

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

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MONTHLY REPORT
DEC. 1945

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
120 194
2/27/66

1/16/66

January, 1966

Monthly Report for December, 1965

1. Introduction.

Educational legislation was handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction in all regions, except those provinces of Naples, and some Sicily, before a December. The Cabinet order followed by the December, then for the new Minister of Public Instruction to get oriented to education in regard of food presented the usual frequent conference with the Minister, and the Christmas holidays showed work done. Consequently this report will be brief.

2. The Minister.

Enrico Moro, a journalist, originally from Calabria, succeeded Prof. Amedeo Ruffa as Minister of Public Instruction, taking the fifth Minister with whom this Subcommission can deal. Moro is the first, however, who has had no experience in the schools or university. He was Minister of Food in the preceding Cabinet. He is slightly younger than any of his predecessors - 56; over calm, intelligent and efficient.

3. General Remarks.

In his earlier report brief notice was given to an experiment in the complete participation of teachers in regard to educational policies. In the provinces of Rome, Naples, Palermo, and some Sicily, teachers of all types of schools were invited to form teams of about ten members each to discuss certain problems on which the Ministry desired advice. These problems were outlined in a special bulletin, with various alternative solutions and the arguments for and against each alternative. About 100 committees were group worked on the alternatives and both activity and diversity were well recorded, though the representation was skewed by each group of the part higher level. Some of the 100, of all interested classes, teachers, at the time, this report presented, communication of and then through groups sufficiently small to make some subject matter, participant in discussion. The plan is to make this a regular institution. An experiment in the three provinces was being carried out, several attempts to make participating nationally through subject matter. A top representative (Corteo level) are, if it planned, to make a study in 1966 with the Minister, during the extension of the plan and the problem to be set for further study discussion. The institutional or work of organization is great, for the stimulation and direction of the teachers, for discussion and effective communication between teachers and the Ministry, and for stimulating educational discussion of the basic issues in regard to the re-orientation of education in Italy.

4. Cultural aid.

2. New Minister.

Enrico Mattei, a journalist, originally from Calabria, was named Prof. Armando Ruffo as Minister of Public Instruction, making the fifth Minister with which this Subcommission has dealt. Mattei is the first, however, who has had no experience in the schools or universities. He was Minister of Food in the preceding Cabinet. He is slightly younger than any of his predecessors - 56; energetic, intelligent and capable.

3. Educational Groups.

In an earlier report brief mention was given to an experiment in democratic participation of teachers in matters of educational policies. In the provinces of Genoa, Naples, and Rome, teachers of all types of schools were invited to form groups of about ten members each to discuss certain problems on which the Ministry desired advice. These problems were outlined in a special bulletin, and various alternative solutions and the arguments for and against each alternative. After full discussion each group voted on the alternatives and both majority and minority votes were recorded, then one representative was elected by each group of the next higher level, where the problem was repeated. This is a pyramid of small groups to which the Minister, at the top, and all interested class-teacher groups, at the base, with ready personal communication up and down through groups sufficiently small to make each member an active participant in discussions. The plan is to make this organization nation-wide. The experiment in the three provinces was already successful, with all thousands of teachers participating earnestly despite the lesser variation. In the representative (fourth level) are, at the moment, to center chiefly in the schools with the Minister, representing the interests of the schools and the problems to be met for national discussion. The potentialities of such an organization are great, for the stimulation and education of the teachers, for democratic and active communication between teachers and the Minister, and for widespread and fruitful discussion of the basic issues in regard to the reconstruction of education in Italy.

4. Cultural Life.

The Ministry's Subcommission, with the cooperation of UNICEF, has obtained the first year's volume which is essential for research at the University of Milan.

In the field of Nationalism in Italy in studying the reorganization of society, various minor curricula and requested the Minister's Subcommission for information in this field from the United States and Great Britain. In American material has been received. But from Great Britain has been requested through the British Council.

2. An Italian commission working on the situation of expropriated

children (orphans, dead, abandoned, etc.) are required material benefits as this from the United States, and it has been obtained.

d. The collection of twelve graduate students for Italy, in the United States has been practically completed and it is hoped to send them in February.

e. Arrangements are in progress for admitting University students from the Italian Army in Italy to Italian Universities, even, provisionally, in the absence of original participation from Poland.

f. A similar report from Yugoslav refugee students in Italy is under consideration by the Minister of Public Instruction.

g. The course in Education at the Ministry, organized by the Italian Minister of War for Italian Officers in the American and Italian, for which the Education Subcommittee has sent reports of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 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986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

h. One hundred fifty reports contributed by the International Boy Scouts to the Red Cross International Italian Boy Scouts, and five hundred dollars contributed by the American Girl Scouts to the Italian Girl Scouts & United Nations in earlier reports is provided, members received and transmitted to the respective associations.

i. The two Belgian trainers of Girl Scouts (Louvain-la-Neuve and Louvain-la-Neuve) sent by the World Bureau of Girl Scouts and United Nations, and attached to the Education Subcommittee, have been doing effective work following up that sent by the two trainers from Switzerland.

j. A Mr. [Name] has been temporarily attached to the Education Subcommittee to examine possibilities of Youth Hostels in Italy and to have the say for Mr. [Name], International President, also from England in February.

5. Study of Italian Education.

A study of the education of children in Italy who complete various amounts of schooling, has been conducted by Dr. [Name], Research Assistant in the Education Subcommittee. The accompanying report tells its own story - 93% of Italian children do not get more than three years of elementary education (ages 6 to 9); 65% get five years or less of schooling (normal ages 6 to 9); only 12% get lower secondary school training of one kind or another (ages 10 to 14, normally). At least 5% complete secondary school.

6. Yugoslav Study.

The report of the Education Office, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

under consideration by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The course in literature, especially, is aided by the Italian Minister of War for Italian officers and non-commissioned officers, for whom the Education Subcommission has sent sections of 1500. Technical training as Chief Instructor, has been highly successful and numerous students received.

A. One hundred fifty pounds contributed by the International Boy Scouts to the Home-Subcommission Italian Boy Scouts, and five hundred dollars contributed by the American Girl Scouts to the Italian Girl Scouts & Girls, mentioned in earlier reports as provided, have been received and transmitted to the respective organizations.

The two Belgian trainers of civil nurses (Leprieux and Lantier) sent by the World Council of Civil Nurses and Guides, and attached to the Education Subcommission, have been doing a lot of work following up that done by the two trainers from Switzerland.

A Mr. Thompson has been temporarily attached to the Education Subcommission to examine possibilities of Youth Hostels in Italy and to leave the way for Mr. Garabed, International Assistant, from England in February.

5. Survey of Italian Education.

A study of the situation of children in Italy who complete various amounts of schooling, has been completed by Dr. Enderby, research assistant in the Education Subcommission. The accompanying chart tells its own story - 58% of Italian children do not get more than three years of elementary education (ages 6 to 9); 83% of them years or less of schooling (normal range, 6 to 14); only 12% of them elementary school training of the kind or another (ages 14 to 16 normally). About 5% complete secondary school.

6. Vocational Training.

The report of the Chief Education Officer, Mr. 15th Corps, 1st Lt. John E. Smith, is sufficiently brief and significant to include in its entirety as part of this report. It is attached hereto.

Very truly yours,
 J. CARLTON E. WASHINGTON
 Lt. Col., A. B. C.
 Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/1.12

Tel. 29701-15

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

3 Jan 46

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

1. The Education Report for December 1945, will be rendered briefly, relating the main happenings and trends. Extensive statistical data will not be included in this report since a complete report for the year 1945 is now in preparation - in it will be presented also the total statistical school picture for the Territory.

2. The new elementary school programs for the Italian schools were distributed (free) to all elementary school teachers of the three Areas. The Slavic (in Slovene language) elementary school programs went to press - the Allied Information Service has extended its facilities and is printing them - the programs will be in the hands of teachers by the early part of January.

3. In Trieste and in Pola secondary school students went on strike protesting the lack of heat in their schools. The strike lasted from one to two days and only a comparatively small number of students missed classes. In Trieste the Slovene secondary school students (only those sympathizing with the Slavic National Liberation Committee) went on strike. They included in their requests:

1. the immediate heating of their school;
2. the dismissal of all professors not of their political creed - approved by the PMOC, and
3. the re-instatement of the "Primorski Dnevnik" suspended Slovene daily.

At Gorizia the Slovene secondary school students went on strike particularly in protest for the suspension of the "Primorski".

4. The above strikes occurred during the week of 7 December. However all schools were kept open until the established date for the beginning of Christmas vacation. Coal, wood, and gas were immediately made available - (the responsible agencies had already begun distribution); all schools will have a sufficient provision of fuel by January so that work may be resumed without loss of time, thus pursuing the regular schedule without interruptions.

5. Christmas and New Year holidays began on 23 December 1945, and will end on 8 January 1946.

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6. Christmas and New Year holidays began on 23 December 1945, and will end on 3 January 1946.
7. The school Section of the FNCO (Slavic National Liberation Committee) continued to issue directives in contrast to Allied Military Government educational policy. Through the local parent councils established by the FNCO in each community orders were given to adopt Slovene elementary school text books prepared by the FNCO, but not approved by the properly established Slavic text book committee and by the Education Division of Allied Military Government; the text books were not designed according to program requirements.

7. A survey has been completed showing the birth-place and citizenship of all teachers and professors employed for the Slovene schools of Trieste and Gorizia.

A brief statistical report follows:

TOTALS FOR TRIESTE AND GORIZIA AREAS

Category (Totale)	BIRTH-PLACE		CITIZENSHIP	
	Italian	Jugosl.	Italian	Jugosl.
High school Students.....	1,465	71	1,394	71
Elementary Teachers.....	336	24	290	46 (*)
Secondary school Professors.....	92	65	44	49 (8)

43 of the 92 professors are known to have been approved by the FNOC, and to have communist tendencies. The political position of the remaining 49 professors is unknown in some cases, but in general may be described as opposed to that of the FNOC. In the school, however, there appears to be no friction between right and left wing professors.

(*) 22 of the 46 Yugoslav elementary teachers were born in Venezia Giulia.

(8) 22 of the 44 Yugoslav secondary school professors were born in Venezia Giulia.

8. Provisions of economic character (salary advance originally approved only for "di ruolo" personnel) have been extended to all teachers "fuori ruolo" of the Territory.

9. "Pacelle Scolastiche" (report cards) are being prepared for all the types of schools of the Territory - those for the Slovene schools will be in three languages: English, Slovene-Croat, and Italian - in order to eliminate controversial issues.

10. The Occupational Training Courses opened. The enrollment, however, is far below expectations. Attempts are in progress to promote the project further.

11. The situation as regards requisitioned schools is still critical. The Army promised to release some buildings, but to date results have been nil.

High school Students.....	1,465	1,394	71	1,394	71
Elementary teachers.....	336	312	24	290	46 (*)
Secondary school Professors.....	92	65	27	44	48 (G)

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(*) 22 of the 46 Yugoslav elementary teachers were born in Venezia Giulia.

(G) 22 of the 46 Yugoslav secondary school professors were born in Venezia Giulia.

Provisions of economic character (salary advance originally approved only for "fuori ruolo" personnel) have been extended to all teachers "fuori ruolo" of the Territory.

9. "Rapporti Scolastiche" (report cards) are being prepared for all the types of schools of the Territory - those for the Slovene schools will be in three languages: English, Slovene-Groat, and Italian - in order to eliminate controversial issues.

10. The Occupational Training Courses opened. The enrollment, however, is far below expectations. Attempts are in progress to promote the project further.

11. The situation as regards requisitioned schools is still critical. The Army promised to release some buildings, but to date results have been nil.

12. Critical is the position of the University of Trieste. The School of Engineering will be forced to close unless the Army derequisition the wing of the new University building (the building is now entirely requisitioned) which had been allotted to the School.

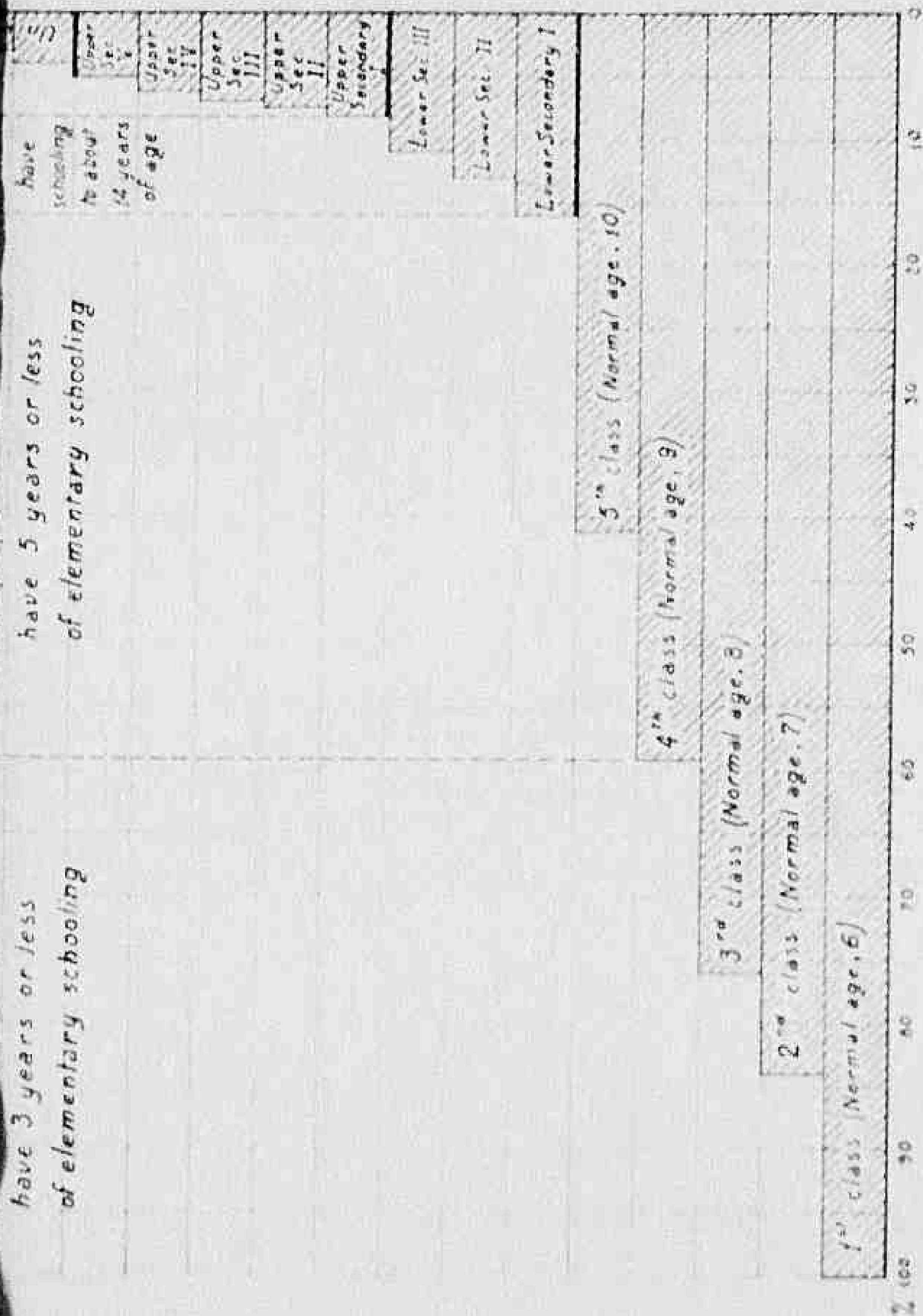
13. The University of Trieste opened its regular classes at the beginning of the month. The new enrollment is good. Authorization was given to increase (100%) all school fees.

/s/ John P. Simoni

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

ALLIED COMMISSION - EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
 Number of years of Schooling of Italian Children

This proportion of children have 3 years or less of elementary schooling	This proportion of children have 5 years or less of elementary schooling	This proportion of children have schooling to about 14 years of age	University Upper Sec IV Upper Sec III Upper Sec II Upper Secondary Lower Sec III Lower Sec II Lower-Secondary I
			5 th class (Normal age, 10)
			4 th class (Normal age, 9)
			3 rd class (Normal age, 8)



Read chart as follows. Of all children enrolled in the first class of an elementary school (normal age six years) 84 percent continue in second class, 76 percent continue in third class, 59 percent continue in fourth class, etc.; 25 percent enter either the lower vocational schools (equivalent to professional) or the lower secondary schools (media inferiore) (normal age eleven years); 4 percent enter some type of upper secondary school (normal age fourteen years), etc.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 994
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPA/54-2/ADM

27 January 1946

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1945

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b) (c)	<u>GENERAL</u> Handing over to UNRRA. Movements. Future commitments.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> General. Personnel. Transport - Rail - Road. Supplies. Welfare.
3.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>MEDICAL</u> Administration. Supplies and equipment. Medical arrangements. Health and welfare.
4.		<u>ITALIAN ROMULES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.</u>
5.	(a) (b)	<u>ADMINISTRATION</u> Followed general comments. Statistics.

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b) (c)	Handing over to INORA. Movements. Future commitments.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	<u>ORGANIZATION.</u> General. Personnel. Transport - Rail - Road. Supplies. Medical.
3.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>MEDICAL.</u> Administration. Supplies and equipment. Medical arrangements. Health and Welfare.
4.		<u>ISRAELI REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.</u>
5.	(a) (b)	<u>GENERAL SECTION.</u> Policy and general comments. Statistics.

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PG 34

DISPATCHED PERSONS AND REFUGEE/STATION SUB-CONTINION

1.

General

(a) Moving over to Italy.

New directives have been issued regarding the hand-over to UNRRA. It is proposed that UNRRA will take over a further section of the D.P.A.S.O. Camps. Certain other Camps are being retained for reclassification of those displaced persons who do not come under the UNRRA Charter. Discussions continued and UNRRA was being urged to complete take-over of the second Camp as soon as possible, target date for complete hand-over being 31st January 1946.

(b) Movements.

The flow of Italians reported from the North during the month has again considerably decreased; only 528 were recorded against the 20,434 of the month of November. Of these a total of 2126 came through the Brenner and Swiss routes. 1122 Polish refugees were repatriated by train from Berlin to Berlin during the period 1 November to 9 December. The Allied entry of Men-Italians from Italy continued, although some were entering D.P.A.S.O. Camps.

(c) Future considerations.

An advisable agreement was reached with the French authorities to reduce the flow of Italian families to Tunisia. A group of about 100 persons, all without war, with some of support in Italy, will be shipped over in the second half of January. All others will remain in Tunisia until the Spring, when it is hoped the Italian Government will be in a much better position to handle those who are without support. Arrangements are being made for the return to Belgium of 1500 Italian women who before the war were resident in that country. A first group of 1000 was scheduled to leave Milan on 31st January 1946 to be followed by 2 similar groups at weekly intervals. 400 children were accepted by Tripolitania and were to leave Italy in mid January. Further 100 Italian men were accepted under the "Grand-vinners" scheme. It is planned to repatriate some 2000 French and Austrians in January, provided that transport is forthcoming. According to statements by the Soviet Government, 20,000 Italian P.D.Vs. would be to be repatriated from Tunisia.

2.

CONCLUSION.

(a) General.

At the end of the period, work in connection with the hand-over to UNRRA was being completed in most of the Camps mentioned for UNRRA. Storage of UNRRA Camp belongings and Stockpiles was likely to delay the hand-over.

(b) Personal.

UNRRA and Italian moved further movements in Allied Military

who do not come under the UNRRA Charter. Disruptions continued and UNRRA was being urged to complete take-over of the agreed Camps as soon as possible, target date for complete hand-over being 1st January 1946.

(b) Movements.

The flow of Italians registered from the North during the month was again considerably diminished; only 5000 were registered against the 20,000 of the month of November. Of these a total of 2,226 came through the Brenner and Swiss routes. 1129 Polish refugees were repatriated by train from Trento-Emilia to Poland during the period 3 December to 9 December. The flight entry of Non-Italian Jews into Italy continued, although fewer were entering T.P.N. C.C. Camps.

(c) Future commitments.

An tentative agreement was reached with the French authorities to repatriate the flow of Italian families to Tunisia. A group of about 400 persons, all volunteers, with views of support in Italy, will be shipped over in the second half of January. All others will remain in Tunisia until the Spring, when it is hoped the Italian Government will be in a much better position to handle those who are without homes. Arrangements were being made for the return to Belgium of 4500 Italian sinners who before the war were resident in that country. A first draft of 1800 was scheduled to leave Milan on 1st January 1946 to be followed by 2 similar waves at weekly intervals. 450 children were accepted by Tripolitania and were to leave Italy in mid January. Further 100 Italians were accepted under the "Friendship" scheme. It is planned to repatriate some 200 Germans and Austrians in January, provided that transport is forthcoming. According to statements by the Soviet Government, 20,000 Italian P.O.W.s, remain to be repatriated from Russia.

2. ORGANIZATION.

(a) General.

At the end of the period, work in connection with the turn-over to UNRRA was being completed in most of the Camps converted for UNRRA. Shortage of UNRRA Camp Managers and Clerks was the likely to delay the hand-over.

(b) Personnel.

UNRRA and IAP caused further reductions in Allied Military Personnel, which were partly implemented by the gradual infiltration of UNRRA Staff into the Camps.

(c) Transport - Rail.

Little difficulty has been experienced and movements continue to run smoothly.

Food.

The general situation is satisfactory although some pains for repairs are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

- 2 -

(d) Supplies.

The supply for clothing etc. for refugees is restricted and efforts are being made to obtain stores from the ex-convict shop at Verona. It is essential to obtain early release for this clothing so urgently needed for the winter months.

(e) Welfare.

During Christmas, Christmas parties, Christmas trees and distribution of toys were arranged in the Camps. The refugees were able to feel that for one day in the year "peace on earth to men of good will" had a real meaning.

3.

MEDICAL.

(a) Administration.

The first hand-over of R.P.F.S.C. Medical Establishment was effected on 21st December when the 121 Group Medical Stores were handed over to UNRRA. The transfer of the stores to UNRRA's control was carried out in the agreement that UNRRA will continue to supply any Centres remaining under the administration of R.P.F.S.C.

(b) Supplies and equipment.

The review of stock stores rendered at the take-over of the Medical Stores shows that the majority of stores are in good supply. Mincegi Benarato concentrate was finally purchased by UNRRA and a supply has already been forwarded to the Bologna Medical Store. Authority was granted to the 340 Polish General Hospital, and by army for the replacement of Medical supplies used for Military patients. Supplies for Displaced Persons will continue to be supplied from the Bologna Medical Store.

(c) Medical Arrangements.

The 522 Field Hospital, No. 1 Mobile Ambulance Column and 15 Field Hygiene Section at Pescentia have been transferred with the Camp to the Ministero della Guerra. Another train load of Italian sick repatriates arrived in Rome from the Verona Hospital. This train was well organized.

(d) Health and Welfare.

Cases of infectious diseases notified during the month were chiefly confined to children. A few typhus cases have been reported. Adequate precautionary measures have been taken.

ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

A total of 5525 Italians were repatriated from all sections of which 2426 came through the Brenner and Swiss routes. During the second half of December the flow of Italians through the Brenner has stopped. Since January

3. MEDICAL.

(a) Administration.

The first hand-over of a P.F. S.C. Medical Establishment was effected on 21st December when the 1st Group Medical Stores were handed over to UNRWA. The transfer of the stores to UNRWA control was carried out in the agreement that UNRWA will continue to supply any Centres remaining under the administration of D.P.F.S.C.

(b) Supplies and equipment.

The review of stock stores rendered at the take-over of the Medical Stores shows that the majority of items are in good supply. Bunchi concrete concentrate was freshly purchased by UNRWA and a supply has already been forwarded to the Bologna Medical Store. Authority was granted to the 140 Polish General Hospital TAMI by ARW for the replacement of Medical supplies used for Military patients. Supplies for Displaced Persons will continue to be supplied from the Bologna Medical Store.

(c) Medical Arrangements.

The 522 Field Hospital, No. 1 Mobile Ambulance Column and 15 Field Pyrexia Section at Pescantina have been transferred with the Camp to the Ministero della Guerra. Another train load of Italian sick repatriates arrived in Rome from the German Hospital. This train was well organized.

(d) Health and Welfare.

Cases of Infectious Mononucleosis notified during the month were chiefly confined to children. A few typhus cases have been reported. Adequate precautionary measures have been taken.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

A total of 5526 Italians were repatriated from all sources of which 2426 came through the Brenner and Swiss routes. During the second half of December the flow of Italian through the Brenner has stopped. Since January 1944 a total of 945,592 Italians have been returned to Italy. Since the occupation of Germany a total of 761,437 Italians have been repatriated from Europe. Italian refugees transported by rail from the North to Inns were 2305; from Inns to the South 2212. Other organized movements within the peninsula, Sicily and Sardinia total 11,438. A total of approx. 102,000 Allied and other Nationals have been handled up to 31st December 1945.

5. DEMOCRATIZATION.

(a) Political and National Committee.

The period under review was a relatively quiet one from the repatriation stand point. The long delayed wave of Italian finally took place on 3 December 1945 and 1159 Italian refugees, mainly children and aged persons, were

- 3 -

registered to Ireland. A small number of Greeks have come to Italy on their way from France to Greece. Approx. 250 Italian miners, whose pre-war place of residence was Belgium, were repatriated to this country.

(b) Statistics.

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

- 1 British to U.K.
- 1 " to Mexico
- 2 " to Libya
- 3 " to South Africa
- 3 Italians to Lebanon
- 10 " to Argentina
- 1 " to Turkey
- 16 " to Spain
- 6 " to Egypt
- 45 " to Libya
- 2 " to U.S.A.
- 2 " to Ethiopia
- 2 " to Britain
- 5 " to Brazil
- 13 " to U.K.
- 11 " to Palestine
- 6 " to El Salvador
- 1 " to Belgium
- 3 " to Colombia
- 2 " to Austria
- 1 " to Paraguay
- 1 Chinese to China
- 33 Brazilians to Brazil
- 12 Argentines to Argentina
- 2 Americans to U.S.A.

- 1 Greek to Britain
- 1 Lebanese to Lebanon
- 2 German to Germany
- 3 Swiss to Switzerland
- 1 Mexican to Mexico
- 1 Czech to Czechoslovakia
- 2 Russians to Russia
- 1 French to Ethiopia
- 1 Colombian to Colombia
- 1 Syrian to Syria
- 1 Yugoslav to Colombia
- 1 Yugoslav to Spain
- 2 Yugoslavs to U.K.
- 8 Polish to Poland
- 1 " to Cuba
- 1 " to Australia
- 2 " to Argentina
- 1 " to Egypt
- 2 " to India
- 4 " to U.K.
- 1 Austrian to U.K.
- 4 Austrians to Austria
- 1 Hungarian to Austria
- 1 " to U.K.

(2) Travel order were authorized to Nationals of the following countries:-

- 1 Pole to Tunisia
- 8 Yugoslavs to Egypt
- 1 " to China
- 1 Austrian to Cuba
- 1 Serbian to Peru
- 2 Swiss to Palestine
- 6 Italians to Palestine
- 25 British to South Africa
- 1 Yugoslav to U.K.
- 15 Colombians to Colombia
- 5 Argentines to Argentina
- 1 Chinese to China

- 5 Lebanese to Lebanon
- 2 Italians to Spain
- 1 Italian to Turkey
- 1 Austrian to U.K.
- 1 Yugoslav to Spain
- 2 Italians to U.K.
- 3 " to Argentina
- 2 Americans to U.S.A.
- 17 Italians to Brazil
- 27 Brazilians to Brazil
- 1 Greek to Greece
- 4 Italians to U.K.

1 " to Mexico
 2 " to Libya
 3 " to South Africa
 5 Italians to Lebanon
 10 " to Argentina
 1 " to Turkey
 16 " to Spain
 6 " to Egypt
 45 " to Libya
 2 " to U.S.A.
 3 " to Ethiopia
 3 " to Africa
 13 " to Brazil
 5 " to U.K.
 11 " to Palestine
 6 " to El Salvador
 1 " to Belgium
 3 " to Colombia
 2 " to Austria
 1 " to Paraguay
 1 Chinese to China
 37 Brazilians to Brazil
 12 Argentines to Argentina
 2 Americans to U.S.A.

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

1 Pole to Tunisia
 5 Italians to Egypt
 1 " to China
 1 Austrian to Cuba
 1 Peruvian to Peru
 2 Stateless to Palestine
 6 Italians to Palestine
 15 British to South Africa
 1 Yugoslav to U.K.
 15 Colombians to Colombia
 5 Argentines to Argentina
 1 Chinese to China
 1 Yugoslav to Colombia
 1 British to U.K.
 1 Palestinian to Palestine
 3 Italians to Tripolitania
 1 Stateless to Brazil
 1 Mexican to Mexico
 1 Italian to Colombia
 1 Czech to Colombia
 5 Italians to Lebanon

(iii) Indian Nationals of the following countries were exempted :-

14 Italian to Egypt
1 Italian to Syria
3 Syrian to Syria
2 Italian to Lebanon
1 Lebanese to Lebanon
13 Ambassadors to Argentina
1 German to Argentina
3 Italian to Argentina
1 Italian to Chile
45 British to South Africa
3 Russians to Mexico

- 1 Pilot to Tangiers
- 1 Conversion to Italy
- 1 Italian to Palestine
- 2 Pilots to Palestine
- 1 Italian to N.K.
- 1 Truck to Greece
- 2 Albanians to U.K.
- 1 Yugoslav to Netherlands
- 1 Conversion to Cuba
- 1 Italian to U.K.
- 1 British to Mexico.

De la 1-a a 4-a

Giftology 11

G. A. Thompson, Jr.
1115 E. 12th St.
Chicago, Ill. 60605.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the polymer on the gelation time of the polymer solution.

Cal. Section, S.E.	(2)
U. N. i Sub-Section (MUNA), Locos.	(2)
It. Cal. Section, I.G.C.S.	(2)
It. Cal. Section,	
Far Section,	
Rock Victoria,	
U. N. i Sub-Section, Locos.	
Section "C.S."	(2)
MUNA, Calos.	(2)
MUNA, P.S.	(1)
U. N. i Sub-Section, S.E.	(2)
It. Cal. Section,	
Far Section,	

HEADQUARTERS UNITED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

10/30/66/PH

10th January 1946

SUBJECT : - Report for the month of December 1945
Public Health Sub-Commission

FROM : - W. P. G. Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, H. A. S.

1. REMARKS :

(A) During December the last Northern Public Health representative was withdrawn from Piemonte Region. The official hand-over of the Northern Region, which is to take place at midnight on 31st December will therefore mean no difference to the 'status quo' which already existed as far as the functions of this Sub-Commission are concerned.

(B) It is anticipated that by the end of January the Public Health Sub-Commission will be abolished and that the Health Division of U.M.A.S. will assume the liaison and advisory functions which are now being performed by the Sub-Commission.

2. REPORT ON HOSPITAL DEATHS

(A) In 1945 the Italian Red Cross, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the operation of the Milano Hospital Commission.

(B) Figures available as of 30th November are as follows: -

Total admissions.....	10130
Cases evacuated to the South (including Sicily)....	1539
Cases remaining.....	2440
Cases remaining:	
Subtotal.....	520
Medical.....	305
Surgical.....	65
V.D.....	50

(C) Owing to a considerable influx of patients from the Russian zone, it was not possible to close more units in Milano and on 30th November 13 hospitals were in operation. From 11th until 30th November a total of 1116 patients arrived by freight trains from Russia and all these arrivals were in very poor condition, many having had no food for as much as four days at a time during a 37 days journey as well as being without medical attention en route.

(D) Work on the organization of San Carlo Sanatorium continues. This Sanatorium is intended to receive the Italian patients from Milano and so relieve pressure on the hospital accommodation in that Centre. Dr. Baroni, the Italian Commissioner for San Carlo has already received from San Carlo, Salerno, a very large stock of blankets, mattresses, sheets, pillow-cases and other articles of hospital equipment. In addition the American Red Cross has distributed to Milano thousands of sweaters, skirts, shoes and trousers as well as comforts such as razor blades, tooth paste, shaving soap, etc.

(A) During December the last Northern Public Health representative was withdrawn from Piemonte Region. The official hand-over of the Northern Regions, which is to take place at midnight on 31st December will therefore mean no difference to the various staff which already existed as far as the functions of this Sub-Commission are concerned.

(B) It is anticipated that by the end of January the Public Health Sub-Commission will be abolished and that the Health Division of U.M.R.A. will assume the liaison and advisory functions which are now being performed by the Sub-Commission.

2. REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF ALCANTARA

(A) On 15th December the Italian Red Cross, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the operation of the Muro Hospital Center.

(B) Figures available as of 30th November are as follows: -

Total admissions.....	10130
Cases evacuated to the South (including Sicily).....	7559
Cases remaining.....	2440

Cases remaining:.....	2440	Subtotal
	308	Medical
	68	Surgical
	6	V.D.

(C) Owing to a considerable influx of patients from the Muro area, it was not possible to close more units in Muro and on 30th November 13 hospitals were in operation. From 11th until 30th November a total of 113 patients arrived by freight trains from Russia and all these arrivals were in very poor condition, many having had no food for as much as four days at a time during a 57 days journey as well as being without medical attention en route.

(D) Work in the organization of Muro Sanatorium continues. This Sanatorium is destined to receive two earlier patients from Muro and so relieve pressure in the bed accommodation in that Centre. Dr. Bernardi, the Italian Commissioner for Sanato has already received from Sanitatu, Zurich, a very large stock of blankets, mattresses, sheets, pillow-cases and other articles of hospital equipment. In addition the American Red Cross has distributed to Muro thousands of sweaters, shirts, shoes and trousers as well as comforts such as razor blades, tooth paste, shaving soap, gloves, etc.

(E) It is learned with regret that Dr. Sigerist is soon to be withdrawn from Muro. Ever since this project was initiated, Dr. Sigerist has worked with unflagging zeal and tireless enthusiasm both at Muro and Sanato and the present success of the Muro Sanatorium owes much to his initiative and resource.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

(A) PLAGUE:

No cases of plague were reported from Turanto during December. The case was reported from Maglio Calabro in a person who has been working in Turanto and who returned in November to his home where he fell ill. Owing however to his having previously been immunized with anti-plague vaccine in Turanto, his symptoms were slight and he made a good recovery.

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(E) TYPHUS

During December three cases of typhus occurred in repatriates. The first two, which were discovered in Milan and Naples respectively, had returned from Russia, while the third, which occurred in Piacenza, had returned from Yugoslavia. Both the Naples and the Piacenza cases died.

(U) CHOLERA

(a) There has been a marked decrease in the incidence of cholera during December. Italian figures have dropped to 11 for the 28th and 12 for the 29th, while the Indian outbreak is now finished. 10,700 vaccinations were carried out in Naples during the month.

(b) Figures from other provinces are as follows: - Avellino 10, Bari 1, Benevento 6, Caserta 10, Capriano 1.

(D) Malaria

(a) Regular inspections of mosquito catching stations in the Delta area were halted as of December 1, 1945. However, an inspection service was maintained throughout the month on a limited scale. This service included inspections of premises where mosquitoes were frequently found during the season and where flying of mosquitoes during the off season seemed most probable. A second part of this inspection service included examination under bridges and in culverts which appeared as probable mosquito breeding grounds. A total of nine mosquitoes were located under bridges.

(b) Results of the inspections for the month are as follows: -

Total Stations examined	Total mosquitoes located
236	36

All of the thirty-six mosquitoes were biting; none of them were found on surfaces which had been treated.

(S) INFANT MORTALITY

During November 214 live births were registered in Rome with 147 deaths in infants under the year of age. The resulting infant mortality figure is 69.04 as compared with the October figure of 56.5.

(V) RECRUITABLES

In November 180 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis. The October figure was 100. The death rate per 1000 tuberculous individuals was 150 as compared with the October figure of 151.

1. PERSONNEL

(a) During December Lt. Colonel Richard Henry left for the U.S. on 15 days' leave and Lt. William J. Brown was appointed Executive Officer.

(b) Captain Battaglia and Lt. Sciarra returned to the U.S. on redeployment.

STAFF

1. Personnel

The last Public Health representative was withdrawn from the North during December. It is anticipated that this Sub-Commission will soon be abolished and that its functions will be assumed by the Health Division of U.S.A.R.C.

inspections of premises where mosquitoes were frequently found during the season and where plenty of mosquitoes during the off season season were possible. A special part of this inspection service included an inspection under bridges and in culverts which appeared as probable hibernating quarters. A total of nine mosquitoes were located under bridges.

(6) Limits of the inspections for the month are as follows:-

Total Stations examined	Total mosquitoes treated
-------------------------	--------------------------

236

36

All of the thirty-six mosquitoes were hibernating; none of them were found in surfaces which had been treated.

(8) INFANT MORTALITY:

During November 1945 live births were registered in some with 127 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality figure is 67.34 as compared with the October figure of 64.5.

(9) MALARIAL CASES:

In November 1945 100 deaths occurred in some from all forms of malarial cases. The October figure was 124. The deaths from malarial cases in India numbered 150 as compared with the October figure of 164.

4. PERSONNEL:

(1) During December 1945 Colonel Kenneth Murray left for the U.S. on 15 days 1/3 and Lt. William T. Murray was appointed Executive Officer.

(2) Captain Battaglia and Lt. Morris returned to the U.S. on 15 days 1/3.

SUMMARY

1. PUBLIC HEALTH:

The last Public Health Representative was withdrawn from the North during December. It is anticipated that this Sub-Commission will soon be abolished and that its functions will be assumed by the Health Division of the U.S. Army.

2. GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH:

The Italian and Greek, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the General Hospital Command on 15th December. During November 1945 patients arrived from Russia. They were all in poor condition and received no medical attention en route. They are proceeding to the organization of General Sanatorium for the reception of tubercular cases from Russia and much equipment has already been obtained.

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3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

- (a) No further cases of plague have been reported from Iran. One case occurred in Reggio Calabria late in November in a person who had returned from Iran.
- (b) Three cases of typhus occurred in unvaccinated, two of whom had returned from Russia and one from Yugoslavia. Two of these cases died.
- (c) The incidence of smallpox has shown a marked downward trend in Germany.
- (d) Only six cases of hemorrhagic meningitis were found in the latter Delta area in November.
- (e) The November infant mortality rate in the German was 69.04 as compared with 66.5 in October.
- (f) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Iran numbered 120 in November as compared with 195 in October.

4. PERSONNEL:

Three officers returned to the United States during November, one being on 2/5.

W. H. F. F. F.
Colonel,
Director
Public Health Sub-Commission.

as compared with 166 in 1960.

4. Personnel:

Three officers returned to the United States during December, 1960, being on 1/1.

Mr. Fungille

Colonel,
Major,
Public Health Service Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
ATC 394

AC/14927/PB

15 January 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for December, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police. The strength of police agencies in Northern Regions remained substantially as reported in November. There was some shifting of Carabinieri between Regions in order to give each Region its full complement as far as possible.

2. Condition and Morale. All areas report a continued increase in morale and efficiency of the various police agencies. The supplying of clothing, while not yet satisfactory, continues at a reasonably steady rate. Supplies of arms and transport to the C.C.A. are being made in small but satisfying quantities. Not very little is being made available to other police bodies. The Agents of Public Security in particular are very short of necessary arms and transport.

3. Crime Situation. There has been no substantial change in the crime situation during this month except an increase in organized gangs in Southern Italy. Salina Comperimento, which for the past several months has reported a steady increase in crime, now reports a slight decrease for December. Armed robberies and hold-ups still constitute the majority of reported crimes. However, the crimes of concern are the attacks in force on goods trains, warehouses, police stations and villages.

4. Civil Disturbances. No civil disturbances of any consequence have been reported. It appears that the cold winter weather acts as a deterrent to large demonstrations.

5. Recovery of Arms. With the withdrawal of Allied Military units from the North and consequent reduction in the strength of military police large scale raiding for the recovery of

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police. The strength of police agencies in Northern Regions remained substantially as reported in November. There was some shifting of Carabinieri between Regions in order to give each Region its full complement as far as possible.
2. Condition and Morale. All areas report a continued increase in morale and efficiency of the various police agencies. The supplying of clothing, while not yet satisfactory, continues at a reasonably steady rate. Supplies of arms and transport to the C.A.A. are being made in small but satisfying quantities, but very little is being made available to other police bodies. The Agents of Public Security in particular are very short of necessary arms and transport.
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4. Civil Disturbances. No civil disturbances of any consequence have been reported. It appears that the cold winter weather acts as a deterrent on large demonstrations.
5. Recovery of Arms. With the withdrawal of Allied Military units from the North and consequent reaction in the strength of military police large scale raiding for the recovery of arms held in illegal possession was considerably reduced during the month. Much of the success of the raids in the past has been due to the assistance rendered by military units in loading transport to the police agencies.
6. Venezia Giulia Police Force. During the month the a 3273- tion and construction of this Police Force has continued its satisfactory progress. The Civil Policemen are working quietly and competently, and, in spite of their very limited period of training, are showing an aptitude for police work which

reflects considerable credit to them. The general public has accepted them in a manner that ensures well for the future and the month has passed quietly as far as law and order are concerned.

B. SECURITY

7. Italian Government. The beginning of the month saw the formation of yet another government, and the leadership of De Gasperi. After lengthy negotiations he was successful in appointing the six main parties. The decision as to whether the vote of the forthcoming elections is to be obligatory may bring on another crisis in the near future as the Communists and Socialists are well exposed to such a decree being made.

8. Bomb Incident in Rome. During the evening of 24 December, 1945, a small bomb exploded in the door of the Communist Party Offices situated on second floor at Via Nazionale. Little damage resulted. The man, holding a party membership card, was detained by civilian police. It is interesting to note that within 10 minutes leaflets were posted on walls around the incident. It is said that to prepare and print such a leaflet at least two hours would be required. A man, alleged member of the Communist Party, has been arrested and has made a statement admitting responsibility. The Communists and Socialists made this incident the basis of an attack on the police.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

9. Italian Agencies in Control entirely with the licensing and registration of motor vehicles so that this Sub-Commission is no longer concerned with the problems.

D. PRISONS

10. Administration. There is a definite shortage of competent officers which is adding to the problems of prison administration. The Ministry of Grace and Justice apparently has great difficulty in finding replacements for the incompetent directors who have had to be dismissed. Some barracks and other buildings have been closed but not in sufficient quantity. The situation concerning guard personnel has not improved. The prison staff and administration of service for prisoners guards are not conducive to attract competent personnel to the service.

8. Bomb Incident in Rome. During the evening of 24 December, 1945, a small bomb exploded in the door of the Communist Party Office situated on second floor at Via Nazionale. Little damage resulted. One man, identified as party membership card, was shot by civilian police. It is interesting to note that certain leaflets were posted on walls surrounding the incident. It is said that to prepare and print such a leaflet at least two hours would be required. A man, alleged member of the communist party, has been arrested and has made a statement admitting responsibility. The Communists and Socialists made this incident the basis of an attack on the police.

9. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

c. Italian agencies are dealing entirely with the licensing and registration of motor vehicles so that this Sub-Commission is no longer concerned with the problems.

10. PRISONS

a. Administration. There is a dollar shortage of competent functionaries which is adding to the problems of prison administration. The Ministry of Grace and Justice apparently has great difficulty in finding replacements for the incompetent directors who have had to be dismissed. Some blankets and other supplies have been supplied but not in sufficient quantity. The situation concerning food personnel has not improved. The rate of pay had to be raised if service for prisons guards are not considered to attract competent personnel to the service.

b. Prison Population. The number of prisoners continues to increase in spite of all efforts to reduce the population. The interminable delays of Italian judicial system are such that it will be impossible to relieve the congestion in the present prisons.

c. Prison Breaks. Several attempted prison breaks occurred during the month of December, January and February prisons but only one prisoner succeeded in escaping.

d. Prison Guards. About forty persons were advancing on the prison of ... for the purpose of releasing prisoners

but they were stopped and dispersed by a Carabinieri patrol. During the engagement one carabinieri was killed.

Nine prisoners escaped from the Ubbelli Institute, Juvenile Prison in Rome on 23 December.

Ten convicted prisoners escaped from the Forlì Prison on 4 December due to incompetence of the guard.

On 1 December occurred demonstrations at the Padua Prison during which cell doors were broken. There were no escapes.

3. FIRE SERVICES

13. Conditions regarding the Fire Services remain without change. Equipment is reasonably satisfactory and the Brigades are functioning as well as could be expected under present conditions.

4. PERSONNEL

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	D. J. EYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	F. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	H. B. BOND	B	Asst Police Div.
Major	G. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division LIAP
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EM/ORs.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
S/Sgt.	J. W. FARLEY	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
S/Sgt.	I. F. CHIFFERTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	Z. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Pte.	L. HAYWARD	B	Chief Clerk Security

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGE
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

13. Conditions regarding the Fire Services remain without change. Equipment is reasonably satisfactory and the Brigades are functioning as well as could be expected under present conditions.

F. PERSONNEL.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. BYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	E. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	E. C. ROND	B	Asst Police Div.
Major	S. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division LIAB
Capt.	A. W. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EM/GRs.

S/Sgt.	J. W. FARLEY	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
S/Sgt.	I. E. CHIFFERTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Clerk Security
Pte.	L. HEYWARD	B	Clerk Security

SWC/so

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 210 194
 210 194

10/10/46

15 January 1946.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly
 Report for December 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AND POINTS

1. In Venezia Giulia 294 persons were tried in 1945 Courts during December. It is interesting to note that there were only 6 cases of illegal possession of arms and vice. About half of the remainder cases tried were for theft and possession of Allied property. In 1945 Court cases were tried and half as many superior Court cases as in November. No cases were tried in Merano, except in the Port Court, sitting in a temporary Court until 18 December. A short report was received from the one officer in Liguria and shows that all cases involving Allied interests were tried by Italian Courts. Venezia reports to General Courts; 2 Superior Court cases and 105 by Court cases, 99 of which were tried in Udine. Due to the increased law violations in Trieste, Allied Military Courts were reopened, 2nd furnishing Major John W. Lynch JAG to sit as judge. Small offenses and prostitution are left to the Italian Courts. 4 cases were tried.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECURITY

2. Extraordinary Courts of Assize in Venezia Giulia held seven public trials during December, resulting in 4 convictions and 3 acquittals. 350 cases were still pending on 31 December. Press criticism of the Courts continued, some of which appeared to be based upon any particular study of the case under consideration. Liguria had no figures on the Court's work there. Venezia reports the normal functioning of these Courts.

ITALIAN SECURITY

3. The month of December brought up a number of legal problems of a new type, the solution of which was rendered more acute by the fact that the November 21st was not known until 20 December. All decisions for the restoration of territory to Italian administration were prepared, discussed and finally agreed by the Chief Commissioner and by December 24 all proclamations or orders had reached the provinces of the North through Milan. This entailed considerable extra work for the legal staff and the "Poli-grafico della Stato". There were no hitch and the transfer took place smoothly. The most important issue on constitutional law which was a result of the restoration of the 1945 the crown was the question of the right to conduct health services. This issue was of the nature of the transfer of the health services to the Italian authorities.

AMC OMERS

1. In Venezia Giulia 294 persons were tried in 1940 Courts during December. It is information to note that there were only 10 cases of illegal possession of arms and ammo. About half of the remaining cases tried were for theft and possession of Allied property. In General Court cases were tried and half in the Superior Court cases in November. No cases were tried in Naples, except in the Port Court, sitting in the Superior Court until 18 December. A short report was received from the one officer in Legnano and shows that all cases involving Allied internees were tried by Italian Courts. Venezia reports no General Courts; 2 Superior Court cases and 105 in the Court cases, 29 of which were tried in Udine. Due to the increased law violations in Livorno, Allied Military Courts were reopened, 233 furnishing Major John W. Lynch 1/26 to sit as judge. 300 offenders and convictions are left to the Italian Courts. 4 cases were tried.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SPECIAL

2. Extraordinary Courts of Justice in Venezia Giulia held seven public trials during December, resulting in 4 convictions and 5 acquittals. 350 cases were still pending on 31 December. Press criticism of the Courts continued, none of which appeared to be based upon any particular study of the case under consideration. Legnano had no figures on the Court's work there. Venezia reports the normal functioning of these Courts.

ITALIAN COURTS

3. The Court of Decembar brought up a number of legal problems of a new type, the solution of which are rendered more acute by the fact that the Government has not known until 20 December.

All departments for the restoration of territory to Italian Administration were prepared, discussed and finally agreed by the Chief Commissioner and by December 26 all regulations or orders had reached the provinces of the North through Udine. This involved considerable work for the Law 1 St 13 and the "Solluzioni delle Stato".

There were no hitch and the Government took place quickly. The most important issue of constitutional law which came up as a result of the assumption of power by the crown was the question of the power to appoint and sentence judicial under art. 8 of the Statute is vested in the Government. This point of law remained in law was entirely new and involved the "just point" of the returning Government.

On 31st December after long and full discussion and in agreement with both the Government and the Minister of Justice, the decision was taken to hand over to the Minister General of the North all pending petitions for writs, a covering letter was forwarded to the Minister of the "Royal Household" explaining the situation as such decision. It appeared that it did not lie within the Government's power to secure that internal constitutional practice was in force in Italy, considering that the point at issue had no precedent in international law and therefore Allied authorities had to abide by the text of the fundamental statute of the Kingdom of Italy, which was still operative during the war, a considerable amount of legal advice was given to follow and various sub-questions, including

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the question of the Status of Zone 2, State of the Jurisdiction Corps, Yugoslav claims, seizure of Italian ships in foreign waters, issues of Yugoslav lines in ports etc. etc.

GENERAL

4. Several death penalty cases involving a consideration of Proclamation and Italian law, were reviewed by this Sub-Commission and prepared for examination and decision by the Chief Commissioner.

5. Many cases of exemption in which clemency was sought, were examined and recommendations made.

6. Proclamations covering the turn back to the Italian Government were prepared.

7. All current reviews of ABC Court cases were brought up to date.

8. The Chief Legal Advisor, in addition to giving advice to various Sub-Commissions, attended many conferences and the entire Sub-Commission handled an unusually large amount of correspondence.

John N. Miller
JOHN N. MILLER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION
 120 364
 Subcommittee for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
 (Tel. 461081, ext 44 & 254; 476400)

MEM/10

20340/134

11 January 1946

Subject: Twenty-sixth monthly report, for December 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

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 11 - 14 : Relations with other Theatres.
 15 - 16 : Documentation
 17 - 18 : Archives
 19 - 20 : Personnel.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. After considerable political difficulty and months of internal conflict, arising from misunderstandings, the Ufficio Recuperazione Opere d'Arte seems now guaranteed a sound and constructive future. A draft for a Decreto - Legge, prepared during December, proposes a thoroughly workable basis for operation with interministerial support and an adequate budget. It reinstates the former excellent Chief of the Office, and by parallel ministerial decree establishes within the Ministry of Public Instruction an office to do the corollary documentation and record-keeping. The Declaration of Intent adopted by the Council of Ministers in November would thus be well and fully implemented, and with the enactment of the proposed Decreto-Legge the Italian Government will be in a good position to play its part in the work of international restitution of displaced works of art.
2. Professor Enrico Paresce, the new Undersecretary for Fine Arts, has participated actively in the formulation of these plans, and has in general entered whole-heartedly into the activity of the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

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2. Professor Enrico Paresse, the new Undersecretary for Fine Arts, has participated actively in the formulation of these plans, and has in general entered whole-heartedly into the activity of the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

3. Within the Ministry there has been established an office for arrangement of exhibits of photographs of damaged Italian monuments. It is planned to hold such exhibits in both England and the United States. Representatives of the Ministry have been making full use of the growing photographic archive of the Subcommission.

4. At the request of the Italian Government, an investigation has been started regarding the reported removal of books from a library in PERUGIA.
5. Similar inquiries have been initiated in connection with the allegedly irregular requisitioning of the Palazzo del Podestà at NOVARA.
6. On behalf of the Ministry, recommendations have been forwarded to GHQ CMF regarding proposed work at the British Military Cemetery near MINTURNO.
7. The Ministry have considerably undertaken to expropriate at State expense, for transfer in perpetuity to American ownership, a tract of land at PASTUM for the memorial to be erected by the 36th US Division.
8. Prior to the handover of governmental responsibility, a vigorous protest was lodged by PC Venezia against the failure of the local authorities in VENICE to enforce the Sindaco's order against the flagrant building violation sponsored by the Fascists and Germans in the case of the Hotel Bauer-Gruewald.
9. It was discovered in December that settlement in the Basilica of St. Mark's in VENICE had seriously endangered some of the arches. An immediate approval was given by AMG to a protective project, and work was begun at once. Liaison with the Ministry has guaranteed that the work will be continued without interruption.
10. Also referred to the Ministry were two requests, received too late for AMG action, for secondary repairs to monuments in MILANO and ESTE (Padova).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER THEATRES

11. A full report was prepared and issued to Military Government authorities in GERMANY and AUSTRIA on all known illegal and questionable exports of works of art by the Fascist Pazzi Grossi during the years immediately preceding the Armistice of 1943. Documentation of these was done from captured Fascist archives.
12. To the British authorities in AUSTRIA were sent translations of some forty German letters found in Udine Province, throwing further light on the situation.

8. at State expense, for transfer in perpetuity to American ownership, a tract of land at PASTUM for the memorial to be erected by the 36th US Division.

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12. To the British authorities in AUSTRIA were sent translations of some forty German letters found in Udine Province, throwing further light on the systematic depredations practised by the Germans in VENETIA GIULIA.
13. An important change of policy has been effected, whereby the responsibility for entering claims of restitution lies with the Government of the nation from which the works of art were illegally removed. It had previously been understood to be the responsibility of the nation in which the owners of the works of art held citizenship.

14. No reply has yet been received to the Subcommittee's recommendation to American military government authorities in GERMANY that an Italian representative be permitted to visit the clearing house for works of art at MUNICH.

DOCUMENTATION

15. During December the last three sections of the Subcommittee's Final Report were completed, and the 365-page document has now been formally submitted. It is hoped that this report, a comprehensive detailed statement of the present state of every monument in ITALY, may prove to be a reference document of considerable value.
16. The completion of the photographic archive is now clearly in view. The Italian Ministry are being kept fully in the picture, so that the duplicate files furnished them may be of help in the continuing programme of reconstruction.

ARCHIVES

17. The transfer of ministerial archives from the North was at last completed in December.
18. Part I of the Final Report on Archives was prepared by the Archives Officer despite his hospitalization during the entire month.

PERSONNEL

19. During December the Subcommittee lost, through demobilization or through transfer to other theatres, the following: Major Basil Harriott, from VENEZIA Region; Capt R.E. Entwoven from VENEZIA and VENEZIA GIULIA; Capt J.S.P. Brindford from HQ AC; and Cpl E.M. Willard, also from HQ AC.
20. The Subcommittee thus had no personnel left in the field after the middle of December. At the end of the month occurred the long awaited handover of governmental responsibility from AMG to the Italian government for all territory except Udine Province and VENEZIA GIULIA. Administrative authority for MPAA matters in Udine Province had already been transferred to the Italian ministries by the MPAA Subcommittee.

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Norman T. Newton
NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director

3269

2017/10/27

MS-1000 : Identity through December 1985.

• **What are the benefits of the new system?**

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20 JUNE 1997

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1. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the year ending December 31, 1910:

No. 785016

elections. It should be noted that the local election can be held 30 days after the lists of candidates have been received and the national elections must be held within 60 days of the receipt of the lists. It is common to have a local election and a national election in the same year.

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5. Local Government Problems in Bologna
 Problems of citizenship came to the fore in Bologna during November, principally in connection with the registration of voters. On November 13, 1946, the local government was informed by the Italian Ministry of the Interior that on December 21, 1946, the Italian Ministry of the Interior would issue a directive on citizenship problems created by the Italian Ministry of the Interior. The directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were not in the local jurisdiction according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any citizen could be examined after registration by a special commission which would direct examination from the register if necessary.

The Italian Government is considering the appointment of a High Delegate of the Government for South Tyrol. It will be the function of this official to examine the special problems of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

As to the above complications, only 6 persons out of the total of 92 have completed their male electoral list and the same 6 have compiled the female list. No lists have as yet been approved.

6. Changes in the Italian Government
 The end of the December crisis and the appointment of a new Minister of the Interior, Don. Rodin, who succeeded Don. P. P. P., was formerly Minister of Public Works and is a member of the Socialist Party. Don. Rodin's Secretary Don. Rodin, a Christian Democrat, remains in office.

7. Varied in Northern Provinces
 Citizens are required for election in 1946, and the Italian Government have been asked to make the election for the 1946 election.

8. Commission in Acosta Valley
 The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the 1946 election.

ROBERT R. WILSON
 Major
 Director
 Local Government Sub-Committee

012/44

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - Dec 1945

2/3.23/CA

15 Jan 46

Defascism

1. It is understood that the High Commission for Defascism is in the process of being abolished and the operation of grades 1 to 7 handed over to the various Ministries. This will leave very little authority with the High Commissioner. No law has been passed as yet abolishing the High Commission but it is understood that the Ministries have taken over the files.
2. The High Commissioner made a statement concerning the officials in the first 5 grades who are subject to expiration. Out of a total of 4,984 belonging to these grades, 393 will be subject to expiration. Their cases will be examined by a Commission of 3 members appointed by the Prime Minister, whose proposals will be further examined by the Council of Ministers for final decision.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION3. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

- a) National Elections - The Draft Decree on National Elections has still to be considered by the Consulta.
- b) Local Elections - A copy of the revised Draft D.L.L. was transmitted by the Italian Government to the Sub-Commission on 28 December.

4. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 14 December 1945. In Italian Government territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government Territory on 15 July 1945.

a) Italian Government Territory

Total No of Communes in Italian Government Territory 3555
 No of Communes whose male lists have been approved 870 = 24%
 No of Communes whose female lists have been approved 1044 = 29%
 The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 993 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

b) Military Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Military Government Territory 3633
 No of Communes whose male lists have been approved 28 = 1%
 No of Communes whose female lists have been approved 72 = 2%
 The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 male and 1 female only.

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pkh.

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4. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 4 December 1945. In Italian Government territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government territory on 15 July 1945.

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 The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 male and 1 female only.

c) General

The system of reference to the Judicial Record Offices remains the principal handicap to progress in the preparation of electoral lists. The Italian Government have decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian nationals resident outside Italy who intended to come to Italy to vote.

5. Local Government Problems in Bolzano - Registration of voters commenced on 13 November, and on 21 December a directive was issued by Civil Affairs Secretary clarifying the citizenship problem created by the Italo-German Accords of 1939. This dir-

1. General
The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the High Commission for the Middle East. It is intended for the use of the High Commission for the Middle East and its constituent parts. It is not intended for the use of the High Commission for the Middle East and its constituent parts.

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the Council of Ministers for the Middle East

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ective ruled that all citizens should be registered who were prima facie qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases could be examined after registration by a special commission which could direct cancellation from the register if necessary. The Italian Government is considering the appointment of a High Delegate for South Tyrol to examine the special problems of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

6. Autonomy in Aosta Valley - The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the Val d'Aosta.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

7. In Venezia Giulia 294 persons were tried in all AMG Courts during December. There were only 8 cases of Possession of Arms and Ammo. Nearly half of the other cases tried were for theft and possession of Allied Property. A report from the one officer in Liguria shows that all cases involving Allied interests were tried in Italian Courts.

8. Extraordinary Courts of Assize in Venezia Giulia held seven public trials during December resulting in 4 Convictions and 3 Acquittals. 350 cases were still pending on 31 December.

9. Several Death penalty cases were reviewed by the Sub-Commission.

10. Proclamations covering the turn back to the Italian Government were prepared. All current reviews of AMG Court cases were brought up to date.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

11. General - Educational Jurisdiction was handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction in all Regions except three provinces of Venezia and Venezia Giulia before 1 December.

12. New Minister - Enrico Mole, a journalist, succeeded Prof. Arangio Ruiz as Minister of Public Instruction, making the fifth Minister with which the Sub-Commission has dealt.

13. Cultural aid.

- a) The Sub-Commission, with the cooperation of USIS, has obtained from the United States vacuum tubes essential for research at the University of Milan.
- b) The Union of Naturalists in Rome is studying the re-organization of secondary schools science curricula and requested the Education Sub-Commission for information in this field from the United States and Great Britain.
- c) An Italian commission working on the education of exceptional children (cripples, deaf, subnormal, etc) has obtained material bearing on this from the United States.
- d) Arrangements are in progress for admitting University students from the Polish Government to Italian Universities.

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d) Arrangements are in progress for admitting University students from the Polish Army in Italy to Italian Universities.

e) The course in Democratic Citizenship, organized by the Italian Minister of War for Italian Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, has been successful and well received.

f) One hundred fifty pounds contributed by the International Boy Scouts to the Non-denominational Italian Boy Scouts, and five hundred dollars contributed by the American Girl Scouts to the Italian Girl Scouts & Guides have been received and transmitted to the respective associations.

g) The two Belgian trainers of Girl Guides (Louisella and Luciana Desmaele) at-

tached to the Education Sub-Commission have been doing effective work following up that done by the two trainers from Switzerland.

14. Survey of Italian Education - A study of the proportion of children in Italy who complete various amounts of schooling has been completed by Dr. Federioi, research assistant in the Education Sub-Commission. 58% of Italian children do not get more than three years of elementary education (ages 6 to 9); 8% get five years or less of schooling (normal age range, 6 to 11); only 12% get lower secondary school training of one kind or another (ages 11 to 14 normally). About 5% complete secondary school.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

15. Political - The last Public Health representative was withdrawn from the North during December. It is anticipated that the Sub-Commission will soon be abolished and that its functions will be assumed by the Health Division of UNRRA.

16. Merano Repatriation Hospital Command - The Italian Red Cross, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the Merano Hospital Command on 15th December. During November 1116 patients arrived from Russia. They were all in poor condition and had received no medical attention en route. Work is proceeding in the organization of Sordale Sanatorium for the reception of tubercular cases from Merano and such equipment has already been obtained.

Public Health

- a) No further cases of plague have been reported from Taranto. One case occurred in Reggio Calabria late in November in a seaman who had returned from Taranto.
- b) Three cases of typhus occurred in repatriates, two of whom had returned from Russia and one from Jugoslavia. Two of these cases died.
- c) The incidence of smallpox has shown a marked decrease during December.
- d) Only thirty six hibernating mosquitoes were found in the Tiber Delta area in December.
- e) The November infant mortality rate in Rome Comune was 69.04 as compared with 66.5 in October.
- f) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome numbered 180 in November as compared with 196 in October.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

18. Morale and efficiency of all Italian police agencies continue to increase. Further distributions of clothing, arms and equipment have done much to improve the morale.

19. The number of serious crimes still remains high and organized gangs are increasing. From all parts of Italy come reports of operations of large, well-armed gangs, including capture and looting of small convoys, train robberies and attacks on goods.

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- 19. The number of serious crimes still remains high and organized gangs are increasing. From all parts of Italy come reports of operations of large, well-armed gangs, including capture and looting of small convoys, train robberies and attacks on goods yards.
- 20. A few minor strikes and demonstrations occurred throughout the country but none were of any serious nature.
- 21. Raids for recovery of arms decreased during the month due to greater difficulty in locating arms and to the decrease in M.P. personnel.
- 22. The prison situation is unchanged and overcrowding still the major problem. Riots and demonstrations among prisoners occurred in several of the prisons but in every case they were quickly controlled.

23. As the year closed the internal security situation was generally quiet but unchanged.

MEMBERS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

24. To implement the November declaration of intent regarding restitution of works of art, the Italian Ministry prepared in December draft of a Decree, putting the Ufficio Ricupero Opere d'Arte on a firm working basis with a reasonable budget. The former Chief of that Office has been reinstated, and there is every reason to expect even better results than before.

25. An office is being established for documentation of all missing works of art and for arrangement of exhibits of photographs of damaged Italian monuments.

26. An investigation has been started regarding the reported removal of books from a library in BERGAMO. Similar enquiries have been initiated in connection with the allegedly irregular requisitioning of the Palazzo del Podesta' at Novara.

27. Relations with other theatres - A full report was prepared and issued to Military Government authorities in Germany and Austria on all known illegal and questionable exports of works of art by the Fascist paesi grossi during the years immediately preceding the Armistice of 1943. To the British authorities in AUSTRIA were sent translations of some forty German letters found in Udine Province, throwing further light on the systematic depredations practised by the Germans in Venezia Giulia. An important change of policy has been effected, whereby the responsibility for entering claims of restitution lies with the government of the nation from which the works of art were illegally removed.

28. Documentation - During December the last three sections of the Sub-Commission's Final Report were completed, and the 385-page document has now been formally submitted. It is hoped that this report, a comprehensive detailed statement of the present state of every monument in Italy, may prove to be a reference document of considerable value.

29. Archives - The transfer of ministerial archives from the North was completed in December.

30. Part I of the Final Report on Archives was prepared.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

31. Discussion continued with regard to handover to UNRRA and it was hoped the first of the Camps would be handed over on 1st January 1946.

32. During the month 5528 Italians were received from all routes, of which 2426 came through the Brenner Pass and Switzerland. This shows a marked decrease on last month's figure of 20,433. At 31st December a grand total of 946,598 Italians had been returned to their homes. 761,433 Italians have been repatriated from Europe since the occupation of Germany. Italian refugees transported by rail from Rome to

25. An office is being established for documentation of all missing works of art and for arrangement of exhibits of photographs of damaged Italian documents.
26. An investigation has been started regarding the reported removal of books from a library in BERGIA. Similar enquiries have been initiated in connection with the allegedly irregular requisitioning of the Palazzo del Podesta' at Novara.
27. Relations with other theatres - A full report was prepared and issued to Military Government authorities in Germany and Austria on all known illegal and questionable exports of works of art by the Fascist pressi grossi during the years immediately preceding the Armistice of 1943.
- To the British authorities in AUSTRIA were sent translations of some forty German letters found in Udine Province, throwing further light on the systematic depredations practised by the Germans in Venezia Giulia.
- An important change of policy has been effected, whereby the responsibility for entering claims of restitution lies with the government of the nation from which the works of art were illegally removed.
28. Documentation - During December the last three sections of the Sub-Commission's Final Report were completed, and the 385-page document has now been formally submitted. It is hoped that this report, a comprehensive detailed statement of the present state of every monument in Italy, may prove to be a reference document of considerable value.
29. Archives - The transfer of ministerial archives from the North was completed in December.
30. Part I of the Final Report on Archives was prepared.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

31. Discussion continued with regard to handover to UNRRA and it was hoped the first of the Camps would be handed over on 1st January 1946.
32. During the month 5528 Italians were received from all routes, of which 2426 came through the Brenner Pass and Switzerland. This shows a marked decrease on last month's figure of 20,433. At 31st December a grand total of 946,598 Italians had been returned to their homes. 764,433 Italians have been repatriated from Europe since the occupation of Germany. Italian refugees transported by rail from Rome to destinations South was 2212, North to Rome 2205. Other organised moves inside the peninsula, Sicily and Sardinia totalled 11,433.
33. The period under review was relatively quiet from the repatriation point of view. 4,500 Italians, whose pre-war place of residence was in Belgium, were authorised to return to that country. A first draft of 1,400 is scheduled to leave 31st December. The end of January to be followed by two similar moves at weekly intervals. A further 457 children were accepted by Tripolitania and are expected to leave Italy in mid January. The long delayed move of Poles took place on 3 December and 1,449 Polish refugees were repatriated. A small number of Greeks have come to Italy on their way from France to Greece.

34. The first handover of a DHEC Medical Establishment was effected on 21st December 1945, when the "E" Group Medical Stores were handed over to URSA. Benzyl Benzoate concentrate was finally purchased by URSA and a supply has already been forwarded to the Bologna Medical Store. Authority was granted to the 340 Polish General Hospital TRANI, by AFH, for the replenishment of Medical supplies used for Military patients. Supplies for Displaced Persons will continue to be supplied from the Bologna Medical Store. Another train load of Italian sick repatriated arrived in Rome from the Merano Hospital. This train was well organized. Cases of infectious diseases notified during the month were chiefly confined to children with four cases of measles, 3 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet fever. Two cases of typhus have also been reported, adequate precautionary measures have been taken.

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