

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

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MONTHLY REPORT
MAR., APR. 1946

GUARANTEE ALLIED COMMISSION
 APR 30
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Vol. 319
 11 May 1946

SECTION: Monthly Report for April 1946

NO : CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Results of Local Elections.

3. Official figures become available during the month for those Communes which held their local elections in March and April according to the proportional representation system. These are:-

(i) Communes over 30,000 in population..... 19
 (ii) Communes of less population but which are provincial capitals..... 66
85

A summary of the results is as follows:-

Total Population.....	7,873,194
Total Registered Electors	4,073,222
Total Electors Voting	3,064,150

Results of Voting:-

Party	Votes	Seats
Left Concentration	209,036	358
Communists	981,725	1,063
Socialists	917,895	884
Action	30,228	29
Republican	178,127	255
Radio-Christians	1,251,645	1,588
Centre Concentration	72,344	154
Right Concentration	47,528	97

which held their local elections in March, and April according to the proportional representation system. These are:-

- (1) Communes over 30,000 in population..... 49
 (2) Communes of less population but which are provincial capitals..... 66
 115

A summary of the results is as follows:-

Total Population.....	7,271,198
Total Registered Electors	
M. 2,367,959 }	
F. 2,696,191 }	5,064,150
Total Electors Voting	
M. 1,926,228 }	
F. 2,246,994 }	4,073,222

Result of Voting:-

Party	Votes	Seats
<u>Left Concentration</u>		
Communists	287,036	358
Socialists	981,729	1,063
Action	917,995	881
Republican	30,228	29
Demochristian	176,117	235
Total	1,251,565	1,596
<u>Centre Concentration</u>		
Right Concentration	72,304	124
Liberal	47,326	97
Labour Movement	136,556	119
New Alliance	35,202	56
Total	28,263	48
<u>Local Parties</u>		
Total	1,377	1
Total	24,212	26
Total	54,451	63
Total	11,215	24
		3,451

Party	Votes	Seats
Other Groups	3,625	5
Total Valid	3,961,919	
Invalid		4,750

b. Official list of actual voters and for each party are not yet available for the entire election--5000 in number. Coming to the comparative importance of the technical training on the part of their officials, many of the returns from these countries have been wrongly made out and have had to be returned for revision. Complete and reliable figures are not expected until a later date. In the meantime, only the seats won by the various parties in these small countries are given.

a. The seats won by each party or group in all 1723 countries are as follows:-

Left Concentration	36,287 seats
Communist	3,286
Socialist	3,598
Republican	962
Action	273
Christian Democrat	36,683
Centre Concentration	6,073
Right Concentration	2,376
Liberal	1,921
Labour Democrat	1,424
New Outlook	425
Italian Democrat	77
Independence	8,576
Local Parties	2,941
Veterans	1,086

2. Preparation of electoral lists. It was reported last month that 126 countries had, at 15 March, have their electoral lists ready. As of 30 April this figure had risen to 13. The Ministry of Interior had taken special steps to ensure that these countries would have their electoral lists ready in proper time for the election of the Constituent Assembly to be held in June 2. The above figures include Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Provisional Republic of Albania.

1. The seats won by each party or group in all 5721 constituencies are as follows:-

<u>Left Concentration</u>	36,267 seats
Communist	3,286 "
Socialist	3,096 "
Republican	951 "
Action	279 "
Christian Democrat	36,089 "
<u>Centre Concentration</u>	6,376 "
<u>Right Concentration</u>	2,576 "
Liberal	1,926 "
Labour Democrat	1,422 "
Barre Organisation	425 "
Italian Democrat	77 "
Independents	6,576 "
Local Parties	2,941 "
Voters	1,096 "

2. Composition of electoral lists. It was reported last month that 126 Communists, 14,000, at 11 March, have their electoral lists ready. As of 30 April this figure has risen to 3,000. The Ministry of Interior had taken special steps to insure that these Communists could have their electoral lists ready in proper time for the election of the Constituent Assembly to be held on June 2. The above figures exclude Venezuela, Chile and the Province of Bolzano.

3. Elections for the Constituent Assembly. The following is a very brief summary of the system adopted for these elections:-

3450

The total number of deputies to be elected is 573. They are divided among 32 provinces (a subdivision of electoral districts). One of them, Venezuela, Chile, all not participants in the election, and another, Bolzano - Trento, only partly, to the Province of Bolzano is not ready. A third, Val d'Aosta, is a single member district electing one deputy. The remaining 35 districts (including the Province of Trento) vary in population from 1 million to 21 million and return from 7 to 36 deputies.

The parties have to nominate their lists of candidates for each election district by 15 April. With each list must be deposited the symbol which the party intends to use.

These lists are printed on the ballot papers with the appropriate symbol at the head of each. The elector votes for the list by putting in an X against the symbol. He may also put an X against not more than 3 names to indicate those candidates he wishes to be preferred before the others on the list.

Voting is by proportional representation. In each election district the seats are distributed among the various lists in proportion to the votes given to each. The seats thus won by each list are filled by the candidates obtaining the greatest number of preferential votes. Filling such votes, candidates are chosen to fill the seats in the order in which they appear on the lists.

In the distribution of seats proportionally to votes obtained, a number of votes are frequently left over as remainders and are unused. It similarly happens that some of the seats are not filled by this method. To make use of these remainders and to fill the unfilled seats, a "national election district" has been created.

Parties which have nominated candidates for any of the aforementioned election districts may also, by 3 May, nominate candidates for the national election district. The unused votes given to each party in the aforementioned 30 election districts are added up. The unfilled seats are then distributed among the candidates for the national election district in proportion to the totals of these unused votes.

The counting of the votes in the 30 election districts is controlled by the 2nd Court of Appeal or other tribunal. The counting of votes for the national election district is controlled by the Court of Cassation at Rome.

4. 5. The Sub Commission has observed closely the preliminary steps taken during the month for the elections of Deputies to the Constitutional Assembly.

6. Fifty-nine parties or political groups have deposited with the Ministry of Interior the symbols which they intend to use at the elections. The attention of the United States Embassy has been drawn to one of these symbols which includes the U. S. national flag. It is understood that the Embassy are taking the matter up with the Italian Government.

7. Fifty-six parties have duly nominated candidates in 30 of 32 election districts, i.e., all election districts except Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta. Four parties have nominated lists of candidates in all 30 Colleges, i.e.,

- Christian
- Democrat
- Liberal
- National Democratic Union (a coalition of Right-Center parties)
- Socialist

The other parties or groups which have nominated candidates are:-

- The Alliance
- Party of Action
- Fronte della "Uomo Qualunque" (i.e. Front of the Man in the Street)
- Nationalist

In 29 districts
" 26
" 26

of votes are frequently left over as remainders and are unused. It similarly happens that some of the seats are not filled by this method. To make use of these remainders and to fill the unfilled seats, a "national election district" has been created.

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The counting of the votes in the 30 election districts is controlled by the local Court of Appeal or other tribunal. The counting of votes for the national election district is controlled by the Court of Cassation at Rome.

4. a. The Sub Commission has observed closely the preliminary steps taken during the month for the elections of Deputies to the Constitutional Assembly.

b. Fifty-nine parties or political groups have deposited with the Ministry of Interior the symbols which they intend to use at the elections. The attention of the United States Embassy has been drawn to one of these symbols which includes the U. S. national flag. It is understood that the Embassy are taking the matter up with the Italian Government.

c. Fifty-six parties have duly nominated candidates in 30 of 32 election districts, i.e., all election districts except Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta. Four parties have nominated lists of candidates in all 30 Colleges, i.e.,

Communist
 Neo-Fascist
 National Democratic Union (a coalition of Right-Center parties)
 Socialist

The other parties or groups which have nominated candidates are:-

Republicans	in 29 districts
Party of Action	" 26 "
"Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque" (i.e. Front of the Man in the Street)	" 26 "
National Block of Liberty (a group of monarchist parties)	" 19 "
Democratic Republican Concentration	" 9 "

Of the remaining 47 parties, 34 are of a purely local character.

5. National Elections in Bologna.

3449

The Italian Government has not yet appointed the Special Commission which has to decide on the cases of German-speaking inhabitants as to their right to be registered in elections.

The Chief Commissioner in a letter addressed to the Prime Minister on 26 March expressed regret at the fact that, according to the Press and to information received from other sources, it would not be possible to hold national elections in the Province of Bologna on June 2, because the electoral lists would not

be approved in time. He was confident that the Prime Minister was fully alive to the desirability of holding such elections in Bologna at the earliest possible date and that he would take all the necessary measures to that end.

6. Attorney of the Alto Adige.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent to the Chief Commissioner copies of two communiqués issued by the Italian Government on 5 and 8 March as to its policy with regard to the Alto Adige. These communiqués referred to the Decrees passed by the Italian Government prescribing the use of German as well as Italian in schools, courts, public offices and so on, and described certain steps taken to carry out this Decree. The communiqués also stated the Government's intention to proceed with local discussions for working out a scheme of autonomy notwithstanding that the South Tyrol Peoples Party had refused to take part.

The Acting Chief Commissioner has informed the Ministry that copies of these communiqués have been forwarded to the British and United States Ambassadors, who in turn have informed their Governments.

7. Prefect of Udine.

The Provincial Commissioner had requested a career Prefect to replace the original incumbent E.H. Cardine who has tendered his resignation.

This Headquarters has approved of the nomination of Dr. Remo Vittadini, career Prefect suggested by the Ministry of Interior, and instructed the Provincial Commissioner duly to appoint him upon his arrival.

3/20/50

Joseph J. J. J.
RALPH H. TITTLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

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The Acting Chief Commissioner has informed the Ministry that copies of these communiqués have been forwarded to the British and United States Ambassadors, who in turn have informed their Governments.

7. Prefect of Udine.

The Provincial Commissioner had requested a career Prefect to replace the original non-career GIP nominee who has tendered his resignation.

This Headquarters has approved of the nomination of Dr. Renato Vittadini, a career Prefect suggested by the Ministry of Interior, and instructed the Provincial Commissioner duly to appoint him upon his arrival.

Right Hon. J. J. J. J.
MAJOR A. TITALE

Major

Director

Local Government Sub Commission

CRM/500

3448

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND 39th
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

11 May 1946

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

1. The position regarding communicable diseases in Italy for the month of April was extremely satisfactory. The only diseases requiring notification were small-pox and poliomyelitis. Small-pox showed a sporadic incidence, only isolated cases appearing throughout the country, with the exception of the Province of Bari, where a small outbreak comprising 39 cases occurred. In the Province of Naples the number fell from 18 in March to 10 in April.

2. As regards poliomyelitis, the greatest number of cases reported during the month was 5 from the Province of Florence, while the total for the whole of Italy was 10.

3. The infant mortality rate for Rome Commune for the month of March shows a considerable decrease compared with the February figure, being 66.9 as against 84.8. In the Rome Commune, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis declined from 312 in February to 188 in March.

G. F. F. F.
G. F. F. F.
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

3447

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/mde.

40/4023/L.

14 May, 1946.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AMC SUMMARY.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in VAREZIA-GHULLA and UDINE Province. Both Superior and Summary Courts were held in VAREZIA-GHULLA while Summary Court cases only were tried in UDINE. The Superior Court cases tried in VAREZIA-GHULLA showed an increase; April - 135, March - 35, due to the fact that all cases arising out of the demonstrations at TRIESTE and GORIZIA were disposed of in Superior Courts. Summary Court cases tried here in April, on the other hand, showed a large decrease; April - 82, March - 548.
2. Seven Summary Court cases were disposed of in Udine Province during April, 1946 all resulted in convictions. The small number of cases tried during the month is due, in part, to the replacement of experienced C.A.C.'s by Officers inexperienced in the procedure of Allied Military Courts.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SERVICE.

3. In VAREZIA-GHULLA the ordinary Civil Courts continue to function with reasonable satisfaction although the problem of adequate personnel is a cause of some concern.
4. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in UDINE Province and a session of the Ordinary Court of Justice met here the last to the 15th of April, during which 8 cases were disposed of.
5. Two Italian Courts in TRIESTE continue to be concerned with material difficulties, lack of adequate courtroom accommodation, lack of sufficiently trained personnel and the lack of adequate salaries considering present high cost of living.
6. LLOYD reports show an effort by Italian Courts to cooperate in those cases involving Allied interests. A general improvement in the entire scene as to the criminal situation is noted.

Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

AMG COURTS.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in VENEZIA-GIULIA and UDINE Province. Both Superior and Summary Courts were held in VENEZIA-GIULIA while Summary Court cases only were tried in UDINE. The Superior Court cases tried in VENEZIA-GIULIA showed an increase; April - 135, March - 35, due to the fact that all cases arising out of the concentrations at TURKIA and GULIELLO were disposed of in Superior Courts. Summary Court cases tried here in April, on the other hand, showed a large decrease; April - 82, March - 516.
2. Seven Summary Court cases were disposed of in Udine Province during April, 1946 all resulted in convictions. The small number of cases tried during the month is due, in part, to the replacement of experienced C.A.C.'s by Officers inexperienced in the procedure of Allied Military Courts.

ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECTION.

3. In VENEZIA-GIULIA the ordinary Civil Courts continue to function with reasonable satisfaction although the problem of adequate personnel is a cause of some concern.
4. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in UDINE Province and a session of the Ordinary Court of Assize sat from the 1st to the 15th of April, during which 8 cases were disposed of.
5. The Italian Courts in TRIESTE continue to be concerned with material difficulties, lack of adequate courtroom accommodation, lack of sufficiently trained personnel and the lack of adequate salaries considering present high cost of living.
6. LIVENGO reports show an effort by Italian Courts to cooperate in those cases involving Allied interests. A general improvement in the entire zone as to the criminal situation is noted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL COURTS OF ASSIZE.

5. In VENEZIA-GIULIA during April the Special Court of Assize held public trials of 39 accused resulting in 25 convictions and 16 acquittals.
7. The Special Court of Assize deals with charges of collaboration with the Germans and the Fascist Republican State after the 8th of September 1943 (Proclamation No. 5). The duration of the Court which has already been extended once, was further extended by Order for 3 months from the 8th of May 1945. The order to permit the Ordinary Civil Courts to assume jurisdiction of such offenses committed prior to the 8th of September 1943,

3446

in accordance with the law and procedure in Italy proper, mentioned in the April report, has been approved and is expected to be signed and published early in May.

8. Cases tried before the Special Court of Assize in UMBRIA Province numbered 22, of which 9 were dismissed.

GENERAL.

9. The Sub-Commission, with a decreasing personnel, in addition to giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions, has answered an increasing amount of correspondence concerning cases tried by A.M.O. Courts in Italy.

10. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons is progressing steadily and with good results.

John K. Warner
JOHN K. WARNER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDATIONS ALLIED COMMISSION
ALIO 594
DETACHED PERSONS AND REENTRY SUB-COMMISSION

DER/S-1/AM

13 May 1946

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL 1946

<u>Item</u>	<u>Sub-Item</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b)	<u>GENERAL.</u> Handing over to UNRRA. UNRRA. Screening Teams.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>ORGANIZATION.</u> General. New War Establishment. Finance. Accommodation.
3.		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
4.	(a) (b)	<u>REENTRY AND ADVISORY.</u> General. Reentry Identity Certificates - Statistics.
5.		<u>REENTRY MISSIONS.</u>

Handing over to UNRRA.
UNRRA. Screening Teams.

ORGANIZATION.

General.
New War Establishment.
Finance.
Accommodation.

MEDICAL.

RECRUITING AND ADVICE.

General.
Enemy Identity Certification -
Statistics.

MILITARY MISSIONS.

0445

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ALPO 394

ATTACHMENT NO. 1 AND EXPLANATION SUB-NO. 1 SIGN

1.

GENERAL.

(a)

Handing over to UNRRA.

The difficulties which are being experienced during the interim period between take-over of Camps and assumption by UNRRA of financial responsibility in regard to certain supplies and stores issued from Military Sources for United operated Camps has been the subject of such discussion.

C.R.S.C. have now agreed to the provision of the following facilities subject to certain conditions; and instructions are now being issued through service channels in implementation.

- (i) P.O.L. and R.M.E. assistance and servicing.
- (ii) Q.M.D. stores incl. M.T. stores.
- (iii) R.M.E. Services.
- (iv) R.M.E. Stores.
- (v) Accommodation.

The above/UNRRA Agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibilities has not yet been signed.

(b)

UNRRA Operating Plans.

UNRRA operating plans have now completed their tour of all UNRRA Camps and the commission has returned to Rome. It is too early yet to say what the final results will be, but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C. This is in addition to the 8,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRRA will be left with some and perhaps 1,000 others.

2.

ORGANIZATION.

(a)

General.

The establishment of D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers with the UNRRA Camps Groups at Anversa and Bologna is being satisfactorily. It is proposed that Major Stewart who is at present in command of H.C. North West Group D.P.R.S.C. will assume the post of Liaison Officer Northern Italy when the UNRRA Representative is in a position to take over responsibilities.

(b)

New War Establishment.

Only 2 Control Camps remain to be disbanded i.e. 'C' and 'H'. With the approval of the New War Establishment efforts have been made through Echelon to obtain Military Personnel to bring the S.M. Commission up to strength, a reply is awaited. In view of the theatre shortage of Military Personnel it is extremely doubtful whether a favourable reply will be received. All the American Personnel have been unfortunately deployed and no others so far are available. It has been suggested that American civilians might be available. This is being pursued.

(c)

Finance.

- (1) P.O.L. and P.M.E. assistance and servicing.
- (ii) O.R. stores incl. M.T. stores.
- (iii) R.T. Services.
- (iv) R.T. Stores.
- (v) Accommodation.

The JAMES/UNRRA Agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibility has not yet been signed.

(b) UNRRA Services Terms.

UNRRA screening teams have now completed their tour of all UNRRA Camps and the commission has returned to Rome. It is too early yet to say what the final results will be, but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C. This is in addition to the 8,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRRA will be left with Jews and perhaps 1,000 others.

2. ORGANIZATION.

(a) General.

The establishment of D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers with the UNRRA Camp Groups at Athens and Bologna is under consideration. It is proposed that Major Stewart who is at present in command of H.Q. North West Group D.P.R.S.C. will assume the post of Liaison Officer Northern Italy when the UNRRA Representative is in a position to take over responsibility.

(b) New War Establishment.

Only 2 Control Camps remain to be disbanded i.e. 'C' and 'H'. With the approval of the New War Establishment efforts have been made through Detachment to obtain Military Personnel to bring the Sub-Commission up to strength, a really in itself. In view of the shortage of Military Personnel it is extremely doubtful whether a favourable reply will be received. All the American Personnel have been unfortunately deployed and no others so far are available. It has been suggested that American civilians might be available. This is being pursued.

(c) Finances.

A new instruction was in the course of preparation concerning the financial aspect of D.P.R.S.C. Camps and charges on the Ministry's Assisted Post Bellies Account.

(d) Accommodation.

A recommendation has been made of the Naples Area to find suitable accommodation for Displaced Persons Camps in that area. This recommendation is required to take the place of UNRRA and possibly UNRRA No. 2 which are required by the Italian Army, to accommodate other Displaced Persons (now in Camps) declared suitable UNRRA's Charter; to accommodate 8 Yugoslavs and others at present employed by the Allies. Suitable accommodation having been found the

authorities concerned have been approached to earmark some, pending general approval from A.S.A.C.

3.

REMARKS

75 cases of measles occurred in the Kindertransport at the Barlotta Train Camp. Dr. Robinson of U.S.A. visited the Camp and his report shows that the necessary prophylactic measures have been put in hand. There were no deaths but some of the cases were quite serious and are still undergoing treatment. The Camp Chief Medical Officer U.S.A. proceeded to Ancona during the month and visited U.S.A. Camps at Jassi, Saravali, Retha, Sanigallia and Piacenza. The agreement between U.S.A. and A.S.A.C. whereby Col. Hamilton (U.S.A.) kindly committed to help on Medical Consultant to A.S.A.C. has proved most helpful.

4.

REUNION AND REUNION

(a) The main event of the month was the unauthorized arrival of 1,011 Jewish refugees at the Port of La Spezia. An organized convey of some 38 vehicles arrived in these refugees at 0400 hrs on the morning of 1 April 1946. It was also noted that a vessel of sorts was waiting in the Port provisions for 10 days. Professor Harold J. Lash, Chairman of the British Labor Party paid a visit to the ship and intended to take the matter up with the British Foreign Minister on his return to England. A hunger strike staged before Professor Lash's arrival was postponed, pending the result of Professor Lash's discussion with Mr. Lash. Further developments indicate that not, if not all of these refugees, will be permitted to leave for Palestine. It is not known what the opinion of the ship was already in Italy, hundreds of going to Palestine, in on this matter. A large influx of Jewish refugees into North West Italy, Camps has been reported. These refugees are partly from local areas where previously they had been receiving medical and financial assistance. A disturbance at 17 Camp Camp occurred there between 200 - 400 non-orthodox Jews rioted against a similar number of orthodox Jews. The disturbance was in no way directed against the camp of the Camp, but displaced some over a 1,100 Jews thereby advanced for entry under the J.P.C. during the Jewish religious celebrations. The position appeared serious at first but was mollified by the Government and his staff.

Repatriation to Yugoslavia improved last month and Trieste reports show 333 Yugoslav repatriates. It is hoped shortly to send Anglo-American representatives into Slovenia to further encourage the repatriation. If this is successful, attempts will be made to visit other districts in Yugoslavia. The Greek Liaison Officer, on his return from a trip to Austria, estimated that there were still about 2,000 Greek displaced persons in that country. Germans and Austrians were still at the Helms Separation Centre awaiting repatriation at the end of the period under review. The Combined Repatriation Executive at Berlin was unable to accept the 600 - 800 Germans from Italy protesting that P.C. Organizations in Germany were overwhelmed with new movements of Germans out of Poland and Silesia. Isolated cases of previously repatriated Jews returning to Italy were reported. 300 Italian children were returned to their homes in Trieste under R.H. Repatriation Branch arrangements. Britain at meeting to receive six Italian over the quota of 300 so-called "All colonies", out of whom had already been returned to their former homes in Africa. Relatives of British, British and Silesia were at last repatriated. Negotiations for their repatriation had lasted nearly two years.

(b)

Emergency Identity Card/Mentor - Statistics

REPRODUCTION AND ADVISORY

(a) The main event of the month was the unauthorized arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees at the Port of in Spain. An organized convoy of some 38 vehicles arrived with these refugees at 0400 hrs on the morning of 4 April 1945. It was also known that a vessel of sorts was waiting in the Port provisioned for 10 days. Professor Harold J. Lasker, Chairman of the British Labour Party paid a visit to the scene and promised to take the matter up with the British Foreign Minister on his return to England. A hunger strike started before Professor Lasker's arrival was postponed, pending the result of Professor Lasker's discussion with Mr. Lasker. Further developments indicate that next, if not all of these refugees, will be permitted to leave for Palestine. It is not known what the opinion of the way Jews already in Italy, besides of going to Palestine, is on this matter. A large influx of Jewish refugees into North West Greece, Cyprus has been reported. These refugees are partly from local areas where previously they had been receiving United Nations financial assistance. A disturbance at 17 Deep Turin occurred there between 300 - 400 non-orthodox Jews rioting against a similar number of orthodox Jews. The disturbance was in no way directed against the command of the Camp, but demonstrators arose over a 1,130 line carrying arrested for action resulting in the J.B.C. during the Jewish religious celebrations. The position appeared serious at first but was quelled by the Commandant and his staff. Repatriation to Yugoslavia improved last month and Trieste reports show 333 Yugoslavs repatriated. It is hoped shortly to send Anglo-American representatives into Slovenia to further encourage the repatriation. If this is successful, attempts will be made to visit other districts in Yugoslavia.

The Greek Liaison Officer, on his return from a trip to Austria, indicated that there were still about 2,000 Greek Displaced Persons in that country. Germans and Austrians were still at the Helmsap Separation Centre awaiting repatriation at the end of the period under review. The Combined Repatriation Executive at Berlin was unable to accept the 600 - 800 Germans from Italy protesting that D.P. Organizations in Germany were overwhelmed with mass movements of Germans out of Poland and Silesia. Isolated cases of previously repatriated Poles returning to Italy were reported. 800 Italian children were returned to their homes in Yugoslavia under UNRRA Repatriation Branch arrangements. British are unwilling to receive any Italian over the quota of 300 so-called "old Italian" rest of whom had already been returned to their former homes in Africa. Activities of Ethiopia, Britain and Somalia were at last repatriated. Negotiations for their repatriation had lasted nearly two years.

(b) Emergency Identity Certificates - Statistics.

During the period under review, emergency identity certificates were issued as follows :-

Austrians for travel to :-	Australia	2
	Palestine	1
	Yemen	1

- 3 -

Czechoslovak Jews for travel to :-	Palestine	2
Britons for travel to :-	Britain	15
Ethiopian for travel to :-	Ethiopia	35
Poles for travel to :-	Australia	3
	Bolivia	2
	Brazil	4
	Colombia	4
	Cuba	3
	India	1
	Palestine	3
	U. Domingo	1
	U.S.	1
Yugoslavs for travel to :-	Colombia	4
	Palestine	2
	South Africa	2
	Uruguay	2

5.

MILITARY MISSIONS.

Belgian: Col. Leclercq, Chief Inspector of Belgian Mission arrived from Belgium on 30 April 1946 for the purpose of settling important matters pertaining to this Mission's activities and covering 17 SEP Belgian Nationals back to Belgium from Britain. Major Asher has been recalled to Belgium on a permanent change of station. Therefore, it is assumed that the activities of this Mission will be continued by the Belgian Charge d'Affairs.

French: The French Repatriation Office is functioning at Geneva and Milan are now attached to the French Consulates at the respective centres. This completes the closing down of the French Mission in Italy.

Soviet: 45 Soviet citizens including 11 women have been repatriated from Salzburg before Vln Administration during the past week under special arrangements by R.S. 3 District.

INTERMISSION:

C.I. Section, A.C.
 R.S. No. 1 Sub-Section (MILITARY) Issues.
 Lt. Col. Tschin, I.S.C.B.
 Lt. Col. Tschin,
 War Office,
 Nobel Victoria,
 Northumberland Avenue,
 London W.C. 2.
 U.S.S.R. Section,
 U.S.S.R. Section,

(47)
 (2)
 (2)

(1)
 (1)
 (1)

(R.S. 3)
 C.B. MURRAY
 Colonel,
 Director.

Yugoslavia for travel to :-

5.

MILITARY MISSIONS.

Belgian: Col. Leclercq, Chief Inspector of Belgian Mission arrived from Belgium on 30 April 1946 for the purpose of settling important matters pertaining to this Mission's activities and escorting 17 (SEVEN) Belgian Nationals back to Belgium from Rimini. Major Asher has been recalled to Belgium on a permanent change of station. Therefore, it is advised that the activities of this Mission will be continued by the Belgian Charge d'Affaires.

French: The French Representation Officers functioning at Geneva and Milan are now attached to the French Consulates at the respective Centres. This completes the closing down of the French Mission in Italy.

Soviet: 45 Soviet citizens including 11 women have been repatriated from Salerno airport via Hamilton during the past week under arrangements made by H.Q. 3 District.

DISTRIBUTION:

C.A. Section, J.C.
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section (UNRRA) London.
Lt. Col. Toulon, I.S.O.E.
Lt. Col. Hunter,
War Office,
Hotel Metropole,
Northumberland Avenue,
London W.C. 2.
UNRRA, Cairo.
UNRRA, Moscow.
H.Q. U.S., J.C.
Pils.
Plant.

(47)
(2)
(2)

(2)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(2)

(A.J.S.)
C.B. FINDLEY
Colonel,
Director.

3443

Public Safety Sub-Commission
AEC 324

AC/14027/73 15 May 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 1946.

TO : Vice President;
Civil Affairs section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the various Police Forces is up to establishment with the exception of the Carabinieri. An increase in strength from 65,000 to 75,000 was recently authorized by Combined Chiefs of Staff and it was thought that no difficulty would be experienced in recruiting the additional 10,000. The Ministry of War authorized the calling back into service of Carabinieri of the 1915-1918 classes now in "congestion". This was expected to produce 7,000 to 8,000 men in the course of two months. In addition some 1,300 carabinieri 1931's were expected to return.

It now appears that this anticipated increase of strength will take very much longer to implement. So far, only about 100 men from "congedato" have appeared themselves for service. The reasons given for lack of volunteers in this class are:

- a) The necessity of serving where directed;
- b) No fixed and guaranteed period of service, as the War Ministry may dismiss these men when the emergency period has passed.
- c) Poor rates of pay offered.
- d) General feeling of uncertainty caused by the proximity of two elections.

In view of the difficulties being experienced the Ministry of War have issued a Decree authorizing the recall to service of the 1920 classes, precedence being given to those who

Report of Public Safety Activities for the Month
of April 1946.

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- c) Poor rates of pay offered.
- d) General feeling of uncertainty caused by the proximity of the elections.

In view of the difficulties being experienced the Ministry of War have issued a Decree authorizing the recall to service of the 1922 class, precedence being given to those who voluntarily offer to rejoin. This should provide an increase of 1,500-2,000. When the numbers of returning POW's are added, it is expected that some 2,000 men will become available during the next 3 months. It would appear that more attractive terms will have to be offered by the Ministry of War if the rapid recruiting of men up to 10,000 is to be successful.

The work of withdrawing Police employed on enemy forces is still going on and good results are being obtained. Many Allied units are disbanding and this naturally relieves many of the attached Italian Civil Police.

3442

2. Condition and Morale.

All Liaison Officers report a continued increase in the efficiency and morale of the Police Forces in their area. This improvement is of course closely associated with the supplies of clothing, arms, equipment and transport now becoming available. The issue of heavy and light trucks to the Carabinieri in isolated areas has enabled them to provide better Police protection within their areas. Jeeps are now becoming available and motor-cycles are being delivered direct from the factory. The problems of the carabinieri in extremely isolated and mountainous areas have not been overlooked, and where bicycles cannot be used, horses have been made available. There are more than 1,000 horses in the service of carabinieri in Sicily alone.

The new school for Public Safety agents at Nettuno is functioning well. At this school are entered some 800 ex-partisans who are being recruited into the Corps. A further 1,500 men are undergoing a course of instruction in Rome. On arrival from the north, all up-licants are screened and many have been found to be unsuitable for permanent service. The terms and conditions of service for these men are the same as for the regular agents and some discussion is going on at present with a view to a lowering of the existing standards.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month with the exception of a determined attempt by the inmates of the prison in Milan to overpower their guards and escape, and a case of stealing a truck load of hand grenades and other explosives from a munition dump at Ponte Ronca, Bologna Province. The Milan Prison disorder will be dealt with under the Prison heading.

4. Crime Situation.

Emilia continued to be the black spot in Italian Government territory. Murders, armed robberies, and cases of extortion continue unabated. The following is a brief summary of the more serious crimes reported to the police agencies.

Murders and wounding for political reasons	11
murders and wounding for non-political reasons	6
armed robberies and attempts	86
attempts for these types of crime	17

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Armed robberies and attempts	26
Arrests for these types of crime	24.

At 0200 hrs 16 April 1946 at Ponte Ronca, Bologna Province, a large truck carrying 10 men arrived at a dump of munitions under Italian control. The dump was guarded by one Carabinieri of the Italian Army and one civilian. At the time that the truck arrived 3 other civilians living in the locality and employed at the dump were present. The Carabinieri was called by one of the men on the truck and told that there were explosives in the truck to be taken into the dump. Having entered the dump the Carabinieri was held up by other men hidden in the truck and armed with automatic weapons. The three workers who happened to be at the scene were then forced to load the truck with various munitions. The civilian guard escaped and called the two local

carabinieri, who fired shots at the criminals but they escaped. During the exchange of shots the maresciallo was shot dead. The munitions stolen amounted to 25 cases of hand grenades, fuses, caps, and revolver ammunition.

3. Political Activities.

Several instances have occurred during the month where Fascist leaflets and writings have appeared in various towns and flags were hoisted in Florence and Verona by unknown persons. In Florence the black flag was hoisted on the Giotto steeple and a black cloth was hung on the tower of the Stadium. Other flags were hoisted in several other places in the city.

On 30th April at 2255 hours, five men, three of whom were masked, forced entrance into the Rome Radio Station at Monte Mario. They were carrying pistols and hand grenades and gagged the two employees present in the Station. At 2304 hrs making use of a gramophone record they had brought with them, the men broadcast a few bars of the Fascist hymn "GIOVI-PEZZA". They then left the station leaving all their gear behind them. The transmission was limited to the Rome area.

This small wave of Fascist enthusiasm was apparently resurrected when the body of Mussolini was taken from its grave in Milan at about 6 a.m. on the 23 April 1948. Enquiries are still in hand by the civil police to trace the body and persons responsible. Several armists have been made but to date there is no trace of the body.

4. Crime Disturbances.

Disturbances have occurred in Sicily owing to the food shortages and the amount of unemployment. In Palermo a special extra distribution of food was made and war veterans and unemployed were promised work. The Chamber of Labour requested the Prefect to visit Rome and propose the following plan to solve the present situation:

a) The withdrawal of ration cards from the wealthy classes thus increasing the pasta and bread ration;

b) The direct sale of foodstuffs from producer to consumer and not through the usual offices;

c) The institution of co-operative stores for labourers putting one office in charge to supply them;

d) The reduction of the price of bread, pasta, oil, fats, cheese and vegetables;

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- c) The institution of co-operative stores for labourers putting one office in charge to supply them;
- d) The reduction of the price of bread, pasta, oil, meat, cheese and vegetables;
- e) The re-establishment of exchange between northern and southern Italy, exporting vegetables and importing rice.

On 3 April at Catania lively protest meetings were held complaining of the unjustifiable increase in prices of bread and pasta on the black market. Foodstuffs were seized from street vendors and a certain amount of flour taken from shops. The amount of damage had been caused to a local cinema. On the same day, 23 April, at Syracuse, public demonstrators broke into the town bakery and stores, removing some tons of corn and flour.

3441

B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internees.

During the month authority was given for the release of over 300 civilian internees. These were released between 18 and 23 April. About 10% have been re-arrested by the Italian authorities for trial on charges of collaboration, etc.

8. War Criminals.

Correspondence continues regarding war criminals and special assistance has been given to the Defence Security Officer, Malta, in securing evidence for the trial of certain British subjects of Maltese birth who have been charged with offences arising out of their activities during the Fascist regime in Italy.

9. General Situation.

All political parties are becoming more active in the sphere of propaganda in view of the forthcoming general election.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

10. Nothing special to report.

D. PRISON

11. The prison situation shows no signs of improvement. Several attempted breaks were made during the month, the most serious being the outbreak which occurred at San Vittore Prison, Milan, on 1st April 1946. In this case at 1610 hours some prisoners surprised and disarmed 4 prison guards holding them as hostages. After a short time the prisoners gained complete control of the interior of the prison. C.O. 23 and troops were called and prevented escapes. A state of siege ensued and the prisoners were not finally overcome until the afternoon of 24 April 1946. 4 persons were killed and 36 wounded.

The Director General of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and General Taddei of the Carabinieri are holding an enquiry into the causes of the riot and the action taken to deal with it. At the moment everything indicates that the riot was engineered by about 40 or 50 of the hardened criminals and soldiers for the purpose of escaping.

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The Director General of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and General Tassi of the Carabinieri are holding an enquiry into the causes of the riot and the action taken to deal with it. At the moment everything indicates that the riot was engineered by about 40 or 50 of the hardened criminals amongst the prisoners and solely for the purpose of escaping from the prison. There is no doubt that many of the convicted persons in the prison have just cause for resentment in connection with their detention, but there is no evidence that any of these either incited the revolt, or took any prominent part in it.

The outstanding impression gained is that what should have been a comparatively minor matter was allowed to assume major proportions. This was principally because of the delay which arose when so many authorities were concerned, and as the prison was in complete control. The revolt collapsed as soon as it became clear to the rioters that the Italian military were about to take complete control and would neither

grant any extension of time nor parlay with the prisoners. Col. De Michellis of the Pennsylvania State Police was the army officer deputized to deal with this incident, and no better man could have been saluted. Within a few minutes of his arrival he had the situation at his finger tips, knew exactly what had to be done, and, also, how it should be done. He stopped all indiscriminate firing by police, and there is no doubt that his efficiency and firmness had a great deal to do with the abrupt and complete surrender of the rebels.

The P.S. Liaison Officer Milen arranged for the transfer of all allied prisoners to an unoccupied part of the Milen juvenile prison and for their feeding by 59 Army. Average-ments were also made for the transfer by 59 Army of 800 of the prisoners to PIEDMONT, and PIEDMONT, but there was no intervention in the actual operations for the suppression of the riot. The Army Commander placed the area concerned "out of bounds" to all ranks and the ban was enforced by M.P.'s.

E. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

13. On 18 April Col. John W. Chapman left this Sub-Commission for America on the completion of his tour of service.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A. or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Colonel	E.J. Dye	B	Acting Director
Lt. Col.	R.T. Willhouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	E.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Major	C.C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	A.M. Ellis	B	Security.

15. Nominal Roll of NCOs.

Sgt.	E. Robinson	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Corp.	W. Scheaf	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Corp.	J.E. Marshall	B	Clerk Security
L/Corp.	A.E. Hunt	B	Clerk Security.

A. J. Page

transfer of all Allied prisoners to an unoccupied part of the Milan juvenile prison and for their feeding by 59 Area. Arrangements were also made for the transfer by 59 Area of 600 of the prisoners to PIAZZA D'ARMI, CERNICOLA, and VENEZIA, but there was no intervention in the actual operations for the suppression of the riot. The Area Commander placed the area concerned "Out of bounds" to all ranks and the band was enforced by M.F.'s.

B. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

C. PERSONNEL

13. On 12 April Col. John W. Chapman left this Sub-Commission for America on the completion of his tour of service.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Colonel	E.J. Bye	B	Acting Director
Lt. Col.	E.T. Millhouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	E.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Major	E.C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	A.M. Ellis	B	Security.

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Sgt.	E. Robinson	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Corp.	N. Scheaf	A	Clerk Public Safety
L/Corp.	J.E. Marshall	B	Clerk Security
L/Corp.	A.E. Hunt	B	Clerk Security.

E. J. Wilson
E. J. WILSON, Colonel
Acting Director.

3440

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSION
APR 30 1946
DISTRICT RECORDS AND RECONSTRUCTION SUB-COMMISSION

MEMO 5-1-1/46

13 May 1946

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL 1946

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(a) (b)	General. New War Establishment. Prisoners. Accommodation.
2.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	General. New War Establishment. Prisoners. Accommodation.
3.	(a) (b)	General. New War Establishment. Prisoners. Accommodation.
4.	(a) (b)	General. New War Establishment. Prisoners. Accommodation.
5.	(a) (b)	General. New War Establishment. Prisoners. Accommodation.

Handing over to United.
United Screening Teams.

ORGANIZATION.

General.
New War Establishment.
Finance.
Accommodation.

MEDICAL.

SELECTION AND ADVISORY.

General.
Security Identity Certificates -
Statistics.

TRAINING MISSIONS.

3439

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DEFIACE REBUS AND REPERATION SUB-COM-ISION

1.

GENERAL.

(a)

Handing over to UNRRA.

The difficulties which are being experienced during the interim period between take-over of Camps and assumption by UNRRA of financial responsibility in regard to certain supplies and stores issued from Military Sources for UNRRA operated Camps have been the subject of much discussion.

G.H.Q. have now agreed to the provision of the following facilities subject to certain conditions; and instructions are now being issued through service channels in implementation.

- (i) P.O.L. and REM assistance and servicing.
- (ii) CED stores incl. M.I. stores.
- (iii) R.M. Services.
- (iv) R.M. Stores.
- (v) Accommodation.

The C.A.M.P./UNRRA Agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibilities has not yet been signed.

(b)

UNRRA Screening Team.

UNRRA screening teams have now completed their tour of all UNRRA Camps and the conclusion has returned to Rome. It is too early yet to say what the final results will determine, but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C. This is in addition to the 5,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRRA will be left with Jews and perhaps 1,000 others.

2.

ORGANIZATION.

(a)

General.

The establishment of D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers with the UNRRA Camp Groups at Aachen and Bologna is being satisfactorily. It is proposed that Major Stewart who is at present in command of H.Q. North West Group D.P.R.S.C. will assume the post of Liaison Officer Northern Italy when the UNRRA Representative is in a position to take-over responsibilities.

(b)

New War Establishment.

Only 2 Control Camps remain to be disbanded i.e. 'O' and 'H'. With the approval of the New War Establishment efforts have been made through Bologna to obtain Military Personnel to bring the Sub-Commission up to strength, a reply is awaited. In view of the theatre shortage of Military Personnel it is extremely doubtful whether a favourable reply will be received. All the American Personnel have been unfortunately deployed and no others so far are available. It has been suggested that American civilians might be available. This is being pursued.

(c)

Finance.

- (1) P.O.L. and R.M. assistance and servicing.
- (2) G.D. stores fuel, M.T. spares.
- (3) R.M. Services.
- (4) R.M. Stores.
- (5) Accommodation.

The SACRED/UNRA Agreement on the handing over to UNRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibilities has not yet been signed.

(b) UNRA Screening Team.

UNRA screening teams have now completed their tour of all UNRA Camps and the commission has returned to Rome. It is too early yet to say what the final results will be, but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C. This is in addition to the 3,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRA will be left with Jews and perhaps 1,000 others.

2. OPERATION.

(a) General.

The establishment of D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers with the UNRA Camps at Ancon and Bologna is working satisfactorily. It is proposed that Major Stewart who is at present in command of H.Q. North West Group D.P.R.S.C. will assume the post of Liaison Officer Northern Italy when the UNRA Representative is in a position to take over responsibilities.

(b) New War Establishment.

Only 2 Control Camps remain to be dispersed i.e. 'D' and 'H'. With the approval of the New War Establishment efforts have been made through Bologna to obtain Military Personnel to bring the Sub-Commission up to strength, a reply is awaited. In view of the theatre shortage of Military Personnel it is extremely doubtful whether a favourable reply will be received. All the American Personnel have been unfortunately deployed and no others so far are available. It has been suggested that American civilians might be available. This is being pursued.

(c) Prisoners.

A new instruction was in the course of preparation concerning the financial aspect of D.P.R.S.C. Camps and charges on the Ministero Assistenza Post Bellina Account.

(d) Accommodation.

A reconnaissance has been made of the Naples Area to find suitable accommodation for Displaced Persons Camps in that area. This needs additional 3438 required to take the place of UNRA and possibly BOLINA No. 2 which are required by the Italian Army, to accommodate other Displaced Persons (now in Camps) declared outside UNRA's Charter; to accommodate Yugoslavs and others at present employed by the Allies. Suitable accommodation having been found the

- 2 -

authorities concerned have been approached to earmark some, pending general approval from I.M.S.S.S.

3.

REMARKS

75 cases of measles occurred in the Kinderparter at the Barlette-Traut Camp. Dr. Robinson of UMMA visited the Camp and his report shows that the necessary precautionary measures have been put in hand. There were no deaths but some of the cases were quite serious and are still undergoing treatment. The Camp Chief Medical Officer (M.D.A.) recommended to Amos during the month and visited UMMA Camp at Josi, Serengeti, Buru, Sidi-Mallin and Nicotona. The agreement between UMMA and I.M.S.S.S. whereby Col. Hamilton (M.D.A.) kindly consented to help as Medical Consultant to I.M.S.S.S. has proved most helpful.

4.

REMARKS AND ACTION

(a) The main event of the month was the unauthorized arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees at the Port of La Spezia. An organized convey of some 35 vehicles arrived with these refugees at 0800 hrs on the morning of 4 April 1945. It was also learnt that a vessel of sorts was waiting in the Port provisioned for 10 days. Professor Harold J. Laid, Chairman of the British Labour Party paid a visit to the area and promised to take the matter up with the British Foreign Minister on his return to England. A hunger strike started before Professor Laid's arrival was contained, pending the result of Professor Laid's discussion with Mr. Laid. Further developments indicate that not, if not all of these refugees, will be permitted to leave for Palestine. It is not known what the opinion of the new Jew Agency in Italy, London, of going to Palestine, is on this matter. A large influx of Jewish refugees into North West Group Camps has been reported. These refugees are partly from local areas where previously they had been receiving UMMA food financial assistance. A disturbance at 17 00 hrs there occurred where between 300 - 400 non-orthodox Jews rioted against a similar number of orthodox Jews. The disturbance was in no way connected with the coming of the Camp, but did represent some 2,130 Jews already interned for extra pending by the J.A.S. during the Jewish Civil War celebrations. The position appeared serious at first but was quelled by the Commandant and his staff.

Repatriation to Yugoslavia has been agreed by the Commandant and his staff. Some 350 Yugoslavs repatriated. It is hoped shortly to send Anglo-American representatives into Slovenia to further examine the repatriation. If this is successful, attempts will be made to visit other districts in Yugoslavia.

The Greek Liaison Officer, on his return from a trip to Austria, indicated that there were still about 2,000 Greek Displaced Persons in that country. German and Austrian were still at the Helwan Separation Centre awaiting repatriation at the end of the period under review. The German Repatriation Committee at Berlin was unable to accept the 600 - 800 Germans from Italy protesting that I.M.S.S. organizations in Germany were overwhelmed with mass movements of Germans out of Poland and Subotuland. Isolated mass of previously repatriated Jews returning to Italy were reported. 800 Italian children were returned to their homes in Trieste and under UNRRA Repatriation branch arrangements. Britain is unwilling to receive the Italian over the quota of 300 so-called "old blondes", most of whom had already been returned to their former homes in Africa. Relatives of these in Britain and South Africa were at last repatriated. Negotiations for their repatriation had lasted nearly two years.

(b)

REMARKS: Identity Certificates - Station.

REISTRATION AND ADVISORY.

(a) The main event of the month was the unauthorized arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees at the Port of La Spezia. An organized convey of some 30 vehicles arrived with these refugees at 0800 hrs on the morning of 4 April 1945. It was also learnt that a vessel of sorts was waiting in the Port provisions for 10 days. Professor Harold G. Lasker, Chairman of the British Labour Party paid a visit to the same and promised to take the matter up with the British Foreign Minister on his return to England. A hunger strike started before Professor Lasker's arrival was postponed, pending the result of Professor Lasker's discussion with Mr. Davin. Further developments indicate that next, if not all of these refugees, will be permitted to leave for Palestine. It is not known what the opinion of the Jews already in Italy, desirous of going to Palestine, is on this matter. A large influx of Jewish refugees into North West Group, Camps has been reported. These refugees are partly from local areas where previously they had been receiving UNRRA food financial assistance. A disturbance at 17 Camp Turin occurred where between 300 - 400 non-orthodox Jews rioted against a similar number of orthodox Jews. The disturbance was in no way connected with the consent of the Camp, but also recent news over a 2,130 lire monthly allowance for extra rations of the J.B.C. during the Jewish holidays celebrations. The position appeared serious at first but was quelled by the Commandant and his staff.

Registration to Yugoslavia improved last month and Trieste reports show 315 Yugoslavs registered. It is hoped shortly to send Anglo-American representatives into Slovenia to further encourage the registration. If this is successful, attempts will be made to visit other districts in Yugoslavia.

The Greek Liaison Officer, on his return from a trip to Austria, indicated that there were still about 2,000 Greek Displaced Persons in that country. Germans and Austrians were still at the Helmsen Separation Centre awaiting registration at the end of the period under review. The German Registration Executive at Berlin was unable to accept the 600 - 800 Germans from Italy protesting that D.P. Organizations in Germany were crowded with mass movements of Germans out of Poland and Silesia. Isolated cases of previously repatriated Jews returning to Italy were reported. 800 Italian children were returned to their homes in Trieste. Registration Branch arrangements. Britain and unwilling to receive any Italians over the quota of 300 so-called "old colonies", most of whom had already been returned to their former homes in Africa. Activities of Ethiopia, Britain and Somalia were at last restricted. Negotiations for their registration had lasted nearly two years.

(b) Refugee Identity Certificates - Statistics.

During the period under review, emergency identity certificates were issued as follows :-

Austrians for travel to :-	Australia	2
	Poland	1
	Yugoslavia	1

- 3 -

Czechoslovak Jews for travel to :-	Palestine	2
Eritreans for travel to :-	Eritrea	15
Ethiopians for travel to :-	Ethiopia	35
Polans for travel to :-	Australia	3
	Bolivia	2
	Brasil	4
	Colombia	4
	Cuba	3
	India	1
	Indonesia	9
	S. Domingo	1
	U.K.	1
	Colombia	4
	Palestine	2
	South Africa	2
	Uruguay	2

Maguelans for travel to :-

5. MILITARY MISSIONS.

Belgian: Col. Lachere, Chief Inspector of Belgian Mission arrived from Belgium on 30 April 1946 for the purpose of settling important matters pertaining to this Mission's activities and escorting 17 SHP Belgian Nationals back to Belgium from Rimini. Major Laker has been recalled to Belgium on a permanent change of station. Therefore, it is assumed that the activities of this Mission will be continued by the Belgian Charge d'Affaires.

French: The French Repatriation Officers functioning at Genoa and Milan are now attached to the French Consulate at the respective centres. This completed the closing down of the French Mission in Italy.

Soviet: 45 Soviet citizens including 11 women have been repatriated from Salerno through Via Santharthen during the past week under arrangements by R.A. 3 District.

C. J. S. L.
C.B. FIDELAY
Colonel,
Director.

DISSEMINATION:

- C.L. Section, A.C.
- H.A. No. 1 Sub-Section (UNRELA) Docs. (47)
- Lt. Col. Berlin, I.C.C.B. (2)
- Lt. Col. Hunter, (2)
- War Office,
- Hotel Victoria,
- Northumberland Avenue,
- London W.C. 2.
- UNRELA, Cairo.
- UNRELA, Rome.

(1)
(1)
(1)

Yugoslavia for travel to :-

5.

MILITARY MISSIONS.

Belgium: Col. Leclercq, Chief Inspector of Belgian Mission arrived from Belgium on 30 April 1946 for the purpose of settling important matters pertaining to this Mission's activities and exporting 17 SEP Belgian Nationals back to Belgium from Rimini. Major Acker has been recalled to Belgium on a permanent change of station. Therefore, it is assumed that the activities of this Mission will be continued by the Belgian Charge d'Affaires.

French: The French Repatriation Officers Functioning at Geneva and Milan are now attached to the French Consulates at the respective Centres. This completes the closing team of the French Mission in Italy.

Soviet: 15 Soviet citizens including 11 women have been repatriated from Salerno via Southampton during the past week under arrangements made by R.O. 3 District.

DISTRIBUTION :

C.A. Section, A.C.
R.O. No. 2 Sub-Section (UNRRA) London.
Lt. Col. Tordin, I.C.C.B.
Lt. Col. Hunter,
War Office,
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Marlborough Road, London W. 1.
UNRRA, Cairo.
UNRRA, Rome.
UNRRA, S.S.
Mile.
Plant.

(47)
(2)
(2)

(2)
(1)
(1)
(1)

(A.I.S.)
C.A. JINDLY
Colonel,
Director.

3437

Colombia 4
Palestine 2
South Africa 2
Uruguay 2

REPUBLICAN PARTY COMMISSION
 250 394
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/50.

Vol: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for March 1946

9 April 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Law for National Elections.

The Council of Ministers has approved and published the final version of the Law for the elections to the Constituent Assembly. It is Lieutenantcy Legislative Decree No. 74 of the 10 March 1946 published in a supplement to the Official Gazette No. 60 of 12 March.

All criticisms of and suggestions as to earlier drafts of this Law which have been made by AG have been set in the Law as omitted.

The Lieutenantcy Legislative Decree No. 92 of the 16 March 1946 published in the Official Gazette No. 69 of the 23 March has fixed the 2nd of June as the date for the elections of the deputies to the Constituent Assembly and for the referendum on the institutional form of the State.

The aforementioned Law has postponed the elections in Venezia Giulia and in Bolzano Province indefinitely and provided that in the Electoral College of Trento-Bolzano, retaining 3 deputies, only 5 deputies should be elected on the 2 June by Veneto Province, leaving 4 to be elected by Bolzano at a later date to be arranged by subsequent provision.

2. Administrative elections.

a) Countries which held elections in March and April

A total of 5,709 citizens held their elections for Group 1 Councils of the dates hereafter indicated:-

Sunday, 10 March	424
" 17 "	1,066
" 24 "	1,466
" 31 "	1,183
" 7 April	1,570

The elections were observed by AG Liaison Officers and in particular by officers of the Sub Commission in selected specimen examples. The officers of this Sub Commission were accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior and covered the following provinces:-

Al. Italy	: Genoa, Alessandria, Cune, Milan, Venice.
Central Italy	: Perugia, Terni, Rome.
S. Italy	: Catanzaro, Bari, Brindisi, Trapani.

The results of these observations are:-

- (i) public order has been excellent; one or two minor incidents have been noticed but they do not affect the general picture;
- (ii) public interest has been great;
- (iii) the average poll has been high - 75 to 85%;
- (iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed;
- (v) there was little difficulty by voters in understanding the ballot.

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2. Administrative elections.

- A) Communes which held elections in March and April
A total of 5,709 Communes held their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated :-

Sunday, 16 March	124
" 17 "	1,066
" 24 "	1,466
" 31 "	1,153
" 7 April	1,570

The elections were observed by AC Liaison Officers and in particular by officers of this Sub-Commission in selected important communes. The officers of this Sub-Commission were accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior and covered the following provinces :-

- R. Italy : Genova, Alessandria, Cuneo, Milano, Verona.
Central Italy : Perugia, Terni, Rome.
S. Italy : Catanzaro, Bari, Brindisi, Trapani.

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- (ii) public interest has been great ;
- (iii) the average poll has been high - 75 to 85% ;
- (iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed ;
- (v) there was little difficulty by voters in understanding the ballot.

- B) Communes which will hold administrative elections after the 2nd of June
A total of 1,909 communes will hold their municipal elections on dates to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections ; 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

C) Elections in Bolzano

The last fortnightly report of the Acting Prefect of Bolzano states that :

- a) all the 91 communes of the Province have compiled their male female lists ;
- b) no list has yet been approved by the Electoral Commission ;
- c) the Electoral Commissions are proceeding by :-

3436

- 2 -

- i) first examining the regularity of the Simko's proceedings ;
- ii) then deciding the cases of those registered electors who are Italian-speaking and whose citizenship is not in doubt ;
- iii) postponing cases of all German-speaking registered electors until after the Special Commission on citizenship has been appointed and has made its decisions.

As a result of this no part of Bolzano Province will participate in the election for the Constituent Assembly, but the Italian Government have made provision for Bolzano to have two electors at a later date - see para. 1 above.

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Veneto Giulia.
No progress has been reported in the preparation of the electoral lists in Veneto Giulia since the last visit of Lt. Etheridge from the Local Section AMS of Corps (29 January) to this Sub Commission. Capt. Port (who has succeeded Lt. Etheridge) was attached to this Sub Commission from the 26 March to 7 April to study the procedure followed in the preparation of the electoral lists in the rest of Italy.

Major E. KEMBLE

RALPH P. BENTLEY
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RM/AM

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/ada.

AC/4043/D.

13 April 1946.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

LEGAL 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 206 were accused than in the month of February. The increase is due largely to the great number of cases in the Trieste area for violation of the Order for the conservation of electricity, which Order is no longer operative. In the Province of Udine the number of cases tried in March was but the thirds of those tried in February.

2. A General Court in Naples presided over by the Chief Legal Officer, rendered its decision in the recent fraud case - Director General Dotti. Eugenio Samella was acquitted. A Samella and Captain Santo Sorrento were found guilty and sentenced to 1 and 2 years imprisonment respectively and each was fined 10,000 lire. On motion of the Prosecutor the prison sentences were suspended because of the long time both of those convicted had spent in jail awaiting trial. Both fines were paid.

3. Another General Military Court held in Naples tried Antonio Vitale, Salvatore Vitale and Carmine Vitale, for killing an Allied soldier on 16 April, 1945. All three defendants were found not guilty.

ITALIAN COURTS AND TRIAL SECTION

4. The difficulties and problems confronting the Italian Courts in Naples are many - lack of adequate Court accommodations, transport, communication facilities and sufficiently trained personnel. The high cost of living as compared to their low salaries is another problem of the Neapolitan Judiciary. The high character and continued devotion to duty of the Italian magistrature is commendable, and the Italian

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ITALIAN COURTS AND ITALIAN SECTION

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5. In the Province of Udine, Italian Courts were working satisfactorily during the month. At the Special Session of the Court of Udine 31 cases were tried during the month and 29 cases were dismissed without trial.

6. In Venezia-Giulia the ordinary Civil Courts continue to function with reasonable satisfaction.

7. Livorno reports on Italian Courts show, in those cases dealing with the theft and possession of Allied property, that 8 of the 18 accused before the Tribunal were acquitted. While this report

3435

seems to indicate a low percentage of acquittals inquiry developed to lack of cooperation on the part of Italian authorities. On the contrary Italian judicial officials have indicated a definite desire to protect Allied interests. Some of the difficulties result from preparation of cases by Allied personnel trained for a different system. Other difficulties arise from redeployment of Allied personnel resulting in absence of essential witnesses. With the withdrawal of MG Courts we take Italian Courts as they exist. This includes all their jurisdictional rules. They can no more depart from their laws than can those of the United States or the United Kingdom.

EXTRAJUDICIAL COURTS OF JUSTICE

8. In the Province of Udine the Special Court of Justice had 60 cases before it, 34 cases were tried and 29 dismissed without trial after investigation. 160 cases are awaiting trial.

9. In Udine-Gallia 35 accused were tried resulting in 20 convictions and 15 acquittals. The sentences ranged from 1 to 30 years. The report calls attention to press criticism concerning the Courts' lack of jurisdiction to try cases dealing with gasolier offences committed before 8 September 1943. The Italian Government was contacted through the Legal Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Justice has commented on the publication of legislation for the prosecution of offences prior to 8 September 1943. The proposed order has been prepared and has been submitted for approval to ARK.

GENERAL

10. The Sub-Commission besides giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions has submitted an increasing amount of correspondence in writing cases tried by MG Courts all over Italy.

11. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons convicted in prisons is progressing steadily with noticeable good results.

James E. Jones
James E. Jones,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

NEW ORDINARY CRIMES OF AGGRESSION

8. In the Province of Uasin the Special Court of Justice had 60 cases before it, 34 cases were tried and 29 dismissed without trial after investigation. 100 cases are awaiting trial.

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CONCLUSION

10. The Sub-Commission bodies giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions has indicated an increasing amount of correspondence regarding cases tried by the Courts all over Italy.

11. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons concerned in reforms is progressing steadily with noticeable good results.

[Signature]
JOHN A. WATSON,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 304

FD/CW/ams

II/4/1.0/40

15 April, 1946

Monthly Report for March, 1946.

1. Headquarters.

a. Activities at headquarters have consisted largely of tying up all loose ends and preparing for the closing of the Education Subcommittee. The transmittal of documents and communications from AMG in Uffing and Venezia Giulia to the Ministry of Public Instruction and vice versa is a continuous routine which will outlast the Subcommittee.

b. The first of the series of books on education in Great Britain, the United States, and China, has now been published in Italian - De Young, Introduction to American Education.

c. One opera singer (Mascherini), has been dispatched to the United States; another (Naglievini) is due to leave on the next ship; and engagements have been booked in the United States and South America for a number of others - also for conductors and instrumentalists.

d. Arrangements have been made for twelve Boy Scout leaders to go to Great Britain for a training course. A shipment of materials for uniforms has been received from the Girl Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America are preparing to send a considerable amount of camp equipment and uniforms.

e. The third course in Democratic Culture for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army came to a highly successful close, the "students" now being prepared to return to their divisions where they will conduct similar courses. The Italian Minister of War and a general of the army attended the closing session and warmly thanked Staff Sergeant Hauser for his work in organizing and directing the three successive courses. Sergeant Hauser was lent by the Education Subcommittee to the Italian army for this work, in which he is a specialist. He has now been released from the Education Subcommittee and the British army and is employed by UNRRA for guidance work in IF camps.

2. Bolzano and Uffing.

a. The German schools in Bolzano, elementary and secondary, now have, thanks to the books from Switzerland, more and better than the Italian schools.

b. The enrollment in German schools in Bolzano is 27,523; in Italian schools 9,214. The schools are in good condition, clean and well disciplined.

c. For the few German communities in Trento, elementary schools in the German language are progressing very satisfactorily. There is, however, a shortage

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a. The German schools in Bolzano, elementary and secondary, now have, thanks to the books from Switzerland, more and better than the Italian schools.

b. The enrollment in German schools in Bolzano is 27,523; in Italian schools 9,211. The schools are in good condition, clean and well disciplined.

c. For the few German communities in Trento, elementary schools in the German language are progressing very satisfactorily. There is, however, a shortage of qualified German-speaking teachers; so a course for 100 such teachers is to be started shortly.

d. Extra-curricular courses in German, under the supervision of the Provveditorato di Studi in Uline, have been organized in two communities in the north-east corner of that province near Tarvisio, for the children of German parents. The regular school program is conducted in Italian, and the German teachers are paid by the community, not by the State.

e. Capt. Ian SCOTT, Education Officer for the GUC in Bolzano and for the MC in Uline, has been relieved from this assignment and from the Allied Commission and assigned to work in another field at AMG. There is no longer any education officer in the field except Capt. SIMON in Venezia Giulia.

3434

- 2 -

c. The last report of Capt. SCOTT on Helzano and Udine is attached hereto as Annex I.

3. Venezia Giulia.

a. The full report on Venezia Giulia submitted on 19 March as an annex to the monthly report for February covers most of the important educational activities of the Zone, there having been few new developments during the last half of the month.

b. The commission on the approval of secondary school text books has completed its work, and a long list of books has been mimeographed, classified as "approved", "approved if specified pages are removed", or "disapproved".

c. Four thousand copies of the Slovene primer, ABC, approved by AMG, have been distributed, free. In one village,aurisina (Trieste area), the mothers, in reprisal against AMG for confiscating the PMO propaganda-imprinted primer, Rada Basada, gathered up all the ABC primers and handed them back to the CAO. The children therefore have no books.

d. The 4th and 5th class readers, in Slovene, published under AMG auspices, are now printed and ready for distribution.

e. Three professors who deliberately violated the AMG order closing Slovene schools in Trieste following the students' third strike, have been dismissed. The Slovene schools were reopened after a few days of being closed. All the janitors were replaced because of inefficiency in keeping the schools clean.

f. Two of the twenty-three teachers whose dismissal on recommendation of FSO (for security reasons) caused demonstrations and disorders, have been reinstated following a reconsideration of the evidence.

g. Forty-six students have applied for admission to the special concentrated training course for Slovene teachers. Thirty of these had been accepted as of 1 April. The course was scheduled to open, in the Istituto Magistrale of Gorizia, on 10 April.

h. Capt. SIMON's report for March is attached hereto as Annex II.

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

ANNEX I

From final report of Education Officer for Bolzano & Udine.

1. Alto Adige.

(a) The Prefect of Bolzano has been nominated by the Government as their champion in the local education field. He has held a conference with the education officials of Bolzano and Trento, and may accompany to Rome the delegation which will go in March to present the views and desires of the Tyroleans, mainly with regard to the advances for elementary and secondary schools.

(b) Bolzano. Nearly all elementary and secondary schools in the main centres have been visited and found to be in excellent didactic order, clean and well-disciplined. The Education Officer was accompanied on these visits by the Provveditore and Tyrolean representatives and several minor matters were put right. At one school at Brennero a number of Nazi and Fascist doctrinaire books were found to be on view in the library; the Provveditore therefore has now requested his own directive to all directors and principals to rid their schools of such material and has threatened them with severe disciplinary action should they be found not to have done so. The two well-run Volksschulen in the Val Gardena were inspected by the CEE, and a few days later by the Director of the Education Subdivision (2 March). All the staffs of these schools are now active in the locality except the Director at Ortisei, Prof. Liroi; he first came as director in 1937; he would be very willing to be transferred elsewhere once his diocese status has been established; there is one other professor who is titular in the school and could be made director if judged competent in interview. Prof. Liroi has done much to enliven and organize this school with a regular 3-year course plus evening classes for senior students, but as 'in himself' says his own art would more advantageously be practised in a less secluded place.

With the distribution of German elementary and secondary school books (from Switzerland) the German schools are now, especially in the secondary schools, better provided than the Italian schools. Prof. Benediktter, attached to the Provveditorato, has been largely responsible for carrying through the transactions in Switzerland, which he has done very efficiently.

In the province 27,528 children are enrolled in German-speaking schools, as against 9,211 in the Italian. A census by census analysis shows that Italian children German-speaking children only in Bolzano (3615 : 854), Merano (1578 : 992), Laives (571 : 355), and Fortezza (127 : 33).

(c) Udine. The propaganda in the local German papers that space and teachers for German schools are allotted in an unfair proportion was proved false, the figures quoted being about half the true figures for teachers and classrooms. A German teacher shortage does exist and the Provveditore is shortly instituting a bureau for about 100 Tyrolean teachers to make up his numbers, which may

Tyrolans, mainly with regard to the decrees for elementary and secondary schools.

(b) Belgium. Nearly all elementary and secondary schools in the main centres have been visited and found to be in excellent didactic order, clean and well-disciplined. The Education Officer was accompanied on these visits by the Provveditore and Tyrolean representatives and several minor matters were put right. At one school at Brassano a number of Nazi and Fascist doctrine books were found to be in view in the library; the Provveditore therefore has now requested his own directive to all directors and principals to rid their schools of such material and has threatened them with severe disciplinary action should they be found not to have done so. The two well-run Volksschulen in the Val Gardena were inspected by the GIC, and a few days later by the Director of the Education Subcommission (2 March). All the staffs of these schools are now native to the locality except the Director at Ortisei, Prof. Larest; he first came as director in 1937; he would be very willing to be transferred elsewhere once his *di ruolo* status has been established; there is one other professor who is titular in the school and could be made director if judged competent on interview. Prof. Larest has done much to enliven and organize this school with a regular 3-year course plus evening classes for senior students, but as he himself says his car can use more advantageously be practiced in a less secluded place.

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(c) Trento. The propaganda in the local German papers that spaces and teachers for German schools are allotted in an unfair proportion was proved false, the figures quoted being about half the true figures for teachers and classrooms. A German teacher shortage does exist and the Provveditore is shortly instituting a course for about 100 Tyrolean teachers to make up his numbers, which were even shorter of requirements than expected owing to 60 teachers of Bolzano province having refused to go to Trento.

Further complaint by the German propagandists concerned the action of a Commission set up by the Provveditore in ordering some 23 children to transfer from the German to the Italian school in Salorno. The truth is that the home language of these children and their parents is Italian, and the children speak virtually no German; in fact the reason given by the parents for sending them to the German school was so that they could learn to speak the German language.

3430

- 2 -
3. Udins.

The only development has been the request from the German-speaking minority in the Terwisel area for extra-curricular German classes, which will therefore be instituted in 2 schools with the Germans paying the teachers appointed by the Provosts. No similar request has come from the Slavic minority since permission to set up German and Slavic schools was refused. The question of modifying an obsolete 1933 law regarding payment of certain teachers for work outside their own curriculum is to be taken up with the Minister; at present the rate laid down is L.3 per lesson less taxes - clearly inadequate.

/s/ I.W. SCOTT,
Captain, I.C.,
Education Officer.

SECRET

From Monthly Report For March, 1946, from Chief Education Officer,
AM 13th Corps.

Introduction.

Our efforts are now directed toward winding up the school year with emphasis upon the completion of the Slovene series of elementary school text books. (The Italian series has been completed, the printing of administrative forms such as Report Cards, School Registers, qualification forms, etc.) separation of Italian personnel and setting of Slovene personnel is drawing to a close - all in all it is certain that the coming school year will open with all machinery well oiled and ready to go.

Political Trends in Education.

The political unrest in Venetian Giulia increased during March due partly to the arrival of the Commission of Foreign Ministers' Deputies. The pro-Italian and pro-Yugoslav manifestations of nationalist have perturbed greatly the normal functioning of the schools. The situation is tense. Pupils are very sensitive to the daily political issues. It is natural, therefore, that children and students should be influenced by patriotic feelings aroused in them by the events.

5. Italian: Both instructors and pupils have demonstrated a keen desire to keep the schools out of the political quarrels which disrupt and hamper the educational process. Instruction has been regular and quite serious except for some isolated instances where individual teachers expressed their antipathy in the classroom through the exhibition of posters or flags proclaiming the "Italianization" of Trieste.

Large numbers of students participated in the recent Italian demonstrations; however, reports from the "Sovrintendente Scolastico" which were under great severe instructions to keep all schools functioning, have stated that students participated in the parades only after their class hours without striking or "ditching" of classes.

The Italian schools kept open throughout the two days (11-12 March) of the general strike in Trieste City. On both days several Italian schools were attacked and forced to close. At the elementary school of Via Garibaldi in the Slovene community of S. Giovanni in B. etc., the teacher was beaten and the children were forced out of the classrooms. At the Liceo P. Maria Ricci individuals entered the school by force, intimidated the principal who, in order to safeguard the welfare of his students, dismissed the principal who, in objection of the entire student body. The Italian minority school of S. Giovanni (Slovene community of Trieste) closed the school of the P.M.C. and dismissed students, exhibiting signs - against all directives - nationalistic and political flags. It is the only Italian school in Trieste which has not complied with instructions: "Keep the schools out of the existing political strife".

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E. Italy: Both instructors and pupils have demonstrated a keen desire to keep the schools out of the political quarrels which disrupt and harm the educational process. Instruction has been regular and quiet, even except for some isolated incidents where individual teachers expressed their nationalism in the classroom through the exhibition of posters or flags proclaiming the "italianità" of Trieste.

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The Italian schools kept open throughout the two days (11-12 March) of the general strike in Trieste City. On both days several Italian schools were attacked and forced to close. At the elementary school of Via Garibaldi, and the children were forced out of the classrooms. At the Liceo Petrucci fifty individuals entered the school by force, intimidated the principal who, in order to safeguard the welfare of his students, closed and classes throughout the school. The Italian minority school of Sorvella (Slovene are majority of Trieste) obeyed the orders of the PNO and dismissed classes, exhibiting also - against AMI directives - nationalistic and political flag. It is the only Italian school in Trieste which has not complied with instructions: "Keep the schools out of the existing political strikes".

S. Slovenia: The School Section of the PNO has become much bolder in its illegal functions of government and recently has issued a provision of its orders to the Slovene teachers of the territory - orders which place the teachers in a very difficult position, for they do not know whom to obey - AMI or the PNO?

The Education Officer who visits several school districts has been told repeatedly by teachers that they were at a loss - intimidation was so great that they could not possibly disobey these illegal orders coming from the PNO (the "unlike government" of Zone A - the "Regional National Liberation Committee").

It is more than ever evident that the great majority of Slovene teachers, parents, and students are concerned with running a good, functional, law-abiding, and non-political school, but the small group of Communists (from reports as collected in communities visited) have the reputation terrorized, including the

3432

representatives of the Catholic Church; although the latter have tried through gutter-pipe not to obey to the PMOC directives.

One order reads as follows:

"Tomorrow 21 March the pupils of your higher grades (5, 6, 7 and 8 classes) will do reforestation of those sectors which overlook your town which have been denuded. For these reasons the above mentioned classes will not have instruction tomorrow. The pupils of Caprina and of Secco will be under the direction of the local 'Preferente' for reforestation, the children of Lignano will be under the direction of Generale Celar Danilo. In case of need he will be replaced at Dittogliaro by one of the comrades teachers."

SEAL OF FASHION

LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE

(Signature and stamp of PMOC School directors)

The above order was sent to the school directors of Santogliese, Secco and Caprina del Carac in Trieste Area. It was signed by the PMOC School Inspector and the President of the Liberation Committee of Secco (the arrest of both is expected soon). Investigation showed that the order was carried out by the teachers of these localities.

The two day strike (21-22 March) declared in protest for the new world-known Servola incident absorbed the children and students of six Sloveno elementary and three secondary schools - in Trieste city. (For the Sloveno secondary schools of Trieste this was the third political strike at which the students participated during this school year).

The manner in which the schools were abandoned by the students and by some professors demonstrated more than ever that the Sloveno schools of Trieste had become a tool of propaganda, and had fallen into the hands of a few unscrupulous politicians... led by the School Section of the PMOC.

As the Sloveno students were out on strike (the classrooms during the several days prior to the strike had become dirty, walls took on a dubious tinge covered with such inscriptions as "Zivni Tito", "Zivni Stalin" and communist insignia) the Education Division declared all Sloveno schools within the city of Trieste closed as of 13 March: - "When students and parents indicate that they wish seriously to avail themselves of the instruction until now placed at their disposal by the school administration, the schools will be reopened".

On 14 March, however, by order of the School Section of the PMOC, the schools reopened contrary to Allied Military Government instruction: "Since the schools are the property of the people no one can order them closed", proclaiming the "Primeraki Sloveni". On the same day AUC issued a second order closing the schools a second time - this time, however, a police guard was placed at the schools in order to enforce the directives. Three professors were dismissed

direction of the local "referents" for reformation, the children of Duce-
glans will be under the direction of Comrade Daler Benile. In case of need
he will be replaced at Duceglans by one of the comrade teachers."

DEATH TO FASCISM

LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE

(Signature and stamp of PNO School directors) "

The above order was sent to the school directors of Duceglans,
Scopo and Gavriva del Carso in Trieste Area. It was signed by the PNO School
Inspectress and the President of the Liberation Committee of Scopia (the
arrest of both is expected soon). Investigation showed that the order was
carried out by the teachers of these localities.

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the schools a second time - this time, however, a police guard was placed at
the schools in order to enforce the directives. Three professors were dismissed
for willful disobedience of Allied Military Government instructions.

On 16 March, after all proper assurances had been received that the
schools would be taken seriously, they were reopened.

The Secondary Schools however, were not reopened until 20 March after
a complete housecleaning job had been completed.

The political influence of the moment has infiltrated into all of the
schools of the Territory - the Italian children and students wear red-white-green
ribbons, and distribute propaganda leaflets the same as the Slovene students
and children who wear the red star!

I. Elementary Schools.

1. Elementary: All schools are functioning regularly, but in alternate shifts, because of the shortage of premises which are either requisitioned or destroyed.

Attempts are constantly being made to open Italian minority schools in bilingual villages but in many localities this has not been possible because of the hostility of the Slav population. The most recent example is that of Altaro Vasovca, Trieste area, where the parents have asked for such a school, but are afraid to enroll their children because the liberation Committee leaders have intimidated every Italian family into submission.

The "professione scolastica" (school lunch) is being served to children in the majority of communities throughout the Territory. The Trieste project is of particular interest since over 500 rations daily are served to kindergarten and elementary school children (both Italian and Slovene).

The political indoctrinations have not affected in any way school attendance in the elementary schools.

A certain number of elementary school teachers have been promoted from grades XII to XI and XI to X according to the norms which regulate their career.

2. Units of instructional teachers (British) to Italian elementary schools: recently the 12th Corps Education Office has availed itself of the possibilities of giving some of its Other Ranks personnel preparation for the teaching profession the opportunity to visit and observe classroom procedures. In some of the larger elementary schools of Trieste, several groups of prospective teachers of the London Division College spent one entire morning in studying methods of instruction with the help of several English speaking teachers.

3. Secondary schools: All schools are functioning regularly in the limited school space available - several of the former buildings are still under requisition.

Students are protesting the requirement of having to take written examinations for the "diploma of maturity" given at the completion of the liceo, (during the war only oral examinations were required).

The Commission on the approval of secondary school textbooks of Trieste and the Subcommissions of Gorizia and Pola have completed their work. With uniform criteria they have prepared a complete list of those texts which can either be used in their entirety, in part, or are prohibited because of their fascist or totalitarianistic character.

The students of the "Vittorio Veneto" of Trieste held a celebration of their school's anniversary.

...area, where the parents have asked for such a school, but are afraid to enroll their children because the liberation Committee leaders have intimidated every Italian family into submission.

The "refezione scolastica" (school lunch) is being served to children in the majority of schools throughout the Territory. The Trieste project is of particular interest since over 5000 children daily are served to kindergarten and elementary school children (both Italian and Slovene).

The political demonstrations have not affected in any way school attendance in the elementary schools.

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The students of the "Giovane Nazione" of Trieste held an exhibition of their extremely well equipped school. The exhibit was a success and it was attended by a very large number of citizens.

School attendance has been regular throughout this period of unrest. The strike of 11-12 March affected none of the schools, but none of them closed completely.

Slovene Schools.

4. Elementary: Two more schools have come under the jurisdiction of the "Sovrintendenza Scolastica" of Trieste - those of Carnese and of Albaro. Accordingly, therefore, two more teachers have been added to the overall staff. Education Officer has visited a number of elementary schools in rural areas during the month. It is probable that recognition will be withdrawn from the schools - those of Sesto and of Carnese and of Albaro - for unwillingness to come under Allied Military Government directives.

3431

In general the elementary schools are functioning well. It is true that the classrooms are often found packed with Yugoslav nationalist propaganda and many with the picture of Marshal Tito, Kervelj and the Yugoslav national hero Vuk. Two of the several elementary school teachers dismissed on security grounds have been reinstated after being thoroughly reinvestigated.

4000 copies of the primer "ABC" have been distributed free to last grade Slovene elementary school children of the Territory. In most villages they have been accepted. In Aurina, Trieste area, the parents protested the withdrawal of the forbidden text "Nash beseda". They returned the "ABC" to the Civil Affairs Officer of the town stating "we refuse to have our children use a Fascist text book" (the book has no political references!). Order No. 89, forbidding the use of certain text books, has been put into effect, and naturally such books as "Nash beseda" and "Slovenski pesni" have been confiscated.

The 4th and 5th class reader is now ready and will be distributed through the "Goverintendenzia Scolastica".

Teachers' Training Course: The Teachers' training course for the preparation of Slovene elementary school teachers will open at the "Istituto Magistrale" of Gorizia on 10 April. To date, 46 students have applied for current and 30 applications have so far been examined and approved. Through this course the Slovene schools will be provided with an added number of urgently needed and qualified teachers.

B. Secondary schools: Aside from the reported strikes and rather active participation in political activities on the part of the older students of the Slovene high schools, the schools of Trieste have not functioned quite as well as those of Gorizia.

The Education Officer found it necessary to meet with the entire staff of the secondary schools of Trieste and to lay down certain specific standards by which the schools had to abide in order to keep their registration.

Three professors of the Liceo Scientifico were dismissed for disobedience to Allied Military Government orders. Another received the "con-sure" for having violated the spirit of academic freedom by lecturing on the "Exploits of the Red Army" during an hour of Slovene language and grammar instruction.

The entire junior staff of the three high schools was changed because the previous personnel were not able to keep order and cleanliness.

An investigation is still in course in regard to the students responsible for the school disorders of the days immediately prior to the strike and after the arrival of the Allied Commission in Trieste (they forced their way into the school building by breaking a door, and slept all night in the building).

One professor and one "professor" (principal) have been reinstated.

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Teachers' Training Courses: The Teachers' Training Course for the preparation of Slovene elementary school teachers will open at the "Istituto Magistrale" of Gorizia on 10 April. To date, 1/3 students have applied for entrance and 30 applications have so far been examined and approved. Through this course the Slovene schools will be provided with an added number of urgently needed and qualified teachers.

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One professor and one "president" (principal) have been reinstated after their case was reexamined by FSS.

"Scuola d'Avviamento" for Slovene students of Ljubljana, Sesana and Trieste have not been approved for this school year. The shortage of qualified personnel has made it impracticable to open new schools at this time.

University of Trieste.

Another examination session opened from 25 March to 4 April to make up for time lost during the war on the part of students who missed regular attendance. A final examination session to close the academic year 1944-45 will open from 5-15 May 1946. The first regular examination session for the academic year 1945-46 will open the latter part of June 1946.

Lessons are progressing quite normally. A considerable number of professors have been requested to return to their posts, thereby placing the university on an unusually high efficiency basis. The following "old rule" teachers have been transferred to Trieste University from other localities: Dolotoli, Stella, Lamon, Rudetti, Tubini, Tamarotto, Marin, etc., all known personalities in their respective fields.

The financing of the new School of Engineering, the repairing of "Villa Irene" for temporary premises to be used by the School of Engineering and the planning for the completion of and wiring of the new University facilities are the most immediate actions now in course.

Conclusion.

The "Governing Board" of the University kept the Division well informed of all important happenings in their areas.

The administration of the school system is functioning under experienced personnel - the Italian schools are under better individual management and are very well attuned to the needs and personality of the people whom they serve. The new Slovene schools are staffed with personnel which is either functionally nationalistic, Yugoslav-Communist, and therefore not observant of our directives, or also with teachers who stand for non-political schools but are afraid to express the principles for which they stand and to content openly the wishes of the elected representatives of the people (2) - the PNOG. The management of the Slovene schools is a difficult task, for in the small rural centers where constant supervision is impossible, the people (the few that have by force taken over local government), have, as per orders of the CMOG, created Parent Councils which dictate the directives to the teachers as to what and how to teach and what texts to use. Under the present system of instruction and the degree of education which these peasant adult-educators possess, the Parent Councils, I mean a directive capacity, without the proper leadership and counsel, are a threat to the mode of education for which we stand in a democratic government.

Teachers throughout the area feel that as soon as the people are informed as to the relative jurisdiction of the contested land the people will forget the present type of active participation in the political affairs of the Territory within two months and will return to their practical activities and their government stated as regards to their desired to participate actively in the affairs of their country.

Meanwhile, the Education leaders, civil and military, cannot adopt a wait and appeasement type of education policy, for to play politics with the education of children is undoubtedly the most abominable of crimes.

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struction and the degree of education which these pseudo adult-educators
possess, the Parent Councils, if such a directive capacity, without the proper
leadership and counsel, are a threat to the mode of education for which we stand
in a democratic government.

Teachers throughout the area feel that as soon as the people are informed
as to the ultimate jurisdiction of the competent laws the people will forget the
present type of active participation in the political affairs of the Territory
within two months and will return to their passive activities and their
"dominant state" as regards to their desires to participate actively in the
affairs of their country.

Meanwhile, the Education leaders, civil and military, cannot adopt a
weak and appeasement type of education policy; for to play politics with the
education of children is undoubtedly the most abominable of crimes.

/s/ JOHN P. BIZONI
Captain C.M.P.
Chief Education Officer.

3430

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

150 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

150/3016/411

6 April 1946

Subject : - Report for the Month of March 1946

From : - V.P., C.S. Section

To : - Executive Commissioner HQ., A.C.

1. Political.

The sub-commission continues to carry out liaison functions with the Italian Government.

2. Morano Repatriation Hospital Commission.

This Commission, which was originally activated by the Public Health Sub-Commission and which has contributed invaluable benefit to sick and wounded Italian repatriates, is gradually diminishing the scope of its operations. During March, five of the requisitioned hotels used as hospitals were closed and their equipment has been withdrawn by the Italian military. Six hospitals now remain with a bed capacity of 2770, of which 1329 beds are occupied. A Commission which visited Morano during the month anticipated that two more hospitals can be closed in May and that the whole Commission will be able to cease operations in the interim.

The San Carlo Serravalle scheme, originally begun as an offshoot of Morano for the treatment of tubercular repatriates has been promised a grant of two million lire by the Italian Treasury and it is anticipated that it will in future play a large part in the general Italian anti-tubercular campaign. The San Carlo Serravalle has promised to give 500 beds and a request has been made to DMS No. 2 District for the release of some 600 beds and equipment of a German hospital when the latter ceases to operate.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

During March the position regarding communicable diseases remained satisfactory. No cases of plague or typhus were reported from the whole of Italy, Sicily or Sardinia. Scabies is still to be found in certain provinces but the number of cases is small, the most important figures being 36 in Genoa, 21 in Ancona, 18 in Naples and 10 in Verona. Nineteen cases of poliomyelitis were reported from the Bolzano province and 31 from the rest of Italy.

No specific anti-tubercular work was required or carried out in the other health areas. A survey was made, however, of the incidence of the various infectious diseases in this area and the findings suggest that the closing of the buildings has brought about some decrease in these diseases.

Agreement has been reached between the office of the A.C., C.S., C.M.F., and the office of the High Commissioner for Public Health regarding the employment of Allied military specialists as advisers and advisers in civil V.D. clinics for the treatment of infected repatriates. The agreed "modus operandi" is being put immediately into

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The Sanitäre Dienst (Sanitary Service), originally begun as an adjunct of Germany for the treatment of tubercular repatriates has been promised a grant of two million lire by the Italian Treasury and it is anticipated that it will in future play a large part in the general Italian anti-tubercular campaign. The Sanitary Service has promised to give Germany 500 beds and a request has been made to DHS No. 2 District for the release of some 800 beds and equipment of a German hospital when the latter ceases to operate.

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No specific anti-leishmania work was required or carried out in the other Italian area. A survey was made, however, of the incidence of fly-borne intestinal infections in this area and the findings suggest that the killing of the flies has brought about some decrease in these diseases.

Agreement has been reached between the office of the S.A.S., G.H.Q., C.I.F., and the office of the High Commissioner for Public Health regarding the employment of Allied military specialists as observers and advisers in civil V.D. clinics for the treatment of infected prisoners. The agreed "modus operandi" is being put immediately into effect.

Vital statistics for Rome Comune for the month of February show no great fluctuation from the figures usually recorded. The infant mortality rate was 64.8 as compared with 70.9 in January, while the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis showed a slight decline, the January figure being 227 and that for February 213.

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

3429

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

15 April 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

is previously reported the strength of the various
Police agencies is up to establishment.

The application to increase the strength of the
CC.R. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been approved and this
increase will materially assist in furnishing stations in
outlying command areas with sufficient personnel to efficiently
Police those areas.

There are still, however, large numbers of Police
employed on extraneous duties and efforts are now being made
to withdraw them for use on normal Police work.

This is especially necessary in view of the
forthcoming elections, when strong Police action may be neces-
sary should disorders occur.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of all the Police
agencies is slowly and surely improving.

This is marked in the case of the CC.R., who,
now that supplies of clothing and equipment are coming along,
are once more regaining their old confidence. Had the
supplies been forthcoming eighteen months ago when urgent
application was made time after time without avail, the
CC.R. would now be an entirely efficient body capable of

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Report of Public Safety activities for the
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A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

As previously reported the strength of the various Police agencies is up to establishment.

The application to increase the strength of the CC.H. from 55,000 to 75,000 has been approved and this increase will materially assist in furnishing stations in outlying communes with sufficient personnel to efficiently Police those areas.

There are still, however, large numbers of Police employed on extraneous duties and efforts are now being made to withdraw them for use on normal Police work.

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As regards the Agents of Public Security:- They too are improving but supplies are not available for them to the same extent as they are for the CC.H., furthermore they were badly tainted with political bias, the subsequent combat left the force sadly understrength, and many of the vacancies have been filled with ex-partisans, who cannot be considered to be entirely non-political. Training of recruits for the Force is now well in hand, over 2,000 are undergoing a course at the present time and in due course this Police

3428

arm should regain its old efficiency.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

The crime situation has improved slightly during the month, but there have been a number of demonstrations and disorders, particularly in the Bari, Foggia and Piedmonte areas. Such incidents are disturbing and call for additional Police to restore order and to be continually on the alert to prevent recurrences. This reduces the number for the normal repression of crime, which is a severe handicap, especially as the Police are working under adverse conditions.

4. Crime Situation.

The overall picture of the crime situation when compared with former months is reasonably good.

Emilia, the black spot in Italian Government territory, shows little change from the previous month. Political murders and kidnappings continue there, although on a much reduced scale than hitherto. Enquiries to trace the persons responsible for the hold ups of Savigno and Gaggio Montano, two villages in Emilia, have resulted in one of the leaders of the gang being arrested and clear evidence has been forthcoming to show that all the persons known to have been concerned in the crimes are inscribed in the Communist Party.

The increased Police action has been the chief cause in the drop in the crime figures during the past two months.

In Lombardy the crime situation is good except for the Province of Milan. Both in the city itself and in the country district the figures are high showing 6 murders and 68 armed hold ups for the month. The local Police bodies are making a concentrated drive against this crime wave. In the Naples area there have been the usual armed robberies and heavy larcenies, but elsewhere there is no real cause for complaint.

5. Recovery of Arms.

There is nothing special to report in this connection. Raids for concealed arms continue to be carried out and a fair amount of arms have been recovered and a number of arrests made. It would seem that the recent Government decree calling on all persons to surrender arms unlawfully in their possession within 30 days of publication has not met with marked success. The fact that large number of persons in Andria were armed, some with automatic weapons

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6. Civil Disturbances.

There have been some rather serious disturbances during the past month notably at Andria, on 5th March, and in Aosta Province, Piedmont, on 26th March.

The former disturbance commenced with a demonstration by some 300 unemployed but quickly developed into an organized outbreak against the local authorities. The demonstrators were armed, many with automatic weapons, the local CC.RR. were humiliated and for a time the town was to all intents and purposes in the hands of the rioters. Strong CC.RR. forces were sent but it was not until 8th March that the situation was really got under control.

The second serious disturbance occurred at Aosta Province on 26th March. In this case a crowd of about 1,500 Valaisians demonstrated in front of the palace of the President, Dr. Chénod, demanding a placette on the future status of the Valley of Aosta. A number of the demonstrators forced their way into the palace and manhandled the President rather severely. The situation was eventually got under control without bloodshed.

It is strongly suspected that the incident was planned from across the French border as a number of French journalists and photographers illegally crossed the frontier for the purpose of witnessing the demonstration. Since this outbreak the valley has remained quiet.

Other demonstrations took place in the Fossio area but order was quickly restored.

7. Political Activities.

The Communal elections have been carried out with surprisingly little disorder. In only two cases has there been any real trouble, namely at Brescia on 25th March. A crowd of about 100 persons overpowered the President of one of the polling booths as he was on his way to the Municipio with the ballot papers after the count had been made. The ballot papers were thrown into a river and the crowd then entered the Municipio where they seized and burnt all other ballot papers. 2 persons were arrested.

At Leno (Brescia) a large number of persons unsuccessfully attempted to seize the ballot papers. CC.RR. dispersed the crowd.

At Brignano Gera d'Adda (Bergamo) after the counting of the ballot papers which resulted in a victory for the Christian Democrats, members of the Communist party, apparently disappointed with the result, destroyed all election material. CC.RR. quickly restored order.

Throughout the country a large number of political

Province on 26th March. In this case a crowd of about 1,500 Valdostani demonstrated in front of the palace of the President, Dr. Chabod, demanding a plibiscite on the future status of the Valley of Aosta. A number of the demonstrators forced their way into the palace and manhandled the President rather severely. The situation was eventually got under control without bloodshed.

It is strongly suspected that the incident was planned from across the French border by a number of French journalists and photographers illegally crossed the frontier for the purpose of witnessing the demonstration. Since this outbreak the valley has remained quiet.

Other demonstrations took place in the Forgia area but order was quickly restored.

I. Political Activities.

The General elections have been carried out with surprisingly little disorder. In only two cases has there been any real trouble, namely at Brescia on 25th March, a crowd of about a 100 persons overpowered the President of one of the polling booths as he was on his way to the Municipio with the ballot papers after the count had been made. The ballot papers were thrown into a river and the crowd then battered the Municipio where they seized and burnt all other ballot papers. 2 persons were arrested.

At Leno (Brescia) a large number of persons unsuccessfully attempted to seize the ballot papers. 30 persons dispersed the crowd.

At Briançon Gera d'Asti (Bergamo) after the counting of the ballot papers which resulted in a victory for the Christian Democrats, members of the Communist party, apparently disappointed with the result, destroyed all election material. 30 persons quickly restored order.

Throughout the country a large number of political meetings have been held without incidents worthy of notice.

Recently much has been heard of an alleged neo-fascist organization, namely Squadra Azione Mussolini (S.A.M.). All reports in connection with this organization have been vague in the extreme. No information can be obtained as to what the organization really is, its objects, the persons heading the organization, or the location of the HQ., if in fact such does really exist.

As an instance of wild rumours:- The Gazzetta d'Italia of 27th March published an article to the effect that a S.M. organization had been broken up at Novara by the arrest of ten persons. Enquiry showed that the persons arrested

3427

(5 youths between 15 and 19 years of age and one woman of 40) were not connected with any neo fascist organization and that the article was pure supposition on the part of the Journalist. There is in fact good grounds to believe that J.A.M. may be a phantom organization sponsored by elements in the Communist party with the object of diverting attention from their own activities.

VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE FORCE

a) Strength. The Venezia Giulia Police Force continues to grow and will soon be up to establishment. During the month 620 men joined the Force after passing through 2 weeks intensive training at the Police School.

b) Duties. The visit of the Allied Mission to Trieste necessitated many extra duties for this young Police Force, particularly with regard to the policing and dispersing of demonstrations. Early in March an ugly clash occurred between the V.G. Police and civilians in a suburb of Trieste, during the course of which the Police opened fire resulting in two deaths and a number of injuries to civilians. This incident was preceded and followed by an intensive campaign of hate against the Police Force by certain elements both inside and outside of Zone 'A'. The Force stood up extremely well under this attack and continued to carry out its duties impartially.

Immediately following this incident, a number of demonstrations both authorized and unauthorized were staged by Vugo Slav and Italian elements with the object of swaying the decision of the Mission in their favour.

It was necessary in many cases to break up the demonstrations and great difficulty was experienced in preventing clashes between the "overheated" factions.

This was done without bloodshed, furthermore at no time was it necessary to enlist the aid of the military police, the whole of the operations being carried out by the V.G. Police Force under the able direction of the Public Safety Officers. This was no mean feat and it reflects the greatest credit to all concerned. The net result was:- arrests 348, injuries to police 0 (1 serious), injuries to civilians approx. 150. At no stage were firearms used by Police, truckloads only (a very effective weapon at close range) were used.

Three reports were received of firearms being used against the Police, happily without effect. A large amount of weapons of miscellaneous types were seized by the

...to establishment. During the weeks intensive training at the Police School. b) Duties. The visit of the Allied Mission to Trieste necessitated many extra duties for this young Police Force, particularly with regard to the policing and dispersing of demonstrations. Early in March an early clash occurred between the V.G. Police and civilians in a suburb of Trieste, during the course of which the Police opened fire resulting in two deaths and a number of injuries to civilians. This incident was preceded and followed by an intensive campaign of hate against the Police Force by certain elements both inside and outside of Zone 'A'. The Force stood up extremely well under this attack and continued to carry out its duties unpartially.

Immediately following this incident, a number of demonstrations both authorized and unauthorized were staged by Jugoslav and Italian elements with the object of swaying the decision of the Mission in their favor. It was necessary in many cases to break up the demonstrations and great difficulty was experienced in preventing clashes between the "overheated" factions.

This was done without bloodshed, furthermore at no time was it necessary to enlist the aid of the military police, the whole of the operations being carried out by the V.G. Police Force under the able direction of the Public Safety Officers. This was no mean feat and it reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The net result was:- arrests 548, injuries to Police 9 (! serious), injuries to civilians approx. 150. At no stage were firearms used by Police, trackless only (a very effective weapon at close range) were used.

Three reports were received of firearms being used against the Police, happily without effect. A large amount of weapons of miscellaneous types were seized by the Police during the demonstrations, including firearms, trichets, axes, knuckle dusters, hammers, knives, daggers, bags of sand, etc., all of which tended to show the "peaceful" nature of the demonstrations.

c) Crime. The crime position was reasonably satisfactory throughout the month. 49 cases of serious crimes were reported and these are being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Force.

d) Civilian Movement. Figures for the month show that the movement of persons both west and east across the Morgan line was fairly heavy. Movement west was greatly in excess

of movement east. Many of the people moving west claimed to be political refugees and 483 were repatriated. Some 231 were repatriated east.

H. SECURITY

9. Civilian Internees.

Review boards have continued to function at Internes Camp, Ferno, and many recommendations for release have been made. The future of this camp is still under discussion.

10. War Criminals.

Correspondence and inquiries regarding war criminals continue to increase and the Security Officer is kept fully occupied dealing with the various cases.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

The prison situation remains unchanged and several prison breaks were attempted during the month. At Bolzano 74 prisoners escaped after overpowering the local guards. 11 have since been recaptured. Other attempted breaks occurred at Bologna, Modena, Ferno, Milan and Turin but prompt action by the C.C.A. prevented any actual escape.

The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions in the prisons and the seriousness of the pay of the guards but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

E. FIRE SERVICES

Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	Age	Assignment
Colonel	John W. Chapman	4	Director
Colonel	E. J. Byr	3	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	R. T. Milikowski	3	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	E. J. Wilson	3	Police Division

under discussion.

10. War Criminals.

Correspondence and enquiries regarding war criminals continue to increase and the Security Officer is kept fully occupied dealing with the various cases.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

The prison situation remains unchanged and several prison breaks were attempted during the month. At Belluno 74 prisoners escaped after overpowering the local guards. 14 have since been recaptured. Other attempted breaks occurred at Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milan and Turin but prompt action by the CC.BB. prevented any actual escape.

The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions in the prisons and the smallness of the pay of the guards but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

E. FIRE SERVICES

Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

Nominal Roll of Officers.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Colonel	John W. Chapman	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. Dye	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	R. T. Millhouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	F. J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Wd.	R. C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	L. M. Ellis	B	Security.

Nominal Roll of W/Os.

T/Sgt	R. A. Nicolosi	A	Chief Clerk
Sgt	E. Robinson	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl	J. E. Marshall	B	" Security.

3426

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

WJB/ao

ITALIAN ARCHIVES COLLECTION

ACC 834

Subcommittee for Monumental Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 483001, ext 442 & 254)

20340/1744

30th March 1946

SUBJECT: Twenty-ninth Monthly Report, for March 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

INDEX

- Para 1: Foro Mussolini
- Para 2: Tempio Malatestiano, Rimini
- Para 3: Verona Bridges
- Para 4: Survey of Church Archives
- Para 5: Archives of Subcommission
- Para 6: Staff etc.

FORO MUSSOLINI

1. Percorso was obtained from I.4.4.3. For a Commission, headed by the Italian Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, to visit the Foro Mussolini, which is still under limited occupation. The purpose of the visit was to consider the possibility of new decorative procedures, to be carried out at such time as the property is de-requisitioned.

TEMPIO MALATESTIANO, RIMINI

2. Following an suggestion by the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts that rubble from the Tempio Malatestiano was being carted away by German POWs No. 2 District made an investigation. They found that some bricks had apparently been removed from a partly demolished block wall, and state that some have been issued for this purpose to co-operate and work on the site in English, Polish, Italian and German have been erected on the site.

VERONA BRIDGES

INDEX

- Page 1: Toro Mussolini
- Page 2: Torino Investigations, Bishop
- Page 3: Verona Bridges
- Page 4: Survey of Church Archives
- Page 5: Archives of Subcommunion
- Page 6: Staff etc.

TORO MUSSOLINI

1. Permission was obtained from I.A.A.C. for a Commission, headed by the Italian Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, to visit the Toro Mussolini, which is still under Allied occupation. The purpose of the visit was to consider the possibility of any decorative frescoes, to be carried out at such time as the property is de-requisitioned.

TORINO INVESTIGATIONS, BISHOP

2. Following an investigation by the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts that dates from the Torino Investigations was being carried out by German Police No. 2 District made an investigation. They found that some bridges had apparently been removed and a partly demolished bridge, and stone that had been removed had been issued for this purpose to police and military signs in English, Polish, Russian and German have been erected on the site.

VERONA BRIDGES

3. After consideration of the Investigation Report on Colonel Moser, the Commandant of Verona in April 1945, which was forwarded by U.S. Forces European Theatre, and consultation with the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, this Subcommunion has decided that further efforts to determine responsibility for the destruction of the Verona bridges would not produce any definite result.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

4. The National Survey of War Damage to Church Archives, instituted at the suggestion of this Sub-Commission, is now substantially complete, and copies of the volume made by the Commission have been placed among the Commission's records.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBCOMMISSION

5. Considerable work has been done during the month under review of the Subcommission's own cases. This has been necessary in view of the status of Executive Memorandum No. 8.

This Subcommission has represented to Civil Affairs Section and to Archives Section certain cases which have been referred to Executive Memorandum No. 8, in particular the charges involved in eliminating from files all circulation material.

STAFF ETC.

6. Staff has been reduced to understaffed and one clerk, and the present report is submitted early in view of understaffing's impending departure on holiday.

H. E. C. H.

Director, I.I.C.
I. Director

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand what customers want and what problems they are facing.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

100/54-1/15M

12 April 1946

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1946 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.		<u>GENERAL.</u>
	(a)	Handing over to UNRRA.
2.		<u>ORGANIZATION.</u>
	(a)	General.
	(b)	Requisitioning.
	(c)	Disbursement of funds.
	(d)	Personnel.
	(e)	Transport.
3.		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
4.		<u>FINANCIAL AND ADVISORY.</u>

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1946 -

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.		<u>GENERAL.</u>
2.	(a)	Handing over to UNRRA.
		<u>ORGANIZATION.</u>
	(a)	General.
	(b)	Requisitioning.
	(c)	Disbandment of Units.
	(d)	Personnel.
	(e)	Transport.
3.		<u>MEDICAL.</u>
4.		<u>REGISTRATION AND ADVISORY.</u>

3423

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NEIGHBORING ALLIED COMMISSION

APG 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REQUISITION SUB-COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL.

(a)

Handing over to UNRRA.

Further changes were made to the agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of I.P.R.S.C. responsibilities. The agreement was written in its final draft form on 20 March 1946. Approval of Combined Chiefs of Staff is still awaited, this delay is holding up much of the detailed work which should go ahead. The transfer to UNRRA of the administration of I.P.R.S.C. Camps and other installations due to be handed over was in general effected, with the exception of a few Camps for which UNRRA still had no Camp Commanders. UNRRA arrangements have been making a tour of all UNRRA Camps to determine the eligibility or otherwise of all their inmates. The final results have not yet been determined.

2.

ORGANISATION.

(a)

General.

I.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers were established with the UNRRA Camp Groups at Accra and Bologna. Their duties are to assist UNRRA in their contacts and dealings with Service Formations; ensure that military property held on charge by UNRRA is properly maintained and accounted for, and that proper account is kept of all rations drawn from military sources; supervise in the administration of military personnel; report to D.P.R.S.C. on all matters which may assist or affect the administration of the Camps; act as the channel of communication between I.P.R.S.C. and the UNRRA Group of Camps.

Authority was obtained from AFM to retain IT 4 Union and 'C' Assembly Centre Trieste for the time being, in view of the uncertainty of the situation in the Venezia-Giulia Area. It was proposed to close IT 21 Bolzano, but an clearance had not yet been obtained for the train returning the last batch of Germans to Germany, the future of the Camp is not yet known.

(b)

Requisitioning.

Requisitioning and re-requisitioning of property by UNRRA in accordance with the AFM directive of 25 February 1946, caused some difficulty in the Accra Camps Group, where 61 Army re-requisitioned all property occupied by the Group before UNRRA was in a position to take over. Requisitioning was made to AFM who published an amendment to the above-mentioned directive, which will prevent a recurrence of a similar nature.

(c)

Disbandment of Units.

Disbandment instructions were requested for a further two Assembly Centres and three Control Camps. Most personnel of the disbanded Units will be absorbed within the New War Establishment of this Sub-Commission.

responsibilities. The Agreement was written in its final draft form on 20 March 1946. Approval of Combined Chiefs of Staff is still awaited, this delay is holding up much of the detailed work which should go ahead. The transfer to UNRRA of the administration of P.P.R.S.C. Camps and other installations due to be handed over was in general effected, with the exception of a few Camps for which UNRRA still had no Camp Commanders. UNRRA screening teams are making a tour of all UNRRA Camps to determine the eligibility or otherwise of all their inmates. The final results have not yet been determined.

2. ORGANIZATION.

(a) General.

P.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers were established with the UNRRA Camps Groups at Ancona and Bologna. Their duties are to assist UNRRA in their contacts and dealings with Service Formations; ensure that military property held on charge by UNRRA is properly maintained and accounted for, and that proper account is kept of all rations drawn from military sources; supervise in the administration of military personnel; report to D.P.R.S.C. on all matters which may assist or affect the administration of the Camps; act as the channel of communication between P.P.R.S.C. and the UNRRA Group of Camps.

Authority was obtained from ADM to retain IT 4 Udine and 'C' Assembly Centro Trieste for the time being. In view of the uncertainty of the situation in the Venezia-Giulia Area. It was proposed to close IT 23 Bolzano, but as clearance had not yet been obtained for the train returning the last batch of Germans to Germany, the future of the Camp is not yet known.

(b) Requisitioning.

Requisitioning and re-requisitioning of property by UNRRA in accordance with the ADM directive of 25 February 1946, caused some difficulty in the Ancona Camps Group, where 61 Area re-requisitioned all property occupied by the Group before UNRRA was in a position to take over. Requisitioning was made to ADM who published an amendment to the above-mentioned directive, which will prevent a recurrence of a similar nature.

(c) Disbandment of Units.

Disbandment instructions were requested for a further two Assembly Centres and three General Camps. Most personnel of the disbanded Units will be absorbed within the New War Establishment of this Sub-Commission.

(d) Personnel.

During March a few more Officers and ORs were released from the Army in Italy and took up appointments with UNRRA.

(e) Transport.

The transport situation in some localities became acute due to the fact that P.O.L. issues, PPR Services and OR supplies of tyres and spares were not authorized to UNRRA vehicles on UNRRA work-tickets. Steps were taken to remedy this.

3. MEDICAL.

Typhoid epidemics broke out in the boys' school at the Berlatto

- 2 -

Transit Polish Camps. Necessary precautionary measures having been taken, the situation appears to be in hand. The United States Chief Medical Officer, who has recently agreed to be a Liaison Consultant for D.P. 3.3.6., and a tour of all camps in Berlin, also Genet, Berlin and Milan. Conditions in camps were generally good, especially in Berlin, where general management and medical services were found to be at a high level.

EMIGRATION AND ADVISORY.

The period under review was not marked by any outstanding news, but certain policies and co-ordination procedures were defined. Tripolitania was agreeable to accept these Italian children who had already been assembled in Rome under Panfili Commission arrangements. Eritrea, for the first time, made known its policy to accept back all genuine Eritrean natives irrespective of their past connections with the Axis or whether they were in possession of Italian Passports. Greeks married to Germans and other women of many origin were the subject of a certain amount of discussion. The Greek Government was willing to allow the husbands to proceed to Greece, but was adamant in refusing their wives to accompany them. The situation was not improved by the announced arrival of a further batch of 50 Greeks at Bari, some of whom had German wives. Similarly, Bari Transit Camp was still holding 77 Greeks, all born and bred either in Russia or Turkey, who were unacceptable to the suspicious-minded Greek authorities. 150 Greeks were accepted for transit through Italy for Greece and were to be added to the 150 Greeks in Bari, who were awaiting repatriation. The Brazilian Government had, according to a Press statement, willing to facilitate repatriation and 25,000 Italians were to be included in the quota. Italian citizens continued to move to Belgium via Geneva and Villeneuve. At the end of the period under review there were still 581 Germans and Austrians of Polish origin awaiting repatriation. Proposals were made to send Italian Liaison Teams to Austria to screen would-be travellers to Italy. 2 batches of Jews, who entered Italy illegally, arrived at Bari. It was decided to return them to Milan, whence they came from, but both groups vanished in their way North and had not been traced at the end of the month.

C. B. FIMLEY
Colonel,
Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

C. B. Section, A.C.
H. C. No. 1 Sub-Section (M.P.A.) Liaison.
Lt. Col. Berlin, I.G. 3.3.

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C. B. FULMAY
Colonel,
Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/2/LA.

Tel : 478190

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for March 1946

10 April 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1.

Law for National Elections

The Council of Ministers has approved and published the final version of the Law for the elections to the Constituent Assembly. It is Lieutenantcy Legislative Decree No. 74 of the 10 March 1946 published in a supplement to the Official Gazette No. 60 of 12 March.

All criticisms of and suggestions as to earlier drafts of this law which have been made by AC have been met in the law as enacted.

The Lieutenantcy Legislative Decree No. 99 of the 16 March 1946 published in the Official Gazette No. 69 of the 23 March has fixed the 2nd of June as the date for the elections to the Constituent Assembly and for the referendum on the institutional forms of the State.

The aforementioned Law has postponed the elections in Venezia Giulia and in Bolzano Province indefinitely and provided that in the electoral College of Trento-Bolzano, returning 9 deputies, only 5 deputies should be elected on the 2 June by Trento Province, leaving 4 to be elected by Bolzano at a later date to be arranged by subsequent provision.

2.

Administrative electionsA) Communes which held elections in March and April

A total of 5,709 Communes held their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated : Sunday, 10, 17, 24 and 31 March and 7 April.

The elections were observed by AC Liaison Officers and in particular by officers of the Sub-Commission in selected specimen communes. The officers of this Sub Commission were accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior and covered the following provinces : N. Italy: Genova, Alessandria, Como, Milan, Venice ; Central Italy: Perugia, Terni, Rome. S. Italy: Catanzaro, Bari, Brindisi, Trapani.

The results of these observations are :-

(i) public order has been excellent : one or two minor incidents have been noticed but they do not affect the general picture ;

(ii) public interest has been great

(iii) the average poll has been high - 75 to 80%.

(iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed.

B) Communes which will hold administrative elections after the 2nd of June

A total of 1,505 communes will hold their municipal elections on the date to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections; 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

C) Elections in Bolzano

The last fortnightly report of the Acting Prefect of Bolzano states that :

a) all the 91 communes of the Province have compiled their male and female lists ; b) no list has yet been approved by the Electoral Commission.

As a result of this no part of Bolzano Province will participate in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, but the Italian Government have made provision for Bolzano to have such elections at a later date.

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3. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia
No progress has been reported to this Sub Commission in the preparation of the electoral lists in Venezia Giulia since the last visit of Lt. Etheridge from the Legal Section AMG 13 Corps (29 January).

3421

RAULH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/mls.

AC/4043/E.

11 April 1946.

Abridged monthly report

1. Allied Military Courts were in session in VERONA-GIULIA and UDINE Province and a General Court was held at NAPLES. The Courts in VERONA-GIULIA and UDINE were Summary and Superior. VERONA-GIULIA showed an increase of 206 accused over February, most of this increase being cases in the TRIESTE area for violation of the Order for the conservation of electricity, which is no longer operative. The number of cases for possession of arms and ammunition was approximately the same as in February (March, 17, February 16).

2. a) A General Court in NAPLES, of which the Chief Legal Advisor was President, rendered its decision in the Cagna case. The Director General of Cagna, Dott. Eugenio SAMPOLLA, was found not guilty on all charges, and his bail was returned. The Court found the two other defendants, Captain Santo LO MONDO and Attilio SAMPOLLA not guilty of criminal association, and guilty on charges of Italian law and infraction of Sec. 45, Art. II, Proclamation 2. Each of latter defendants was fined 1000 lire, which fines were paid and both were given prison sentences which, on motion of the Prosecutor were suspended because of the long time they had spent in jail awaiting trial.

b) Another General Court in NAPLES tried Antonio VITALE, Salvatore VITALE and Carmine VITALE, for killing an Allied soldier on 16 April 1945. All three defendants were found not guilty.

3. Italian Courts in NAPLES are still confronted with usual difficulties and problems, among which are lack of adequate Court accommodations, lack of transport, lack of adequate communication facilities, lack of sufficiently trained personnel, and the high cost of living in relation to their low salaries. The Italian Courts are functioning satisfactorily despite above mentioned conditions and the Italian magistrates are exhibiting a continued devotion to duty in these trying times.

4. In the Province of UDINE cases tried before Allied Military Courts show a reduction of 12 from February, actual figures being February 43 and March 31.

5. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in UDINE and a session of the Ordinary Court of Assize will sit from the 1st to the 15th of April to dispose of cases awaiting trial.

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6. In VENEZIA-GIULIA the Ordinary Civil Courts continue to function with reasonable satisfaction.
7. LIVORNO reports on Italian Courts are still not entirely satisfactory, where cases of Allied interests are concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied Property. Eight

342



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of the 18 accused before the Tribunal were acquitted. The report is better as to the other parts of FOSCANA Region.

8. In UMBRE Province the Special Court of Assize tried 31 cases and dismissed 25. In VERDI-GIULIA 35 accused were tried resulting in 20 convictions and 15 acquittals. The range of sentences here was from 1 to 30 years, the average sentence being 11 years. The report calls attention to press criticism concerning the Courts' lack of jurisdiction to try cases dealing with Fascist offences committed before 8 September 1943. The Italian Government was contacted through the Legal Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Justice has consented to the publication of legislation for the prosecution of offences prior to 8 September 1943. The proposed order has been prepared and has been submitted for approval to AFM.

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

10. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons is progressing steadily with noticeable good results.


JOHN E. WEBER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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

3419



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWW/ams

15 APR 1946

ED/6A/1.0/AC

15 April, 1946

Summary Report for March, 1946.

1. Headquarters.

- a. Activities at headquarters has consisted largely of tying up all loose ends and preparing for the closing of the Education Subcommission. The transmittal of documents and communications from AMG in Udine and Venezia Giulia to the Ministry of Public Instruction and vice versa is a continuous routine which will outlast the Subcommission.
- b. The first of the series of books on education in Great Britain, the United States, and China, has now been published in Italian - De Young, Introduction to American Education.
- c. One opera singer (Mascherini), has been dispatched to the United States; another (Tagliavini) is due to leave on the next ship; and engagements have been booked in the United States and South America for a number of others - also for conductors and instrumentalists.
- d. Arrangements have been made for twelve Boy Scout leaders to go to Great Britain for a training course. A shipment of materials for uniforms has been received from the Girl Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America are preparing to send a considerable amount of camp equipment and uniforms.
- e. The third course in Democratic Culture for officers and non-commissioned officer of the Italian Army came to a highly successful close, the "students" now being prepared to return to their divisions where they will conduct similar courses. The Italian Minister of War and a general of the army attended the closing session and warmly thanked Staff Sergeant Hauser for his work in organizing and directing the three successive courses. Sergeant Hauser was lent by the Education Subcommission to the Italian army for this work, in which he is a specialist. He has now been released from the Education Subcommission and the British army and is employed by UNRRA for guidance work in DP camps.

2. Bolzano and Udine.

- a. The German schools in Bolzano, elementary and secondary, now have, thanks to the books from Switzerland, more and better books than the Italian schools.
- b. The enrolment in German schools in Bolzano is 27,528; in Italian schools 9,214. The schools are in good condition, clean and well disciplined.
- c. For the few German communities in Trento, elementary schools in the German language are progressing very satisfactorily. There is, however, a shortage of qualified German-speaking teachers; so a course for 100 such teachers is to be started shortly.

1504

- 2 -

d. Extra-curricular courses in German, under the supervision of the Provveditore agli Studi in Udine, have been organized in two communes in the north-east corner of that province near Tarvisio, for the children of German parents. The regular school program is conducted in Italian, and the German teachers are paid by the communes, not by the State.

e. Capt. Ian SCOTT, Education Officer for the CLO in Bolzano and for the PC in Udine, has been relieved from this assignment and from the Allied Commission, and assigned to work in another field at AFHQ. There is no longer any education officer in the field except Capt. SIMONI in Venezia Giulia.

3. Venezia Giulia.

a. The full report on Venezia Giulia submitted on 15 March as an annex to the monthly report for February covers most of the important educational activities of the Zone, there having been few new developments during the last half of the month.

b. The commission on the approval of secondary school text books has completed its work, and a long list of books has been mimeographed, classified as "approved", "approved if specified pages are removed", or "disapproved".

c. Four thousand copies of the Slovene primer, ABC, approved by AMG, have been distributed, free. In one village, Aurisina (Trieste area), the mothers, in reprisal against AMG for confiscating the PNOO propaganda-impregnated primer, Naša Beseda, gathered up all the ABC primers and handed them back to the CAO. The children therefore have no books.

d. The 4th and 5th class readers, in Slovene, published under AMG auspices, are now printed and ready for distribution.

e. Three professors who deliberately violated the AMG order closing Slovene schools in Trieste following the students' third strike, have been dismissed. The Slovene schools were reopened after a few days of being closed. All the janitors were replaced because of inefficiency in keeping the schools clean.

f. Two of the twenty-three teachers whose dismissal on recommendation of PSS (for security reasons) caused demonstrations and riotous, have been reinstated following a reconsideration of the evidence.

g. Forty-six students have applied for admission to the special concentrated training course for Slovene teachers. Thirty of these had been accepted as of 1 April. The course was scheduled to open, in the Istituto Magistrale of Gorizia, on 10 April.

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

3417

Public Health Sub-Commission,

Italian Repatriation Hospital Commission.

With the numbers of Italian Repatriation gradually diminishing free beds used as hospitals were closed. 7 free hospitals now remain with a bed capacity of 2770 of which 1329 are occupied.

Public Health

The health of the nation continues to be satisfactory. There have been no cases of plague or typhus reported. Smallpox cases reported are small in Caserta 36, Ancona 24, Naples 16 and Venezia 10.

Natality

Vital statistics for Rome during February are as follows. Infant mortality 64.8 as compared with 70.9 in 1911. Deaths from Tuberculosis show a slight decline 213 for February as compared with 227 for January.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/14027/PS

8 April 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report
for March 1946.

29 APR 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. From the "serious crime" aspect the month of March has been reasonably calm, but various disturbances amongst the civil population has occurred particularly in the Naples area.

2. The most serious disturbance occurred at Andria, Bari, on 5th March and rioting continued throughout 6th, 7th and 8th March. Eventually, reinforcements of CC.RR. and Questura Agents regained control but the situation remained very tense for some time.

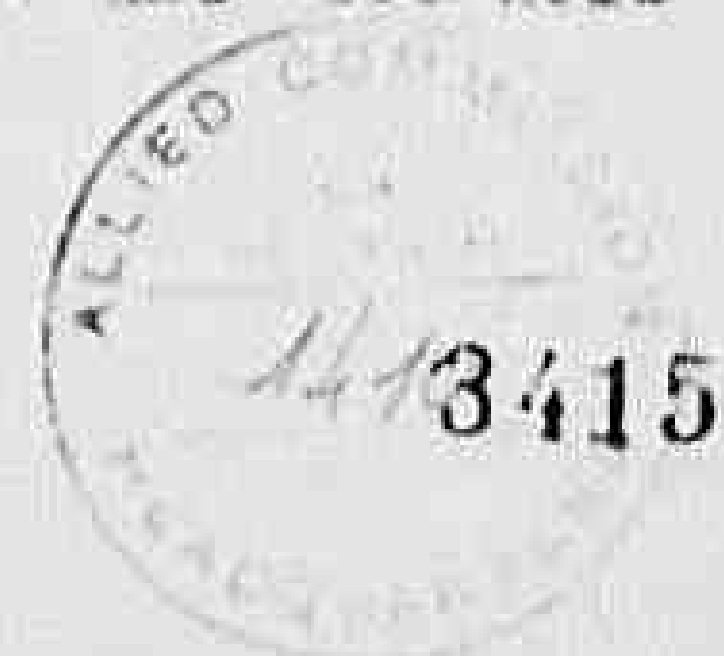
The trouble commenced when about 200 unemployed demonstrated against general unemployment.

Their numbers quickly grew, a large number of the demonstrators were armed with the result that the local CC.RR. found themselves besieged in their Caserma.

It would seem that this outbreak was an organized attempt on the part of disorderly sections of the population to gain control of Andria by armed force.

Other demonstrations occurred in the Foggia Area but were not of such a serious nature as the Andria incident and were suppressed without great trouble.

3. In Venezia Giulia a number of demonstrations by both Yugoslavs and Italians were held during the latter part of March. Nearly all were unauthorized and were held



solely to influence the Allied Mission which was in Trieste during that period.

Strong police action was necessary and was carried out by the newly formed Venezia Giulia Police Force without help from the Military Police.

More than 300 arrests were made and the demonstrations were dispersed where necessary, without resort to firearms.

4. The morale of the Civil Police continues to improve. The increase in the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been approved and should help considerably in policing the outer areas where CC.RR. are at present very "thin on the ground".

Clothing and equipment are still badly needed for the P.S. Agents, but supplies are slowly coming in.

5. The prison situation still remains acute due as previously reported, to overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions and unreliable and untrained prison guards.

Several prison breaks have been attempted during the month, the most serious being at Belluno prison where, on 31st March, 74 prisoners escaped from the local prison after overpowering the prison guards. 11 have since been recaptured. Other attempted breaks occurred at Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milan and Turin, but prompt action by the local CC.RR. who were called to assist restored each situation and prevented any actual escape.

The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions and the cause of these attempted prison breaks, but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

The pay of the prison guards is already very meagre and in early March the Government proposed to reduce the pay still further, but a storm of protest caused the order to be rescinded.

There is little doubt that a good, reliable type of guard will not be forthcoming until the pay is materially increased.

6. On account of urgent calls for trained public safety officers in Venezia Giulia, it has been necessary to reduce the number of Liaison P.S. Officers in Naples and Piedmonte. However they are keeping this Hq. informed of the trend of events and doing good work by giving advice when and where necessary.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

EJB/ae

3412

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

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

20340/WFAA

30th March 1946

1-APR 1946

SUBJECT: Attached Summary Report

TO : VP CA Section

Hereunder the summary report of the activities in March 1946 of the WFAA Subcommission as required by letter 2/5B/CA of 19 Aug 44 and 825/128/COS of 4 Jan 45.

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

FORO MUSSOLINI

1. Permission was obtained from E.A.A.C. for a Commission, headed by the Italian Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, to visit the Foro Mussolini, which is still under Allied occupation. The purpose of the visit was to consider the possibility of new decorative frescoes, to be carried out at such time as the property is de-requisitioned.

TEMPIO MALATESTIANO, RIMINI

2. Following an allegation by the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts that rubble from the Tempio Malatestiano was being carted away by German POWs, HQ No 2 District made an investigation. They found that some bricks had apparently been removed from a partly demolished blast wall, and state that orders have been issued for this practice to cease and warning signs in English, Polish, Italian and German have been erected on the site.

VERONA BRIDGES

3. After consideration of the Interrogation Report on Colonel von

Hereunder the summary report of the activities in March 1946 of the MPAA Subcommission as required by letter 2/3B/GA of 19 Aug 44 and 825/128/CSS of 4 Jan 45.

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

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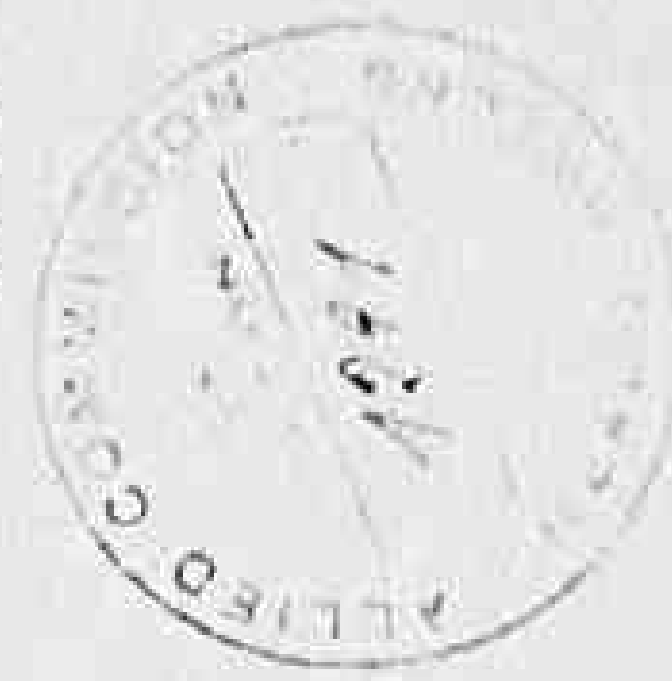
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VERONA BRIDGES

3. After consideration of the Interrogation Report on Colonel Mosser, Platzkommandant at Verona in April 1945, which was forwarded by H.Q. U.S. Forces European Theatre, and consultation with the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, this Subcommission has decided that further efforts to determine responsibility for the destruction of the Verona bridges would not produce any definite result.

3412



SURVEY OF CHURCH ARCHIVES

4. The Vatican Survey of war damage to Church archives, instituted at the suggestion of this Subcommission, is now substantially complete, and copies of the returns made by dioceses have been placed amongst the Subcommission's records.

ARCHIVES OF SUBCOMMISSION

5. Considerable work has been done during the month under review on the Subcommission's own files. This has been necessary in view of the terms of Executive Memorandum Nr. 8.

This Subcommission has represented to Civil Affairs Section and to Archives Branch certain technical objections to Executive Memorandum Nr. 8, in particular the danger involved in eliminating from files all circular material.

STAFF etc.

6. Staff has been reduced to undersigned and one clerk, and the present report is submitted early in view of undersigned's impending departure on release.

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

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H F Bell
H. F. BELL
Major, A. 3. C.
A/Director

3411

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

DPS/54-1/AJM

9 April 1946

ABRIDGED MONTHLY REPORT - MONTH OF MARCH 1946.

1. Further changes were made to the Agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibilities. The Agreement was written in its final draft form on 20 March 1946. Approval of Combined Chiefs of Staff is still awaited, this delay is holding up much of the detailed work which should go ahead. The transfer to UNRRA of the administration of D.P.R.S.C. Camps and other installations due to be handed over was in general effected, with the exception of a few Camps for which UNRRA still had no Camp Commanders.

UNRRA screening teams are making a tour of all UNRRA Camps to determine the eligibility or otherwise of all their inmates. The final results have not yet been determined.

2. D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers were established with the UNRRA Camps Groups at Ancona and Bologna.

Disbandment instructions were requested for a further 2 Assembly Centres and 3 Control Camps. Most personnel of the disbanded Units will be absorbed within the New War Establishment of this Sub-Commission.

3. The period under review was not marked by any outstanding moves, but certain policies and co-ordination procedures were defined. Tripolitania was at last agreeable to accept those Italian children who had already been assembled in Rome under Pontifical Commission arrangements. Eritrea, for the first time, made known its policy to accept back all genuine Eritrean natives irrespective of their past connections with the Axis or whether they were in possession of Vatican Passports. 150 Greeks were accepted for transit through Italy for Greece and were to be added to the 150 Greeks in Bari who were awaiting repatriation. The Brazilian Government was, according to a Press statement, willing to facilitate immigration and 25,000 Italians were to be included in the quota. Italian miners continued to move to Belgium via Genoa and Villefranches. At the end of the period under review there were still 581 Germans and Austrians at Bolzano awaiting repatriation. 2 batches of Jews, who entered Italy illegally, arrived in Bari.

4. Typhoid epidemics broke out in the boys' school at the Barletta - Trani Polish Camps. Necessary precautionary measures having been taken, the situation appears to be in hand. The UNRRA Camps Chief Medical Officer made a tour of all Camps in Emilia, also Genoa, Turin and Milan. Conditions in Camps were generally good, especially Turin, where general management and medical services were found to be at a high level.

3410

C.B.L. 27

Grant form on 20 March 1946. Approval of Combined Chiefs of Staff is still awaited, this delay is holding up much of the detailed work which should go ahead. The transfer to UNRRA of the administration of D.P.R.S.C. Camps and other installations due to be handed over was in general effected, with the exception of a few Camps for which UNRRA still had no Camp Commanders.

UNRRA screening teams are making a tour of all UNRRA Camps to determine the eligibility or otherwise of all their inmates. The final results have not yet been determined.

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C.B. 227

C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.



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

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

DFR/54-1/ADM

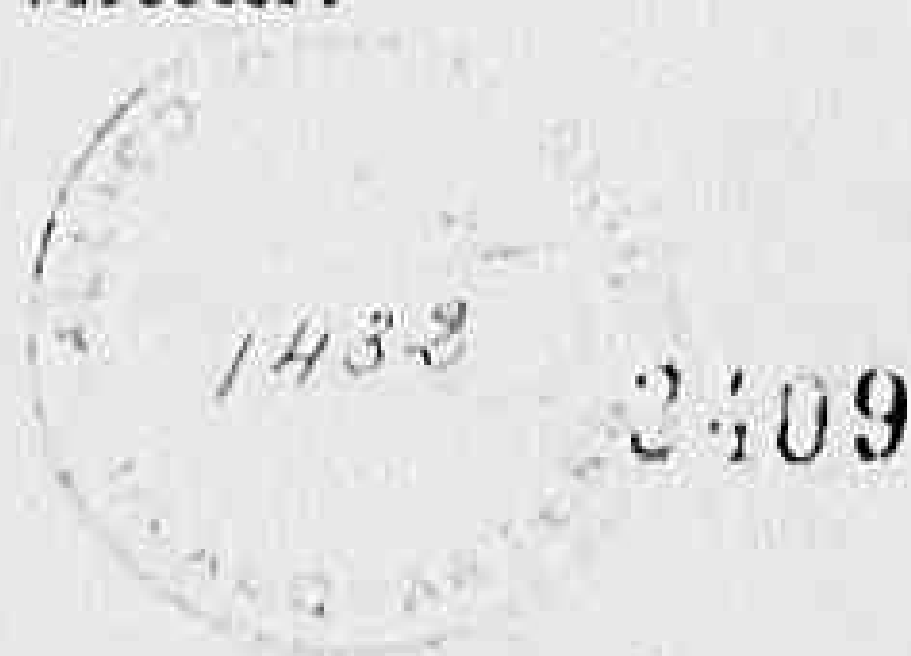
10 APR 1946
10 APR 1946
9 April 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report - March 1946.

TO : C.A. Section, A.C. —

1. Reference Chief Staff Memorandum 825/128/CCS dated 4 January 1945.
2. The Abridged Monthly Report for March 1946 in respect of this Sub-Commission is forwarded herewith.

C.B. Findlay
C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.



HEADQUARTERS A LIND COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - June 1946

July 1946

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION1. National Elections

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

Total Population in the 31	
Election Districts	: 44,242,096
Total Registered Electors	: 28,021,144
Total votes cast	: 24,888,035 = 88.8% of electorate
Valid votes	: 22,952,880 = 92% of votes cast
Void Votes	: 1,935,155 = 7.8%

Number of votes gained by the following parties:

Demochristians	8,083,208	Seats won:	207
Socialists	4,744,749		415
Communists	4,342,722		104
National Democratic Union	1,559,417		41
Front of the "Common Man"			
(Uomo Qualunque)	1,209,918		30
Republican Party	997,690		23
National Bloc of Liberty	636,493		16
Action Party	333,758		7
Democratic Republican			
Concentration	37,260		2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957		1
Christian Social Party	50,220		1
Five minor parties won 9 seats			

2. Institutional Referendum

(a) On the 2nd and 3rd June the Referendum on the institutional form of the State was also held.

(b) On the 16th June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following results:

Republic	Total of votes	12,672,767
Monarchy	Total of votes	10,688,862
	Republican Majority:	1,983,862

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Total Population in the 54	
Election Districts	: 44,242,096
Total Registered Electors	: 28,021,144
Total votes cast	: 24,888,055 = 89.2% of electorate
Valid votes	: 22,352,880 = 92% of votes cast
Void Votes	: 1,955,155 = 7.8%

Number of votes gained by the following parties:

Seats won:

Demochristians	8,085,208	207
Socialists	6,744,749	115
Communists	4,342,722	104
National Democratic Union	1,559,417	41
Front of the "Common Men"		
(Vomc Qualunquo)	1,209,948	30
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Concentration	97,260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957	1
Christian Social Party	50,220	1
Five minor parties won 9 seats		

2. Institutional Referendum

(a) On the 2nd and 3rd June the Referendum on the institutional form of the State was also held.
 (b) On the 10th June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following results:

Repub l i c	Total of votes	12,672,767
Monarchy	Total of votes	10,628,862
Republican Majority :		1,983,862

The Court's Declaration stated that:
 (a) results had not yet been received from 116 polling stations;
 (b) judgment had yet to be passed upon objections lodged;
 (c) the Court would therefore issue a final announcement later.

3408

(c) On the 18th June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:

Republismo	Total of valid votes	12,717,923	= 54.2%
Monarchy	Total of valid votes	10,719,284	= 45.7%
	Total of void votes	1,498,136	

Republican Majority	1,998,639	= 8.5%
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The Court's final declaration shows that:

- the results from the missing 112 polling stations were as follows:
 additional votes for the Republic 45,442
 " " " Monarchy 30,684
- that all objections lodged had been decided and that by virtue of such decision and net 14 votes had been added to the republican figure and a net 5 votes deducted from the monarchist figure;
- that the final result for the interim Republican majority declared on 10 June had been increased by 14,777 votes or a trifle over 0.4%.

3. Observation of the Elections

A close technical study of the procedure was made by officers of the Sub-Commission in Rome, Naples and Milan. AC Liaison Officers likewise observed the elections in typical parts of their districts. Full analyses and studies of the figures have since been made by the Sub-Commission, and the analyses and studies above mentioned show that in general

- public order was good;
- the numbers of voting remarkably high;
- the procedure prescribed by law was properly followed.

In view of the allegations made prior to the elections that electoral certificates were being deliberately withheld from voters (see para 6 of report for May last) particular attention was paid to this point. The number of certificates remaining undelivered at the close of the polls was 1,463,847 equivalent to 5.2% of the registered electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of deliberate withholding of certificates. In view of the great practical difficulties inherent to the present circumstances of Italy, the figure of 5.2% can be considered satisfactory.

4. Complaints as to Elections

Immediately after the elections persons of rightist or monarchist sympathies made complaints to this HQ alleging that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that AC should intervene. The policy adopted by this HQ was to refuse to receive such complaints and refer the complainants to the remedies under the Italian law which are considered adequate. The officers of the HQ were warned in a directive dated 8 June not to receive or encourage such approaches. On 20 June a circular letter to the same effect was issued to AC Liaison Officers in the field.

Almost all of the complaints or allegations of this nature came before this Sub-Commission bore their refutation on the face of them.

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Against all of the complaints or allegations of this nature came before this Sub-Commission bore their refutation on the face of them.

The Chief Commissioner called upon the Italian Prime Minister on 21 June and expressed on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the elections had been carried out.

5. Functions of this Sub-Commission

With the holding of the national elections this month, the principal mission of the Local Government (formerly Interior) Sub-Commission has been discharged.

LOCAL SUB-COMMISSION

6. Allied Military Courts, Superior and Summary, were in session in VENEZIA GIULIA and in UDINE Province during the month of June. No General Court cases were tried. In VENEZIA GIULIA, a total of 44 accused were tried in Superior Courts on 62 charges, as compared with 86 accused tried on 115 charges in the month of May. In the Summary Courts, a total of 262 accused were tried on 290 charges as compared with 430 accused and 505 charges in May. Also noteworthy is the fact that the number of pending cases continues to decrease. In UDINE Province the total number of cases tried was 22, as compared with 39 in the preceding month. Of the 22 cases, only 2 were tried by Superior Courts.

7. The Italian Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction.

- (a) In UDINE a number of Prosecution offenses of lesser importance have been handed over to the Italian Courts and their handling of these matters is being closely observed. In the Special Session of the Court of Assize 26 cases were tried during the month, and 1 case was dismissed; 67 are awaiting trial and are in process of investigation.
- (b) The Court of Appeal of NAPLES continues to be concerned with its ever-present material and personnel problems. For crimes against the Allied Forces, the various courts have disposed of 211 cases involving 119 defendants.
- (c) LIVORNO reports that 28 cases involving Allied interests have been disposed of in the Provinces of Livorno, Pisa and Florence.
- (d) Negative reports were submitted by the other Provinces of the Region.
- (e) In VENEZIA GIULIA, the Ordinary Court of Assize has recessed for vacation. As there were 13 cases pending trial during June, a request has been directed to the Court officials to institute a special term of court to dispose of some of these cases in July.

8. AMI legislation was prepared and issued in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE Province. The legislation of VENEZIA GIULIA included a new General Order, No. 61, dealing with the Collection of Cereals, amendments to G.O. 48, and a supplement to G.O. 54.

9. The Legal Officers in NAPLES and LIVORNO are being withdrawn. Hereafter, the Public Safety Officer will continue the routine functions of the Legal Division in NAPLES, whereas judicial authorities in Toscana Region have been advised to contact the Provost Marshal's Office.

10. The Chief Legal Advisor, in addition to giving advice to the various sub-commissions, attended many conferences during the month. The Sub-Commission made a thorough study of the new Amnesty Decree passed by the Italian Government. The review of AMI cases continues to progress steadily.

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8. AMG legislation was prepared and issued in VENETIA GIULIA and UMBRIA Provinces. The legislation of VENETIA GIULIA included a new General Order, No. 61, dealing with the Collection of Cereals, amendments to G.O. 43, and a supplement to G.O. 54.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

11. June has proved to be an excellent month as regards the incidence of communicable diseases. The only disease considered worthy of mention by the office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has been Small-pox and the figures are the lowest to be reported for very many months. The total for the whole of Italy has been 40, comprising 30 from Bari Province 9 from Salerno and 1 from Reggio Calabria.

3406

12. Vital Statistics for Rome Comune for the month of May are as follows:

Population 1,515,640 Total number of births 2,570
Deaths 1,131 Deaths in children under one year of age 156.

The infant mortality rate is therefore 60.7 as compared with 72.3 in April. Deaths from all form of tuberculosis totalled 169 as compared with 207 in April. Of these 126 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

13. The month commenced with the Election and Referendum on 2nd and 3rd June. To the surprise of the majority of observers these two days passed in a remarkable quiet manner. Polling took place throughout the whole country without incident. At most of the polling stations there were queues all day as a result of slowness on the part of the officials. Nevertheless, despite the many hours of waiting involved, people were patient and well behaved.

14. This tranquillity prevailed for a few days until the published results showed that the Republicans were winning. On the afternoon of 6th June the first Monarchist demonstration took place in Naples. The bitterness of some of the Monarchists was directed against the clergy, who were accused of having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crowds varying from a few hundred to several thousands, continued without any serious result until 11th June. That evening a large Monarchist demonstration consisting of several thousand people collected outside the Communist Headquarters in Naples demanding that Republican and Communist flags be removed. Strong action was necessary to disperse the crowd who fired on the Police and threw hand grenades. Before order could be restored the following casualties were caused:

<u>Civilians</u>	Killed	7
	Wounded	47
<u>Police</u>	Officer wounded	11
	P.S. Agents wounded	6

15. In Venezia Giulia, demonstrations took place in Trieste on 12th and 30th June 1946. On the former date there was an unauthorized anti-Italian demonstration by about 2,000 people. The demonstrators refused to disperse, and opened fire on the Police. Finally tear gas bombs were used by Allied officers and order was restored. There were 23 civilian casualties and 8 Police injured. On 30th June competitors in a 'Round Italy' cycling race were attacked by flag-bearers near Montebelluna. The race was abandoned and demonstrations took place in Trieste. Military Police were called on to assist the civil police. At one stage a hand grenade was thrown under a jeep wounding 2 American officers and 2 enlisted men. There were 8 Police casualties. Civilian casualties were 2 dead 21 injured. 10 arrests were made.

16. All Liaison Groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the ex-Allied transport now being supplied to them. Crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually

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16. All Liaison Groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the ex-Allied transport now being supplied to them. Crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such impartiality during the past few difficult weeks.

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

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

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

Further small changes were made to the SALVO/UNRRA Agreement which, it is hoped, may be signed before 15 July. At the end of June UNRRA had taken over the responsibility for feeding the Camps in Southern Italy, and were endeavouring to get stock piles in position for the Camps in Northern Italy which, it was agreed, would continue to be supplied by the military until the Agreement is signed.

As a result of extensive fruitless endeavours to obtain clearance for the German nationals in Bolzano, APHQ considered it impracticable to effect the closing of the Camp by first evacuating the Germans accommodated therein. This Sub-Commission was therefore directed by APHQ to approach the Italian Government with a view to handing over the Bolzano installations to them. Unless the Italian Government agreed to take over that responsibility, it would be necessary to close the Camp and disperse the inhabitants.

19. Much exchange of correspondence was carried out regarding the proposed movement to UK of dependents of IT Polish Corps. It is hoped that an Administrative Instruction may be issued shortly. It is not yet possible to make an estimate of the number of Poles who will remain in the Centre at Harlestead Farm at the completion of the movement of ITA Polish Corps to UK, but this may be considerable.

It was proposed to save 300 Poles to Poland, 100 from Cinesditts and 200 from Reggio Emilia.

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

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

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19. Much exchange of correspondence was carried out regarding the proposed movement to UK of dependents of III Polish Corps. It is hoped that an Administrative Instruction may be issued shortly. It is not yet possible to make an estimate of the number of Poles who will remain in the Centre at Barletta and Fiume at the completion of the movement of III Polish Corps to UK, but this may be considerable.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - May 1946

June 1946

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

1. Institutional Referendum. The Decree prescribing the procedure for voting upon the Institutional Referendum was published on 3 May. The Referendum ballots and those for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly will be delivered to the electors simultaneously. The Referendum ballot contains a symbol for the Monarchy consisting of the arms of the House of Savoy and a symbol for the Republic consisting of a female head wearing a mural crown. The voter makes a mark against the symbol of his choice.

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

2. Nomination of candidates. The lists of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or colleges published late in the month shows 4,756 nominations for 573 seats: leading men have however been nominated in 2 or sometimes 3 districts. The number of competing parties varies from 2 in the Val d'Aosta up to 23 in the Naples-Caserta district and 27 in the district of Rome-Frosinone-Latins-Viterbo.

3. Observation of the elections. On 21 May a directive was issued to all Liaison Officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections, Liaison Officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuously as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub Commission are to make a closer technical study of the elections in Rome, Milan and Naples.

4. Preparation of electoral lists. The few communes out-

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4. Preparation of electoral lists. The few communes outstanding all completed their lists by mid-May. A number of special difficulties were investigated and reported upon, including:

(a) Sectional lists in Rome. Owing to the fact that numbers of electors were assigned to sections distant from their homes, the Italian Government granted additional time for applications to be made for transfer and opened a special office for the purpose.

(b) Registration of troops. It transpired that large numbers of troops had been in service so long that their original

3403

registrations had disappeared and they could not vote. The Italian Government arranged for such cases to be registered in the commune where the men concerned were stationed.

5. Delivery of electoral certificates. The last day for the delivery to the electors of their certificates of registration was 2 May. Shortly thereafter it appeared that large numbers of certificates remained undelivered, especially in the city of Rome. Investigation showed that this was partly due to inherent practical difficulties and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all communes however electors can apply personally for certificates up to and including 3 June.

Instructions were therefore issued to Liaison Officers to report from time to time information as to electoral certificates remaining undistributed in their areas. Arrangements were also made with the Ministry of Interior to obtain similar information from their Inspectors General. The information so obtained showed that by the end of the month the certificates remaining undelivered was in the overwhelming majority of provinces less than 5% of the number entitled to receive them - a satisfactory figure.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

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

7. 39 cases, of which 12 were Superior Court cases, were tried in UDINE Province during the period 27 April 1946 to 28 May 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried 6 resulted in convictions and 6 in acquittals; of the Summary Court cases 24 resulted in convictions and 3 in acquittals.

8. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in UDINE. Some cases were tried by the Special Court of Assize

practical difficulties and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all communes however electors can apply personally for certificates up to and including 3 June.

Instructions were therefore issued to Liaison Officers to report from time to time information as to electoral certificates remaining undistributed in their areas. Arrangements were also made with the Ministry of Interior to obtain similar information from their Inspectors General. The information so obtained showed that by the end of the month the certificates remaining undelivered was in the overwhelming majority of provinces less than 5% of the number entitled to receive them - a satisfactory figure.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

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

7. 39 cases, of which 12 were Superior Court cases, were tried in UDINE Province during the period 27 April 1946 to 28 May 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried 6 resulted in convictions and 6 in acquittals; of the Summary Court cases 24 resulted in convictions and 3 in acquittals.

8. The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in UDINE Province and 18 cases were tried by the Special Court of Assize during May, of which 4 cases resulted in dismissal. 3402

9. In VENEZIA-GIULIA the ordinary Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. Some progress was made during May toward supplying additional personnel, particularly in the offices of the Clerks of the Courts.

10. In Naples the Italian Courts are working satisfactorily.

11. LIVORNO reports show active cooperation by Italian Courts concerning Allied interest cases. During the past month the Tribunale of LIVORNO disposed of 20 penal cases involving 50 defend-

ants, 11 of whom were acquitted. The most serious case was that against Schiano Livio and 7 others charged with various thefts. The gang leader was sentenced to 4 years and 10 months imprisonment and a fine of 14,000 lire. Two others were sentenced to three years each and the other accused received shorter and relatively minor sentences. PISA Province also reported active prosecution of allied interest cases.

12. The number of inmates of the jail in LIVORNO has decreased. The number detained being 334, of whom 295 are males and 39 females.

13. The number of serious crimes in the entire TOSCANA region is constantly decreasing.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

16. Vital statistics for the month of April are as follows. Population of Rome Commune 1,509,274. Total number of births 2,587. Deaths 1,267. Deaths in children under one year of age 158, which gives an infant mortality rate of 72.3 as against 66.9 in March and 84.8 in February. In the same Commune deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during April were 202 compared to 188 in March. Out of this figure, 159 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

Public Order

17. Apart from Election and Referendum fever by the various political parties, the month of May was very quiet. Although numerous meetings and demonstrations were held, no serious incident occurred.

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18. As previously reported, the condition of the Police Forces continues to improve and the CC.PP. are now becoming an efficient Force.

The Pubblica Sicurezza also are showing signs of improvement.

Prisons

19. The prison situation is still unsatisfactory but efforts are now being made by the Italian authorities to improve it.

gularize the position of the Guards and improve the condition of the prisons. The serious outbreak in the Milan Prison during the latter part of April undoubtedly caused the authorities to appreciate the urgency of the situation.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

20. During the period under review UNRRA took over the Camp Group in North-West Italy, viz: Milan, Turin and Genoa. The hand-over to UNRRA of Displaced Persons Camps is now completed.

The final result of the screening, which was carried out with the purpose of determining the eligibility to UNRRA assistance of all Camp inmates showed a total of 9,922 ineligible plus 7,000 Poles. It was anticipated that this figure would continue to increase due to the fact that many persons were being refused out of camp care by UNRRA and would therefore apply for admittance into Displaced Persons Camps. In view of the fact that practically the whole of the population of certain Camps turned out to be ineligible for UNRRA assistance, it was decided that D.P.R.S.C. should take back the responsibility and administration of such Camps. At the end of the month D.P.R.S.C. had 15 Camps under control.

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

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

Screening parties have been formed with the object of rescreening the Camp populations in order to obtain the necessary resettlement data and ascertain what collaborators, quislings etc. are in the Camps.

21. As it was foreseen that the Military Staff in the near future would be reduced to the minimum, it was proposed within a Military framework to civilianise the executive staff as

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21. As it was foreseen that the Military Staff in the near future would be reduced to the minimum, it was proposed within a Military framework to civilianise the executive staff as much as possible. In addition to the Group Commander, Group H.Qs would therefore not include more than one Military Officer plus a maximum of 5 Staff Officers: i.e. Administrative, Supply and Transport, Doctor, Welfare, Repatriation and Resettlement, all of whom would be civilians.

22. It was ascertained that Jews were illegally entering Italy through the Resia Pass. During the month of April, over 1,700 Jews had entered Italy on vague movement orders and

with UNHRA transport.

Eastern Europeans were finding it difficult to make up their minds to return to their former homes in Russia.

150 Greeks were repatriated under UNHRA auspices and clearance was requested for a further 150 ex-Germany and Austria.

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3395

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - March 1946

2/3. 26/CA.

12 April 46

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

1. Law for National Elections

The Council of Ministers has approved and published the final version of the Law for the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

The Lieutenant Legislative Decree N. 99 of the 16 March 1946 published in the Official Gazette N. 69 of the 23 March has fixed the 2nd of June as the date for the elections to the Constituent Assembly and for the referendum on the institutional forms of the State.

The aforementioned Law has postponed the elections in Venezia Giulia and in Bolzano Province indefinitely and provided that in the electoral College of Trento-Bolzano, returning 9 deputies, only 5 deputies should be elected on the 2 June by Trento Province, leaving 4 to be elected by Bolzano at a later date to be arranged by subsequent provision.

2. Administrative Elections

(A) Communes which held elections in March and April
A total of 5,709 Communes held their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated: Sunday, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st March and 7th April. The elections were observed in selected communes. The officers of this Sub-Commission were accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior and covered the following provinces: N. Italy: Genova, Alessandria, Como, Milan, Venice; Central Italy: Perugia, Terni, Rome; S. Italy: Catanzaro, Bari, Brindisi, Trapani.

The results of these observations are:

- (i) public order has been excellent; one or two minor incidents have been noticed but they do not affect the general picture;
- (ii) public interest has been great;
- (iii) the average poll has been high - 75 to 80%;
- (iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed.

(B) Communes which will hold administrative elections after the 2nd of June
A total of 1,305 communes will hold their municipal elections on the date to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections; 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

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- (iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed.

(B) Communes which will hold administrative elections after the 2nd of June
A total of 4,505 communes will hold their municipal elections on the date to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections; 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

339b

(C) Elections in Bolzano
The last fortnightly report of the Acting Prefect of Bolzano states that:
(a) all the 94 communes of the Province have compiled their male and female lists; (b) no list has yet been approved by the Electoral Commission. As a result of this no part of Bolzano Province will participate in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, but the Italian Government have made provision for Bolzano to have such elections at a later date.

LOCAL SUB-COMMISSION

3. Allied Military Courts were held 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 in-

crease of 206 accused over February, most of this increase being cases in the Trieste area for violation of the Order for the conservation of electricity, which is no longer operative. The number of cases for possession of arms and ammunition was approximately the same as in February (March, 17, February 18).

(a) A General Court in Naples, of which the Chief Legal Advisor was President, rendered its decision in the Cogona case. The Director General of Cogona, Dott. Eugenio Sarmella, was found not guilty on all charges, and his bail was returned. The Court found the two other defendants, Captain Santo Lo Porto and Attilio Sarmella not guilty of criminal association, and guilty on charges under Italian Law and Infraction of Sec. 45, Art. II, Provision 2. Each of latter defendants was fined 1000 lire, which fines were paid and both were given prison sentences which, on motion of the Prosecutor were suspended because of the long time they had spent in jail awaiting trial.

(b) Another General Court in Naples tried Antonio Vitale, Salvatore Vitale and Carmine Vitale, for killing an Allied soldier on 16 April 1945. All three defendants were found not guilty.

In the Province of Udine cases tried before Allied Military Courts show a reduction of 12 from February, actual figures being February 43 and March 31.

The Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in Udine and a session of the Ordinary Court of Assise will sit from the 1st to the 15th of April to dispose of cases awaiting trial.

In Udine Province the Special Court of Assise tried 34 cases and dismissed 29. In Venezia Giulia 35 accused were tried resulting in 20 convictions and 15 acquittals. The range of sentences here was from 1 to 30 years, the average sentence being 14 years. The report calls attention to press criticism concerning the Court's lack of jurisdiction to try cases dealing with Fascist offenses committed before 8 September 1943. The Italian Government was contacted through the Legal Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Justice has consented to the publication of legislation for the prosecution of offenses prior to 8 September 1943. The proposed order has been prepared and has been submitted for approval to AFH.

In Venezia Giulia the Ordinary Civil Courts continue to function with reasonable satisfaction.

Livorno reports on Italian Courts are still not entirely satisfactory, where cases of Allied interests are concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied Property. Eight of the 18 accused before the Tribunal were acquitted. The report is better as to the other parts of Toscana region.

The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons is progressing steadily with noticeable good results.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

11. Headquarters

(a) The first of the series of books on education in Great Britain, the United States and China, has now been published in Italian - De Young, Introduction to American Education.

(b) Arrangements have been made for twelve Boy Scouts leaders to go to Great Britain for a training course. A shipment of materials for uniforms has been received from the Girl Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America are preparing to send a considerable amount of camp equipment and uniforms.

(c) The third course in Democratic Culture for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army came to a highly successful close.

the "students" now being prepared to return to their divisions where they will conduct similar courses.

12. Bolzano and Udine

- (a) The enrollment in German schools in Bolzano is 27,528; in Italian schools 9,244. The schools are in good conditions, clean and well disciplined.
- (b) For the few German communities in Trento, elementary schools in the German language are progressing very satisfactorily. There is, however, a shortage of qualified German-speaking teachers; so a course for 100 such teachers is to be started shortly.
- (c) Extra-curricular courses in German, under the supervision of the Provveditore agli Studi in Udine, have been organized in two communes in the north-east corner of that province near Terzio, for the children of German parents. The regular school program is conducted in Italian, and the German teachers are paid by the commune, not by the State.

13. Verona Giulia

- (a) The commission on the approval of secondary school text books has completed its work, and a long list of books has been mimeographed, classified as "approved", "approved if specified pages are removed", or "disapproved".
- (b) Four thousand copies of the Slovene primer, ABC, approved by AME, have been distributed, free. In one village, Aurisina (Prioste area), the mothers, in reprisal against AME for confiscating the 3000 propaganda-imregnated primer, Kama Beseda, gathered up all the ABC primers and handed them back to the CAO. The children therefore have no books.
- (c) The 4th and 5th class readers, in Slovene, published under AME auspices, are now printed and ready for distribution.
- (d) Three professors who deliberately violated the AME order closing Slovene schools in Trieste following the students' third strike, have been dismissed. The Slovene schools were reopened after a few days of being closed.
- (e) Two of the twenty-three teachers whose dismissal on recommendation of PSE (for security reasons) caused demonstrations, have been reinstated following a reconsideration of the evidence.
- (f) Forty-six students have applied for admission to the special concentrated training course for Slovene teachers. Thirt of these had been accepted as of 1 April. The course was scheduled to open, in the Istituto Magistrale of Corrida, on 10 April.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

- 14. Morino Repatriation Hospital Command
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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

14. Neruno Repatriation Hospital Command
With the numbers of Italian Repatriates gradually diminishing, five hotels used as hospitals were closed. Six hospitals now remain with a bed capacity of 2770 of which 1329 are occupied.
15. Public Health - The health of the nation continues to be satisfactory. There have been no cases of plague or typhus reported. Smallpox cases reported are small, in Caserta 36, Avellino 24, Naples 18 and Venezia 10.
16. Statistics - Vital statistics for Rome during February are as follows. Infant mortality 84.8 as compared with 70.9 in January. Deaths from Tuberculosis show a decline: 213 for February as compared with 227 for January.

3390

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

17. From the "serious crisis" aspect the month of March has been reasonably calm, but various disturbances amongst the civil population have occurred particularly in the Naples area.
18. The most serious disturbance occurred at Anzio, Bari, on 5th March and rioting continued throughout 6th, 7th and 8th March. Eventually reinforcements of CC.RR. and Questura Agents regained control but the situation remained very tense for some time. The trouble commenced when about 200 unemployed demonstrated against general unemployment. Other demonstrations occurred in the Poggia area but were suppressed without great trouble.
19. In Venezia Giulia a number of demonstrations by both Yugoslavs and Italians were held during the latter part of March. Nearly all were unauthorized and were held solely to influence the Allied Mission which was in Trieste during that period. Strong police action was necessary and was carried out by the newly formed Venezia Giulia Police Force without help from the Military Police. More than 500 arrests were made and the demonstrations were dispersed where necessary, without resort to firearms.
20. The morale of the Civil Police continues to improve. The increase in the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been approved and should help considerably in policing the other areas where CC.RR. are at present very "thin on the ground".
21. The prison situation still remains acute due to overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions and unreliable and untrained prison guards. Several prison breaks have been attempted during the month, the most serious being at Bolluno prison where, on 31st March, 74 prisoners escaped from the local prison after overpowering the prison guards. 11 have been recaptured. The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions and the cause of these attempted prison breaks, but they are slow in taking remedial measures. The pay of the prison guards is already very meagre and there is little doubt that a good, reliable type of guard will not be forthcoming until the pay is materially increased.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

22. After consideration of the Interrogation Report on Colonel Moser, Platskammerant at Verona in April 1945, which was forwarded by H.Q.U.S. Forces European Theatre, and consultation with the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, this Subcommittee has decided that further efforts to determine responsibility for the destruction of the Verona bridges would not produce any definite results.
23. Survey of Church Archives
The Vatican Survey of war damage to Church archives, is now substantially complete, and copies of the returns made by dioceses have been placed amongst the Subcommittee's records.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REINTEGRATION SUB-COMMISSION

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MEMORANDUM, FIVE ARMS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

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DISPATCHED PRISONERS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

24. Further changes were made to the Agreement on the handing over to UNRRA of D.P.R.S.C. responsibilities. The Agreement was written in its final draft form on 20 March 1946. Approval of combined Chiefs of Staff is still awaited. The transfer to UNRRA of the administration of D.P.R.S.C. Camps and other installations due to be handed over was in general effected, with the exception of a few camps for which UNRRA still had no Camp Commanders. UNRRA screening teams are making a tour of all UNRRA Camps to determine the eligibility or otherwise of all their inmates. The final results have not yet been determined.

25. D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers were established with the UNRRA Camps Groups at Ancona and Bologna. Disbandment instructions were requested

for a further 2 Assembly Centres and 3 Control Camps. Most personnel of the disbanded Units will be absorbed within the New War Establishment of this Sub-Commission.

26.

The period under review was not marked by any outstanding moves, but certain policies and co-ordination procedures were defined. Tripolitania was at last agreeable to accept these Italian children who had already been assembled in Rome under Pontifical Commission arrangements. Eritrea, for the first time, made known its policy to accept back all genuine Eritrean natives irrespective of their past connections with the Axis or whether they were in possession of Vatican passports. 150 Greeks were accepted for transit through Italy for Greece and were to be added to the 170 Greeks in Bari who were awaiting repatriation. The Brazilian Government was, according to a Press statement, willing to facilitate immigration and 25,000 Italians were to be included in the quota. Italian miners continued to have to Belgium via Genoa and Villafraanca. At the end of the period under review there were still 534 Germans and Austrians at Bolzano awaiting repatriation. 2 batches of Jews, who entered Italy illegally, arrived in Bari.

27.

Typhoid epidemics broke out in the boys' school at Barietta, Trani Polish Camps. Necessary precautionary measures having been taken, the situation appears to be in hand. The UNRRA Camps Chief Medical Officer made a tour of all Camps in Emilia, also Genoa, Turin and Milan. Conditions in Camps were generally good, especially Turin, where general management and medical services were found to be at a high level.

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Typical epidemics broke out in the boy's school at Parlette, French Polish Camps. Necessary precautionary measures having been taken, the situation appears to be in hand. The UNRRA Camps Chief Medical Officer made a tour of all Camps in Emilia, also Genoa, Turin and Milan. Conditions in Camps were generally good, especially Turin, where general management and medical services were found to be at a high level.

309.

Summaries.

Sub.-Commissions

Dec. 145

P.H.	-
P.S.	X
DRR	X
-	X
LG	X
ED	✓
MFAA	X

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM APR 95
TO MAY 46
CATALOGUE.

I 274

