four days in London. It is based on first reports of the Sub-Commission and it is a pity, therefore, in view of the high percentage of inaccuracies contained, that proofs were not submitted to the Sub-Commission for corrections of fact.

48. Florence. - Through contacts with Control Commission Germany, there were discovered in Florence nine highly important French impressionist masterpieces, which had been seized by the Nazis from French owners and then "exchanged" to the Fascist government in a fantastically shady deal. Investigation continues. Meanwhile, the pictures have been consigned for protective custody to the Superintendent of Galleries in Rome, and the French embassy has been fully informed.

49. Venezia Giulia. - It has at last been possible to assign a full-time MFAA officer. Projects are in hand for first-aid repairs to the Duomo, S. Francesco, and the Temple of Augustus in Pola, and for protective measures at S. Giusto and the Teatro Romano in Trieste.

50. Difficulties arising from the early occupation of Castello Miramare by HQ 2 NZ Div, without formal requisition procedure, have been straightened out.

51. Venezia Region. - Concentration is still on projects for first-aid repair. During August, 37 additional projects were approved to Superintendencies of Monuments; of these the most notable is the Church of the Eremitani in Padova. A Genio Civile project for the Basilica Palladiana in Vicenza was also approved.

52. Among important works of art returned to their normal locations in Venice

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52. Among important works of art returned to their normal locations in Venice were the Lion of St. Mark to its column in the Piazzetta, the famous four horses to the facade of St. Mark's, and the great Titian Assumption to the Church of the Frari. The Exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Painting continues its fine success.

53. Lombardia Region. - At Pavia, conferences have saved from complete demolition the important but damaged bridge across the Ticino. At Bergamo and Brescia protection has been obtained for monuments and parks.

54. Piemonte Region. - Projects for first-aid repair to the damaged monuments of Torino are in hand. More works of art from deposits have been returned to Novara and Torino; other deposits in the field have been examined in the course of inspections in all seven provinces of the Region.

55. Liguria Region. - Due to shortage of personnel, MFAA work here is being supervised by the Education Officer, with periodic visits by MFAA Officer from Piemonte. Approval of first-aid repair projects continues.

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56. Archives. - The main work of the month has again been concerned with the ministerial archives. A tour of the following repositories has been made: Alessandria, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantova, Massa, Milano, Modena, Pisa, Torino, Venice and Verona.

57. Personnel and awards. - Lt Col J.B. Ward Perkins (B) has become Director of the Sub-Commission, and Major N.T. Newton (A) Deputy Director.

58. The following additional awards were published during the month:

Legion of Merit	Lt Col R.T. De Wald	(A)
Bronze Star	1st Lt Frederick Hartt	(A)

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

59. The number of Italians received during August fell rather short of the original estimate of 225,000 for the month, due almost entirely to the breakdown of bridges over the Brenner Pass route which is the main USFET to Italy repatriation route carrying a daily average of 5,000 persons. Only 5,362 persons were received over the Brenner route throughout the period 11 - 16 August causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the total for the month and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians.

60. During August approximately 180,000 Italians have been returned to Italy, through the Brenner and Swiss routes. In addition 4,000 were received by land, sea and air at Bari, Naples and Taranto from Greece, France, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and Albania. A total of 480,000 Italians have been received from Germany and Austria to date. Since January 1944, 693,308 Italians have been returned to their homes. On 31 August it was estimated that only 75,000 Italians remained to be repatriated from Germany and Austria. This number does not, of course, include any numbers which have yet to come into the American, British and French Zones from the Russian Areas. It has been agreed with the Soviet Authorities to move 60,000 Italians into USFET from a Soviet Area north of Czechoslovakia. There are a further 15,000 reported to be in the Soviet Area in Austria. There are 1,150 Italians in Norway, 90 % of whom fought with the Germans. These will not be moved until Italian Government has facilities for internment. In any case the moredeserving Italians elsewhere will be repatriated first. The present rate of receiving Italians from Germany and Austria into Italy is approximately 5,000 per day through the Brenner Pass; 2,500 per day over the Bregenz route from Switzerland; and 2,000 per week through Annemasse to Como. Small number are coming through to Bordighiera from France. Throughout the month 60,652 Italians have been transported from Rome to destinations in the South of Italy, and 59,469 have been moved down to Rome from the North. Almost 3,000 Italians have been shipped from Piombino to Messina and Sardinia during the month. The repatriation of Italians should near completion by the end of September. It will take a short time after that to disperse them to their homes, but by the middle of October it is hoped, all of them will be home.

61. In addition to the movement of Italians from Northern Europe, Greeks are

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route carrying a daily average of 5,000 persons. Only 5,362 persons were received over the Brenner route throughout the period 11 - 16 August causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the total for the month and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians.

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61. In addition to the movement of Italians from Northern Europe, Greeks are also being transported from Switzerland through Italy to Bari for repatriation to Greece. They are arriving at the rate of about 800 per week and are shipped from Bari to Patras. So far approximately 5,000 have been received in Bari of which 4,500 have been repatriated to Greece. A party of 700 Jews from Switzerland, destined for Palestine have, after much discussion and interchange of cables, arrived and are now awaiting onward sea movement to Palestine.

62. Four Camps in the North have been closed down during the month. These were at Villa Vicentina, Cremona, Treviso and Cuneo. The position with regard to rail transport appeared serious at the beginning of the month, when it seemed that Southbound Italians from Padua, Pescantina and Milan were all being sent to Bologna and no additional rail transport was available from Bologna onwards. On 24 August, arrangements were made for the rail programme to include 3 trains a week from Milan to the South via Bologna; 7 trains from Pescantina to the South; 3 from Bologna to the

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South via Rome, and 4 via the East Coast. Northern Italians are now transported

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East and West by trains instead of by road, one train running from Pescantina to Milan and return every day, and one from Pescantina to Udine and return every other day.

63. A scheme is being formulated whereby a sanatorium at Lana, south of Modena, will be partly used for the hospitalisation of Allied National T.B. patients. Ration Scale No 24 was introduced on 1 August for all refugees. This scale is a good one and will provide a well balanced diet. No authority exists, however, on the scale for supplementary food for invalids although young children can be provided with an issue of milk and fresh fruits. One case of typhoid was reported from Como on 21 August but the incubation period showed that the patient had become infected in Germany.

64. Registration under the SHAEF system continues satisfactorily. On 31 Aug, 17,646 persons had been registered out of a total population of 24,328. A total of 4,900 persons were repatriated or evacuated out of Italy during the month in groups under the SHAEF system. These were mainly Greeks to Greece and the remainder represented a shipment of Jews to Palestine.

65. By the end of August 1945, 106,220 Displaced Persons had been recorded by the Record Bureau. This shows an increase of 10,781 names over the 95,439 registered at the end of the previous month and it is also the highest number of persons to be registered in any single month during the year. A total of 6,900 communications were dealt with during the month of August.

66. All NFR S/C Officers, except those operating Camps in the Ancona Area and the South were instructed to retire their AC Imprest Warrants by 20 Aug thereby placing the financing of all Camps in the North under the respective Prefects who now furnish the funds and personnel for making all cash payments. It is contemplated that Prefects will have taken over the provision of funds and personnel for making all cash payments in Allied Nationals Camps by 15 Sep 45. Thus, on/or about 15 Sep no NFR Sub-Commission Officer will hold an AC Imprest Warrant and all Camps will be financed by the Italian Government.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

67. Ministry of Post War Aid - Ministry of Post War Aid has now taken over Patriot work from Ministry of Occupied Italy.

68. Employment of War Veterans. - This Branch has received and commented upon a draft decree concerning the employment of war veterans.

69. Medical aid for Patriots. - A hospital at Trento is to be put into operation solely for Patriot personnel.

70. Insignia of Honour. - Conditions under which the Insignia of Honour is to be awarded have been forwarded to Regions.

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