

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

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10000/105/204

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10000/105/204

MONTHLY REPORT, S/C'S
JAN. - AUG. 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 794
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

DER/54-L/ADM

11 September 1946

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1946 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b) (c)	<u>GENERAL</u> Handing over to UNRRA. Re-mustering of Camps Population. Recording of Camps Population.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>ORGANISATION</u> BOLZANO Centre. Administration. Records Office. Camp Accommodation for UNRRA.
3.	(a) (b)	<u>DISPLACED PERSONS</u> General. Emergency Identity Certificates.

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b) (c)	<u>GENERAL</u> Handing over to UNRRA. Re-shuffling of Camps Population. Recording of Camps Population.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>ORGANISATION</u> BOLZANO Centre. Administration. Records Office. Camp Accommodation for UNRRA.
3.	(a) (b)	<u>DEPLACED PERSONS</u> General. Emergency Identity Certificated.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 794

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL.(a) Handing over to UNRRA

On 1st August the CHINESE/UNRRA Agreement for the transfer of Displaced Persons eligible for UNRRA care was effected. Responsibility for 6,395 displaced persons was assumed by UNRRA. On 24 August 1946 the situation was as follows:-

In ALCOM Camps	- 15,424
In UNRRA Camps	- 8,280
Receiving UNRRA assistance outside camps	- 12,103
Eligible for admission to ALCOM Camps (Royal Yugoslav working for Allied installations)	- 4,000

TOTAL: 39,807

It is estimated that some 14,000 to 16,000 displaced persons, exclusive of those receiving UNRRA care, will be on hand at an Allied Military Committee at the conclusion of the military operations in China.

At a recent UNRRA Conference in CHINA, a resolution was passed extending the scope of the UNRRA Displaced Persons Centre to the scope of the proposed International Refugee Organisation. It is thought that this resolution may enable UNRRA to accept in 1947 many more Displaced Persons who are not of the Jewish faith, but it is considered that a broad international union to include a large number of the dissident refugees is unlikely.

(b) Re-shuffling of Camp Population

The Chinese repatriation move was cancelled at the last moment owing to the ship on which they were to embark developing boiler trouble at BREMEN. This was the second time that the Chinese had been alerted for repatriation and that unforeseen circumstances had prevented their embarkation. Their morale was quite justifiably low and necessitated its bolstering by visits to Averag from members of the Chinese Legation. Some 1075 persons were moved into P. O. 303 for further screening without serious incident.

(c) Recording of Camp Population.

During the period under review, the recording of Displaced Persons was completed at RHODION Centre and the two Centres at SENIGALLIA. The major records

On 1st August the SACRED/UNRRA Agreement for the transfer of Displaced Persons eligible for UNRRA care was effected. Responsibility for 8,395 displaced persons was assumed by UNRRA. On 24 August 1946 the situation was as follows:-

In ALOOM Camps	- 15,424
In UNRRA Camps	- 8,280
Receiving UNRRA assistance outside camps	- 12,193
Eligible for admission to ALOOM Camps (Royal Yugoslav working for Allied installation)	- 4,000
TOTAL:	39,907

It is estimated that some 14,000 to 16,000 displaced persons, exclusive of those receiving UNRRA care, will be on hand in the Allied Military commitments at the conclusion of the military operations in Italy.

At a recent UNRRA Conference in GENOA, a resolution was passed extending the scope of the UNRRA Displaced Persons Committee to the scope of the proposed International Refugee Conference. It is anticipated that this resolution may enable UNRRA to accept in 1947 some more Displaced Persons who are not of the Jewish Faith, but it is understood that a broad international plan to include a large number of the dissident refugees is unlikely.

(b) Resettlement of Camps Population

The Chinese repatriation move was cancelled at the last moment owing to the ship on which they were to embark developing boiler trouble at BREMEN. This was the second time that the Chinese had been alerted for repatriation and that unforeseen circumstances had prevented their embarkation. Their morale was quite justifiably low and necessitated the bolstering by visits to Avers from members of the Chinese Legation. Some 1073 persons were moved into 24 cages for further combining without previous consent.

(c) Recording of Camps Population.

During the period under review, the recording of Displaced Persons was completed at RIVIGNONE Centre and the two Centres at SENIGALLIA. The major records of Camps Population will be completed when the record section has visited JESI ON

2. ORGANIZATION

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(a) BOLZANO Centre

The Germans in BOLZANO Camp (which was handed-over to the Italian Authorities on 31st July 1946) still remain in ITALY. Various groups pass through this country on their way to their own homes but this small group of Germans (1,200) waiting repatriation since March, are still unacceptable to GERMANY.

Application was made during the latter part of last month for the disbandment of 'G' and 'H' Control Camps. With the liquidation of these two camps, all D.P.R.S.C. Control Camps will have been disbanded.

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(b) Administration

During the period under review, H.Q. Ancona Group D.P.R.S.O. moved its location to BOLZANO. This Group now operates as H.Q. Central Italy Group, D.P.R.S.O.

The D.P.R.S.O. Representative Northern Italy also changed his location during this period, and is now located at TRIESTE, 2/3 H.Q. 85 Area.

No further American personnel have been assigned to the Sub-Commission but four more III have been reassigned to H.Q. 2875 Regiment (O'val). Six new D.P.R.S.O. personnel joined the Sub-Group during August, and all have been assigned to various wings.

(c) Records Office

The following statistics show the work completed by the Records Office of this H.Q. as at 31st August, 1946 :-

<u>Cases completed</u>	<u>Nationalities</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Destinations</u>
4,585	42	107	50 (approx)

During the period under review, considerable inter-camp movement took place, information concerning which was received in the Records Office where it was entered on the cards and all the necessary adjustments made.

Two small sub-sections have been added to the work of the Records Office during August:-

(i) The card-indexing of all those aliens in Passoli di Carpi (Italian) Camp. Information concerning these cases is received from the Public Safety Sub-Commission and the Ministero degli Interni. The index is kept merely for reference and as a means of checking doubtful characters applying to be admitted into D.P.R.S.O. Camps or who are AWOL from them. There were approximately 500 detainees at PASSOLI di CARPI by the end of the period under review.

(ii) The card indexing of all Poles who have left Italy for the U.K. under the Polish Resettlement Corps Scheme. This index is compiled from nominal rolls received from Barletta-Trenti.

(d) Camp Accommodation for DEITA

Our endeavours to secure the release of PASSALACQUE Barracks as accommodation for displaced persons have been unsuccessful. Other efforts are now being made to secure EUGENIO Barracks at MILAN, but we have been informed verbally that these latter barracks are required as Artillery Barracks by the Italian Ministry for War.

No further action personnel have been assigned to the Sub-Commission but four more men have been re-assigned to the Sub-Commission (O'vnd). Six new B.R.C.S. personnel joined the Sub-Commission during August, and all have been assigned to various camps.

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<u>Cases completed</u>	<u>Nationalities</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Destinations</u>
4,585	42	107	60 (approx)

During the period 1st August to 31st August, considerable inter-camp movement took place, information concerning which was received in the Records Office where it was entered on the cards and all the necessary adjustments made.

Two small sub-sections have been added to the work of the Records Office during August:-

(i) The card-indexing of all those aliens in Rossoli di Carpi (Italian) Camp. Information concerning these cases is received from the Public Safety Sub-Commission and the Ministero degli Interni. The index is kept merely for reference and as a means of checking doubtful characters applying to be admitted into D.P.R.S.C. Camps or who are AWOL from them. There were approximately 500 detainees at ROSSOLI di CARPI by the end of the period under review.

(ii) The card indexing of all Poles who have left Italy for the U.K. under the Polish Resettlement Corps Scheme. This index is compiled from nominal rolls received from Barletta-Franchi.

(d) Camp Accommodation for UNRRA

Our endeavours to secure the release of PASQUAQUE barracks as accommodation for displaced persons have been unsuccessful. Other efforts are now being made to secure BORGIO Barracks at MILAN, but we have been informed verbally that these latter barracks are required as Artillery Barracks by the Italian Ministry for War.

3. DISPLACED PERSONS

(a) GENERAL

203 Poles and 13 Czechoslovaks were repatriated under UNRRA arrangements. Their travel through Austria was facilitated thanks to the excellent cooperation of JW and DE Division, P.Q. B.P.A., who not only arranged for all Austrian clearances, but also sent a portion of a train to TARVISIO to fetch them, and so overcoming the present regulations that no I.S.R. rolling stock was to cross international boundaries.

UNRRA were contemplating the repatriation of Poles from the Middle East through Italy and were making arrangements for a direct train from NAPLES to TARVISIO.

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A request from the Italian Government to return 200 Italian women and children to SMILIA was turned down by the War Office. 900 Italians were to be repatriated from SMILIA in mid September on a ship provided by the Italian Government.

The scope of I.G.C.R. functions has been increased to include the care of all Displaced Persons, particularly with regard to future resettlement. Professor M.W. ROYCE (U.S.) has arrived in ITALY to study the Yugoslav problem, and will in the near future visit the Displaced Persons Camps.

A strong American and British Committee has been formed to protect and bring to the attention of the public the interests of Displaced Persons. In Britain it is headed by Lord Halifax and Lord Beveridge with Sir Clifford Heathcote Smith as Vice Chairman. The names of the principle American personages are not yet known.

(b) Emergency Identity Certificates.

During the period under review the following Emergency Identity Certificates were issued:-

Polish for travel to :-

Switzerland	1
U.K.	4
Ecuador	1
Argentina	1
Lebanon	1
Poland	2
Brazil	5
France	2
Venezuela	5
Columbia	2
Bolivia	2
Uruguay	2
U.S.A.	5
Australia	5

Yugoslavia for travel to :-

Egypt	1
San Domingo	2
U.S.A.	10
Chile	1
U.K.	2
Kenya	2

Free State of Danzig for travel to :-

U.K.	2
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(b) Emergency Identity Certificates.

During the period under review the following Emergency Identity Certificates were issued:-

Polish for travel to :-

Switzerland and	1
U.K.	4
Ecuador	1
Argentina	1
Lebanon	1
Palestine	2
Brazil	5
France	5
Venezuela	5
Colombia	2
Bolivia	3
Uruguay	5
U.S.A.	5
Australia	5

Yugoslavia for travel to :-

Egypt	1
San Domingo	2
U.S.A.	10
Chile	1
U.K.	2
Kenya	2

Free State of Danzig for travel to :-

U.K.	2
U.S.A.	3

Stateless for travel to :-

U.S.A.	1
Palestine	1

German for travel to :-

Australia	1
U.S.A.	1
N.K.	1

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Austrians for travel to :-

U.K. 3
U.S.A. 5
Bolivia 1

Turks for travel to :-

Lebanon 1

Russians for travel to :-

U.S.A. 2

Italians for travel to :-

Eritrea 1

Hungarians for travel to :-

U.S.A. 1

Swedes for travel to :-

Tripoli 1

Czechs for travel to :-

U.S.A. 1
Uruguay 1

Swiss for travel to :-

U.S.A. 1
Venezuela 1
Palestine 1

Lithuanians for travel to :-

U.S.A. 2
Palestine 1

Albanians for travel to :-

France 1

For the Director:

Edw. R. R. R.

2. R. R. R.

REMARKS FOR TRAVEL TO :-

U.S.A.	2
<u>Italian for travel to :-</u>	
Eritrea	1
<u>Hungarian for travel to :-</u>	
U.S.A.	1
<u>Somali for travel to :-</u>	
Tripoli	1
<u>Czechs for travel to :-</u>	
U.S.A.	1
Uruguay	1
<u>Remains for travel to :-</u>	
U.S.A.	1
Venezuela	1
Palestine	1
<u>Lithuanians for travel to :-</u>	
U.S.A.	2
Poland	1
<u>Albanian for travel to :-</u>	
Prague	1

For the Director:

E. Rumi

E. RUMI
Lieut. Colonel,
A/Dep. Director.

DISTRIBUTION :

C.A. Section, A.C.
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section (UNRRA) Loose
Lt. Col. Toulon, I.S.C.R.
Brig. Gen. War Office.
Northumberland Avenue, London W.C. 2
UNRRA, Cairo.
UNRRA, Rome.
PRO H.Q., A.C.

(47)
(2)
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(1)

Central Italy Group,
D.P.R.S.C., A.C.
D.P.R.S.C. Rep.
Northern Italy
File
Tloat

3941
(1)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3016/11

10 July 1946

Subject : - Report for the month of June 1946
From : - V.P. CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

1. June has proved to be an excellent month as regards the incidence of communicable disease. The only disease considered worthy of mention by the office of the High Commissioner for Regional and Public Health has been Small-pox and the figures are the lowest to be reported for very many months. The total for the whole of Italy has been only 40, comprising 30 from Bari Province, 7 from Salerno and 3 from Reggio Calabria.

2. Vital Statistics for Rome Commune for the month of May are as follows :
Population 1,513,649. Total number of Births 2,570.
Deaths 1,131. Deaths in children under one year of age 156. The infant mortality rate is therefore 40.7, as compared with 75.3 in April. Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis totaled 119 as compared with 224 in April. Of these 126 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

G. E. P. Smith
G. E. P. Smith
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION HEB/tc
APC 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 429081, ext 442 & 254; 478460)

20340/MFAA

7 Feb 46

SUBJECT: Attached Summary Report.

TO : VP CA Section

Hereunder the summary report of the activities in January 1946 of the MFAA Subcommission as required by letter 2/3B/CA of 19 Aug 44 and 825/128/COS of 4 Jan 45.

H.E. Bell
H. E. BELL
Major, A.E.C.
A/Director

RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART

1. A policy for interim restitution of cultural objects has now been approved by the Allied Control Authority Coordinating Committee. Details of this policy have been made available to the Subcommission by Military Government (U.S.) Germany, Economics Division. It has therefore been possible to advise the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts on the procedure to be followed in making requests for restitution.

DOCUMENTATION

2. Good progress has been made towards the completion of the Subcommission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments. In particular, work on photographs seized from

Hereunder the summary report of the activities in January 1946 of the MPAA Subcommittee as required by letter 2/3B/CA of 19 Aug 44 and 825/128/COS of 4 Jan 45.

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DOCUMENTATION

2. Good progress has been made towards the completion of the Subcommittee's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments. In particular, work on photographs seized from the archives of the Republican Ministry of Education is now complete; and, in accordance with the policy so often recommended to other agencies exploiting Italian archives, these are now being returned in good order to the appropriate office of the Italian Government.



ARCHIVES

3. Administrative action has been taken by the Italian Government to prevent further dispersion and thefts from among the archives of former Fascist gerarchia - a measure rendered necessary by the continued appearance in the press of documents derived from archives of this kind. The strengthening of existing legislation on this topic is reported to be under consideration.
4. The premises housing the Archivio Pignatelli Aragona Cortes at Naples have now been de-requisitioned.
5. Part II of this Subcommittee's Final Report on Archives has been prepared and issued during the month under review.

PERSONNEL

6. Major N.T. Newton, Director of this Subcommittee from 1 November 1945, completed his duties with Allied Commission on 31st January, leaving Rome en route for U.S.A. the day following. It is appropriate to place on record the very valuable work Major Newton has done, especially in the compilation of the regional sections of the Subcommittee's Final Report.

H.E. Bell Major
H. E. BELL
Major, A.E.C.
A/Director

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Major, A.E.C.
a/Director

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 194
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

11 FEB 1946

DFR/54-1/Adm

Tel. 487081 Ext. 392

9 February 1946

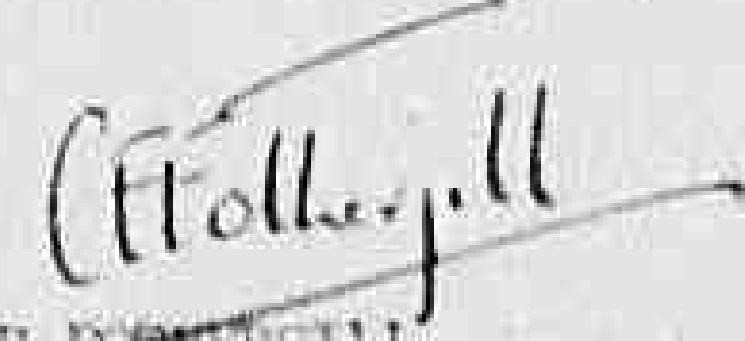
SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report - January 1946.

TO : C.A. Section, A.C. 

1. Reference Chief Staff Memorandum 825/128/CCS dated 4 January 1945.

2. The Abridged Monthly Report for January 1946 in respect of this Sub Commission, is forwarded herewith.

For the Director:


C.F. WRIGHTGILL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/54-1/Adm

9 February 1946

ARRIVED MONTHLY REPORT - MONTH OF JANUARY 1946.

1. The Repatriation Branch of this Sub-Commission was being prepared for the hand-over to UNRRA with effect 1st February 1946. UNRRA Personnel were being infiltrated into the Repatriation Office and initiated into the intricacies of group and individual repatriation and policies. Hand-over to UNRRA has been completed in most of the Camps in 'E' Group and 'H' Group, also Cinisetta and Aversa Centres. Authority was obtained from AFHQ for the retention of those Camps which are needed for the accommodation of Displaced Persons not acceptable by UNRRA. UNRRA were not able to take over administrative control on 1st February 1946 and the date has now been changed to 1st March 1946.
2. During the month only 486 Italians were received from the North of whom 451 came through Bordighera and 35 through Como. At 31st January a total of 947,084 Italians have been repatriated to Italy. 761,919 Italians have been received from Europe since the occupation of Germany. During the first half of the month 3,196 Italians were transported from the North to the South, 2,339 from North to Rome, 323 from Rome to the South, 1,149 from South to Rome and 187 from Rome to North. It has no longer been economical to bid for special refugee trains due to the fact that the number to be moved had decreased very considerably. Arrangements were therefore made by Transportation Sub Commission with the Italian State Railways whereby application can be made locally to Station Masters by authorised British and Italian Authorities for permission for refugees up to 60 persons per day to travel from any one station.
3. During the period under review 443 Italian children and about 50 Italians accepted by B.M.A. under the "breadwinner scheme" were returned to their homes in Tripolitania. 450 Italian children were returned to their parents in Egypt. 287 Greeks were repatriated from Bari. Iraqis, Iranians and Arabs totalling 250 were accepted for transit through Italy to their respective countries. Some 500 pre-war Italian miners working in Belgium left Genoa for Nice by road on the first stage of their journey to Belgium. Further movements of the remaining numbers are expected to take place shortly.
4. During January all Medical Centres continued to be supplied with medical stores from the UNRRA Medical Store, Bologna. A request made by the Polish Settlements in Italy for a supply of penicillin was granted through the Chief Medical Officer UNRRA, Lecce. Notification was received of a hospital train leaving Germany for Italy with 460 Italian and 45 Greek patients. Preparations were made for the reception of the Italians at Merano Repatriation Hospital and the Greeks at No. 522 Italian Field Hospital

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(M. J. L.)
C. J. McNEILL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
 Bureau of Public Safety
 2/22/42

17 September 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - August 1946.

TO: Mr. President,
 Civil Affairs Section,
 H. H. C.

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the P.M. remains almost static and far below the 75,000 ceiling. Latest reports show the strength is slightly under 60,000 and an increasing number of recruits are being recruited in the prospect of the 75,000 ceiling being reached in the near future. As previously reported, until the expiration of service contracts, recruiting is likely to remain at its present rate.

With regard to the units of Public Safety:- They are generally unreliable by reason of the large number of undesirable elements within their ranks. Furthermore discipline is lax and everyone seems to be afraid to take any action to right matters. As an instance of the lack of discipline:- During the month, 30 agents, formerly partisans, deserted to the authorities of Italy, following the dismissal of an auxiliary Police Officer.

After protracted negotiations, agreement was eventually reached and the absentees returned to their barracks on a guarantee of immunity for their actions.

It cannot be expected that a Police Force will show any degree of efficiency with such conditions as those obtaining. There is not the slightest doubt that the whole of the Police Force in Italy need to be completely reorganized.

In contrast to the short earnings of the Police in Italy is the efficiency and energy shown by the Venetian Guardia Police Force.

This Force, only a few months old and still in its "teething" stage, is working with remarkable efficiency considering it has had been in existence 12 months.

It requires a traineeship of officials in all sections in Venetian Guardia, which is why it is expected considered the tense political atmosphere in this disordered area, but through it all the Force has conducted itself in such a way that credit is reflected on all ranks.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the M.I. remains almost static and far below the 75,000 ceiling. Latest reports show the strength to be slightly under 4,000 and as recruiting barely exceeds the normal wartime figure is little prospect of the 75,000 ceiling being reached in the near future. As previously reported, until the conditions of the war are vastly improved, recruiting is likely to remain at its present rate.

With regard to the status of Public Safety:- they are generally unreliable by reason of the large number of undesirable elements within their ranks. Furthermore discipline is lax and very few seem to be afraid to take any action to fight terrorism. As an instance of the lack of discipline:- During the month 30 agents, formerly partisans, deserted to the mountains at Lodi, following the dismissal of an auxiliary Police Officer.

After protracted negotiations, agreement was eventually reached and the absentees returned to their barracks on a guarantee of immunity for their action.

It cannot be expected that a Police Force will show any degree of efficiency with such conditions as these obtaining. There is not the slightest doubt that the whole of the Police Forces in Italy need to be completely reorganized.

In contrast to the short coming of the Police in Italy is the efficiency and energy shown by the Venetian Militia Police Force.

This Force, only a few months old and still in its "teething" stage, operates with remarkable efficiency considering it has not been in existence 12 months.

It receives a training and amount of officer's fees all sections in Venetian Militia, which is only to be expected considering the tense political atmosphere in this disputed area, but through it all the Force has conducted itself in such a way that credit is reflected in all ranks.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

Other than in the Venetian area there were no serious disturbances reported during the month.

In Venetian and the surrounding districts however conditions are far from satisfactory. As a result of frequent disturbances with the local O.V.G. and agents of the Government forces, but as the Police are equipped in sufficient numbers that they are available for normal Police duty.

At about 2000 hrs on 24th August at Mestre a crowd of about 500 civilians demonstrated against British troops sent in a local bar. As a result of this, occurred between the soldiers and civilians with minor casualties on both sides. During this disturbance a vehicle, alleged to be allied, was set on fire and fatally injured a woman and her husband.

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Monterey was tamely fleeing out of bounds.

Police continued to the city and during the evening of 29th August further of the situation. One Italian girl who was in the company of a British soldier was stripped naked in the street. Later stones were thrown at Allied personnel.

The Italian Police throughout showed complete lack of initiative or power to control the crowd. They appeared to be really concerned for their own safety.

3. U.S. Security.

In U.S. conditions were remarkably quiet apart from strikes on the threatened situation and which developed into serious demonstrations.

In Verona, Italian conditions have been quiet in certain respects than in previous months although the Police have been kept fully occupied.

On 3rd August Police raided an illegal store of rationed foodstuffs at Verona. During the course of operations 3,000 workers from nearby districts arrived, assembled the Police, recovered most of the food and badly damaged 2 police vehicles.

On 26th August at Berlin, during a mass which was being celebrated for Italian soldiers who fell in 1944-1945 war, roughly 40,000 persons arrived. The crowd was very large, causing a number of civilians and some members of the Civil Police.

This created several incidents between Italian and Slav groups but throughout the situation was kept under control by the Police.

At Verona, Italy, on 14th August a serious explosion of a munition in the town front resulted in the death of 65 persons and injuries to 77 persons. The cause of the explosion is not known and is the subject of a report of enquiry.

4. Security.

The Security Division is kept fully occupied with enquiries on security matters and war criminals. In fact there is sufficient work to justify the attachment of an additional Officer but unfortunately there is no suitable officer available.

5. Ministry and Administration, Police and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

6. General.

Normal roll of prisoners.

In these conditions were reasonably quiet apart from strikes and threatened strikes none of which developed into serious dimensions.

In Venezia, Giulia conditions have been quieter in certain respects than in previous months although the Police have been kept fully occupied.

On 3rd August Police raided an illegal store of rationed foodstuffs at Udine. During the course of operations 5,000 workers from nearby enterprises arrived, assaulted the Police, recovered most of the food and badly damaged 2 Police vehicles.

On 9th August at Corrida, during a race which was being celebrated for Italian a British who fell in 1914-1918 war, pro-Slav elements threw 2 hand grenades amongst the congregation wounding a number of civilians and eight members of the Civil Police.

This provoked several incidents between Italian and Slav groups but throughout the situation was kept under control by the Police.

At Veruggio, Pavia, on 13th August a serious explosion of ammunition in the sea front resulted in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 77 persons. The cause of the explosion is not known and is the subject of a Court of enquiry.

3. Security.

The Security Division is kept fully deployed with enquiries on security matters and war criminals. In fact there is sufficient work to justify the attachment of an additional Officer but unfortunately there is no suitable officer available.

4. Administrative and Regulatory, Prison and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

5. Personnel.

Personal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	Address	Assignment
Col.	A. J. TUN	B	Director
Lt. Col.	P. G. GIBSON	1	Police Division
Capt.	A. H. JAMES	3	Security Division

Personal Roll of ORs.

Sgt. S. ROBINSON	1	Chief Clerk.
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25/8/40

E. J. HESKETH/Colonel
Director

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

S-10000

APO 304

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL(a) Handing over to UNRRA.

The Repatriation Branch of this Sub-Commission was being prepared for the hand-over to UNRRA with effect 1st February 1946. UNRRA Personnel were being infiltrated into the Repatriation Office and initiated into the intricacies of group and individual repatriation. Hand-over to UNRRA has been completed in most of the Camps in 'B' Group and 'C' Group, also nine Citta and Avaron Centres. Authority was obtained from AGHQ for the retention of those Camps which are needed for the accommodation of Displaced Persons not acceptable by UNRRA. UNRRA were not able to take over administrative control on 1st February 1946 and the date has now been changed to 1st March 1946.

(b) Future commitments.

Further shipments of Italian miners for Belgium are expected to take place and it is hoped the total, 4,500, will be cleared during February. A transit move through Italy of a draft of 650 Czechoslovaks, who had been resident in Palestine throughout the war, was under discussion, and, it was thought would materialize during the coming month. Similarly 250 assorted Iraqis, Iranians, Afghans and other Asiatics were accepted for transit through Italy to their respective countries. A further 280 Greeks for whom clearance has been requested from Austria can be expected from Soviet occupied Europe.

2.

ORGANISATION(a) General.

The turn-over to UNRRA of Camps continues although it is slower than anticipated.

Most Camps have been carrying out necessary repairs which have come to light through the inclement weather, experienced particularly in the North. Snow and ice have lasted for a long time and fog has made travel slow and dangerous.

(b) Personnel.

AGHQ has become practically a thing of the past, but now release is making its presence felt. It is with reluctance that we say farewell to so many old friends and members of our Staff. During the difficult war years they performed wonders in the field and the post war months found them dealing just as efficiently with the thousands of repatriates.

UNRRA Personnel are gradually increasing in numbers and are stepping into vacancies caused by release, so that by the time the hand-over is complete there should be few difficulties with regard to personnel.

(c) Transport - Road.

A.G. and AGHQ transport is still being used by Groups and Camps. A transfer of a number of vehicles to UNRRA is being effected and the remainder

for the accommodation of Displaced Persons not acceptable by UNRRA. UNRRA were not able to take over administrative control on 1st February 1946 and the date has now been changed to 1st March 1946.

(b) Future commitments.

Further shipments of Italian miners for Belgium are expected to take place and it is hoped the total, 4,500, will be cleared during February. A transit move through Italy of a draft of 650 Czechoslovaks, who had been resident in Palestine throughout the war, was under discussion, and, it was thought would materialise during the coming month. Similarly 250 arrested Iraqi, Iranian, Afghan and other Asiatics were accepted for transit through Italy to their respective countries. A further 280 Greeks for whom clearance has been requested from Austria can be expected from Soviet occupied Europe.

2. ORGANISATION

(a) General.

The turn-over to UNRRA of Camps continues although it is slower than anticipated.

Most Camps have been carrying out necessary repairs which have come to light through the inclement weather, experienced particularly in the North. Snow and ice have lasted for a long time and fog has made travel slow and dangerous.

(b) Personnel.

LIAP has become practically a thing of the past, but now release is making its presence felt. It is with reluctance that we say farewell to so many old friends and members of our Staff. During the difficult war years they performed wonders in the field and the past few months found them dealing just as efficiently with the thousands of repatriates.

UNRRA Personnel are gradually increasing in numbers and are stepping into vacancies caused by releases, so that by the time the hand-over is complete there should be few difficulties with regard to personnel.

(c) Transport - Road.

A.C. and A.V.G. transport is still being used by Groups and Camps. A transfer of a number of vehicles to UNRRA is being effected and the remainder will be retained for use by D.F.P.S.C.

(d) Supplies.

Efforts to obtain clothing, footwear etc. from the ex-enemy dump at Marano have so far proved unsuccessful. Further enquiries indicate that the clothing so urgently required may be forthcoming in the very near future.

(e) Recreation

Recreation facilities have continued throughout the month, dances, cinema shows and outdoor sports prove to be most popular. Schools and workshops are providing most recreation with some unusual purpose to occupy their hours of daylight. There is a lack of reading material but libraries and meeting rooms are endeavouring to acquire or exchange books and papers.

3.

GENERAL

(a) Administration

At the end of the period, the duties of the Medical Branch of this Sub-Commission were transferred to UNRRA Italian Mission. The Medical Administration of Centres already under the control of UNRRA, Italian Mission, or likely to come under its control in the near future was undertaken by the Chief Medical Officer, Camps Division, UNRRA, Italian Mission, who also agreed to act in a consultative capacity for the remaining P.P.S.S.C. commitments.

(b) Supplies

All Centres continued to be supplied with medical stores from the UNRRA Medical Store at Bologna. A request made by the Polish settlement in Italy for a supply of penicillin was granted through the Chief Medical Officer, UNRRA, Laeca.

(c) Medical Arrangements

Notification was received during the month of a hospital train leaving Germany for Italy with 460 Italian and 45 Greek patients. Instructions were issued for the reception of the Italians at the Verona Hospital and the Greeks at the Italian Field Hospital, Poncentina Camp. UNRRA took over the debilitation of the Italian Transport Platoon and 5 ambulances of this Sub-Commission. These were sent to all UNRRA Centres in the North of Italy.

(d) Recreation Facilities

Only 5 cases of Malaria and 2 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the month. In all cases adequate preventive measures were taken.

(e) Contingents

At the termination of the Medical Branch's activities, brief medical unit, records of the health record of the Sub-Commission. Considering the thousands of representatives who have passed through our Centres and the extensive shortage of Allied Medical Personnel, the sickness rate has been remarkably low. Tribute must be paid to the efficiency of all medical personnel who comprise many contingents. It is safe to say that the health record has been amazingly good. A large scale epidemic was averted. Only small outbreaks of infectious diseases amongst children were reported from some Centres. Typhus, the disease which was always avoided, was happily confined to 5 cases during the whole of the Sub-Commission's history. This is adequate testimony to the efficiency of P.P.S.C.

At the end of the period, the duties of the Medical Branch of this Sub-Commission were transferred to UNRRA Italian Mission. The Medical Administration of Centres already under the control of UNRRA, Italian Mission, or likely to come under its control in the near future was undertaken by the Chief Medical Officer, Camps Division, UNRRA, Italian Mission, who also agreed to act in a consultative capacity for the remaining N.P.R.S.G. commitments.

(b) Supplies

All Centres continued to be supplied with medical stores from the UNRRA Medical Store at Bologna. A request made by the Polish settlement in Italy for a supply of penicillin was granted through the Chief Medical Officer, UNRRA, Lecce.

(c) Medical Arrangements

Notification was received during the month of a hospital train leaving Germany for Italy with 450 Italian and 45 Greek patients. Instructions were issued for the reception of the Italians at the Romano Hospital, Camps Division, and the Greeks at the 502 Italian Field Hospital, Posenstern Camp, UNRRA. The train arrived at the 502 Italian Field Hospital, Posenstern Camp, UNRRA, and the ambulances of this Sub-Commission. These ambulances and UNRRA Centres in the North of Italy.

(d) Health and Welfare

Only 3 cases of Malaria and 1 case of Erythema were notified during the month. In all cases adequate preventive measures were taken.

(e) Conclusions

At the termination of the Medical Branch's activities, brief mention must be made of the health record of the Sub-Commission. Considering the thousands of Repatriates who have passed through our Centres and the extreme shortage of Allied Medical Personnel, the sickness rate has been remarkably low. Tribute must be paid to the efficiency of all medical personnel who comprise many nationalities. It is safe to say that the health record has been amazingly good. A large scale epidemic was prevented. Only small outbreaks of infectious diseases amongst children were reported from some Centres. Typhus, the disease which was always dreaded, was happily confined to 5 cases during the whole of the Sub-Commission's history. This is adequate testimony to the efficiency of D.F.T. during winter and the steady control of Camp disinfecting squads.

ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

During the month only 486 Italians were received from the North, of whom 451 came through Bologna and 35 through Camp. At 31st January 1946 a total of 947,084 Italians have been repatriated to Italy. 761,919 Italians have been received from the North since the occupation of Germany. During the first half of the month 3,111 Italian women were transported from the North to the South: 2,339 from North to Rome, 1,149 from North to the South, 1,149 from South to Rome and 187 from Rome to the South. The number of women transported to bid for special refugee trains due to the fact that the number to be repatriated had decreased very

considerably. Arrangements were therefore made by Transportation Sub-Commission with the Italian State Railways whereby application can be made locally to Station Masters by authorised British and Italian authorities for permission for refugees up to 60 persons per day to travel from any one station.

5.

EXPATRIATION

(a) General policy and comments.

During the month repatriation was principally concentrated on moving Italians out of Italy to their places of pre-war residence. Some 500 pre-war Italian miners working in Belgium left Genoa for Nice on the first stage of their journey to Belgium. 443 Italian children and about 50 Italians accepted by R.A.A. under the "Brandenburger scheme" were returned to their homes in Tripolitania. This movement was a result of discipline and correctness. About 450 Italian children were authorised to return to their parents in Egypt under arrangements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy. 287 Greeks were repatriated from Bari.

(b) Statistics.

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

1	Italian to U.S.A.
11	" " Spain
1	" " Venezuela
11	" " Colombia
1	" " Spanish Morocco
2	" " Madagascar
10	" " England
4	" " Chile
2	" " Brazil
17	" " Egypt
1	" " France
1	" " Argentine
1	" " Peru
1	" " Turkey
1	" " N. Africa (Nigeria)
1	" " Palestine
1	" " Lebanon
1	" " Sudan
1	" " New Zealand
1	" " Belg. Congo
1	Argentinian to England
1	" " Argentina
1	Turkish to Egypt
1	Lebanese to Syria
1	Stateless Russian to England
1	German to France
1	" " Spain
1	" " Germany

3	Austrians to Austria
3	Austrians to Australia
2	Austrians to England
5	Yugoslavs to Austria
1	" " Algeria
1	" " Colombia
1	" " England
1	" " Brazil
1	Colombian to Colombia
1	Bolivian to Bolivia
1	Egyptian to Egypt
1	Hungarian to Palestine
1	Greek to England
1	" " to Austria
1	" " to Spain
1	British to Palestine
1	" " to Brazil
1	" " to S.Africa
1	" " to England
1	Czechs to England
6	Poles to England
3	Poles in Cuba
2	Poles to Ecuador
1	Pole to North Rhodesia
2	Poles to Costa Rica
1	Pole to Brazil
1	Pole to Australia
1	Pole to Germany

...under the "Evangelical" act... returned to their homes in Tripolitania, This movement was a model of discipline and correctness. About 150 Italian children were authorized to return to their parents in Egypt under arrangements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy. 237 Greeks were repatriated from Bari.

(b) Statistics.

(c) Nationals of the following countries were registered as individual repatriation :-

1 Italian to U.S.A.	3 Austrians to Austria
11 " " Spain	4 Austrians to Australia
1 " " Venezuela	2 Austrians to England
11 " " Colombia	5 Yugoslavs to Austria
3 " " Spanish Morocco	1 " " Algeria
2 " " Morocco	1 " " Colombia
10 " " England	1 " " England
4 " " Chile	1 " " Brazil
2 " " Brazil	1 Colombian to Colombia
10 " " Egypt	1 Bolivian to Bolivia
1 " " France	1 Egyptian to Egypt
1 " " Argentina	1 Hungarian to Palestine
1 " " Peru	1 Greek to England
1 " " Turkey	1 " " to Austria
1 " " N. Africa (Nigeria)	1 " " to Sudan
1 " " Palestine	1 British to Palestine
1 " " Lebanon	1 " " to Brazil
1 " " Sudan	1 " " to S. Africa
1 " " New Zealand	1 " " to England
1 " " Belg. Congo	3 Czechs to England
1 Argentinian to England	6 Poles to England
1 " " Argentina	3 Poles to England
1 Turkish to Egypt	3 Poles to Cuba
1 Lebanese to Syria	2 Poles to Ecuador
1 Stateless Russian to England	1 Pole to North Rhodesia
1 German to France	2 Poles to Costa Rica
1 " " Spain	1 Pole to Brazil
1 " " Germany	1 Pole to Australia
1 German to England	1 Pole to Germany
1 Syrian to Syria	2 Poles to Austria
1 Iraqi to Iraq	1 Pole to Palestine
1 Ital. Colonial to Ethiopia	1 Chilean to Chile
1 " " Lybia	2 Peruvians to Peru
	1 French to U.S.A.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31 Italians to Palestine | 3 Stateless to Australia |
| 32 British to S. Africa | 3 Italians to Lebanon |
| 33 Poles to Palestine | 3 Egyptians to Egypt |
| 33 Italians to Eritrea | 1 Spanish to Spain |
| 2 Columbians to Colombia | 17 Italians to Eritrea |
| 5 Italians to Argentina | 2 Rumanians to Ecuador |
| 9 Italians to Egypt | 1 Pole to India |
| 1 Italian to Paraguay | 1 Cuban to Cuba |
| 4 Syrians to Syria | 2 Greeks to Eritrea |
| 2 Italians to Brazil | 1 German to Spain |
| 1 Pole to India | 1 Pole to Australia |
| 9 Italians to Colombia | 2 Brazilians to Brazil |
| 31 Italians to U.K. | 2 British to Malta |
| 2 Argentinians to Argentina | 1 Italian to U.S.A. |
| 3 Costumarians to Guatemala | 4 Poles to U.K. |
| 1 Hungarian to U.K. | 2 Czech. to U.K. |
| 1 Yugoslav to U.K. | 1 Italian to Venezuela |
| 1 Italian to Belgium | 1 Palestinian to Palestine |
| 19 Italians to Spain | 8 Chileans to Chile |
| 2 Austrians to Brazil | 3 Italians to Peru |
| 5 Italians to Chile | 1 Italian to Turkey |
| 1 French to U.S.A. | 1 Italian to Nigeria |
| 1 Pole to Cuba | 1 Pole to Brazil |
| 2 Paraguayans to Peru | 1 Lebanese to Syria |
| 2 Ecuadorians to Colombia | 9 Iraqis to Iraq |
| 1 Pole to Ecuador | 2 Yugoslavs to Uruguay |
| 4 Poles to Costa Rica | 1 Italian to Ecuador |
| 1 Italian to N. Rhodesia | 2 French to French Somaliland |
| 2 French to Egypt | |

(iii) Individual Nationals of the following countries were permitted :-

- 10 Italians to U.K.
- 15 Italians to Egypt
- 2 Yugoslavs to U.K.
- 2 Poles to Egypt
- 9 Poles to Palestine
- 1 Chinese to China
- 2 Italians to Lebanon
- 11 Italians to Palestine
- 2 Stateless to Eritrea
- 1 Czech. to Columbia
- 44 Italians to Eritrea
- 1 Eritrean to Eritrea
- 23 British to S. Africa

1 Italian to Paraguay
 4 Syrians to Syria
 2 Italians to Brazil
 2 Poles to India
 9 Italians to Colombia
 11 Italians to U.K.
 2 Argentinians to Argentina
 3 Guatemalans to Guatemala
 1 Hungarian to U.K.
 1 Yugoslav to U.K.
 1 Italian to Belgium
 17 Italians to Spain
 2 Austrians to Brazil
 5 Italians to Chile
 1 French to U.S.A.
 3 Poles to Cuba
 2 Peruvians to Peru
 2 Ecuadorians to Colombia
 3 Poles to Ecuador
 4 Poles to Costa Rica
 1 Italian to N. Rhodesia
 2 French to Egypt

1 Cuban to Cuba
 2 Greeks to Britain
 1 German to Spain
 1 Pole to Australia
 2 Brazilians to Brazil
 2 British to Malta
 1 Italian to U.S.A.
 4 Poles to U.K.
 2 Czech. to U.K.
 1 Italian to Venezuela
 1 Palestinian to Palestine
 8 Chileans to Chile
 3 Italians to Peru
 1 Italian to Turkey
 1 Italian to Nigeria
 1 Pole to Brazil
 1 Lebanese to Syria
 9 Israelis to Iraq
 2 Yugoslavs to Hungary
 1 Italian to Ecuador
 2 French + 2 French Somaliland

(iii) Individual Nationals of the following countries were encountered :-

16 Italians to U.K.
 15 Italians to Egypt
 2 Yugoslavs to U.K.
 2 Poles to Egypt
 9 Poles to Palestine
 1 Chinese to China
 2 Italians to Lebanon
 11 Italians to Palestine
 2 Stateless to Britain
 1 Czech. to Colombia
 44 Italians to Britain
 1 British to Britain
 23 British to S. Africa
 2 Stateless to Ethiopia
 1 Yugoslav to China
 2 Israelis to Ethiopia
 2 Italians to Spain
 2 Germans to U.K.
 7 Syrians to Syria

- 5 -

- 1 Yugoslav to Canada
- 3 Panamanians to Panama
- 1 Italian to French Morocco
- 1 Austrian to Austria
- 1 Italian to U.S.A.
- 1 Italian to Argentina
- 3 Stateless to Austria
- 1 Pole to U.S.A.
- 2 Austrians to Brazil
- 1 Pole to Brazil
- 3 Italians to Brazil
- 1 Turkish to Egypt
- 1 Yugoslav to U.K.
- 1 Austrian to U.K.
- 13 Italians to Sudan
- 1 Stateless to U.K.
- 1 Pole to U.K.
- 2 Czechs. to U.K.

For the Director:

(J.F. Kelly)

C.F. FORDGILL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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- War Office, (1)
- Hotel Victoria, (1)
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5 Italians to Brazil
 1 Turkish to Egypt
 1 Yugoslav to U.K.
 1 Austrian to U.K.
 13 Italians to Sudan
 1 Swiss to U.K.
 1 Pole to U.K.
 2 Czechs to U.K.

For the Director:

(F.F. Gill)

C.F. FORTY GILL
 Lt. Colonel,
 Deputy Director.

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3332

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

IOG GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/12

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for January 1946

Tel. 478190

10 February 1946

20 : Civil Affairs Section

- 9 FEB 1946

i. Draft laws for National and Local Electionsa) National Elections

The Special Commission of the Consulta that had been studying the draft law has completed its work. A full debate on the law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.

b) Local Elections

The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 8 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as DL 7 January 1946 n. 1. The amendments suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister on the 8th November 1945 have been inserted in the new law. Provision for the election of similar elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.

c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of March

The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been announced so far that 413 Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 736 on the 17th of March respectively. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in AMG Udine ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes.....	3506
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved.....	1597
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved.....	1695

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male.....	870
female.....	1044

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes.....	3628
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No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved.....	225
--	-----

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved.....	372
--	-----

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male.....	28
female.....	72

c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

d) General

A new D.L. has been published allowing certification of conviction disqualifying for voting to be obtained through the Local Police Stations (instead of the Judicial Records Offices) in the cases of men, as has already been done in the cases of women. This should result in a speeding-up of the work.

3. Local Government problems in Bolzano

In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano a high Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.

4. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia

in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister on the 8th November 1945 have been inserted in the new law. Provision for the election of similar elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.

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female.....	1044

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine).

Total No. of Communes.....	3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved.....	225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved.....	372
The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-	
male.....	28
female.....	72

c) A total of 14.96 Communes, constituting about 30% of all Communes in Italy excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

d) General

A new D.L.B. has been published allowing certificates of conviction disqualifying for voting to be obtained through the Local Police Stations (instead of the Judicial Records Offices) in the cases of men, as has already been done in the cases of women. This should result in a speeding-up of the work.

3. Local Government problems in Bolzano

In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano a High Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.

4. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia

A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of electoral lists in Venezia Giulia was sent to this Sub Commission for perusal and comments. The draft was in effect a consolidation of the Italian electoral law.

The draft General Order has been agreed and AMG will proceed to print and publish it in due course. AMG intends to prepare also a digest of the essential circulars issued by the Ministry of Interior in the form of a comprehensive administrative instruction.



R. R. Lampugnani 3331

RAUL H. TARTER

Major

Director

Local Government Sub Commission

JVJ/500

ABRIDGED MONTHLY REPORT FOR LEGAL
SUB-COMMISSION JANUARY 1946.

10 February 1946

AC/L043/L

1. The only Allied Military Courts operating during the month, were in Venezia-Giulia. However, the Livorno report sets out the final work of the Summary Court presided over by Major John W. Lynch, JAGD, FRS, showing disposition of 26 cases involving 57 defendants for the period running from 20th December to 31 December, 1945.

2. In Venezia-Giulia during January, 271 accused were tried by Summary Courts on 331 charges; showing a decrease against December. Only 7 cases of illegal possession of arms and ammo, reported, the majority of the others being for theft and possession of Allied property. Superior Courts showed an increase of 7 cases over December. No General 1 Courts were held.

3. Since commencing this report, the monthly report from Province of Udine has come in showing that during the period from 25 December 1945 to 24 January 1946 AM G Court tried 87 cases, 18 of them superior court cases.

4. The General Court at Naples, presided over by the Chief Legal Advisor, reconvened on 28 January for the trial of three defendants in Cogema fraud case. The case was adjourned till 12 February 1946.

5. Seven Allied interests are still pending before the Italian Military Courts in La Spezia. Most of them are CID cases of a relatively serious nature. The Court at Florence has only one case directly concerning the Allies.

6. In Naples, Italian Courts faced serious obstacles, due to lack of transportation, personnel and communication.

7. In Venezia-Giulia the Italian Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. The Ordinary Courts of Assize appointed sixty assessors. First public sessions of the Court will be held 11 February 1946.

8. The work of this Sub-Commission has substantially increased due to the constant call by the various sub-commissions, liaison officers and Venezia-Giulia Region requesting guidance and advice. Also, Italian laws are constantly being discussed and interpreted since the turn back.

9. A definite working system for the review of all cases where the persons are still in prison, began functioning during the month and is showing good progress.

10. An additional burden has been placed on this Sub-Commission by the call to furnish personnel to set up courts for the trial of cases in various parts of the country, in compliance with a directive from higher authority issued last August.

No T. Weber with

possession of arms and ammo, reported, the majority of the others being for theft and possession of Allied property. Superior Courts showed an increase of 7 cases over December. No General Courts were held.

3. Since commencing this report, the monthly report from Province of Udine has come in showing that during the period from 25 December 1945 to 24 January 1946 AM G Court tried 87 cases, 16 of them superior court cases.

4. The General Court at Naples, presided over by the Chief Legal Advisor, reconvened on 28 January for the trial of three defendants in Gogema fraud case. The case was adjourned till 12 February 1946.

5. Seven Allied interests are still pending before the Italian Military Courts in La Spezia. Most of them are CID cases of a relatively serious nature. The Court at Florence has only one case directly concerning the Allies.

6. In Naples, Italian Courts faced serious obstacles, due to lack of transportation, personnel and communication.

7. In Venezia-Giulia the Italian Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. The Ordinary Courts of Assize appointed sixty assessors. First public sessions of the Court will be held 11 February 1946.

8. The work of this Sub-Commission has substantially increased due to the constant call by the various sub-commissions, liaison officers and Venezia-Giulia Region requesting guidance and advice. Also, Italian laws are constantly being discussed and interpreted since the turn back.

9. A definite working system for the review of all cases where the persons are still in prison, began functioning during the month and is showing good progress.

10. An additional burden has been placed on this Sub-Commission by the call to furnish personnel to set up courts for the trial of cases in various parts of the country, in compliance with a directive from higher authority issued last August.

John K. Weber
JOHN K. WEBER, COLONEL INFANTRY
CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR.

3370

674

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CHH/cc

ED/6A/1.0/KC

12 FEB 1946

11 February, 1946

Summary Report for January, 1946

1. Headquarters.

a. Prof. Guido de Ruggiero, former Minister of Public Instruction and now head of the Superior Council on Public Instruction was sent by the present Minister to Switzerland, accompanied by the Director of Education, Allied Commission, as consultant, 11 to 18 January, to work out plans for giving special training in education and child psychology to a group of Italian university professors. The proposed training is to be at the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute in Geneva, Europe's leading institution in this field. The Director of the Institute, Prof. Piaget, was most helpful and practical plans were worked out. The necessity for this training arises from the complete absence of courses in this field in Italy during the past twenty years. The new elementary school program cannot become fully effective if teachers are not trained. Elementary teachers cannot be trained for the work unless the new normal school programs are made effective. This cannot be done unless the normal school professors are trained. They cannot be trained unless the universities have professors who know child psychology and education. The university professors have to go outside Italy to get this knowledge.

b. The cultural relations program of the Education Subcommittee has continued, arrangements being made for sending concert and operatic artists to the United States; literature being obtained on various educational subjects from the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland; publication of Italian translations of important books on education being encouraged and extended, etc.

c. Youth activities and adult education work continue to be extended. The Belgian trainers of Girl Guides leaders worked in Florence, Milan and Turin in January. The money (500 dollars) from American Girl Scouts for Girl Scouts and Guides in Italy was finally received and transmitted to the Federation. Mr. Thompson of International Youth Hostels, attached to the Education Subcommittee, did a thorough job of investigating youth Hostels possibilities from Naples north to the Swiss border in preparation for the arrival of Mr. Catchpool from England, International President (arrived 9 February).

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- 2 -

d. Conferences with the new Minister of Public Instruction have been extremely difficult to arrange - only two were held in January.

e. The American Embassy has requested that the Director of Education be transferred to the Embassy as Science and Education Officer when the Education Subcommission closes; final approval from the State Department is awaited.

2. Bolzano, Trento and Udine.

a. Capt. Ian Scott, formerly Regional Education Officer in Venezia, became Education Officer for the Chief Liaison Officer in Bolzano and for the Provincial Commissioner in Udine.

b. AMG released three floors of a school it was occupying in Bolzano, relieving the shortage of school premises. Further relief is in sight with the probable derequisition of the largest elementary school in Bolzano by the middle of February.

c. The textbooks in the German language, ^{have arrived in Bolzano from Switzerland} sent from Switzerland as a result of two visits, in August and September, of the Director of Education, are finally in Bolzano. Storage charges and import taxes are raising the prices exorbitantly and the Education Officer is investigating the matter.

d. The Italian decree for schools in the German language in the German speaking communes in the north of Trento is not clear; so the provveditore has issued a local decree permitting schools like those in Bolzano.

e. Before handing over Bolzano to the Italian Government, AMG issued a decree authorizing the use of the German in the school/wood-carving in Val Gardena, Bolzano Province. The Ministry has not yet approved German as the language of instruction in other secondary schools of the province, the plans for this not yet having been found satisfactory. Meanwhile, however, the vice-proveditore (Don Ferrari) in charge of German-language schools has been to Switzerland to get secondary school text books in German. His report has not yet been received.

f. The request of certain communes in Udine for schools in Slovene and German has, after careful study and conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, been refused. But extra-curricular classes in these languages will be permitted under official supervision.

- 3 -

3. Venezia Giulia

a. Schools were reopened, supplied with fuel, on 8 January, after the Christmas holidays. Stress is being laid on opening of kindergartens - three were newly opened in Trieste 1 February.

b. There has been no derequisitioning in Trieste where the school housing situation remains critical. The requisitioning of the whole new building of the University of Trieste is hampering the School of Naval Engineering.

are again functioning after having been
c. The schools of Pola ~~were~~ damaged by explosions in the ~~am-fore~~ *munitions* dump in November and again in January, and had to be temporarily closed. They are again functioning. Twenty million lire has been appropriated for re-equipping the schools of Gorizia Area, and school desks are being manufactured. The repairs of an elementary school in Trieste have been completed and the school has been opened.

d. The Chief Education Officer, Capt. John F. Simoni, has been having weekly meetings with the Cultural Section of the Council of National Liberation. This Slovene Committee continues to be intransigent and to demand that the administration of the Slavic Schools be directed by an executive committee named by the CIN and approved by AMG. This Committee would select text books, prepare programs and select personnel, and "dictate the character of the schools and be ready to take over when the territory passes to Yugoslavia". All teachers not approved by the CIN would be dismissed. A Slovene Superintendent of both Italian and Slovene schools ^{in Trieste} approved by the CIN would replace the present superintendent. Despite the impossibility of meeting these demands, and the refusal of the CIN Committee to cooperate if they are not met, Capt. Simoni is continuing his weekly conferences.

e. The attacks on the Chief Education Officer and AMG educational policy by the Communist newspaper, *Primorski Dnevnik*, are now few and mild, since the newspaper was suspended for a time.

f. 77 % (125 out of 162) of the communes have now accepted the direction of the AMG-appointed school administration.

g. The AMG school programs, in Slovene, have now been printed and distributed free to all teachers.

h. There is still an acute shortage of text books for Slovene

- 4 -

schools, but the printing is being speeded up. Twelve tons of paper have been shipped from Rome. An adequate supply of books is expected before the end of March.

i. Parent-teachers councils of a non-political nature are being organized and encouraged.

j. A teachers' congress is being organized for 19-20 February for discussion of professional problems.

k. Despite the organized opposition of the CLN, the villages are, for the most part, receiving the AMG educational directives warmly and parents seem glad to have their children attend schools free from political indoctrination.



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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A20 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

A2/3016/PH

11. February 1946

SUBJECT: - Summary of Monthly Report for January 1946
Public Health Sub-Commission

TO : - VP, CA Section

1. POLITICAL :

The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. MEDIANO ASSASSINATION HOSPITAL COM AND :

~~Nothing of interest to report.~~

3. PUBLIC HEALTH :

(A) No cases of Bubonic Plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month.

(B) The incidence of Small-pox showed an increase.

(C) Only one case of Typhus was reported.

* (E) Infant mortality during December 1945, 2224 live births were registered in Rome Comune, with 179 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 80.93 as compared with 66.5 in November*.

196 in December is compared with 160 in November.

4. PERSONNEL :

TO : - VP, CA Section

1. POLITICAL :

The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that Liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. MEDANO REHABILITATION HOSPITAL COMMAND :

~~Nothing of interest to report.~~

3. PUBLIC HEALTH :

(A) No cases of Bubonic plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month.

(B) The incidence of Small-pox showed an increase.

(C) Only one case of Typhus was reported.

* (E) Infant mortality during December 1945, 2224 live births were registered in Rome Commune, with 179 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 80.93 as compared with 66.5 in November*.

196 in December as compared with 160 in November.

4. PERSONNEL :

~~One American Officer was promoted to the rank of Captain.~~

3325

W. H. Jackson
W. H. JACKSON, Captain Sn. C.
Exec. Officer,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/14027/PS

9 February 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report
for January 1946.

10 FEB 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Since the handover of the Northern territory to the Italian Government on 1st January 1946, public safety conditions have remained reasonably calm throughout, in fact much better than was anticipated.

2. The morale and efficiency of the Italian Police Services continue to improve and in spite of the shortage of clothing and equipment, the Police have done some really good work in the prevention and detection of crime.

The number of serious crimes still remains high especially in Emilia where police resources are fully extended in dealing with them. Banditry still flourishes in Sicily but energetic action by the CC.RR. is having a deterrent effect.

3. There have been a few minor strikes and demonstrations but nothing of a serious nature.

4. A number of raids for arms have been carried out by the Civil Police, with fairly good results, but large numbers of arms still remained concealed.

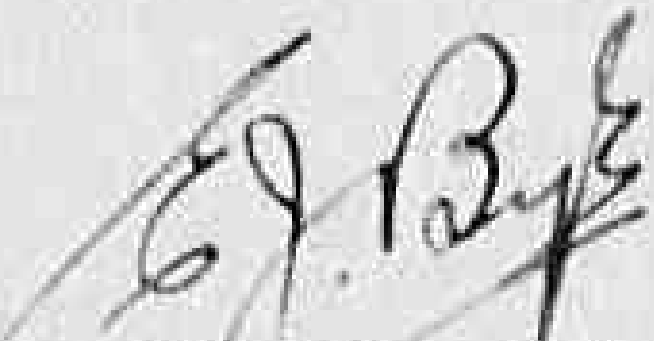
5. The prison situation remains acute, chiefly due to overcrowding, largely brought about by the slowness of the Italian Judicial system and lack of competent staff. A demonstration occurred in the Genoa Prison but

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was quickly subdued by CC.RR. who were called in to assist the Prison staff. During the month 2 prisoners escaped from Forlì Prison, Emilia, 10 from Saluzzo, 6 from Moncalieri and 9 from Alba, all in Piedmonte. A number were quickly recaptured.

6. The Liaison Public Safety Officers attached to the various groups are in need of efficient transport to enable them to obtain first hand knowledge of conditions within their respective areas thus keeping this Hq. fully informed of the Public Safety position. It is hoped that the transportation position will improve in the near future.

EJB/ae


E. J. BYE, Colonel
Deputy Director.

*Comended 26/2/46
B Thomson
CAS*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

18 FEB 1946

AC/3016/PA

16 February 1946

Subject : - Correction of January 1946 Monthly Report
Thru : - VP Co Section
To : - Executive Commission, HQ A.C.

1. Please delete para graph 3 (2) of the monthly report for January 1946, and substitute therefor the following :

" (2) Infant mortality including December 1945, 2234 live births were registered in June 1946, with 179 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 80.93 as compared with 66.5 in November."

FOR THE DIRECTOR :-

*This refers to PHS/c
Report and note on
Consolidated report*

*Surely there is a mistake
in arithmetic / figures above?*

Yes Sir ple

William W. Thompson
Captain G.O.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission



3322

ITALY: ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND CONSENSION

AS/27/5/46.
SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1946.
TO : Civil Affairs Section.
Ref. 470190
10 February 1946

1. Draft Law for National and Local Elections
a) National Elections
The Special Commission of the Consulta that had been studying the draft Law has completed its work. A full debate on the Law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.
b) Local Elections
The Council of Ministers has approved the draft Law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 8 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as DL 7 January 1946 n.1. The amendments suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Italian Minister on the 6th November 1945 have been inserted in the new Law. Provision for the election of similar elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.
c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th and 24th of March
The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been arranged so far that all Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 17th or the 17th of March respectively. They are mostly small towns or villages and include five provincial capitals and one of the larger centres of population. The Communes ready in Northern Italy number 54. It is worth noting that the preparation of the election lists in the North did not commence until 15 July 1945. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in all Italy ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists
The figures given below indicate the state of preparations as at 15 January 1946.
a) Southern and Central Italy
Total No. of Communes 3506
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 1095
The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-
Male 70
Female 104
by Northern Italy (including 146 Venice).
Total No. of Communes 3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 372
The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-
Male 26
Female 72
c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy (excluding Venezia Giulia), have both male and female lists approved.
d) General
In the preparation of electoral lists great delay has been caused in the

completed its work. A full debate on the law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.

b) Local Elections

The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 6 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as ML 7 January 1946 P.1. The amendments suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Minister on the 18th November 1945 have been inserted in the new law. Provision for the election of smaller elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.

c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th and 24th of March
The Italian Government has decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) during the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been arranged so far that all Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 796 on the 17th of March respectively. They are mostly small towns or villages and include five provincial capitals and none of the larger cities of population. The Communes ready in Northern Italy number 9. It is worth noting that the preparation of the election lists in the North did not commence until 15 July 1945. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in all time ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes	3506
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	1597
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	1095

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-

Male	1370
Female	1044

b) Northern Italy (including A.S. Vene)

Total No. of Communes	3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	572

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-

Male	20
Female	72

c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

d) General

In the preparation of electoral lists great delay has been caused in the past by the system of reference to the Judicial Authorities. A Dec. M.S.L. has been published allowing certification of conviction and eligibility for voting to be obtained through the local Police Stations (instead of the Judicial Authorities) in the cases of men, as has already been done in the cases of women. This should result in a speeding-up of the work.

3. Electoral Operations - Inspectional

In order to liaise with provincial officials on the progress of electoral work an Inspector-General has been assigned by the Ministry of Interior the task of inspecting and supervising the activities of Italian officials in connection with the preparation for elections in the Communes of the Province of Udine, Belluno and Treviso. He was given by the Allied Commission letters of introduction to all liaison officers and to the Provincial Commissioner of Udine.

4. Local Government problems in Bolzano
In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano and the proposed decree from the Italian Government, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers submitted to the Allied Commission a memorandum for its consideration. Meanwhile a high Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.

5. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia
A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia was sent to this Sub-Commission for perusal and comment. The draft General Order was examined by Officers of this Section in consultation with Italian consular experts and referred to Venezia Giulia Office in still suggested alterations. The draft was in effect a consolidation of the following Italian laws :-

- a) D.L.L. 23 Sept. 1944 No. 247 - Compilation of electoral lists.
- b) D.L.L. 24 Oct. 1944.
- c) D.L.L. 1 Sept. 1945 No. 23 - Extension of suffrage to women.
- d) D.L.L. 8 Febr. 1945 No. 55 - Expenses for the compilation of the electoral lists to be charged to the State.

e) D.L.L. 12 April 1945 No. 206 - Division of the Communes into electoral sections and formation of sectional lists.

f) D.L.L. 22 April 1945 No. 214 -

Atto

In connection with the above mentioned draft Order, an Officer and an Italian lawyer from the Legal Section in Venezia Giulia came down and were attached to this Sub-Commission from the 25th to 31st January. They have been in daily consultation with the Officers of this S/C and Italian experts.

The draft General Order has been agreed and AEG will proceed to print and publish it in due course. AEG intends to prepare also a digest of the essential circulars issued by the Ministry of Interior in the form of a comprehensive administrative instruction.

6. Italian Electoral Mission to the United States
With the approval of the American Embassy and the Chief Commissioner, the Director of the Sub-Commission conferred with the Minister of Interior or a representative to send an Italian Government figure a mission of Italian technicians to the U.S. to study electoral procedures and governmental administrative matters. The idea was received enthusiastically by the Minister who asked to submit a memorandum indicating the scope, composition and date of departure of the mission which would have to be after elections since the personnel cannot be spared now.

Copy to Italy

ITALIAN E. COMMISSION

Major

Director

Local Government Sub Commission

the following Italian laws:

- a) D.L.L. 28 Sept. 1944 No. 247 - Compilation of electoral lists.
- b) D.L. 24 Oct. 1944.
- c) D.L.L. 1 Febr. 1945 No. 23 - Extension of suffrage to women.
- d) D.L.L. 8 Febr. 1945 No. 55 - Expenses for the capitalization of the electoral lists to be charged to the State.
- e) D.L.L. 12 April 1945 No. 206 - Division of the Communes into electoral sections and formation of sectional lists.
- f) D.L.L. 22 April 1945 No. 234 -

In connection with the above mentioned draft Order, an Officer and an Italian lawyer from the Local Section in Mexico City were down and were attached to this Sub-Commission from the 25th to 31st January. They have been in daily consultation with the Officers of this S/C and Italian experts.

The draft General Order has been approved and will be presented to print and publish it in due course. AAG intends to prepare also a digest of the essential circulars issued by the Ministry of Interior in the form of a comprehensive administrative instruction.

6. Italian Electoral Mission to the United States
With the approval of the Mexican Embassy and the Chief Commissioner, the Director of the Sub-Commission conferred with the Minister of Interior on a proposal to send an Italian Government financed mission of Italian technicians to the U.S. to study electoral procedures and governmental administrative matters. The idea was received enthusiastically by the Minister who asked to submit a pro-memorandum indicating the scope, composition and date of departure of the mission which would have to be after elections since the personnel cannot be spared now.

VI/wr

Capit. J. J. J. J.

Major

Director

Local Government Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

HEB/to

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 478480)

20340/MFAA

11 February 1946

SUBJECT: Twenty-seventh Monthly Report, for January 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

INDEX

Para 1 : Restitution
Para 2 : Documentation.
Paras 3-5: Archives
Para 6 : Personnel.

RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART

1. A policy for interim restitution of cultural objects has now been approved by the Allied Control Authority Coordinating Committee. Details of this policy have been made available to the Subcommission by Military Government (U.S.) Germany, Economics Division. It has therefore been possible to advise the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts on the procedure to be followed in making requests for restitution.

DOCUMENTATION

2. Good progress has been made towards the completion of the Subcommission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments. In particular, work on photographs seized from the archives of the Republican Ministry of Education is now complete; and, in accordance with the policy so often recommended to other agencies exploiting Italian archives, these are now being returned in good order to the appropriate office of the Italian Government.

3320

ARCHIVES

3. Administrative action has been taken by the Italian Government to prevent further dispersion and thefts from among the archives of former Fascist gerarchs - a measure rendered necessary by the continued appearance in the press of documents derived from archives of this kind. The strengthening of existing legislation on this topic is reported to be under consideration.
4. The premises housing the Archivio Pignatelli Aragona Cortea at Naples have now been de-requisitioned.
5. Part II of this Subcommittee's Final Report on Archives has been prepared and issued during the month under review.

PERSONNEL

6. Major H.T. Newton, Director of this Subcommittee from 1 November 1945, completed his duties with Allied Commission on 31st January, leaving Rome en route for U.S.A. the day following.. It is appropriate to place on record the very valuable work Major Newton has done, especially in the compilation of the regional sections of the Subcommittee's Final Report.

H.E. BELL
H.E. BELL
Major, A.S.C.
A/Director

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
LSC 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

15 February 1946.

LC/1023/1.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly
Report for January 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AMC COURTS

1. During the month of January AMC Courts were held only in Venezia-Giulia and the Province of Udine. However, the report from Livorno, sets out the filed work of the Summary Court there, presided over by Major John W. Lynch, JAGD, RRC, showing the disposition of 16 cases involving 57 defendants for the period running from 20 December to 31 December. This had not been received in the December report.

2. In Venezia-Giulia during January, 274 were tried by Summary Courts on 534 charges, showing a decrease against December. It is well to note that only seven cases of alleged possession of arms and ammunition were tried. The majority of the remaining cases being for theft and possession of Allied property. Superior Courts showed an increase over December of seven cases. No General Courts were held.

3. The General Court at Naples, presided over by the Chief Legal Advisor, reconvened on 26 January and was adjourned till 12 February. It is hearing the German shipping fraud case.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN COMMISSION

4. In La Spezia, seven Allied interests cases are still pending before the Italian Military Courts. Most of them are CID cases of relatively serious nature. The Court at Florence has only one case directly concerning Allied interests.

5. The Tribunale and Pretura in Livorno, tried seventy four defendants on charges involving Allied interests. Ten were acquitted, and the others given terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to eleven months. Forty nine cases involving Allied interests were tried throughout other parts of Toscana Region.

6. The Italian Courts in Naples faced serious obstacles, in administration, personnel and accommodation.

785016

AMC COURTS

1. During the month of January, AMC Courts were held only in Venezia-Giulia and the Province of Udine. However, the report from Livorno, sets out the final week of the Summary Court there, presided over by Major John W. Lynch, JAG, US, showing the disposition of 26 cases involving 27 defendants for the period running from 20 December to 31 December. This had not been received in the December report.
 2. In Venezia-Giulia during January, 274 were tried by Summary Courts on 13 charges, serving a sentence against December. It is well to note that only seven cases of illegal possession of arms and ammunition were tried. The majority of the remaining cases being for theft and possession of Allied Property. Superior Courts showed an increase over December of seven cases. No General Courts were held.
 3. The General Court at Naples, presided over by the Chief Legal Adviser, recommenced on 28 January and was adjourned till 12 February. It is hearing the Corona shipping fraud case.
- ITALIAN COURTS AND JUDICIAL SERVICES
4. In La Spezia, seven Allied interests cases are still pending before the Italian Military Courts. Most of them are CID cases of relatively serious nature. The Court at Florence has only one case directly concerning Allied interests.
 5. The Tribunale and Pretura in Livorno, tried seventy four defendants on charges involving Allied interests. Ten were acquitted, and the others given terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to eleven months. Forty nine cases involving Allied interests were tried throughout other parts of Tuscany Region.
 6. The Italian Courts in Naples faced serious obstacles, due to shortage of transportation, personnel and communication.
 7. In Venezia-Giulia the Italian Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. The Ordinary Courts of Anzio appointed sixty assessors and this court will hold its first public sessions on 14th of February, 1946.

3319

8. In the Province of Udine the regular Italian Courts are functioning normally. It is again reported that it is thought desirable that the Ordinary Courts of Udine hold a session as soon as possible in Udine. It is stated that this request was forwarded through the channels during December. The delay in convening the requested session is probably due to a scarcity of qualified judicial personnel.

9. An order was issued on 19 January providing that all Italian Decrees which had been previously excluded from operation in Allied Military Government territory, or certain parts thereof, including the Province of Udine, should come into operation in the Province of Udine on 1st January 1946.

The order further provided that all Decrees published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 1st December and in the following issues should come into effect in Udine Province on the same date as in the territory administered by the Italian Government, with a proviso that the Provincial Commissioner may suspend or modify any provisions of such Decrees as applied in the said Province.

During the month a number of legal opinions were given to other Sub-Commission concerning the interpretation of various Articles of the Armistice Terms relating for example to the right to confiscate war material; how far the claims of the Japanese authorities to war booty in Venezia Giulia are justified; the extent of the right to make use of Italian patents; the obligations of the Italian Government to make available to the Allies intercommunication systems throughout territory restored to the Government. Numerous claims from Italian firms against A.M.G. were received and passed with local opinions to the Sub-Commissions concerned.

ITALIAN MILITARY OPINIONS

The Decree exempting from transfer ex-aliud property rationally sold to Italian Nationals during the war in order to avoid confiscation was passed. The Decrees relating to the rate of exchange and the status of the assets were also approved by the Council of Ministers. There have been a large number of applications by the Japanese Consolation to the Advisory Council for Italy for the release of persons claimed as Japanese Nationals, at present under sentence in Italian prisons. These cases involve a considerable amount of correspondence with the Ministry of Justice.

EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF UDINE

10. Progress of the Extraordinary Court of Justice in Udine brought a letter of commendation from the Prior President of Corte d'Appello di Venezia. The cases tried have been considerable and time

The order further provided that all Decrees published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 1st December and in the following issues should come into effect in Ustica Province on the same date as in the territory administered by the Italian Government, with a proviso that the Provincial Commissioner may suspend or modify any provisions of such Decrees as applied in the said Province.

During the month a number of legal opinions were given to other Sub-Commission concerning the interpretation of various Articles of the relative Terms relating for example to the right to confiscate war material; how far the claims of the Jugoslav authorities to war booty in Venezia Giulia are justified; the extent of the right to make use of Italian patents; the obligations of the Italian Government to make available to the Allies intercommunication systems throughout territory restored to the Government. Numerous claims from Italian firms against A.S.G. were received and passed with legal opinions to the Sub-Commissions concerned.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION

The Decree exempting from transfer tax alien property exclusively sold to Italian Nationals during the war in order to avoid confiscation was passed. The Decrees relating to the rate of exchange and the status of the Asinara were also approved by the Council of Ministers. There have been a large number of applications by the Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy for the release of persons claimed as Jugoslav Nationals, at present under sentence in Italian prisons. These cases involve a considerable amount of correspondence with the Ministry of Justice.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT OF USTICA

16. Progress of the Extraordinary Court of Ustica in Ustica brought a letter of communication from the Prime President of Corte d'Appello di Venezia. The cases tried have been complex and time consuming. The matter of establishing another session of the court for Ustica has been called to the attention of the Corte d'Appello di Venezia, however, the establishment will be difficult due to the lack of qualified personnel.

14. It is reported from Venice-Biella that the press criticism mentioned in the November and December reports, continues. Criticism of the results in specific cases lessened appreciably. However, sharp attacks were made in many quarters upon the ability of court, due to its limited jurisdiction, to deal with fascists offended committed prior to September 1943. Twelve cases were disposed of during the month, two resulting in acquittal.

GENERAL

15. Since the turn back, it is a surprising fact that the work of this Sub-Commission has increased immensely. Of course the Sub-Commission is understaffed, and the constant call of the various Sub-Commission liaison officers and various Italian liaison for advice and aid, along with the review of cases, keeps every one in this Sub-Commission fully occupied at all times. Also Italian laws are constantly being discussed and interpreted.

16. A definite working system for the review of all cases of persons remaining in prisons under U.S. orders, began functioning during the month and is showing satisfactory progress.

17. An additional burden has been placed on this Sub-Commission by the request to furnish personnel to set up courts for the trial of cases in various parts of the country, in accordance with Directive from higher authority issued last month.

J. K. Heller *WZ.*

JOHN E. SMITH,
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J. K. Weber *WJ*

JAMES A. WEBER,
Colonel Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

RD/CNS/cc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
AFC 394

14 February, 1946

30/62/1.0/12

Monthly Report for January, 1946

1. Headquarters activities.

a. Training in Education and Child Psychology.

Giulio, Mussolini's first Minister of Education, abolished professional courses for teachers from the normal high schools (istituto magistrali) and the courses in educational psychology and modern pedagogy from the universities. During the past year a good modern program has been adopted for the elementary schools of Italy, but to make it effective teachers need modern training. Toward meeting this need a greatly improved program has been adopted for the normal high schools. But the professors in these schools lack the training necessary to prepare their young students, the future elementary school teachers. Normal high school professors have to be prepared in the universities and turn to the universities for knowledge. The universities have had no specialists in modern education, child psychology and professional preparation of teachers for over twenty years.

To meet this situation more university professors must be sent abroad to become well-informed in the field of professional education. The best center in Europe for such study is the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute of the University of Geneva, directed by Prof. Jean Piaget, one of the world's leading authorities in child psychology.

Consequently, the Minister of Public Instruction sent Prof. Guido de Ruggiero, former Minister and now head of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, to Switzerland 11-18 January, to see what arrangements could be made for special training of a group of Italian university professors. The Minister and Prof. de Ruggiero requested the Director of Education, A.C., to accompany de Ruggiero as consultant.

Prof. Piaget was available and helpful and a course was planned which would give the Italian professors direct experience in carrying out research in child psychology, and special courses and guided reading in modern movements in psychology and experimental education.

At the International Bureau of Education many text books in these fields were examined and certain ones were selected for possible translation and use in the normal high schools of Italy.

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b. Survey of Italian Education.

Major Arthur VESSELO, formerly Regional Examination Officer for Lombardy, returned to Education Subcommission III, after 11½ in England and devoted January to the preparation of Part Six of his scholarly study of the history and organization of education in Italy. Part Six deals with changes now being made. It will be annexed to the closing report of the Education Subcommission. It will also be presented to the Minister of Public Instruction and will be incorporated, in Italian, with the preceding five parts, in book form, by the publisher Garzanti of Milan, in accordance with arrangements previously made between the Minister of Public Instruction and the publisher.

d. Adult education.

The Education Subcommission specialist in adult education, Staff Sergeant Richard Hunter, has been sent to various organizations to set up classes and lectures in the general field of democratic citizenship. His course for Italian army officers and NCO's came to a successful close 14 January, and was followed, under South African sponsorship, by lectures to 60 non-commissioned officers and, separately, to about 300 officers, in two sections - full colonels and future corps commanders, and officers from lieutenant colonels down.

He was sent to the Dante Alighieri Union to lecture to 300 adults; to another organization to talk to about thirty students of various nationalities, and to the University of Rome to give a course to a class of twenty students. He also helped organize a course for high school teachers in Rome.

A series of pamphlets is being prepared or translated under his stimulus for fostering democratic adult education, and contacts are being made with adult education organizations in other countries.

He has been sent part-time to UNRRA throughout the month to give vocational and educational guidance in the refugee camp at Cine Citta'.

e. Cultural Interchange.

The cultural relations program of the Education Subcommission was continued, arrangements being made for sending concert and operatic artists to the United States; literature being obtained on various educational subjects from the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland; publication of Italian translations of important books on education being encouraged and extended, etc.

f. Youth activities.

Youth activities continue to expand. The Belgian trainers of Girl Guide leaders worked in Florence, Milan and Turin in January. The money (500 dollars) from American Girl Scouts for Girl Guides and Guides in Italy was finally received and transmitted to the Federation. Mr. Thompson of International Youth Hostel, attached to the Education Subcommission, did a thorough job of investigating Youth Hostel possibilities from Naples north to the Swiss border, in preparation for the arrival of Mr. Catchment from England, International President of the Youth Hostel Association, who arrived 9 February.

g. Minister.

Conferences with the new Minister of Public Instruction have been extremely difficult to arrange - only two were held in January.

h. Director to Embassy.

The American Embassy has requested that the Director of Education be transferred to the Embassy as Science and Education Officer when the Education Subcommission closes; final approval from the State Department is needed.

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8. Buenos Aires and Lima.

a. Education Officer.

Captain Ian Scott, formerly Regional Education Officer in Mexico, became Education Officer for the Chief Liaison Officer in Buenos Aires and for the Provincial Commissioner in Lima.

b. Personnel.

and released three floors of a school it was occupying in Bolzano, relieving the shortage of school premises. Further relief is in sight with the probable dereliction of the largest elementary school in Bolzano by the middle of February.

1. Elementary Text Books in German.

The text books in the German language, sent from Switzerland as a result of two visits, in August and September, by the Director of Education, are finally in Bolzano.

4. German in Triesto Elementary Schools.

The Italian decree for schools in the German language in Bolzano does not apply to German-speaking communities in the north of Triesto; so the Prov-
vintore has issued a local decree admitting schools like those of Bolzano, and it has been suggested to the Ministry that this decree be validated.

5. German in Secondary Schools - Bolzano.

Shortly before sending over Bolzano to the Italian Government a decree was issued authorizing the use of German for instruction in secondary schools attended by German-speaking children. Such schools were already functioning and still are. But the Italian Government has not as yet issued a decree confirming that of 1881. Meanwhile, however, the vice-provintore, (Don Ferraro) in charge of German language schools has been to Switzerland to get secondary school text books in German. He brought the books back with him, covering all principal subjects and classes.

6. Request for German and Slovene Schools. - Udine.

The request of certain communes in Udine for schools in Slovene and German has, after careful study and conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, been refused. But extra-curricular classes in these languages will be permitted under official supervision.

7. Monastic Schools.

a. Reopening of Schools.

During the Christmas holidays all schools were supplied with either coal or wood for heating, and schools reopened 8 January. Streets in
now being put on the opening of kindergartens - three were opened in Trieste, 1 February.

b. Derequisition.

There has been no derequisitioning in Trieste, where the school
leaving situation remains critical. The requisitioning of the whole new build-
ing of the University of Trieste is hampering the School of Naval Engineering.

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i. Derogation.

There has been no derogation in Trieste, where the school housing situation remains critical. The requisitioning of the whole new building of the University of Trieste is hampering the School of Naval Engineering.

j. Damage and Repairs.

The schools of Pola were damaged by explosions in the ammunition dump in November and again in January, and had to be temporarily closed. They are again functioning. Twenty million lire have been appropriated for re-equipping the schools of Gorizia area, and notable desks are being manufactured. The reopening of an elementary school in Trieste have been completed and the school has been opened.

k. Partisan Committee.

The chief Education Officer, Capt. John P. Simoni, has been having weekly meetings with the Cultural Section of the Council of National Liberation.

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This organization continues to be intransigent and to insist that the admission of the Slavic schools be eliminated by an executive committee named by the CEA and approved by the CEA. That Committee would select text books, prepare progress and select personnel, and "dictate the character of the schools and be ready to take over with the territory passes to Yugoslavia"; all teachers not approved by the CEA would be dismissed; a Slovene Superintendent of both Italian and Slovene schools, approved by the CEA, would replace the present Superintendent in Gorizia. Despite the impossibility of meeting these demands, and the refusal of the CEA Committee to cooperate if they are not met, CEA's stand is continuing his weekly conferences - they at least are informative.

5. Nonpayment of taxes.

The Communist newspaper in Trieste, *Avvenimenti*, was suspended for a while in December because of its vicious and false attacks on the Chief Education Officer and CEA's policy in the peninsula. Since resuming publication, its attacks, so far, have been on the CEA and CEA's.

6. Acceptance of Allied Directives.

The CEA is steadily losing ground in its battle to prevent Slovene countries from coming under the official jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Schools appointed by the CEA, and from accepting the CEA directives. The policy of the Education Division has been not to take any action against unauthorized schools which refuse to accept the official jurisdiction, but simply not to recognize them - not to pay the teachers, not to pay the schools, nor to pay the children's work. Thus they are left without money and the teachers are paid by the CEA are not authorized. Furthermore, CEA is not put in the position of issuing orders which it cannot enforce. This policy is steadily producing results. Parents want their children's work accepted; the paying of teachers and repairing of schools by contributions from the CEA is probably a little better if the CEA collects part of the money from the parents. At any rate, CEA has more resources and ignoring the CEA's orders and accepting Allied directives - in January, 1954, of the 162 communes had none so - 77.

One school director (in Trieste) tried playing both games and collected a salary from the constituted school authorities on the basis of cooperation, and a salary from CEA on the basis of non-cooperation. He was caught, and has come into the Allied fold. This CEA are paying a successor to continue propaganda against Allied policy.

7. Distribution of programs - Slovene.

The All school programs, in all cases, have now been printed and distributed, from, to all teachers.

8. Text Books.

The Communist newspaper in Detroit, editorialized, was suspended for a while in consequence of its vicious and false attacks on the Chief Education Officer and AEC policy in the schools. Since resuming publication, its attacks, so far, have been few and mild.

C. Acceptance of Allied Directives.

The CUN is broadly losing ground in its battle to prevent Slovans' communers from coming under the official jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Schools appointed by AEC and from accepting the AEC directives. The policy of the Education Division has been not to take any action against unauthorized schools which refuse to accept the official jurisdiction, but simply not to recognize them - not to pay the teachers, nor repair the schools, nor accept the children's work. Then they are forced underground and the teachers are paid by the CUN) are not recognized. Furthermore, AEC is not put in the position of issuing orders which it cannot enforce. This policy is steadily producing results. Parents want their children's work recognized; the paying of teachers and repairing of schools by contributions from the CUN is probably a little less so. If the CUN collects part of the money from the parents. At any rate, more and more communers are ignoring the CUN orders and accepting Allied directives - in January, 125 out of the 162 communers had done so.

The school director (in Boston) tried playing both games and collected a salary from the constituted school authorities on the basis of cooperation, and a salary from CUN on the basis of non-cooperation. She was caught, and has come into the Allied fold, while CUN are playing a game to continue propaganda against Allied policy.

D. Distribution of Literature - Slovans.

The AEC school program, in 51 copies, have now been printed and distributed, free, to all teachers.

1. Text Books.

There is still a serious shortage of text books for Slovans schools, but the printing is being speeded up. Twelve tons of paper have been shipped from Rome. An adequate supply of books is expected before the end of March. Meanwhile, the CUN has published, without authorization, a new Slovans second reader with communist propaganda ("Proletarian World - Free Father") and is bringing pressure on parents to buy it for their children. Its use is authorized in schools is, of course, forbidden.

2. Parent-Teacher Councils.

In place of the highly partisan parents' conditions organized by CUN, the Education Division and CUN are encouraging the organization of non-political parent-teacher councils.

j. Educational Congress.

Gen. Simon, Chief Education Officer, has called an educational congress for 19-20 February where all elementary and secondary school teachers of both Slavic and Italian schools are invited to hear professional discussions and become acquainted with current educational trends in the United States and Great Britain. The principals and inspectors of Slavic schools who were called into conference in regard to the congress were antagonistic - they objected to having the lectures in the Italian language, they objected to the educational subjects to be discussed, they demanded a separate congress for Slavs, they said that real justice would call for forbidding the Italians in the Zone to speak Italian for twenty-five years. "We have already experienced what it means to unite ourselves with the Italians. What have they given us? - Viva Italia! We want nothing more to do with them!" How many Slavic teachers will attend remains to be seen.

k. Attitude of Parents.

Despite the antagonism of the leaders of the Club, the work in the schools goes along quietly. In most of the communes visited by the Chief Education Officer in his found parents are receiving the Allied direction willingly and are glad to have their children attend schools free from political indoctrination.

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

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U.S. Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education

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HEALTHY AND ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3036/K

16 February 1946

Subject : - Correction of January 1946 Monthly Report
Thru : - W CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, Hq A.C.

1. Please delete paragraph 3 (S) of the monthly report for January 1946, and substitute therefor the following :

" (S) Infant mortality during December 1945, 2224 live births were registered in Rowe County, with 179 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 80.93 as compared with 66.5 in November."

FOR THE DIRECTOR :-

W. H. Simpson
William H. Simpson
Captain M.C.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission

HEAD MASTER, ALLIED DIVISION
APR 39L
Public Health Sub-Commission

10th February 46

AC/3016/TH

SUBJECT: - Report of the Month of January 1946
Public Health Sub-Commission

TO : - H, Cn Section.
CC : - Executive Commissioner, H.C.

1. SUMMARY:

(A) During the last weeks of December the last Cold representatives was withdrawn from Naples. The hand-over to the High Commissioner was thus fully completed by the beginning of January.

(B) The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has, as yet, not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. MEDICAL REPRESENTATION HOSPITAL COMMISSION:

There is nothing of interest to report.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) TYPHOID: Only one case of typhoid was reported. This was from the town of Avona in Sicily province. As usual, the man was a repatriated person from the Balkan area.

(B) PLAGUE: No cases of plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month of January.

(C) SMALL-POX: Thirty-seven cases of small-pox were reported from Naples while thirty-five cases were reported from that province.

From the rest of Italy there were reported the following cases:
1 from Avellino, 3 from Bari, 5 from Benevento, 2 from Campobasso, 1 from Caserta, 1 from Lecce, and 13 from Salerno.

(D) Diphtheria: There is nothing of interest to report.

(E) Infant Mortality: During December 2216 live births were registered in the city of Naples. Infant mortality was 1 per cent of age.

(F) Tuberculosis: In December 196 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis.

4. PHARMACY:

Dr. F. A. Saponi, executive officer, was promoted to his present rank.

5. SUMMARY:

1. MEDICAL:

The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

APPROVED: MEDICAL REPRESENTATION HOSPITAL COMMISSION

1. POLITICAL:

(A) During the last weeks of December the last mild representative was withdrawn from Naples. The hand-over to the High Commissioner was thus fully completed by the beginning of January.

(B) The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has, as yet, not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. HEALTH:

There is nothing of interest to report.

3. RELIGIOUS:

(A) TYPHUS: Only one case of typhus has been reported. This was from the town of Avona in Liguria province. As usual, the man was a repatriated person from the Italian area.

(B) PLAGUE: No cases of plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month of January.

(C) SMALL-POX: Thirty-seven cases of small-pox were reported from Naples while thirty-five cases were reported from that province.

From the rest of Italy there were reported the following cases, 1 from Avellino, 33 from Bari, 5 from Benevento, 2 from Campobasso, 1 from Caserta, 1 from Lecce, and 13 from Salerno.

(D) INFANTILE: There is nothing of interest to report.

(E) INFANTILE: During December ~~22~~ live births were registered in Avona, with ~~1~~ deaths among infants under 1 year of age. X

(F) TUBERCULOSIS: In December 198 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis.

4. CONCLUSIONS:

Capt W. J. Sampson, executive officer, was promoted to his present rank.

ENCLOSURE

5. POLITICAL:

The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

6. HEALTH:

Nothing of interest to report.

7. RELIGIOUS:

(A) No cases of epidemic plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month.

(B) The incidence of small-pox showed an increase.

(C) Only one case of typhus was reported.

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X This gives an unfoundedly
scale of 80.93 per 1000
as compared with 66.5 in
November

- (3) There is nothing of interest to report on malaria.
(2) Infant mortality rates show an increase.
(1) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in some numbered 198 in October as compared with 180 in November.

4. SUMMARY

One American officer was promoted to the rank of Captain.

For the DIRECTOR:

W. H. Simpson
W. H. SIMPSON, Captain Sr. C.
Proc. Officer,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

15 February 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for
January 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety Activities for month of
January 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the CC.RR., Pubblica Sicurezza and CC.FF. are up to establishment, but they have not been augmented to a sufficient extent to enable them to take over the police duties formerly carried out by the Fascist Militia.

As a result the resources of the Police Services are severely strained in their efforts to preserve law and order. The question of increasing the strength of the CC.RR. from 55,000 to 75,000 is under consideration, which, if approved, will considerably ease the situation.

2. Condition of Police.

The morale and efficiency of the Police Services are slowly and steadily improving.

Supplies of clothing, arms and equipment for the CC.RR. have been accelerated recently with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the force. Some of the Public Safety Officers, recently attached to MMIA are already in the field taking account of the needs of the CC.RR. therefore in the near future the force would be adequately clothed, armed and equipped.

The Armies of Public Safety are still short of clothing, arms and equipment.

3. Handover of Northern Regions.

The handover of the Northern Regions to the

Report of Public Safety activities for month of
January 1946.

A. POLICE

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As a result the resources of the Police Services are severely strained in their efforts to preserve law and order. The question of increasing the strength of the CC.HR. from 55,000 to 75,000 is under consideration, which, if approved, will considerably ease the situation.

2. Condition of Material.

The morale and efficiency of the Police Services are slowly and steadily improving.

Supplying of clothing, arms and equipment for the CC.HR. have been accelerated recently with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the Force. Some of the Public Safety Officers, recently attached to MMIA are already in the field taking account of the needs of the CC.HR. therefore in the near future the Force should be adequately clothed, armed and equipped.

The Agents of Public Safety are still short of clothing, arms and equipment.

3. Handover of Northern Regions.

The handover of the Northern Regions to the Italian Government took place quietly without incident and difficulties which were foreseen did not materialize.

All Police Agencies continued to function normally and their authority was not challenged although they no longer had the backing of A.M.O. Public Safety Liaison Officers remain at ease of the former Region Headquarters with an additional Group at Bolzano.

4. Crime Statistics.

The crime situation generally remains serious especially in Milan. There have been no further organized

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hold up of villages and murders and armed robberies have shown no increase during January.

The CO.M. are taking energetic steps to check this class of crime.

5. Recovery of Arms.

Raids for arms, especially in the north, have been carried out by the CO.M. with reasonably good results.

Although the raids have not been on such a large scale as when carried out in conjunction with Allied Military personnel, nevertheless no opportunity has been lost to act promptly when information respecting the concealment of arms has been received.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

The Venezia Giulia Police Force continues to grow apace. The strength on 1st January was 2,492 Officers and men. 185 recruits completed their initial training during the month and a further 260 commenced training on 31st Jan. 45.

In addition to the elementary training, specialist courses in wireless, criminal investigation and fiscal duties have been instituted at the training school.

Wireless sets for mobile and ground stations have been received from Military sources.

Equitation courses have been completed and mounted V.G. Police patrols now operate in Trieste. Motor Cycle traffic patrols also function within the area. Sub-Stations have been opened and manned throughout the territory and generally the force is beginning to stand on its own feet, but will need careful nursing for some time to come.

An experiment is being tried in Trieste. Corsica and police officers of police on ordinary foot duty being armed with trenchknives only during the hours of daylight, so far this scheme has met with marked success. Care of course is necessary to ensure the men do not allow their enthusiasm to outweigh discretion in the use of the trenchknives.

Crime. The crime position in V.G. is on the whole satisfactory. One British soldier was killed and one wounded during the month. Enquiries are in hand in each of these cases. 125 other cases of crime were investigated and 104 arrests made in connection therewith during the month.

Civilian Movement. Over 21,000 travel passes to enter or leave Venezia Giulia were issued during the month. These figures do not include the permits by C.A.O.S. to enter

concealment of arms has been received.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

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An experiment is being tried in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola of police on ordinary foot duty being armed with truncheons only during the hours of daylight, so far this scheme has not with marked success. Care of courtes is necessary to ensure the men do not allow their enthusiasm to outweigh discretion in the use of the truncheon.

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A number of cases of persons travelling with altered A.M.G. passes were detected and dealt with.

7. A.M.G. Udine.

The public safety conditions in Udine still leaves a good deal to be desired but the police services are gradually improving and their morale is reasonably good. Crime figures are fairly high with robberies occupying the premier position but 22 good arrests were effected which somewhat improved the situation. Public order has been

generally calm but there is a fair amount of unemployment and any worsening of the food situation may well bring about demonstrations and disorders.

8. Civil Disturbances.

Apart from disturbances in Sicily there were no disturbances of major dimensions during the month.

As regards the disturbances in Sicily:- During the first weeks of January 1946, renewed activity was shown by the Sicilian Separatist Movement. This movement is known as E.V.I.S. - Esercito Volontario Indipendenza Siciliana - Voluntary Independent Sicilian Army.

Immediately after the occupation of Sicily by the Allies, Andrea Zimochiari Aprile, a lawyer, formed the Separatist Movement, which soon began to grow in numbers owing to the interest taken by important land owners and farmers who were evidently alarmed by the social reforms supported by national democratic parties. A large number of students also joined the movement. The living conditions of the Sicilian population and the serious economical situation of the island brought about a certain sympathy for the movement amongst the Islanders. The leaders of the movement, in support of their claim for Sicilian independence, always stressed the so called economical exploitation of the island's resources by the central government, and the lack of return in the form of adequate social services. The movement continues to spread and every suitable event is publicized to convince public opinion of the necessity for the independence of Sicily. The difficulties of the food situation, the frequent political incidents, the so-called difference in treatment between northern and southern Italy, all these subjects of propaganda are used by the leaders to convince a generally discontented and restless population of the justice of the Separatist cause.

Except for minor incidents, Separatist activity did not give rise to any incident worthy of note until May 1945, when a small armed formation of Separatists was observed carrying out military drill in the woods in Messina district. A raid was made by local police, and although the party members carried quantities of arms, ammunition and documents were seized. These documents gave important information on the organization of the movement and disclosed the leader to be MARIO LUPATI, later identified as Professor CARLO LUPATI, lecturer of Roman law at

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Except for minor incidents, Separatist activity did not give rise to any incident worthy of note until May 1945, when a small armed formation of Separatists was observed carrying out military drill in the woods in Messina district. A raid made by local Police, and although the party members escaped, quantities of arms, ammunition and documents were seized. These documents gave important information on the organization of the movement and disclosed the leader to be MARIO TURRI, later identified as Professor GASPARE ANTONIO, lecturer of Roman Law at Catania University. On the 17 June 1945, one month after the discovery of documents in Messina, a patrol of carabinieri on duty at the cross roads of Randazzo (Catania) and Cesarò (Messina) held up a truck containing 6 men. The truck failed to stop and pistol shots were fired injuring two carabinieri. One of the 6 men in the truck tried to throw a hand grenade but this exploded in the truck injuring two of the men. Another two, who jumped from the vehicle, attempted to throw a hand grenade but were seriously wounded by rifle fire from the carabinieri. The other two men

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succeeded in escaping. Three of the four wounded died shortly afterwards in the hospital at Mondello. One of the bodies was identified as being that of professor CANEPA, the leader of the S.V.I.S. Later, many of the party organizers and officials were arrested.

Incidents became more frequent and exponents of the movement became more bold and tangarous to Public Safety, so that on 1st Oct. 1945 the Ministry of the Interior ordered the arrest of Andrea FINOCCHIARO-MARILE and Antonio VANVANO both lawyers from Palermo who were respectively Chief and Secretary General of the movement. Francesco RESTUCCI, a lawyer from Messina who had been appointed Commander of the S.V.I.S. in succession to

Professor CANEPA, was also arrested. These three men were interned in the Isle of Ponza, where they still are.

As a result of this action and the closing of the party headquarters little was heard of the movement during October 1945. However in November 45 a fresh outbreak of Separatist activity was noticed. A number of young men in the province of Messina suddenly left their homes to join armed formations of S.V.I.S. These were not heard of again until December 1945 when it was found that in the Calabrese area, a large formation was being organized under the command of a fictional separatist GILLO CONCETTO. This formation which was armed with automatic rifles and machine guns and had been joined by numbers of known criminals, then effected large scale thefts of horses, sheep, and food. They also kidnapped many persons and held them for ransom. Police and military were concentrated in the Calabrese area, and, as a result, GILLO CONCETTO and two of his adjutants were arrested and large quantities of foodstuffs, arms and ammunition recovered.

During December 45 and the beginning of January 46, bands of Separatist reinforced by criminals became more bold and they attacked Carabinieri stations and formed bodies of military and Police forces. Assaults took place on the carabinieri barracks of Bellolampo (Palermo) by about 80 men; at GRISI (Palermo) by about 50 men; at MONTESANO (Palermo) by about 100 men; at MONTELEONE (Palermo) by about 100 men, and at FUSO MARILE (Gela-Calatafiumata) by about 150 men. On 14 Jan. 46 an underarmed number of Separatists surrounded the town of MONTESANO and began firing but were dispersed by military. A number of the persons captured by Police and military have been found to be persons of bad character from the North

appointed Commander of the E.V.I.S. in succession to Professor CANERA, was also arrested. These three men were interned in the Isle of Ponza, where they still are. As a result of this action and the closing of the party Headquarters little was heard of the movement during October 1945. However in November 45 a fresh outbreak of Separatist activity was noticed. A number of young men in the province of Messina suddenly left their homes to join armed formations of E.V.I.S. These were not heard of again until December 1945 when it was found that in the Calabrian area, a large formation was being organized under the command of a fictional separatist BILLO CONCENTO. This formation which was armed with automatic rifles and machine guns and had been joined by numbers of known criminals, then effected large scale thefts of horses, oxen, and food. They also kidnapped many persons and held them for ransom. Police and military were concentrated in the Calabrian area, and, as a result, BILLO CONCENTO and two of his adherents were arrested and large quantities of foodstuffs, arms and ammunition recovered.

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The importance of the Separatist movement should not be understated. The leaders have succeeded in collaborating with the "Mafia" organization which is an important influence on the island. The operations recently carried out by the members of the movement have shown their aggressive spirit, and the necessity of organization and cooperation of their commanders has created serious difficulties for the forces of law and order. However, at the present time public order is quiet, and there have been no large scale attacks on carabinieri stations or similar establishments for some weeks.

Special steps are now being taken by the High Commissioner in conjunction with the Military Commander and the heads of the Police Services which should result in the preservation of public order.

B. Summary

9. General Situation

The general security situation remains unchanged. Minor demonstrations occurred, without any major incidents. Reports show that the Italian Police are taking active steps to check the growth of neo fascist movements.

10. War Crimes

Work in connection with war criminals continues to be one of the chief items dealt with by the Security Division.

Larger numbers of inquiries are received from various Allied Headquarters, Italian Government Departments and the Advisory Council for Italy.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Nothing special to report. This work is now being dealt with by the Italian authorities.

D. PRISONS

11. Administration

There have been no changes in the staff of the Prison Directors and the Prisoners are housed in the same prison. New and suitable quarters are being procured where possible.

12. Prison Penitentiary

The majority of the prisoners are still overcrowded due chiefly to the fact that bringing the cases to trial. A few cases of jail break have been reported, the most important being one at Ferrara on night of 7th-8th January 46. About 40 armed men, tried to enter the prison presumably to release partisan prisoners charged with offences.

The attempt was frustrated by a G.P.A. patrol who opened fire dispersing the mob. Unfortunately one G.P.A. was killed. Enquiries into this case are being continued.

10. War Crime.

Work in connection with war criminals continues to be one of the chief items dealt with by the Security Division.

Large numbers of inquiries are received from various Allied Headquarters, Italian Government Departments and the Advisory Council for Italy.

C. LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

11. Nothing special to report. This work is now being dealt with by the Italian authorities.

D. PRISONS

12. Administration

Little more is reported a the issue of Prison Directors and staff. There are a number of prisoners, new and suitable guards are being recruited where possible.

13. Prison Population

The majority of the prisoners are still overcrowded due chiefly to the fact that bringing the cases to trial. A few cases of jail break have been reported, the most important being one at Ferrara on night of 7th-8th January 46. About 40 armed men attempted to enter the prison presumably to release prisoners. Prisoners charged with offences.

The attempt was frustrated by a M.R. patrol who opened fire dispersing the mob. Unfortunately one M.R. was killed. Enquiries into this case are being continued.

E. FIRE SERVICES

14. The fire services are functioning well under present conditions and have promptly attended to all outbreaks of fire.

7. PERSONNEL

15. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. EYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	E. MILLHOUSE	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	P. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	R. C. BOND	B	Asst Police Division
Capt	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

Major E. J. HARVEY temporarily attached Security Division whilst waiting Class 2 Release.

16. Nominal Roll of TMs / Ols.

T/Sgt.	R. A. MICHLOSI	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl	J. E. MARSHALL	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

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

EJH/ao

Major S. J. HARVEY temporarily attached Security Division
whilst waiting Class B Release.

16. Nominal Roll of EMB / ORS.

I/Sgt. R. A. NICCOLSON A
Sgt. E. ROBINSON B
L/Cpl J. E. MARSHALL B

Chief Clerk Public Safety
Clerk Public Safety
Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

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

EMB/30

SECRET

REUNION OF ALLIED COMMISSION
LPO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REUNIONATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPF/54-2/15M

15 February 1946

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1946 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b)	<u>GENERAL.</u> Handing over to UNRRA. Future commitments.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	<u>ORGANIZATION.</u> General. Personnel. Transport - Road. Supplies. Welfare.
3.	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	<u>MEDICAL.</u> Administration. Supplies. Medical arrangements. Health and Welfare. Conclusions.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISTRESS PERSONS.</u>
5.	(a) (b)	<u>INFANTILATION.</u> General policy and comments. Statistics.

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1.	(a) (b)	<u>GENERAL.</u> Handing over to UNRRA. Future commitments.
2.	(c) (b) (a) (d) (e)	<u>ORGANIZATION.</u> General. Personnel. Transport - Road. Supplies. Reliefs.
3.	(e) (b) (c) (d) (e)	<u>MEDICAL.</u> Administration. Supplies. Medical Arrangements. Health and Welfare. Conclusions.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.</u>
5.	(e) (b)	<u>TERMINATION.</u> General policy and comments. Statistics.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/ma.

12 July 1946.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly
Report of June, 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AWG CRIMES.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in VENETIA GIULIA and UDINE Province. Superior and Summary Courts were held in both VENETIA GIULIA and UDINE. In VENETIA GIULIA a total of 44 accused (146 in May) were tried on 62 charges (145 in May) in Superior Courts and 260 accused (450 in May) were tried on 290 charges (505 in May) in Summary Courts during June. In addition to this noticeable reduction in cases tried it is noteworthy that the number of pending cases continues to decrease. In the TRIESTE area 330 cases were pending at the end of April, 100 at the end of May and there are only 53 cases pending at the end of June with no accused in jail awaiting trial. In the CARPI area there are 25 cases pending trial with 14 accused in jail and in the POLA area 4 persons are in jail awaiting trial.

2. Twenty-two cases of which 2 were Superior Court cases, were tried in UDINE Province during the period 29 May to 26 June, 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried one resulted in conviction and five in acquittal; of the Summary Court cases 3 resulted in acquittals and 17 in convictions.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SENTENCE.

3. Italian Courts are functioning generally with reasonable satisfaction. In VENETIA GIULIA the Ordinary Court of Udine has resumed for vacation and tried no cases during the month of June. This Court has jurisdiction of the more serious criminal cases and, in the usual practice, no cases would be heard until the latter part of June. The Chief Legal Officer has directed request to the Court to institute a special term of Court to dispose of some of the cases pending in June during the month of July.

4. The Court of Appeals of NAPLES is still concerned with the

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AMG COURTS.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in VERDELLA GIBLIA and UDENE Province. Superior and Summary Courts were held in both VERDELLA GIBLIA and UDENE. In VERDELLA GIBLIA a total of 44 accused (40 in May) were tried on 62 charges (115 in May) in Superior Courts and 260 accused (450 in May) were tried on 290 charges (505 in May) in Summary Courts during June. In addition to this noticeable reduction in cases tried it is noteworthy that the number of pending cases continues to decrease. In the TRIESTE Area 330 cases were pending at the end of April, 100 at the end of May and there are only 53 cases pending at the end of June with no accused in jail awaiting trial. In the GORIZIA Area there are 23 cases pending trial with 14 accused in jail and in the PUL Area 4 persons are in jail awaiting trial.

2. Twenty-two cases of which 2 were Superior Court cases, were tried in UDENE Province during the period 29 May to 26 June, 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried one resulted in conviction and one in acquittal; of the Summary Court cases 3 resulted in acquittals and 17 in convictions.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECTION.

3. Italian Courts are functioning generally with reasonable satisfaction. In VERDELLA GIBLIA the Ordinary Court of Assize has returned for vacation and tried no cases during the month of June.

This Court has jurisdiction of the more serious criminal cases and if the usual practice, no cases would be heard until the latter part of June. The Chief Legal Officer has directed request to the Court Officer to constitute a special term of Court to dispose of some of the cases pending in June during the month of July.

4. The Court of Appeals of Naples is still concerned with the problems of lack of experienced personnel and transportation therefor and inadequacy of salaries with present high cost of living.

5. LITVANO reports include an Allied interest case of more than usual importance before the Tribunale of VERDELLA in which 12 accused were charged with theft. The leader was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 4000 lire. Three others were sentenced to terms varying from 1 year 3 months to 6 months. The remaining 8 accused were granted judicial clemency being under age.

EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZE.

6. In VENEZUELA GUINIA during June the Special Court of Assize which deals with charges of collaboration with the Germans and Fascist Republicans after 8th September 1943, tried 385 cases, resulting in 11 convictions and 367 acquittals, with 5 cases otherwise disposed of. Of those convicted one was sentenced for life, one sentence was in that bracket between 20 and 30 years, 3 were given sentences between 5 and 10 years and 4 were given sentences from 1 to 5 years.

7. Cases tried before the Special Court of Assize in Ulster Province numbered 26, of which 1 was dismissed.

GENERAL.

8. The Local Officers in NAPLES and Italian Officers who have been looking after local activities in LIVERPOOL and NAPLES are being withdrawn.

9. The number of inmates of LIVERPOOL and BIRMINGHAM is considerably decreased because of recent amnesty.

10. The Chief Legal Officer, in addition to giving advice to the various Sub-Commission, attended many conferences during June. Officers of the Sub-Commission with a thorough study of the new amnesty Decree passed by the Italian Government, and the Deputy Chief Legal Officer went to MILAN to discuss implementation of the Decree in Zone A, and procedure to be followed by the Courts. The usual large volume of correspondence was handled by all branches of the Sub-Commission, and the review of all MG cases continues steadily.

John M. Webb
JOHN M. WEBB,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 ACO 794
 DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/54-1/ADM 16 July 1946

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE '46 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.		<u>GENERAL</u>
	(a)	Handing over to UNRRA.
	(b)	Re-shuffling camp Population.
	(c)	Re-screening Camp Population.
2.		<u>ORGANISATION.</u>
	(a)	D.P.T.S.C. Centre Release.
	(b)	Personnel.
	(c)	D.P.R.S.C. Record Office.
	(d)	Conditions in D.P.R.S.C. Centres taken over from UNRRA.
	(e)	Transport.
	(f)	Finance.
	(g)	Camp accommodation.
3.		<u>DISPLACED PERSONS.</u>
	(a)	General.
	(b)	Emergency Identity Certificates.
4.		<u>ALIEN PROBLEM IN ITALY.</u>

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE '46 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b) (c)	Handing over to UNRRA. Re-shuffling camp Population. Re-screening Camp Population.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>ORGANISATION.</u> D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bolzano. Personnel. D.P.R.S.C. Record Office. Conditions in D.P.R.S.C. Centres taken over from UNRRA.
3.	(e) (f) (g)	Transport. Finance. Camp Accommodation.
4.	(a) (b)	<u>DISPLACED PERSONS.</u> General. Emergency Identity Certificates. <u>ALIEN PROBLEM IN ITALY.</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 794

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.

(a) Handing over to UNRRA.

Further small changes were made to the SACSD/UNRRA Agreement which will be signed on 15 July. At the end of June UNRRA had taken over the responsibility for feeding the Camps in Southern Italy, and was endeavouring to get stock piles in position for the Camps in Northern Italy which, it was agreed, would continue to be supplied by the military until the Agreement is signed. It has been agreed that UNRRA will not pay for rations issued by the military before the effective date of the Agreement, but only for those which will eventually be issued to them after such date. Reimbursement will be made either in kind or in Sterling.

(b) Re-shuffling Camp Population.

During the period under review the re-shuffling of the population between UNRRA and D.P.R.S.C. Camps was completed with the exception of a small number of Yugoslavs and 400 Chinese who, although eligible for UNRRA assistance, remained in Aversa Camp while waiting for necessary transport to be repatriated.

(c) Re-screening Camp population.

Good progress was made in the work of re-screening the inmates of all D.P.R.S.C. Camps which is being carried out by two Screening teams under supervision of two Officers of this Sub-Commission.

2. ORGANISATION.

(a) D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bolzano.

As a result of extensive fruitless endeavours to obtain clearance for the German nationals in Bolzano, ARHQ considered it impracticable to effect the closing of the Camp by first evacuating the Germans accommodated therein. This Sub Commission was therefore directed by ARHQ to approach the Italian Government with a view to handing over the Bolzano installations to the

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(b) Personnel.

We welcome the American Officers and EM assigned to the Sub Commission. So far, 5 Officers and 15 American EM have been posted, three of these EM will be working in the Headquarters, the remaining twelve have been assigned to the Camps.

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(c) D.P.R.S.C. Record Office.

On 1 June 1946 the Records Office of this Sub Commission was set up for the purpose of registering all Displaced Persons in the Camps controlled by this Sub Commission; the register has been organized so as to give quick information regarding possible employment of individuals and countries in which they hope to resettle. The primary object is the repatriation of the individual and resettlement is secondary.

(d) Conditions in D.P.R.S.C. Centres taken over from UNRRA.

No great difficulties or problems were encountered in the Camps taken over from UNRRA, and the behaviour of their inmates was generally satisfactory.

(e) Transport.

The transport situation was found to be difficult in some camps due either to insufficient number of vehicles or their bad condition. A re-distribution of the transport between the Camps is being carried out. This, it is hoped, will improve the situation.

(f) Finance.

Some difficulty was experienced in certain Camps, during the change-over to the system laid down in the new Financial Instruction. Nevertheless a considerable reduction was effected on the monthly refugee wage bills. Also the percentage of Displaced Persons doing a full day's work was reduced. The purpose of such reduction was to give more Displaced Persons the chance of earning pocket money.

(g) Camp Accommodation.

After many efforts the release of the Barracks at Rivoli (near Novara) for accommodation of Displaced Persons was finally obtained. The Barracks were handed over to UNRRA, whose Camps in North Italy are filled to capacity and are therefore unable to accept the numerous refugees who are applying daily for admittance into Camps, as the withdrawal of out-of-Camp assistance takes effect.

It is hoped that the Barracks in Novara or other premises suitable for the accommodation of Displaced Persons will be obtained.

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It is hoped that the Barracks in Novara or other premises suitable for the accommodation of Displaced Persons will be obtained in the near future.

3. DISPLACED PERSONS.

(a) General.

Much exchange of correspondence was carried out regarding the proposed movement to U.K. of dependents of II Polish Corps. It is hoped that an administrative instruction may be issued shortly. It is not yet possible to make an estimate of the number of Poles who will remain in the Centre at Barletta and Trani

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at the completion of the movement of II Polcorps to U.K., but this may be considerable.

It was proposed to move 300 Poles to Poland, 100 from Cing città and 200 from Reggio Emilia.

At the end of the period a report was submitted regarding the Rezia Pass through which several groups of illegal Jewish entrants had entered Italy during the past months. The situation was satisfactory as it was found that no illegal entries had taken place during June, but further enforcement of Frontier Control by the Italian authorities is essential.

The Italian ship SS TOSCANNA arrived safely in Britton carrying 1500 Italian pre-war residents of that country.

(b) Emergency Identity Certificates.

Polish for travel to:

Mexico	1
Bolivia	1
Australia	9
Colombia	3
Palestine	5
Cuba	2
Sweden	1

Ethiopian for travel to:

Ethiopia	1
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Armenian for travel to:

Cyrenaica	2
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Stateless for travel to:

U.K.	1
Cuba	1
Colombia	2

Palestinian for travel to:

Palestine	1
-----------	---

Eritrean for travel to:

Eritrea	1
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Yugoslav for travel to:

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Polish for travel to:

Mexico	1
Bolivia	1
Australia	9
Colombia	3
Palestine	5
Cuba	2
Sweden	1

Ethiopian for travel to:

Ethiopia	1
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Armenian for travel to:

Cyrenaica	2
-----------	---

Stateless for travel to:

U.K.	1
Cuba	1
Colombia	2

Palestinian for travel to:

Palestine	1
-----------	---

Eritrean for travel to:

Eritrea	1
---------	---

Yugoslav for travel to:

U.K.	1
Australia	1
U.K. and return	1

Roumanian for travel to:

Palestine	1
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German for travel to:

U.K.	1
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Austrian for travel to:

Australia	1
S. Domingo	1
Belgium and return	1

4. ALIEN PROBLEM IN ITALY.

At the end of the month the overall alien problem in Italy was estimated to be the resettlement or repatriation of some 200,000 to 250,000 persons who are at present mainly unrepatriable.

Out of this total it was estimated that approximately 20,000 are a D.P.R.S.C. responsibility. This figure is broken down as follows: -

YUGOSLAVS at least	10,000
POLES " "	4,000, subject to number taken to Britain and those who become destitute when POLCORPS assistance is withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS NATIONALITIES 6,000

The maintenance in Italy of the majority of the 20,000 in Camp and the work towards resettlement in Italy or other countries of an estimated total of 80,000 others at present in Italy, remains an Allied Military responsibility until such time as a Civilian Organisation can take over.

For the Director:

DISTRIBUTION:

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(F. H. H.)
C. F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

end of the month the overall alien problem in Italy was estimated to be the resettlement or repatriation of some 200,000 to 250,000 persons who are at present mainly unrepatriable.

Out of this total it was estimated that approximately 20,000 are a D.P.R.S.C. responsibility. This figure is broken down as follows: -

YUGOSLAVS at least	10,000
POLISH " "	4,000, subject to number taken to Britain and those who become destitute when POLCORES assistance is withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS Nationalities 6,000

The maintenance in Italy of the majority of the 20,000 in Camps and the work towards resettlement in Italy or other countries of an estimated total of 80,000 others at present in Italy, remains an allied military responsibility until such time as a Civilian Organisation can take over.

For the Director:

(Signature)
C. E. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

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INDOCHINA ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AEO 774

16 July 1946

SE/14027/28

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for June 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety Activities for the month of June 1946.

A. POLICE1. Strength of Police.

The recruiting of two additional 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength to the authorized 75,000 is progressing very slowly. Since the authority was granted 1,107 men have been recruited. The effective strength of the force is now 53,554. At the Central School in Florence there are 690 OC. 2. undergoing a course for N.C.O.'s. Further courses are held in Rome, Bari and Milan, and in all there are 3,939 recruits under instruction. 161 recruits have left the schools during the month to join Legions and a further 504 should leave in August. Part of the strength increase has resulted from the repatriation of Carabinieri prisoners of war. During the month 2 officers, 62 NCO's and 360 men have returned. It is very fully appreciated that the slowdown in recruiting is due to unsatisfactory conditions of service and accordingly representations have been made to the War Ministry to amend the conditions under which men can re-enlist, and to provide a gratuity payable on termination of service.

2. Condition and Morale.

All legion groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Units of Public Security are making full use of the ex-allied transport now being supplied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main thoroughfares at high speeds. However, they do more than 'show the flag' because there is generally reported to be an increase since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and more credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such determination during the past few difficult weeks. Following their long association with the Royal House, they were very shaken by the recent Italian victory. At first there was much loose talk of wholesale resignation. However, all ranks are beginning to understand that even a regular administration needs a sound Police force and that the oath of allegiance given to the King was in fact an oath to serve the country whether monarchy or Republic. It is felt that the Carabinieri will continue to perform their duty of restoring the Peace. The post-war period,

A. POLICE1. Strength of Police.

The recruiting of the additional 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength to the authorized 75,000 is progressing very slowly. Since the authority was granted 1,107 men have been recruited. The effective strength of the force is now 63,464. At the Central school in Florence there are 150 M. S. 2. undergoing a course for M.S.D.'s. Further courses are held in Rome, Bari and Turin, and in all there are 3,000 recruits under instruction. 161 recruits have left the schools during the month to join legions and a further 500 should leave in August. Part of the strength increase has resulted from the repatriation of Carabinieri prisoners of war. During the month 2 officers, 62 M.S.D.'s and 360 men have returned. It is very fully appreciated that the slowness in recruiting is due to unsatisfactory conditions of service and accordingly representations have been made to the War Ministry to amend the conditions under which men can re-enlist, and to provide a gratuity payable on termination of service.

2. Condition and Morale.

All liaison groups report continued improvement in the condition of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are seeing full use of the ex-celled transport now being supplied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main thoroughfares at high speeds. However, they do more than 'wave the flag' because crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped, and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such efficiency during the past few difficult weeks. Following their long association with the Royal House, they were very shaken by the Royal House's victory. At first there was much loose talk of wholesale resignations. However, all ranks are beginning to understand that even a republican administration needs a sound Police force and that the oath of allegiance given to the King was in fact an oath to serve the country whether monarchy or republic. It is felt that the Carabinieri will continue to perform their traditional duty of preserving the peace. The particular period, with its setbacks in public confidence in carabinieri, has now passed, and the force is fast regaining the esteem in which it was previously held.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month with the exception of a demonstration in Naples on 14th June, when 7 persons were killed and 47 wounded. This will be dealt with under the heading of political activities.

4. Crime Situation.

A usual Berlin was the black spot for murders although the numbers were lower than the previous month. Murders for political and non-political reasons dropped from 34 to 21, but 4 cases of kidnaping were reported as against 1 in the month of May. The number of arrests, particularly of groups of individuals for major crimes - murder, extortion, armed robbery, etc. - is good.

In the Prussian area good arrests are being made by G.P.R. following persistence of enquiry and the co-operation of the public with the Police. The area was full of crime shortly after the liberation. The efforts of the G.P.R. were thwarted in the early days by the fear of the Partisans that prevented law-abiding citizens from giving information to the Police. The G.P.R. have patiently made enquiries and since June they were successful in arresting the leaders of gangs. The arrests cleared up crimes which had been committed over a period of 12 months.

5. Political Activities.

The month commenced with the election and referendum on the 2nd and 3rd June. To the surprise of the majority of observers these two days passed in a remarkably quiet manner. Polling took place throughout the whole country without incident. A mob of the selling stations which were placed all day as a result of demands on the part of the soldiers, however, hindered the way of working involved, and also were persistent and well behaved.

This tranquillity revealed for a few days until the publication of results showed that the Partisans were active. On the afternoon of 3rd June the first communist demonstration took place in the East. The demonstration was one of the Partisans who threatened against the clergy, who were accused of having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crowds varying from a few hundreds to several thousands, continued without any serious incident until 11th June. That evening a large communist demonstration commenced at several thousand people gathered outside the Communist Headquarters in Berlin. The Partisan and Communist flags were raised. Str of action was made and the Partisans who were fired on the Police and thrown into the streets. Before order could be restored the following casualties were caused:

Civilians	Killed	7
	Wounded	47
Police	OC. Wounded	11
	OC. Wounded	6

This incident showed public opinion throughout the country and no further demonstrations took place in Berlin.

General attention has been focused upon an external rather than internal politics since the election. The "Big War" is still the Italian treaty at the Paris conference have been a very subtle effect to people of all classes, and have added much fuel to the anti-Communist feeling that already existed.

No. 785016

collected, respectively.

The match commenced with the Russian and Belorussian on 2nd as the first. By the morning of the majority of the events along the day passed in a series of violent events. Police took place the night the whole country without incident. A lot of the police stations there were taken all day as a result of a number of the part of the police. However, despite the very large number of rioting involved, people say patients and well behaved.

This tranquility prevailed for a few days until the election results showed that the Republicans were victorious. On the afternoon of 25th June the first anarchist demonstration took place in Berlin. The afternoon of 26th of the anarchists was directed against the church. The day was spent in having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crimes varying from a few pamphlets to several murders, continued without any serious results until 15th Aug. That evening a large anarchist demonstration consisting of several thousand people gathered outside the Reichstag Headquarters in Berlin demanding that Republican and Communist flags be raised. The next morning a party to disperse the crowd who fired on the police and three were wounded. No order could be restored the following afternoon were raised.

<u>Division</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
Police	11	6
CC. Co. Wounded	11	6
Pvt. Santa Wounded	6	6

The incident stirred public opinion throughout the country and it caused demonstrations to be staged in Moscow.

and attention has been focused on the situation in the Balkans since the outbreak of the Balkan wars. The Balkan wars have been a very serious threat to the peace of the Balkans, and have caused much suffering and death.

S. Vassily (Gull, 7 Dec. 1970).

During the month of June there were extremely heavy rains in May all day and with the very disastrous storm, nothing and great damage occurred. The water of the river has been raised and the ability of the active duty ration plant of Allied Chemicals, those critical than. I was in fact they had to be abandoned and the type. The five companies to give the police support in line of force. The soldiers have been not active during the month and they have been working in all fields. On the, the police have kept the situation in hand. The 125 active police employed to protect them and their goods in railway yards have made a good start, but not completely they had to be

Validation during the implementation period.

The largest demonstration took place in Bristol on 19th and 20th June 1968. On the 19th night there was an unauthorized anti-Racial Demonstration in about 2,000 people. The demonstrators refused to disperse and threw fire on the police. Finally four gas bladders were used by three officers and water was thrown. There were 23 civilian casualties and 8 police injured. On 20th June spectators in a crowd of 10,000 people were surrounded by dogs near Harts Lane. The police was called in to assist the civil police. At no stage a hand grenade was thrown under a dog warning 2 persons off the road and 2 arrested. There were 6 police casualties. Civilian casualties were 2 men, 1 injured, 10 arrests were made.

[illegible]

7. Question Answer

The information furnished by the Italian Government will be given only to the Italian Consulate in New York. The Italian Government will not be asked to furnish information to the various divisions of the Department.

• [View Details](#)

The transfer of the criminals from Berlin to Allied custody is still being done. Security Division acts in a liaison capacity with all the various Ministries of the Italian Government concerned. Requests are received from time to time from the various Ministry of Justice to locate potential witnesses, and to track down any criminals. This work can only be carried out by a liaison Mission with the various Police agencies. During the month of April of 1949 there is a rapid increase in the Security Division office.

C. WONG AND S. CHEN

System added to rooms.

D. PAVLOS

10. The society has helped to cause the problem of crime in over-coming, but the violence of no way criminals at the same time is expected to have its natural repudiation as the crime situation in future world.

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

The interview transcript from Rome is now studied in No. 1 Sec. Office, Madrid. They consist generally of questions and answers given. Certain class of Italian interviewees will not be released now because the Italian Government will not permit any further. This will enable them to take such action as they see fit in the way. All information correspondence received by the various offices in Rome and through security divisions may now relate only to the various offices.

2000

The transfer of the criminals from Berlin to Allied custody is still under plan. Security Division acts in a liaison capacity with the various ministries of the Italian Government concerned. Documents are received from time to time from the various military intelligence organizations to locate potential criminals, and to be forwarded for analysis. This work can only be carried out by a close liaison with the various police agencies. During the month of April of this year, evidence pointed through the Security Division office.

U. LIGONIS, J. D. BLOOM, AND J. D. BLOOM

Protein, animal to human

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The Agency has helped to ease the problem of prison overcrowding, but the release of so many criminals at the same time is expected to have its natural repercussions on the crime situation in future months.

REFERENCES

11. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be applied to count .

1000

During the 10th Mayor M. C. Darr led the town on its religious.

Monica told me about.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Col.	Lt.	Bye	Acting Director
Lt. Col.	Col.	Edwards	L. J. Rouse
Lt. Col.	Col.	Wilson	Police Division
Capt.	Lt.	Wright	Security Division

3302

13. Revised roll of CMA

R. Robinson

Chief Clerk.

B

W/let.

[Handwritten signature]
S. J. Lee, Colonel
Acting Director.

W/let.

TRANSQUANTAS ALLIED COMMISSION
APR 754
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

AC/27/3/26

Tel. 512
8 July 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. National Elections

On 2 and 3 June Italy held its general election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The following figures summarize the results:

Total Population in the 31 Election Districts:	44,242,096	
Total Registered Electors	26,021,144	
Total votes cast	24,888,035	= 38.9% of electorate
Valid votes	22,553,880	= 92% of votes cast
Void votes	1,953,155	= 7.8% "

Number of votes gained by the following parties:

Democristians	8,003,208	Seats won:	207
Socialists	6,744,749		145
Communists	4,342,722		101
National Democratic Union	1,599,417		41
Front of the "Green Man"			
(New Qualunqu)	1,209,918		30
Republican Party	997,590		25
National Bloc of Liberty	636,493		16
Action Party	333,758		7
Democratic Republican			
Concentration	97,860		2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957		1
Christian Social Party	50,220		1
Five minor parties won 2 seats.			

2. Institutional Referendum

On 2 and 3 June the Referendum on the Institutional Form of the State was also held. On 10 June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following results:

Republic	12,672,767
Monarchy	10,626,862
Republic majority	1,903,862

the Court's Declaration stated that:-

- (a) results had not yet been received from 118 polling stations;
- (b) judgment had yet to be passed upon the objections lodged;
- (c) the Court would therefore issue a final announcement later.

On the 18 June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:-

Republic
Total of valid votes 12,717,931 = 54.2%

On 2 and 3 June Italy held its general election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The following figures summarize the results:-
 Total Population in the 31 Election Districts: 44,242,096
 Total Registered Electors: 23,021,141
 Total votes cast: 24,358,035 = 86.8% of electorate
 Valid votes: 22,552,880 = 92% of votes cast
 Void votes: 1,953,155 = 7.8% "

Number of votes gained by the following parties:	Seats won:
Demochristians	207
Socialists	145
Communists	104
National Democratic Union	41
Front of the "Gentile Mass"	
(New Qualunquies)	
Republican Party	30
National Bloc of Liberty	23
Action Party	16
Democratic Republicans	7
Constitution	2
Italian Unionist Movement	1
Christian Social Party	1
Five minor parties won 9 seats.	

2. Institutional Referendum
 On 7 and 8 June the Referendum on the Institutional Form of the State was also held. On 10 June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following interim results:-

Republic	Total votes
Monarchy	Total votes
	12,672,767
	10,683,862
Republican majority	1,988,905

The Court's Declaration stated that:-
 (a) results had not yet been received from 113 polling stations;
 (b) judgment had yet to be passed upon the objections lodged;
 (c) the Court would therefore issue a final announcement later.
 On the 16 June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:-

Republic	Total of valid votes
Monarchy	Total of valid votes
	12,717,923 = 54.23%
	10,719,281 = 45.76%
Republican majority	1,998,642 = 8.5%

The Court's final Declaration shows that:-
 (a) the results from the missing 113 polling stations were as follows:-
 additional votes for the Republic 45,443
 " " Monarchy 30,634
 addition to the majority for the Republic 14,750;
 (b) that all objections lodged had been decided and that by virtue of such decisions a net 14 votes had been added to the Republican figure and a net 5 votes deducted from the Monarchist figure;
 (c) that therefore the interim Republican majority declared on 10 June 1946 increased by 14,777 votes or a trifle over .04%.

33301

10

Analysis of the International results by Region

the highest nonwhite minority in the Province of Trento (70%). That minority of also of majority ethnic Italian (53,2%), Tocussan and Ladin (43,2% each), Germans (4,0%) and Slavonia (3,8,2%). The three northernmost regions showing a distinct leap in the non-white majority - Lombardy (26%), Veneto (18,5%) and Piemonte (11,5%).

distance by Puerto (53.2%) and Mexico (29.5%). The majority that drops in Bolivia (21.6%), Chile (20.4%) and Ecuador (18.6%), falling off sharply to around (13.8%) and the border-line region of Peru (8.3%).

Observation of the Auction:

A short preliminary study of the procedure was made by officers of the Sub-Commission in Hong Kong and Malaya. All instances of floods likely to occur were classified in typical words of their locations. Such analysis and studies of the floods have since been made by the Sub-Commission.

the reports submitted by the Liaison Officers and by persons of the Sub-Commission, and the majority had written observations above mentioned above that, in general:-

- (1) public order was good;
- (2) the mass of voting were reasonably high;
- (3) the procedure prescribed by law was properly followed.

As a result of the investigation prior to the elections that electoral non-delivery was being deliberately withheld from voters (see para. 9 of report for May 1st) particular attention must now be paid to this point. The number of certified electors undelivered at the close of the poll was 1,463,847 equivalent to 5.26% of the registered electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of deliberate withholding of certification. In view of the great practical difficulties related to the present circumstances of Italy (such as destruction of registers, removal of refugees, etc.), and misrepresentation by the part of the ballot it is considered that non-delivery of 10% of the electoral certificates could reasonably have been expected. The figure of 5.2% is therefore satisfactory.

1

Qualitate de proiectare

Immediately after the election returns of rightist or fascist groups were compiled to this the effect that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that is should interfere with the Italian Government or even itself investigate the matter in which the elections had been held. The policy adopted by this group to refuse and complain and refer the complaints to the requesting United Nations law which are considered adequate. The officers of this group were in a directive dated 8 June not to receive or encourage such approaches. Further in the month it became evident that almost all approaches were being able to do this. The officers in the field did on 28 June a circular letter was issued to them to the effect of not. Almost all of the complaints or allegations of this nature which came before this Commission have been their rejection. On the face of them, the Chief Commissioner called upon the Italian Prime Minister on 1 June and expressed his belief of the United States and British Governments that the allegations upon the orderly manner in which the elections had been carried out.

Function of the title page

Association of American Physicians and Surgeons

Migration of the Electrons

A close technical study of the procedure was made by officials of the Sub-Committee in Rome, Paris and Milan. AC Limited Officers likewise observed the elections in typical parts of their districts, full analysis and studies of the figures have since been made by the Sub-Committee.

(a) public order was good;

- the following was written above mentioned above that, in result:-
- a) public order was good;
 - b) the modern voting was remarkably high;
 - c) the procedure was...

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polymers, which are in the form of a

certificates were being deliberately withheld from voters (and pairs of reports for that) particular attention was paid to this point. The number of certificates received was undelivered at the close of the polls was 1,457,847 equivalent to 5.2% of the certified electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of deliberate withholding of certification. In view of the great practical difficulties inherent to the present dissemination of tally (such as transportation of ballot boxes, maintenance of equipment, etc., and mismanagement in the part of the public) it is considered that non-delivery of 1% of the electorate's certification could reasonably have been expected. The figure of 5.2% is therefore quite small.

5. 299-14549 12 to 27 - 145,000.

Immediately after the elections several of rightist or monarchist sympathies made complaints to this HQ alleging that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that HQ should investigate the matter with the Italian Government as suggested by this HQ was to refuse to receive such complaints and refer the complainants to the republican (anti-Italian) law which are considered adequate. The officers of this HQ were afraid that the direction listed above not to receive or encourage such communication. Later in the month it became evident that similar apprehensions were being sent to HQ. The Italian Government in the field and on 20/1/36 a circular letter was issued to them to the same effect. Almost all of the complaints or allegations of this nature which came before this HQ-Ora Minister have **their** relation to the fact of war. The Chief Commissioner called upon the Italian Prime Minister on 21 June and expressed on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the elections had been carried out.

Function of the City Corporation.

The principal functions of the local Government: (Generally, Parliament) 321-

- (a) to secure the establishment of a permanent office of local cover. It is the local election held in March and April of this year whereby General Comandante was elected by universal suffrage in over three quarters of the Continent of Italy, and it is intended to have the celebration point in the history of this country.

(3) to verify over the entire extent of a laboratory electrical system both attached as well as bonded. The national electrical code and I also indicate with the completion of this second part of the Sub-Committee's function.

C. G. R. WILLIAMS
enfor
Local Government Sub-Committee

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 794

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/L.

12 June 1946

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly
Report of May, 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED COURTS.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in Venezia Giulia and Udine Province. Superior and Summary Courts were held in both Venezia Giulia and Udine. In Venezia Giulia a total of 86 accused were tried on 115 charges in Superior Courts and 450 accused were tried on 505 charges in Summary Courts during May. These figures are higher than the normal monthly totals but they are due to a special effort to bring the Court Calendars, particularly in the Area of Trieste, up to date. This was accomplished by holding extra session of Superior and Summary Courts. As a result the number of cases pending took a noticeable drop; in the case of the Trieste area Summary Court cases pending dropped from 330 at the end of April to 100 at the end of May. Of this 100 pending Summary Court cases, only 4 accused were detained pending trial.

2. Thirty-nine cases, of which 12 were Superior Court cases, were tried in Udine Province during the period 27 April, 1946 - 28 May, 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried 6 resulted in convictions and 6 in acquittals; of the Summary Court cases 24 resulted in convictions and 3 in acquittals.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECTION.

3. In Venezia Giulia the Ordinary Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. Some progress was made during May toward supplying needed additional personnel, particularly in the Office of the Clerks of the Courts.

4. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in Udine Province.

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ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECTION.

3. In Venezia Giulia the Ordinary Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. Some progress was made during May toward supplying needed additional personnel, particularly in the Office of the Clerks of the Courts.

4. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in Udine Province.

5. In Naples cooperation of Italian Courts and AC is notable.

6. Livorno reports show active cooperation by Italian Courts concerning Allied interest cases. During May the Tribunale of Livorno disposed of 20 penal cases involving 50 defendants, 14 of whom were acquitted. The most serious

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case was that concerning SCHIANO Livio and 7 others charged with various thefts. The gang leader was sentenced to 4 years and 10 months imprisonment and a fine of 14,000 lire. Two others were sentenced to three years each and the others received shorter and relatively minor sentences. Pisa Province also reported active prosecution of Allied interest cases.

7. The number of serious crimes in the entire Toscana Region is constantly decreasing.

EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZE.

a) In Venezia Giulia during May the Special Court of Assize held public trials of 27 accused, resulting in 7 convictions and 20 acquittals. The range of sentences of those convicted was from 2 to 10 years; 3; from 10 to 20 years, 3; 30 years, 1.

b) This Court deals with charges of collaboration with the Germans and the Fascist Republicans after 8th September, 1943 (Proclamation No. 5).

c) The Order giving jurisdiction to the Ordinary Penal Courts to try Fascist offences committed prior to 6th September, 1943, referred to in the April report, was signed on 3 May, 1946. (General Order No. 53) and is now in effect.

d) Cases tried before the Special Court of Assize in Udine Province numbered 16, of which 4 were dismissed.

GENERAL

10. The Sub-Commission, in addition to giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions, has furnished Officers for trial of cases and attendance at conferences, and answered a voluminous correspondence concerning cases tried by AMG Courts in Italy.

11. The review of all cases of persons confined in prisons is progressing steadily.

Handwritten signature
JOHN A. TERRY

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EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZE

8. In Venezia Giulia during May the Special Court of Assize held public trials of 27 accused, resulting in 7 convictions and 20 acquittals. The range of sentences of those convicted was from 5 to 15 years; 3; from 10 to 20 years, 1; 30 years, 1.

a) This Court deals with charges of collaboration with the Germans and the Fascist Republicans after 8th September, 1943 (Proclamation No. 5).

b) The Order giving jurisdiction to the Ordinary Penal Courts to try Fascist offences committed prior to 8th September, 1943, referred to in the April report, was signed on 3 May, 1945, (General Order No. 53) and is now in effect.

9. Cases tried before the Special Court of Assize in Udine Province numbered 18, of which 4 were dismissed.

GENERAL

10. The Sub-Commission, in addition to giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions, has furnished Officers for trial of cases and attendance at conferences, and answered a voluminous correspondence concerning cases tried by AMG Courts in Italy.

11. The review of all cases of persons confined in prisons is progressing steadily.

John K. Weber
JOHN K. WEBER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

11 June, 1946

Subject : - Report for the month of May, 1946.
From : - VP. CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

1. The situation in Italy as regards communicable diseases remains satisfactory. Small-pox and poliomyelitis are again, as in the previous month, the only two infectious diseases requiring notification. There were 65 cases of small-pox in May, all of them occurring in Southern Italy. The highest incidence took place in the province of Bari, which registered 37 cases as against 39 in April.

2. Practically all cases of poliomyelitis have instead occurred in Northern Italy. On the whole 81 cases were reported in May, as against 40 in April, but there do not seem to be localized outbreaks worthy of note. The provinces of Milan, Venice and Bergamo registered the highest number of cases, the figures being 10, 10 and 9 respectively.

3. Vital statistics for the month of April are as follows. Population of Rome Comune 1,509,274. Total number of births 2,587. Deaths 1,267. Deaths in children under one year of age 188, which gives an infant mortality rate of 72.3 as against 60.9 in March and 84.9 in February. In the same Comune deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during April were 202 compared to 188 in March. Out of this figure, 159 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

G.M. FRIEHL
G.M. FRIEHL
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 384

Tel : 478427

15 June 1946

AG/14027/PA

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for May 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of May 1946.

A. POLICE1. Strength of Police.

The anticipated difficulty in raising the strength of Carabinieri from 65,000 to 75,000 has now been realized. During the month very little progress has been made. Conditions of service, pay, etc. are not such as to attract keen young men seeking career service. The Referendum has focused attention on the fact that the Carabinieri is Royalist in sympathy and as such fails to attract the youth of the north. In the north almost any other form of occupation is more profitable. Carabinieri on completion of terms of short service are not seeking re-engagement, preferring rather the high wages offered by industrial employment in the north. It is considered that the main factor working against enrolment is the short sighted policy of the War Ministry in not offering a fixed and guaranteed period of service. Intending applicants fear that their services are being obtained merely to cover an emergency period and they may be dismissed at short notice when the emergency has passed. However, the result of the Referendum may result in some change of attitude towards the Carabinieri as part of the Police service. There is no doubt that the present divided control exercised by the various forces operating against lawless activity, and a Republican Government may well decide to tackle a long overdue revision of the whole Police system in Italy.

2. Condition and morale.

Liaison officers continue to report an increase in the efficiency and morale of the Police forces in their areas. Clothing, arms, equipment and transport are still being made available. As a result of the demonstration in Venice on 9th May (referred to under Political Activities) 36 Arm and 15 Corps have provided 1000 bush shirts dyed green for issue to auxiliary agents of Public Security in Venice and Padova.

Recently an application was received from the War Ministry to allocate 5,000 automatic carbines to P.S. Agents. As a result this application was made into the present holdings of automatic arms by P.S. Agents, when it was found that the Force was already in possession of a very large number of this type of weapon. The question of how far this Force should be armed with automatic weapons is now under consideration with P.S.

300 of the newly trained and enrolled Agents of Public Security were sent to Naples to assist in the work of maintaining public order prior to the elections. They were found to be unsuitable for duty in the Naples monarchist atmosphere and were quickly returned to Rome and replaced by 300 Carabinieri.

As far as Carabinieri are concerned, a considerable improvement has been effected in the provision of all items of uniform and clothing which is now reaching the men on the ground. The Ministry and CC.RR. are providing a new style and type of CC.RR. uniform and clothing which will be provided through my channels. 10,000 Beretta automatic carbines have been distributed to Regions and a further consignment of 10,000 are expected from the factory during the months of June and July. The CC.RR. transport situation has improved immensely and the vehicles are being used to the utmost advantage. 125 new lorries from the FIAT and Alfa Romeo factories have so far been received out of a total of 345 new lorries expected from the War Ministry before the end of the month of May. 500 new motor cycles have been ordered but delivery is not likely to commence before July according to the War Ministry. 2,000 new bicycles have already been delivered to the Carabinieri Regiments and a further 4,000 new bicycles are awaited from the factories in northern Italy. Army Territorial Command workshops have been instructed by the War Ministry to give priority to CC.RR. vehicle repairs. New vehicles are off the road due to lack of tyres and efforts are being made to obtain supplies from Italian factories. The mobil battalions are now up to their authorized establishment with the exception of motor cycles which are awaited from Italian factories. The deficiency is not serious as sufficient lorries are available to transport all personnel of the Battalions at any time. The training of the personnel of the Battalions is progressing satisfactorily and the CC.RR. themselves are highly satisfied with the equipment provided.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month, and the pre-election activity was not marred by any notable incident.

4. Crime Situation.

Basilicata continues to be the black-spot. While there was a drop in the number of armed robberies, hold-ups and extortions reported, the figures for murders for both political and non-political reasons, show a considerable increase. The following table sets out the position briefly:-

	April	May
murders and wounding for political reasons	11	17
murders and wounding for non-political reasons	5	17
armed robbery and attempts	88	69
attempts for above types of crime	24	21

feature of the Ligurian coast at the moment is the large number of clandestine casinos which have commenced operation. There are now 100 of these which are run for the sole purpose of gambling, and give no other facilities for entertainment such as cabarets, dancing, singing, etc. There was a hold-up of 15 armed men at the Casino at Sanrè on the night of July 12. The patrons lost all their money and valuables and 2 million lire was taken from the management. The general position of these unlawful casinos has been brought to the notice of the Italian local authorities without any action being taken. A general report of the situation has now been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior.

3. Political Activities.

Over all classes the subject for discussion during the month has been the possible outcome of the elections for the Constituent and referendum. Considering the intense propaganda which has been directed with the elections, it is a leading thought that there have been no serious incidents. During the latter part of the month the activity of the monarchists was fairly constant but there was no violent reaction on the part of the republican camps. It is obvious that the more extreme left parties have been losing ground and the more intelligent application of the monarchist campaign has led to the effect of encouraging fresh support. The various classes are expected to favour the more moderate policy of the Christian Party whereas a month ago they would have been strong supporters of the 2-year party. The very large meetings and demonstrations held throughout the country all passed without a serious trouble, and it is hoped that the same discipline and control which prevented any all political parties during the pre-election period, will be in evidence when the results are fully known.

In the early part of the month most newspaper and public opinion was focussed on the Trieste Peace conference, with particular emphasis on the future disposition of the Italian Fleet. One outcome of the 11th day of July was a demonstration in St. Mark's Square, Venice, on 9th July 1945, which was given by the British Navy in the presence of Lord. Gen. Dering, Admiral Fisher and other allied officials. The band ceremonies were conducted in perfect order, but immediately thereafter the demonstrators showed in an increasing party and considerable disorder but no violence occurred. Each political party accused the others of being responsible for the disturbance, but it is generally believed that outside elements, and not the Venetians were responsible.

4. Venetian Civil Police Force.

In spite of increased activity on the part of the civil war-Slav and Italian factions during the day by celebrations, the month was reasonably quiet in Venetian civil. The day by celebrations were a difficult task for the Civil Police, especially in Trieste city. Although several incidents occurred, the situation throughout was kept in hand, and at no time was it necessary to request allied military to restore or maintain public order.

During the past few months the Police Force has been thoroughly tested and has regained the confidence of all her external and the general

troops that increased duties have been delegated to it. In view of this and the fact that further public disorder is not unlikely, a recommendation was forwarded to DPM through the 13 Corps Main seeking nomination to increase the strength of the Force by 1,000 all ranks, making a total of 3,000.

The of which situation of the Force has improved and it is hoped to arrange to complete turn out of the Force in K.D. uniform early in June. All ranks have been issued with 2 pairs of trousers and 2 shirts. Officers are now being issued with an additional 2 high shirts, 2 pairs of trousers and one pair of black shoes. These were obtained from the British Officers' Club in Toronto. Underclothes and socks are now being supplied to all ranks and the question of the heavy winter uniform is now receiving attention.

B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internees.

The Internee Camp at Tarni has been closed during the month and the internees transferred to a camp at Kibondo.

8. Intelligence.

Correspondence and inquiries regarding War Criminals continue to increase and occupy most of the time of the two security officers.

C. DISCIPLINE AND ADMINISTRATION

Nothing special to report.

D. PRISON

The heavy punishments given to the ringleaders of the war prisoners have had a most salutary effect on the inmates of the other prisons in the north. There have been no further prison 'incidents' since the announcement of these punishments, a most unusual state of affairs, particularly in the Bukoba area. At the present time there are only 500 inmates in the War Prisoners' prison, but other prisoners will be brought back as the various wings are made ready for them. There are 500 men working in the prison and the repairs are expected to be completed by the end of July. It is rather ironic that the prison has to be rendered completely unusable by the rioters before the Civilian and the other responsible authorities would make any real effort to put things in order.

E. WARE SERVICES

Nothing special to report.

2. PERSONNEL

12. Detailed roll of Officers.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Colonel	E. J. Byrne	B	Acting Director
Det. Col.	S. C. Hallhouse	B	Assistant Dir. Rm.
Det. Col.	F. J. Gilson	B	Police Division
Det.	S. C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	A. C. Ellis	B	Security.

13. Detailed roll of Clerks.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Det.	E. Remesch.	B	Clerk Public Safety.

E. J. BYRNE, Colonel
Acting Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

14 June 1946

DPR/A-1/ADA

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY '46 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
		<u>GENERAL</u>
1.	(a)	Handing over to UNRRA.
	(b)	UNRRA Screening Teams.
	(c)	Taking back of Accommodation
		Centres from UNRRA
	(d)	Re-Screening of Camp population.
		<u>ORGANISATION.</u>
2.	(a)	General.
	(b)	Personnel
		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
3.		<u>EMIGRATION AND ADVISORY.</u>
4.		General
	(a)	Emergency Identity Certificates.
	(b)	

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.

(a) Handing over to UNRRA.

During the period under review UNRRA took over the Camp Group in North-West Italy, viz: Milan, Turin and Genoa. The hand-over to UNRRA of Displaced Persons Camps is now completed. A D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer with the H.Q. UNRRA Camp Group in Northern Italy was in position on 27 May 1946. During the period the Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica is providing cash for camps expenses, the D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer in North-West Italy will ensure that no excessive expenditures are made on the Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica account.

(b) UNRRA Screening Teams.

The final result of the screening, which was carried out with the purpose of determining the eligibility to UNRRA assistance of all Camp inmates showed a total of 9,922 ineligible plus 7,000 Poles. It was anticipated that this figure would continue to increase due to the fact that many persons were being refused out of camp care by UNRRA and would therefore apply for admittance into Displaced Persons Camps.

(c) Taking back of Accommodation Centres from UNRRA.

In view of the fact that practically the whole of the population of certain Centres proved to be ineligible for UNRRA assistance, it was decided that D.P.R.S.C. should take back the responsibility and administration of such Centres. On 18 May D.P.R.S.C. personnel and Camp Commanders were in position in all Centres except Aversa, at which the take-back was completed by the 27th May. The following Centres were taken back : -

Reggio Emilia (2)

Jesi

Bologna (2)

Servigliano

Riccione

Fermo

Sandigallia

Aversa.

They were handed back with civilian staff and equipment of all kinds, except for items of UNRRA owned non-expendable property which will be disposed of by UNRRA.

A new policy was drawn up in conjunction with UNRRA with regard to the nationality designations of the Centres. This policy will govern the re-shuffling of the population between UNRRA and D.P.R.S.C. Centres.

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(d) Re-screening of Camp population.

Screening parties were formed with the object of re-screening the population in Camps under the control of this Sub-Commission with a view to determining a Displaced Person's eligibility for further maintenance and for consideration for resettlement, if and when international agreement is reached on this latter point. Also to identify enemy collaborators, quislings, etc. The information which will be collected by these screening parties, when collated with that obtained by UNRRA, will give a true picture of each Camp inmate and will particularly show whether they are genuine Displaced Persons, whether they are suitable for resettlement in a country other than that of birth, and whether they are holders of Nansen Passports. Thus, this Sub-Commission will be able to produce reliable information to the authorities of a country desiring a specific category of immigrant as well as to any central organisation concerned with resettlement.

2. ORGANISATION.(a) General.

A new Camp was set up at Fagnoli near Naples mainly for the purpose of accommodating Displaced Persons from Modena Camp which was required for Italian Army purposes. This new Centre was also to provide accommodation for other Displaced Persons from UNRRA Camps who would be found to be outside UNRRA Charter. It was not yet decided what the final disposal of the Centre in Bolzano would be, as clearance for the last batch of Germans (now numbering over 1,000) to be repatriated to Germany has not yet been obtained from BERGOMI in spite of urgent requests from this H.Q. and A.F.H.Q.

At the end of the month D.P.R.S.C. had under its control 15 Centres all of which are working with the minimum personnel.

(b) Personnel.

On the hand back of Camps to D.P.R.S.C., several D.P.R.S.C. Officers and ORs seconded or on loan to UNRRA, were immediately accepted for duty with D.P.R.S.C. by mutual agreement between UNRRA and D.P.R.S.C. In this way this Sub-Commission was able to take over the administration of the Camps by the 22nd May, date on which UNRRA Italian Mission were ordered by their London Office to complete the withdrawal of their personnel from all Camps accommodating ineligible.

Many B.R.C. Welfare Workers, likewise, expressed a desire to return to D.P.R.S.C. This Sub-Commission was only too glad to re-employ them as their services in the field have always been of the greatest help. As it was foreseen that the military staff in the future would be reduced to the minimum, it was proposed within a

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military framework to civilianize the executive staff as much as possible. In addition to the Group Commander, Group H.Q.s would therefore not include more than one Military Officer plus a maximum of 5 Staff Officers: i.e. Administrative, Supply and Transport, Doctor, Welfare, Repatriation and Resettlement, all of whom would be civilians.

3. MEDICAL.

A Medical Officer has not yet been appointed to fill the vacancy on the War Establishment of the Sub-Commission. It is of paramount importance that the Sub-Commission should have a Medical Officer to supervise medical arrangements in the 15 Centres.

4. EMIGRATION AND ADVISORY.

(a) General.

It was ascertained that Jews were illegally entering Italy through the Resia Pass. In the month of April over 1,700 Jews had entered Italy on vague movement orders and with UNRRA transport. Their staying at BERGO was arranged by local Jewish Organizations.

Hungarians at Reggio Emilia, who had previously expressed their willingness to be repatriated, changed their minds when concrete proposals were made for their return to Hungary. In general, Eastern Europeans were finding it difficult to make up their minds to return to their former homes in Russia.

350 Greeks were repatriated under UNRRA auspices and clearance was requested for a further 150 ex-Germans and Austrians.

The remaining Italians, the so-called "Old Colonials" from ERYTHRAEA were to be moved under the arrangements of the Italian Government. To this effect, the S.S. "TOSCA", a slow ship hardened to transporting a mass of Displaced Persons and P.W.s, was chartered and was to ply between NAPLES and MASSARA. On her return journey, the S.S. "TOSCA" was to load 4,500 Italians, the excess non-native population of ERYTHRAEA.

UNRRA were preparing to repatriate about 450 Poles, the beneficiaries of outside camp assistance.

The Belgian Representative announced that his Government was considering sending a special train from Brussels to fetch the remainder of the Italian miners and their families held at NOVARA.

The Greek Government announced that Italians, resident in the Island of Corfu, would not be forcibly repatriated at present. On the other hand, a report was received through Embassy Channels that 100 Italians, the bulk of the Italian Colony at SALONIKA, had received orders to hold themselves ready for repatriation. They were said to be well-treated but in very straitened financial circumstances.

(b) Emergency Identity Certificates.

(i) <u>Austrians for travel to:</u>		
Australia	4	
France	1	
Spanish Morocco	1	
U.K.	2	
Uruguay	1	
(ii) <u>Argentians for travel to:</u>		
Ethiopia	17	
(iii) <u>Egyptians for travel to:</u>		
Egypt	2	
(iv) <u>Germans for travel to:</u>		
U.K.	1	
(v) <u>Hungarians for travel to:</u>		
Palestine	2	
(vi) <u>Italian Colonials for travel to:</u>		
Eritrea	3	
(vii) <u>Palestinians for travel to:</u>		
Palestine	2	
(viii) <u>Poles for travel to:</u>		
Australia	4	
Brazil	4	
Cuba	1	
France and return	1	
New Zealand	1	
Palestine	1	
Spanish Morocco	2	
Tangier	1	
U.K.	1	
U.S.A. and return	1	
(ix) <u>Russians for travel to:</u>		
Venezuela	1	

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- (x) Stateless Russians for travel to:
Lebanon and return 1
- (xi) Stateless Turk for travel to:
Tangier 1
- (xii) Yugoslav for travel to:
Columbia 5
Venezuela 2

For the Director:

(H. F. Fothergill)
C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

SUBJECT : Monthly report for May 1946.

12 June 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Sections.

1. Institutional Referendum. The decree describing the procedure for voting upon the Institutional Referendum was published on 3 May. The Referendum ballots and those for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly which differ in colour will be delivered to the elector simultaneously. The referendum ballot contains two badges or symbols. That for the monarchy consists of the arms of the House of Savoy surmounted by a royal crown. That for the Republic consists of a fasces head wearing a mural crown and surrounded by a wreath. Both symbols are printed over an outline map of Italy. The voter expresses his choice by making a pencil mark against or upon the symbol for the monarchy or for the Republic.

The Decree makes detailed provision for integrating the voting and counting of votes for the Referendum with the corresponding procedure for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The number of officials at the polling station is increased and the period of voting extended to 1200 hours on Monday 3 June to allow adequate time for dealing with the two ballots.

2. Nomination of candidates. The list of candidates for the National College (see paragraph 3 of Report for April) was published in the Official Gazette on 20 May. The following parties nominated 270 candidates:-

x Communist	x Republican Party
Democ-Christian	Italian Unionist Movement
x Socialist	Front of the Center-Left
National Democratic Union	(Banco Quindici)
x National Block of Liberty	Democristic Republics Concentration
Party of Action	Christian Social Party

Those marked "x" nominated the maximum permitted number of candidates, i.e. 34; the others lesser numbers.

The list of candidates is limited in the 34 election districts or Colleges was published later in the month. There are 4,756 nominations for 373 seats; leading men have however been nominated in 2 or sometimes 3 districts. The number of competing parties varies from two in the Val d'Aosta up to 23 in the Naples-Caserta district and 27 in the district of Rome-Provino-Latium-Viterbo.

3. Italian Unionist Movement. The voting symbol of this party contains the Italian and U.S. national flags. It has nominated candidates in 3 election districts and also in the National College. Its symbol is therefore printed on the ballots and on the official list of candidates. This Sub-Commission having drawn the attention of the U.S. Embassy to

surmounted by a royal crown. That for the Republic consists of a female head wearing a mural crown and surrounded by a wreath. Both symbols are printed over an outline map of Italy. The voter expresses his choice by making a pencil mark against or upon the symbol for the monarchy or for the Republic.

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Demco-Christian	Italian Unionist Movement
x Socialist	Front of the Common Man
National Democratic Union	("Fono Quindici")
x National Block of Liberty	Democratic Republican Concentration
Party of Action	Christian Social Party

These named "x" nominated the smallest permitted number of candidates, i.e. 31; the others lesser numbers.

The list of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or Colleges was published later in the month. There are 4756 nominations for 573 seats: leading men have however been nominated in 2 or sometimes 3 districts. The number of competing parties varies from two in the Val d'Aosta up to 23 in the Naples-Caserta district and 27 in the district of Rome-Frosinone-Latium-Viterbo.

3. Italian Unionist Movement. The voting symbol of this party contains the Italian and U.S. national flags. It has nominated candidates in 3 election districts and also in the National College. Its symbol is therefore printed on the ballots and on the official list of candidates. This Sub-Commission having drawn the attention of the U.S. Embassy to these facts, the Embassy pointed out to the Italian Government the undesirable implications in the use of the American flag. The Italian Government agreed to issue a communiqué stating that the U.S. Government had given no support or encouragement to this party and had not authorized the use of the U.S. flag.

4. Observation of the elections. On 24 May a directive was issued to all Liaison Officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections (see paragraph 4 of Report for February) Liaison Officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuous as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub-Commission are to make a closer technical study of the elections in Rome, Milan, and Naples.

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Preparation of electoral lists. At the beginning of the month a few commissions had not yet completed their lists, including the city of Naples. By the middle of the month, however, all were ready. Certain special difficulties arose, however, and were investigated and reported by the Dub-Ga mission. The principal matters so investigated are:

(c) Sectional lists in Rome. There were a large number of complaints that electors had been placed to vote in sections far distant from their homes. The Italian Government dealt with the matter by granting extra time to apply to be placed in a different section and opening a special office to deal with such matters. The difficulty was mainly due to the failure of the electors themselves to take action at the proper time and to notify the authorities of such matters as change of address.

(d) Registration of troops. During the month it appeared that between 12,000 and 13,000 troops stationed in Rome had not been able to vote. The main reason was that they had been so long with the colors that their original registration in their columns of origin had disappeared. The Italian Government arranged for additional lists to be opened for the registration of such cases in Rome upon a certificate from the CO that application had been made to the command of origin and that that command had confirmed non-registration in its own lists. The same difficulty arose in Naples, where the same proceeding was adopted and over 3,000 troops so registered.

6. Delivery of electoral certificates. The last day for the delivery to the electors of their certificates of registration was 2 May. Shortly thereafter it appeared that large numbers of certificates remained undelivered, especially in the city of Rome. An investigation showed that this was partly due to inherent practical difficulties such as changes of address without notification to the authorities, movement of refugees and war damage to public records, and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all instances however the appropriate office remains open daily up to and including the election days, and electors can apply personally for their certificates.

Instructions were therefore issued to the Italian Officers to report from time to time information as to electoral certificates remained undelivered in their areas. Arrangements were also made with the Ministry of the Interior to obtain similar information from their Inspectors General stationed throughout Italy. The information so obtained showed that by the end of the month the certificates remained undelivered was in the overwhelming majority of provinces less than 5% of the number entitled to receive them. This was reported as satisfactory, inasmuch as it is to be expected that a certain quantity of certificates will be deliverable on account of the factors referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. Public order. A report was made as to the Italian Government's arrangements for guarding polling stations and election documents at night and in transit. It was also made clear to the Italian Government that they were to be responsible for the necessary police arrangements in the various provinces of Rome and their plans were extended to that province accordingly.

(b) Registration of troops. During the month it appeared that between 12,000 and 13,000 troops stationed in Rome had not been able to vote. The main reason was that they had been so long with the colors that their original registration in their countries of origin had disappeared. The Italian Government arranged for additional lists to be opened for the registration of such cases in Rome upon a certificate from the GO that application had been made to the consuls of origin and that that consuls had confirmed non-registration in its own lists. The same difficulty arose in Naples, where the same proceeding was adopted and over 3,000 troops so registered.

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7. Public order. A report was made on to the Italian Government's arrangements for guarding polling stations and election documents at night and in transit. It was also made clear to the Italian Government that they were to be responsible for the necessary police arrangements in the last province of the north and their plans were extended to that province accordingly.

8. Move to postpone elections. An increasing number of representations were made to this effect during the month by persons and organizations of rightist views within that the elections be postponed. Among the grounds advanced for such a postponement it was stated that the lists had not been properly prepared and that a large number would not be able to vote, i.e. prisoners of war, those residing in the colonies, the provinces of Bolzano and in Varesina, and in foreign countries. An investigation and analysis of the probable figures in each of these categories was made and submitted.

The Chief Commissioner issued a press communique with reference to these applications, pointing out that the date for the elections had been fixed by Decree of the Italian Government signed by the King, that any applications to this HQ for a postponement was therefore irregular and that he must refuse to receive such pleas.

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w/lyg*

RALPH R. KEEPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub-Committee

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

Geoff. H. Taylor
W. H. Taylor

PAUL R. KEEFE

Major

Director

Local Government Sub-Committee

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - Jan 1946

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1/1. Feb 46

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

- a) National Elections - The Special Commission of the Consulta that had been studying the draft law has completed its work. A debate on the law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.
- b) Local Elections - The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 8 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as D.L. 7 January 1946 n. 4.
- c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th and 24th of March - The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been announced so far that 413 Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 736 on the 17th of March respectively. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in AMG Uline ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes.....	3586
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved.....	1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved.....	1695

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Uline)

Total No. of Communes.....	3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved.....	225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved.....	372

- c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy, excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

3. Local Government problems in Bolzano - In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano a high Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.4. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia - A draft of a proposed Communal list in Venezia Giulia was sent to the

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4. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia - A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of electoral lists in Venezia Giulia was sent to this Sub-Commission for perusal and comments. The draft was in effect a consolidation of the Italian electoral laws.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

5. The only Allied Military Courts operating during the month were in Venezia Giulia. However, the Livorno report sets out the final work of the Summary Court presided over by Major John H. Lynch, JAGD, FRS, showing disposition of 26 cases involving 57 defendants for the period running from 20th December to 31 December 1945.

6. In Venezia Giulia during January, 274 accused were tried by Summary Courts on 334 charges; showing a decrease against December. Only 7 cases of illegal possession of arms reported, the majority of the others being for theft and possession of Allied property. Superior Courts showed an increase of 7 cases over December. No General Courts were held.

7. In the Province of Udine from 25 December 1945 to 24 January 1946 AMG Court tried 87 cases, 16 of them superior court cases.

8. Seven Allied interests are still pending before the Italian Military Courts in La Spezia. Most of them are CID cases of a relatively serious nature. The Court at Florence has only one case directly concerning the Allies.

9. In Naples, Italian Courts faced serious obstacles due to lack of transportation, personnel and communication.

10. In Venezia Giulia the Italian Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. The Ordinary Courts of Assize appointed sixty assessors. First public sessions of the Court will be held 11 February 1946.

11. The work of this Sub-Commission has substantially increased due to the constant call by the various sub-commissions, liaison officers and Venezia Giulia Region requesting guidance and advice.

12. A definite working system for the review of all cases where the persons are still in prison began functioning during the month and is showing good progress.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

13. Headquarters

a) Prof. Guido De Ruggiero, head of the Superior Council on Public Instruction, was sent to Switzerland, accompanied by the Director of Education, Allied Commission, as consultant, 11 to 18 January, to work out plans for giving special training in education and child psychology to a group of Italian university professors. The necessity for this training arises from the complete absence of courses in this field in Italy during the past twenty years.

b) The cultural relations program has continued, arrangements being made for sending concert and operatic artists to the United States; literature is being obtained on various educational subjects from the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland; publication of Italian translations of important books on education being encouraged and extended, etc.

c) Youth activities and adult education work continue to be extended. Mr. Thompson of International Youth Hostels did a thorough job of investigation on youth Hostels possibilities from Naples north to the Swiss border.

14. Bolzano, Trento and Udine

a) AMG released three floors of a school it was occupying in Bolzano, relieving the shortage of school premises. Further relief is in sight with the probable opening of a new elementary school in Bolzano by the middle of

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c) Youth activities and adult education work continues to be extended. Mr. Thompson of International Youth Hostels did a thorough job of investigation on youth hostels possibilities from Naples north to the Swiss border.

14. Bolzano, Trento and Udine

a) ASG released three floors of a school it was occupying in Bolzano, relieving the shortage of school premises. Further relief is in sight with the probable derequisition of the largest elementary school in Bolzano by the middle of February.

b) Textbooks in the German language have arrived in Bolzano from Switzerland.

c) Before handing over Bolzano to the Italian Government, ASG issued a decree authorizing the use of German in the school of wood-carving in Val Gardena, Bolzano Province.

d) The request of certain communes in Udine for schools in Slovene and German has, after careful study and conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, been refused. But extra-curricular classes in these languages will be permitted under official supervision.

15. Yugoslav Croatia

- a) Schools were reopened, supplied with fuel, on 8 January. Stress is being laid on opening of kindergartens - three were newly opened in Trieste 1 February.
- b) The schools of Pola are again functioning after having been damaged by explosions from the nearly ammunition dump. Twenty million lire has been appropriated for re-equipping the schools of Gorizia Area, and school desks are being manufactured.
- c) 77% (125 out of 162) of the communes have now accepted the direction of the AME appointed school administration.
- d) The AME school programs, in Slovenia, have now been printed and distributed free to all teachers.
- e) There is still an acute shortage of text books for Slovene schools, but the printing is being speeded up. An adequate supply of books is expected before the end of March.
- f) Parent-teachers councils of a non-political nature are being organized and encouraged.
- g) A teachers' congress is being organized for 19-20 February for discussion of professional problems.
- h) Despite the organized opposition of the CMM, the villages are, for the most part, receiving the AME educational directives warily and parents seem glad to have their children attend schools free from political indoctrination.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

16. Political - The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

17. Public Health

- a) No cases of Bubonic Plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month.
- b) The incidence of Smallpox showed an increase.
- c) Only one case of Typhus was reported.
- d) Infant mortality rates show an increase.
- e) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome numbered 193 in December as compared with 180 in November.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

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- e) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome numbered 196 in December as compared with 160 in November.

INTERNAL SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

18. Since the handover of the northern territory to the Italian Government on 1st January 1946, public safety conditions have remained reasonably calm throughout.

19. The morale and efficiency of the Italian Police Services continue to improve despite of the shortage of clothing and equipment. The Police have done some really good work in the prevention and detection of crime. The number of serious crimes still remains high especially in Emilia where police resources are fully extended in dealing with them. Banditry still flourishes in Sicily but energetic action by the CGMR is having a deterrent effect. There have been a few minor strikes and demonstrations but nothing of a serious nature.

20. A number of raids for arms have been carried out by the Civil Police, with fairly good results, but large numbers of arms still remained concealed.

21. The prison situation remains acute, chiefly due to overcrowding, largely brought about by the slowness of the Italian Judicial system and lack of competent staff. A demonstration occurred in the Genoa Prison but was quickly subdued by GNR who were called in to assist the Prison staff. During the month 2 prisoners escaped from Forlì Prison, Emilia, 10 from Saluzzo, 6 from Moncalieri and 9 from Alba, all in Piemonte. A number were recaptured.

MONUMENTS, PINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

22. Restitution of Works of Art - A policy for interim restitution of cultural objects has now been approved by the Allied Control Authority Coordinating Committee. Details of this policy have been made available by Military Government (U.S.) Germany, Remondos Division. It has therefore been possible to advise the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Pine Arts on the procedure to be followed in making requests for restitution.

23. Documentation - Good progress has been made towards the completion of photographic record of damage to Italian monuments. In particular work on photographs seized from the archives of the Republican Ministry of Education is now complete and, in accordance with the policy so often recommended to other agencies exploiting Italian archives, these are now being returned in good order to the appropriate office of the Italian Government.

24. Archives - Administrative action has been taken by the Italian Government to prevent further dispersion and thefts from among the archives of former Fascist gerarchia - a measure rendered necessary by the continued appearance in the press of documents derived from archives of this kind. The strengthening of existing legislation on this topic is reported to be under consideration.

25. The premises housing the Archivio Pignatelli Aragone Cortes at Naples have now been de-requisitioned. Part II of this Sub-Commission's Final Report on Archives has been prepared and issued during the month under review.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

26. The Repatriation Branch of this Sub-Commission was being prepared for the hand-over to UNRRA with effect from 1st February 1946. UNRRA personnel were being infiltrated into the Repatriation Office and initiated into the intricacies of group and individual repatriation and policies. Handover to UNRRA has been completed in most of the Camps in 'B' Group and 'H' Group, also Cinecitta' and Aversa Centres. Authority was obtained from AVHQ for the retention of those Camps which are needed for the accommodation of displaced persons not acceptable by UNRRA. UNRRA were not able to take over administrative control on 1st February 1946 and the date has now been changed to 1st March 1946.

27. During the month only 486 Italians were received from the North of whom 454 came through Nordlichters and 32 through Como. At 31st January a total of 947,084 Italians have been repatriated to Italy. 761,949 Italians have been received from Europe since the occupation of Germany. It has no longer been economical to bid for material resources being due to the fact that the number to be moved had decreased very

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27. During the month only 486 Italians were received from the North of whom 454 came through Bordighera and 35 through Como. At 31st January a total of 947,084 Italians have been repatriated to Italy. 764,919 Italians have been received from Europe since the occupation of Germany. It has no longer been economical to bid for special refugee trains due to the fact that the number to be moved had decreased very considerably. Arrangements were therefore made by Transportation Sub-Commission with the Italian State Railways whereby application can be made locally to Station Masters by authorised British and Italian authorities for permission for refugees up to 60 persons per day to travel from any one station.

28. During the period under review 443 Italian children and about 50 Italians accepted by B.M.A. under the "broadwinner scheme" were returned to their homes in Tripolitania. 450 Italian children were returned to their parents in Egypt. 287 Greeks were repatriated from Bari. Iraqis, Iranians and Afghans totalling 250 were accepted for transit through Italy to their respective countries. Some 500 pre-war Italian miners working in Belgium left Genoa for Nice by road on the first stage of their journey to Belgium. Further movements of the remaining numbers are expected to take place shortly.

29. During January all Medical Centres continued to be supplied with medical stores from the UNRRA Medical Store, Bologna. A request made by the Polish Settlements in Italy for a supply of penicillin was granted through the Chief Medical Officer UNRRA, Leese. Notification was received of a hospital train leaving Germany for Italy with 460 Italian and 45 Greek patients. Preparations were made for the reception of the Italians at Merano Repatriation Hospital and the Greeks at No. 522 Italian Field Hospital Ascantina Camp. UNRRA took over the ambulances of the Civilian Transport Platoon and five ambulances of this Sub-Commission. These will cover all UNRRA Centres in the North of Italy. At the end of the period, the Medical Branch of the Sub-Commission was closed. The Medical Administration of Centres already under the control of UNRRA Italian Mission, or likely to be under its control in the near future, was undertaken by the Chief Medical Officer, Camps Division, UNRRA Italian Mission, who also agreed to act in a consultative capacity for the remaining D.P.R.S.C. commitments.

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