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MONTHLY REPORTS, C.L.O. LOMBARDIA
JAN. - JUNE 1946

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CONFIDENTIAL

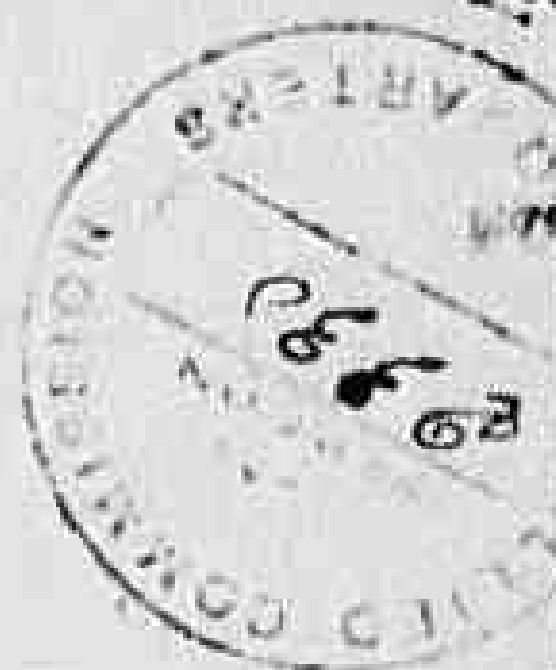
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LOMBARDIA LIAISON GROUP

ALLIED COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE - 1946



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LOMBARDIA LIAISON GROUP

ALLIED COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE - 1945

CONFIDENTIAL



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A POLITICAL

THE elections on June 2nd were carried out in an orderly and somewhat restrained manner - no serious incidents occurring apart from a hand grenade thrown into the offices of "la Stampa" - without however causing any injuries to persons.

Although the Republic obtained a strong majority in this Region there has been no reaction by the Monarchists, and they appear to have taken their defeat in an attitude of tranquility. There is no indication that the initial stages of the new Government will be disturbed by political disorders or attempts to restore the Monarchy. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that both Republicans and Monarchists are collaborating closely together with the sole purpose of ensuring the re-construction of ITALY. One of their first aspirations is the early resumption of Foreign trade which is one of the main sources of income.

It was the opinion of the majority of the population that FRANCE and ITALY would come to an agreement without Frontier changes thus avoiding the separation of the people of two Latin countries, and the disappointment following the decision of the Four Foreign Ministers to accede to FRANCE's request for the zones of GENOVA, BRIGA and MONTENAPISIO has been widespread in the MILAN Press - and, by well-thinking people - is regarded as a major disaster. The clause referring to the continued supply of part of the electrical energy to ITALY is considered merely as a temporary compensation which will ultimately prove to be for the sole benefit of FRANCE.

De Gasperi conducted his last concert of the opening series at the Scala Theatre on 26th June when he received a tremendous ovation. His decision not

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Toscanini conducted his last concert of the opening series at the Scala Theatre on 26th June when he received a tremendous ovation. His decision not to go to PARIS was received with great satisfaction in MILAN.

3 PUBLIC SAFETY

THE new Questore - Avv. Agnesia - a career official, notwithstanding the fact that he was appointed to the office on the eve of the elections has been well received by all Parties. The tenure of his office has not yet given sufficient time to gauge his capabilities, but it is apparent that he will ultimately prove to be a capable and efficient holder of this important post.

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B PUBLIC SAFETY (Continued)

The general opinion is that the Carabinieri - the most efficient police force - should be accepted by the new Government, but still require more development and should be given more support than they are at present receiving. Lack of adequate transport still hampers their complete efficiency. They are quite prepared to do their best for the Republic but there is however little doubt that there would be a very large number of resignations, from all ranks, if the Government adopts a policy of material interference with the organization of this basic police force.

One or two minor strikes occurred during the month, but the incidents were very highly exaggerated - not only in the Italian Press - but also in the "Union Jack".

On 28th June, a demonstration took place in the early morning at the Camera del Lavoro with the intention of provoking a one hour's strike of all workers as a sympathetic attitude towards the unemployed war veterans, but the proposal was not considered and this exasperated the demonstrators; an additional grievance was that they were not receiving the usual daily subsidy - this has now been remedied by the supply of extra funds. The demonstrators later marched to the centre of the City and later the crowd were charged by Agenti della Ausiliaria with truncheons. This incident aroused much public comment that the Prefect intimated that by the 10th July, all private concerns must engage unemployed war veterans in the proportion of 8% of their total personnel.

Instructions have been received for the posting of another Public Safety officer after the 10th July, the only officers remaining in this Liaison

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Instructions have been received for the posting of another Public Safety officer; after the 10th July, the only officers remaining in this Liaison Group will be the C.L.O. and one Public Safety officer.

The Public Safety Division still receives much correspondence and many callers from throughout the Region on the assumption that there is bound to be an A.C. office in MILAN. Apart from a lengthy request from the City of London Police for an investigation to be made regarding cheque frauds, many other queries have been received from SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA and the U.S.A.

Relations between C.M.P. and the P.S.S. continue to be cordial and no incidents have been reported between troops and civilians or police agencies.

- 3 -

B. ARMED FORCES (Continued)

Arms Police. During the month the Carabinieri made 17 raids and arrested 10 people. The arms recovered (mostly in one raid in the Province of CREMONA) included - 47 M.G.s; 14 sub.M.G.s; 9 pistols; 193 rifles; 475 hand grenades; 15,600 cartridges; 34 cases of mixed ammunition; 3 cases and 75 packages of explosives and 134 submachine guns. The Armi di P.S. made 20 raids during the month, 14 of which were in MILAN and arrested a total of 59 persons. Arms recovered were however small compared with those found by the Carabinieri - they included 2 M.G.s; 9 sub M.G.s; 51 pistols (40 in MILAN) 6 rifles; 63 hand grenades and 2,683 cartridges.

C. ECONOMICS

THE temperamental weather throughout June - very sunny days during the first 10 days followed by rain and storms seriously hampered wheat threshing operations, therefore the present yield is somewhat under expectations but it is fully anticipated that the estimated production of 550,000 tons for Lombardia will materialize. Harvesting has begun in all Provinces with the exceptions of COMO; SONDRIO and VARESE, where, owing to the nature of the countryside, reaping and threshing take place later. Government officials have been instructed to be secretive regarding the aseasoning figures but official reports show that up to 28th June about 35,200 tons had been collected in Lombardia; an additional 9,000 tons collected in CREMONA and 10,000 tons in CREMONA make an approximate total of 40,000 amassed into the "Armi del Popolo" in June, which is considered very satisfactory, and no difficulty is therefore expected in reaching the A.C. target estimate of

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Although forage production has been fairly normal farmers have had to take full advantage of the fine days in cutting and collecting the hay. Cattle feeding fords are in short supply and consequently high in price; if supplies are forthcoming through U.M.I. it may materially assist in keeping the cost of milk and meat products at their present level.

The price of meals at the General market has been increased from 16 to 20 lire.

For the period 1st - 15th July, the tobacco ration for MILAN is to be increased from 60 gr to 90 gr.

C ECONOMICS (Continued)

AGRICULTURE

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 tons of Soda ash and am. Nitrate have been distributed during the month - a further 3,000 tons is expected and this will be distributed for the second corn crop. Instances of black marketing of USSR imported fertilizers have been reported but it appears that the sources of leakage are outside this region. About 136 tractors have been sold through the Commercio Agrario and other agricultural implements which are being made available to the Consorzi include 100 mowers, 43 binders and 70 tractor-plows.

Forage Pans and Flax seeds have been distributed, 200 L. per threshing purposes in arriving satisfactorily and 1,250 tons of coal have been allocated to operate about 100 steam engines to speed up the threshing.

D INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Three exhibitions were opened during the month - Toy, Furniture and Re-construction - the two former being open to the public only. The latter which is to visit all the principal cities in ITALY was visited by 150,000 people - created considerable interest and many orders were booked by the exhibitors.

A delegation of Russian engineers arrived in MILAN on the 26th June; they are to visit the major industrial plants in Lombardia to ascertain (to quote reports) the potentiality of Italian industry and to see what possibilities there are of completing orders which may be placed by the Soviet Union.

The Giunta Municipale is introducing new excise duty rates concerning on 1st July. This decision also affects goods already in the shops on that

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The Giunta Municipale is introducing new excise duty rates commencing on 1st July. This decision also affects goods already in the shops on that date and includes fresh and frozen meat, frozen fish, butter, gramophones and 42. radio sets.

The total number of unemployed in Lombardia as at the end of June was 290,000, comprising of 190,000 men, 90,000 women and 10,000 young persons. Of the total, 245,000 are classified as industrial workers.

C.I.M. estimate they will be fully six weeks before they are finally clear of all their duties.

E PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

50 projects were approved during the month, mostly for road works. Although there is an adequate supply of cement for re-building, only 5% of the required amount of bitumen (tar for road works) has been made available.

F DISPLACED PERSONS

THE situation at NOVARA has been relieved slightly by the evacuation of 800 people to BELGIUM through the medium of the Belgian Government.

Several hundred persons are still awaiting repatriation to FRANCE; some of these refugees have been living in camps for nearly a year and no definite decision has as yet been given by the French Government. Owing to the large expected influx of refugees from GERMANY four large barracks have been earmarked for UNRRA, one of which at NOVARA is expected to be handed over at an early date.

All M.A.C. ambulances have now been handed over to the Italian Government.

In spite of the pressure brought on the representative of the Ministero per l'Assistenza Post-Bellica in PADOVA, Italian refugees are still being refused admission into camps in that area and reports from TRIESTE show that Italian refugees are being sent for dispersal to No. 2 Camp at DOLOGNA. The position may be clarified somewhat if representations are made to the Ministry in ROME on the matter.

G PUBLIC HEALTH

THE health of the population generally remains good; there have been no serious outbreaks of epidemics, though a slight increase in Infantile Paralysis is noted in MILAN Province - the present number of cases being 43. Other reported cases of infectious diseases during the month are :- T.B. - 296;

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The 64th General Hospital was disbanded during the month and the only remaining military medical centre in the area is the 6th Field Hospital (B).

H TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE direct A.C. line from MILAN to ROME was de-requisitioned on 30th June, and delays of up to two hours are now experienced.

I LEGAL

IN addition to the increased amount of work entailed by the trials of ex-Fascists, and also by the amnesty, much time elapses before prisoners are brought to trial.

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I LEGAL (Continued)

An ex-Questore (of the Fascist era) - Fiddio - was awarded a 29 years sentence. MILAN's biggest political trial - that of Koch and 50 others, including 5 wives, opened on 29th June. The decision to allow the accused to go about free until they are called to give evidence created an uproar in the Court by members of the public who made endeavours to mob the prisoners. The trial is expected to last at least a month as there are 140 witnesses to interrogate.

The overcrowding of prisons has been alleviated somewhat by the recent amnesty.

The Procuratore Generale and Procura of MILAN are not sure of the procedure to be adopted in respect of sentences imposed by former A.M.C. Courts, and it is hoped the position will be clarified when Col. Hanniford of Legal Sub-Commission visits MILAN in early July.

J EDUCATION

MULT of the schools have commenced their summer vacation but in a few others teachers are on strike in an effort to get an increase in their wages. There are no apparent staff shortages and the supply of books is adequate; text books are those of a similar category still remain expensive.

Z GENERAL

59 Area became 59 Sub-Area during the month.

The withdrawal of officer personnel continues; the L.O. with District and Area has been posted and the Communications office closed down.

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The Hotels "Principe di Savoia", "Diana" and "Turismo" closed for British personnel on 30th June, but have all been re-acquisitioned by the U.S. Army for the use of American personnel proceeding on Swiss tours.

Lt. Colonel A.H. Gardner, R.A. took over from Brigadier Dunlop as C.I.O. on 14th June, 1946.

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K GENERAL (Continued)

GENERAL Mark Clark visited MILAN on 27th June, 1946, to decorate ex-Partisan leaders with the "Bronze Star". General Clark attended several official functions in the City during the day, including a banquet given by the Municipal Authorities (General Clark is a Freeman of the City of MILAN) and also visited the Scala Theatre in the evening.

The ex-Partisan leaders sent a telegram to President Truman recalling their long struggle at the side of the Allied armies, and in the name of their 60,000 dead and wounded asked for the President's intervention in order to obtain for ITALY a just and generous Peace.

AME/JM.

A. H. GARDNER.
Lt. Colonel. R.A.
Chief Liaison Officer.

DISTRIBUTION

HQ. Allied Commission
HQ. 3 District
HQ. 59 Sub-Area
C.L.O. Piemonte Region
C.L.O. Emilia
C.L.O. Venezia
C.L.O. Liguria
A.M.G. Venezia Giulia
British Consul General - Milan
American Consul General - Milan
UNRRA

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(3)
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424

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 A.M.G. Venezia Giulia
 British Consul General - Milan
 American Consul General - Milan
 UNRRA

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A.H. GARDNER.
 Lt. Colonel. R.A.
 Chief Liaison Officer.

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

	Init	Date
Mr. Tolson	EB	13/6
Mr. DeLoach	EB	13/6
Mr. Mohr	HA	17/6
Mr. Bishop		
Mr. Casper		
Mr. Callahan		
Mr. Conrad		
Mr. Felt	CE	12/6
Mr. Gale		
Mr. Rosen		
Mr. Sullivan		
Mr. Tavel		
Mr. Trotter		
Tele. Room		
Mr. Holmes		
Miss Gandy		

PLEASE PASS QUICKLY

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

ADPS - EAD
Police 1 - [signature]

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LCB/CLO/13

31 May 1946.

REPORT FOR MAY 1946

PART I

GENERAL

The importance of the electoral campaign for the Referendum and for the Constituents has tended to overshadow every other feature in Lombardy during May.

In fact, however, there have been a number of other interesting developments affecting the work of the Commission. During the month of May there were important changes in the British Military Organisation in Lombardy: No. 2 District closed down on May 1st, 59 area coming under control of No. 5 District whose Headquarters are at Naples. On the early morning of the 5th of May the last "Madras" leave train pulled out of Milan Station bound for Calais by the Demodossola route. The large transit movement of British troops through Milan came to an end. The further departure of British units was, in part, balanced by the arrival of a Polish Brigade. In sum, however, the number of Allied troops in Lombardy dropped to a few thousands, the majority being outside the City. The only United States Army organisation remaining in Milan by the end of May was Swiss Taire, Unit No. 1.

The weather throughout the month of May was unseasonably cool and stormy. The rain was, however, not sufficiently heavy to spoil the crops. Though the harvest was retarded, it was not damaged and at the end of the month the prospects were good for a fine yield of wheat.

The industrial position during May was clouded by the prospect of reduced arrivals of coal as a result of the strike of miners in the United States. Foreign trade showed improvement but internal Italian trade continued to be sluggish. An interesting feature of the month was a steadily increasing number of business visitors from the United States and Great Britain. This, in turn, was, in part, due to greatly improved travel facilities. An interesting sign of the times was the addition to the Simplon Orient Express of a through Pullman Lit coach from Milan to Calais.

The reopening of the Scala Theatre on May 11 with a concert conducted by Toscanini was an event of world importance, and a great fillip to Milanese morale.

Colonel Arthur Hancock returned from LIA and took over from Brigadier J. R. Dunlop as C.L.O. At the end of the month, Col. Hancock



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- 2 -

received news of his appointment to a post at the British Embassy in Rome. He again handed over to Brigadier Dunlop on 31st May, thus terminating an association with Lombardy Region, Allied Commission, which had commenced with the early days of the liberation.

[Signature]
JOHN F. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED OFFICERS
APO 714

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOE/CLO/13

31 May 1946.

REPORT FOR MAY 1946

PART II

A. POLITICAL

1. One the eve of the national elections a complete calm has been maintained all over Lombardia, and no incidents whatsoever occurred during the electioneering.

Electoral campaign, mainly by posters, was not so intense as that for communal elections. It is indeed reported that the amount spent by the different parties for such propaganda was only half that spent for the elections in March and April.

The delivery of electoral certificates has taken place most satisfactorily. In Milan a special office was opened for distribution of undelivered certificates. The average percentage of undelivered certificates throughout the whole Region is calculated from 3 to 5%.

2. The first meeting of the new "Consiglio Comunale" of Milan took place on May 14th. This resulted in the re-appointment as Mayor of Avv. Antonio Groppi (Socialist). The "Giunta Municipale" is composed of: seven Socialists, six Communists, seven Christian Democrats.

B. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Police Agencies - The most important event during the month has been the removal of Dr. Bona, Questore of Milan. The logical successor, Dr. De Nicolais, Questore of Como, appointed to succeed him, was unfortunately unable to take office owing to ill health. Comm. Dott. Agostini, Ispettore Generale, Ministero dell'Interno, has now arrived and taken over from Bona. The new Questore is apparently an energetic and forceful personality and seems to be an excellent choice for this very difficult post.

The re-organization of the Milan Questura is proceeding quietly but satisfactorily. In all the provinces the auxiliaries are being systematically reduced.

So far the Carabinieri are concerned there has been a decided improvement in the situation as regards clothing, weapons and transport. There is still however a great shortage of personnel (877 wanting out of 3375). The morale of the CC.RR. is good but the poor rate of pay is causing dissatisfaction.

The Guardia di Finanza is functioning almost normally but are

- 2 -

badly handicapped by a serious shortage of clothing, transport, arms and ammunition.

2. ARMS RAIDS- In every province the CC.RR. have shown both zeal and initiative in searching for hidden arms. The big dumps were found in the mountainous region of Sondrio. One was buried under 6 feet of earth and the other was underneath the cement bottom of an irrigation channel. Two other substantial deposits were found in the mountainous region of Pavia. These were under the control of an auxiliary agent of the U.S. who has been arrested. He has stated that the deposits were formed under the express direction of persons who are local Communist party candidates in the national elections. Enquiries are continuing.

In all the CC.RR. have made 47 raids and the items found include 90 machine guns, 79 sub-machine guns, 126 rifles, 751 grenades, 41 pistols, 4 mortars, 307135 cartridges, 293 cases of ammunition, 75 artillery shells, 3637 detonators, 125 meters of fuse, 2528 kilos of explosives, 2 cases of dynamite, 1 case of "Dynamit", 22 spare barrels for machine guns, 7 cases of spare parts for machine guns, 500 mortar bombs, etc. The agents of the U.S. have made 15 raids (9 in Milan City) and found 3 sub-machine guns, 31 pistols, 5 rifles and about 300 cartridges.

3. Crime - The crime situation is satisfactory and in some areas there is a decrease in recorded crimes.

C. ECONOMIC

1. Cost of Living - Food prices show a certain decrease, mainly due to the seasonal production: meat from 490 to 450 per kilo, butter from 600 to 500, oil from 550 to 500.

2. Food and Agriculture - Wheat - 73,400 quintals of wheat are expected to be consigned in Lombardy to the Anas in the period before the new crop. Rice - A dispute regarding wages between the "Associazione Produttori Agricoli" and the "Sondarisco" seems to be seriously affecting the coming rice harvest. As a matter of fact this situation has already caused some damage as the harvest is usually already commenced at this time of the season.

3. Industry - In order to help the critical financial situation still present in the heavy industries of North Italy, the Government has granted a loan of 3 billion to be divided among the most important plants: 550 million to Breda, 200 million to Isotta Fraschini, etc.

2. The Pirelli Shareholders Meeting was held during this month and Dr. Piero Pirelli has been reinstated as Chairman of the Board of Directors while Dr. Alberto Pirelli has been appointed Managing Director.

D. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

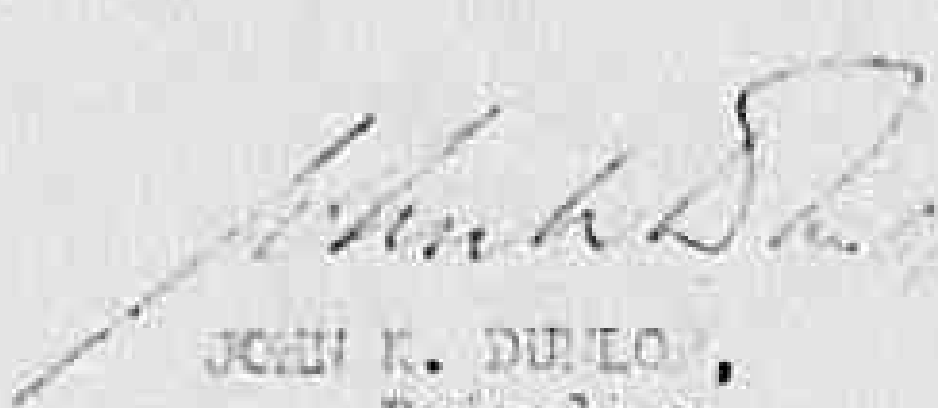
1. In Milan Province a plan of public works has been approved (civil buildings, roads, etc) for an amount of 790 million lire. 419

2. The Ministry of Post-war Relief has granted an amount of 50 million to the Province of Sondrio for the reconstruction of living houses burnt by the anti-fascists for reprisal.

- 3 -

E. TRANSITION

1. Owing to lack of coal, 38 trains from and to Milan have had to be suppressed during the holidays.


JOHN K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer.

14 June 46.
SWH/gg.

ACLO/BZ/L6.

SUBJECT: Commissions in Bolzano.

TO : HQ, Allied Commission, Rome,
for the Executive Commissioner.

I thank you for your letter No. 847/EC of the 6th of June 1946.

1.) Both the Autonomy Commission and the Commission to study citizenship are local Commissions appointed by the Prefect to assist him in formulating his proposals to the Rome Government.

In the case of autonomy his proposals are completed and a copy is shortly to reach me. At the moment copies are with Count TOGGIENBURG, Dr. von WALTER, Dr. von BRATTENBURG and Dr. RAFFNER for their remarks which will not alter the Prefect's draft but which will be forwarded with it and such alterations might be made by the Rome Government.

2.) Regarding citizenship I have already reported that the Prefect's recommendations are now complete and a copy will reach me in the next few days.

On his return from Innsbruck the Prefect intends to bring his reports to Rome for discussion with the Government. There has been some delay caused by difficulties in the Trento Province.

3.) Your para. 3) regarding enemy aliens is noted. -

S. W. Miller

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In the case of autonomy his proposals are completed and a copy is shortly to reach me. At the moment copies are with Count ZOGGENBURG, Dr. von WALTER, Dr. von BRAITENBURG and Dr. KAPFMEIER for their remarks which will not alter the Prefect's draft but which will be forwarded with it and such alterations might be made by the Rome Government.

2.) Regarding citizenship I have already reported that the Prefect's recommendations are now complete and a copy will reach me in the next few days.

On his return from Innsbruck the Prefect intends to bring his reports to Rome for discussion with the Government. There has been some delay caused by difficulties in the Trento Province.

3.) Your para. 3) regarding enemy aliens is noted. -

S. W. Miller

S. W. MILLER, Colonel,
Chief Liaison Officer
Bolzano.

417

Copy to the Vice-President
of Civil-Affairs Section.

(297)

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: ITALY
APO 394

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6
BAK

LO H/CIC/13

30 April 1946.

✓ REPORT FOR APRIL 1946

9 MAY 1946

PART I

2/13. 26/CD



1) The month of April has been full of incidents in Lombardy and particularly in Milan. The end of the first week saw the Municipal elections in Milan, the only city in Italy of international size which managed to hold its elections within the allotted time limit. Although the poster campaign had assumed extraordinary proportions the actual elections on Sunday, April 7, passed off in good order, and resulted in a definite win for a well organized autonomous socialist party. On April 8th Professor Lasky, visiting Italy as a representative of the British Socialist Party made a speech at a meeting in the Teatro Nuovo Milan, wherein he advocated a definite anti dictatorial and autonomist policy for the Socialist Party in Italy. The speech was of importance in view of the forthcoming socialist congress in Florence.

2. The arrival in Milan, in the second week of April, of several very senior Allied Officers from Caserta gave rise to many press reports that A.F.H.Q. was moving to Milan in May.

3. On Easter Monday a disturbance broke out at the San Vittore Prison Milan, which for various reasons was not quelled till April 24.

4. The grave of Mussolini at the San Siro Cemetery was opened on 23 April by persons as far unidentified, and the body was taken away.

5. The anniversary of the liberation of Milan April 25th was marked by a public holiday and by orderly and not over crowded ceremonies.

6. The international situation continues to occupy considerable space in the Italian press. With the approach of the Paris conference, "Unita" the paper of the Communist Party, displayed in increasing degree an anti-British and to a less extent anti-American tone.

7. The cost of living continued to rise slowly though new crop vegetables are now coming on to the market.

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8. Alternate sunshine and showers of rain were very favourable for the crops, and the prospects for the harvest are at present excellent.

9. Industry in Lombardy continues to pass through a difficult time. Many firms have exhausted their own resources and are leaning heavily on the banks. The Italian internal market is slow to accept consumer goods at the present level of prices. Shortage of coal supplies is causing difficulty in the metal trades. The textile industry and particularly the silk industry are the bright spots of an otherwise rather gloomy picture.

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- 2 -

10. An interesting phenomenon has been the fall in value of the British one pound note in the open market to about 750 lire to £ 1. This is however entirely due to the difficulty of disposing of the notes in face of stringent British control. The exchange rate in Milan of a Bankers' cheque on London remains at Lire 1200 to £ 1.

[Signature]
JOHN E. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

LOMB/CLO/13

30 April 1946.

REPORT FOR APRIL 1946

PART II

2/1325/CA

A) POLITICAL

1. On April 7th, with the Socialist victory in Milan, the administrative elections terminated throughout Lombardian Region. Detailed reports were forwarded separately. Elections had taken place in 1231 communes with the following results:

Christian Democrats	569	communes
Social-Communists	530	"
Socialists	32	
Communists	18	
Independents	47	
Democratic Coalition	5	
Rural Democrats	6	
Liberals	2	
Republicans	1	
Reduci	1	

Only three incidents were reported as having slightly blemished the otherwise excellent election record (at Palazzolo sull'Oglio, Brignano Gera d'Adda and Erba), where the ballot papers had been destroyed by alleged left wing elements. Nearly all the persons responsible were immediately arrested.

2. The election campaign for June 2 has already opened, but has not yet reached the stage of violent propaganda which preceded the milanese administrative elections. At Teatro Corso, the leader of the monarchist party, Roberto Lucifero, held a speech which was frequently interrupted by republican elements. There is evidence that within the last weeks the republican feeling is growing amongst people in Lombardian. Even in the moderate circles there is no question whether there will be monarchy or a republic, but only what kind of republic will prevail.

3. The conference held by Prof. Laski, organized by the Socialist Party, at Teatro Stave on April 8th has had a remarkable echo throughout Milan. The emphatic anti-dictatorial and autonomist statements made by Prof. Laski were supported by the crowd and in this respect the name of Saragat was greatly cheered, while the modest applause directed to Panni seemed to be only for courtesy.

4. During the month two daily political newspapers ceased to be published in Milan: 'L'Edin Libera' and 'La Liberta' (Liberal Party).

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

- 2 -

In the last number of the *Liberta'*, there appeared an article written by the editor Siroe Jammi, criticizing the policy of the Liberal Party and assuming a clear republican attitude.

B) PUBLIC SAFETY

1. The behavior of Allied troops is excellent and only one serious incident is reported: On 27 April 46 two English soldiers broke into a house in Com and after assaulting the owner and her son, stole various properties. The OC.RH. on patrol stopped their Jeep and ordered the soldiers to surrender. One saying that he was an Allied M. I. refused and drew a pistol but was shot and killed by the OC.RH. The other then surrendered and was handed over to the M. I. Section at Com.

2. There has been another serious riot in S. Vittore prison Milan. As a consequence about 950 prisoners have had to be transferred to other prisons (Inghilterra, Varese, Gallarate, Monza) which in their turn were already crowded and their administration is thus made still more difficult. The Ministry of Grace and Justice has held an inquiry into the reasons of this riot and in the meanwhile repairs are in progress but it is likely to be many months before this damage can be made good. A new Director has now taken over S. Vittore prison.

3. There has also been a minor riot in a supplementary prison at Avio. Order was restored by prompt action. This prison is not suitable for holding criminals serving long sentences. It consists of an old castle with a huge central courtyard and a drymoat surrounding the high outer walls. The cells, if they can be called such, are large rooms holding upwards of 20 prisoners closed by a light wooden door.

4. CRIMES - In consideration of the current conditions the crime situation can be judged as fairly satisfactory, but it is impossible to hope that a police force however efficient can eliminate crime until something definite and effective is done to remove the cause of the crimes.

5. SEARCHES - This month all Police Forces have returned to anti-raid work and have obtained some excellent results:

The OC.RH. have carried out 43 raids, made 36 arrests and recovered: 74 rifles, 43 sub-machine guns, 41 machine guns, 24 pistols, 15 cases of handgrenades, 383 cases of cartridges, 1380 various cartridges, 141 rifle clips, 6 complete M.G. bolts, 30 M.G. tripods, 45 mines, 173 kilos explosives, 21 charges, quantity of radio equipment.

The Agents of I.S. have carried out 16 raids and made 10 arrests and recovered: 9 rifles, 6 sub-machine guns, 24 pistols, 4 handgrenades, 595 cartridges, 10 quintals of various explosives, 1 case of detonators.

414

C) ECONOMY

1. Cost of living. Prices of unrationed foodstuffs still remain high. Butter for example is 650 lire per kilo, parmigiano cheese 800/1000 lire per kilo, meat 450 per kilo, eggs 16 lire each. Vegetables

- 3 -

and fruits are now cheaper, new crop potatoes between 40 and 50 lire. It is interesting to note that although prices of certain articles have come down in the last few weeks, the cost of living index figures are still going up. Taking as example October 44 index figure 48.5 we have in the last months the following index figures: January 108.6 February 110.2 - March 116.9.

2. Labour and Industry - Industrial plants in Lombardy are still facing a very difficult situation. Lack of raw materials and lack of funds are always the main difficulties. The coal crisis is of course the most important one. The ILVA steel factory is compelled to work at 30% of its capacity. Big industries as Generali and SEM are passing through a period of extreme gravity. It is reported that the latter will close down its plants, the government having refused a loan required for the payment of wages to the workmen. In the textile industries, both in the silk and cotton sectors, the situation is much better. Power supply is now normal and raw materials are also received in sufficient quantities, so that the greater part of these industries are able to produce at a high percentage of their capacity. Chief outstanding requirements are dyes and small quantities of coal.

3. Food and Agriculture - Rice - Up to date the harvesting of rice in Lombardy and Piemonte have proved disappointing, only 1,980,000 qts being collected instead of 5,000,000 as first expected. It is hoped that another 450,000 qts may be obtained by the end of June. Fats - The situation is still bad and no ration has been given for two months. Cheese - 20% grain is placed for the use of armed forces. 70% grain produced before 1945 is blocked for distribution to the civilian population and is now in the warehouses. The manufacturers complain that this blocking ties up their capital. Milk - Fresh milk position has improved, as is normal at this time of the year and the provinces of Cremona and Lodi are exporting to Liguria.

With the rain that has fallen in this month prospects are good and provided that a fair price is offered, together with strict law enforcement this year's harvest should be good. The lack of fertilizers and tractors is serious.

As from 30th April there has been a considerable tightening up of discipline and restaurants have been forbidden to sell white bread, certain types of pasta and sweets and cakes made with flour and sugar.

D) REPUBLICAN FORCES AND UTILITIES

1. Nothing to report.

E) DISPATCHED PERSONS

1. The Milan Camp has been concerned with the coming and going of refugees chiefly of Jewish Nationality. It was decided to use the camp to stage these people in transit before being routed on to British Camps, south.

700 were despatched to Reggio Emilia
170 were despatched to Lecce

Further moves will take place early this month.

It is not proposed to move large groups of refugees again, any number over 200 becomes impossible to handle especially when it is only possible to send one conducting officer. This was learnt to our cost during the movement to Reggio by rail.

F) TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES

1. -- Second Milan-London telephone line was out through during the month which was notable also for the re-establishment of the Italy/Austria service: one out, connecting Milan with Vienna.

2. Of the 4600 numbers requisitioned on the Milan Auto System by the military only 700 are in actual use. It should be possible to hand back to STI EL some 3000 of the remainder early in May.

G) PUBLIC RELATIONS - Normal

H. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL - Nothing to report.

JOHN K. DUNLOP
Brigadier
Chief Liaison Officer

Distribution:

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HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

1243/01A/13

31 March 1946.

REPORT FOR MARCH 1946.

2/13.26/CA

A. POLITICAL

1. The final election Sunday, 7 April, finds the political heart for Lombardian beating strongly in Milan where campaigning got into full swing after the defeat by the CIP of a proposal to postpone the election in the Regional capital. Thus far elections have taken place in 972 Communes of Lombardian's 9 provinces. The Christian Demos control 468 Communes, the Social Communists 400. The six miscellaneous parties claim 92 between them. The political struggle is practically confined to the Demos-Christians and Social-Communists, the former prevailing in the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia and Como, while the latter are leading in the remaining provinces. The tendency of right and center parties or groups to vote Demos-Christian explains the latter's victory in well known extreme left centers such as Busto Arsizio, Saronno and Legnano.

Voting averages are high, 85/90% with the women turning out in force. The well disciplined election record is blackened slightly by two incidents which occurred outside of polling hours. In Milan a group (100) of dis-armed leftists, shaken by the rumor of a Demos-Christian lead, overpowered the president of a polling booth as he was on his way to the Municipio with the ballot papers after the count had been made. His ballot papers were thrown into the river and the crowd then entered the Municipio where they seized and burned the remaining ballots. In Brignano Gera d'Adda four intoxicated men, alleged Communists, entered the town's only polling station and destroyed the ballots before they were counted.

2. The Prefect of Mantova, Avv. Solci, has been replaced by Avv. Riccardo Ballante who is a career official.

B. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Apart from the incidents cited under Political Section of this report there has been no unusual or disturbing situations. On 7 March an intoxicated U.S. soldier was shot by a Carabinieri Officer. The soldier was attempting to steal the latter's car. The wound was not fatal and no action is contemplated against the CCPR Officer.

On 5 March the CIP demonstration on procedure at roadblocks was held and was attended by several Italian Police and Army Officers and P.S. Liaison Officers from Piemonte and Liguria. A booklet prepared by the C.I.P. was used in connection with the demonstration and it has now been decided that the methods described shall be adopted by all Police agencies in Lombardian.

Please initial back B.Y. CA.

- 2 -

An agreement with the 59 Area Commander has been reached whereby a Public Safety Liaison Officer will attend every Court of Enquiry dealing with incidents where the conduct of Italian Police is or may be under discussion.

Relations with the military police, P33, etc. are excellent.

2. Although the police services are functioning satisfactorily and have recovered their morale, there is extreme dissatisfaction because of the meager pay they receive. There is no doubt that it is practically impossible for both officers and men to live on their pay and the seriousness of this will be fully appreciated if one considers the temptation to which they are exposed at the present time.

In every case the police agencies are functioning under many handicaps, lack of clothing, equipment, arms, transport and petrol, besides the serious shortage of personnel. This shortage is particularly serious in the Gruppo Interno where there is a shortage of 219 men out of 884. Mantova has a shortage of 73 out of 344. In this province many stations have only 3 men and at two there are but two men.

The surge of undesirable auxiliary agents continues. In Milan, Lt. Col. Baltramo, commander of the Battaglione Ausiliari, and several other officials have been arrested and charged with participation in armed robberies etc. At Bergamo enquiries into the officers of the Questura have now been completed and eight officers and 1000s have been arrested and charged with murder and other offences. In the same province another auxiliary agent was found to be the leader of a band of criminals and another agent was a member of a gang which carried out a theft of clothing valued at 8,000,000 lire. When another large and well armed gang was broken up in Grosseto province it was found that two auxiliary agents from Milan were members and had been supplying the band with arms.

3. There have been serious riots in both San Vittore Prison in Milan and the Prison at Brescia but in each case the situation is under control. In Milan the situation is still dangerous as there are very few cells with effective locks and order is being maintained solely by the use of firearms.

The most serious problem is that of juvenile offenders. There is now no juvenile prison or reformatory available in the whole of Lombardy and juveniles are being kept in San Vittore Prison.

4. Taking into account present conditions, the crime situation is generally satisfactory and in the border provinces, is decreasing. Milan City and Province with six murders and 60 armed hold-ups during the month, is still a matter for concern.

5. There has been a decrease in arm raids due to the fact that so many police have been engaged on election duties and at the polling booths. In twenty-nine raids police agencies have recovered 111

- 3 -

rifles, 40 machine guns and 26 pistols. The response to the appeal of the "Front of Milan for the surrender of arms" has been poor and very few automatic weapons have been surrendered.

6. Strikes, apparently organized by the Confederazione Italiana del Lavoro through the Milan Camera del Lavoro, took place throughout the region on 14 March, as the result of the demand that the entire Contributi Sindacali should be paid by the employers. In Milan approximately 200,000 to 300,000 took part in the demonstration. There were no incidents. Meanwhile in S. Antonio of Ogliastro Olona (Varese) the first recorded lock-out has occurred at the local spinning mills. At the moment the situation is calm and police have not intervened.

6. ECONOMY

1. Cost of living - Prices of foodstuff, especially meat, milk, butter and cheese have increased. Butter soared from 500 to 800 lire per kilo. Increase in prices of dairy products is presumed to be due to speculative manoeuvres, but the current rumor is that these increases are due to the Allies having frozen allied products for military purposes!

2. Labor - The unbalanced economic situation is being intensely felt by the laboring class. Iron and textile industries are strangled by lack of absorption of their products on the home and foreign market. Heavy drops in leather prices has brought that industry to a standstill. The Industry and Commerce Minister announces that all pending allotments of coal are suspended due to strikes in the United States. The small amount of coal available is distributed only to industries of National interest. This condition is expected to have its effect on industries of this region. Unemployment is expected to increase; in Bergamo province 50,000 workers out of a total of 80,000 are idle; in Como province 45,000 are out of jobs most of whom belong to textile and building industries; in Milan province a total of 112,000 are unemployed of which 96,000 were industrial employees.

3. Food and Agriculture - Cereal shortages occurred due to late ship arrivals and difficulties in unloading. The "Generi di sinistra" ration is still 500 grams. SUPPLIES in this region have announced that rations will no longer be issued on a monthly basis but on a plan prepared by the Ministry of Food. At present there is no availability of butter and supplementary rations to sick people have not been possible. Milk for deficient provinces is not being delivered owing to the unwillingness of producers to release milk at a fixed price and also due to the difference in price between milk for alimentation and that for industries. SUPPLIES are encountering difficulties in selling salt originally brought in by water transport and have requested that these supplies be withdrawn and disposed of by the Monopoli di Stato. Meat ransoming is limited to quantities necessary for hospitals, workers, etc.

4. Crop production - No change. A shortage of fertilizer exists and efforts are being made to increase the movement of supply from the Montecatini plant in Verona di Sirmigo. Complaints of gross black-marketing of ammonium sulphate are current. Tractors and spare parts continue to arrive in this Region from Venice.

D. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

1. Recent heavy rains have brought about a sudden relief in the electric power situation in Lombardy. Restrictions on use of power issued last November and December have been lifted and public services and industry are now able to function as before the crisis.

E. DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Refugee Corps in Italy have continued a program based on previous months policy jointly under Military and UNRRA administration. There has been various changes of personnel owing to Military releases and infiltration of UNRRA employees.

Refugee movement has been on a similar scale to that of the previous month mainly repatriation to Europe via S. France, other small scale movement has taken place to refugee camps in other parts of Italy. The anticipated movement of refugees direct to Nice from Genoa by train has not yet materialized owing to technical difficulties, in the meantime U. S. transport has been used to ferry these people by road from Genoa to Nice where they entrain for their final destination.

Attempts to stamp out black-marketing by DP's and decrease general infractions on camp regulations are still being made. Detailed statistics regarding specific camps and organization is contained in monthly report of this Sub-Commission to Hq DP & RSC.

F. PUBLIC HEALTH

1. None.

G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. All divisions of the transportation section report favorable progress.

New routing arrangements for rail with the Ferrovie Office have been made following complaints by Allied Com Mission, Austria. Foreign despatches cleared through Milan by rail and air is noticeably heavier.

- 5 -

A new telephone cable through the Modane tunnel has been completed and all previous circuits with France are again active. An additional line linking Milan-London is contemplated and it is estimated that sufficient lines will be available to accommodate a troop call box to London from Milan.

H. LOCAL AND EDUCATION

1. Nothing to report.

Handwritten signature
Col. A. J. HANCOCK, O.B.E.
Chief Station Officer

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

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Adm. Asst.	EC	12/14
Adm. Asst.	Aut.	10/7
Adm. Asst.	Aut.	10/4
Legal		
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Personnel		
Disper	EC	10/1
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOGG/CLO/13

15 April 1946.

18 APR 1946

SUBJECT: LOMBARDIA REGION

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, A.P.O. 394

Palm Sunday in Milan saw fine weather, crowded services in the Duomo and other churches, and a notable absence of any form of political meeting.

The reports of the conference of the Socialist Party at Florence were followed in Milan with special interest because it was felt that the definite stand taken by Serragat on the subject of an independent appeal to the electorate, represented a triumph for the Milan point of view. As you will have heard, the Socialist Party, in the Milan Administrative Elections, refused the Communist alliance and went before the electorate with an independent programme of their own. The result was a very definite Socialist victory that party securing 225,000 votes against 167,000 for the Christian Democrats and 155,000 for the Communists.

The mass of political posters which have covered almost every wall in Milan is slowly disappearing, at least on the larger buildings, under the efforts of men with brushes and pails of water.

There is one interesting feature in connection with these posters which may not have been brought to your attention. A coalition of right wing parties, including the Liberals, formed a local group which styled itself "La Madonnina". The symbol was a statue of the Madonna, standing on the Italian flag. It was a matter of general comment that the statue ~~was~~ ^{was} covered the place where the arms of Savoy might or might not have been on the flag. It is interesting to see that in Milan at least even the right wing is not prepared to take a stand on the monarchical question.

A point of view which I found prevalent here even among those who might be expected to be monarchists by so time is as follows:

A victory for the Monarchy at the referendum could, at best, be only by a

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18 APR 1945

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, A.P.O. 394

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A point of view which I found prevalent here even among those who might be expected to be monarchists by so time is as follows:

A victory for the Monarchy at the referendum could, at best, be only by a very narrow margin and would leave the Country in a dangerous divided condition. It is therefore probably better for the center and right center parties to support the idea of a Republic in order to secure that such a Republic shall be stable and orderly and not at the mercy of extremist elements.

VP the m... 18/4



- 2 -

The harvest prospects are excellent. I have visited today the Prefecture of Bergamo and Brescia. At neither places did I find any extreme alarm over the food situation, and this point of view is confirmed by Lt. Col. Horn. Within three months these provinces should be able to eat this year's grain. I believe that with the hidden reserves which exist and the fruit and vegetable coming on the market, Lombardy could get on to the next harvest without undue hardship except in the case of the poorer elements in the large cities who cannot afford to buy on the black market.

A more worrying problem is that of unemployment in the factories, especially in the large group of factories around Bergamo, previously devoted to the armament industry. I shall be visiting these next week and will let you have a further report.


John H. Danlop
Brigadier
Chief Liaison Officer

Copy to: CA Sec

395

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John H. Dunlop
Brigadier
Chief Liaison Officer

Copy to: CAP Sec

395



CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

DATE 22 3/4

1 EC
1 CAS
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1 "ROAD B"

28 February 1946.

2/13 26/CA
LMB/CLO/13

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1946

A. POLITICAL

1. On the eve of local municipal elections the political front is calm and quiet. Popular opinion appears to be impressed by the Government's policy and the skilful handling of such issues as the referendum on the institutional question, the compulsory vote, and the outspoken claim for the integrity of Italian territory has probably helped to create a more peaceful atmosphere among the political parties and the populace.
2. An increasing anti-British attitude is noted in the communist newspaper "Unita".
3. On the part of the Socialists there is a growing tendency to become autonomous. In most Communes of Lombardia Region and especially where socialists hope to obtain the majority, Socialists and Communists will submit two separate lists of candidates.
4. On February 22nd Dr. Filippo Papa the new Questore of Milan Province took possession of his office. An attempted hostile campaign by means of posters signed G.A.P. (Gartisan Action Group) accusing him in threatening terms of collaboration with the Fascist Republican Government, was indignantly refuted at a Press Conference the day of his arrival and ultimately faded out. He has made a promising start.
5. Avv. Craxi has been appointed Prefect of Como in place of Avv. Bertinelli. Previously a non-career Vice Prefect of Milan (CMAI appointment) he did not inspire much confidence.
6. Avv. G. Foggia has been appointed Prefect of Brescia in place of Avv. Bulloni.
7. Dr. A. Rodano has been appointed Prefect of Bergamo to fill the vacancy occasioned by the sudden demise of the former Prefect.

B. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. The outstanding feature of the month has been the remarkable success achieved by the Milan police - particularly the Carabinieri - which has earned for them the very high esteem of all sections of the public and press including AVANT and UNITA'.

The astonishing thing is that they are able to do such good work notwithstanding all sorts of handicaps. There has been very little improvement in the way of clothing, equipment, transport, arms and ammunition during the month and now that C.E.M. stocks have been handed over to the Minister of Post-War Assistance practically nothing more can be done to help them. The most serious problem just now is gasoline. In every province the quantities allocated to the Police Agencies are hopelessly inadequate and in some cases even farcical. As

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- 2 -

an example, Como Questura received 220 litres for the month against 300 received monthly during AE period. In Milan the amount allotted is sufficient for 10 days.

2. Drastic changes have taken place in Milan Questura. The new Questore arrived on 15 February 1946 and brought with him several career officials from his previous station in Spezia. Four Vice-Questori and 11 Commissari have since been transferred and replaced by new career officials from other places. There has been a general tightening up in all departments of the Questura.

3. San Vittore prison, Milan, is once again a source of trouble, but this time the inmates are not responsible. Essential repairs commenced in August and which were to be completed in 6 weeks are not yet finished, and what has been done is far from satisfactory.

The Ministry of Grace and Justice has decided to reduce the per diem allowance for prisoners from 43 lire to 42 lire. The contractor states it is impossible to carry out his commitments at the new figure. The Ministry has also introduced a reduced wage scale for warders retroactive to 1 October 1945. This means that any warders will be compelled to reimburse from 14,000 to 22,000 lire to the Ministry. The guards refuse to accept the new scale and to repay any money to the Ministry. The Governor of the prison is to discuss the matter with Togliatti at a very early date.

4. Relations with all C.M.I. and security formations are very satisfactory. A few cases of Italian police road-blocks in the Milan area firing at Allied vehicles and wounding military personnel caused legitimate concern at 2 District and 59 Area. On 20 February 1946 a conference was held in the office of C.M.I. to discuss the matter and provide a solution which would afford the best possible safety to Allied personnel without interfering with the work of the Italian police. The C.M.I., 2 District, AM 59 Area and representatives of all the Italian Police Forces attended and it was decided that the C.M.I. should stage a demonstration on 5 March 1946 at which representatives of the Military Police and Italian Police Forces would assist to determine the type of road-block to be uniformly adopted in future.

The activities in Milan of the Military Vice-Squad have led to resentment in many quarters and to avoid undesirable publicity in the press the Public Safety Liaison Off. has arranged for a conference of all concerned to take place on March 7, 1946.

5. The Carabinieri and Agents of P.S. are still very active in dealing with unlawful possession of arms. Fortyone raids were made during the month resulting in the arrest of 37 persons. Other 13 persons were arrested for unlawful possession of arms. On 17 February 1946 the Prefect of Milan issued a decree stating that all persons in possession of arms without proper authority could surrender them within 10 days and no questions would be asked. No information is yet available as to the result of this announcement.

6. The crime situation is slowly improving except in the City and Province of Milan where there have been 72 armed hold-ups or raids.

C. ECONOMIC

1. Cost of living generally is decreasing and only items in short supply are maintaining high prices. The tendency is for prices of goods and commodities to sag and both wholesalers and retailers complain of bad trade.

2. Food and Agriculture - Grain - The bread situation has been difficult owing to delay in the arrival of imported grain. The deficiency was met by withdrawals from reserve stocks and from Emilia. Instead of pasta the sinistra ration

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in Lombardy will consist in 500 grammes of rice. Inconvenience in urban centres is envisaged and steps are being taken to try to increase the ration in large towns and abolish it entirely in producing areas. Meanwhile deliveries are not too satisfactory particularly due to non-delivery of rough rice to mills. Fats and cheese - General situation is not too good. Distributions of seed oil and margarine were made to cover January allowance and part of February. The new decree on free production and sale of dairy products was enacted, with exceptions for "grana" cheese, fresh milk for alimentation, condensed and powdered milk and butter. Sugar - Supplies regular. Salt - A ration of 1 kg. per person is assured for the month of March. Wine - Situation satisfactory. A measure is under examination to remove restrictions on the sale of wine. Miscellaneous - No distribution of Allied products was made during the month. No demand for dehydrated eggs especially due to the seasonal drop in egg prices. Firewood - Satisfactory. Prices have greatly decreased.

Although the Ispettorato Regionale has requested precise instructions from the central authorities so that control of foodstuffs can be fully re-established, laxity is still noted in this direction. Action by and reinforcement of food control police was requested in order to prevent illegal movement of rice which has caused the low deliveries to the "cassai".

Local authorities are prone to experiment with cereal control. "Pronotazione" of bread ration by consumers with a given baker was abolished regardless of the good results obtained by its compulsion. AEF fought vigorously to enforce it, thereby obtaining a saving of over 1500 tons of flour per month. During October 1945 (without pronotation) Milan consumed 17200 tons of flour, during the following months (with pronotation) the consumption was: November 15,700 tons, December 15,400 tons and January 15,100 tons. In view of the critical grain situation an experiment of this kind is difficult to justify.

Livestock - The captured animals account between Allied Forces and the Italian Government is regarded complete as of February 1, 1946 and final settlement will be made on numbers recorded on that date. Several cases of serious horse disease have occurred in Northern Italy which are said to have been introduced by animals imported into Italy by the Germans. Appropriate measures have been taken.

Fertilizers - Intervention by Food and Agriculture Division has made it possible to improve distribution.

Agricultural machinery - Arrivals of tractors and relative spare parts are reported from Venice.

Pasture salt - A further distribution was made in Lombardy during the month.

The Cassisariato per l'Agricoltura e Foreste North Italy was handed over to the Ministry in Rome.

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3. Labour - Situation unchanged. The unemployment bogey appears to scare both employers and employed who sense the lurking danger in its growth.

4. Industry and Commerce - Industry generally is faced with the same difficulties as for the previous month. The enforced retention of unproductive labour is still weighing heavily (in some cases it goes as far as 40-50%) and the limited possibility of dismissing excess personnel on a monthly scaled rate is of serious concern from the financial standpoint.

In the iron-work sector production is about 50% of pre-war due to lack of coal, electric power and scrap-iron. Firms specialised in the manufacture and

- 4 -

Repair of railway rolling stock have work on hand for some time provided supplies of raw material are available. Certain firms have taken on extra workers (O.M., Brescia, 400), for the Repair Department and have increased piece-work rates to accelerate output.

The cotton spinning and wool combing and spinning industries are generally better off and most mills have work for six to nine months, much of which is for third party account.

It is reported that some 100 million tons of textiles are still in store in N. Italy, but high prices and inferior "autarchy" quality are obstacles to selling.

The North Italy Industrial Council is still awaiting its new denomination and absorption as an organ of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Meanwhile it continues to function as hitherto, with Vice-President Dott. Francelloni, who has resigned, still in charge.

While a decree for the recognition of Consigli di Gestione for industrial concerns is still under consideration, discussions are still going on as to their composition. A meeting called for this purpose by the Centro Economico per la Ricostruzione voted a resolution proposing that Consigli di Gestione be given deliberating powers and include representatives both of capital and labour. Industrialists on the other hand demand that Consigli di Gestione have only advisory functions.

It is reported that during the first fortnight of February the Pirelli works produced 8500 car and 3000 truck tyres.

D. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

1. In order to coordinate the control of electric power supply, which is still serious, a "Commissariato Elettrotecnica" for Northern Italy has been formed with Ing. Erosio Bottani of the Istituto Politecnico Milan as Commissioner.

2. Drastic reductions in power supplies have been enforced throughout the Region and the rest of N. Italy, along the lines of 210 orders issued in November and December 1945.

3. In spite of demonstrations and threatened strikes, especially in the entertainment world, the rationing of light and power has ultimately been accepted as inevitable. It is now felt that the peak of the crisis is past and that it will be possible to carry on without further restrictions until the spring thaw sets in to refill the mountain reservoirs.

4. Public works during the month for an amount of Lire 2,321,553,965, employing 16,307 workers, have been carried out.

E. DISLOCATED FORCES

1. General 2 "B", "C" and "D" Group HQ. were amalgamated into HQ N.5. Group D.2.4 R.S.C. on 8 February 1946, with offices in the old "D" Group HQ in Milan.

Acceptance and confirmation of hand-over of IT Camp 77 Milan to UTR, N.2.5. 10 January 1946 is still awaited from UTR, Rome. It is understood that UTR will take over IT 71 Camp Genoa and IT 17 Camp Turin but to date no information has been received.

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2. MEDICAL

IT. 17 Camp Turin

a) No. of patients treated during February 1946	139
b) No. infectious diseases during month	1
c) No. of patients sent to Civ. hospital during month	5

IT. 71 Camp Genoa

a) No. of patients treated during February 1946	554
b) No. of infectious diseases during month	0
c) No. of patients sent to Civ. hospital during month	3

IT. 77 Camp Milan

a) No. of patients treated during February 1946	194
b) No. of infectious diseases during month	17
c) No. of patients sent to Civ. hospital during month	25

The general state of people arriving at IT 17 Camp Turin is frightful from the point of hygiene and sanitation. 91 cases of Scabies alone arrived during this month. There is only one disinfectant and in consequence people had to be confined to their quarters for days while disinfection was carried out. Various cases were also numerous. The standard of personal hygiene is very low due, in the main, to a violent dislike of soap and water, which are not lacking. There is also an objection to fresh air and inmates will neither go out nor open windows unless compelled to. A first class clinic with duty nurses - day and night - together with hot milk, children's bath, etc. is not in force. The difficulty is to get the mothers to use this. They prefer the backward style of "breeding up" against the outside walls of the building.

3. REFUGEES

a) IT Camp 17 Turin

Refugees in Camp 1st February 1946	261
Arrivals during month	456
Evacuated	43
In camp 28 February 1946	677

b) IT. Camp 71 Genoa

Refugees in Camp 1st February 1946	187
Arrivals during month	1499
Evacuated	1522
In camp 28 February 1946	164

c) IT. Camp 77 Milan

Refugees in Camp 1st February 1946	660
Arrivals during month	613
Evacuated	613
In Camp 28 February 1946	660

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4. REPARATION and WELFARE - Repatriation of Italian miners and families to Belgium and France from Novara and Milan to Genoa and then to Nice is still proceeding. A considerable financial saving has been made by using Group transport for repatriation to France. Negotiations are now in progress to send refugees to Nice direct by train. The French Security officials in Nice have not yet agreed to this proposal although the frontier police and Italian and French railway officials are prepared to offer every assistance.

5. WELFARE - Various workshops have been started at IT 17 Camp Turin for static refugees, and M.T. and wireless classes have also been started. It is

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considered essential that a welfare worker either UNRRA or BRCS be sent to IT 17 Camp Turin as soon as possible.

F. PUBLIC HEALTH - Normal

G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Railways - Work continued satisfactory. Closest liaison maintained with the I.S.R. and settlement of any difficulty is promptly effected. When the Transportation Office Liaison Group closes down arrangements have been made and instructions issued to Capi Compartimenti for direct application to 13 Corps for movements of goods by rail into 13 Corps area.

2. Road - Truckers are very dissatisfied regarding control and issue of work tickets by E.F.A.C. and strikes have occurred at which demands have been made to limit the functions of E.F.A.C. to those solely administrative. Rumours are circulating to the effect that the sale of trucks by the appropriate Italian Ministry, will be effected contrary to recommendations of C.S.V. Branch and Transportation Office Liaison Group; if such does occur considerable trouble may be expected from those to whom trucks were originally loaned by A.I.G. and to whom, it was recommended, should be given first option to purchase.

3. Air - Owing to trucking difficulties, delay is being experienced in carrying goods by air.

4. Waterways - Progress is being made.

5. Communications - General - For the first time in Italy a long lines Office has been set up in Rome to allocate and coordinate all long distance calls. This is a radical departure from Italian communications practice with long lines being treated by each individual department of the Ministry concerned without reference to a central coordinating Office. Telephones - International telephone and telegraph traffic direct with France via Modane tunnel cable has been officially discontinued until a new cable can be laid. Limited facilities exist via Switzerland.

Telegraphs - With few exceptions all provincial offices clear their traffic with extraordinary speed. Mantova however still sends 20% of all traffic by post. The work of connecting up all village offices in time for elections is proceeding.

H. LABOR AND EDUCATION - Nothing to report.

Col. A. M. HANCOCK, C.B.E.
Chief Liaison Officer

Distribution:

Executive Commissioner HQ. A.C.	10
Each Region Liguria, Venezia, Piemonte, Emilia	2
HQ 59 Area	1
HQ 2 District	1
American Consul General, Milan	5
British Consul General, Milan	5
A. M. G. Venezia Giulia	2

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	Init	Date
VP/CA Sec	MC	2/3
Public Safety		
Public Health		
Legal	JW	28/11
Local Govt		
Patriote		
Disper		
Education	9/1	an
MFA & A	HR	1/2
Ca Sec		

PLEASE PASS QUICKLY

HA 28/3

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOE/CLO/13

31 January 1946.

REPORT FOR JANUARY 1946.

A. POLITICAL REACTION AND PUBLIC OPINION

1. All quiet on the political front in every Province. The hand-over to the Italian Government, announced well in advance of actual date, took second place to year-end and New Year festivities which resumed a pre-war gaiety in an atmosphere of joviality and outward peace.
2. At a cocktail party at Hotel Principe and Savoia, A.M.C. bade farewell to local authorities. G.O.C. 2 District and G.C. 59 Area attended with respective officers together with representatives of Industry, Labour, the Church and Press.
3. Political parties began to show more concern for the economic position of industry and increasing unemployment rather than for political ideology and party strife. There are signs of growing political apathy among the populace. The Communist party are still considered to be the best organized.

b. LOCAL GOVERNMENT - PROVINCES

1. Progress is being made throughout the Region in the preparations for the Administrative Elections, the first of which will take place in a number of small Communes on the second Sunday in March and will continue on subsequent Sundays. Present forecast is that there will be no disturbances, but precautionary measures are to be taken.
2. The new Prefect of Milan Province, Mr. Antonio Troilo, took office on 18 January as successor to Ing. Lombardo, new Minister of Communications. He declared that he is non-political. The appointment aroused prejudice in certain quarters due to the fact that he comes from Abruzzi, but he has made a very good impression.

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2. The new Prefect of Milan Province, avv. Antenore Troilo, took office on 18 January as successor to Ing. Lombardo, new Minister of Communications. He declared that he is non-political. The appointment aroused prejudice in certain quarters due to the fact that he comes from Abruzzi, but he has made a very good impression and promises well.

3. Dr. De Filippo has been appointed Chef de Cabinet of the Prefecture following on the resignation of avv. De Alois.

4. Mr. Charles A. Bay replaced Mr. Coit Maclean as U.S. Consul General of Milan on 12 January. The Offices of the Consulate are to be moved officially on 1st February.

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Phase Initial Back

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C. SUMMARY

1. The Northern Italy Industrial Council - including the Commissioner of the various Committees set up by the Chief Commissioner's Order of 2 July 1945 - resigned on 15 January owing to disagreement with the policy of the Government. Ministers Gronchi and La Malfa visited Milan a week later and after long discussions and heated arguments, lasting two days, the resignations were withdrawn. The visit of the Ministers afforded local industrialists and exporters the opportunity to voice their grievances against governmental interference and control especially in regard to foreign trade. The local press has given prominence to the same theme and sharply criticized the restrictions imposed.

2. Electric Power - Owing to interference by consumers generally, and certain local authorities, of Regional Decrees for the curtailment and rationing of electric current, a critical stage was reached early in January which threatened complete exhaustion of available power supplies by the middle of February. Chief Engineer No. 2 District, concerned with keeping military installations constantly supplied, asked for assistance with local authorities to ensure a strict rationing of consumption. Various meetings took place at this HQ and assurances were obtained from the Acting Prefect and Mayor of Milan that in the large consuming area under their jurisdiction, whatever measures were necessary to curtail consumption would have their full support. The result to date in this area is reported satisfactory. However technical conditions permit, preference is given to industry, but stoppages are inevitable in many cases.

3. With the exception of the cotton industry other sectors are languishing, either owing to coal shortage or lack of raw materials.

Besides regular arrival of raw cotton at the ports, estimated at 20 million kg. up to end of December, large quantities of unassigned cotton appear to be in circulation outside the control of either M.I.C. or the Government, for an official recently made by an accredited cotton agent to a manufacturing firm of high repute of 18,000 Egyptian cotton lying in Milan. Possible explanation is a compensation deal or an "à façon" contract with Switzerland, whereby the percentage of the raw material is means of payment for working the cotton.

4. Enforced reduction of unproductive labour by industry is causing considerable concern especially in the mechanical sector where certain firms are on the verge of closing down. Dismissals at a monthly scaled rate are not permissible, but compulsory employment of "riduci" tends to offset this relief. Unemployment is increasing nevertheless and is likely to become a major problem in the near future and a source of unrest. Returning P.O.V. and "riduci" are swelling the ranks of unemployed.

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5. The arrival from U.S. of the first consignment of synthetic rubber is a bright spot in an otherwise grim picture. The first car and truck tyres made from this material were presented by the Girilli Co. within 15 days of receipt on 25 January at an inaugural ceremony attended by heads of local Government, Allied Liaison Officers, and representatives of Industry and Commerce. Production of 1,000 tyres daily is estimated. A special edition of the Girilli Bulletin commemorating the event is attached as App. "A".

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6. About 50 large tanneries in Italy are reported in operation, adequately equipped, and holding large stocks of raw material accumulated through hoarding and hiding during the war. During a 10 months' period 3,700,000 pairs of footwear have been manufactured and distributed to the Chambers of Commerce throughout Italy. A plan, prepared by the Leather Committee (C.I.L.C.) and approved by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce provides for the manufacture of a further 6 million pairs of footwear from available leather stocks which are reported to be considerable.

D. COMMERCE

1. Is virtually at a standstill. Shops are well stocked with merchandise but price reductions are not tempting the public. "Hole-salers, especially of textiles, are reported overstocked with autarchic fabrics bought at high prices during the post-liberation boom upon which a loss is envisaged.
2. There is much discontent in commercial circles which complain of bureaucratic interference especially in "compensation" (barter) transactions with other countries, and ascribe the present stagnation to this fact. Against this it must be said that individual transactions for personal gain generally fail to take into account the more paramount needs of the nation.

2. FOOD

1. Grain - The food situation in the Region is generally good in spite of a shortage of imported grain. It can be inferred that "put a bit away for a rainy day" has been the leit-motiv throughout the entire Po Valley.
2. During early part of January when grain ships were behind schedule, Carabinieri Interregionali (all'insubordinazione per l'Alta Italia and Inspectorato Regionale were concerned that provinces were forced to live on a day to day existence. Grain ships scheduled for Venice and Genoa through the 2nd of February should sustain hardship in Region through the 14th of February. Individuals by provinces of grain arriving at ports have been done satisfactorily in spite of railcar shortage and recent snow-falls which have hampered road movement.
3. Effective 1 January 1946 minimum ration was reduced from 2000 grams to 500 grams per person per month. However, many provinces had already issued January ration to the extent of 1000 grams and therefore, no scale will not be enforced fully until 1 February 1946.
4. Deliveries not too satisfactory. Rough rice deliveries have

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2. FOOD

1. Grain - The food situation in the Region is generally good in spite of a shortage of imported grain. It can be inferred that "out a bit early for a rainy day" has been the leit-motiv throughout the entire Po Valley.

2. During early part of January the grain ships were behind schedule, Commissariato Internazionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Italia and Inspectorato Regionale were concerned that provinces were forced to live on a day to day existence. Grain ships scheduled for Venice and Genoa through the 2nd of February should sustain Lombardy Region through the 15th of February. Difficulties by provinces of grain arriving at ports have been done satisfactorily in spite of railway shortage and recent snow-falls which have hampered road movement.

Wheat - Effective 1 January 1946 minimum ration was reduced from 2000 grams to 500 grams per person per month. However, many provinces had already issued January ration to the extent of 1000 grams and therefore no real ill will not be inferred fully until 1 February 1946.

Rice - Deliveries not too satisfactory. Rough rice deliveries have also slowed down. This action on the part of millers may indicate a general hold back in anticipation of higher prices. Wheat - General situation is not too good. It is very likely the let down of import and movement of oil from the South. Rationing only maintained in two provinces.

No positive results from application of new discipline in dairy sector except in Milan province. Other provinces show lack of control; possible that minimum requirement has been set too low.

A measure is under examination and discussion by the appropriate authorities with object of free production and sale of dairy products. Sugar - Supplies regular. Sugar of 1944-45 crop, some of which was allocated to Food Industries, caused discontent on part of sugar industries because the price, set by N. Italy Price fixing board, for 1944-45 crop was lire 43.15 per kilo against lire 110 for 1945-46 crop. Sugar industries with stocks of earlier crop are demanding higher price than that established for the 1945-46 crop. This has caused delay in Food Industries' program as some sugar manufacturers are withholding deliveries.

Salt - Nation of 200 grams maintained for month of January 1946 in the entire Region. Abundance of salt now exists in Milan due to fact that SEPI Milan during January gave contracts to five concerns to transport 2000 tons of salt to the province of which 1600 tons already delivered.

Lino - Following issuance of Ministerial Decree dated 4 October 1945 a 25 percent block has been extended to provinces of Cremona, Mantova and Pavia. The remaining provinces of this region have been assured a minimum wine supply for communities, hospitals etc. through arrangements between SE RAI and local wine dealers.

Dehydrated Eggs - In accordance with directive received from HQ A.C. Rome, 3300 quintals of dehydrated eggs have been distributed to the population on the basis of 100 grams per month per person.

4. U.M.R.A.A. distributed 160,500 rations in Lombardy during the month.

F. LABOUR

1. Generally quiet. Sporadic demonstrations by "reduci" demanding employment, but no threat to public order. Unemployment increasing. Comparative figures for Dec. are

Province	No. of unemployed
Milano	70,878
Bergamo	25,491
Brescia	16,862
Mantova	13,904
Verona	10,320
Como	10,264
Pavia	9,300
Cremona	8,569
Sondrio	4,419

Total 170,637

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Como	10,264
Pavia	9,300
Cremona	8,569
Sondrio	4,419

Total 170,037

G. FINANCES

1. The general situation is reflected in the continual drop in share prices, especially industrial, on the Milan Stock Exchange.

I. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Redoubt impression gained during the month is that the

- 5 -

hand-over gave no outward sign of any change and that conditions throughout the region are satisfactory with the political situation very calm. All provinces have been visited by the PSIOs and contact established with all local police agencies.

2. The situation regarding clothing and equipment, boots, transport, arms and ammunition of the Police Forces is still unsatisfactory throughout the region.

The CC.RR. have not reached quite a good standard of efficiency and their moral is high, but unfortunately in practically every province, except Milan, they appear to be too few for the duties allotted to them. The general public now have more confidence in the CC.RR. and regard them as the one body to be relied upon.

The Guardia di Finanza are functioning in an almost normal manner, but are also badly handicapped by shortage of transport, clothing and lack of weapons.

3. It appears that Swiss authorities have increased their guards by 200 on the Italo-Swiss border with the object of checking the increasing contraband traffic.

4. In every province, except Varese, the Publica Sicurezza auxiliaries are presenting a serious problem to the authorities. In practically every province the numbers are far too high, but everyone seems reluctant to reduce them for fear of political consequences. Many of these auxiliaries are completely untrained, both mentally and physically and the general standard of efficiency and discipline is very low. In no province has the general public any confidence in S. S. agents, on the contrary, the general opinion seems to be that they are either completely useless or else simply uniformed hoodlums who are strongly suspected of being responsible for many of the crimes which are being committed. A review of these men is being carried out by the Ministry of the Interior which should result in a reduction in numbers.

5. A new semi-private force - Corpo Vigilanza Notturna di Milano - of 1000 is now being enrolled. The pay lies 10,620 to 14,420 per month, far higher than that of some CC.RR. officers and S.S. agents which is causing resentment and criticism.

6. The general crime situation is somewhat better. In the provinces of Como, Brescia and Sondrio there has been a decrease in all forms of crime. Several hold-ups etc. have been traced to 6 main districts who have been living in numerous districts for several months.

The Guardia di Finanza are functioning in an almost normal manner, but are also badly handicapped by a shortage of transport, clothing and lack of weapons.

3. It appears that Swiss authorities have increased their guards by 800 on the Italo-Swiss border with the object of checking the increasing contraband traffic.

4. In every province, except Varese, the Italian Sicilian auxiliaries are presenting a serious problem to the authorities. In practically every province the numbers are far too high, but everyone seems reluctant to reduce them for fear of political consequences. Many of these auxiliaries are completely unsuitable, both mentally and physically and the general standard of efficiency and discipline is very low. In no province has the general public any confidence in S.I. agents, on the contrary, the general opinion seems to be that they are either completely useless or else simply uniformed hoodlums who are strongly suspected of being responsible for many of the crimes which are being committed. A review of these men is being carried out by the Ministry of the Interior which should result in a reduction in numbers.

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6. The general crime situation is somewhat better. In the provinces of Como, Brescia and Sondrio there has been a decrease in all forms of crime. Several hold-ups etc. have been traced to a man deserters who have been living in country districts for several months. A complete round-up of such deserters is now being organized.

7. There have been no civil disturbances of note during the month.

8. More arrests of neo-fascists are taking place, (116 have been arrested so far), but the structure of the organization is still not very clear.

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3. REFUGES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

1. General - St. Christopher Barracks IT 78 Refugee Camp Camp was returned to the Italian military authorities on January 15, 1946 in accordance with Army instructions. All refugees were evacuated to IT 17 Refugee Camp, Turin. An alternative to the 78 Camp was offered in Avia Province, but after inspection it was found unsuitable for use as a static Refugee Camp. Other suitable accommodation is still being sought but remains a very difficult problem.

IT Camp 77 Scuola Luigi Galvani Milan was handed over to UPRC, V.O.C., from Jan. 10th, 46, as per P. 1. R.S.C. administrative instructions but acceptance of this hand-over is a matter from UPRC HQ, Rome. Meanwhile the Camp commandant and administration continue to function as before under the direction of this HQ. As with I.R.C. has been transferred to UPRC as welfare worker and is continuing these duties in the Camp.

2. REFUGESIT. CAMP 77 MILAN

Refugees in Camp 31 Dec. 45
Arrivals during month
Evacuated
In Camp 31 Jan. 46

631
1133
1154
660

IT. CAMP 78 DOLOMITES

Refugees in Camp 31 Dec. 45
Arrivals during month
Evacuated
In Camp 31 Jan. 46

194
22
216
Nil

Evacuated of all refugees and handed over to Italian military authorities 16.1.46 (See Form 1).

3. RE-ACCOMMODATION TO 27/1/46

The Refugee Camp at Rovere administered by the Ministero per l'Assistenza Post-Bellica is at the present accommodating some 750 Italian minors and families who are awaiting repatriation to Belgium by agreement with HQ. D. & A.S.C. and Belgium Mission Italy. It was expected they would leave by 31 Dec. 45, but there appears to be some hitch with transportation.

4. Southern Italy - Only a few hundred Southern Italians were evacuated to the South owing to the difficulty of getting these people to voluntarily leave the North where they have been resilient and in employment.

13. 200 77 11 A

Refugees in Camp 31 Jan. 45
Arrivals during month
Evacuated
In Camp 31 Jan. 45

601
1133
1154
660

14. 200 78 20 Q

Refugees in Camp 31 Jan. 45
Arrivals during month
Evacuated
In Camp 31 Jan. 45

194
22
216
341

Evacuated of all refugees and handed over to Italian Military authorities 16.i.45 (See para 1).

3. REPARATION TO REFUGEES

The Refugee Camp at Gervin is administered by the Ministero per l'Assistenza Post-Bellica in the joint accommodation some 750 Italian miners and families who are awaiting repatriation to Belgium by agreement with M. D. C. R.S.G. and Belgian Mission Italy. It was expected they would leave by 31 Jan. 46, but there appears to be some hitch with transportation.

4. Southern Italians - Only a few hundred Southern Italians were evacuated to the camp owing to the difficulty of getting these people to voluntarily leave the North where they have been resident and in employment for a considerable time. This evacuation has been suspended for the time being.

5. ~~Refugees~~ - Housing is now provided for about 800 Refugees in it. 77 Milan, Allied National Refugee Camp. This admits not more than three weekly. The hospital functioning in the camp is working to full capacity. A few cases of measles were reported but after carrying out the vaccine inoculations, no further cases have been notified. The schools and workrooms are providing most refugees with some useful occupation.

383

- 7 -

6. RE APPLICANT - A considerable number of applications are being received for restriction or emigration to many parts of the world. All requests are being registered and transportation asked for from HQ D. I. & R. S. C., Rome, for those in possession of passports and visas.

A further 220 Italians have been sent to Genoa for restriction to Belgium and France. Several hundred more are expected to leave in the coming weeks.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

1. Railways - No difficulties whatsoever arise in the running of rail services. I.E.R. officials, with benefit of past experience, now take everything in their stride. Closest liaison is maintained and is necessary, with regard to movement of goods into 13 Corps area from the four Northern Regions.

2. Air - It is expected that the transport of goods by air (first from Venice to Milan) will commence late March.

3. Interways - Continued progress is being made and greater transport is being moved.

4. Communications - Telephones - following the closing down of Civil Telephone Grouping Group, Milan, ST. I. have re-opened their former service direct with Switzerland from another in Italy without going through Milan. During January they opened up 6 Corps-ugine, 1 Carabinieri-8. Joritz and 1 Tirino-ouchino osts. Movement daily in conditions kept lines open and cable parties so fully occupied that no other new lines were connected. During the month, one of the main Milan-Venice U.G. cables was out for 52 hours. Service is suspended. Telegrams - 90% of the post-liberation order for 147 teleprinters for the civil telegraph service has been delivered by the Olivetti factory at Ivrea; 48 have been put at work in Milan. Several - consolidated demands for boots and clothing for outdoor postal and telephone employees for the whole of the I. R. of Italy have been submitted to S. M. Branch Lombardian Region and releases are promised in the immediate future.

Col. A. M. HUBBARD, O.B.E.

the four Northern Regions.

2. AIR - It is expected that the transport of goods by air (fish from Venice to Milan) will commence late March.

3. Interregio - Continued progress is being made and greater tonnage is being moved.

4. Communications: Telephones - Following the closing down of Civil Telephone Consortium Group, Milan, ST 37 have re-opened their former service direct with Switzerland from numbers in Lombardy without going through Milan. During January they opened up 6 companies, 1 Calvino-8, Verba and 1 Tirolo-occhiavo code. Northwest Italy in conditions kept line down and cable parties so fully occupied that no other new lines were connected. During the month, one of the two main Milan-Venice U.S. cables was down for 52 hours. Submarine is substituted. Telephones - 90 of the post-liberation order for 147 telephones for the civil telephone service has been delivered by the Olivetti factory at Ivrea; 40 have been put at work in Milan. Local - consolidated funds for boots and clothing for outdoor postal and telephone employees for the whole of the North of Italy have been submitted to P. M. Branch Lombardy Region and releases are promised in the immediate future.

Distribution:

Executive Commissioner HQ. AO

Each Region Liguria, Venezia

Trieste, Emilia

HQ 59 Army

HQ 2 District

American Consul General, Milan

British Consul General, Milan

Gen P Henry G. P. G. P.

Col. A. N. HUBBARD, O.B.E.
Chief Liaison Officer

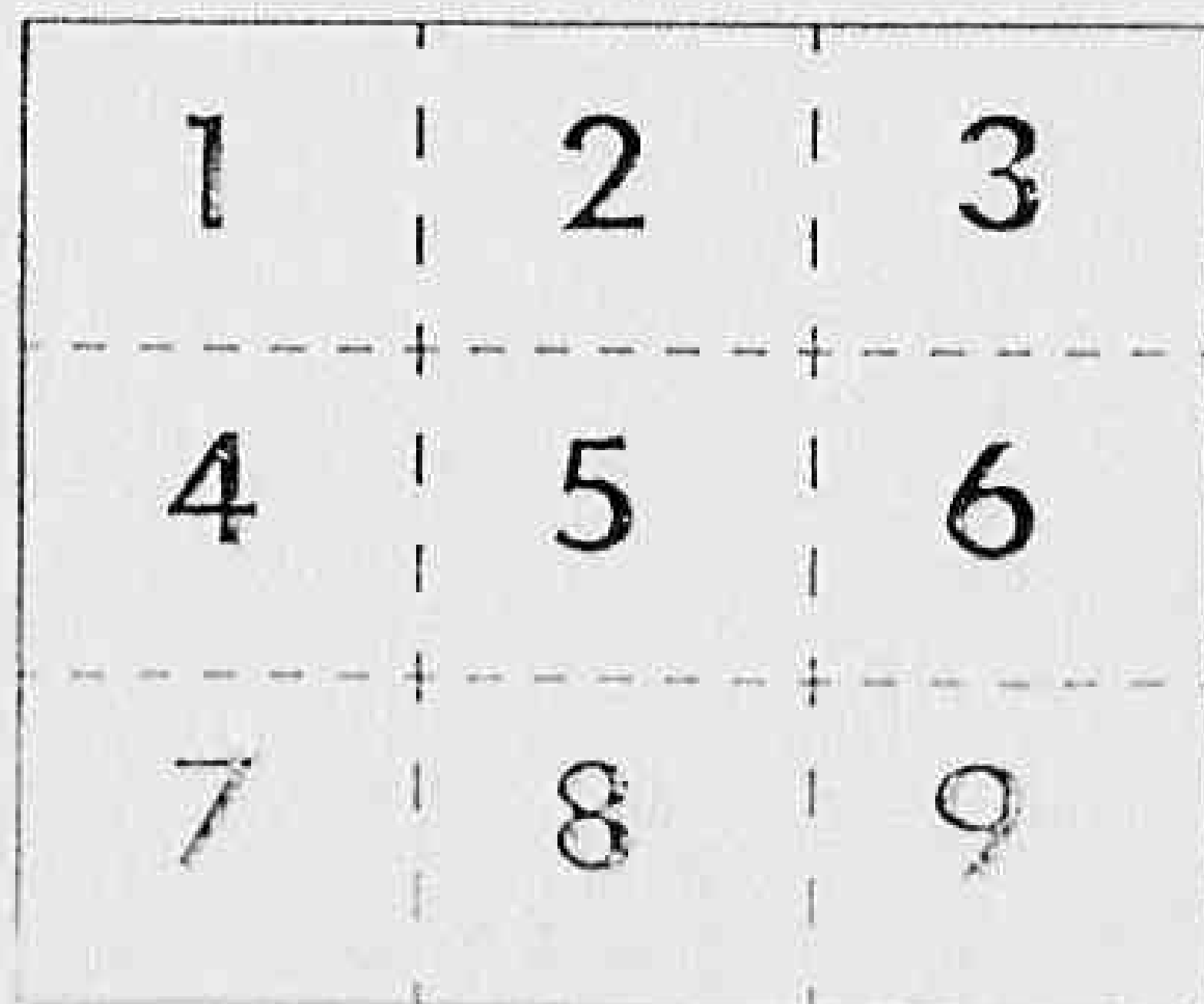
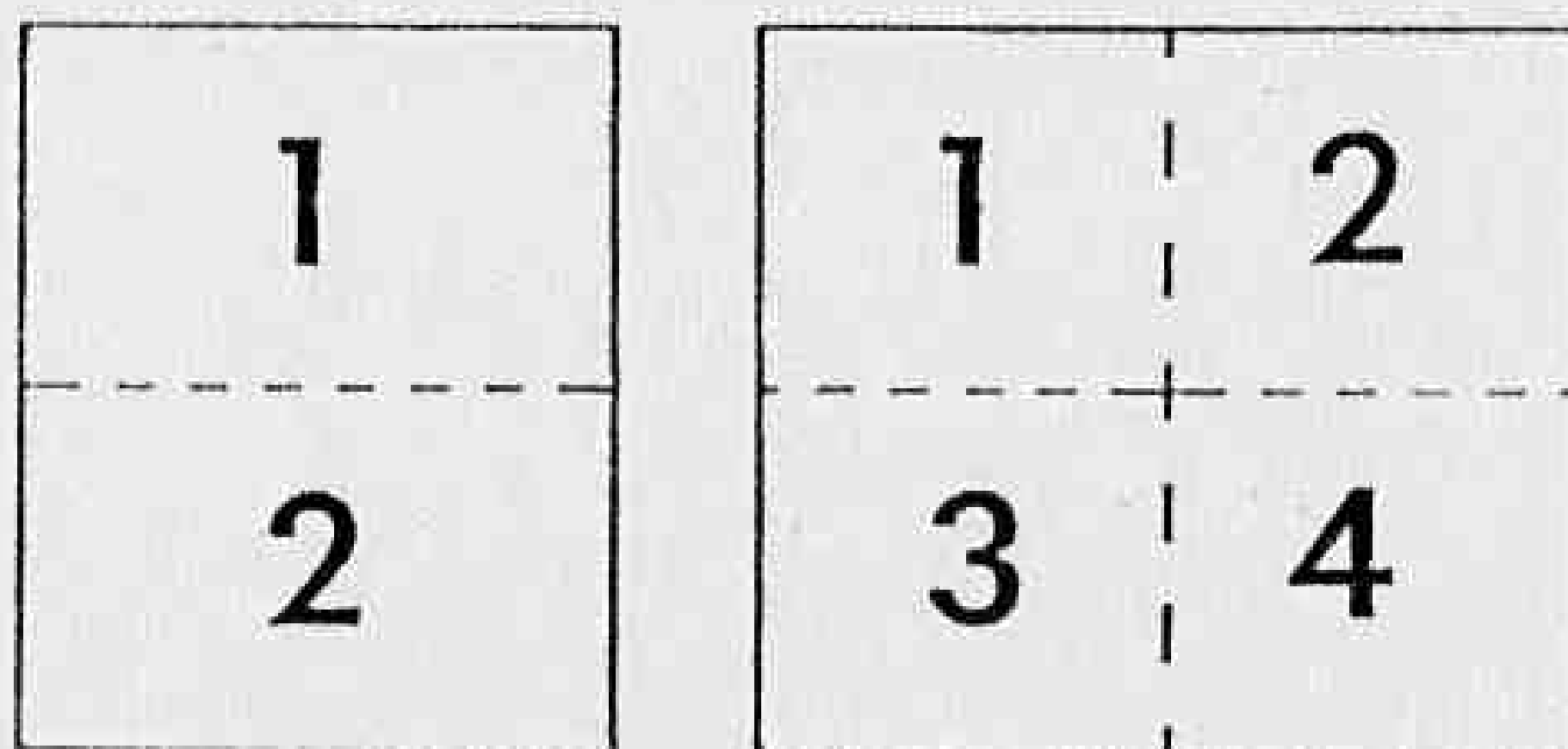
382

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PLEASE PASS QUINCY

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



09011

Declassified 2012 by the National Archives and Records Administration

EDIZIONE STRAORDINARIA

NOTIZIARIO FIRELLI

MILANO - RICCOCAL 25 GENNAIO 1946



0902

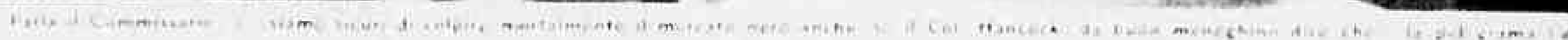
Declarazione E.P. 42556 (VERBA) 30/0001 No. 785616

EDIZIONE STRAORDINARIA

ARIO TIRELLI

MILANO - RICOGLI. 25 GENNAIO 1946





FIOTTO BIANCO ALLA BICOCCA

DECLASSIFIED BY: 10018 RELEASE ON: 09/01/2011 BY: 725016



Il sindaco di Bologna, Antonio Marzotto, con i suoi collaboratori, tra cui il vice, il consigliere comunale e il consigliere regionale, in un momento della cerimonia di inaugurazione della "Biblioteca della Bicocca".

UCCO BIANCO ALLA BICOCCA

La Bicocca è un luogo di incontro e di scambio. Un luogo dove si incontrano persone e idee, dove si creano nuove opportunità. La Bicocca è un luogo di incontro e di scambio. Un luogo dove si incontrano persone e idee, dove si creano nuove opportunità.

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IL COMISSARIO HA DETTO:

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© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 105–112

Fonte: ISTAT, *Le statistiche*, 30 dicembre 1992, p. 149.



Uff. all. divisione. Ho riflettuto che non ho mai visitato nessuno affascinato dal problema della felicità, e questo non lo posso fare gli uomini comuni della Islanda. Il Sottosegretario Lombardo sembra addormentarsi in attesa.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 14176 DECLASS. E. O. 13526 N. 735016



Immagine della situazione all'interno del tunnel. (A) Il tunnel è in un'area con la presenza di macerie.

Il tunnel è in un'area con la presenza di macerie. La situazione è molto pericolosa. I soccorsi sono in corso. Si attende che la situazione si stabilizzi.

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

in carica, Segretario Amministrativo).

Altra cosa importante è questa: se io, peraltro, non si parla come Commissario della Fedeltà ma come Presidente della nostra "semplice" Commissione Generale Economica, perché il piano UNRRA non dovremmo ricevere determinate quantità di gomma, di 12 o 15.000 tonnellate. Quando il piano UNRRA sarà esaurito per la gomma e per il resto, e se esaurirà fra pochi mesi (5 o 6) comincerà, caro Lombardo, un vero e arduo salto nel buio. Il Governo di Roma pensa fin d'ora a questo problema? Come il Paese, con pochi mezzi e una disposizione-potrà-comperare le materie prime? Bisogna fin d'ora attrezzarsi. Vi sono dei gruppi in Italia, e noi siamo fra quelli che fra tre mesi potrebbero occuparsi direttamente di questo problema. Per carità, basta che Roma dia alla Fedeltà un passaporto e un posto in attesa: sappiamo comperare la gomma come siarda e dove è sporcata per pagare almeno parzialmente le materie prime.

Il Paese deve esportare: si ricordava che se la Germania per fare la guerra ha sacrificato tutta la sua economia interna, l'Inghilterra per pagare la guerra sacrifica tutta la sua produzione di pace. Noi dovremo fare altrettanto. Chiuno è stato il funzionamento del C.I.A.I. e dei Comitati durante questo periodo di accentramento di assegnazioni di merce UNRRA: ma in regime di mercato libero tutte le iniziative non dovranno essere intralciate.

Chiedo, nonostante una frase che ho detto in una circostanza abbastanza recente e che calza proprio per la giornata d'oggi, i giudiziamenti all'Assemblea degli Azionisti dell'11 dicembre 1945: "Se nella corsa fra l'Inferno, in calce, e l'Arriva della materia prima promessa dalle Autorità Alleate, queste ultime avranno la meglio, la tranquillità con la quale si può guardare all'avvenire della So-

IL COL. HANCOCK RISPONDE:

Signor Commissario, io ho fatto un'esposizione tesa e ben chiara e ho "preso" tutti noi. Ci ha spiegato la situazione. Io condivide la gioia che voi sentite in questo momento per veder iniziare il lavoro nella vostra fabbrica a una poca distanza di tempo dal momento in cui è arrivata questa sospirata materia prima e le brave maestranze vostre si sono messe con buona volontà al lavoro.

Questa è la gomma sulla quale sappiamo che tutto il mondo cammina oggi, e l'Italia da questo momento — ed io sono fermamente convinto, come ho espresso in questi giorni altrui —

più le industrie devono essere controllate ancora per un po', ma speriamo che anche prima si possa tornare al regime di libertà. Io mi occuperò personalmente dei vostri problemi e pregherò anche i miei ufficiali perché essi portino il loro modesto contributo per vedere realizzata questa iniziativa e mi auguro sinceramente che tutto il controllo, l'iniziativa, presa dalle industrie, verso quella prospettiva che auspichiamo per l'Italia.

DISEGNI INVERNIZZI DELLA C.I.A.I.

Anch'io mi auguro che possiamo metterci in marcia per cercare di riprendere in pieno il lavoro superando tutte le gravi difficoltà che dobbiamo affrontare in

LE TAPPE DEL

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| GIORNO 8-1-46 | - Arrivo del "Geo" |
| GIORNO 12-1-46 | - Arrivo del primo |
| GIORNO 18-1-46 | - Inizio preparazio |
| GIORNO 23-1-46 | - Inizio preparazio |
| GIORNO 24-1-46 | - Inizio confezione |
| GIORNO 25-1-46 | - Consegna dell |

magazzino

vi è lavorato subito dopo la liberazione e che l'attività è maggiore che altrove. Noi additeremo a tutti i lavoratori di Milano l'esempio della Fedeltà.

In questo duro momento dobbiamo affrontare difficoltà ogni giorno crescenti, e mi auguro che



Declassified A.C. 12355 Section 3.3/ANP Non 785016

IL SOLO MANIPOLLO DISPONIBILE

Signore Commissario, io ho fatto un'esposizione della mia azienda e ho "perso" tutto per Carlini spiegando la situazione. Ho condiviso le idee che non vennero in questo momento per veder iniziare il lavoro nella vostra fabbrica e così poca distanza di tempo dal momento in cui è arrivata questa sospirata materia prima e le ho date malamente vostre e poi mi disse con buona volontà di farlo.

Questa è la prima volta che le sappiamo che tutto il mondo cammina per le all'ora da questo momento ed io sono fermamente convinto che ho e stiano in questi giorni altre.

poi le statistiche devolgo essere controllate ancora per 3 anni, ma speriamo che anche prima si possa tornare al regime di libertà. Io mi occupo personalmente dei vostri problemi e pregherò anche i miei ufficiali perché essi portino il loro modesto contributo per rendere realizzata questa iniziativa e mi auguro sinceramente che tutto il controllo, l'impiego (sia per il trasporto) le industrie, vorrà quella proprietà che auspichiamo per l'Italia.

UNA INVENZIONE DELLA S.I.C.

Anche io auguro che possiamo metterci in marcia per dare di riprendere in pieno il lavoro superando tutte le gravi difficoltà che dobbiamo affrontare in

LE TAPPE DELLA RIPRESA

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| GIORNO 1-48 | - Arrivo del "George Pattern" a Genova |
| GIORNO 12-48 | - Arrivo dei primi vagoni alla Bicocca |
| GIORNO 16-48 | - Inizio preparazione mescole |
| GIORNO 23-48 | - Inizio preparazione semilavorati |
| GIORNO 24-48 | - Inizio confezione coperture |
| GIORNO 25-48 | - Consegna delle prime coperture al magazzino |

di semilavorato subito dopo la liberazione e che l'attività è maggiore che altrove. Noi additeremo a tutti i lavoratori di Milano l'esempio della Drelli.

In questo duro momento dobbiamo affrontare difficoltà ogni giorno crescente e mi auguro che

Queste donne racconteranno a tutti la bravura ed il senso di responsabilità dei dirigenti e dei tecnici, racconteranno il lavoro fedele e intelligente degli operai e queste sono cose molto belle: sono i valori ideali che il mondo apprezza.



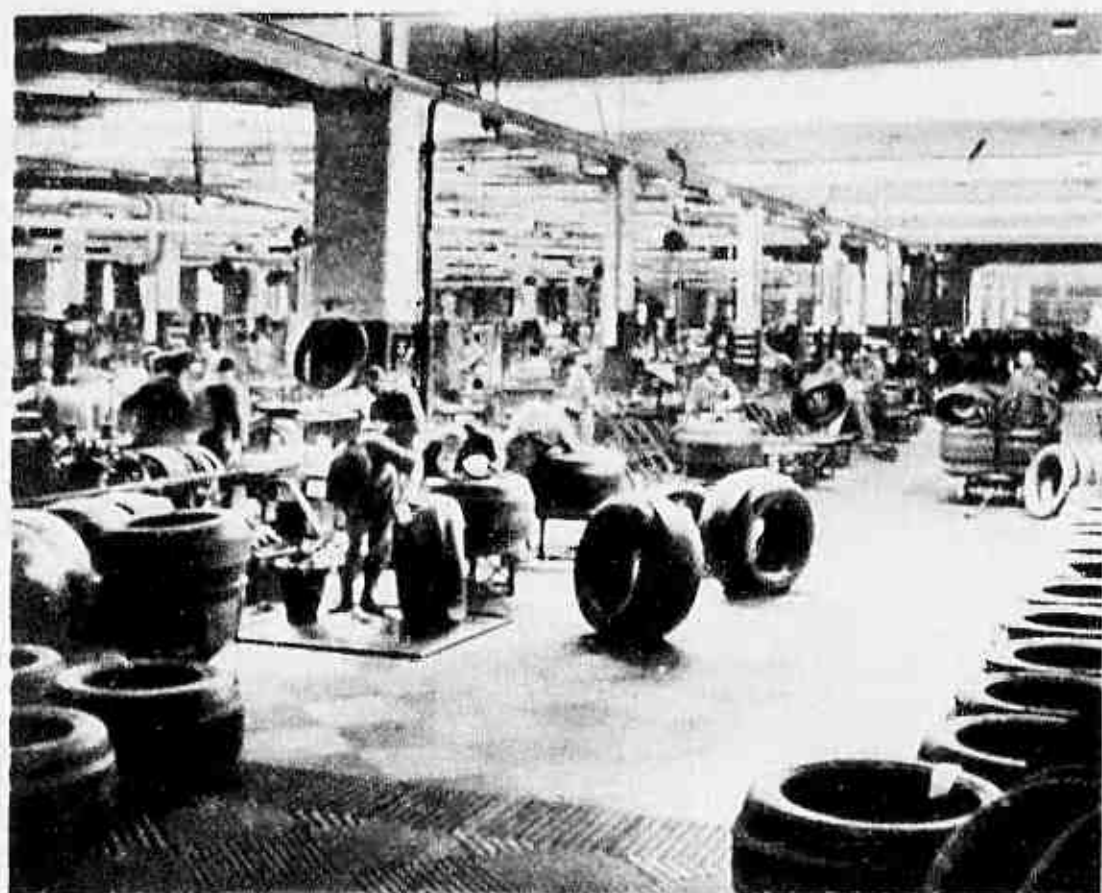
785016

Io non voglio fare un discorso lungo su quelli che sono stati giudicati in modo esemplare. Preferisco che il discorso lo facciano quelli di professione. Essi amministrano nei nei prossimi giorni e insieme con le strade di Milano, d'Italia e speriamo presto anche con quelle di Europa.





0913



I «candi» sono confermati, pronti per entrare nelle caldaie di vulcanizzazione



Sala finitura. La copertura riceve qui il passaporto per i magazzini

CI TELEGRAFANO

ROMA, 25 GIUGNO 1940
ORE 11

ITALIANI NEREGGIERA
DETERMINA PERCHÉ MILANO
I più forti tallonamenti
per l'espansione suocera
e altri per servizi voti
per una totale ripresa

STORINI
RISORSEMENTO DI
Comandante Kelen

ECO DELLA STAMPA

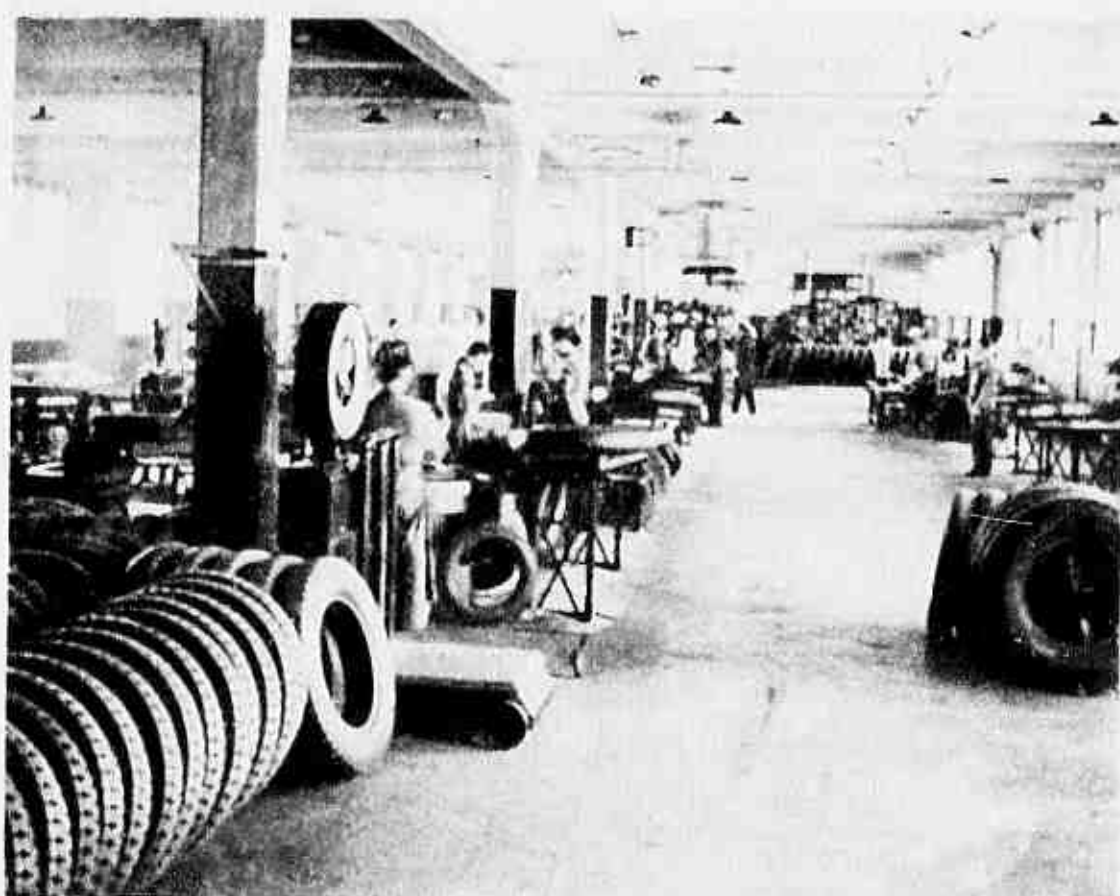
Tutta la stampa italiana, con estosi titoli e lunghi articoli, saluta la ripresa della produzione dei pneumatici alla Pirelli. Si compiacciono, ci lodano, ci incitano. All'ultimo momento apprendiamo che anche sulla stampa svizzera la notizia ha avuto larga eco. Anche lì abbiamo un buon nome.

L'Ambasciatore d'America a Roma, Signor KIRK, ha incaricato il Console Generale Americano a Milano di esprimere al Commissario della Pirelli il suo vivo compiacimento per il fatto che la gomma sintetica americana recentemente arrivata abbia così rapidamente trovato il suo impiego nella fabbricazione dei pneumatici ed ha incaricato altresì il detto Console Generale di felicitare per questo fatto vivamente il Commissario, l'Azienda e i suoi tecnici.



0914

DECLASSIFICAZIONE IN DATA 12/05/2010 PER IL SISTEMA S.I.S. N. 735016



Per entrare nelle caldaie di vulcanizzazione

Sala tintura. La copertura riceve qui il passaporto per i magazzini, i mercati e le strade del mondo

ECO DELLA STAMPA

Tutta la stampa italiana, con vistosi titoli e lunghi articoli, saluta la ripresa della produzione dei pneumatici alla Pirelli. Si compiacciono, ci lodano, ci incitano. All'ultimo momento apprendiamo che anche sulla stampa svizzera la notizia ha avuto larga eco. Anche lì abbiamo un buon nome.

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Roma, 20 gennaio 1945
OTO 15

PIRELLI PER MESSAGGERIA

Vivamente si compiacciono con disinteressata generosità per la rapidità della e parte fabbricazione nuovi pneumatici all'Espresso per mettere a punto produttivo superare diffeerenza con stesso spirito che animo resistenza saggi.

LONDARDI
Mediatore al Franchese



0915

SPEDIZIONE IN ABBONDO PER IL 1946 N. 775016

LEONA MENTAGNA
DIRETTORE GENERALE MILANO

IL DOTT. PIETRO FRATELLI
PER IL SUO BRILLANTE SUCCESSO
NELLA DISTRIBUZIONE DEI
PNEUMATICI PER IL 1946

STORIO:
RIFUGIATI AL
SOMMARIO RITARDI

Tutta la stampa italiana, con vari suoi e vari suoi, ha parlato della produzione dei pneumatici alla Pirelli. Si compiaccono, ci lodano, ci invitano. All'ultimo momento apprendiamo che anche sulla stampa svizzera la notizia ha avuto larga eco. Anche lì abbiamo un buon nome.

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Il macchinista (a destra) veramente sa come si fa e ad istante accarezza la copertura con evidente amore. Fanno invece schietta viso dove quella copertura modello si può fare un portacenere, per il suo tavolo di lavoro.

0916

Tutta la stampa italiana, con visioni nuove e maggior interesse, segue con interesse la produzione dei pneumatici alla Pirelli. Si compiaccono, si lodano, si incitano. All'ultimo momento apprendiamo che anche sulla stampa svizzera la notizia ha avuto larga eco. Anche lì abbiamo un buon nome.

L'Ambasciatore d'America a Roma, Signor KIRK, ha incaricato il Console Generale Americano a Milano, di esprimere al Commissario della Pirelli il suo vivo compiacimento per il fatto che la gomma sintetica americana recentemente arrivata, abbia così rapidamente trovato il suo impiego nella fabbricazione dei pneumatici ed ha incaricato altresì il detto Console Generale di felicitare per questo fatto vivamente il Commissario, l'Azienda e i suoi tecnici.

CONFERENZA DI WARSAVIA
RE DEI TRATTATI DI
PACIFICAZIONE E DI
RIPARAZIONE
DEI DANNEGGI
CAUSATI DALLA
GUERRA MONDIALE
1914-1918
LA CONFERENZA
SI APRE A WARSAVIA
IL 20 GENNAIO 1920
LA CONFERENZA
SI APRE A WARSAVIA
IL 20 GENNAIO 1920

MINISTERO
DEI TRATTATI DI
PACIFICAZIONE E DI
RIPARAZIONE



Al Colonnello Hancock, «come si fa» ed intanto accarezza la copertura con evidente amore. Fanno invece scherzo, sta dicendo il venduto Gruppo come da quella copertura modello si può fare un portacenere, per il suo tavolo di lavoro.

0912