

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

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MONTHLY REPORT, S/C'S
NOV. 1945

SECRET

PLACED UNDER RESTRICTED CONTROL

REF ID: A66551

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

REF/54-1/ADM

19 December 1945

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1945

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3.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>MEDICAL</u> Administration. Supplies. Services. Health and Welfare.
4.		<u>FINANCIAL MATTERS AND TO BE PLACED UNDER RESTRICTED CONTROL</u>
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GENERAL.

Shifting over to UNRRA.
New units.
Future Commitments.

ORGANIZATION.

General.
Personnel.
Transport - Rail. - Road.
Supplies.

FINANCIAL.

Administration.
Supplies.
Services.
Health and Welfare.

TRAINING COURSES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

REPRESENTATION.

Policy and General Comments.
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GENERAL SUMMARY.

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PLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL

(a) Handing over to UNRRA.

Discussions continued regarding the eventual hand-over of the responsibilities and functions of R.P.R.C. from Allied Commission to UNRRA (Italy). A new draft of the proposed agreement has been drawn up in conjunction with UNRRA Representative and submitted to APRC for approval. On the 15th November 1945 the hand-over of the record through to UNRRA was completed.

(b) Movements.

During the month of November the flow of Italian from Germany showed a marked decrease on last month's figures - 26,433 as against 69,201. The number of Italian refugees from France into Italy has continued throughout the month at approximately 1,000 persons per week. This number has come via Bordighera and Genoa. The outstanding shipping news of the month was that of 503 Spaniards to Spain, of which 500 came by special train from Switzerland. They left Genoa on the 23rd November 1945 by the Spanish ship "Plus Ultra".

(c) Future Commitments.

It is difficult to estimate the number of Italian refugees to be received from Germany, Austria or Russia. The ex-PDW traffic has slowed up, although reports from Swiss state there are some 14,000 yet to enter Italy by way of Nice. Arrangements have been completed for the return to Poland in early December, of 1,500 Polish refugees.

2.

ORGANISATION.

(a) During the period accommodation Centres have been carrying out the usual activities with regard to improving accommodation for the coming winter. Camps are gradually being closed down, handed over to the Italian authorities, others are being earmarked for UNRRA. Refugees of Jewish faith, having illegally entered the country, after much discussion were routed to Camp Croy.

(b) Belgium. Pythen and LIMP is obtaining a large number of "victims". A few replacements have been forthcoming but all Groups, Centres and Camps are working short staffed from the military personnel points of view.

(c) Transport - Rail.

Rail movements during the period continued to run smoothly and little difficulty has been encountered.

Road.

The general situation regarding the provision of road transport has improved considerably, although a large number of vehicles are in urgent

(b) Movements.

During the month of November the flow of Italians from Germany showed a marked decrease on last month's figures - 20,433 as against 60,701. The number of Italian refugees from France into Italy has continued throughout the month at approximately 1,000 persons per week. This number has come via Bordighera and Genoa. The outstanding shipping move of the month was that of 583 Spaniards to Spain, of which 500 came by special train from Switzerland. They left Genoa on the 28th November 1945 by the Spanish ship "Plus Ultra".

(c) Entero Comitatario.

It is difficult to estimate the number of Italian refugees to be received from Germany, Austria or Russia. The ex-DMG traffic has slowed up, although reports from France state there are some 24,000 yet to enter Italy by way of Nice. Arrangements have been completed for the return to Poland in early December of 1,500 Polish refugees.

ORGANIZATION.

2.

(a) During the period accommodation centres have been carrying out the usual activities with regard to improving accommodation for the coming winter. Camps are gradually being closed down, handed over to the Italian authorities, others are being converted for other purposes. Jewish Smith, having illegally entered the country, after much discussion was routed to Lorn Camp.

(b) Helms, Python and LIP is discharging a large number of "refugees". A few replacements have been forthcoming but all Groups, Central and Camps are working short staffed even the military personnel point of view.

(c) Transport - Rail.

Rail movements during the period continue to run smoothly and little difficulty has been encountered.

Road.

The general situation regarding the provision of road transport has improved considerably, although a large number of vehicles are in urgent need of repair.

(d) Swiss.

Effective 1st November 1945 Section 24 was introduced in all Displaced Persons accommodation centres in Italy. This has proved ample and satisfactory and is a marked improvement on the previous arrangements. Pending arrangements for Italian refugees continued as before.

3.

MEDICAL.

(a) Administration.

Close contact has been made during the month with UNRRA Medical Division and its unit disbursements have been held regarding the eventual hand-over. Lt. Col. Hamilton of UNRRA Medical Division, completed his preliminary tour of the North and visited sixteenth R.P.A.S.C. Camps.

(b) Supplies.

The long awaited supply of benzyl benzoate concentrates so urgently required for scabies treatment has again been delayed. The latest statement on this matter is that it can be purchased only by the Italian Government or UNRRA. UNRRA are making a bid for it but it is hoped that the liquid will finally be forthcoming. A certain amount of stores and equipment has been obtained from hospitals closing down in the Bologna Area and this will form a useful reserve.

(c) Services.

No. 519 Italian Field Hospital was moved to Parli and has now equipped 150 beds. No. 470 Italian Field Hospital is no longer required and N.M.I.A. have been asked to dispose of it. No. 15 Field Disinfection Section and No. 522 Italian Field Hospital continued operation in 'A' Group. The first train load of Italian sick repatriates from the German hospitals arrived in Rome en route for Naples and Palermo, Sicily; on inspection they appeared very comfortable and arrangements were good. A Mobile Dental Centre under the supervision of a Slovenian Dentist has been organized and is now operating within 'A' Group with the recently released dental equipment. The Polish settlements have made good use of their issue of equipment and the dentists are fully employed.

(d) Health and Welfare.

Eight new cases of confirmed typhoid were notified at Reggio Emilia Camp on 31 October. Good prophylactic and preventative measures were continued and no further cases have been reported. All cases were confined to a Polish Group, amongst which were more convalescent "carriers" who had previously been treated in Poland or Germany. 14 cases of measles amongst children recently arrived from Greece have been reported.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DEPLACED PERSONS.

A total of 20,433 Italians were repatriated to Italy from all sources of which 15,535 came through the Bruner and Weiss routes.

Since January 1944 a total of 921,070 Italians in all have been returned to Italy. Since the occupation of Germany a total of 755,905 Italians have been repatriated from Europe. Italian refugees transported by rail South from Rome number 8,962, North to Rome 9,122. Other organized moves inside the Peninsula, Sicily and Sardinia Islands total 15,612.

The Office of Greece has ceased at present; other theatres were asked by AFHQ to provide estimates of numbers remaining.

(c) Services.

No. 519 Italian Field Hospital was moved to Forlì and has now equipped 150 beds. No. 490 Italian Field Hospital is no longer required and is being closed. It has been noted to dispose of it. No. 15 Field Disinfection Section and No. 522 Italian Field Hospital continued operation in the Group. The first train load of Italian sick repatriation from the German hospitals arrived in Rome en route for Naples and Palermo, Sicily; on inspection they appeared very comfortable and arrangements were good. A mobile Dental Center under the supervision of a Slovene Dentist has been organized and is now operating within the Group with the recently returned dental equipment. The Polish entomologists have made good use of their leave of opportunity and two dentists are fully employed.

(d) Health and Welfare.

Sight new cases of confirmed typhoid were notified at Reggio Emilia Camp on 31 October. Good prophylactic and preventative measures were continued and no further cases have been reported. All cases were confined to a Polish Group, amongst which were some convalescent "carriers" who had previously been infected in Poland or Germany. 14 cases of measles amongst children recently arrived from Greece have been reported.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

A total of 20,431 Italians were repatriated to Italy from all sources of which 15,535 were through the Bremen and Swiss routes.

Since January 1944 a total of 941,070 Italians in all have been returned to Italy. Since the occupation of Germany a total of 755,705 Italians have been repatriated from Europe. Italian refugees transported by rail South from Rome number 8,942, North to Rome 9,120. Other organized moves inside the Peninsula, Sicily and Sardinia Islands total 16,532.

The flow of Greeks has ceased at present; other theatres were asked by AFHQ to provide estimates of numbers remaining.

5. REPARATION.

(a) Policy and General Considerations.

Reparations were again restricted owing to lack of shipping facilities, although prospects appeared much brighter for future months.

The proposed move of Spaniards from Germany to Spain was according to plan and the last train on the 28th November 1945 by a Spanish vessel. A total of 1,44 Greeks were returned to Greece by corvette, 383 Spaniards to Romania, 216 Italians to Tunisia.

A survey of all "Stateless" P.P.s was instituted in Centres affected, the object being, possible re-classification and eventual repatriation.

(b) Registration under the UNHCR System.

Registration under the UNHCR system in all Camps has continued satisfactorily.

(c) Statistics.

(i) Nationals of the following countries were registered for individual repatriation :-

1 Italian to U.S.A.	9 Lebanese to Lebanon
12 " " Argentine	1 Lithuanian to Lithuania
3 " " U.K.	1 Montenegrin to Yugoslavia
7 " " Egypt	3 Egyptian to Egypt
16 " " Spain	1 Chinese to China
2 " " North Africa	2 Austrian to Austria
8 " " Turkey	5 Polish to Palestine
4 " " Peru	2 Polish to Egypt
4 " " Brazil	1 Polish to Syria
1 " " U.S.A.	1 Pol. to U.S.A.
1 " " Syria	1 American to U.S.A.
42 " " Iraq	1 Hungarian to Spanish Morocco
1 " " Syria	1 Salvador to Mexico
1 " " Austria	2 Germans to Austria
1 " " Palestine	7 Greeks to Yugoslavia
2 " " Lebanon	1 Russian to Syria
12 Argentine to Argentina	1 Dominican to Dominican Republic
1 Ethiopian to Ethiopia	2 Yugoslav to China
6 British to Egypt	1 Yugoslav to U.K.
1 British to Palestine	1 Syrian to Syria
7 Colombian to Colombia	1 Chilean to Chile
1 French to French Morocco	1 Portuguese to Portugal
1 Mexican to Palestine	1 Arab to Jordan
6 Dominican to Mexico	1 Norwegian to Peru
1 Brazilian to Uruguay	

(ii) Travel Orders were authorized to Nationals of the following countries :-

3 Argentine to Argentina	1 Yugoslav to Honduras
1 Yugoslav to Greece	2 Syrians to Lebanon
2 Hungarian to Spain	2 Italian to U.K.
15 Italian to Spain	7 Lebanese to Lebanon
2 French to Algeria	1 Italian to Syria
8 Italian to Egypt	2 British to Africa
10 British to S.Africa	1 Italian to Libya
5 Polish to Palestine	7 Syrians to Syria
2 Italian to U.S.A.	1 Equatorial to Zaire
2 Spanish to Spain	1 Peruvian to Brazil
16 Argentine to Argentina	1 Lithuanian to Lithuania

(11) Travel Credits were contributed to Members of the
for other contribution :-

3 Hungarians to RUSSIA
1 Yugoslav to GREECE
2 Bulgarians to GERMANY
15 Italians to GERMANY
2 French to AMERICA
3 Italians to GERMANY
10 British to S. AMERICA
5 Poles to RUSSIA
2 Italians to U.S.A.
2 Spaniards to GERMANY
16 Americans to AMERICA
1 French to GERMANY
1 Poles to AMERICA
3 Poles to AMERICA
2 Hungarians to GERMANY
1 Italian to GERMANY
8 Italians to AMERICA
6 British, Ital. to GERMANY
1 Mexican to AMERICA
1 Hungarian to AMERICA

1 Italian to CHINA
 2 Yugoslavs to CHINA
 1 Portuguese to SPAIN
 1 Brit. to S. AMERICA
 1 Bone to FRANCE
 1 Colombian to COLOMBIA
 1 French to French HAWAII
 1 Palestinian to PALESTINE
 5 Mexican to MEXICO
 2 Polish to GERM.
 1 Custom to GERMANY
 1 Chilean to CHILE
 1 Iranian to SPAIN
 1 Bolivian to BOLIVIA
 1 Peruvian to PERU
 1 Italian to ITALY
 2 Portuguese to PORTUGAL
 4 Americans to U.S.A.
 Hungarian to Spanish HAWAII
 7 Italian to ITALY

(iii) Individual Nationals of the following countries were presented:

5 Italian to SPAIN
 16 British to S.Africa
 1 Pole to POLAND
 5 Turks to TURKEY
 1 Italian to French HAWAII
 1 Yugoslav to YUGOSLAVIA
 2 French to ALGERIA
 383 Spaniards to SPAIN
 51 French to FRANCE
 (in addition also 660 through GERMANY)
 17 Italian to ITALY
 1 Turk to TURK
 216 Italian to ITALY
 29 Italian to ITALY
 1 Italian to U.K.
 53 Spaniards to SPAIN
 7 Italian to ITALY
 1 Yugoslav to YUGO
 2 Poles to POLAND
 2 Poles to POLAND
 2 Poles to POLAND
 1 Custom to GERMANY
 2 German to U.K.
 2 Portuguese to PORTUGAL
 1 Japanese to JAPAN
 1 Syrian to SYRIA
 7 Palestinians to PALESTINE
 1 Hungarian to HUNGARY

(iv) The following Nationals were registered/mentioned in Group under the above Section:-

53 French to FRANCE (in addition also 660 through GERMANY)
 362 Spaniards to SPAIN
 17 Italian to ITALY
 216 Italian to ITALY
 29 Italian to ITALY
 1 Italian to ITALY
 53 Spaniards to SPAIN

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16. 1914
U.S. DIST.
Circuit,
District.

Cable Section, A.S.	(47)
N.Y.C. No. 1 Sub-Station, Queens.	(4)
Int. Cal. Teller, I.R.O.A.	(2)
Int. Cal. Bureau	
New Orleans	
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue,	(1)
London W.C. 2	(1)
Munich, Centre.	(1)
Munich, West	(1)
Two H.Q., I.R.	(1)
Sally	(2)
Notes:	(1)

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C.S. TIDLEY
Colonel,
Aviation.

DISTRIBUTION:

C.A. Section, A.C. (47)
P.O. No. 1 Sub-Section, Ince. (2)
Lt. Col. Towlis, I.S.C.B. (2)
Lt. Col. Hornor,
War Office
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, (1)
London W.C. 2 (4)
UNESCO, Cairo. (1)
UNESCO, Rome. (1)
170 H.C., A.C. (1)
Silo (1)
Kilost (1)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

15 December 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for November, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities during the month of November, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police in Northern Regions as reported by Regional Public Safety Officers is as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>OR's</u>
CC.RR.	222	17129
Agents of P.S.	750	19561
CC.FF.	208	9892
CC. Municipali	55	5234
Corpo Forestale	119	1871
	<u>1354</u>	<u>53787</u>

2. Condition and Morale.

The condition of all police bodies has shown some slight improvement during the month. Some badly needed clothing has actually reached the police in the field. Much more winter clothing is needed but the flow of clothing has begun and will be distributed as it can be manufactured. Lack of ski equipment for forces on frontier control duty in the Alps is affecting their efficiency. Supplies of such equipment have not yet been found. All reports show a continuing increase in the morale and efficiency of the regular police forces. There is no doubt but that the increase in issue of clothing and equipment, even though in small quantities, is immediately reflected in morale and efficiency.

3. Crime Situation.

Serious crimes again have increased to a considerable degree in Italian Government Territory and

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3. Crime Situation.

Serious crimes again have increased to a considerable degree in Italian Government Territory and particularly crimes committed by organized gangs. On the other hand in AMG-Territory while some increase has been reported from some Regions it is not alarming and is being vigorously combatted by the police under direction of Public Safety Officers.

4. Civil Disturbances.

No serious disturbances occurred during the month other than some strikes and demonstrations in support of Perri and some small purely localized outbreaks. The

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satirical revue "Soffie 50" which had a lengthy, successful (and peaceful) run in Rome, was met with considerable hostility in Milan from elements of the left where a pitched battle was fought between students, who had bought the whole house for one evening, and leftists who were in wait for them when the performance closed. A matter of interest was that the leftists, who were largely communists, appeared to have been organized into separate groups under one control command as orders were heard being given for particular groups to attack at different points, to withdraw here, reform at other points, etc., etc.

5. Recovery of Arms

Despite the shortage of Public Safety Officers due to Redeployment and LIAP, searches for arms continued in AMG Territory. In addition to quantities of explosives and other materials the following were recovered:

Rifles, all types	3935
Pistols, all types	233
Machine guns	533
Sub-machine guns	1289
Mortars	26
Mortar bombs	164
Hand grenades	7951
Ammunition, rounds, all calibers	42900

There are reports of large quantities of arms still hidden throughout the country and of arms smuggling both from France and Yugoslavia. A report has also been received that a considerable arms trade is being carried on between those Polish soldiers who have volunteered to return to Poland and representatives of the P.C.I. and P.S.I. In Rome the agency through which this is alleged to be done is a second hand dealers premises. There is also a report of the purchase of arms to the value of 500,000 lire by the P.C.I. of Matelica, Province of Macerata, from Poles about to be repatriated.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

During the month the position as to this force has become even more satisfactory. The new Civil Policemen are performing their duties in a manner which is evoking laudable comment in the Press, and there appears no doubt that the population of Venezia Giulia has accepted the new force with a genuine feeling of welcome. The strength of

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7. Developments Regarding the CC.RR. and Agents of P.S.

A. CC.RR.

- a. The request to increase the strength of CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been denied.
- b. The activation of the Mobile Battalions is proceeding fairly well and the issue of vehicles has commended.

The P.O.L. situation remains unsatisfactory, but MILA is now examining the possibility of allocating P.O.L. to the CC.RR. from Italian Army sources. 3,000 pistols and 10,000 automatic carbines have been released from the stocks of the Beretta Factory at Brescia to the Ministry of War for issue to the CC.RR. 30,000 sets of uniforms have been made available in depots under control of the CC.RR. 72,000 meters of blue cloth is in the process of manufacture of uniform and suit-like stocks of gray green cloth have been recovered to manufacture some thousands of uniforms and greatcoats.

B. Agents of P.S.

The efficiency of this service is gradually improving particularly in those provinces in North Italy in which career officials have been assigned. Efforts are continuing to screen out, and regularize the enrollment into the Questura service proper those auxiliary police, mostly ex-partisans, who were taken into service in the North. The situation is still far from satisfactory. Stocks of clothing and materials have become available to the Agents of P.S. and their position as regards uniforms is improving. Some motor vehicles which were turned over to the Italian Government have been made available to the Agents. The position as to arms for this force is still quite unsatisfactory.

C. SECURITY

6. Italian Government.

2. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Perri's Government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the demochristians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the opening of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Perri signifies the end of the Government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with the influx of the more violent partisan element into Rome from the northern provinces.

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B. SECURITY

C. Italian Government.

a. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Farri's Government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the Demo-Christians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the apathy of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Farri signifies the end of DEM government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with the influx of the more violent partisan element into Rome from the northern provinces.

b. So far, all efforts to form a government have failed and no immediate prospect of a solution is in sight. The tone of contention appears to be the powerful Ministry of the Interior with the Commissariat of Sanctions against Fascism running a close second. The "blackmailing" possibilities of the latter have been discovered to be of such potency that any holder of the office has an almost unlimited range of influence in this country where all but mere handful have in some way "contributed to the maintenance of the 'Fascist regime'".

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c. There are strong grounds for the belief that since the fall of the Patri government there has been a steady influx of communists and partisans of the more violent type from the northern provinces. All these "tourists" are said to be well armed and a police estimate of their number is approximately 10,000. They are being accommodated in the homes of fellow socialists and communists and also in the Casa del Partigiano, Via dei Fieschi, Rome. The aim is said to be a coup d'etat effected by the forcible occupation of barracks, ministries and the usual strategic and tactical points and the isolation of the city by interruption of all communications. The date before which this action is supposed to be effected is the 15 December 1945.

9. War Crimes.

a. The working connection with war criminals carried out by this division has very largely increased. This is due principally to the facts that many war criminals are wanted by both the Allied and Italian authorities and many are also in Italian custody. Owing to the very great shortage of Allied personnel engaged in these enquiries, it has been found necessary to enlist the aid of the Italian authorities to trace persons wanted and to give their previous records in order to avoid mistakes in identity as it has frequently occurs that the name of the person wanted is unknown to the Allied authorities. It is felt that the identification and arrest of many of these people would have been impossible without the assistance of the Italian government departments.

b. Although the reason for the enquiries have not been disclosed to the Italian authorities, they are fully aware of their nature and in view of this their collaboration is commendable.

10. Security Control in Venezia Giulia.

a. The necessity of maintaining security controls throughout the Allied occupied area of Venezia Giulia is emphasized. The measures in operation are:

- 1) Control of movement over the western boundary.
- 2) Issue of special identity cards to residents.
- 3) Registration of aliens.
- 4) Registration of hotels, bars, etc.

b. There have been many offenders against 1) mainly due to a lack of appreciation by control personnel of the

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b. There have been many offenders against 1) mainly due to a lack of appreciation by control personnel of the provisions of the order and a sympathetic attitude towards offenders. It is noteworthy that a daily average of 100 illegal "immigrants" apply for permits to leave. A number of persons who have entered the area from the east without permits have been detained.

c. Residents in the area are supposed to have unrestricted movement within the area, but the Yugoslav authorities are ignoring this part of the agreement. For example they do not allow the residents of Pola to enter the area occupied

by them. This causes great interference with the allied administration.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

11. Registration of Motor Vehicles.

The Italian agencies are experiencing no great difficulties. Arrangements are now being made for the issue of circulation permits, and the issue and rationing of P.O.L. for the year 1948.

D. PRISONS

12. Administration.

Prison administration shows little improvement due to shortage of efficient directors, and to the fact that, in the Northern Provinces, the the birds enrolled from the ranks of ex-partisans are guarding prisoners who are also ex-partisans and their sympathies are more with the prisoners than with law enforcement.

13. Prison Population.

The majority of prisons are still badly over-crowded. In spite of the fact that constant efforts are being made to obtain the repatriation of prisoners by Allied Forces free time to time additional prison accommodation is requisitioned. The latest requisitioning reported is that of the Forli Prison by Polish troops.

14. Prison Breaks.

There were no breaks reported during the month but two attempts were made.

1. Ugin Prison. On 11 November, 1941, prisoners obtained possession of arms from prison guard equipment. The alarm was given, some shooting occurred but order was restored after intervention by the C.M.A. There were no casualties and no escape. Cause of escape was lack of clothing and overcrowding.

2. Forli Prison. On 7 November, 1945, the guards and the director were overpowered by the prisoners. Order

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The majority of prisoners are still badly overcrowded. In spite of the fact that constant efforts are being made to obtain the liberation of prisoners by Allied Forces from time to time, additional prison accommodations is requisitioned. The latest requisitioning reported is that of the Kori Prison by British troops.

14. Prison Breaks.

There were no breaks reported during the month but two attempts were made.

1. Udon Prison. On 11 November, 1945, prisoners obtained possession of arms from prison guard equipment. The alarm was given, some shooting occurred but order was restored after intervention by the G.I.s. There were no casualties and no escapes. Cause of attempt was lack of clothing and overcrowding.

2. Furiat Prison. On 7 November, 1945, the guards and the dispenser were overpowered by the prisoners. Order was restored after the arrival of Allied military personnel. In shooting, no casualties and no escapes. Cause of attempt was sanitary conditions and overcrowding.

E. FIRE SERVICE

15. Equipment.

Equipment appears to be satisfactory and all fire brigades are functioning quite well.

F. PERSONNEL

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13-10-22

F. PERSONNEL

16. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	John W. CHAFFIN	A	Director
Colonel	2. J. BYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	P. J. WILSON	B	Police Division Liaison
Major	R. E. BOND	B	Asst. Police Div.
Major	S. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division Liaison
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division
Capt.	L. A. E. ESTINGS	B	Asst. Police Div.

17. Nominal Roll of EM/ON's.

Cpl.	J. W. HARRIS	A	Acting Chief Clerk
S/Sgt.	T. R. WINTERSTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	T. ROBINSON	B	Clerk
L/Cpl.	J. L. BERRY	B	Clerk
L/Cpl.	M. THOMPSON	B	Clerk
Pte	L. BEYFORD	B	Clerk.

John W. Chaffin

JOHN W. CHAFFIN
Colonel, J.W.S.
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

JEC/ee

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION . NTN/ps

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 469001, ext 442 & 254; 478480)

20340/MEAA

14 December 1945

SUBJ: Twenty-fifth Monthly Report, for November 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

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	10 - 13	: Relations with Other Theatres
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RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. On 14 November the Council of Ministers adopted an excellent Declaration of Intent with regard to Restitution. Therein the Italian Government declared its intent to consider null and void all transactions in works of art between Italians and Germans during the period when Italy was under Nazi pressure. It further solemnly engaged the Italian Government: to restore to their rightful owners any works of art wrongly brought to Italy because of the war; and to seek out and prosecute any Italians responsible for aiding the Nazis in their systematic depredations in the European world of art.
2. Following upon this excellent declaration, however, the Minister of Public Instruction, under circumstances that seemed incomprehensibly illogical, informed the Sub-commission on 26 November that the Ministry felt obliged to dismiss the excellent Chief of the Ufficio R. opere d'arte, which had rendered such notable service in

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- 1 -

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3. Upon the announcement of this dismissal a violent press campaign broke out. With the formation of the new government, indications arose that the entire question had been the result of a complex series of misunderstandings within the Ministry. It is believed this has been to a large degree clarified. As the present report is being written, the hope seems justified that the whole Italian effort toward efficient recovery of works of art will be placed on a basis at least as competent as it was, and perhaps on an even better one.
4. The nine French Impressionist paintings, appropriated from Jewish owners by the Nazis, traded to a Florentine art-dealer by Goering, and discovered in FLORENCE by the Ufficio Recupero 21st August, are still held in protective custody in ROME. This month the Italian Attorney General ordered the immobilizing of the paintings until the criminal case against the art-dealer is tried and completed.
5. The Subcommission have passed to the Italian authorities information furnished from Allied sources relating to the alleged removal by Italians of works of art from SPILT, from the island of COPI, and from British excavations at SIPHROS.
6. The Minister of Public Instruction has undertaken to obtain from private Italian sources a long overdue clarification of the whereabouts of the famous Codex Aesinas, a Tenth century manuscript of high scientific importance.
7. Problems of requisitioning still continue in Italian Government territory. During the past month questions have arisen at PERUGIA, TARIANTO, SIRACUSA, and CHIETI. The last of these involves an entirely new requisition, despite the present policy of ARHQ.
8. In ROME, repairs to the roof of the Church of S. Nicola, necessitated by the explosion of last April, have been completed, while those on the Cathedral are still in process.
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RELATIONS WITH OTHER THEATERS

10. Liaison between the Subcommittee and WMA Branches in Austria and Germany has improved during the past month. Thanks largely to authority granted by ASHQ to the Subcommittee for direct communication with other theaters on all technical matters.
11. At his request, the Theater Judge Advocate of U.S. Forces European Theater of Operations was supplied, for use of the War Crimes Branch, certain classified information from the Subcommittee's records.
12. A visitor from the British Element of Control Commission for Germany, S/L Christopher Morris, gave the Subcommittee such needed information regarding documentation and restitution procedures adopted by Allied military authorities in Germany.
13. During November, documented reports were sent to military government authorities in Austria and Germany on evident thefts of works of art from Venice, Perugia, and Piacenza-San Marino (Liquila). Supplemental data were forwarded regarding the already reported removal of the libraries and scientific records from the University of Pisa and from the Istituto Italiano di Spelologia formerly at the Grottoes of Portofino but removed from Monaco (Venezia).

VENEZIA REGION

14. Complete inventories have now been received from UDINE of the works of art held there in deposit. Most of these were originally from Venezia Giulia.
15. Numerous incidental caches of works of art, independently established by German troops in the country around Bolzano, have now been visited and checked.
16. A total of 120 projects in Venezia Region for protection and repair of monuments and other works of art had been examined, approved, and in great part accomplished, by the WMA Officers prior to the final handover of administrative responsibility for the region to the appropriate Italian authorities at the end of November.

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VENEZIA REGION

17. Another VENEZIA REGION inspection was made in November by the Field Representative of the Subcommittee. Projects at POGGIOREALE and POGGIOREALE are well in hand, and that for repair of the great pavement mosaics at POGGIOREALE is in process of final approval.

18. An unsuccessful search was made in the CAVE DEL PALLIN (near A. RIVISIO) for the lost Archivio Morelliano of GOMI-21A, stolen by the Germans. It is now believed to be in AUSTRIA.

DOCUMENTATION

19. Four more of the Regional Sections of the Subcommission's Final Report were produced in November, making twelve completed of the fifteen originally planned. Work on the remaining three is well along. The photographic documentation is progressing well, although retarded by loss of time when the Photographic Officer was invalided home.

ARCHIVES

20. The hospitalization of the Archives Officer has somewhat impeded work this month, but the Italian authorities are continuing their excellent administration.
21. Return of ministerial archives from the north continued well during November.
22. Arrangements have been completed for the return of a quantity of documents from AFHQ to the Italian Government.

PERSONNEL

23. On 19 November Capt F.B.S. MURIEL, M.A.S. Officer with the Subcommission since Sicilian days, was to our great regret sent home to England on medical order.

Wm. and John
NORMAN F. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director.

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Wm. W. Newton
WILLIAM W. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

EJ/OWH/rs

ASO 594

20/6/47. 0/40

15 December, 1945

Monthly Report for November, 1945

1. School requisitions.

The requisition of schools in most parts of Italy is gradually proceeding. On 13 November AFZ reported the results of a survey of schools held under British requisition throughout Italy. This showed 223 schools requisitioned and 27 partly requisitioned since 1 June, and 22 about to be requisitioned - about 40% of all requisitioned schools. These figures exceeded by 70 the number to be requisitioned as estimated in August. There are, at present, no considerable figures of schools requisitioned by American forces: but in August 25 schools were requisitioned by American units and at that time it was estimated that 67 of these would be requisitioned by the end of December. AFZ is making enquiries as to whether this estimate is being reached.

In the city of Rome, the Allied now has requisitioned most schools, and has begun to have all requisitioned by the end of December.

While the general picture is therefore markedly improved the situation remains acute in certain centers - notably Naples, with 20 elementary schools in the city requisitioned and 37 in the rest of the province and 201 with 8 elementary schools in the city and 17 in the rest of the province requisitioned. Other provinces in which four or more elementary schools are still requisitioned are: Salerno 7; Primiti, 4; Cervara, 4; Matera, 13; Bari, 8; Salerno, 3; Avellino, 3; Teramo, 5. These figures are for elementary schools only; details as to secondary schools are not available, but as a rule the proportion of elementary schools requisitioned tends to exceed the proportion of elementary schools, as they are usually more numerous and more suitable for troops.

The situation is still difficult in Venezia Giulia where 20 schools are occupied by Allied forces. An occupied wing of the large technical institute in Trieste has just been requisitioned and some ready for the students, when the army took it over; on the other hand, a large trade school in Gorizia has been requisitioned.

In Rome, the Provveditorato agli Studi has requested to the Allies for help in getting the Italian Government to clear refugees from the schools - 42 elementary schools, 7 technical schools, and 2 other secondary schools are wholly or partly occupied by others than the Allies - mostly by refugees.

2. Recovery of scientific materials.

In collaboration with the Allied Subcommission the Education Subcommittee is trying, little by little, to recover scientific apparatus and material removed by the Germans. Nothing has been recovered of Bologna's scientific instruments

proceeding. On 13 November 1944, reported the results of a survey of schools held under British requisition throughout Italy. This showed 223 schools derequisitioned and 27 still requisitioned since 16 June, and 22 about to be released - about 45% of all requisitioned schools. These figures exceeded by 70 the number to be derequisitioned as estimated in August. There are, at present, no comparable figures on schools derequisitioned by German forces; but in August 44, 55 schools were derequisitioned by German units and at that time it was estimated that 57 of these would be derequisitioned by the end of December. It is being emphasized as to whether this estimate is being reached.

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While the general picture is therefore markedly improved the situation remains acute in certain centers - notably Naples, with 20 elementary schools in the city requisitioned and 27 in the rest of the province; and Bari with 8 elementary schools in the city and 17 in the rest of the province requisitioned. Other provinces in which four or more elementary schools are still requisitioned are: Salerno, 7; Brindisi, 4; Avellino, 4; Benevento, 13; Anagni, 3; Gaeta, 3; Caserta, 3. Where figures are for elementary schools only; details as to secondary schools are not available, but as a rule the proportion of secondary schools requisitioned tends to exceed the proportion of elementary schools, as they are usually more conspicuous and comfortable for troops.

The situation is still difficult in Venezia Giulia where 20 schools are occupied by Allied forces. An unrounded wing of the large Technical Institute in Trieste had just been requisitioned and made ready for the students, when the war took it over; on the other hand, a lower grade school in Corrida has been derequisitioned.

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2. Recovery of scientific materials.

In collaboration with the Subcommission the Division Subcommission is trying, little by little, to recover scientific apparatus and material removed by the Germans: radium from the University of Bologna; scientific instruments from many institutions - a cache of 130 cases has been found in Lina, the school has been inventoried there and identified here; the loss of Italy's largest astronomical observatory, near Rome, removed under the supervision of a commission from the Swiss army in June, etc.

3. Preservation of scientific Service.

In these reports it has been necessary to list, with brief description of some, the principal activities related to cultural interference and rehabilitation. While each lists a few of the material items of the range of the

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Education Subcommission activities, they give no picture of what actually was done, and only by implication suggest the value of the work. His only contribution, a simple article, will be described in some detail as illustrative of one of the functions of the Education Subcommission:

The astronomer royal at Greenwich Observatory, and Dr. V. B. Leabster of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are president and vice president respectively of the International Latitude Service which has its central station at the Canadian Observatory at Halifax, headed by a Prof. Carrara. In Garmara there is a small observatory (Carlyle's) which is a key to a chain of eight observatories, by knownable geodesic observations, between the coast and varying amounts of mobile in the Pacific's axis. So one place to control the whole - but it is not just one great station, and in that direction at any given time, is essential to astronomical observation. A change of a mile fraction of an inch in the tilt of the earth's axis can make a distance star appear to be millions of miles from its true position. Furthermore, some of the most basic laws of physics are derived from accurate astronomical observations - as between motion and distance. Every variation in the earth's motion is due to some imbalance, and the total of these influences is the sum of all the forces in the universe, and the total of modern scientific hypotheses on the earth, and reported observations and exactitudes of astronomical observations, and most known to the human like a direct motion in a remote spot may have its own small part in a world complex of vital discovery.

The little observatory at Carlyle's in Garmara, the site by Carrara in Naples, and in with Greenwich, Washington, and so on, in fact, a complex.

But observations have ceased in Garmara. The Central Office under Carrara has sent no data to Greenwich and Washington and has failed to answer any letters.

An astronomer who I spoke recently a suggestive letter to Leabster, astronomer at Greenwich, in Paris in Washington, wrote an equally suggestive and less restrained letter to the director of the Education Subcommission, to whom attention was attracted by a letter was also brought. There is something, in brief, that the instructions for taking observations in Garmara, and the record to him; that the lack of data was seriously the entire scientific work; that when Carrara gave a first rate scholar of astronomy, as was known as a correspondent and as director of the International Central Office, that since the Central Office could be transferred to a more convenient executive (and actually convenient) astronomer in Italy, member of the Central Office, it would be removed entirely from Italy; and that it is in any event to be removed if the work of the observations in Garmara were not resumed.

Leabster wrote last in an interesting letter for London and stated that the Central Office would be of the International Union of Astronomy and Astrophysics. The Central Office under Carrara (astronomer) was in some of about the same time - because the position of the International Latitude Service would be abandoned by persons attending that office. From 10 to 17 October, the letters reached the Education Subcommission, 250-57.

The Education Subcommission, with its Prof. Leabster, representative of the

observatory, which was also his home, but he stayed on in reduced quarters, finding for himself, and continuing calculations and research.

An assistant carried on as best he could in Sardinia; was taken into the Italian army, but later stationed in Sardinia where he managed to keep on with the work of the observatory.

But the shifting Italian Governments failed to give support. The assistant in Sardinia was not officially appointed by the Minister and therefore got no pay and finally had to rejoin his family in Naples. Carners lacked funds to pay operators of calculating machines and typists to write up reports. Successive Ministers - Gasdeo, De Ruggiero, Arancio Ruiz - promised help, but the promises got tangled and lost in the red tape of the Ministry. Some money, sent from Greenwich, took many months to arrive, and, while it helped, it was inadequate. The old professor was assured of his country's lack of support and its inefficiency and did not want to write about it - and in general he was distracted by the difficulties. At best, he is not an executive, a "go-getter" - he is the remote, conscientious, abstract scholar.

After these conferences it was possible to telegraph and write to Dr. Leibert and Sir Harold Spencer Jones that:

1. They were misinformed about the instrument having been removed from Sardinia - everything was ready to resume observations.
2. Carners is glad to continue to be responsible for the scientific work.
3. The Ministry promises to send a fulltime assistant immediately to Sardinia to continue the observations and the Education Subcommission will follow through and see that this promise does not get lost.
4. Carners has offered to relinquish the responsibilities of the Central Office; Cecchini in Turin can probably be given responsibility for international correspondence, etc.
5. Arrangements are being made for Carners to come to Rome for a series of conferences with the Ministry of Public Instruction and the National Research Council to explain his plans and get their support.

Carners also gave the Education Subcommission a large package of invaluable data for transmission to Greenwich through the diplomatic pouch of the British Embassy.

It was through its sending of scientific data from the University of Trieste to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington that the interest of the Education Subcommission in such matters became known to Dr. Leibert. Had it not been for that fact, or had there been no Education Subcommission, Italy would have lost two Central Office and the international prestige and contacts resulting from it; and the United States and Great Britain, and the scientific world in general, would have lost a station for important scientific work, and its essential data.

In normal times matters of this kind would need no such intermediary as the Education Subcommission. But with the present unstable government in Italy, the only way to secure the necessary efficiency of civilian communications, the

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After these conferences it was possible to telegraph and write to Dr. Lambert and Sir Harold Spencer Jones that:

1. They were misinformed about the instrument having been removed from Sardinia - everything was ready to resume observations.
2. Carnere is glad to continue to be responsible for the scientific work.
3. The Ministry promises to send a full-time assistant immediately to Sardinia to continue the observations and the Education Subcommission will follow through and see that this promise does not get lost.
4. Carnere has offered to relinquish the responsibilities of the Central Office: Cecchini in Turin can probably be given responsibility for international correspondence, etc.
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In normal times matters of this kind would need no such intermediary as the Education Subcommission. But with the present unstable government in Italy and the great sin, as and inefficiency of civilian communications, the help of an allied agency that understands the situation, that knows the ropes both in Italy and in the allied countries, that has Allied facilities of transport and mail, and that takes an active interest, is of critical importance, both to Italy and to the world of scholarship.

4. Other Cultural Relations activities.

a. The Education Subcommission is still struggling to get Maestro Vot- to and his wife to New York, so to conduct for the Metropolitan Opera Co., she to keep him company. The difficulties are great, as Allied transport cannot be secured for his wife and he won't go without her.

b. The competition for fourteen fellowships for advanced students to go to the United States for a year is keen. Each university rector was permitted to nominate one person for each thousand students enrolled. Documents of these candidates have been examined by a distinguished commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, which has selected the best forty-five. A committee of five, consisting of the Director of the American Academy, a representative of UNICEF, the head of the "Istituto Nazionale per lo Ricerche Culturali con l'Estero", the head of the Italian Superior Council (in charge of all universities) and the Director of Education, AG, is about to make the final selection.

c. Two Belgian Leaders of Girl Guides have arrived in Rome, sent by Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh-Walke of the World Bureau, to continue the work, begun by two Swiss trainers in October, of training Girl Guide leaders in Italy. They are attached to the Education Subcommittee and at work.

d. The Education Subcommittee has cooperated with the American and Italian Red Cross in planning the distribution of 20,000 kits of pencils, erasers, crayons, handkerchiefs, soap, tooth brush, etc., sent by American children, to every child in each of about 400 elementary schools in the poorest rural sections of Italy; and in planning the distribution of 709 first aid kits to all the lower and higher industrial technical schools of Italy.

5. Education of Italian Army for democratic citizenship.

This is an entirely new activity of the Education Subcommittee, in collaboration with the Italian Minister of War, and Chief of Staff, and the MIA. A staff sergeant formerly attached to the Education Services of the South African Army, Richard Hauser, had begun this work under the South Africans as an adjunct to similar work which he has done for South African soldiers under the direction of Major RHALL. When the South African unit was deactivated, Sgt. Hauser was loaned to the Education Subcommittee. The Italian Army has called to Rome one officer and one non-commissioned officer from each division in Italy for a four-week course in democratic citizenship, organized and directed by Hauser, under the auspices of the Education Subcommittee and with the approval of the Armed Forces Subcommittee. The British Council and Hauser, the American Embassy and UNICEF, the Italians, the Education Subcommittee, etc., have furnished lecturers on such things as the Meaning of Democracy, How Our Mind Works, How to Hold a Discussion, British and American Democracies Compared, Basic Economics, Psychology of Nazism and Fascism, Security against Dictators, etc., etc. Beside lectures, there are action pictures, forum discussions, question and answer periods, and so on. A committee of the soldier-students is preparing materials to use in giving the course by those now taking it when they go back to their divisions.

At the beginning, these regular army officers and NCO's were definitely fascist in their attitude, but a large majority are reacting to the experience of democracy and freedom of discussion with a remarkable spirit of enthusiasm.

The MIA Management course is interchanging lecturers with this course under the Education Subcommittee.

6. Northwest Italy.

Throughout Northwest Italy was short-lived,

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6. Northwest Italy.

a. A strike by teachers throughout Northwest Italy was short-lived, the Minister of Public Instruction according to their reasonable demand that salaries for teachers employed by the year be paid as from 1 October even when schools opened later in the month.

b. The pro-rector of a university in the north requested two MEIA officers for funds for repairing the university. The request was legitimate and granted. At the same time he offered them honorary degrees. The Minister's attention was called to the policy in opposition to the receiving of honorary degrees by MEIA personnel, and he prevented the degrees from being given.

c. Educational jurisdiction for Lombardy Region was handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction on 26 November, and Major VESSELO, Regional

Education Officer, went to England on a well-earned leave. He had been in charge of education in Lombardy from the date of the liberation of the Region and had successfully completed all the AG educational work. The schools and universities were functioning well and were fully ready to be given over to Italian jurisdiction.

7. Northeast Italy.

The Regional Education Officer for Venezia, Captain Ian SOOTH, left for home early in November. The Executive Officer from the Education Subcommission, Captain VELLA, spent most of a week there, chiefly in Bolzano, in the early part of the month, and the Director of Education stopped over in Udine in the latter part.

In Bolzano the most active question is the conflict of the secondary schools in the German language. Last August the school authorities there, while advised to postpone the attempt to use German as the language of instruction in secondary schools, were told that any professor who submitted a practical working plan for conducting his classes in German, in German-speaking communities, might do so. Plans were not submitted until schools opened, and then were quite unsatisfactory. The RSO let the teachers use German tentatively, but warned them that the work would not receive official recognition until satisfactory plans were worked out. A new set of plans was sent to the Education Subcommission in November, and submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for criticism. His experts pronounced them technically defective, and the Minister said he could not approve secondary schools in the German language without a decree from the Council of Ministers - which had issued such a decree for elementary schools. The Government crisis has prevented any such new decree. Meanwhile Captain VELLA is in Bolzano (9-14 December) making a first-hand study of the situation and with power to act on his findings.

In the northern corner of Udine there are two German-speaking communities with 75 and 40 children, respectively, of elementary school age. Their parents want them taught in the German language. The matter is under advice sent, but the AG policy, and Italian Government precedent, would favour granting the request if books and teachers can be found.

The shortage of glass in Udine, as in most parts of Italy, is causing handicaps in the schools. The Provveditorato of Udine, however, is partly solving the problem by appeals to have children bring glass from pictures, etc., at home. He is setting an example to communes by equipping one school with windows by using glass from pictures, table tops, etc., in his own offices.

8. Venezia Giulia.

The Chief Education Officer, Lt. Col. JOHN S. SMITH, came to Rome for conferences with the Education Subcommission early in November, and the Director spent several days in Trieste and Trieste provinces during the latter part of the month. In general, the educational situation is much more satisfactory in Venezia Giulia than it was a month ago.

The Chief Education Officer for Venezia Giulia and the Director of the Education Subcommission visited elementary schools in Trieste or Italian-occupied areas, and in Trieste, Italy, but there are four of

schools in the German language. Last August the school authorities there, while advised to postpone the attempt to use German as the language of instruction in secondary schools, were told that any professor who submitted a practical working plan for conducting his classes in German, in German-speaking communities, might do so. Plans were not submitted until schools opened, and then were quite unsatisfactory. The RSO let the teachers use German tentatively, but warned them that the work would not receive official recognition until satisfactory plans were worked out. A new set of plans was sent to the Education Subcommission in November, and submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for criticism. His experts pronounced them technically defective; and the Minister said he could not approve secondary schools in the German language without a decree from the Council of Ministers - which had issued such a decree for elementary schools. The Government crisis has prevented any such new decree. Meanwhile Captain Whill is in Bolzano (9-14 December) making a first-hand study of the situation and with power to act on his findings.

c. In the northeast corner of Udine there are two German-speaking communes with 76 and 60 children, respectively, of elementary school age. Their parents want them taught in the German language. The matter is under advisement, but the AG policy, and Italian Government precedent, would favour granting the request if books and teachers can be found.

d. The shortage of glass in Udine, as in most parts of Italy, is causing handicaps in the schools. The Provveditorato of Udine, however, is partly solving the problem by getting to have children bring glass from pictures, etc., at home. He is setting an example to communes by equipping one school with windows by taking glass from pictures, table tops, etc., in his own offices.

6. Venezia Giulia.

a. The Chief Education Officer, Lt. John SIMON, came to Rome for conferences with the Education Subcommission early in November, and the Director spent several days in Gorizia and Trieste provinces during the latter part of the month. In general, the educational situation is much more encouraging in Venezia Giulia than it was a month ago.

b. The Chief Education Officer for Venezia Giulia and the Director of the Education Subcommission visited Slovene schools in fourteen or fifteen scattered villages in Trieste and Gorizia provinces. All but three or four of these had accepted the jurisdiction of the regularly constituted school authorities under AG. All were functioning well - there was a good spirit of serious work. In Trieste province several of the schools, including approved ones, had large pictures of Tito on the walls. It was suggested that if they knew Tito there, he be labeled with Garibaldi or some Italian hero. One school (Cividino) agreed to remove Tito to the main corridor and place other Allied leaders beside him.

c. Before leaving Trieste, the Director of Education held a conference with the school committee of the NLC which is trying to resist the control of the schools by the regularly appointed officials. The Chief Education Officer attended the meeting. The NLC was urged to cooperate in the schools for the sake of the children. But the committee members demanded that the Slovene professional assistant of Lt. SIMON be removed; that the Slovenes have complete cultural

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autonomy; that an independent Slovene cultural commission be guaranteed, nominated by the Slovene Liberation Committee and approved by AMO, with executive power for all cultural and scholastic matters. It was explained to them that such a delegation of power to a Slovene commission was quite beyond the competence of the Education Division and directly contrary to General Order No. 11. The policy of the Education Division, approved by the SCAG and AMO, was then explained to them, as follows:

- (1) The Superintendent of Schools in each area, named by AMO, is the sole legally recognized and responsible civil school authority, for the administration of all elementary and secondary schools.
- (2) Teachers are appointed and assigned only by the Superintendent of Schools, subject to approval of the Chief Education Officer, AMO; but suggestions by the MEC as to appointments and assignments will be given due consideration.
- (3) The Italian language will be taught in all Slovene schools, from the third class up. In the elementary schools, however, parents may have their children exempted from Italian classes, upon written request, as in the case of religious instruction. The Slovene language will be taught exclusively in Italian schools, and the study of Slovene encouraged.
- (4) Both Italian and Slavic history will be taught in both Italian and Slavic schools, but will not, for the present, include such recent events as the Slavic war for liberation.
- (5) The basic programs in Slavic and Italian schools will be identical.
- (6) Only schools conforming to the above policies will be officially recognized.

While this conference cleared the air, it cannot be said to have resulted in cooperation between the MEC school committee and the Education Division. However, the discussion was in a frank and friendly spirit and arrangements were made for weekly discussions between the Chief Education Officer and the Slovene committee.

4. Shortly before this conference, the MEC's organ, the communist Slovene newspaper, *Priljubiti Bratnik*, had published another of its vicious attacks on AMO educational policies and Lt. Simoni. The article contained such gross distortions that, after a full investigation, the SCAG ordered the indefinite suspension of the newspaper.

5. The power of the MEC over the schools is definitely waning. The fair and tolerant policy of the Education Division of AMO, and the fact that schools were refused to comply with this policy of no payment for teachers, no money or material for school repairs or supplies, and no recognition of the work done by the children, have resulted in more and more Slovene schools coming under the jurisdiction of the regularly appointed Superintendents of Schools. While last March it was estimated that 70% of the Slovene schools were not under the control of the approved authorities, by the end of November the situation was reversed. In Gorizia Province the elementary schools of 71 communes had accepted the approved jurisdiction and policies, while 31 were still outside the jurisdiction. In Trieste Province, 24 communes were on the approved list, and only 15 not yet accepted. In all, all eight front schools were accepted. Thus, 71% of all

Given due consideration.

- (3) The Italian language will be taught in all Slovene schools, from the child class up. In the elementary schools, however, parents may have their children exempt from Italian classes, upon written request, as in the case of religious instruction. The Slovene language will be taught as a subject in Italian schools, and the study of Slovene encouraged.
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6. There are six secondary schools in the Slovene language: a lower secondary school in Gorizia and one in Trieste, a teacher training school (Istituto Magistrale) in Trieste, a classical high school in each of the two cities, and a technical high school in Trieste. All opened in November.

g. Italian schools (in addition to Slovene schools) are not provided in all common law Italian districts.

h. In 1982, the Italian schools are available, facilities are provided, and the common law Italian district policy and jurisdiction are open and functioning, although in a few cases with reduced hours and getting better because of additional buildings.

i. Statistics of schools (and facilities) throughout Virginia (Table 4) are as follows:

	Italian		Slovene or Croat	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Kindergarten	10	1,700	7	60
Elementary	72	20,000	15	11,000
Junior High	24	8,500	4	2,000
Senior High	14	11,000	2	1,000
Other secondary	3	3,000	4	2,000

j. The University of Virginia is the largest of its kind in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and its enrollment is 21,000. The University is a public institution of higher learning, and its enrollment is 21,000. The University is a public institution of higher learning, and its enrollment is 21,000. The University is a public institution of higher learning, and its enrollment is 21,000.

k. The school buildings are listed in Virginia Table (Table 5) in Appendix of the subject area.

	Elementary Schools		Junior and Senior Secondary	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Kindergarten	27	14,700	30	260
Elementary	105	7,000	15	234
Junior - middle	17	1,000	3	77
Senior - middle	4	50	1	24
Senior - middle, etc.	102	1,200	3	39
Other secondary	15	1,000	1	49

Category	Elementary	Intermediate	High School	Post-Secondary
Elementary	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Intermediate	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
High School	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Post-Secondary	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

The University of Wisconsin has its headquarters in the city of Madison, Wisconsin. The university is a public institution of higher learning and is one of the largest universities in the United States. It was founded in 1848 and has since then grown into a major center of research and education. The university is known for its strong commitment to academic excellence and its diverse student body.

The following table shows the enrollment figures for the University of Wisconsin for the year 1960. The figures are presented in thousands of students.

Category	Elementary	Intermediate	High School	Post-Secondary
Elementary	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Intermediate	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
High School	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Post-Secondary	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

In at least one case, the figures are significantly higher than those reported in the official statistics.

The figures for the University of Wisconsin are based on the enrollment figures for the year 1960. The figures are presented in thousands of students. The figures are based on the enrollment figures for the year 1960.

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1. The school lunch program is just getting under way - only three covered were actually serving food as of 11/1/54. Fifty refugees to whom (from item 6) we being trained to supervise the serving of lunches, and number of equipment at Chicago are being added.

2. Thirty special classes have been opened for subnormal children.

3. Part of the surplus of clothing, my school teachers, our to closing Italian schools in the Yugoslav zone, are being trained to give physical education in the old empty schools.

4. As recreation centers have been opened, we have been about to open a youth center in each camp into a building, suitable for all young students.

5. Because of the surplus of trained men in the building trades, the great need for such men in various camps, schools, etc., and the stores of unemployed men in other trades, a vocational training program of far-reaching and unique character has been initiated. As a result of organizing such vocational training has been re-activated. At its early inception, it has been set to work under the supervision of the camp. Students must be at least 21 years old, and preference is given to being in U.S. 10/10 and enrolled in the first 45-60 courses. It is planned to give (approximately 1,500) the labor, clothing, food, etc., and build various divisions of the camp to be started with the other Education Officer is getting into school under way.

6. In conclusion, the difficult and complicated task of getting educational work of all kinds under way in various camps (zone 4) is progressing exceedingly well under the able leadership of Lt. Col. J. S. Smith, Chief Education Officer.

John F. Smith
CAPTAIN J. F. SMITH
Lt. Col. A. J. S.
Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3016/P1

12 December 1945

SUBJECT: - Report for the Month of November 1945
Public Health Sub-Commission.

THRU : - VP, SA Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLLING:

(1) The suggested cessation of the functions of this Sub-Commission on 1st December has not taken place and at present no accurate forecast can be given as to when this will occur.

(2) The Sub-Commission has now a representative only in Piemonte Region and he will shortly be recalled to this HQ. On his withdrawal, the High Commissioner for Public Health will resume direct control over the medical administration of all the northern regions with the exception of Venezia Giulia, even though the official head over of these areas has not yet taken place.

2. MEZANO HOSPITALIZATION HOSPITAL CHIEF:

(1) This section is continuing to function satisfactorily and as of 15th November the following figures are available:

Total admissions.....	7303
Total discharges.....	8231
Patients under care.....	1445
Personnel - doctors.....	99
- nurses.....	205
Bed capacity.....	1161
Deaths.....	127

While the bed capacity is at present much in excess of the number of patients being cared for, it is not proposed to reduce the size of the centre to any great extent as it is still a matter of conjecture as to when a fresh influx of patients may suddenly arrive. The four hotels are being closed down and it may be possible soon to do the same with others. The two Italian field hospitals which were originally situated at Isona and which in the first days of the project rendered such outstanding service, have now been returned to the Italian Army.

(2) The problem of evacuating patients to central and southern Italy still presents some difficulties. A hospital train arranged by the Pontifical Commission left Milano during November, but unfortunately there was a lack of co-ordination with the other interested organizations and this resulted in some confusion. The High Commissioner for Public Health has now sent an official to Milano, whose function it will be to coordinate all evacuation arrangements. It is essential that reception facilities should be properly organized before the departure of any hospital train is authorized.

(3) It is greatly to be regretted that during November Lt. Colonel L. Snodgrass has had to leave for the United States. His enthusiasm and organizing ability have been among the most important factors in the successful establishment of the Milano project, and he has received the fullest possible support from Captain Dr. Angeli and Dr. Sigrist of the

2. POLITICAL:

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(2) The Sub-Commission has now a representative only in Piemonte Region and he will shortly be recalled to this life. On his withdrawal, the High Commissioner for Public Health will resume direct control over the medical administration of all the northern regions with the exception of Venetia Giulia, even though the official hand over of these areas has not yet taken place.

2. MORGANO APOSTOLIANI HOSPITAL COMPLEX:

(1) This complex is continuing to function satisfactorily and as of 15th November the following figures are available:

Total admissions.....	7803
Total discharges.....	5231
Patients under care.....	1445
Personnel - Doctors.....	29
- Nurses.....	205
Bed capacity.....	3161
Deaths.....	127

While the bed capacity is at present such in excess of the number of patients being cared for, it is not proposed to reduce the size of the centre to any great extent as it is still a matter of conjecture as to when a fresh influx of patients may suddenly arrive. Only three four hotels are being closed down and it may be possible soon to do the same with others. The two Italian field hospitals which were originally situated at Larna and which in the first days of the project functioned such outstanding service, have now been returned to the Italian Army.

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(3) It is gratifying to be reported that during November 12, Colonel L. Jendaker has had to leave for the United States. His enthusiasm and organizing ability have been among the most important factors in the successful establishment of the Mirano project, and he has received the fullest possible support from Captain De Angelis and Mr. Sigurist of the American Red Cross. With the departure of Captain De Angelis only Mr. Sigurist is left at Mirano. It is hoped that an Allied Liaison Officer will be appointed to work with the Command as the services of such an officer are very desirable.

(4) A meeting was held in Rome at the end of November at which it was proposed that the responsibility for administering the Command should now be assumed by the Italian Red Cross under the direction and supervision of the High Commissioner for Public Health. At the meeting the Italian Red Cross was not prepared to give a formal reply to this proposal but it is hoped that this will shortly be forthcoming.

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(2) The organization of the Sanatorium at Sondalo for the reception of tubercular patients from abroad is proceeding. The Official appointed by the High Commissioner has visited Sondalo with 150 Colonial Soldiers, has made a preliminary survey and has returned to Rome for consultations. There is much to be done in the way of organization, the procurement of equipment, transport, fuel and rations. In these matters the appointment of a Liaison Officer to work at Sondalo as well as Moreno would be of the greatest possible assistance. The regional Commissioner of Lombardy is being asked that both he and the Provincial Commissioner for Sondrio Province should afford all possible assistance to enable the Sondalo Sanatorium to operate successfully and efficiently.

3. Case of Tubercular Italian Hives of American Soldiers.

(1) During November the American and Swiss found itself faced with a problem of considerable interest. Out of the large number of Americans that have been contracted between American soldiers and Italian girls during the past two years, it has been found that a certain proportion of the Italian wives are suffering from tuberculosis. As this prevents their being allowed entry into the United States, provisions will have to be made for their care and treatment in Italy.

(2) A meeting was held at this time between representatives of the American and Swiss and the High Commissioner for Public Health at which the whole problem was fully discussed and it was agreed that both should be made available in the Ospedale di Piacenza Sanatorium, but for such cases; that primarily the Italian Government would assume financial responsibility for their treatment but that an agreement would have to be reached as to the sum to be contributed by the husbands for the care of their wives. The Government has also agreed that periodic progress reports will be furnished for transmission to the husbands whether here or in the United States.

(3) Recently provision has been made for the transfer of four cases from the 200 bedded hospital to the Ospedale di Piacenza Sanatorium and on the day when an American soldier was discharged and his wife available in the hospital, the Sanatorium will only have a special ward for the treatment of these cases.

4. Small Pox.

(1) Small Pox.

Very few cases of small pox is reported to have occurred in Toronto during November. This proves itself. No subsequent cases have been reported. The total number of cases since the beginning of the outbreak until the end of November is 20 with 11 deaths.

(2) Small Pox.

The case of typing was reported from Palermo on 15th November. The particulars are available concerning the case. Another case was reported on 19 November from Bologna, occurring in a Polish refugee who was stated to be recovering in hospital when the report was received.

(3) Small Pox.

The following continues to be reported from Central and Southern Italy. The number of cases in Messina Province has dropped to 17, while no cases have been reported from Calabria during November.

(4) In Naples City there were 12 cases as compared with 6 in October, and in Naples Province 30 as compared with the October figure of 17. These figures include a small outbreak in the Island of Ischia, which is now subsiding.

(5) Reports are reported from other provinces as follows:-

Porto 5, Salerno 29, Naples 8, Puglia 2, Idro 30, Trento 1, Padova 1.

(6) Small Pox.

the past two years, it has been found that a certain proportion of the Italian wives are suffering from tuberculosis. As this prevents their being allowed entry into the United States, provision will have to be made for their care and treatment in Italy.

(3) A meeting was held at this [illegible] between representatives of the American Red Cross and the High Commissioner for Public Health at which the above problem was fully discussed and it was agreed that beds should be made available in the Ospedale di S. Gerardo, S. Gerardo, for such cases; that, primarily, the Italian Government would assume financial responsibility for their treatment but that an agreement would have to be reached as to the way to be substituted by the husbands for the care of their wives. The Government has also agreed that periodic progress reports will be furnished for transmission to the husband's whether here or in the United States.

(4) already provision has been made for the transfer of four cases from the 300 Italian General Hospital to the Ospedale di S. Gerardo, S. Gerardo, and it is hoped that the above mentioned and other cases will be treated. It is also noted that the Government will not make a special ward for the treatment of these cases.

E. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) Malaria

Very few cases of malaria is reported to have occurred in Toronto during November. This proved fatal. No subsequent cases have been reported. The total number of cases since the beginning of the outbreak until the end of November is 24 with 14 deaths.

(b) Typhoid

The case of typhoid was reported from Palermo on 11th November. No particulars are available concerning the case. Another case was reported on 19 November from Belluno Province, according to a Polish refugee who was taken to hospital in hospital when the report was received.

(c) Dengue

(i) Significant continues to be reported from Central and Southern Italy. The number of cases in Avellino Province has dropped to 17, while no cases have been reported from Salerno during November.

(ii) In Naples City there were 12 cases as compared with 6 in October, and in Naples Province 39 as compared with the October figure of 17. These figures include a well outbreak in the island of Ischia, which is now subsiding.

(iii) Figures are reported from other provinces as follows:-
Porto Cervo, Sassari 20, Sassari 8, Cagliari 1, L'Aquila 1, Salerno 30, Turin 3, Palermo 4.

(d) Malaria

(i) Investigation of mosquitoes in the district covered by the River Delta River Project has progressed rapidly during the month of November. Reports for the last week of the month indicate that nearly all mosquitoes captured have proved for the cold season.

(ii) With the advent of cooler weather, the number of adult mosquitoes captured declined late in the month. During the first week of the month captures had been only slightly lower than for October.

(iii) In the Mosquitoes area, mosquitoes were found in only one station station between November 1 and 25; the last week of the month reported none.

(iv) For the same period, no positive stations were found in the Mosquitoes area. This area has shown a negative count for the past six weeks.

(v) Six positive stations were noted in the Avellino-Caserta area 3248 for the same period.

(1) The following table indicates the Milt A. meningitidis captured for the month of October:

Week commencing	Fixed Catching Stations				Total Stations	
	No. Men.	Percent Positive	Average No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Average No. Adults per Station
Adults						
11/29	176	5.7	0.11	109	3.4	0.33
11/30	193	2.3	0.20	132	3.1	0.12
12/1	196	8.8	0.15	145	3.3	0.19
12/2	181	4.0	0.09	131	2.0	0.08

(a) The Malaria Commission Unit, working in the closest possible collaboration with the Italian Government and U.S.R.A., is formulating plans for a malaria eradication program in Sardinia. The methods to be used will be a combination of those employed so successfully by the Rockefeller Foundation in their "Gallina" eradication project in Upper Egypt together with those which have been used this year in the Niger Delta experiment.

(b) As this project will take at least two seasons, it will be continued by the Rockefeller Foundation in conjunction with U.S.R.A., and the Italian Government after the eventual closure of this Sub-Commission.

(2) INFANT MORTALITY:

There were 143 live births in the Commune of Rome during October with 1/2 deaths in infants under the year of age. The infant mortality figure is therefore 66.5. The September figure was 55.2.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS:

In October there were in Rome Commune 196 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, compared with 223 in September. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 161, the September figure being 187.

PERSONNEL:

The strength of the Sub-Commission was further depleted during November by the departure for the United States of Lt. Colonel Dennis Snodgrass, Major Paul Savago and Major Pollon.

S U M M A R Y

1. POLITICAL:

This Sub-Commission continues to function. Its remaining representatives in the North will be shortly recalled to this HQ. On his withdrawal the High Commissioner for Public Health will resume control over the national administration of all the Northern Regions with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT HOSPITAL COMMISSION:

11/29	176	5.7	0.11	109	3.4	0.07
11/2	193	5.8	0.20	132	5.1	0.12
11/12	188	5.6	0.25	143	3.1	0.19
11/25	181	4.0	0.09	154	2.0	0.01

(6) The malaria demonstration unit, working in the closest possible collaboration with the Italian Government and U.S.A.A.H.A. is formulating plans for a malaria eradication program in Sardinia. The methods to be used will be a combination of those employed so successfully by the Rockefeller Foundation in their "mosquito" eradication project in Egypt together with those which have been used this year in the Tiber Delta experiment.

(7) As this project will take at least two seasons, it will be continued by the Rockefeller Foundation in conjunction with U.S.A.A.H.A. and the Italian Government after the eventual closure of this Sub-Commission.

(8) INFANT MORTALITY:

There were 2133 live births in the Commune of Rome during October with 142 deaths in infants under the year of age. The infant mortality figure is therefore 66.5. The September figure was 55.4.

(9) TUBERCULOSIS:
In October there were in Rome Commune 196 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, compared with 223 in September. The death from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 161, the September figure being 187.

PERSONNEL:

The strength of the Sub-Commission was further depleted during November by the departure for the United States of Lt. Colonel Edwin Snodgrass, Major Paul Savage and Major Belton.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

This Sub-Commission continues to function. Its remaining representatives in the North will be shortly recalled to this HQ. On his withdrawal the Miss Commissioner for Public Health will resume control over the medical administration of all the Northern Regions with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

2. AGRARIO REPARATION HOSPITAL, ROME:

Up until 15th November this Commune had admitted 7803 patients and discharged 6231. Its bed capacity is 3161 and the number of residents being nursed for is 1115. Some reduction in the bed capacity will be effected by the closure of four beds and the return of the two Italian field hospitals to the Italian Army. It is not proposed, however, to make any large scale reduction in beds, as it is not possible to forecast the admissions which may still arrive. The repatriation of patients to the north by hospital trains still presents some difficulties, but every effort is being made to coordinate the activities of all the concerned agencies. It is hoped that responsibility for the Agrario Hospital Commune will soon be assumed by the Italian Red Cross under the direction and supervision of the High Commissioner for Public Health. The organization of Special Sanatoriums for the reception and care of tubercular patients from Rome is proceeding, but administrative problems still remain to be solved.

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1. CASE OF NECHCHAM ITALIAN NEWS OF AMERICAN SOURCES:

but 300,000 cases of typhus contracted between Italian soldiers and Italian civils; it has been found that a certain proportion of the cases are suffering from tuberculosis. Provision has to be made for their care and treatment in Italy and the American Red Cross approached the Italian Government through this Sub-Commission with a view to establishing a station in the kind of dealing with such cases. It was agreed that the Government would make available beds in a Sanatorium in Naples for their care in the first place. Arrangements however would have to be made for the husbands to contribute their share towards defraying these expenses.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(1) Only one fatal case of plague was reported from Toronto during November. This brings the total number since the beginning of the outbreak to 28, with 11 deaths.

(2) The case of typhus occurred during November - in a patient and one in Belgium Province.

(3) Scabies continued to be reported from Central and Southern Italy though no large scale outbreaks have occurred.

(4) The Fifth Ditch Project reports a considerable decline in the number of adult mosquitoes captured. This is due to the advent of cold weather. The malaria Demonstration Unit in planning, in conjunction with the Italian Government and U.S.A.A.R.C. a large scale malaria eradication programme in Sicily, which will take at least two seasons to complete.

(5) The October infant mortality rate for West Germany was 66.5 as compared with 55.2 in September.

(6) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in West Germany during October numbered 194. The Sept. figure was 223.

3. PERSONNEL:

Three more American Officers returned home during November.

Copy to Mr.
G. J. FARMER
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

(2) *Salmonella* continues to be reported from various fish species in the United States. Fish with *Salmonella* infections have occurred.

(8) The (global) latent mortality rate for each country was estimated with 5.2.1. Since the

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These reports are being offered voluntarily since neither the FBI nor the Attorney General has requested them.

Capt. F. J. [unclear]
 Cal. 1001,
 Director,
 Public Health 300-8.

No. 785016

NOTES: 1. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

Duty 26%

1402-46 07774 1517 389 0023-1121

02/27/97

11 December 1945

2005-2006: Monthly Report for November 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section

Don't leave for the last second. Good luck!

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(c) the draft permitted no time for the official publication of the views of duly constituted municipalities; (d) the advance notice was less than 30 days.

the Italian Gov. have been accepted by the two official inspectors above. Alvaro's position has been same for him is the point of the craft desired that is about to be considered by the Committee.

(c) Lead Elections: Part of the objective of AC was the provision of the BORIS Government having to pay, it was only necessary to contact upon the admission from this institution of provision for:-

As a representative of the 1990s, the

(a) The results of the Italian Government's draft Decree were completed in the early part of the month and reports prepared pointing out where the drafts departed from the expected amendments. The Chief Commissioner wrote accordingly to the Italian Prime Minister on 11 November drawing attention to these details. Conference followed almost the day after the Italian Government's legislative proposals.

(b) National Elections: In the proposals as to dates (i.e. elections to the Constituent Assembly) it was noted that (2) no provision had been made for the prohibition of absenteeism in the vicinity of polling booths.

(c) The draft provided no rule for the official publication of the names of duly nominated candidates. (20 have advance notice as suggested).

The Italian Government have sought the two criticisms described above. A proviso provision has been made for them in the point of the draft which is about to be considered by the Committee.

(d) Local Elections: Most of the criticism of the proposals of the Italian Government having been met, it was only necessary to comment upon the absence from this draft scheme of provision for:

(a) the official publication of particulars of the duly nominated candidates;

(b) a ballot paper provided by government authority.

The first proposal has been adopted in principle and the Italian Government's technical officials are expected further upon the second. The fall of the Italian Government has prevented further progress.

(c) Preparation of Electoral Lists.

(a) Revised Commission for the Re-franchisement of Fascists have now been set up in the provinces of Military Government Territory.

(b) The Italian Government have decided the Sub-Commission upon a draft scheme for enabling Italian citizens residing abroad to apply to be registered as voters. In order to satisfy the Government, the citizens could have to present themselves to the proper authorities in Italy. The draft scheme is free from objection and the Ministry of Interior has been so informed.

(c) The Italian Government have decided to begin in December the delivering to the Ministry of the Interior of a revised list of names of citizens of Military Government Territory. Plans are being prepared for sending to Military Government Territory.

(d) Provision: The following figures show the position in Italian Government Territory as of 1 November:

35333
353 = 17%
784 = 20%

The preparation of the lists is expected to be completed on 1 January 1945. In Military Government Territory, the preparation of the lists began on 15 July. The progress made has been satisfactory. The Italian Government Territory is satisfactorily done. At the time mentioned hitherto, it is unlikely that there will be more than a small portion of the lists ready before the end of 1945. A re-organization of the lists will be necessary to ensure the holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly by April taking into consideration that for national elections the voters' registers must be ready in very complete.

- 2 -

The principal cause of the loss of prestige lies in the Central and Provincial Electoral Control Offices to which such common law to refer for certification stating that they have given their final approval to votes have been submitted at one of the numerous administrative offices specified in the law.

The Upper House - Preparation of Electoral Lists.

(a) Provisional instructions have been given for the registration of the classes more advantageously likely to be unified amongst those who opted for Italian or German nationality under the "111 - Dissolved" Act of 1939. In the meantime the Italian Government has proposed a draft law to regulate the situation which they have promised to consider in the near future.

Preparation of Electoral Lists for Provincial Assemblies.

Since 1939 the Italian Government has been preparing administrative preparations for the compilation of electoral lists for the Provincial Assemblies.

Local Government in Military and Naval Assemblies.

It is becoming virtually impossible to obtain information as to the status of military Government's from any of the various administrative offices of the electoral lists, therefore of importance especially in the preparation of local government bodies. The number of military and naval officers who have received the officers available in the Italian Republic is an entirely inadequate number. In the result such officers are being asked to take part in the election which is also heavily selected. It is, of course, the electoral lists, the Italian Government's information is not more up to date than that of the

Ralph R. T. J. 1/1

Major

Major

Major

Local Government Sub-Commission

AC/4043/L.

14 December 1945

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly Report for November 1945

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. Venezia Giulia, Venezia, Lombardy and Livorno are the only regions from which we have received reports for November. Due to lack of personnel we will probably not receive any other reports. The hotel office at Naples was closed without any notice to this Sub-Commission but records were returned there and the office reopened under Capt. Mazziano and the Port Court reopened under a Lt. who had been Prosecutor under Lt. Col. Clair. Returned to the States. Venezia Giulia reported 270 Superior and Summary Court cases, with no General Court cases for the three areas. Fifty one of the cases were charges against good order growing out of the demonstrations mostly in Trieste on 3 and 4 November. Report from Venezia showed less than 100 cases, none of them General Court. One General Court sat in Lombardy at Milan near the end of November. Sentences of 15 and 8 years were imposed on two civilian and employees. The first being a Doctor in Public Health convicted for selling distilled water and other harmless substances as Penicillin, and of offences in connection with controlled materials in which the second accused was concerned. At Livorno the cases were all tried by Italian Courts involving thefts and possession. Out of 210 defendants, 135 were acquitted. 51 were cases of Allied interests, in which the sentences ranged from 300,000 lire fines to 6 months imprisonment. Throughout the balance of November, cases involving Allied interest were tried by Italian Courts, resulting in adequate sentences.

ITALIAN COURTS

2. It is reported that the Italian Courts in Venezia are badly in arrears. The newly established Tribunale Militare at Verona is faced with a heavy backlog of cases. From Venezia Giulia again comes the report that the Florentine Judges in Verona have refused to serve unless the official language in the Courts is made Florentine. They are showing a tendency, however, to reach more compromise on the subject. The progress of trials in Milan is slowed down by the lack of help in the Courts.

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3. Extraordinary Courts of Assize appear to be functioning well in Venezia, having during the month condemned four persons to death, which sentences have been carried out. There were no death sentences in Venezia Giulia, most of the trials resulting in prison sentences. Newspapers and organizations have subjected the

the court to severe criticism, with the result that the President has asked to be relieved, which request has not been granted. In Lombardy interest is beginning to weaken in these Courts, which are only kept alive by certain sections of the press. It is believed that their passing would not create any unfavorable comment. There were six death sentences during the month in Lombardy, 3 at Lodi and one each at Milan, Verona and Monza. Two death sentences were executed.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION

4. Due to the governmental crisis existing during the month, there does not appear to be any Italian legislation of importance to report.

GENERAL

5. There were no General Orders issued during the month.

6. In the Legal Sub-Commission the petitions for review continue to pile up and will have to take their place among the more than twelve hundred now awaiting review. Since such reviews must be made by an officer not below the rank of Lt. Col. and there is no Lt. Colonel available in the entire legal set up in Italy, it is suggested, as suggested many times before, that a Major with experience in such matters be immediately advanced to the rank of Lt. Colonel and proceed with these reviews. It is impossible for the Chief Legal Advisor to make these reviews and keep up with his usual duties and current reviews. The petitions continue to arrive at more than twenty per day.

During the past two weeks a wave of crime has been sweeping and is assuming alarming proportions in the Livorno, Pisa, Viareggio areas. An American enlisted man and thereafter an officer have been slain. General Oza has indicated he will urge that persons charged with these murders be tried by Allied Courts. During the current week the situation has steadily deteriorated, with thefts of Allied property becoming commonplace. Sentences of Italian Courts punish men of order but lack the sobering deterrent effect of sentences imposed by Allied Courts. General Oza has personally directed that suitable officers be detailed from his organization to act as judges until the summer. The Courts have resumed their functions after having been idle for lack of personnel.

LEGAL OPINION

7. During the month of November a considerable number of opinions were given by the Legal Sub-Commission at the request of

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LEGAL OPINION

7. During the month of November a considerable number of opinions were given by the Legal Sub-Commission at the request of the Chief Commissioner, Executive Commissioner, Subassies, AFHQ and other Sub-Commissioners. Most of these opinions dealt with current matters such as Project of Amnesty, Pardons, Telephone Rates in North Italy, Vermina Giulia, War booty, War Crimes, Yugoslav citizens in Italy, Status of Edeas, Naval patents owned by private firms, Ships in Greek and Yugoslav waters, Institutional question, language in Bolzano, etc.

JOHN K. SMITH,
Col. Infantry
Chief Legal Advisor.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - Nov 1945

2/3.22/CA

15 Dec 45

Defascism

1. Defascism was one of the contributory causes of the recent political crisis, the Liberal party not approving of a recent decree and desiring inter alia to bring epuration to an early end and to abolish the special courts of Assize which deal with collaboration and fascist crimes.
2. Three new decrees on epuration were passed during the month. One of these is of special importance as it more or less supercedes the existing grounds for epuration and restricts epuration normally to the first seven grades of the civil service (or civilians of equivalent status). Lower grades are only epurable if they have committed certain named acts or held certain stated offices or have made themselves particularly notorious because of their strong partisanship. The present epuration machinery continues except that the Council of State takes over appeals and the present Appeal Board is abolished. Professional Bodies are granted the power to purge themselves. Minor punishments no longer exist and, broadly speaking, the only sanction is removal from office. Suspensions already ordered are revoked except where proceedings are in being. The time limit for commencing proceedings is extended to the 31 Mar. Directors and Managers of important firms (who are by Italian Law technically not employees) are now for the first time made epurable, as concerns which continue to make use of the services as Directors of persons who have committed certain acts or held certain offices are liable to fine and imprisonment.

3. The second decree permits the removal from office under exceptional circumstances of any civil servant of the first five grades without assigning any reason except that it is for the good of the service - there is no opportunity for defence and no appeal. The power is exercisable only by the Council of Ministers and continues only to the 17 Jan. It is believed to be designed to enable the removal of a relatively few persons who are alleged to have escaped epuration by influence or corruption. The Italian Government has been asked for particulars.

4. The third decree grants an amnesty to those condemned in the past for anti-fascist activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

5. At Conferences held with the Italian Government's legislative draftsmen suggest amendments to Draft Decrees for National Elections, were accepted, to provide for:

- (a) prohibiting of electioneering in the vicinity of polling booths;

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- (a) prohibiting of electioneering in the vicinity of polling booths;
- (b) prescribing a date for official publication of the names of candidates duly nominated 20 days before the elections.

With reference to Local Elections the Italian Government has accepted in principle the provision for official publication of particulars of the nominated candidates. The need for providing an official ballot paper is being examined by the Italian Government.

6.(a) Provincial Commissions for the disfranchisement of Fascists have been set up in all AMG provinces.

(b) Approval has been given to the Italian Government's Draft Decree, enabling Italian citizens resident abroad to be registered as voters.

(c) Out of a total of 3555 communes in Italian Government Territory, 593 communes (17%) have lists of male electors, and 704 communes (20%) have lists of female electors ready and approved.

In Italian Government Territory progress is very slow and a stepping-up in this work will be necessary if the elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held in April. With reference to local elections, it is unlikely that more than a small number of lists will be ready by the end of 1945.

The principal cause of delay, in Italian Government and AMG Territory alike, lies in the work of JUDICIAL RECORD OFFICERS where electoral lists are examined to eliminate the names of persons convicted of certain crimes specified by law.

7. Provisional instructions have been given for the registration of certain classes in the Upper Adige likely to be qualified from amongst who opted for Italian or German nationality under the 1939 "Accordi". In the meantime the Italian Government are drafting a Decree to regulate the situation.

8. SCAG Venezia Giulia has been requested to commence preparations for compiling Electoral Registers.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

9. In Naples the Legal office and Port Court have been reopened.

10. In Venezia no General Court cases and less than 100 Superior and Summary Court cases were heard. In Venezia Giulia a total of 270 cases Superior and Summary were heard with no General Court cases for the three areas. Fifty one of the cases were charges against good order arising from demonstrations mostly in Trieste on 3 and 4 November. The Slovene Judges in Gorizia are reported to have refused to serve unless the official language in the Courts is Slovene, but they now seem more disposed to compromise on the subject.

11. Petitions continue to come in which, with the more than twelve hundred already accumulated, will have to await the appointment of an another officer to the rank of Lt Colonel before they can be reviewed.

12. In Venezia Region Italian Courts are badly in arrears. The newly established Tribunale Militare at Verona is faced with a large number of cases.

13. Extraordinary Courts of Assize are functioning well in Venezia having during the month condemned four persons to death which sentences were executed. Most of the cases tried in Venezia Giulia resulted in sentences to prison with no death sentences. Newspapers and organisations have subjected the Court to severe criticism with the result that the President has asked to be relieved, which request has not as yet been granted.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

14. Allied derequisition of schools in Rome is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected that no schools in Rome will be occupied by Allied Forces after 1 January. On the other hand 42 elementary schools, 7 technical schools, and 3 secondary schools are wholly or partly occupied by refugees. In the rest of Italy the Allies are proceeding steadily with derequisition but there are still bad spots - notably Naples and Bari.

15. Attempts are under way to recover scientific equipment removed from Italian technical institutions to Austria and Germany.

16. Successful steps have been taken to preserve the International Latitude Service Observation Post in Sardinia, and to ensure the continued functioning of the Central Office at Capodimonte.
17. (a) Progress has been made in the selection of advanced students to go to the United States on Fellowship.
- (b) Two Belgian girls have been sent to Italy by the World Union of Girl Guides to continue the training of Girl Guide leaders, begun by two Swiss trainers in October.
- (c) The distribution of 20,000 school kits and 900 first aid kits to elementary school children and to technical schools respectively has been planned.
18. A specialist in adult education from the South African Forces is conducting a four-week course in democratic citizenship for Italian army officers and soldiers, which is going well. Lecturers are being provided from British, US and Italian sources.
19. (a) A teachers' strike throughout northwest Italy was stopped by the Government's agreement to allow teachers to be paid as from 1 October even though schools opened later.
- (b) Education in Lombardy was handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction on 26 November.
20. The situation in Bolzano has not changed materially. The Ministerial crisis prevented the authorization for secondary schools to be conducted in the German language; the programs worked out in Bolzano for this were not very satisfactory.
21. (a) The school situation in Venezia Giulia is considerably improved. Three secondary schools in Slovene are running in Trieste, and three others, including a teacher-training school, are open in Udine. In Trieste province there are 34 approved Slovene elementary schools and 15 not approved; in Gorizia province 71 Slovene schools have been approved, while 31 are not approved. In Pola all eight Croat elementary schools are approved. In the Italian language there are now functioning in the three provinces combined 20 kindergartens, 533 elementary schools and 51 secondary schools of various types. Enrollment in Slovene and Croat schools, all told, is 13,265, in Italian-language schools 46,146.
- (b) The Slovene Partisan newspaper, Primorski Imernik, has been suspended because of its false statements in regard to Allied educational activities.
- (c) The University of Trieste has opened.
- (d) Building repairs are under way. There is an acute shortage of glass. The fuel problem gives promise of solution as a result of recent arrival of coal.
- (e) Text books are still very scarce. Free text books are being given to the poor children.
- (f) School lunches are being organized. Refugee teachers are being trained to

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(g) Thirty special classes have been organized for subnormal children.

(h) An occupational training school for teaching Masonry and carpentry to adults has been opened with 1000 students.

PUBLIC HEALTH: SUB-COMMISSION

22. Up to 15th November the Merano Repatriation Hospital Command had admitted 7803 patients and discharged 6231. Its bed capacity is 3161 and the number of patients being cared for is 1445. Some reduction in the bed capacity will be effected

by the closure of four hotels and the return of the two Italian field hospitals to the Italian army. The evacuation of patients to the south by hospital trains still presents some difficulties. The organization of Sondalo Sanatorium for the reception and care of tubercular patients from Merano is proceeding, but administrative problem still remain to be solved.

23. Out of a large number of marriages between American soldiers and Italian girls, it has been found that a proportion of the wives are suffering from tuberculosis. The American Red Cross and the Italian Government have agreed that the Government would make beds available in a Sanatorium in Naples for their care in the first place. Arrangements however would have to be made for the husbands to contribute their share towards defraying these expenses.

24. (a) Only one fatal case of plague was reported from Taranto during November. This brings the total number since the beginning of the outbreak to 28, with 14 deaths.

(b) Two cases of typhus occurred during November - one in Palermo and one in Belluno province.

(c) Smallpox continues to be reported from central and southern Italy though no large scale outbreaks have occurred.

(d) The Tiber Delta Project reports a considerable decline in the number of adult mosquitoes captured, due to the advent of cold weather. The Malaria Demonstration Unit is planning, in conjunction with the Italian Government and UNRRA, a large scale Malaria eradication programme in Sardinia.

(e) The October infant mortality rate for Rome Comune was 66.5 as compared with 55.2 in September.

(f) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during October numbered 196.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

25. Public order generally during the month has been fairly satisfactory. There has been the usual outbreak of strikes and food and wage demonstrations, all of which were well handled by the police bodies without serious consequences.

26. Following the collapse of the Parri Government demonstrations were held in many parts of the country supporting suggestions that Parri retain his position. No serious incidents have been reported as a result.

27. In AMG territory crimes of violence appear to be well under control. In Emilia Region crimes of violence have again increased. The assigned reason for this is the formation and recognition of partisan police of strong political bias which interferes with the activities of the regular police bodies. In other parts of Italy there are also reports of increased criminal activity particularly robbery by organized bands.

28. Searches for arms in AMG territory again were productive of reasonably good results.

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28. Searches for arms in AMG territory again were productive of reasonably good results.
29. 3000 pistols and 10000 automatic carbines are in the process of distribution to the GC FF, who have also obtained 30,000 sets of uniforms together with stocks of cloth for the manufacture of uniforms and overcoats. Stocks of clothing and materials have also been made available to Agents of PS and the GC FF.
30. The morale and efficiency of all the regular police bodies continues to show an increase particularly in AMG territory. The Partisan police auxiliaries and some independently organized, are still untrained and undisciplined.

32,10

31. Overcrowding in Prisons is still prevalent. Some blankets have been obtained and distributed but many more are urgently required.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

32. (a) Many misunderstandings within the Ministry of Public Instruction over the position of the Ufficio Recupero Opere d'Arte have been cleared up and this body should now function even better than before.

(b) On 14 November, the Italian Government declared its intent to consider null and void all transactions in works of art between Italians and Germans during the period when Italy was under Nazi pressure. It further engaged to restore to their rightful owners any works of art wrongly brought to Italy because of the war and to prosecute any Italians responsible for aiding the Nazis in their depredations in the European world of art.

33. Information has been passed to the Italian authorities relating to the alleged removal by Italians of works of art from SPLIT, from the island of CORFU, and from British excavations at SIPHROS.

34. The Minister of Public Instruction has undertaken to obtain a clarification of the whereabouts of the famous Codex Aesinas, a Tacitus manuscript of high scientific importance.

35. In RARI, repairs to the roof of the Church of S. Nicola, have been completed, while those on the Cathedral are still in process.

36. At the end of November MFAA matters were handed over to the Italian Government in all territory other than VENEZIA GIULIA.

37. Liaison with MFAA Branches in Austria and Germany has improved. A visitor from the British Element of Control Commission for Germany gave information regarding documentation and restitution procedures adopted by Allied MFAA Authorities in Germany.

38. Documented reports were sent to military government authorities in Austria and Germany on evident thefts of works of art from Venice, Perugia and Pescoostanzo (Aquila).

39. Complete inventories have now been received from Udine of the works of art held there in deposit. Most of these were originally from Venezia Giulia.

40. Numerous caches of works of art, made by German troops in the country around Bolzano have now been visited and checked.

41. A total of 120 projects in VENEZIE Region for protection and repair of monuments and other works of art had been in great part accomplished by the MFAA Officers prior to the final handover.

42. Projects at IGLA and TRIESTE are well in hand, and that for repair of the pavement mosaics at CHALO is in process of final approval.

43. An unsuccessful search was made in the CAVE DEL FIDEL (near TARVISIO) for the lost Archivio Melliano of GOBBLIA stolen by the Germans. It is now believed

33. Information has been passed to the Italian authorities relating to the alleged removal by Italians of works of art from SPILT, from the island of CORFU, and from British excavations at SIPHROS.
34. The Minister of Public Instruction has undertaken to obtain a clarification of the whereabouts of the famous Codex Aesinas, a Tacitus manuscript of high scientific importance.
35. In RARI, repairs to the roof of the Church of S. Nicola, have been completed, while those on the Cathedral are still in process.
36. At the end of November MEAA matters were handed over to the Italian Government in all territory other than VENEZIA GIULIA.
37. Liaison with MEAA Branches in Austria and Germany has improved. A visitor from the British Element of Control Commission for Germany gave information regarding documentation and restitution procedures adopted by Allied MEAA Authorities in Germany.
38. Documented reports were sent to military government authorities in Austria and Germany on evident thefts of works of art from Venice, Perugia and Pescocostanzo (Aquila).
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41. A total of 120 projects in VENEZIA Region for protection and repair of monuments and other works of art had been in great part accomplished by the MEAA Officers prior to the final handover.
42. Projects at PULA and TRIESTE are well in hand, and that for repair of the pavement mosaics at GRAO is in process of final approval.
43. An unsuccessful search was made in the CAVE DEL FANEL (near TARVISIO) for the lost Archivio Morelliano of GORIZIA stolen by the Germans. It is now believed to be in Austria.
44. Four more of the Regional Sections of the Sub-Commission's Final Report were produced in November, making twelve completed of the fifteen originally planned. Work on the remaining three is well along. The photographic documentation is progressing well.
45. Return of ministerial archives from the north continued well during 1945. Arrangements have been completed for the return of a quality of documents from AUSTRIA to the Italian Government.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

46. During November a total of 20,433 Italians were received in Italy from all sources of which 15,535 came through the Brenner and Swiss routes. The flow of Italians from Germany shows a decrease of 47,768 on last month's figures. The number of Italian refugees from France into Italy has continued at approximately 1,000 persons per week via Bordighera and Genoa.

47. As at 30 November a total of 941,070 Italians in all have returned to Italy. Since the occupation of Germany a total of 755,905 Italians have been repatriated from Europe. Italian refugees transported by rail South from Rome number 8,962, North to Rome 9,210. Other organized moves inside the peninsular, and Sicily and Sardinia Islands total 16,632.

48. The only notable shipping move during the month under review was that of 550 Spaniards from France and Germany. The two Greek corvettes are still plying between Greece and Bari and a total of 1,044 Greeks were returned to Greece, 788 Jews to Palestine and 1,281 other nationals to twenty-one various destinations. Arrangements were made for the return to Poland of 1,500 Polish nationals. 864 Greeks have arrived from Austria.

49. Frequent discussions have been held with UNRRA regarding the eventual hand-over. Collection of medical stores was made from the Italian Government's Medical Depot at Florence. A well organized medical store is now established at Bologna. The first train load of sick Italian repatriates from the Merano hospitals arrived in Rome on the 16 November en route for Naples and Palermo, Sicily. Eight new cases of confirmed typhoid were notified at Reggio Emilia camp on 31 October. No further cases have been reported.

50. At the end of November 134,009 Displaced Persons were recorded by the UNRRA Record Bureau, an increase of 6,974 names over the October figure. Out of a total Camp population of 27,631 27,192 persons were registered.

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