

1974

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

785017

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10000/109/449
(VOL. II)

MONT
FEB.

1975

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

785017

10000/109/449
(VOL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, LOMBARDIA REGION
FEB. - JULY 1946

Ex Comm: 142.

ltd. Please see m. 141. m. 139 & 140. Super.
According to Disper. Col. Gardners
figures are excessive.

J. McC. 16/3 MS. 1617

MS. 1617

143.

But a difference exists.

CKO says they are French & give excessive figures

Fr. Ref says they are Italian

Disper only refers to figures

Arthur F. Dr. 9.

MS. 1617.

Ex Comm:

144.

ltd. Ref. m. 143. These refugees are Italians
who lived in France prior to the war
and now want to return to France.
They await clearance by French Government.

J. McC. 18/3. MS. 1617

MS. 1617

1977

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122.

Ex Comm.

115-119 is monthly report for April
Lombardia Passages of interest have been
marked.

G.M.C.M. 11/5. H.S. 1315
M/14

127

Ex Comm.

122-126 is Monthly Report for May
Lombardia Liaison Group. Passages
of interest have been marked.

G.M.C.M. 11/6 H.S. 1246

W/12/6

138.

Ex Comm.

128-136 is Monthly Report for June
Lombardia Liaison Group. Passages
of interest have been marked.

G.M.C.M. 6/7. H.S. 817

6048

139.

X under F on p. 130 to Fr. Rep for comment.

M/12/7

French Rep.

140

Please comment on X under F.

P.H.T. 15/7

141.

Les personnes dont il est question sont des Italiens
ayant séjourné en France et désirant y rentrer. Ils ont
fait des demandes dont la réponse est attendue.

Centillefors

142

1978

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to Corin in 107.

CSO Monthly report Lombardia Region is at 101-106

Passages of interest have been marked.

G. mem. 28/3. H.S. 1213.

108.

C.S.O.

I should like to discuss 106 B (Publi. Safety)

with P.S. Sub Com. NY 3/13

Discussed.

NY 4/4

A/C.L.

115.

CSO Monthly report Lombardia Region for March is at 109-113

Passages of interest marked.

G. mem. 12/4. H.S. 1214

NY 13/4

6047

1979

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822

98

137

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

REFERENCE:- LOMB/CLO/15

4th July, 1946.

SUBJECT :- Monthly Report.

JUL 6 1946

TO :- Executive Commissioner,
Headquarters, Allied Commission.

1. Herewith 12 copies of Monthly Report for June, 1946.

A. H. Gardner

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

AG/JM.

See M-138 Y 139 140-1-2-4

6046

H. R. H.

g

(signature)

1980

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

785017

CONFIDENTIAL

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LOMBARDIA LIAISON GROUP

ALLIED COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE - 1946

6045

CONFIDENTIAL

EC Dist - 6 July

1-EC

1-CH

2-Atom-sec

1981

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

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LOMBARDIA LIAISON GROUP

ALLIED COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE - 1946

6045

CONFIDENTIAL

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EC Dist - 6 July

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1982

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1983

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6044

+ + + + + + + + + + +

A POLITICAL

134
- 1 -
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 re-action 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 TUNISA, BRIGA and MONTELSIO 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.

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.

B PUBLIC SAFETY

THE new Questore - Avv. Agnosia - 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

to persons.

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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 adopted 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 hours' 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 such 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 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.

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

Arms Raids: 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 - 17 m.guns; 14 sub.m.guns; 9 pistols; 198 rifles; 475 hand grenades; 15,600 cartridges; 34 cases of mixed ammunition; 3 cases and 76 packages of explosives and 134 detonators. The Agenti di P.S. made 20 raids during the month, 14 of which were in MILAN and arrested a total of 39 persons. Arms recovered were however small compared with those found by the Carabinieri - they included 2 M.Gs; 9 Sub M.Gs; 54 pistols (40 in MILAN) 6 rifles; 69 hand grenades and 2,688 cartridges.

C ECONOMICS

THE temperamental weather throughout June - warm 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 materialise. Amassing 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 amassing 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 MANTOVA and 10,000 tons in CREMONA make an approximate total of 40,000 amassed into the "Grani del Popolo" to date, which is considered very satisfactory, and no difficulty is therefore expected in reaching the A.C. target estimate of 6041 212,980 tons by the end of July.

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 foods are in short supply and consequently high in price; if supplies are forthcoming through UNIFA it may materially assist in keeping the cost of milk and meat products at their present level.

The price of meals at the Communal messes has been increased from 16 to

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The price of meals at the Communal messes has been increased from 16 to 20 lire.

For the period 1st - 13th July, the tobacco ration for MILAN is to be increased from 60 gr to 90 gr.

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C ECONOMICS (Continued)

AGRICULTURE

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 tons of Soda and Ash. 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 URRAL imported fertilisers have been reported but it appears that the sources of leakage are outside this Region. About 136 tractors have been sold through the Consorzio Agrario and other agricultural implements which are being made available to the Consorzi include 100 mowers, 45 binders and 70 tractor-plows.

Forage Pea and Vetch seeds have been distributed, P.O.L. for threshing purposes is arriving satisfactorily and 1,200 tons of coal have been allocated to operate about 400 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 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 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

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- 5 -

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 admittance into camps in that area and reports from TRIESTE show that Italian refugees are being sent for dispersal to No. 2 Camp at BOLOGNA. 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 48. Other reported cases of infectious diseases during the month are :- T.B. - 296; Typhus - 101; Scarlet Fever - 103 and Diphtheria - 46.

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.

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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.

1994

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I LEGAL (Continued)

An ex-Questore (of the Fascist era) - Pinisio - was awarded a 29 years sentence. MILAN's biggest political trial - that of Koch and 50 others, including 5 women, 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 400 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.G. Courts, and it is hoped the position will be clarified when Col. Manniford of Legal Sub-Commission visits MILAN in early July.

J. EDUCATION

MANY 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 and those of a similar category still remain expensive.

K 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.

The Hotels "Principe di Savoia", "Diana" and "Turismo" closed for British personnel on 30th June, but have all been re-requisitioned 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.

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

AHG/JM.

DISTRIBUTION

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| HQ. Allied Commission | (12) |
| HQ. J District | (3) |
| HQ. 59 Sub-Area | (3) |
| C.L.O. Piemonte Region | (3) |
| C.L.O. Emilia | (3) |
| C.L.O. Venezia | (3) |
| C.L.O. Liguria | (3) |
| A.M.G. Venezia Giulia | (3) |
| British Consul General - Milan | (5) |
| American Consul General - Milan | (5) |
| UNRRA | (2) |

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1997

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HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOMB/C.L.O./13

31 May 1946.

REPORT FOR MAY 1946

JUN 11 1946

PART IGENERAL

The importance of the electoral campaign for the Referendum and for the Costituente 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 Organization in Lombardy: No. 2 District closed down on May 4th, 59 area coming under control of No. 3 District whose headquarters are at Naples. On the early morning of the 5th of May the last "hedloc" leave train pulled out of Milan Station bound for Calais by the Domodossola 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 organization remaining in Milan by the end of May was Swiss Tours, 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 Waggon 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 LIAP and took over from Brigadier J. K. Dunlop as C.L.O. At the end of the month, Col. Hancock

EC 2157-11 Jan

1-RC
6 BZL

2 Econ Sec

3-PROR

1- Fr Rep

1- POUND B

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(1/CDR Mc) *[Signature]* See M127.

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

John R. Dunlop
JOHN R. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer

6032

1999

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HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

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Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOME/CLO/13

31 May 1946.

REPORT FOR MAY 1946

PART IIA. POLITICAL

1. On the eve of the national elections a complete calm has been maintained all over Lombardy, 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 Greppi (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. Papa, 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. Agnesina, Ispettore Generale, Ministero dell'Interno, has now arrived and taken over from Papa. 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.

6031

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

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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. Two 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 agente di P.S. who has been arrested. He has stated that the deposits were formed under the express direction of two men 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, 754 grenades, 44 pistols, 4 mortars, 307135 cartridges, 293 cases of ammunition, 75 artillery shells, 3037 detonators, 125 meters of fuse, 2528 kilos of explosives, 2 cases of dynamite, 1 case of "Donarit", 22 spare barrels for machine guns, 7 cases of spare parts for machine guns, 500 mortar bombs, etc. The agenti of P.S. have made 15 raids (9 in Milan City) and found 3 sub-machine guns, 31 pistols, 8 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 420 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 Lombardia to the ARSS in the period before the new crop. Rice - A dispute regarding wages between the "Associazione Produttori Agricoli" and the "Mondarisco" 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 Pielli Shareholders Meeting was held during this month and Dr. Piero Pielli has been reinstated as Chairman of the Board of Directors while Dr. Alberto Pielli 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 lira.

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 nazi-fascists for reprisal.

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E. TRANSPORTION

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

John R. Duno
JOHN R. DUNO,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

MEMORANDUM
 IN REPLY TO MEMORANDUM DATED
 APRIL 29, 1946
 FROM: CHIEF OF BUREAU

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

5007/510/13

7 May 1946

MAY 9 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for April 1946

TO : Executive Commissioner, HQ Allied Commission, Rome

1. Herewith Part II of Lombardy Region Monthly Report.
2. Part I was sent you under D/O cover dated yesterday.

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

Encl.

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sent M. 10. 12. 46

1A. 13. 46

2003

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

785017

LOMBARDIA REGIONAL BRIGADE 63002
ADMINISTRATIVE
A-0 594

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

1003/010/13

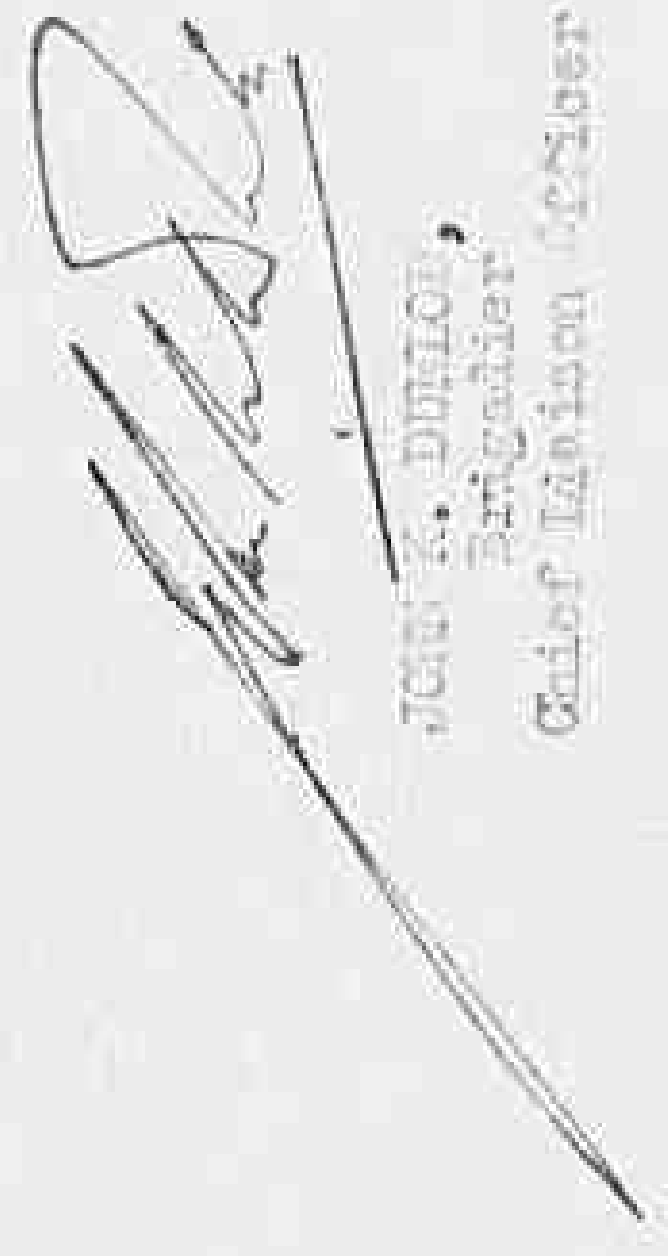
7 May 1946

MAY 9 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for April 1946

TO : Executive Commissioner, III Allied Commission, Rome

1. Herewith Part II of Lombardian Region Monthly Report.
2. Part I was sent you under B/O cover dated yesterday.



JOHN A. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer

Encl.

6U26

sent via mail

PA 136

2004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

Lomb/Clo/7

6 May 1946

MAY 9 1946

My dear Maurice.

I am sending down by the hand of Ten. De Thomasis
my usual Part I report for Lombardia Region for the month of
April.

Part II will follow within 48 hours.

[Signature]
John K. Dunlop
Brigadier
Chief Liaison Officer

Brigadier Maurice Lush C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Executive Commissioner = Allied Commission
ROME

EC DIST - 9 May

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1-To Rep

1-Relay B

1-Writing copy

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 NEWSPAPERS
 LEFT-TOTAL-TO-LEFT GROUP
 AMERICAN COLLECTION
 APR 394

IO B/CLO/13

30 April 1946.

REPORT FOR APRIL 1946PART I

- 1) The month of April has been full of incidents in Lombardia 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 6th Professor Tashy, 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 San Sepolcro Cemetery was opened on 23 April by persons so 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.
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 Lombardia 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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2008

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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 A. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Chief Liaison Officer

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

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LOMB/CLO/13

30 April 1946.

REPORT FOR APRIL 1946PART IIA) POLITICAL

1. On April 7th, with the Socialist victory in Milan, the administrative elections terminated throughout Lombardia 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 nonarchical 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 Lombardia. 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 Nuovo 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 Fenni seemed to be only for courtesy.

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

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In the last number of the Liberta', there appeared an article written by the editor Ettore Janni, 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 Como and after assaulting the owner and her son, stole various properties. The CC.RR. on patrol stopped their Jeep and ordered the soldiers to surrender. One saying that he was an Allied M.P. refused and drew a pistol but was shot and killed by the CC.RR. The other then surrendered and was handed over to the M.P. Section at Como.

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 (Lizzignettone, 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 Davia. 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. ARM RAIDS - This month all Police Forces have returned to arm raids again and have obtained some excellent results:

The CC.RR. have carried out 43 raids, made 36 arrests and recovered: 74 rifles, 48 sub-machine guns, 41 machine guns, 24 pistols, 15 cases of handgrenades, 383 cases of cartridges, 1380 various cartridges, 141 rifle clips, 6 complete I.G. belts, 30 I.G. tripods, 45 mines, 173 kilos explosives, 21 charges, quantity of radio equipment.

The Agenti di P.S. have carried out 16 raids and made 13 arrests and recovered: 9 rifles, 6 sub-machine guns, 24 pistols, 4 handgrenades, 595 cartridges, 10 quintals of various explosives, 1 case of detonators.

C) ECONOMY

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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

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and fruits are now cheaper, new crop potatoes between 0 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 118.9.

2. Labour and Industry - Industrial plants in Lombardia 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 WALCK steel factory is compelled to work at 30% of its capacity. Big industries as Caproni and SEAT 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 amassing of rice in Lombardia and Piemonte have proved disappointing, only 1,980,000 qls being collected instead of 5,000,000 as first expected. It is hoped that another 450,000 qls may be obtained by the end of June. Pasta The situation is still bad and no ration has been given for two months. Cheese - 20% grana is blocked for the use of armed forces. 70% grana 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 Pavia 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) PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

1. Nothing to report.

E) DEPORTED 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 Static Camps, south.

730 were despatched to Reggio Emilia
170 were despatched to Lecce

6017

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) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

2. of the 4500 numbers requisitioned on the Milan Auto System by the military only 700 are in actual use. It should be possible to hand back to STTEL some 3000 of the remainder early in May.

G) PUBLIC HEALTH - Normal

H. RELIGION AND EDUCATION - Nothing to report.

JOE K. DUNLOP
Brigadier
Chief Liaison Officer

Distribution:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Executive Commissioner HQ A.S. | 10 copies |
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2011

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785017

822 68

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HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

LOMB/CLO/13

6 April 1946.

APR 11 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

TO : Executive Commissioner,
HQ Allied Commission - APO 394

1. Herewith No. 10 copies of monthly report for March 1946.

A. N. Hancock

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

Encl.

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See Memo 113

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(Shorn)

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HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

LOMB/CLO/13

31 March 1946.

REPORT FOR MARCH 1946.

APR 11 1946

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 CLM 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 463 Communes, the Social Communists 400. The six miscellaneous parties claim 92 between them. The political struggle is practically confined to the Demo-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 Demo-Christian explains the latter's victory in well known extreme left centers such as Busto Arsizio, Saronno and Lecco.

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 Milazzo sull'Olio a group (100) of die-hard leftists, shaken by the rumor of a Demo-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. Edoardo 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 CCNR Officer.

On 5 March the CLM 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.M.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.

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6013
1-PO-See 15
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(3/28/46)

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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, TSS, 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 341. 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. Beltramo, 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 PCCs 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. Then another large and well armed gang was broken up in Cremona 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 position 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 68 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 Prefect 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 Olgiato 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.

c. ECONOMIC

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 amassed products for military purposes!

2. Labor - The unbalanced economic situation is being intensely felt by the laboring class. Iron and textile industries are stymied 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 da minestra" ration is still 500 grams. SEPRALS in this region have announced that fats 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. SEPRALS are encountering difficulties in selling salt originally brought in by motor transport and have requested that these supplies be withdrawn and disposed of by the Monopoli di Stato. Meat amassing is limited to quantities necessary for hospitals, workers, etc.

4.

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 Sorano di Sarnigo. 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 Lombardia. 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 Camps in NW 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 restriction 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 materialised owing to technical difficulties, in the meantime D. L. 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 blackmarketing by DPs 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 mail with the Ferrovie Office have been made following complaints by Allied Commission, Austria. Foreign despatches cleared through Milan by rail and air is noticeably heavier.

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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. LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION

1. Nothing to report.

Col. A. C. Hancock
Col. A. C. HANCOCK, O.B.E.
Chief Liaison Officer

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EXECUTIVE COMINT.

HEADQUARTERS
LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
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28 February 1946.

LCMB/CLO/13

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1946A. 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. (Partisan 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 (CINAI 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 AVANTI and UNITA'.

The astonishing thing is that they are able to do such good work standing 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.H. 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

See M. 107-108.

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an example, Como Questura received 220 litres for the month against 3000 received monthly during AE period. In Milan the amount allotted is sufficient for 10 days.

2. Drastic changes have taken place in Milan Questura. A new Questore arrived on 15 February 1946 and brought with him several career officials from his previous station La 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 many 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.I.P. 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.L.O. 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 D.P.M. 2 District, AM 59 Area and representatives of all the Italian Police Forces attended and it was decided that the C.I.P. 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 minostra ration

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in Lombardy will consist of 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. Monthly 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 "amassi".

Local authorities are prone to experiment with cereal control. "Prenotation" of bread ration by consumers with a given baker was abolished regardless of the good results obtained by its compulsion. AMG fought vigorously to enforce it, thereby obtaining a saving of over 1500 tons of flour per month. During October 1945 (without prenotation) Milan consumed 17200 tons of flour, during the following months (with prenotation) 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 Commissariato per l'Agricoltura e Foreste North Italy was handed over to the Ministry in Rome.

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 excessive personnel on a monthly scaled rate is of serious concern from the financial standpoint.

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

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repair of railway rolling stock have work on hand for sometime provided supplies of raw material are available. Certain firms have taken on extra workers (O.M., Brescia, 400), for the Rail 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. Trombelloni, 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 Elettrocita'" for Northern Italy has been formed with Ing. Ercolo 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 MIG 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 2,329,658,965,00 employing 16,307 workers, have been carried out.

E. DISPLACED PERSONS

1. General - "B", "C" and "D" Group HQ. were amalgamated into HQ N.W. Group D.P. & 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 UFFRA v.s.f. 10 January 1946 is still awaited from UFFRA Rome. It is understood that UFFRA 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 | 8 |

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 disinfector and in consequence people had to be confined to their quarters for days while disinfection was carried out. Verminous 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 now in force. The difficulty is to get the mothers to use this. They prefer the backward style of "brewing 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 | 40 |
| 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 |

4. REPATRIATION 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 I.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 Compartimento 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.M.A.C. and strikes have occurred at which demands have been made to limit the functions of E.M.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.E.M. Branch and Transportation Office Liaison Group; if such does occur considerable trouble may be expected from those to whom trucks were originally leased by A.M.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 sent 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 pre-war 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. LEAVE AND EDUCATION - Nothing to report.

Col. A. N. Hancock, O.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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