ACC

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MONTHLY REPORT
FEB. 1946

Six prison breaks occurred during the month in Emilia resulting in the escape of 39 prisoners. There was also an attempted break at Saluzzo Prison in Piedmonte, but in this case 14 political prisoners who attempted to escape were discovered and arrested before they could get away from the prison.

The Directors of the Prisons are taking steps to weed out undesirable elements among the Guards ~~and are endeavouring to recruit new material~~, but the pay is such that the better type of guard is not attracted to the service.

~~6. The Liaison Public Safety Officers are keeping this Hq. informed of developments within their respective areas. The transportation position as regards Public Safety Officers has improved but additional transport is still needed in some places, particularly the Naples area.~~

John O. Chapman

~~JOHN W. CHAPMAN~~
~~Colonel, JAGD~~
~~Director.~~

EJB/ae

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION HEB/tc
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel.489081, ext 442 & 254)

20340/MFAA 9 March 1946

9 MAR 1946

SUBJECT: Attached Summary Report.

TO : VP CA Section

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

HEBell

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

Monuments Fine Arts + Archives Subcom

GERMAN LIBRARIES

~~x.~~ 16 The Library of the German Archaeological Institute and the Herziana Library have been brought back to Rome ~~under arrangements made directly between the American Embassy and U.S.Forces Austria.~~

~~Pending a definitive decision by the U.S. British and other Governments concerned as to the future responsibility for these libraries,~~ the Allied Commission has approved their interim custody by the International Union of the Institutes for Archaeology, History and Art History in Rome.

VERONA BRIDGES

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VERONA BRIDGES

x. 7 H.Q., U.S. Forces European Theater, has forwarded an Interrogation Report on Colonel Moser, who was Platzkommandant at Verona and alleged to have been responsible for the blowing of the Ponte Scaligero and Ponte della Pietra on 25 April 1945. Moser denies this allegation and asserts that responsibility rested with the German 14th Army H.Q.

CODEX AESINAS .

3. 12 ~~After being long the subject of urgent inquiries by this Subcommission~~, the Codex Aesinas ms. of Tacitus, ~~the property of Conte Baldeschi-Balleani~~, has ~~now~~ been reported by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be safe.

~~GERMAN LOOT~~ .

4. ~~Captured Enemy Materials Branch of this H.Q. has brought to light~~ an interesting collection ~~of~~ German loot, found in an intercepted German goods-train at the time of the liberation of Northern Italy. The most valuable items are thirty-five documents (papal bulls, brevi etc.), relating mainly to religious houses in Bologna. There are also six printed books, also of Bolognese provenance, and other miscellaneous objects of less importance.

The Subcommission has passed this material to the appropriate authorities of the Italian Government to arrange suitable disposal.

DOCUMENTATION.

5. 19 The Subcommission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments has been completed, and copies consigned to the Roberts and Macmillan Commissions in U.S.A. and Britain. ~~Of the various officers who have laboured to construct this valuable archive, Captain Pennoyer, who initiated the work so ably, must be mentioned~~ .

NAPLES ARCHIVES.

6. 10 The Commissary of State Archives has fowarded to this Subcommission a report by Dr.W.Hagemann, setting out from the German point of view the events leading up to the ~~tragic~~ destruction of the great part of the Archivio di Stato of Naples.

PERSONNEL.

7. On his return to Rome as Director of the British School, Mr. J.B.Ward-Perkins has undertaken honorary part-time duties with the Allied Commission as advisor on M.F.A. problems.

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Major, A.E.C.
A/Director

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

DPR/54-1/ADM

11 March 1946

ABRIDGED MONTHLY REPORT - MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1946.

Displaced Persons and Repatriation Mission

1. Discussions continue on the transfer of responsibilities for Displaced Persons in Italy to UNRRA. A conference was held at AFHQ on the 22nd February 1946 to clear up certain points still outstanding. As a result of these discussions a final draft agreement has been issued setting out the various responsibilities. Only a few major points require adjustment, otherwise the agreement appeared to be satisfactory to both parties. The final concurrence of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is awaited.

Difficulties have arisen over UNRRA's inability to accept full financial responsibility for Camps and it was agreed that the Italian Government would continue payments through Prefects until the end of March 1946.

2. Three of the Allied Military Missions accredited to D.P.R.S.C. have been reducing their staffs or handing over their duties to their Embassies. The Soviet Repatriation Mission in Italy has begun reducing its staff, six Soviet Officers have left Rome for Moscow and two more will be leaving shortly for the same destination. The Norwegian Military Mission was disbanded recently, its activities have been undertaken by the Norwegian Legation Rome. Likewise, it would appear that the Belgian Military Mission will cease to function in the very near future.

3. The Repatriation Branch, UNRRA, Italian Mission, moved out of the Allied Commission Building on 18 February 1946. The Repatriation Branch D.P.R.S.C. transformed itself into an Emigration and Advisory Office whose functions are :-

(i) To deal with all questions pertaining to Emigration.
(ii) Liaison with Italian Ministries and with UNRRA.
(iii) To deal with the general welfare of Displaced Persons in Camps not handed over to UNRRA.
(iv) To bring to the notice of the Director and Deputy Director all matters pertaining to policy.

4. The long outstanding move of Ethiopian and other East African natives was still in abeyance and seemed no nearer materialising than it was nearly two years ago. Technicalities, such as acceptance at SINGAPORE and lack of transit facilities in the Middle East, are responsible for delaying the Chinese move. Rhodes expressed its willingness to accept a small number of Jews, who had been deported from the Island to Germany for racial reasons. The Albanian Authorities still continue their policy of expelling Italians from Albania.

5. With the approval of the new War Establishment a great deal of reorganisation is at present in progress. Disbandment orders have been requested for 4 Assembly Centres and 5 Control Camps; retention of the remaining Control Camps and Assembly Centres has been requested. Disposal of transport and personnel rendered surplus is also under consideration at present.

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H.Q. 'B', 'C' and 'D' Groups were amalgamated into one Headquarters, i.e. ~~H.Q. North West Group with Offices in the old 'D' Group Headquarters in Milan.~~

During the month Lt. Col. P.S.Andrews visited the UNRRA Group of Camps in Southern Italy. Other visitors to Southern Italy Camps have been members of the Anglo-American Committee for Palestine, Lt. Col. C.F.Fothergill accompanied them on their tour of inspection.

For the Director:

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

A N N E X A

14 March 1946.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA

I. INTRODUCTORY

From 18 February to 14 March the Director of Education, AMG, G Division, observed extensively in Zone A of Venezia Giulia, in company with Capt. John P. Sibert, Chief Education Officer, A.M.G., 1st Corps. He conferred with Lt.General HARDING, Corps Commander, frequently with Col. MONTROSS, Lt-and G5AG; with the three Zone Commanders, with most of the CAO's, with Italian and Slovene school officials, with representatives of the CNLN (Partisans' Committee), with University faculty members and professors, with teachers and with informed citizens. He visited a goodly sampling of schools, in all three Zones: elementary and secondary, rural and city, Slovene, Croat, and Italian.

Since this period some slight changes were made in response to certain policies, other policies were defined, in consequence new ones, instructions and clarifications of previous directives were written and appropriate educational policies in Zone A were prepared for all categories of the Zone.

In this report it is proposed to give a fairly concrete picture of the school situation as found, to discuss such policies as need and questions, and to point out the major existing problems.

II. SUGGESTED CONTENT.

A searching, constructive, and far-sighted educational week during the visit was the Teachers Conference, conceived and organized by Capt. Sibert. In the midst of political bickerings and demonstrations, it spotted the many pressing problems of the schools and the general tension of the situation. Capt. Sibert invited all the teachers of the Zone to spend a week fully considering the educational problems of education, both present and future. A translation of the complete program of the conference is attached as Appendix A. It will be noted

From 18 February to 14 March the Director of Education, Alli A Commission, observed extensively in Zone A of Venezia Giulia, in company with Capt. John P. Gimmel, Chief Education Officer, A.M.G., 13th Corps. He conferred with Lt.General HARDY, Corps Command H.Q. conferred with Col. ROBERTSON, Zone SCAO; with the three Zone Commissioners, with most of the CRO's, city Italian and Slovene school officials, with representatives of the YMCA (Friends' Committee), with university authorities and professors, with teachers and with informed citizens. He visited a goodly sampling of schools in all three Areas - the city and secondary, rural and city, Slovene, Croat, and Italian.

During this period some minor changes were made in regard to certain policies, other policies were defined, procedures were made, instructions and clarifications of previous directives were written and an article on educational policies in Zone A was prepared for all newspapers of the Zone.

In this report it is proposed to give a fairly concrete picture of the school situation as found, to discuss such policies as were under question, and to point out the major existing problems.

. PLANNED CONFERENCE.

A remarkable, constructive, and far-sighted decision was made during the visit was the Teachers Conference, conceived and organized by Capt. GIMMEL. In the midst of political bickerings and demonstrations, despite the many pressing problems of the schools and the general tenseness of the atmosphere, Capt. GIMMEL invited all the teachers of the Zone to spend two very full days considering the professional problems of education, both present and future. A translation of the complete program of the Congress is attached as Appendix A. It will be noted that the lectures covered a wide scope, and took in concrete problems. There were lectures on the meaning of democracy, education in the United States, education in Great Britain, on the non-political character of the school, and so on; there were concrete descriptions of specific schools and models for various types of laboratories, and there were talks on children's literature, on the role of hand work in the school, on the new program for the preparation of teachers, on the teaching of science in the lower secondary school, on the place and method of the evaluation in the school, and on the Scout movement. Following one of the most provocative lectures, there was a "panel discussion" - a group of teachers plus the lecturer sitting on the platform and conducting a roundtable discussion of the subject. These platform

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round tables were a new technique to the audience and an illustration of the democratic way of dealing with a controversial topic; discussions were vigorous with no punches pulled, but were professional and in good spirit.

The attendance throughout both days - from 0930 to 1930, with only time off for lunch - was remarkably good, and the interest and enthusiasm of the teachers persisted to the end. Over two thirds of the entire teaching force of the [illegible] attended, although [illegible], because of its remoteness, had to confine itself to a few representative delegates.

The only untoward incident of the Congress occurred in connection with the translation of Col. Robertson's opening remarks into Slovene. A few Italian teachers, scattered through the audience, coughed, tittered, and made sotto voce remarks during the translation. This resulted in a written protest by a group of Slovene teachers and in an order from the [illegible] that all Slovene teachers absent themselves from the second day of the conference - an order that was generally obeyed.

As a rebuke to the [illegible] Italians and an illustration of the firm stand of AMG in giving recognition to both languages, Capt. [illegible] read both his opening and closing remarks the second day in both Italian and Slovene - and there were no interruptions.

Most of the Italian teachers sincerely regretted the rudeness of the few who caused the disturbance of the first morning, and the general spirit of the Congress was excellent. In [illegible] letter from one of the teachers to a friend is an example of the general enthusiasm with which the Congress was received and a translation is attached hereto as Exhibit [illegible].

1. [illegible] Scenic Visits.

[illegible] In the midst of beautiful mountain scenery in the northern end of Gorizia Area lie the villages of [illegible] and [illegible]. With even smaller villages scattered in the narrow valleys. The CMO for the district is a young British officer, Capt. [illegible] AGF, who knows every crenny of his district and has his heart in his work. He takes an especially keen interest in the schools, with him, the schools, [illegible] me of course, of

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At [illegible] the school is in an adapted private dwelling. Classrooms are simple but clean, the children sitting in the usual benches, crudely made, before slant-topped, usually crude, narrow desks, characteristic not only of Venezia Giulia but of all Italy. A crucifix hangs over the teacher's desk. In the classroom for beginners, there is the usual [illegible] of letters of the alphabet, each colorfully illustrated in crayon drawings done by the teacher. There is a small blackboard. Otherwise the room is without teaching equipment - no maps, charts, pictures or class-room library. It is clean and orderly. In all these respects it is highly typical.

The class in "Geometria" (surveying, or elementary engineering) is the only one visited in which there is the slightest relation to practical life. Here the teacher is analysing the point of greatest danger in a span of a bridge where a four-wheeled vehicle is passing between the supporting trusses. The teacher is diagramming on the blackboard and giving a clear explanation while the students take notes.

Leaving the school, the visitors remark to the Superintendent of schools who is accompanying them that in all classes the students were merely passive, trying to absorb the teacher's lecture - that there was no attempt to get the students to analyse a problem and seek its solution, no attempt to get them to participate and think. The Superintendent's reply is: "The standard method in all schools consists of, first, explanation by the teacher; second, interrogation of the students to see how well they have understood; and then discussion". Except in the "Istituto Magistrale" described in the next paragraph, the "discussion" phase was never witnessed throughout all school visits.

c. Also in the city of Gorizia, there is the Slovene "Istituto Magistrale" - the four-year secondary school for the training of elementary school teachers. This is a new institution in an old but decent building. There are only about ninety students, the majority girls, ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The program followed here is the new Italian program for teacher-training schools, translated into Slovene by the Education Division of AMG, with added courses in Slavic history, geography and culture and the Slovene language.

The academic classes are like those in any secondary school. But in the class in Pedagogy there is a bright spot. The students have been observing in an elementary school and the professor has called the elementary school teacher into the class. Here the students are discussing with the teacher the methods she used. They are questioning her as to the reasons for each of the things they have observed her doing. They are coming to grips with a real situation, are earnestly preparing themselves for their future jobs, are thinking, analysing and discussing

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d. Off among barren, stony hills of the Carso, forty minutes drive from the city of Gorizia, is the devasted village of Comeno. Some 60 [illegible] troops were killed here and in reprisal the inhabitants were taken off to concentration camps and all the houses dynamited. Now many of the inhabitants have come back and live in the ruins of their house, or double up with families of peasants in the countryside. The little Slovene school is in one room of the upper storey of a dwelling which escaped with a minimum of damage. The teacher is a mild little man of fifty. The children's text books for the first grade are

the prohibited "eilaheria" issued by the PNOO (Committee of National Liberation) and well impregnated with pro-Nits and Communist propaganda. "Why are you using these books when you know they are forbidden?" the teacher is asked. "The parents have selected this book and required that it be used." "Do they know it is forbidden?" "I showed them your directives but they insisted on the book being used". "In normal times do parents decide what text books are to be used in school?". The teacher is embarrassed and admits that they did not. "but" he adds "I am just a teacher and fifty years old. I cannot stand against the parents". "When you refer to the parents you mean the local committee of the PNOO, don't you?" "Yes, I suppose so".

At this point the president of the local PNOO is sent for. She is a fairly intelligent looking, middle-aged woman. She is addressed as follows: "Your committee has ordered this text book to be used in the school against Military Government orders. If your committee wants to run a private school here, finding and paying a teacher, with no help from the Government and with no official recognition of the children's work, we shall not arrest you, nor close your school, nor interfere. But if you want to keep this teacher, who is a regular state employee, a good man and one who knows your children, you will have to comply with the Government directives, using approved books and keeping propaganda out of the class room. We have no objection to transferring this teacher to another commune - we need him in a commune that is willing to accept government jurisdiction. But it is your children who will suffer, and they have already lost much schooling from the war. Discuss the matter with your committee. We shall be back Tuesday for your answer. We hope that for the sake of the children we shall not have to withdraw recognition - and the teacher - from this school".

(On returning with the CAO the following Tuesday, Capt. Simoni and the Director of Education were assured by the President that the objectionable textbook would be withdrawn immediately on receipt of the approved

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[illegible]. Grado is a bright little fishing village at the end of a long point of land [illegible]tting south into the head of the Adriatic. It is in the western most part of the province of Trieste, and therefore solidly Italian. The school is modern, clean, flooded with sunlight, and with beautiful views of the sea from its many windows. The little girls all wear clean white aprons over their dresses, and the boys are decently clad.

Reading lessons are going on in several classes. In each case the child who is reading comes to a

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punctuation mark he pauses while another child counts aloud quickly - one for a comma, two for a quotation mark, three for a semicolon, four for a period or question mark; the reading is naturally very mechanical. Another teacher tries to get similar results by having the child name each mark of punctuation: "Once upon in a distant country comma there lived an old man period" and so on. But one teacher, pointed out by the principal as the best, really has her children reading with expression and meaning, without such mechanical devices.

In the arithmetic class a man is helping a youngster at the blackboard to struggle through a difficult example of dividing a mixed decimal by another mixed decimal. The boy floundered and another taken his place; proof is applied to the answer and it is found that there is a mistake; the example is painfully reworked and finally a correct, but quite meaningless, answer is found - the example is a purely abstract exercise in doing something one cannot imagine these youngsters ever having to do.

Despite bad pedagogy, the atmosphere of the school is delightful. There is a pleasant relationship between children and teachers, everyone seems to be happily at work, and the school is unusually attractive.

I. In the city of Brindisi, one dingy, old, but sound building is used for several Lyceums secondary schools in turn. The furnishings and classes are similar to those, already described, in the technical commercial school in Gorizia. Two things, not unrelated, alone are remarkable: The building in in bad need of cleaning up and decorating - it is gloomy and shabby; and in one room, in particular, the older boys have scrawled political propaganda on the walls: "Long live Tito!" "Death to Bergas!" and so on, with an occasional hammer and sickle or red star.

(Following our visit, Cont.Simoni investigated the matter of the cleaning up of the school and found that while money has been appropriated and the contract let, the contractors had not been able to get around to the actual work. Orders were also given to the janitor to remove immediately all the [illegible] from the walls and to keep the

[illegible] and so on. But one teacher, pointed out by the principal as the best, really has her children reading with expression and meaning, without such mechanical devices.

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(Following our visit, Capt.Simoni investigated the matter of the cleaning up of the school and found that while money has been appropriated and the contract let, the contractors had not been able to get around to the actual work. Orders were also given to the janitor to remove inherently political markings from walls and to keep the building cleaner).

g. Not many kilometers south of Trieste, near the fishing and boat-building village of Muggia, is the village of Zaule. The Slovene school here has two sessions daily in one class room - third and fourth grades in the morning, first and second grades in the afternoon, all under one unusually hard working and conscientious teacher. This teacher, in addition to the usual decorated frieze of letters of the alphabet, has prepared many ingenious teaching devices. Several years ago she attended some lectures on the "Global" method of teaching reading, and ever since has been carrying out the principles she learned. She has box

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after box of cards with pictures, sentences, and other didactic material, all made by her after her long school hours.

The class room has a mixture of text books, including the forbidden primer. Her explanation is that she has to use whatever books the children can get, and that up to now there have not been approved primers available. She readily agrees to ban the use of the PNOO primer on being assured that the approved one will be distributed in a few days.

h. The Technical High school in Pola, with the upper floor devoted to home economics, the ground floor given over to metal and wood working shops, and the floor between divided into academic classrooms, is a really modern school that would do credit to any city. Unlike the fine technical high schools in Italy, this one did not suffer war damage, looting, or the requisitioning of equipment. By far the best educational achievement of the former Italian government was its development and equipment of the industrial technical schools. But in Italy proper one finds these schools damaged and despoiled - if the school escaped bombing, German requisitions, and civilian looting, the Allies requisitioned the equipment and transported it to army shops. Not so Pola. The shops are equiped with a wealth of high-class power machinery and many full sets of bench tools. Everything is in immaculate order. The school museum contains countless specimens of the children's work - large model ships, complete in every detail; useful and ornamental castings in iron and bronze; fine cabinet work; beautifully sewed traditional local costumes on large dolls, and various other kinds of needle work done by the girls. The home economics department has a kitchen with various types of range - coal, gas, electricity, gasoline - and model dining room, bed room, bath-room, etc.

Here is a school geared to the needs of the community, giving the same "cultural" courses as other technical secondary schools - and probably no closer to reality than the one described in Gorizia - but with really first rate development of the practical and technical side

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4. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL VISITS.

The above are only a few samples of the many schools visited. The general impressions received from all visits were as follows :

a. School buildings are usually sound and reasonably good. Many new repairs have been made. Buildings generally are clean and orderly.

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b. The damage to some buildings and the requisition of many has resulted in much doubling up of schools. In Trieste, particularly, there are cases of four or five schools using a single building in turns; and double use of a building is frequent in all three areas.

c. In a number of Slovene schools Tito's picture occupies a prominent place in the class rooms despite attempts to have it removed. Some CAO's have been successful in doing away with this type of political propaganda, and Capt.Simoni has persuaded a number of school teachers to keep political pictures out of class rooms; but in communities where the PNOO is especially well organized and the people are either intransigent or terrified, the picture of Tito remains conspicuous.

d. Educational methods are generally antiquated and out of step with modern pedagogy.

e. There is a good spirit among children and teachers in almost all schools.

f. Schools are functioning seriously and effectively throughout the Allied Zone of Venezia Giulia.

5. THE PNOO.

The letters "PNOO" are the initials of the Slovene words for "Regional National Liberation Committee". This organization considers itself the supreme, popularly elected and legitimate government of that part of Venezia Giulia now under Allied Military Government. While recognizing the agreement whereby AMG took general control of Zone A, its consistent policy has been that the execution of AMG's policies, and all local government, should be exclusively in the hands of PNOO. Unless and until PNOO is given this recognition and responsibility its policy is to attack and undermine AMG, and through its local organizations to attempt to act as the effective government.

While theoretically representing all anti-fascists parties, it is permeated and dominated by the Communist Party. It is, of course, strongly pro-Tito and looks to the day when Zone A shall become a part of the Jugoslav Republic. The President of its Executive Committee is BEVK, the Secretary PUC. It is subdivided into Area, commune and village committees, very well organized and disciplined.

The PNOO has four sections: Political, Economic,

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The PNOO has four sections: Political, Economic, Agrarian and Educational. The head of the educational section is TAUCER. The head of the Trieste committee of the educational section is DRAGO PAHOR. It is with these two men - and especially Drago Pahor - that the Education Division of AMG most frequently has dealings.

The newspaper, "Primorski Dnevnik" is the organ of the O.F. (Liberation Front) of which the PNOO is an integral part, and it is this newspaper that has conducted a continuous campaign against the educational policies of AMG. When its attacks became not only vitriolic but flagrantly contrary to fact, it was suspended; since that time its attacks against the Education

Division have been less extreme and have confined themselves to half-truths, the twisting of facts, and editorial opinion.

The UAIS ("Unione Antifascista Italo-Slovena") is a strongly Communist organization that works closely with PNOO. It, too, is a part of the Liberation Front (O.F.), combining Italian and Slovene, for the purpose of propaganda and agitation. FERLAN, an Italian pro-Tito Communist, represents it at times in conferences with the Education Division of AMG.

Ferlan and Pahor called on the Director of Education and Capt.Simoni on 21 February. They presented the following demands of the PNOO:

a. A separate school administration should be set up for Slavic schools, under general AMG control, but with selection of personnel and all supervision and administration entrusted to a committee selected by PNOO and approved by AMG.

b. The Italian language should be made purely elective in Slavic schools, instead of requiring parents to request that their children be exempted in case they do not want them to study Italian.

c. Ipuration proceedings should be the same for Slavic and Italian teachers, to avoid such dismissals without hearings as had recently taken place on recommendation of FSS.

d. Slavic personnel - and especially Prof.Barage - who are considered by PNOO as fascists or collaborationists, should be dismissed from the schools and from the Education Division office.

The AMG reaction to these demands is described in the following paragraphs.

6. <u>THE DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION OF SLAVIC SCHOOLS.</u>

This demand is in keeping with the basic policy of PNOO and contrary to the policy of AMG. Aside from its necessitating the setting up of two independent administrations in each area and being in

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The AMG reaction to these demands is described in the following paragraphs.

6. THE DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION OF SLAVIC SCHOOLS.

This demand is in keeping with the basic policy of PNOO and contrary to the policy of AMG. Aside from its necessitating the setting up of two independent administrations in each area and being incompatible with Italian law, it would recognize PNOO as the official government in school matters and would result in the acceptance of its policies, which include political propaganda in the schools, and of its personnel exclusively. Obviously the demand cannot be met; and while it is not met PNOO will continue to attack and attempt to sabotage AMG educational work no matter what other concessions are made. This point must be taken into full account in considering measures of seeming appeasement. Concessions should be made where they are justified on other grounds, but never

on the assumption that any concessions made would lead to a reduce[illegible] determination of the attitude of [illegible] is not given control.

[illegible] Italian language in Slavic schools.

In the original policy [illegible] for education in Venezia Giulia it was directed that slovene or Croat should be elective subjects in Italian schools, and Italian a required language in schools [illegible] in the Slavic language. The reasons for this policy, which was approved by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission [illegible] head of AMG 13th Corps, were:

1. The sovereignty of Venezia Giulia under international law is still Italian.
2. The Italian Government and AMG had adopted a similar policy in regard to the French and German languages in the Valle d'Aosta and Bolzano respectively.
3. While most Slavic children in Venezia Giulia have a fair base of Italian and can therefore be made to participate during the temporary jurisdiction of AMG, few Italian children have any knowledge of Croat or Slovene, so making a Slavic language compulsory to the Italians over a limited period of time would serve no useful purpose.
4. For commercial and practical purposes Italian is exceedingly useful to the Slavic element in Venezia Giulia, while Croat or Slovene would have little practical value to the great majority of Italian children.

In November, 1945, during a visit by the Director of Education, a delegation from PNOO press that Italian be made elective in the Slavic schools as a matter of principle - the principle that there should be equality of treatment of Slavic and Italian minorities. The Committee gave assurance that most Slavic parents would recognize the value of having their children learn Italian, and that therefore nothing would really be lost, while good feeling would result. The [illegible], the Chief Education Officer, and the Director of Education [illegible] to yield the point to the extent of permitting Slavic parents to have their children exempted from the study of Italian upon direct [illegible] request. The committee seemed satisfied with this compromise.

The PNOO, having won this concession, tried to [illegible] into an attack on the new policy. There still was not [illegible], rather claimed in the Prosvetni and in the [illegible] the Education Division, since Slavic parents had to request exemption from Italian, while Italian parents and children could freely decide whether or not the children should study Slovene - Italian was "compulsory" for the Slavs, Slovene merely elective for the Italians.

After the demand made by Tomor and Perisa on 22 February, [illegible] and the Director of Education discussed the matter with Croats, and subsequently at a meeting of Croats of Gorizia [illegible]. Some of these stated that the new policy was [illegible]

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The PNOO, having won this concession, true to form began just [illegible] on attack on the new policy. [illegible] Peter Slaiman in the Prisoners and in the conference [illegible] Education Division, since Slavic parents had to request exemption from Italian, while Italian parents and children could freely choose whether or not the children should study Slovene - Italian was compulsory for the Slavs, Slovene purely elective for the Italians.

After the demand made by Peter and Ferlan on 21 February, [illegible] met the Director of Education Subcommission. Discussed the Letter with CAOIS, he especially at a meeting of CAOIS of Gorizia Province. Some of these argued that the new policy was impossible of execution in the mixed villages. Some teachers in these schools [illegible] could not or would not teach Italian, and if Italian teachers went into the villages to teach it would be run out of town. After a long discussion a showing of hands indicated that a majority even of the CAOIS in Gorizia were definitely in favor of the new qualifying policy and making Italian purely elective. [illegible] strongly of this opinion as regards all villages where the people were overwhelmingly Slovene, but felt that in cities, large villages and towns, where both languages were spoken, the policy of the Italian "semi-obligatory" should continue. The Acting Scuol [illegible] Officer Commander were of the same opinion.

It was therefore decided and ordered that in cities and villages where 5% or more of the families used the Slovene language, Italian would be purely elective. In other communities (Trieste, Gorizia and a few smaller cities) Italian would be taught but students could, on request, have their children exempted. This change was made, not with any idea that it would appease the PNOO, but because of the practical impossibility of enforcing the previous policy.

2. Separation of Slavic and Italian teachers.

The demand that the same separation procedures be used for Slavic and Italian teachers stem out of a misconception. Actually the proceedings are, technically, identical. But formal separation proceedings are applied only to teachers who enjoy - i.e., of permanent civil service status, as in the case of all civil servants. It happens that in Venezia Giulia most Italian teachers are well tenured while very few Slavic teachers have taken the necessary civil service examination - it is several years since the last examination was given; hence the apparent inequality of treatment. However, the real origin of the demand was the dismissal, in February, of 44 teachers who had been recommended for dismissal by FCS on security grounds. Only one or two of these were ex-fascists, the great majority were Communists and pro-Tito, several having been sent in from Jugoslavia.

The result of these dismissals was widespread protest - strikes in Primorski, demonstrations by parents and students, etc.

The problem is a difficult one. FCS cannot, in the nature of its work, expose its evidence. AMG relies on FCS for recommendations regarding subversive elements and has a policy of following these recommendations. Yet it was entirely possible that some of the teachers dismissed were innocent, or at least no more guilty than many who were not dismissed. The matter was discussed at considerable length with the acting ACMB and with the Corps Commander, and later with FCS. The result was a decision to reconsider the cases, confirm the dismissals for which greatest justification existed, and restore to their posts those found not to be, or probably not to be, really subversive elements.

This will not appease PNOO, but it will cure some local situations and will be an attempt at greater justice.

3. The case of Rutar et al.

Mild, hard-working, middle-aged Prof. Rutar, Slovene professional consultant to the Chief Education Officer, has become an international case celebre. He has been attacked in the British press and Parliament; he has been, purportedly, tried in absentia (and without opportunity to defend his case) and sentenced to death by a "people's tribunal" in Ljubljana, the PNOO and Primorski Dnevnik accuse him of cowardly, betrayal of his colleagues, collaboration with the Germans, participation in torture and being a war criminal. [illegible]

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2. The case of Bakarac et al.

Mild, hard-working, middle-aged Prof. Bakarac, Slovene professional consultant to the Chief Education Officer, has become an international cause celebre. He has been attacked in the British press and Parliament; he has been, purportedly, tried in absentia (and without opportunity to defend his case) and sentenced to death by a "people's tribunal" in Ljubljana, the PNOO and Primorski Dnevnik accuse him of immorality, betrayal of his colleagues, collaboration with the Germans, participation in torture and being a war criminal. Could employ a man who is accused of such things and is such a target.

Even if fairness to a faithful, industrious and efficient [illegible] were to be considered of no consequence, even if someone else were available to carry on his duties; even if dismissing Prof. Bakarac would not result in the resignation of a sizable group of such professors, the question would arise whether his dismissal would in any way mitigate the actions of the PNOO, the Primorski, the Communist press abroad and a Communist member of Parliament. Where there is a fixed policy to attack the AMG, the removal of one target

[illegible] swung finding another one, through partial success, encouragement for renewed vigour in future attacks.

Obviously, if there were the slightest factual evidence in support of the attack against Barage, he would long ago have been dismissed. Search by the FBI, and repeated invitations to the PMOO to present evidence, have resulted in absolutely no evidence as to the truth of the allegations.

Barage was first known to the Education Subcommission through his work as one of the refugees in the camp at Trevico, where he was said to be effectively organizing schools for the children on the camp. When UNRRA was set up in Venezia Giulia he offered his services. Ever since that time he has laboured diligently towards getting Slovene schools established in the region. He has shown neither partiality nor rancor, and has served as interpreter, translator and adviser for the Chief Education Officer. His services have been and are invaluable. He has no executive functions, no authority over the schools, practically no contact with the students.

The animus against Barage springs from the fact that he fled from what to his knowing a reign of terror was and continues first hand over Jugoslavia and Venezia Giulia, that before that he contributed articles to the Catholic press against the extremes to which the Communist Partisans were going, and that when a group of 20 relatives and his brother with twenty-four others, on notice that a certain man was a leader of the mob that did the killing, that man was, it is reported, the principal witness against him at the recent trial in Ljubljana.

Barage is an ardent Catholic and is anti-Communist in his personal convictions, but he is taking no part in political activities. The Education Division has asked the PMOO to find another Slovene adviser to serve in the Education Office, so that it may receive counsel from both points of view, but PMOO refuses any such assignment. As a matter of fact, Barage's advice is not given or sought on matters of a political nature, but solely on technical matters - the preparation of non-propaganda text books in the Slovene and Croat languages, the correct forms of directives in these languages, and general translation and interpretation.

Prof. Barage has prepared a complete curriculum vitae, giving dates and places of his his activities and the names of his associates, in great detail. The nature of the document, and particularly many months of close association with the man, give grounds for belief in his sincerity and integrity and the truthfulness of his assertions. There is apparently nothing in his past or present life to justify his dismissal.

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Unless evidence replaces name-calling and there is reason to reverse the present estimate of the man, the Education Division should continue to avail itself of Prof. Barage's valuable services.

A number of professors employed in the schools are accused by PWOO of collaboration with Germans and Fascists. Were Barage not occupying the center of the stage, these would be the objects of similar attacks. Against them, too, no factual evidence has been presented. Perhaps really gives the PWOO point of view when he states, "Anyone who, instead of espousing our cause and entering the struggle on our side, took from the Partisan Government, is a traitor and unworthy to have any part in the schools."

10. Other PWOO activities.

The PWOO has published and ordered parents to buy a primer in which there is considerable political propaganda. AMG has countered with an order that any such books found in class rooms or in the possession of children in school be confiscated.

The PWOO has ordered Tito's picture displayed in class rooms. AMG is taking less vigorous action against this but is trying to induce teachers to avoid such propaganda.

11. Response of AMG to PWOO.

Early in March a press release was prepared in which the general policies on AMG regarding the schools were summarized, including the new provision for using the Italian language exclusively in Slovene villages. This statement made no direct reference to the PWOO, but dealt with all its demands except that for a separate administration. It was submitted to all newspapers of the Zone, in English, Italian, and Slovene editions. At the same time Lucier was written to Area Commissioners for CAO's, clarifying certain recent policies and attaching the press release as an official statement of policy. The letter to CAO's and the press release are attached hereto as Appendices III and IV respectively.

12. Disregard for Superintendents.

The PWOO issues orders to teachers. The local committee makes it dangerous for teachers to disregard such orders. The PWOO also systematically by its committees can visit schools and see whether or not its orders are being obeyed, its propaganda put above being here, Tito's picture being displayed.

AMG has the education difficult. Each CAO has a group of villages to supervise and a host of problems to face in addition to school problems. The only way the Education Division can supervise the schools and take steps for the enforcement of its orders is through the offices of the superintendents of schools. In each Area there is a superintendent with a supervisor of Slavic schools and a supervisor of Italian schools, and a group of school directors, each with a number of schools under his nominal supervision. But the school superintendents have no means of transportation, and neither the supervisors nor the directors can get out into the village schools.

If AMG's education policies are not to be a farce, it is imperative that the superintendents be certain and Trieste be furnished with cars. This has been pointed out by the Director of Education in previous visits and by Capt. Sikora from time to time. On the present visit the Director of Education brought the matter sympathetically to the attention of the Area Commissioner of Gorizia, the acting DCAO and the Corps Commander. All were in full agreement - there has never been any disagreement. The acting DCAO then requested the Corps Commander

[illegible] to [illegible].

Early in March, a press release was prepared in which the central policies on AMG regarding the schools were summarized, including the new provision for making the Italian language elective in Slovene villages. This statement made no direct reference to the PWOC, but dealt with all its demands except those for a separate administration. It was submitted to all newspapers of the zone, in English, Italian, and Slovene editions. At the same time a letter was written to Area Commissioners for CAO's, clarifying certain recent policies and attaching the press release as an official statement of policy. The letter to CAO's and the press release are attached hereto as Appendices III and IV respectively.

2. Transport for Superintendents.

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13. Student strikes.

On 13-14 February in Trieste and 14-15 February in Gorizia the Slovene secondary school students were induced, presumably by PNOO, to stage a strike in protest against the continued employment of Prof. Gorgo "and other professors". The students were informed that unless the schools were used they would be closed. The strike broke up.

On 15 March a general strike was called in Trieste in protest against the shooting of members of a mob by Venezia Giulia police, and in order to demand that the Venezia Giulia police be disbanded. The Slovene students in Trieste struck in sympathy. On the evening of 15 March AMG announced over the radio that the Slovene schools in Trieste were closed and would remain closed until students and their parents indicated that they would not try to use the schools as a means of propaganda and political pressure, but that the students would refrain from strikes and go at their studies seriously. At the present writing, railroad workers are said to be threatening to strike in protest against the closing of the Slovene schools and a committee of parents is trying to persuade Capt. Minoni that they kept their out of school to protect them against brutal attacks by the Venezia Giulia police; and that anyway, since for twenty five years the students have been participating in the Partisan movement, it was just natural psychology for them to want to participate in political activities through such means as strikes.

It's a dog life in Venezia Giulia!

14. Training of Slovene teachers.

Prof. Gorgo estimates that there will be a shortage of between 40 and 100 trained teachers for the Slovene schools next year - to be a shortage not one half of the teachers employed in the Slovene schools are without training for their work. The Slovene Istituto Magistrale in Gorizia also only graduate 15 students in June. Consequently Prof. Borgo, in consultation with the President of the Istituto Magistrale, has worked out a plan for an intensive teacher training program. Capt. Minoni and the Director of Education approved the plan in principle and worked out various practical details with Prof. Borgo. The Finance Division sanction has been obtained for its financial aspects. The plan has just been strongly approved by the Acting SCAO. The following news release explains the plan:

PRESS RELEASE

To insure all children in Slovene elementary schools teachers who are adequately trained, a special training course is about to be opened in connection with the Istituto Magistrale in Gorizia, for which suitable candidates for teaching positions will receive a [illegible]

[illegible] demand that the Venezia Giulia police be disbanded. The Slovene students in Trieste struck in sympathy. On the evening of 13 March it was announced over the radio that the Slovene schools in Trieste were closed and would remain closed until students and their parents indicated that they would not try to use the schools as a means of propaganda and political pressure, but that the students would refrain from strikes and go at their studies seriously. At the present writing [illegible] workers are said to be threatening to strike in protest against the closing of the Slovene schools and a committee of parents is trying to persuade Capt. Simoni that they kept their out of school to protect them against brutal attacks by the Venezia Giulia police, and that anyway, since for twenty five years the students have been participating in the partisan movement, it was just natural psychology for them to want to participate in political agitation through such means as strikes.

Life is not easy in Venezia Giulia!

14. Training of Slovene teachers.

Prof. Burgo estimates that there will be a shortage of [illegible] 100 trained teachers for the Slovene schools next fall. There is a shortage now and many of the teachers employed in the Slovene schools are without training for their work. The Slovene Institute Magistrale in Gorizia, with only graduate 15 students in June. Consequently Prof. Burgo, in consultation with the President of the Institute Magistrale, has worked out a plan for an intensive teacher training program. Capt. Simoni has the attendant of Educatio [illegible] approved the plan in principle and worked out various practical details with Prof. Burgo. The Finance Division sanction has been obtained for the financial aspects. The plan has just been strongly approved by the Acting SCAO. The following news release explains the plan:

PRESS RELEASE

To assure all children in Slovene elementary schools teachers in the immediately coming, a special training course is about to be opened in connection with the Istituto Magistrale in Gorizia, to which possible candidates for teaching positions will receive a six months intensive professional course and will be paid as teacher while being trained.

Students now completing the third year at the Istituto Magistrale, graduates of liceo scientifico or liceo classical, and students who have had four or more years of training in such institutions or their equivalent, will be eligible to apply for admission, provided they speak the Slovene language.

The course will include Slovene language, literature, history and geography, religion, pedagogy and educational psychology, educational methods, and practice teaching. There will be about 35 hours a week of work for a period of six months beginning about 1 April or as soon thereafter as enrolment can be completed and courses organized. Students who successfully complete the course will be given a provisional "abilitation" (teaching certificate) and a special diploma from the Istituto Magistrale, and will be employed as elementary school teachers in Slovene-language elementary schools.

Candidates who apply and are accepted for this special course will be immediately placed on the pay roll of the Superintendent of Schools and will receive a salary for each of the six months of training equal to the monthly salary of beginning teachers classed as supplenti.

Further details will be subsequently announced. Candidates should make application and present credentials to the Superintendent of Schools of the area in which they reside.

/s/ John P. Simoni
Capt. CMP
Chief Education Officer.

1a. Text book in Slavic Literature.

Since it is the policy of AMG to give the Slavic children an understanding of their cultural heritage, Capt. Simoni has had a group of professors prepare a text book, in Slovene, on the history of Slovene literature. The manuscript is now complete. In order to assure its non-political character, and to forestall as far as possible any criticism, both the PWOO and a non-Pro-Tito university professor are being asked to read the manuscript and submit criticism before the volume is published and used in Slovene secondary schools and the university.

1b. Hot meal kitchens.

An extremely complete and extensive program of hot lunches for underprivileged and elementary school children is under way. Zonera Italian teachers (those who formerly taught in schools now being conducted in the Slovene language) are being used to help with the administration of the program.

An amusing incident has occurred in this connection: In a village in Trieste province an excited group of mothers stormed the kitchen and dumped the large kettle of hot food into the gutter. When Capt. Simoni talked to them later they explained that they thought

will be immediately placed on the pay roll of the Superintendent of Schools and will receive a salary for each of the six months of training equal to the monthly salary of beginning teachers classed as supplenti.

Further details will be subsequently announced. Candidates should make application and present credentials to the Superintendent of Schools of the area in which they reside.

/s/ John P. Sisoni
Capt. CMP
Chief Education Officer.

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iq. School lunches.

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One amusing incident has occurred in this connection: In a village in Trieste province an excited group of mothers stormed the kitchen and dumped the large kettle of hot food into the park. When Capt. Sisoni talked to them later they explained that they thought the food was sent by the Italian government in Rome as a means of propagandizing them in favor of having Venezia Giulia come under Italian jurisdiction - they thought it was a contamination of the Fascist Government's plan of feeding the Italians (children's fascist organization). And the cook was the same one who used to prepare food for the Italians. Also, the kitchen was dirty. If they, the mothers representing the local committee of PWOO, could be given full charge they would furnish a better, cleaner kitchen and handle the lunch properly. Capt. SISONI settled the matter (at is hoped) by placing the mayor in charge of the lunches and offering to have a representative committee of mothers act as advisers and assistants.

17. Requisitioning.

Many schools and the new engineering building of the university are requisitioned by Allied forces. The Corps Commander, [illegible] sympathetic and desirous of helping where possible, feels that there is little hope of any substantial derequisition. He has been instructed by AFHQ not to build barracks or huts, yet to be prepared to keep the troops in the area into next winter if necessary. Unless AFHQ relaxes its policy in regard to putting up barracks or huts, there seems no hope that the use of improvised and inadequate quarters and the multiple use of non-requisitioned schools, with consequent serious reduction of the children's hours of schooling, will be mitigated during the period of Allied jurisdiction.

18. The University of Trieste.

a. Epuration proceedings at the University of Trieste drag slowly on, until they are completed the election of a rector cannot take place. Meanwhile, however, Prof. Sotto, pro-rector, is carrying on efficiently and the university is actively functioning. Capt. Sforzi is attempting to speed up the epuration.

b. The university has added two new competent professors to its faculty of letters.

c. The university has submitted plans for the expansion of the faculty of naval engineering into a faculty of general engineering and the addition of a faculty of physical sciences, for next year. Since the university is conducted in the Italian language and since it is highly important that its work be recognized by the Italian government, the plans are being submitted by the Education Subcommission to the Minister of Public Instruction for his opinion and for information as to whether degrees granted by the proposed new faculties will be recognized in Italy.

d. A series of examinations have been and will be held at the university whereby students are being enabled to make up the last two years insofar as they can prepare for the examinations in reduced time. By next October it will have been possible for students with the necessary ability and assiduity to be back practically on the normal schedule.

19. Education Office.

The Division of Education has a staff of five officers and a competent civilian staff working under Capt. John E. Sforzi, Chief Education Officer. On the civilian staff are Prof. Amati, professional consultant for Italian schools, Prof. Sur [illegible], professional consult for Slovene schools, Dr. Mel, professional assistant, a senior administrative assistant, and about five secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The staff works actively and well with an excellent esprit de

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14. Education Office.

The Division of Education has a suite of five offices and a competent civilian staff working under Capt. John A. SILVAI, Chief Education Officer. On the civilian staff are Prof. Amari, professional consultant for Italian schools, Prof. Burgo, professional consult for Slovene schools, Dr. Bel, professional assistant, a Senior Administrative Assistant, and about five secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The whole staff works steadily and well with an excellent esprit de corps, and the professional consultants and assistant are as indefatigable as they are intelligent and competent. A great volume of work is turned out promptly and smoothly.

15. Summary of outstanding problems.

a. The supply of an adequate number and variety of text books has been, in Venezia Giulia as it was in Italy, a major task and problem. It is well on the way to satisfactory solution.

b. While epuration in the schools is pretty much over, except as problems are raised by PSS - and some of these are acute - the epuration of the university needs the speeding up that Capt. SIL

is attempting to give it. It is not a major problem.

c. Adequate school housing is an apparently unsolvable problem due to the AFHQ policy of prohibiting the erection of barracks for troops and the consequent requisitioning of school buildings and the new engineering building of the university.

d. Attacks and subversion by PNOO are unquestionably the most serious and persistent problem, and the most impossible of solution. They may be expected to continue unabated no matter what concessions are made, since they spring from an established policy of a well organized and disciplined body determined to do damage and cause trouble if it cannot rule. The Education Division can and does use these attacks as a basis for examining and, where justifiable, modifying its policies and actions. Beyond that all it can do is grin and bear it.

e. The lack of transport for the superintendents of schools and their supervisory staffs in Trieste and Gorizi. This is a grave problem rendering the Education Division impotent in the villages. The solution to this problem is relatively simple, and has been promised for the immediate future.

Despite these and many lesser problems, the work, as a whole, is going well. With very few exceptions all children in Zone A of Venezia Giulia are able to get schooling, and schooling in their mother tongue. Class rooms operate seriously and learning takes place. In general, there is an excellent spirit in the schools. Progress is being made toward keeping Slavic and Italian children to understand something of one another's history and culture, and an opportunity exists for them to learn another's language. Teachers are being stimulated to self-improvement and new teachers are being trained. In the midst of current stress and difficulties the schools and university are beginning to take a long view and to make plans for a better future. Capt. SIMONI is showing able leadership and vision, and has won widespread affection and respect.

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

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

APPENDIX I

Translation of program of Teachers' Congress

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13th Corps
School Jurisdiction of Venezia Giulia

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' CONGRESS
Trieste, 19-20 February, '46

Auditorium, Palace of the Allied Military Government.

1st day

Tuesday, 19 February 1946

	- GREETINGS	- H.P.P.Robertson, Col. O.B.E., Acting SCAO
0930	- OPENING	- Capt.J.F.Siboni, Chief Education Officer.
0935 - 1000	- DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION	Lt.Col.C.T.Washburne
1000 - 1100	- SCHOOLS IN THE U.S.	Direct.of Educ., A.C.
1100 - 1230	- NON POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOL -	- Prof. Mercanti.
1230 - 1300	- THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL	- Maestra B. Jenurum.
1500 - 1630	- SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE FORMATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL	- Maestro Vulieri.
1630 - 1800	- FORMATIVE VALUE OF EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION	- Prof. G. Turiani.
1800 - 1930	- CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND THE SCHOOL LIBRARY	- Maestro D. Galli.
1930 - 2000	- SCHOOLS FOR SENIAL DEFECTIVES	- Maestro Cerni

2nd day

Wednesday, 20 February, 1946.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' CONGRESS

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1500 - 1630	- SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE FORMATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL- Maestro Valieri.
1630 - 1800	- FORMATIVE VALUE OF EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION - - Prof. G. Parlani.
1900 - 1930	- CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND THE SCHOOL LIBRARY - - Maestro B. Galli.
1930 - 2000	- SCHOOLS FOR MORAL DEFECTIVES - Maestro Cerni

2nd day

Wednesday, 20 February, 1946.

[illegible] - 1030	- THE MODERN ENGLISH SCHOOL - Lt.Col.C.T.Baxter, A.E.C., Staff Officer I, Educ., HQ., 13th Corps
1030 - 1200	- SPORT AS A SOCIAL ACTIVITY - Maestro Bugliani.
1200 - 1230	- SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND - Maestro B. Figoli.
1500 - 1530	- SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF - Maestra Rustichelli.

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1530 - 1630 - THE REFORM OF TEACHER -TRAINING SCHOOLS:
Professoressa M. Albuzzo.

1630 - 1800 - THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN THE LOWER
SECONDARY SCHOOL :
- Prof. Rafael Baßar. (omitted).

1800 - 1930 - THE RECITATION - Professoressa Martiani.

1930 - 2000 - SCOUTING - Prof. Bernardoni.

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APPENDIX 2

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM A TEACHER WHO ATTENDED CONGRESS IN TRIESTE, TO A FRIEND

"..... The two days of the Teacher's Congress have been extremely interesting. My head is seething with the mass of problems and informations I got and when I see you I will talk to you at length for there were so many interesting things. The Anglo-Americans are great in the technique of discussion and they have opened new horizons to me, or, better, what I have always felt to be true and right they have made me realize more fully. Freedom of thought, of opinion, of speech, of meetings, respect for individuality, the acceptance of responsibility [illegible]

1930 - 1940 - THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN THE LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL :
- Prof. Rafael Bebar. (omitted).

1900 - 1930 - THE ASSOCIATION - Professoressa Bartiani.

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APPENDIX 3

130/AMG/ED/12/219 8 March 1946

School Policy.

Area Commissioners, Trieste,
Gorizia,
Pola.

Chief of Police, Venezia Giulia Police Force.

1. The following directive on School Policy is forwarded for your information and the information of all C.A.C's under command.

2. The general policies regarding schools in Venezia Giulia are briefly recapitulated in the attached article, which also answers certain criticisms which have been directed against the school administration. This article is an official statement of the aspects of present policy treated, and is being published in the Press.

3. School repairs are being authorized for certain school buildings where official recognition has not yet been given to the school. No unauthorized school may be conducted in such buildings or any other public school property; but no attempt will be made to close unauthorized schools held in other locations.

4. Disapproved school text books found in the possession of any recognized school, or in the possession of any child in such a school, will be confiscated. As soon as the new Slovene authorized primer, "A.B.C." is distributed, this order will be enforced. Particularly, the book "NASA BESEDA", now found in a number of schools, will be picked up by Military Police or on order of the CAC. The Slavic inspector of Schools will report to CAC's in regard to any schools where he finds prohibited books to be in use and will present adequate description of such books, which should then be confiscated forthwith.

/s/ H.P.R. ROBERTSON,
Colonel,
Acting S.C.A.G.

Chief of Police, Venezia Giulia Police Force.

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/s/ E.F.P. ROBERTSON,
Colonel,
Acting S.C.A.O.

A P P E N D I X A

Press release and summary for CMO's - 6 March, 1946

THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The general policy of the Allied Military Government in regard to schools is simple:

1. Since it has been decreed that Italian law as it existed before September 1943, shall be the base of the law in Zone A of Venezia Giulia, the schools here must, so far as possible, come up to the standards prescribed by Italian law.

2. Children shall have the right to instruction in their mother tongue.

3. The schools shall be kept free from political propaganda.

4. Italian children shall learn something of Slavic history and culture, and Slavic children shall learn something of Italian history and culture, so that each nationality group may develop an appreciation of the other.

There is no attempt to suppress the few schools that refuse to abide by these policies, but official recognition can only be given to schools which conform to official policy.

The payment of teachers, repairs of school buildings, furnishing of school supplies, and giving recognition of the work done by children - these things are granted to the schools officially recognized but obviously cannot be granted to the private ventures of politically inspired groups, who insist on propagandizing the children and refusing to accept the government's policies.

Fortunately, most of the schools in Zone A are officially recognized - only one-sixth of the Slovene schools are now operating as unrecognized private political ventures, the other five-sixths having accepted the benefits of government recognition.

There have been several sources of dissatisfaction among some elements of the Slovene population:

First: There is the lack of suitable text books in the Slovene language. Fortunately this problem is rapidly being solved. Four thousand five hundred primers will be distributed within about a week and a much larger number of text books for all classes is now being rushed through the presses.

Second: There was objection to the teaching of the Italian language in Slovene communes. It is true that any parents are free to request that their children be excused from learning Italian, but in a number of communes [illegible]

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First: There is the lack of suitable text books in the Slovene language. Fortunately this problem is rapidly being solved. Four thousand five hundred "primers" will be distributed within about a week and a much larger number of text books for all classes is now being rushed through the presses.

Second: There has objection to the teaching of the Italian language in Slovene communes. It is true that any parents are free to request that their children be excused from learning Italian, but in a number of communes there is a desire that Italian be strictly elective. It has been decided to recognize this wish of the people; and therefore the Italian language will be completely elective in all cities and villages where over 75 percent of the population are Slovic. Elsewhere the present policy will be continued: Italian will be taught, but parents may, on request, have their children excused from the classes.

Third: It has been pointed out that while in the program for the Italian schools the history and geography of Yugoslavia are specifically required, the program for the Slavic schools fails to state that the Slavic children should learn about the history and geography of their own people.

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The omission of specific instruction in the Slavic program, as printed, was solely to give the utmost possible freedom to the Slavic teachers, and in a meeting of Slavic school directors it was made clear that they were expected to teach the history, geography and culture of Slavs. However, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, a supplement to the Slovene edition of the program is being prepared and will be distributed to all teachers, specifying clearly that the Slavic children shall learn their own historical and geographical backgrounds.

Fourth: There has been dissatisfaction in regard to the dismissal of certain teachers. The cases of these teachers are now being carefully reconsidered.

Fifth: Certain groups have bitterly criticized the employment of some teachers and the consultant in the Education Division of Allied Military Government. The only substantiated accusation against these persons is that they did not choose to remain here under the Partisan Government. In its pursuance of strict neutrality the Allied Military Government cannot accept as a ground for dismissal the fact that a person has either disapproved or favored the former Partisan Government. The persons in question have been thoroughly investigated by the Allied Military Government authorities and no evidence has been found to indicate that they have been active fascists or Nazi-collaborators. Unless such evidence is found it would obviously be unjust to dismiss them. The Allied Military Government wants no enemies of democracy in the schools or in its employ, but general accusations by those who dislike a man's opinions or actions can have no weight with a just Government - clear facts proving that a man is guilty must be presented before his dismissal can be seriously considered.

Not despite these criticisms 147 elementary schools and 21 secondary schools have been established in the Slovene and Croat language and have agreed to follow the Allied Military Government program. The actual work in the schools is proceeding well. The children are learning in their mother tongue. They are learning about the history, geography and culture of both Jugoslavia and Italy.

Since the history of the last few years cannot yet be taught objectively, neither Italian nor Slavic textbooks are being taught, for the time being, any history of the past twenty-five years. When peace has been signed and emotions have subsided so that recent history can be taught without prejudice this omission should cease.

The important fact is that most children in Zone A of Venezia Giulia, can now go to schools taught in their mother tongue, can [illegible] interpretation [illegible] teachers, and can be sent

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But despite these criticisms elementary schools and all secondary schools have been established in the Slovene and Croat languages and have agreed to follow the Allied Military Government program. The actual work in the schools is proceeding well. The children are learning in their mother tongue. They are learning about the history, geography and culture of both Jugoslavia and Italy.

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The important fact is that most children in Zone A of Venezia Giulia can now go to schools taught in their mother tongue, can receive sound instruction from qualified teachers, and can be kept reasonably free, within the school rooms, from political strife and propaganda. The children of each nationality are having the opportunity of understanding and appreciating the other nationality. A new era of democratic education has been well begun.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/EA/1.0/AD

[illegible]
[illegible]

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1946.

Education Activities

A. The Ministry.

There was no direct contact between the Education Subcommission and the Minister of Public Instruction - Mr. [illegible] - until early in March: this was partly due to the absence of the Director of Education in Switzerland during part of January and in Venezia Giulia, i.e., during the last half of February and early March; partly to illness of the Minister early in February; but largely because of the present Minister's extreme inaccessibility - Italian school officials consider that it is almost impossible to find him in his office or to get appointments with him. The Education Subcommission staff, however, maintained close contact with the Ministry.

B. Religion in Venezia Giulia.

A petition from Slovene priests in Venezia Giulia for preserving two hours a week for religion in the Slovene schools of Venezia Giulia instead of one hour as in the Italian schools, ~~received the support and reached the Education Subcommission via A. MG. Since the programs in Venezia Giulia are already heavier than in Italy owing to the inclusion of Slavic history and culture and both Slavic and Italian languages, and since Italian law in general prevails for Venezia Giulia, the petition~~ was denied.

C. Personnel.

Capt. Joseph VERIN, Executive Officer for the Education Subcommission, was transferred to the local Government S/C 1 February, after two years of devoted and highly efficient service as the Education Subcommission's specialist in university matters, etc. Major Arthur A. VERILLO, who, except for the Director, has had the longest service of any officer in the Education Subcommission (over 27 months) left 15 February for Switzerland and release from the Army. He was first Regional Education Officer, Second Region, 11 Army Group, to prepare the

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2h

Religion in [illegible] Giulia.

A petition from Slovene priests in Venezia Giulia for programming the hours a week for religion in the Slovene schools of Venezia Giulia instead of one hour as in the Italian schools, ~~received [illegible] support and reached the Education Commission via [illegible]~~. Since the programs in Venezia Giulia are already heavier than in Italy, [illegible] the inclusion of Slovic history and culture and both Slovic and Italian languages, and since Italian law in general prevails for Venezia Giulia, the petition was denied.

C. Personnel.

Capt. Joseph VEGIA, Executive Officer for the Education Subcommission, was transferred to the local Government C/C 1 February, after two years of devoted and highly efficient service as the Education Subcommission's specialist in university matters, etc. Major Arthur A. [illegible], who, except for the Director, has had the longest service of any officer in the Education Subcommission (over 27 months) left 15 February for England and release from the army - he was first Regional Education Officer for old Venezia II; then at HQ, to prepare the history and survey of the Italian educational system; then Regional Education Officer for Rovigo, and finally back at Headquarters to complete his long and scholarly report on Italian education. The departure of these two officers has left only the Director at HQ, and Captains Scott and Simoni in Udine, Polesine and Venezia Giulia respectively. During the Director's absence from Rome the Education Subcommission has been in charge of Dr. Gabriella Romeo, Professional Assistant, who has been giving highly intelligent and capable service to the Education Subcommission for nearly two years and handling most relations with the Ministry.

d. General.

The general activities of the H.Q. of the Education Subcommission as reported in recent months are continued, at a somewhat reduced pace, owing to the assumed early closing of the Subcommission and to the absence of the Director half of the month so important new activities have been undertaken.

II. SOUTHEAST ITALY.

a. In February the Director of Education visited the provinces of Brindisi, Bolzano and Udine with Capt. Ian Scott, Education Officer Tre Venezie, and for the Chief Italian Minister of Bolzano he delivered the inaugural lecture for the "Scuola di Civili Artisti" in Bolzano (Brindisi province).

1 & 3 Decs

b. In Bolzano, the text books in the German language for both elementary and secondary schools have been distributed to the children, and the German-language schools appear to be functioning quite satisfactorily. Some school in Brindisi, Bolzano and Udine provinces need supports so the schools, which are functioning effectively under the Italian Government.

c. In Udine there is a very competent Prorettore of Civil Studi and the problems are many and of a technical nature. In general, schools are functioning in Bolzano and Udine just as they are in the rest of Italy.

2 & 4 d. VENEZIA GIULIA.

a. A full report of Venezia Giulia is attached hereto as Annex A. In brief summary the situation is as follows :

i. A teachers' Congress was held in Trieste 19 and 20 February. Attended by most of the teachers of the region, it dealt with professional subjects, was very well organized, and was accepted with enthusiasm.

ii. The Director of the Education Subcommission spent the latter half of February and the first part of March in Venezia Giulia, visiting schools, and talking with Al-

[illegible] up subcommittees and to the absence of the Director [illegible] of the month no important new activities have been undertaken.

II. [illegible] PARTY.

1. In February the Director of Education visited the provinces of Trieste, Pola and Udine with Maj. Ian SCOTT, Education Officer for Udine and [illegible] the Chief Italian Officer of Udine. [illegible] delivered the [illegible] lecture for the "Lord [illegible] Artist" in Monfalcone (Trieste Province).

1 & 3 Dec 46

2. In Polesine, the text books in the German language for both elementary and secondary schools have been distributed to the children, and the German-language schools appear to be functioning quite satisfactorily. ~~Our [illegible] is primarily [illegible] and giving of moral support to the schools, which are functioning effectively under the Italian Government.~~

3. In Udine there is a very important Francesconi school and the problem is [illegible] and [illegible] too minor. In [illegible] schools are functioning in Polesine and Udine just as they are in the rest of Italy.

2 & 4. VENETIA GIULIA.

a. A full report of Venetia Giulia is attached hereto as Ann x A. In brief summary the situation is as follows :

1. A teachers' Congress was held in Trieste 1[illegible] and 20 February, attended by most of the teachers of the region. ~~It dealt with professional subjects, was very well organized, and was accepted with enthusiasm.~~

2. The Director of the Education Subcommission spent the latter half of February and the first [illegible] of March in Venezia Giulia visiting schools, [illegible] with Allied officials and Italian and Slovene school people, in company with Capt. John [illegible] SIMONS, Chief Education Officer for Allied Military Government, 13th Corps.

6 3. The CNDD, or Partisans' committee, ~~is still vociferously opposing Allied Military Government policy. Attempts in the "Primorski Dnevnik", Communist-Partisan Slovene newspaper, continue, but are far less virulent than before. Partisans~~ continue to issue orders to schools contrary to Allied Military Government orders, and are succeeding in placing Partisan-propaganda text books in a number of schools.

[illegible] Frankenberg is not yet have the [illegible], and the [illegible], which has transportation, is more effective in col[illegible] up its orders than is Allied Military Government.

d. 4. There appears to be little hope of requisitioning schools or the engineering building of the university. [illegible] the commanding General of 14th Corps has been instructed by AFWD not to [illegible] schools but to be prepared, if necessary, to [illegible] them in the Fourth Army area later. Some school buildings in Dresden are used to house, in turn, four or five schools. [illegible] Other schools are being held in improvised and wholly unsuitable quarters in private dwellings.

e. 5. New Slovak primers, prepared by Allied Military Government, [illegible] are in process of distribution. Text books for other classes are in the press. There is a fair distribution of Czech texts and new ones are being printed. [illegible]

6. An extensive school lunch program for kindergarten and elementary schools is being put into effect.

f. 8. The university is holding a series of successive examinations [illegible] the two years lost during the war. The university is also submitting plans for expansion. Operation in the university is not yet completed and the rector has not yet been elected; but the [illegible] is not and the university is functioning satisfactorily.

g. 9. Despite vicissitudes, the actual schools are running fairly smoothly. Teachers and pupils are working very hastily and, on the whole, [illegible] good spirit.

10. Capt. Gibson has a well-organized civilian staff, efficient and hard working, and is administering the Education Division ably, justly, effectively with a level head and with broad and [illegible] vision.

[illegible]
CARLETON [illegible] ASHBURN
Lt. Col., AUS.,
Director of Education

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for February 1946. 9 March 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Draft Law for National Elections

The Consulta after five days debate has approved the draft Law for elections to the Constituent Assembly. Numerous amendments (some of them substantial) were made in the Ministerial Draft. Compulsory voting was approved by a small majority. A different system of proportional representation and a reduction in the size of the Constituencies were also approved. Officers of the Sub Commission were present as observers during parts of the debates. The Law as passed by the Consulta is now before the Council of Ministers.

2. Communes to hold elections in March and April

A total of 5,3[illegible] Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated:

Sunday	10th March	432	(including 6 Provincial Capitals)
"	17th "	1,072	(including 3 Provincial Capitals)
"	24th "	1,470	(including 12 Provincial Capitals)
"	31st "	1,425	(including 22 Provincial Capitals)
"	7th April	912	(including 17 Provincial Capitals)

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below are an analysis of Progress of Electoral work for February 1946:

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3585

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 3,052

The corresponding figures for male and female lists approv[illegible] last month were.

Male 1,397

Female 1,755

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629

No. of Communes whose male lists

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A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated:

Sunday	10th March	432	(including 6 Provincial Capitals)
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a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3585

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735

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The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were:

Male 1,597

Female 1,555

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,623

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,513

The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were:

Male 225

Female 372

A total of 10,923 lists (male and female) have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25½%.

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

4. Electoral film Feb 5

With the object of assisting the Italian Government in the preparation of their proposed educational films on voting procedures, the Sub Commission (in collaboration with US Information Services) arranged for a film describing US election procedures to be shown on 5 Feb to a number of high officials of the Ministries of the Constituent Assembly and of the Interior. The Minister of the Interior was present and expressed his appreciation of the value of the exhibition.

5. Electoral operations - Inspectors-General

The Ministry of the Interior has assigned 27 Inspectors-General to supervise the activities of the Italian provincial officials in the preparation of electoral lists in the various Communes.

6. Observation of elections of Communal Councils

In view of the imminence of Municipal elections to be held in most of the Communes in Italy, a directive has been issued to all AC Liaison Officers stating that the policy of the Allied Commission is that the conduct of elections is strictly a matter for the Italians to settle. They should therefore on no account enter polling stations, or any place where votes were being counted.
Within the aforementioned policy it is left to the discretion of the Liaison Officers to determine how they should inform themselves about the elections.
For the purpose of making a closer technical survey of the elections, the officers of the Local Government Sub Commission will go on tour visiting various Communes on the dates fixed for Communal elections. Their visits will be as casual and inconspicuous as possible. They will be accompanied by inspectors-general of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. Local Government problem in the Alto Adige

In reply to the memorandum regarding the Draft Law as to citizenship in the Alto Adige submitted by the Italian Government to the Allied Commission for comments, the Chief Commissioner in his letter to the Prime Minister of 5th February stated that though the Commission considers the arguments presented in the memorandum to be of merit from a juridical point of view, nevertheless still believes that the enactment of such a law would be unwise as a matter of policy.

8. Appointments of Prefects

The new policy agreed upon by the Ministry of the Interior with regard to future appointments of Prefects, is to put, wherever possible, career officials at the head of the Prefectures, but to retain non-career Prefects actually in office, if their record has proved them to be capable officials. Non-career Prefects so retained in office,

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The Council of Ministers has approved since January 1st, 1946 the replacement of 28 Prefects.
Of these, 13 are in the Regions most recently under AMG (Emilia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia) and involve the replacement of AMG appointed non-career Prefects-Regent by career-officials. In a fourteenth substitute for AMG's non-career Prefect-Regent is also but he is being placed on the rolls as a career Prefect.

for RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Director Local Government S/C

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION HEB/te
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254)

20340/MFAA 14 March 1946

SUBJECT: Twenty-eight Monthly Report, for February 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

INDEX

GERMAN LIBRARIES

1. The Library of the German Archaeological Institute and the Herziana Library have been brought back to Rome under arrangements made directly between the American Embassy and U.S.Forces Austria.

Pending a definitive decision by the U.S.,British and other Governments concerned as to the future responsibility for these libraries, the Allied Commission has approved their interim custody by the International Union of the Institutes for Archaeology,History and Art History in Rome.

VERONA BRIDGES .

2. H.Q., U.S.Forces European Theater, has forwarded an Interrogation Report on Colonel Moser, who was Platzkommandant at Verona and alleged to have been responsible for the blowing of the Ponte Scaligero and Ponte della Pietra on 25 April 1945. Moser denies this allegation and asserts that responsibility rested with the German 14th Army H.Q.

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CODEX AESINAS

3. After being long the subject of urgent inquiries by this Subcommission, the Codex Aesinas ms. of Tacitus, the property of Conte Baldeschi-Balleani, has now been reported by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be safe.

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GERMAN LOOT.

4. Captured Enemy Materials Branch of this H.Q. has brought to light an interesting collection of German loot, found in an intercepted German goods-train at the time of the liberation of Northern Italy. The most valuable items are thirty-five documents (papal bulls, brevi etc.), relating mainly to religious houses in Bologna. There are also six printed books, also of Bolognese provenance, and other miscellaneous objects of less importance.

The Subcommission has passed this material to the appropriate authorities of the Italian Government to arrange suitable disposal.

DOCUMENTATION.

5. The Subcommission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments has been completed, and copies consigned to the Roberts and Macmillan Commissions in U.S.A. and Britain. Of the various officers who have laboured to construct this valuable archive, Captain Pennoyer, who initiated the work so ably, must be mentioned.

NAPLES ARCHIVES.

6. The Commissary of State Archives has forwarded to this Subcommission a report by Dr.W.Hagemann, setting out from the German point of view the events leading up to the tragic destruction of the great part of the Archivio di Stato of Naples.

PERSONNEL.

7. On his return to Rome as Director of the British School, Mr.J.B.Ward-Perkins has undertaken honorary part-time duties with the Allied Commission as advisor on M.F.A. Problems.

H E Bell

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/cds.

AC/LOG/L.

12 March 1946.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ARMY COURTS

1. Allied Military Courts, superior and summary, were in session in Venezia-Giulia and the Province of Udine, and a general Military Court was held at Naples. The Courts in Venezia-Giulia tried 37 more accused than in the month of January, most cases being unlawful possession and theft of Allied property. Cases for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunitions increased by 12 over the month of January. The Province of Udine tried only summary Courts cases and had about half the number tried in January.

2. A general Military Court in Naples presided over by the Chief Legal Adviser completed the trial of the Cogoma fraud case, consuming nearly a month's time. Dr. Eugenio Sarrullo Director General of Cogoma Society was acquitted by the Court and 2 other defendants received sentences and fines.

ITALIAN COURTS and ITALIAN SECTION

3. Italian Courts in Naples, facing the usual difficulty, such as inadequate Court accommodations, lack of transport, lack of communications and personnel, have been functioning as well as could be expected. The Courts have received encouragement in the fact that public confidence in these Courts is being restored.

4. In the Province of Udine, Italian Courts were working satisfactorily during the month, and it is reported that a session of the ordinary Court of Assize will sit from April the 1st to the 15th to dispose of cases awaiting trial.

5. In Venezia-Giulia the civil Courts continued to operate with reasonable satisfaction. The ordinary Court of Assize which has jurisdiction of more serious offences was reconstituted during January

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED COURTS

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5. In Venezia-Giulia the civil Courts continued to operate with reasonable satisfaction. The ordinary Court of Assise which has jurisdiction of more serious offenses was reconstituted during January and began to function normally in February. The first public trial was held in February. 4 cases were tried involving 10 accused. 22 cases are pending.

6. Livorno reports on Italian Courts are not entirely satisfactory, in cases involving Allied interests, especially those dealing with theft and possession of Allied property. 31 out of 65 accused tried before the Tribunals were acquitted. The report as to other parts of Tuscany Region reflects more satisfactory condition.

7. The Pretura of Livorno during the same period disposed of 28 Allied interest, cases the majority of which were for violations of art. 157 TULPS. Only one defendant was acquitted while the others were sentenced from 1 to 6 months in prison.

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8. The Court of Assize in Livorno tried 6 cases involving 12 defendants resulting in the acquitt 1 of 8 defendants.

EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZE.

9. In the Province of Milan the Special Court of Assize had 68 cases before it. 28 cases were tried and 40 dismissed without trial after investigation. At the beginning of the month there were 164 prisoners awaiting trial. 12 new arrests were made during the month.

10. In Venezia-Giulia 22 accused were tried resulting in 15 convictions and 7 acquittals, the sentences ranged from 1 to 30 years. The report again calls attention to prior criticism in former reports concerning the Court's lack of jurisdiction to try persons for acts of collaboration occurring before the 8th of September 1943. On 1 February 398 cases were pending before the Court. 31 additional denunciations were received during the month. On the 28th of February 296 cases were pending.

GENERAL.

11. In the wake of the "turn back" matters have arisen requiring opinions wherein new and novel legal questions have to be answered requiring research and extended discussion on the part of all members of the staff, already heavily engaged in the review of cases and routine operations of the Sub-Commission.

12. During the greater part of the month the Chief Legal Advisor was in Naples presiding over the General Military Court. The Deputy Chief Legal Advisor was in England or in the North on business. This Sub-Commission besides giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions has answered and increasing amount of correspondence carried on with Liaison Officers, in addition to correspondence with the various Ministries.

13. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons throughout Italy progresses steadily and is showing worth while results.

JOHN M. WEBER,
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JOHN K. WEBB,
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

12 March 1946

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

FROM : - VP, CA Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL

Although the close-down of this Sub-Commission has not materialized as yet, preparations are being carried out in anticipation of that event. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

2. NEWTO REPATRIATION HOSPITAL COMMAND.

(A) Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12.137 patients were admitted and 10.484 patients were discharged from this hospital centre.

(B) Three of the fourteen hospitals have been closed.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) Typhus. No cases were reported during the month.

(B) Plague. No cases of bubonic plague were reported in Italy during the month of February. In view of the sporadic cases occurring in certain localities in North Africa, the High Commissioner for Public Health, Italian Government, has taken appropriate measures for the necessary control at Italian ports as regards incoming shipping from such localities.

(C) Small-Pox. Fourteen cases were reported from Naples province, while only one was reported from the City of Naples. From the rest of Italy were reported the following number of cases: Bari 5, Benevento 3, Caserta 2, Lecce 5, Salerno 18, Taranto 1, Venezia 8.

(D) Malaria. Nothing noteworthy to report.

(E) Tuberculosis. During January 1946, 227 deaths occurred from all forms of tuberculosis in Roma Commune, including 199 deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

(F) Poliomelytis. Ten cases were reported during February.

(G) Measles. This disease has been prevalent in Piemonte region for some time. It reached a peak in January (1577 cases) and is slowly subsiding at theprosent time.

(H) Diphteria. The number of cases, which was especially high in Northern Italy, has been steadily declining.

(I) Vital statistics.

(1) As of January 31, 1946, the population of Roma Commune was 1.495.068. (2) Live births numbered 2930 in the city of Rome during January. (3) Deaths in children under one year of age were 218, giving an infant mortality rate of 70.9 as compared with 80.93 of December.

4. PERSONNEL.

The Director of this Sub-Commission, Col.G.M.Friselle

1. POLITICAL

Although the close-down of this Sub-Commission has not materialised as yet, preparations are being carried out in anticipation of that event. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

2. MASSO REPATRIATION HOSPITAL COMMAND.

(A) Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12.137 patients were admitted and 10.484 patients were discharged from this hospital centre.

(B) Three of the fourteen hospitals have been closed.

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4. PERSONNEL.

The Director of this Sub-Commission, Col.G.M.Priselle left for the U.K. on LILP.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The health and welfare program of Udineprovince is proceeding smoothly under the supervision of the Italian Red Cross representatives and Italian health authorities. Thirty thousand food and clothing parcels are to be received from E.N.D.S.I. and distributed to

three classes of communes arranged according to the percentage of drange. Sixty dispensaries have been opened by O.M.I. but more are needed.

S U M M A R Y

1. POLITICAL.

The anticipated closing down of this Sub-Commission still has not occurred. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

2. MERANO HOSPITAL COMMAND.

Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12.137 patients were admitted and 10.481 discharged.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) No cases of typhus were reported.
(B) No cases of plague were reported in Italy.
(C) There is a general decline in the number of small-pox cases throughout Italy.
(D) There was nothing of interest to report on malaria.
(E) There were 227 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Bow Commune during the month of January 1946.
(F) Ten cases of poliomelytis were reported.
(G) The epidemic of measles which had been raging in Piemonte region is abating.
(H) There is a steady decline in the number of cases of diphteria throughout Italy.
(I) A slight decrease is noted in the rate of infant mortality.

4. PERSONNEL.

One British Officer left for the U.K. on LEAP.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The smooth working of the Udine province health and welfare program under Italian hands is noted.

FOR THE DIRECTOR :

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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

DPR/54-1/APM

4 March 1946

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1946 -

Para	Sub-Para	Subject
1.		GENERAL.
	(a)	Handing over to UNRRA.
2.		ORGANISATION.
	(a)	General.
	(b)	New War Establishment.
	(c)	Personnel.
	(d)	Transport - Road.
	(e)	Supplies.
	(f)	Welfare.
3.		MEDICAL.
4.		EMIGRATION AND ADVISORY.
	(a)	General comments and policy.
5.		MILITARY MISSIONS.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

1. GENERAL.

(a) Handing over to UNRRA.

Discussions continue on the transfer of responsibilities for Displaced Persons in Italy to UNRRA. A conference was held at AFHQ on the 22nd February 1946 to clear up certain points still outstanding. As a result of these discussions a final draft agreement has been issued setting out the various responsibilities. Only a few major points require adjustment, otherwise the agreement appeared to be satisfactory to both parties. The final concurrence of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is awaited.

Difficulties have arisen over UNRRA's inability to accept full financial responsibility for Camps and it was agreed that the Italian Government would continue payments through Prefects until the end of March 1946.

2. ORGANISATION.

(a) General.

The Repatriation Branch, UNRRA, Italian Mission, moved out of the Allied Commission Building on 18 February 1946. The Repatriation Branch P.R.R.S.C. transformed itself into an Emigration and Advisory Office whose functions are :-

(i) To deal with all questions pertaining to Emigration.
(ii) Liaison with Italian Ministries and with UNRRA.
(iii) To deal with the general welfare of Displaced Persons in Camps not handed over to UNRRA.

N.C. 'A', 'C' and 'D' Groups were amalgamated into one Headquarters, i.e. H.Q. North West Group with Offices in the old 'D' Group Headquarters in Milan.

(b) New War Establishment.

With the approval of the new War Establishment a great deal of re-organisation is at present in progress. Disbandment orders have been requested for 4 Assembly Centres and 5 Control Camps; retention of the remaining Control Camps and Assembly Centres has been requested.

(c) Personnel.

Release continues to claim a large number of personnel and UNRRA's delay in furnishing replacements is hampering the smooth running of Camps..

The present situation regarding the seconding and/or releasing of A.C. and other military personnel for employment with UNRRA is indeed far from satisfactory. Application has been made for Class 'B' release in respect of those whose Age/Service Group is not yet due, but previous applications in the past have not been favourably received. The general question of release of military personnel [illegible] matter of increasing urgency.

[illegible] draft agreement has been issued setting out the various responsibilities. Only a few major points require adjustment, otherwise the agreement appears to be satisfactory to both parties. The final concurrence of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is awaited.

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2. ORGANISATION.

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The Repatriation Branch, UNRRA, Italian Mission, moved out of the Allied Commission Building on 18 February 1946. The Repatriation Branch P.P.R.C.C. transformed itself into an Emigration and Advisory Office whose functions are :-

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(iii) To deal with the general welfare of Displaced Persons in Camps not handed over to UNRRA.

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(b) New War Establishment.

With the approval of the new War Establishment a great deal of re-organisation is at present in progress. Disbandment orders have been requested for 4 Assembly Centres and 5 Control Camps; retention of the remaining Control Camps and Assembly Centres has been requested.

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Release continues to claim a large number of personnel and UNRRA's delay in furnishing replacements is hampering the smooth running of Camps..

The present situation regarding the seconding and/or release of A.C. and other military personnel for employment with UNRRA is indeed far from satisfactory. Application has been made for Class 'G' release in respect of those whose Age/Service Group is not yet due, but previous applications in the past have not been favourably received. The general question of release of military personnel for employment with UNRRA is becoming a matter of increasing urgency.

(d) Transport - Road.

Disposal of transport rendered surplus on the new War Establishment is under discussion, meanwhile Groups and Camps continue to be well supplied with transport.

(e) Supplies.

Few complaints have been received regarding the present scales of rations for Displaced Persons and it would appear adequate. As against this, the position regarding clothing is becoming increasingly difficult. All sources of supply have been contacted without much success, men's trousers, shirts and boots

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../2

are in short supply. UNRRA have been approached and it is hoped they may be able to assist in the matter.

(f) Welfare.

H.Q. N.W. Group announces that workshops have been started at the Displaced Persons Turin Camp for static refugees, M.T. and wireless classes are also under way.

During the month Lt. Col. B.S.Andrews visited the UNRRA Group of Camps in Southern Italy. Other visitors to Southern Italy Camps have been members of the Anglo-American Committee for Palestine, Lt. Col. C.F.Fothergill accompanied them on their tour of inspection.

3. MEDICAL.

Numerous cases of scabies have been reported from the Northern Camps and disinfestation is being carried out with renewed vigour. An F.D.I. inspection was conducted on all the refugees in the Bari Transit Camp. The standard of personal hygiene amongst the refugees is low due to their dislike of soap and water, all personnel receive a soap issue. Each week doctors visit Barracks and cook-houses, clinics are provided in some Camps and hot milk is available to children, old people, pregnant women and sick.

4. EMIGRATION AND ADVISORY.

(a) General comments and policy.

Two uncompleted moves were handed over to the UNRRA Repatriation Branch. The long outstanding move of Ethiopian and other East African natives was still in abeyance and seemed no nearer materialising than it was nearly two years ago. Technicalities, such as acceptance at SINGAPORE and lack of transit facilities in the Middle East, are responsible for delaying the Chinese move.

The return of Italians to LIBYA and ERITREA was the cause of a certain amount of speculation. A telegram was received to the effect that no Italians, including children, would be accepted by B.M.A. Tripolitania until further instructions were received from B.M.A. A telegram was sent requesting that those 600 odd Italian children who had previously been accepted be permitted to proceed to Tripolitania.

It was also thought that there had been a certain amount of inconsistency of policy governing the return of 300 Italians to their former homes in ERITREA on compassionate grounds in exchange for 5,000 Italians at present in ERITREA. The Foreign Office finally agreed to the move and about 100 "Old Eritreans" have already left for ASMARA under their own financial arrangements.

There was much speculation in Jewish circles over the further allotment of 4,500 Certificates of Immigration to Palestine. In view of the large numbers of illegal immigrants, many from Italy, and the fact that immigration to [illegible] from the rest of Europe

[illegible] Group announces that workshops have been started at the Displaced Persons Turin Camp for static refugees, T.T. and wireless classes are also under way.

During the month Lt. Col. P.S. Andrews visited the UNRRA Group of Camps in Southern Italy. Other visitors to Southern Italy Camps have been members of the Anglo-American Committee for Palestine, Lt. Col. C.F. Fothergill accompanied them on their tour of inspection.

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There was much speculation in Jewish circles over the further allotment of 4,500 Certificates of Immigration to Palestine. In view of the large numbers of illegal immigrants, many from Italy, and the fact that emigration to Palestine from this country and already been greater than from the rest of Europe, it has been assumed in these Jewish Circles that the allotment of the 500 remaining certificates would be made mostly to countries other than Italy.

The Albanian Authorities continue their policy of expelling Italians from Albania. Italian expulsees were allowed to leave with only 5,000 Lire, a small handbag and the clothes they stood up in. The rest of their goods and chattels, sometimes the fruit of a life's work, were confiscated. Rhodes expressed its willingness to accept a small number of Jews, who had been deported from the Island to Germany for racial reasons. A further 150 Greeks were to be repatriated through Italy from Austria.

5. MILITARY MISSIONS.

Three of the Allied Military Missions accredited to D.P.R.S.C. have been reducing their staffs or handing over their duties to their Embassies. The Soviet Repatriation Mission in Italy has begun reducing its staff, six Soviet Officers have left Rome for Moscow and two more will be leaving shortly for the same destination. The Norwegian Military Mission was disbanded recently, its activities have been undertaken by the Norwegian Legation Rome. Likewise, it would appear that the Belgian Military Mission will cease to function in the very near future.

For the Director:

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

DISTRIBUTION :

C.A. Section, A.C.	(47)
P.C. No.1 Sub-Section (UNRRA), Lucca.	(2)
Lt. Col. Tomlin, I.G.C.C.	(2)
Lt. Col. Hammer,	
War Office,	
Hotel Victoria,	
Northumberland Avenue,	
London W.C. 2.	(1)
UNRRA, Cairo.	(1)
UNRRA, Rome.	(1)
PRO H.Q., A.C.	(1)
File.	
Float.	

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C.P.Rothergill

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Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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H.Q. No.1 Sub-Section (UNRRA), Lance.	(2)
Lt. Col. Tumlin, I.C.C.R.	(2)
Lt. Col. Hemmer,	
War Office,	
Hotel Victoria,	
Northumberland Avenue,	
London W.C. 2.	(1)
UNRRA, Cairo.	(1)
UNRRA, Rome.	(1)
FRO H.Q., A.C.	(1)
File.	
Float.	

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 11 March 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1946.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the various Police Agencies remains up to establishment, but as previously reported, their resources are severely strained by reason of the extraneous duties they are called upon to perform.

The result of the application for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 is not yet known, but it is hoped the decision will be favourable.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of the Police Services continue to improve despite the fact that clothing and equipment are sadly lacking in many places. The Police Officers attached to M.M.I.A. have recently made a thorough survey of the needs of the CC.RR. and efforts are being made to give them the supplies so urgently required.

When these are forthcoming, the CC.RR. can be relied upon to pull their full weight in the preservation of law and order.

The agents of Public Safety are receiving a small amount of clothing and equipment but a lot more are still required.

Application for authority to manufacture 70,000 pistols for the use of CC.RR., Agents of Public Safety and

Civil Affairs Section.

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

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When these are forthcoming, the CC.RR. can be relied upon to pull their full weight in the preservation of law and order.

The agents of Public Safety are receiving a small amount of clothing and equipment but a lot more are still required.

Application for authority to manufacture 70,000 pistols for the use of CC.RR., Agents of Public Safety and Finance Guards has recently been made. If this is approved it will greatly relieve the present acute position.

3. Railway Police.

This body, which is in the process of being reformed, is somewhat unsettled at the moment. After the liberation of the north, the numbers of the Railway Police were in excess of establishment and were composed to a great extent of ex Partisans. Now that the Force is being reduced to its proper size and undesirable elements are being weeded out a certain amount of discontent has manifested itself with

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the result that the Force has asked to be placed under the direction of the Ministry of Communications rather than the Ministry of Interior. This question is now being considered by the Italian Government.

1. General Public Safety Position.

Generally Public Safety conditions throughout AMG and Italian Government territory have been reasonably good during the month. No really serious problems were encountered and the enforcement of law and order was conducted through normal channels and no drastic action was necessary.

2. Crime Situation.

Although the crime situation is still serious there has been a definite improvement, particularly in Emilia.

Hitherto the crime position in Emilia has been very bad indeed and although the figures for February as given hereunder are bad, to say the least, yet when compared with those for January they appear extremely good. The figures for the principal crimes are:

	Murder	Robbery	Looting	Arrests
February	15	87	12	35
January	13	180	36	46.

The improvement has without doubt been brought about by increased activity of the C.R., who now that equipment and a reasonable amount of transport is being made available to them, are taking more determined efforts to put down crime.

A new Questore has also been appointed to Bologna. He appears to be efficient and will, in due course, improve the efficiency of the P.S. there.

In connection with the theft of Allied goods from the Naples area, several raids by combined Military Police and C.R. have been made.

Much was also made of the Allied Deserters who are undoubtedly concerned with thefts of Allied goods.

Other raids were carried out by the C.R. alone. As a result of the raids a quantity of material and arms were seized and 13 persons arrested.

Elsewhere there is nothing special to report except that in Bari there were 4 cases of murder believed from political motives have been reported.

Two [illegible] of [illegible]

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	Murder	Robbery	Wounding	Arrests
February	15	81	12	35
January	13	190	16	48.

The improvement has without doubt been brought about by increased activity of the CC.RR., who now have equipment and a [illegible] amount of transport is being made available to them, [illegible] praiseworthy efforts to put down crime.

A new Questore has [illegible] appointed to Bologna. He appears to be efficient [illegible] and, in due course, improve the efficiency of the P.S. [illegible].

In connection with the theft of Allied goods from the Naples area, several raids by combined Military Police and CC.RR. have been made.

Search was also made for Allied Deserters who are undoubtedly concerned with thefts of Allied goods.

Other raids were carried out by the CC.RR. alone.

As a result of the raids a quantity of material and arms were seized and 3 persons arrested.

Elsewhere there is nothing special to report except that in Bisceglie 3 cases of murder believed from political motives have been reported.

Two of these crimes occurred in Pinerolo. In each case [illegible] were found shot and later notices appeared in the town which stated they had been executed by order of the People's Court. These killings have caused quite a sensation both in and out of Pinerolo. Enquiries by the Police have so far met with a negative result and it appears that their efforts to trace the culprits are lukewarm. It is generally believed that the Autonomy Party are responsible for the murders but no definite evidence is available.

The third case occurred in Aosta (Novara) Province on 13th February. Here again no trace of the murderer has been found.

In Genoa considerable difficulty has been experienced by Allied Personnel from Allied merchant ships smuggling duty-free goods into the town which eventually find their way into the black market.

The masters of the vessels have been informed and asked that, if possible, stricter supervision over personnel be exercised.

Efforts are being made to obtain additional motor craft for the Guardia di Finanza to enable them to adequately patrol the harbour and prevent small boats approaching ships to take goods away, also closer cooperation is being arranged between Military Police, A.C. Liaison Officers and Italian Officials.

6. Recovery of Arms.

Raids for arms have continued but on a reduced scale. Good results have in some cases been achieved. The fact that some of the northern territory is still snowbound has prevented as widespread searches as would otherwise have been carried out.

Information from Piedmonte suggests that arms trafficing in that area has increased somewhat, one reason suggested is that the ex partisans are remaining short of cash. It is believed there are still deposits of arms in the Vercelli and Novara areas.

It has also been reported that arms are being moved across the [illegible] by rail from France into the Cuneo area and distributed among the Communist elements. It is thought that these [illegible] are from the extremists of the Maquis and Italian Partisans who were in close contact during the clandestine period.

7. Civil Disturbances.

Apart from Sicily, there were no disturbances of a major nature reported throughout the north.

In Sicily a number of clashes between alleged separatists and the forces of law and order, but energetic action by the Italian Government in reinforcing both the Military and CC.RR. resulted in the position being got under control. During the month the CC.RR. in conjunction with the Military Authorities carried out numerous "round up" operations arresting a considerable number of suspects and seizing a quantity of arms.

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It has also been reported that arms are being moved across the [illegible] at Ventimiglia from France into the Cuneo area and distributed among the Communist elements. It is thought that those responsible are from the extremists of the Maquis and Italian Partisans who were in close contact during the clandestine period.

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8. SECURITY

8. General Security.

There has been no change in the general security situation.

Recently a P.S. Agent attached to Rome was arrested. He is alleged to be a Neo-fascist and was found to be in possession of a code intended for use when communicating with [illegible] Fascists [illegible] Rome.

[illegible] pamphlets [illegible] found in Ferrara and Ferrara which carried on propaganda [illegible] A.M.

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No evidence is so far forthcoming to assist in identifying the persons responsible.

The security of travel control into and from Venezia Giulia still remains an acute problem.

Many "refugees" from East of the Morgan Line are known to have entered Venezia Giulia without valid permits.

The numbers entering from the West has remained fairly static, but hordes of people arrive without a travel pass pleading that no arrangements are known to the Italian authorities whereby a pass can be obtained. However arrangements are well in hand for Italian Liaison Officers in Udine to deal with all applications from other parts of Italy to enter Venezia Giulia.

This should relieve the uncertainty which at present exists.

9. War Crimes.

A large amount of correspondence has been dealt with by the Security division during the month.

The Security Division acts as a "Clearing House" the various military Hqs and the Italian Ministries.

10. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

11. Nothing special to report.

12. PRISONS

12. [illegible] of office [illegible], guards and supplies for prisons [illegible] previously reported. The Italian authorities are [illegible] efforts to recruit additional guards, but the present [illegible] scale fails to attract the better type.

To add matters worse the Ministry of Grace and Justice have introduced a reduced [illegible] scale which became effective as from 1/10/45. The effect of this order is that some Guards have been asked to repay substantial sums which they had unknowingly overdrawn. This caused considerable discontent and on [illegible] the director of the Milan Prisons flew to Rome to discuss the matter with the Minister of Grace and Justice.

13. Prison Population.

Overcrowding still exists in nearly all the prisons and the slowness of the Italian judicial system does not help matters.

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C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

11. Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

12. [illegible] shortage of uniforms, swords and supplies for prisons [illegible] previously reported. The Italian authorities [illegible] efforts to procure additional swords, but the present [illegible] scale fails to attract the better type.

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13. Prison Population.

Overcrowding still exists in nearly all the prisons and the slowness of the Italian judicial system does not help matters.

The length of time taken to repair prisons damaged during operations is an additional reason for overcrowding. In the case of San Vittore Prison, Milan, essential repairs commenced in August last are still not completed.

Repairs on two complete wings have not so far been started [illegible] overcrowding in the remaining wings.

[illegible] During the month of escapes [illegible] Pardente. 39 prisoners [illegible] in [illegible] 14 attempted to escape [illegible] but were recaptured before they [illegible] the prison.

FIRE SERVICE.

13. These are functioning efficiently and there is nothing special to report.

V. PERSONNEL.

14. Nominal Roll of officers.

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

15. Nominal Roll of EMs/ORs.

T/Sgt	N. A. NICOLOSI	A	Chief Clerk Pub. Safety
Sgt	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Pub. Safety
L/Cpl	J. D. MARSHALL	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

EJE/ec

Lt.Col.	T. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	R. C. BOND	B	Asst. Pol. Div.
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

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

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JASD
Director.

EJB/ec

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG. Tel: 478107

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for February 1946 9 March 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Local Govt Sub Com

1. Draft Law for National Elections The Consulta has approved the Draft law with several amendments of substance, i.e. compulsory voting, a different system of proportional representation and smaller constituencies. The debates were observed by officers of the Sub Commission. The Law is now before the Council of Ministers again.

2. Communes to hold elections in March and April A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated :

Sunday 10th March	432	(including	6	Provincial	Capitals	)
" 17th "	1,072	("	3	"	"	)
" 24th "	1,470	("	12	"	"	)
" 31st "	1,425	("	22	"	"	)
" 7th April	912	("	17	"	"	)

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists The figures given below are an analysis of Progress of electoral work for February 1946 :

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3,585
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 3,052
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 1,397
Female 1,695

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,623
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,513
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 225
Female 372

A total of 10,923 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25%.

4. Communal elections will be observed by AC Liaison Officers and by Officers of this Sub Commission in selected specimen Communes. A directive has been issued as to the conduct of Officers observing the elections. The conduct of the elections is strictly a matter for the Italians : Officers will on no account enter a polling station or a place where votes are being counted. They will observe as casually and inconspicuously as possible.

~~5. Citizenship problem in the Alto Adige The Italian Government submitted a Memorandum on their proposals for settling this problem. The Chief Commissioner replied to the Prime Minister on 5 February stating that while the Memorandum has merit giuridically, AC still believes the enactment of the Law would be unwise as a matter of policy.~~

~~6.~~ 5. Appointment of Prefects On 1 January the Council of Ministers approved the

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b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,623
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,513
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 225
Female 372

A total of 10,923 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25½%.

4. Communal elections will be observed by AC Liaison Officers and by Officers of this Sub Commission in selected specimen Communes. A directive has been issued as to the conduct of Officers observing the elections. The conduct of the elections is strictly a matter for the Italians : Officers will on no account enter a polling station or a place where votes are being counted. They will observe as casually and inconspicuously as possible.

~~5. Citizenship problem in the Alto Adige. The Italian Government submitted a Memorandum on their proposals for settling this problem. The Chief Commissioner replied to the Prime Minister on 6 February stating that while the Memorandum has merit juridically, AC still believes the enactment of the Law would be unwise as a matter of policy.~~

5. Appointment of Prefects. On 1 January the Council of Ministers approved the replacement of 26 Prefects. 13 non-career Prefects originally appointed by AMG will be replaced by career men. The new policy of the Ministry of the Interior is to appoint career officials whenever possible and to retain non-career men only if they are :

a) of proved capacity ;
b) willing to become career officials.

3354

~~RALPH E. TURNER~~
Major
Director
~~Local~~ Government Sub Commission

CONS/ww

8110

ABRIDGED MONTHLY REPORT FOR LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION FEBRUARY 1946.

AC/4043/L. 10 March 1946.

Legal Sub Com 11 MAR 1946

6 ~~7.~~ Allied Military Courts were in session in VENEZIA-GIULIA and UDINE Province, and a General Court was held at NAPLES. The Courts in VENEZIA-GIULIA and UDINE were summary and superior. VENEZIA-GIULIA showed an increase of 37 accused over January, most cases being unlawful possession and theft of Allied property. There was an increase of 12 cases for possession of arms and ammunition. UDINE tried only summary Court cases and had about half that of January.

7 ~~8.~~ A General Court in NAPLES presided over by the Chief Legal Advisor after nearly a month's trial finished the Cogena fraud case, resulting in the acquittal Dr. Eugenio SARNELLA Director General of that Society and suspended sentences for two other defendants.

8 ~~9.~~ Italian Courts in NAPLES, ~~facing the usual difficulties, adequate Court accommodations, lack of transport, lack of communications and personnel~~ have been functioning ~~as well as may be expected with~~ adequately the added encouragement that public confidence in these Courts is being restored.

~~9.~~ In ~~Province of~~ UDINE ~~the Italian Courts~~ There are are working satisfactorily and a session of the Ordinary Court of Assise will sit from April 1 to 15th to dispose of cases awaiting trial.

~~10.~~ In VENEZIA-GIULIA the Civil Courts continue to operate with reasonable satisfaction.

9 ~~11.~~ LIVORNO reports on Italian Courts are not entirely satisfactory where cases of Allied interest are concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied Property, 51 of the 85 accused before the Tribunale were acquitted. The report is better as to the other parts of TOSCANA Region.

10 ~~12.~~ In UDINE Province Special Court of Assise tried 28 cases and dismissed 40. In VENEZIA-GIULIA 22 accused were tried resulting in

13 convictions and 9 acquittals. The range of sentences was from 1 to 30 years, the average sentence being 9 years. The report again calls attention to press criticism mentioned in former reports concerning the Court's jurisdiction, to try for acts of collaboration occuring before 8 September 1943.

8. The Sub-Commission besides giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions has answered an increasing amount of correspondence regarding cases tried by AMG Courts all over Italy.

11 The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons, progresses steadily in showing worth while results.

EDWIN K. [illegible]
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

12 March 1946

Subject : - Summary of Report for the Month of February 1946.
Public Health Sub-Commission

Thru : - VP, C.A.Section

To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

Public Health Sub Com

1. POLITICAL.
The anticipated closing down of this Sub-Commission still has not occurred. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

A 2. MERANO HOSPITAL COMMAND.
Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12.137 patients were admitted and 10.484 discharged.

B 3. PUBLIC HEALTH.
~~(A) No cases of typhus were reported.~~
~~(B) No cases of plague were reported in Italy.~~
a (C) There is a general decline in small-pox throughout Italy.
~~(D) There was nothing of interest to report on malaria.~~
b (E) There were 227 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune.
~~(F) Ten cases of poliomyelitis were reported.~~
c (G) The epidemic of measles which had been raging in Piemonte is abating.
d (H) There is a steady decline in the number of cases of diphteria throughout Italy.
e (I) A slight decrease is noted in the rate of infant mortality.

~~4. PERSONNEL. One British Officer left for the U.K. on LIAP.~~

C 5. MISCELLANEOUS. The smooth working of the Udine province health and welfare program under Italian hands is noted.

~~FOR THE DIRECTOR~~ :

William W. Simpson
~~Captain~~ Sn.C.
Executive Officer
~~Public Health~~ Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/14027/PS

9 March 1946

9 MAR 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged ~~Monthly~~ Report for February 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Public Safety Sub Commission

~~1.~~ 12 ~~During the month of February~~ Conditions generally in both AMG and Italian Government Territory have remained calm, ~~and no really serious difficulties have been encountered.~~

~~2.~~ 13 The morale and efficiency of the Police services continue to improve slowly and it is hoped that within a reasonable time the various Forces will be adequately clothed and equipped. ~~Up to the present time~~ The lack of clothing and equipment has been the major problem. Application has recently been made for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000. ~~It is hoped that a favourable decision will soon be given.~~

~~3.~~ 14 The number of serious crimes still remain fairly high, but ~~one real bright spot is~~ in Emilia, ~~where the Public Safety Liaison Officer~~ reports a reduction of fifty per cent in major crimes for the month of February has been reported.

The chief reason for this reduction is the energetic action taken by the CC.RR. and agents of Public Safety.

In Sicily also the position has improved due ~~to the forceful action taken by~~ the Italian Government ~~in~~ sending reinforcements of CC.RR. to the Island.

~~4.~~ There ~~have~~ been a few ~~minor~~ strikes but ~~nothing~~ of a ~~serious~~ nature.

~~5.~~ 15 The prison situation still remains acute, due to overcrowding and lack of discipline among the prison guards.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - Feb 1946

2/3.25/CA

14 Mar 46

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

1. Draft Law for National Elections - The Consulta approved the Draft Law with several amendments of substance, i.e. compulsory voting, a different system of proportional representation and smaller constituencies. The Law was again under consideration by the Council of Ministers.

2. Communes to hold elections in March and April - A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated:

Sunday	10th	March	432	(including	6	Provincial	Capitals)
"	17	"	1,072	"	3	"	"
"	24	"	1,470	"	12	"	"
"	31st	"	1,425	"	22	"	"
"	7	April	912	"	17	"	"

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The figures given below are an analysis of progress of electoral work for February 1946:

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No of Communes..... 3,585
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved..... 2,735
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved..... 3,052
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were:
Male..... 1,397
Female..... 1,695

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes..... 3,629
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A total of 10,923 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25½%.

4. Communal elections will be observed by AC Liaison Officers and by Officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission in selected Communes. A directive has been issued as to the conduct of Officers observing the elections. The directive points out that the conduct of the elections is strictly a matter for the Italians and lays down that Officers will on no account enter a polling station or a place where votes are being

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3319

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

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7. A General Court in Naples presided over by the Chief Legal Advisor after nearly a month's trial finished the Cogema fraud case, resulting in the acquittal of Dr. Eugenio SAMONELLA Director General of that Society and suspended sentences for two other defendants.

8. Italian Courts in Naples have been functioning adequately with the added encouragement that public confidence in these Courts is being restored. Those in Udine are working satisfactorily and a session of the Ordinary Court of Assize will sit from April 1 to 15th to dispose of cases awaiting trial. In Venezia Giulia the Civil Courts continue to operate with reasonable satisfaction.

9. Livorno reports on Italian Courts were not entirely satisfactory where cases of Allied interest are concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied Property, 51 of the 85 accused before the Tribunale were acquitted. The report is better as to the other parts of Toscana Region.

10. In Udine Province Special Court of Assize tried 28 cases and dismissed 40. In Venezia Giulia 22 accused were tried resulting in 13 convictions and 9 acquittals. The range of sentences was from 1 to 30 years, the average sentence being 3 years.

11. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons, progresses steadily and is showing worthwhile results.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

12. Romano Hospital Command - Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12, 137 patients were admitted and 10,484 discharged.

13. Public Health

a) There is a general decline in smallpox throughout Italy.

b) There were 227 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune.

c) The epidemic of measles which had been raging in Piemonte is abating.

d) There is a steady decline in the number of cases of diphteria throughout Italy.

e) A slight decrease is noted in the rate of infant mortality.

f) No cases of typhus or plague were reported.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

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etic action taken by the CC. RR. and agents of Public Safety. In Sicily also the position has improved due to priditive action and to the Italian Government sending reinforcements of CC. RR. to the Island.

17. The prison situation still remains acute, due to overcrowding and lack of discipline among the prison guards. Six prison breaks occurred during the month in Emilia resulting in the escape of 39 prisoners. There was also an attempted break at Saluzzo Prison in Piemonte, but in this case 14 political prisoners who attempted to escape were discovered and arrested before they could get away from the prison. The Directors of the Prisons are taking steps to weed out undesirable elements among the Guards but the pay is such that the better type of guard is not attracted to the service.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

18. German Libraries - The Library of the German Archaeological Institute and the Hertziana Library have been brought back to Rome. The Allied Commission has approved their interim custody by the International Union of the Institutes for Archaeology, History and Art History in Rome.

19. Verona Bridges - HQ, US Forces European Theatre has forwarded an Interrogation Report on Colonel Moser, who was alleged to have been responsible for the blowing of the Ponte Scaligero and Ponte della Pietra. Moser denies this allegation and asserts that responsibility rested with the German 14th Army HQ.

20. Codex Aesinas - The Codex Aesinas ms. of Tacitus has been reported by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be safe.

21. Documentation - The Sub-Commission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments has been completed, and copies consigned to the Roberts and Macmillan Commission in USA and Britain.

22. Naples Archives - The Commissary of State Archives has forwarded to this Sub-Commission a report by Dr. H. Hagemann, setting out from the German point of view the events leading up to the destruction of the great part of the Archivio di Stato of Naples.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

23. Discussions continue on the transfer of responsibilities for Displaced Persons in Italy to UNRRA. As the result of a conference held at AFHQ a final draft agreement has been issued setting out the various responsibilities. The final concurrence of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is awaited. Difficulties have arisen over UNRRA's inability to accept full financial responsibility for Camps and it was agreed that the Italian Government would continue payments through Prefects until the end of March 1946.

24. The Repatriation Branch D.P. & R.S.C. has transformed itself into an Emigration and Advisory Office whose functions are :-

i) To deal with all questions pertaining to Emigration
ii) Liaison with Italian Ministries and with UNRRA
iii) To deal with the general welfare of Displaced Persons in Camps not handed over

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25. Three of the Allied Military Missions accredited to D.P. & R.S.C. have been reducing their staffs or handing over their duties to their Embassies. The Soviet Repatriation Mission in Italy has begun reducing its staff; the Norwegian Military Mission was disbanded recently, and it would appear that the Belgian Military Mission will cease to function in the very near future.

26. The long outstanding move of Ethiopian and other East African natives still in abeyance. Technicalities are responsible for delaying the Chinese move. Rhodes expressed its willingness to accept a small number of Jews, who had been deported from the Island to Germany for racial reasons. The Albanian Authorities still continue their policy of expelling Italians from Albania.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1946

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. Bolzano - In Bolzano the text books in the German language for both elementary and secondary schools have been distributed to the children, and the German-language schools appear to be functioning quite satisfactorily.

2. Venezia Giulia

a) A teachers' Congress was held in Trieste 19 and 20 February, attended by most of the teachers of the region.

b) The ZNOO, or Partisans' committee continues to issue orders to schools contrary to Allied Military Government orders, and has succeeded in placing Partisan propaganda text books in a number of schools.

c) Enforcement of Allied Military Government directives and inspection of schools by the AMG-approved Slovene and Italian inspectors is impossible, because no transportation has been provided for the superintendents of schools in Gorizia and Trieste.

d) There appears to be little hope of derequisitioning schools or the engineering building of the university. Some school buildings in Trieste are used to house, in turn, four or five schools. Other schools are being held in improvised and wholly unsuitable quarters in private dwellings.

e) New Slovene primers, approved by Allied Military Government, are in process of distribution. Text books for other classes are in the press. There is a fair distribution of Italian text books and new ones are being printed. An extensive school lunch program for kindergartens and elementary schools is being put into effect.

f) The university is holding a series of successive examinations and is also submitting plans for expansion. Epuration in the university is not yet completed and the rector has not yet been elected.

g) Despite vicissitudes, the actual schools are running fairly smoothly. Teachers and pupils are working earnestly and, on the whole, with good spirit.

h) Religion in Venezia Giulia - A petition from Slovene priests in Venezia Giulia for programming two hours a week for religion in the Slovene schools of Venezia Giulia instead of one hour as in the Italian schools was denied.

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