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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, CA SEC., CONSOLIDATED
NOV. 1944 - SEPT. 1946

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21.
 Ex Comm.
 16-20 is consolidated ^{monthly} report CA section
 for May. Passages of interest, are
 marked.

J.M.C.M. 17/6 H.S. 17/6

27.
 Ex Comm.
 22-26 is consolidated monthly report CA
 section for June. Passages of interest
 have been marked

J.M.C.M. 18/7 H.S. 18/7

31.
 Ex Comm.
 27-31 is consolidated monthly report
 for July is at folios 28-30. It now
 consists only of Legal, Public Safety
 and Disper.

J.M.C.M. 20/8 H.S. 20/8

35.
 Ex Comm.
 32-34 for info. please. Passages
 of interest have been marked.
 J.M.C.M. 18/9 H.S. 18/9

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

Civil Affairs Section.

Monthly Report - August 46.

September 46.

2/3.26/CA

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.AMG Courts.

1. Allied Military Courts were in session during the Month of August in Venezia Giulia and in the Province of Udine. Both Superior and Summary Courts were held in the former place and Summary Courts in the latter.

2. In Venezia Giulia a total of 128 accused were tried (as compared with 108 in July) on 166 charges (as compared with 140 in July) by Superior Courts, and 139 accused were tried (as compared with 120 in July) on 149 charges (as compared with 137 in July) by Summary Courts. Owing to the continued unsettled condition in this area further increase in the number of cases tried by Superior Courts is noted. Of the total of 166 charges preferred in these Courts 93 of them were for offences against the good order resulting in sentences of 3 months or less. Thirty-three of these charges were for possession of firearms and ammunition. Eleven of the accused in such cases were treated with some severity, receiving sentences of from 1 to 4 years. In the Summary Courts trials charges for offences against the good order, larceny and unlawful possession again predominated. With the exception of one case in which imprisonment for 6 months was imposed, sentences were for 1 month or less. Thirty-seven defendants were found Not Guilty of charges preferred against them in these Courts.

3. In the Province of Udine a total of 5 cases were tried before Summary Courts, all of which resulted in convictions. In 3 of these the charges were for theft and possession of Allied property.

Italian Courts and Italian Section

4. In general Italian Courts continue to operate satisfactorily. In Venezia Giulia 48 cases were tried before the Special Court of Assize in August and there were 51 cases standing on the docket of the Court at the end of that month, as compared with 93 at the end of July. Eleven cases were tried by the Special Court of Assize of the Province of Udine. This Court had 25 cases remaining to be tried at the end of August as against 41 at the end of the preceding month.

5. The work of the Italian Section continued unabated. It included preparation of numerous opinions concerning claims against Allied Forces, legislation in Venezia Giulia, the status of Allied companies and Italian officials and companies in places outside of Italy, and fishing rights in the Adriatic; conferences regarding amendments of Italian

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

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General.

6. During the past month the Chief Legal Advisor has been continuously engaged with such routine affairs of this office as giving advice to the different Sub-Commissions, attending numerous conferences and making final review of cases tried by AMG Courts.
7. Numerous letter directed to Higher and other Authority, urging clemency for the detained persons, are being forwarded to this office for consideration. Some of these concern prisoners undergoing long terms of confinement in Italian felon prisons for violation of provisions of our Proclamations against spying. Though the opinion has been advanced that, according to the International Law, these persons should be held in Detention Camps rather than under sentence in Italian felon jails, such cases for the prison remaining in status quo until final ruling on this proposition is made by G-5, AFHQ.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION:

1. Demonstrations have been staged in many parts of Italy, chiefly as a protest against economical conditions generally and not of an anti-Allied nature.

2. In MESTRE and TREVISO some incidents have occurred in which British troops and Italian civilians have been involved.

On 22/24 an Italian girl who was walking with two British soldiers was stripped.

On 25th a crowd of Italians commenced booing British troops seated in a cafe, a fight ensued and both sides suffered some casualties. During the incident a military vehicle knocked down and killed a woman and her husband, this naturally caused the crowd to become more hostile. The area was placed "Out of Bounds" at 18.00 hrs 25th.

On 29 August other minor incidents occurred in the MESTRE and TREVISO areas.

The Ministry of Interior have sent Police re-inforcements to the area and the importance of maintaining public order in this area has been stressed with the Chief of Police, who is giving the matter his constant attention.

A.M.G. Territory

On 18 August at 14.15 hrs, an explosion occurred on the beach at FOIA. 63 persons were killed, 19 seriously injured, and 35 slightly injured. Court of enquiry is being held.

Demonstrations continue to take place in Venezia Giulia almost daily.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION:

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

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32

In ALCOM Camps	-	15,424
In UNRRA Camps	-	8,280
Receiving UNRRA assistance outside camps	-	12,103
Eligible for admission to ALCOM Camps (Royal Yugoslavs working for Allied installations)	-	4,000
TOTAL :	39,807	

It is estimated that at least 14,000 displaced persons, exclusive of those receiving UNRRA care, will be on hand as an Allied Military commitment at the conclusion of the military occupation of Italy.

2. The Chinese repatriation move was cancelled at the last moment owing to the ship on which they were to embark developing boiler trouble at BREMEN. This was the second time that the Chinese had been alerted for repatriation and that unforeseen circumstances had prevented their embarkation. Their morale, was quite justifiably low, and necessitated its bolstering by visits to Aversa from members of the Chinese Legation.

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

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

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

The D.P.R.S.C. Representative Northern Italy also changed his location during this period, and is now located at Venice, c/o H.Q. 86 Area.

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

Cases completed	Nationalities	Occupations	Destinations
4,535	42	107	60 (approx)

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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Civil Affairs Section

Monthly Report - July 1946

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August 1946

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

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2. In Venezia Giulia 108 accused were tried on 140 charges by Superior Courts and 120 accused were tried on 137 charges by Summary Courts. These figures show an increase in cases tried by Superior Courts of 64 and a decrease of cases tried by Summary Courts of 142 in comparison with like data for the month of June. The greater number of cases handled by Superior Courts may be attributed largely to civil disturbances which have occurred in this area in recent times. The lesser number of cases disposed of by Summary Courts may be considered indicative of a more normal trend. The General Military Court at Trieste presided over by the Chief Legal Officer, A.C., after lengthy trial, acquitted 7 members of the Venezia Giulia Police Force of homicide and inflicting personal injuries by reason of having fired into a crowd of persons to quell a disturbance.
3. In the Province of Udine 51 cases were tried by Superior and Summary Courts. Thirty-four trials by Superior Courts resulted in convictions. In 2 of 17 cases tried by Summary Courts the accused were acquitted.
4. Italian Courts continue to function reasonably well. In Venezia Giulia 28 cases were tried before the Special Court of Assize, 8 of which resulted in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 3 in other disposition. Locally in this area an officer has been appointed to maintain contact with Italian Courts to help expedite disposition of some 250 cases, most of which are of intermediate importance and before the Tribunal Court. In the Province of Udine 36 cases were handled by the Special Court of Assize, 4 of which were finally adjudicated and 32 of which resulted in dismissal.
5. The Chief Legal Officer, in addition to giving advice to the various Sub-Commissions and attending many conferences, presided at the ³⁴¹³⁸ 7 members of the Venezia Giulia Police Force referred to in paragraph 2 above. The usual large volume of correspondence was handled by all branches of the Sub-Commission and steady progress has been in the review of cases of persons known to be in jail under lawful AIF sentences. The goal of accounting for all other persons in Italian jails under color of Allied authority, presently appearing to number 101, is being approached. Some of these persons may be unjustifiably detained, but the true status of these cases may be ascertained only through painstaking inquiry. It is submitted that such inquiry should be completed before the Allies depart from Italy.

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August 1946

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See M-31

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6. The Italian Branch was active during the month of July, and among the legal matters which necessitated dealings with the Ministry of Justice and other Italian authorities may be listed:

Status of Allied merchant seamen in Italy; sales of hulks during AMG administration; implementation of Italian laws and decrease in Udine Province; claims from the Republic of San Marino, Principality of Monaco, the Greek Delegation and various private concerns; shipping rights of Italian fishermen in Yugoslav waters; claims by the Yugoslavs for the restoration of shipping seized by Italians and a number of other Yugoslav claims; legislation in Venezia Giulia; extent of the Amnesty; rights of stateless Jews and alleged war criminals in Zone A claimed by Yugoslavs. Conferences at the Ministry of Justice regarding amendments required in Italian law relating to marriages between Allied Nationals; correspondence relating to War Crimes; correspondence with the Procuratori Generali of various tribunals regarding trials where Allied interests are concerned; transmission of petitions from persons convicted of War Crimes for consideration by the appropriate authorities, and correspondence with Procuratore Generale Militare. Considerable work is given to this Branch in the preparation of memoranda requested by the Ministry of Justice for the release of AMG prisoners on conditional liberty.

7. Legal opinions were prepared concerning various points of Italian Commercial Law and marriage Law; proper Italian Authorities were contacted to clarify the position of British interests in some Italian firms.

8. Written legal opinions were supplied to various agencies on most of the questions above-mentioned, including AFHQ, the various Sub-Commissions concerned on daily problems, and Italian and Yugoslav authorities, regarding interpretation of the Armistice and other instruments complementary thereto.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

1. The month of July passed without any really serious incident in Italian Government territory. There were a number of minor demonstrations in consequence of unemployment, high cost of living etc., but public order was restored in every case without drastic measures being taken by the Police Forces.

2. All Liaison Groups were closed down by 31st July 1946, and the Public Safety Officers concerned not due for release were transferred to V.G. and Udine to fill impending vacancies.

3. A.M.G. Territory.

In Udine public order was tranquil throughout the month, but in Venezia Giulia serious disturbances occurred almost daily during the first half of July. The trouble there arose on the 30th June 1946 when Yugoslavs demonstrated against an Italian Cycle Race, interfering with the cyclists near Monfalcone. Counter demonstrations in Trieste by Italians led to a general strike being declared which lasted until 12th July.

In the meantime demonstrations by both Italians and Yugoslavs ~~had~~ occurred daily.

The V.G. Civil Police were reinforced by American and British M.P.s and although at times hard pressed, they kept the situation under control.

During the latter part of the month the situation again became normal, and the Military Police aid was withdrawn.

4. The prison situation remains as previously reported, and there is nothing of note to report for the month of July.

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28

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. The UNRRA/SACRED Agreement was finally signed during the month and becomes effective 1st August 1946. As a result of this Agreement, complete responsibility and the administrative control for Camps and other installations maintaining displaced persons eligible for UNRRA care, is transferred from A.C. to UNRRA. The initial exchange of acceptable and non-acceptable displaced persons between UNRRA Camps and Camps retained by Allied Commission has now been completed

2. Approximately 1,500 Poles (Military and Civilian) were moved via Medloc to U.S.A. A.H.Q. have ruled in connection with moves of such personnel to the U.S.A., that only specified categories of Poles will be eligible to be moved as dependents of members of POLICEMEN to U.S.A. The position regarding Italian wives of Polish troops is at the moment under discussion.

3. As a result of continued and extensive endeavours, the German Camp at BOLEANO was handed over to the Italian Authorities on 31st July 1946. Its inmates still remain stagnant in Italy and the prospects of their early departure for GERMANY seem no nearer. In general, it can be said that the situation of Germans in ITALY is exceedingly difficult.

4. It was hoped that the long outstanding Chinese repatriation move would materialise in the first week of August. A special ship was to call at Naples and embark all those Chinese who has been at AVERSA for the past six months, and also an additional one hundred who were to travel from GERMANY. A Rumanian Repatriation Commission visited ITALY and reported that about 120 Rumanians desired repatriation. It was hoped that a train would arrive from BUCHAREST bringing Italians from RUMANIA and on its return journey would pick up the Rumanians.

5. During July two more American Officers were assigned to this Sub-Commission but two others were re-assigned to 2675th Regiment. Five out of our 15 EM personnel have already left us, four to return to the United States on discharge, the other on re-assignment to H.Q. 2675th Regiment.

6. The new Records Office set up on 1st June is now working very well. Since the inception of this Branch the following centres have been screened and recorded: -

REGGIO EMILIA (No. 13 and No. 14)
FERMO
RAGNOLI
AVVERSA

At the two Reggio Emilia Centres and Fermo Centres 710, 547 and 2,013 residents respectively, all over 10 years of age, were screened and recorded. Children under the age of 10 are recorded by name and date of birth on the card of their mother, father or guardian. The following statistics give some idea of the work so far undertaken since 1st June 1946 by the Records Office

Cases completed	Nationalities	Breakdown by Occupations	Total number of countries to which repatriation is desired
3,597	24	112	60

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26

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - June 1946

16 July 1946
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

1. National Elections

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

Total Population in the 31 Election Districts : 44,242,096
Total Registered Electors : 28,021,144
Total votes cast : 24,888,035 = 86.8% of electorate
Valid votes : 22,952,680 = 92% of votes cast
Void Votes : 1,935,355 = 7.8%

Number of votes gained by the following parties:

Seats won:

Demochristians	8,083,208	207
Socialists	4,744,749	115
Communists	4,342,722	104
National Democratic Union	1,559,417	41
Front of the "Common Man"		
(Uomo Qualunque)	1,209,918	30
Republican Party	997,690	23
National Bloc of Liberty	636,493	16
Action Party	333,758	7
Democratic Republican Concentration	97,260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957	1
Christian Social Party	50,220	1
Five minor parties won 9 seats		

2. Institutional Referendum

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

Republic	Total of votes	12,672,767
Monarchy	Total of votes	10,688,862
	Republican Majority :	1,983,905

The Court's Declaration stated that:

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

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See M-21.

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

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

Republican Majority 1,998,639 = 8.5%

The Court's final declaration shows that:

- (a) the results from the missing 118 polling stations were as follows:
additional votes for the Republic 45,442
" " " Monarchy 30,684
an addition to the majority for the Republic of 14,758;
- (b) that all objections lodged had been decided and that by virtue of such decision and net 14 votes had been added to the republican figure and a net 5 votes deducted from the monarchist figure;
- (c) that the final result for the interim Republican majority declared on 10 June had been increased by 14,777 votes or a trifle over, 04%.

3. Observation of the Elections

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

- (a) public order was good;
- (b) the numbers of voting remarkably high;
- (c) the procedure prescribed by law was properly followed.

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

4. Complaints as to Elections

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

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

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

24

5. Functions of this Sub-Commission

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

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

6. Allied Military Courts, Superior and Summary, were in session in VENEZIA GIULIA and in UDINE Province during the month of June. No General Court cases were tried. In VENEZIA GIULIA, a total of 44 accused were tried in Superior Courts on 62 charges, as compared with 86 accused tried on 115 charges in the month of May. In the Summary Courts, a total of 262 accused were tried on 290 charges as compared with 450 accused and 505 charges in May. Also noteworthy is the fact that the number of pending cases continues to decrease. In UDINE Province the total number of cases tried was 22, as compared with 39 in the preceding month. Of the 22 cases, only 2 were tried by Superior Courts.

7. The Italian Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction.

- (a) In UDINE a number of Proclamation offences of lesser importance have been handed over to the Italian Courts and their handling of these matters is being closely observed. In the Special Session of the Court of Assise 26 cases were tried during the month, and 1 case was dismissed; 67 are awaiting trial and are in process of investigation.
- (b) The Court of Appeal of NAPLES continues to be concerned with its ever-present material and personnel problems. For crimes against the Allied Forces, the various courts have disposed of 211 cases involving 319 defendants.
- (c) LIVORNO reports that 28 cases involving Allied interests have been disposed of in the Provinces of Livorno, Pisa and Florence. Negative reports were submitted by the other Provinces of the Region.
- (d) In VENEZIA GIULIA, the Ordinary Court of Assise has recessed for vacation. As there were 15 cases pending trial during June, a request has been directed to the Court Officials to institute a special term of court to dispose of some of these cases in July.

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

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

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Court cases were tried. In UDINE Province during the month of June. No General in Superior Courts on 62 charges, as compared with 86 accused tried on 115 charges in the month of May. In the Summary Courts, a total of 262 accused were tried on 290 charges as compared with 450 accused and 505 charges in May. Also noteworthy is the fact that the number of pending cases continues to decrease. In UDINE Province the total number of cases tried was 22, as compared with 39 in the preceding month. Of the 22 cases, only 2 were tried by Superior Courts.

7. The Italian Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction.

- (a) In UDINE a number of Proclamation offences of lesser importance have been handed over to the Italian Courts and their handling of these matters is being closely observed. In the Special Session of the Court of Assise 26 cases were tried during the month, and 1 case was dismissed; 67 are awaiting trial and are in process of investigation.
- (b) The Court of Appeal of NAPLES continues to be concerned with its ever-present material and personnel problems. For crimes against the Allied Forces, the various courts have disposed of 211 cases involving 319 defendants.
- (c) LIVORNO reports that 28 cases involving Allied interests have been disposed of in the Provinces of Livorno, Pisa and Florence. Negative reports were submitted by the other Provinces of the Region.
- (d) In VENEZIA GIULIA, the Ordinary Court of Assise has recessed for vacation. As there were 13 cases pending trial during June, a request has been directed to the Court Officials to institute a special term of court to dispose of some of these cases in July.

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

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

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23
12. Vital Statistics for Rome Commune for the month of May are as follows:

Population 1,513,640 Total number of births 2,570
Deaths 1,151. Deaths in children under one year of age 156.

The infant mortality rate is therefore 60.7 as compared with 72.3 in April. Deaths from all form of tuberculosis totalled 169 as compared with 202 in April. Of these 126 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

Civilians	Killed	7
	wounded	47
Police	CC. RA wounded	11
	F.S. Agents wounded	6

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

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

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

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22

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - May 1946

AC/27/B/IG

June 1946

JUN 15 1946

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

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

7. 39 cases, of which 12 were Superior Court cases, were tried in UDINE Province during the period 27 April 1946 to 28 May 1946. Of the Superior Court cases tried 6 resulted in convictions and 6 in acquittals; of the Summary Court cases 34 resulted in convictions and 3 in acquittals. **3423**

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

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

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10. In Naples the Italian Courts are working satisfactorily.

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

16. Vital statistics for the month of April are as follows. Population of Rome Commune 1,509,274. Total number of births 2,387. Deaths 1,267. Deaths in children under one year of age 188, which gives an infant mortality rate of 72.3 as against 66.9 in March and 84.8 in February. In the same Commune deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during April were 202 compared to 186 in March. Out of this figure, 159 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

Public Order

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

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

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Prisons

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

17
exaggerate the position of the Guards and improve the condition of the prisoners. The serious outbreak in the Milan Prison during the latter part of April undoubtedly caused the authorities to appreciate the urgency of the situation.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1252

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

785017

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with UNRRA transport.

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

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

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1253

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

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - April 1945

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15 May 45

General.

1. a) During the month the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section and Heads of Sub-Commissions visited SCAO, IV Corps to tie up plans for Northwest Italy.
- b) The final plan of the Section for Northern Italy was issued.

Defascism

2. A decree establishing Special Courts of Assize to try civilian collaborators has been adopted (ILL 142 of 22 April 1945). It has been implemented for Northern Italy and is intended to prevent the functioning of illegal popular courts and other forms of summary justice in the recently liberated territories. The Bench consists of a professional judge and four popular judges chosen from panels of local persons of accepted probity. The panels are prepared by CLNs of the provincial capitals. No reports have as yet been received regarding the functioning of these Courts, but they are expected shortly.

3. General Order 35, which is intended to accomplish a preliminary epuration of employees of Government offices and parastatal institutions in North Italy and which was modelled after the basic Italian epuration law, ILL 159, is in effect in most of the North territory. Most of the government officials who fled to the North and who cannot be charged with criminal responsibility are expected to be affected.

4. New decrees which are expected to become law very soon have been discussed at length with the Govt and deal with the extension of the procedural time limits for certain epuration proceedings, the substitution of judges by lawyers and law professors as presidents of commissions of first instance, the forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth during the fascist regime, and the disqualification of persons of specified Fascist antecedents from holding managerial positions in important companies.

5. As to Epuration generally, in the principal Ministries about 26,000 of the 45,000 employees have been scrutinised, 6,300 have been sent for trial; of these, 2,770 cases have been concluded, resulting in 700 dismissals. In addition, there have been numerous compulsory retirements and other lesser punishments.

Mine Clearance

6. There are now four Italian Mine Clearing Companies operating under Allied Commission. The two Companies at PESCARA are being moved into EMILIA Region for work in that area. The Company at LIVORNO is under orders to move into North Italy with the 35 CRG when he moves. The 564 Company formed at CAPUA will be moved to PESCARA for training and instruction.

7. On the civilian side, a new Zone has been opened in EMILIA Region and has begun operations. A number of Italian officers earmarked for the Northern Regions have gone forward to form new Zones if they are required.

8. Information is not available as to the extent of minefields in the North but it is thought that with the rapid advance of the Allies the enemy had little time

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8. Information is not available as to the extent of minefields in the North but it is thought that with the rapid advance of the Allies the enemy had little time to lay minefields outside last winter's line.

9. It is now considered that Mine Clearance should be given higher priority than it has had in the past and that more Italian Military personnel should be allotted for this work and that the necessary equipment and transport should be released at an early date.

10. Visits were paid to the squads working in EMILIA Region. In this area 674 minefields have already been located. Good work is being done, but lack of transport is a considerable handicap.

11. A visit was also paid to TOSCANA Region where Zone 5 Mine Clearing organization is working. Replacements of the officers sent to the north have been made but here again lack of transport is the drawback to the expansion of the scheme.

12. Many thousands of mines have been lifted during the month. The figures reported are over 133,000.

Distribution of Clothing

13. During April a small quantity of repaired clothing was received from the Commerce Sub-Commission (1,300 blouses, 1,200 prs. trousers, 600 overcoats, 2,800 prs. shoes, etc), and distributed to Patriots Branch and Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

14. The Italian Government's proposed system for the conduct of municipal elections, based on a law of 1915, has been examined and found to be an antiquated one which lends itself to corruption. A recommendation for the amendment of the law before elections are held has been sent to the Government. The Government has also been informed that the holding of elections under the 1915 system will not be countenanced in AMG Territory unless a more truly democratic procedure is adopted.

15. A Directive has been issued to senior AMG officers setting ~~out~~ the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG to the CLN in Northern Italy. This Directive states that although it is the policy of the Allied Commission to support the Italian Government, the CLNs must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labours; the advice of the CLNs should be sought and acted upon in so far as it does not conflict with the Policy of AMG.

16. Shortly before the advance to the North, the Government again raised the subject of the appointment of Prefects and other senior officials in the North of Italy and the possibility of the CLN desiring to fill such offices exclusively by their own nominees. Conversations took place and it was agreed that whilst the appointments should ultimately for AMG to decide, it was proper for the Government to have an opportunity to express their views thereon and it was arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons they suggest for appointment as Prefects and Questori in the Northern provinces and that these would be considered by AMG, together with any nominees proposed by the CLN or from any other source.

17. Contact has been maintained with the Ministry of Interior regarding routine matters affecting the appointment, transfer and removal of officials in AMG Territory.

18. The Ministry of Interior has completed the epuration investigation of all its officials but actual trial proceedings have progressed slowly. The Ministry has been requested to assure the Allied Commission that outstanding trials will be concluded within a time programme.

19. The Sub-Commission conducted a survey of local government conditions in the provinces of FORLI' and RAVENNA which were found to be satisfactory.

20. There is some reluctance, prompted by economic reasons, on the part of Italian officials to proceed to Northern Provinces. Conversations have taken place with

785017

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1258

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

785017

Progress was made in Umbria Marela
& Toscana Regions in the distribution of
~~note books~~ books, printing of note books &
distribution & repair of field-ips.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

21. Move to the North. - The activities of the Sub-Commission were concentrated on getting ready for the occupation of the Northern Regions, to which Education Officers were sent at the end of the month from all Regions South of EMILIA and from Headquarters.
22. Meeting in Rome. - A meeting of Regional Education Officers was held in Rome on 27 April for final briefing on plans for the North.
23. Civilian Specialist-Assistants. - A small group of Provveditori agli Studi from Central Italy were brought to Rome on 27 and 28 April and prepared to go North as civilian specialist-assistants to Regional Education Officers to counter the shortage of Allied Personnel.
24. Umbria-Marche, Toscana, Emilia. - In Umbria-Marche and Toscana Regions and in the Provinces of Forlì and Ravenna schools were functioning, books were distributed, note books were being printed (half a million in Toscana alone), lunches were being served to increasing numbers of children, some building repairs were going on, and a few requisitions of buildings were taking place. *detached*
25. Siena. - The Minister of Public Instruction accompanied the Director of the Education Sub-Commission on a visit to a number of schools in the city and province of Siena and the University of Siena.
26. United States Information Service (OWI). - There has been close liaison between the Education Sub-Commission and the United States Information Service (OWI). Requests received from American and Italian sources are discussed and decisions are made as to whether they can best be handled by Education Sub-Commission or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Sub-Commission, and distributed to schools through the Minister.
27. Publication. - Four of the five books for which permission to translate has been obtained gratis are either in the press or being translated; these are for the series on Allied Education.
Plans have been made for the USIS to print three books for free distribution to school children next fall.
The USIS is seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Sub-Commission.
28. British Council and British Institute. Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute.
29. Cultural Interchange. - A special meeting was held with the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, the Minister of Public Instruction and this Sub-Commission, to discuss cultural interchange. In addition to expressing his approval of the actions already underway in this field, the Minister agreed to appoint two committees to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied Nations.
30. University Examinations. - A decree has been prepared to allow special university examinations for students who were unable to take the regular ones because of work with the Partisans. *made of impossible for them to be arranged at the end of regular courses.*
31. Epuration. - The Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of Justice and the High Commissioner have finally set up provincial epuration committees under ILL 159 in most of the provinces south of Emilia.

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32. Youth Activities. -
a) A working plan for Patronato Scolastico (student aid association) has finally been issued by the Minister.

- b) ~~the temporary resolution on the taking over of the property of the Fascist Youth Organisation (GIL) by the Provveditori agli Studi, for Youth activities, has been worked out and put into effect for the North.~~ *has been taken over by the North*
- c) The American Junior Red Cross is sending 20,000 packages of school and toilet supplies for distribution to needy school children through the Italian Junior Red Cross.
- d) The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in importance and in number of participants. There were rallies in both Rome and Florence on St. George's day, involving thousands of children.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

33. The provisions of Allied legal personnel for the Northern Regions has become effective during the month with the result that the activities of the Allied Military Courts in existing AMG areas has been curtailed, and the number of cases tried by such Courts has been substantially reduced. *This has not indicate a reduction in cases of the type normally handled in these courts.* Theft and illegal possession again form the bulk of the AMG Court cases.

34. a) There were few cases of serious crime tried in AMG Courts. One case, involving the death of an Allied Officer, occurred in Italian Government Territory and was therefore tried under Italian law. The accused was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.

b) Considerable local interest was caused by the trial of Prof. DE AMICIS and DE BLASIO, Directors of the Pace Medical Hospital in Naples, on charges alleging the improper release by them from the hospital of uncured prostitutes. The trial lasted 3 weeks; the accused were acquitted.

c) Of 5 espionage cases reviewed, 2 death sentences were confirmed, 2 prison sentences were affirmed, and one conviction quashed.

35. *This has resulted in an* The reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG Courts has involved an increase in the already heavy load borne by the Italian Courts. In Naples these Courts are doing their best, but they have heavy lists of arrears; in Toscana they are glad of the opportunity of undertaking the additional work and are producing very satisfactory results. *Causing a great Court.*

36. The economic policy originally planned for the northern territory has been slightly modified. *This has necessitated a further Order in the Official Gazette to suspend from operation the Italian laws increasing rates of salaries and allowances which are in force in the South.* General Orders, 40, 41 and 42 were drafted to establish the economic policy in the North and to provide rules for agriculture and transportation rates. *(Comm. to the Italian Parliament)*

37. The Italian Government finally passed, at the request of Allied Commission, the decree constituting C.I.P. as a legal body. ~~This decree, which has been accepted as satisfactory by AFHQ, Allied Commission and the Italian Government, represents the results of 11 months' negotiations to establish the relationship between C.I.P. and the Italian oil industry.~~

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

The Italian Government has appointed a Central Advisory Commission for Public

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

38. The Italian Government has appointed a Central Advisory Commission for Public Health. This is a temporary body taking the place of the Superior Council for Public Health which in the past had advised the Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior on all matters pertaining to the health of the nation. The term of office of the Central Advisory Commission is for one year after the cessation of hostilities.

39. Small-pox. - *in Naples*

a) Many cases of smallpox continue to be notified from Naples City and Naples Province despite the fact that over three million vaccinations have been performed. It is felt that the whole vaccination program in Naples should be overhauled and representations to this effect have been made to the Italian Government as a result of which a medical inspector has been sent to Naples to investigate and report on the situation.

b) 274 cases have been reported from Naples Province during April; 62 from Avellino; 14 from Salerno; 6 from Frosinone; and 1 from each of the Provinces Rome, Palermo, Catanzaro and Campobasso. *Representations have been made to the Italian Govt. to investigate the large number of cases of smallpox in the Naples Province. The investigation is now being carried out.*

40. Malaria.

a) The Military Authorities agreed to lend this Sub-Commission fifty tons of Paris green. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 10 tons each have been given to Emilia and Venezia Regions.

b) The Anti-Malarial project on the Pontine Marshes continues, but is seriously hampered by the lack of transport.

c) Every effort is being made to obtain tyres for vehicles required for anti-malarial work but without success.

d) The Tiber Delta demonstration project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the program is about to begin. So far, some 4,350 buildings have been treated.

41. Undulant Fever. - A certain number of cases of undulant fever are still reported from Toscana Region.

42. Hospitalization of Prostitutes. - The Italian Government has replied to this Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of a 600 bed hospital for infected prostitutes in Rome. The reply has been submitted to the Military Authorities and it is understood that the whole problem is at present under consideration by AFHQ.

43. Infant Mortality. - The infant mortality rate for Rome was 87.4 in March, as compared with 111.5 in February.

44. Tuberculosis. - The number of deaths in Rome Commune from all forms of Tuberculosis in March was 256, as compared with 190 in February.

45. Veterinary. -

a) It is considered that the veterinary services in Italian Government Territory are now functioning with the same efficiency as was to be found in pre-war days and, so far as this Sub-Commission is concerned, nothing further remains to be done in that area.

b) Foot and Mouth Disease, hog cholera, sheep scabies, brucellosis and laryngotracheitis have all been reported from different provinces during the past month.

c) Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination have been conducted for veterinarians in the Provinces of Rome, Viterbo and Frosinone during the month.

3121

785017

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- d) Information concerning the availability and procurement of veterinary supplies has been circulated to all Regional Public Health Officers during the month.

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1265

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

785017

There were some prison disturbances
during the month, the most serious
of which was at Fort Bocca, where
~~about 450 Italian Military prisoners~~
The entire prison was in the hands
of about 450 Italian Military prisoners for
a while until CER & Civil Police, with

1268

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

785017

armed cars & machine guns
arrived & order was restored.

Many demonstrations & impromptu
parades were held in protest to the
removed Yugoslav intent to annex
Trieste.

a) **ENDLEA** has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives, but is still hampered by lack of transport.

- b) A Directive dealing with the requisitioning and distribution of medical supplies and the fixing of prices of Allied medicines has been sent to all RPHOs, Provincial Commissioners, Italian Government and KADUNA.

a) The regular feeding programmes are continued and children's diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia.

- b) 4 widespread distribution of 137,000 blankets has been made during the month.

- c) Quantities of salvage material, canvas, mattress covers, etc., have been obtained through the Commerce Sub-Commission and handed over to the Italian Red Cross and the Order of Malta. This salvage material is then passed to Italian Welfare organisations which convert it into much needed and serviceable garments.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

48. Frontier Control. - 560 Carabinieri and 1,200 Guardia di Finanza from Southern Italy have been assigned to work under the direct orders of the Italian Frontier Control Detachment CIC which is responsible for control of movement at the Northern Italian Frontier.

49. Carabinieri for Northern Regions. - The spearhead Force of 5,650 Carabinieri has moved into the Northern Regions. A second wave of 4,000 men is moving forward.

50. Careabinieri Strength. - AFHQ have authorised an increase in the CC RR ceiling to a total of 65,000. ^{WAF} However, no rations or clothing can be made available for the additional 10,000. It is hoped that an adjustment will be made with the Italian Army whereby rations and clothing will become available.

Prison Disturbances. -

51. On 5 April 1945, 100 prisoners at Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, crashed the outer gate and 23 succeeded in escaping. 4 were wounded by Carabinieri who had ^{wounded another} ~~had~~ ³¹² ~~been~~ ^{called} to assist.

52. On 14 April 1945, the Prison at Spoleto had its second riot in five months. Serious damage to doors and furniture resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.

53. Fort Boccea was the scene of a serious meeting on the part of some 450 Italian Military prisoners on 30 April. The entire prison was in the hands of the prisoners for a while. CC MR and Civil Police - with armoured cars and machine guns - arrived and order was restored.

54. Sora prison, near Trosinone, staged a riot on 29 April with the prisoners holding guards as hostages and doing considerable damage before order was restored.

47.

Welfare. -

- a) The regular feeding programmes are continued and children's diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia.
- b) A widespread distribution of 137,000 blankets has been made during the month.
- c) Quantities of salvage material, canvas, mattress covers, etc, have been obtained through the Commerce Sub-Commission and handed over to the Italian Red Cross and the Order of Malta. This salvage material is then passed to Italian Welfare organisations which convert it into much needed and serviceable garments.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

48. Frontier Control. - 560 Carabinieri and 1,200 Guardia di Finanza from Southern Italy have been assigned to work under the direct orders of the Italian Frontier Control Detachment CIC which is responsible for control of movement at the Northern Italian Frontier.
49. Carabinieri for Northern Regions. - The spearhead Force of 5,650 Carabinieri has moved into the Northern Regions. A second wave of 4,000 men is moving forward.

50. Carabinieri Strength. - ARHQ have authorised an increase in the CC RR ceiling to a total of 65,000. However, no rations or clothing can be made available for the additional 10,000. It is hoped that an adjustment will be made with the Italian Army whereby rations and clothing will become available.

Prison Disturbances. -

51. On 5 April 1945, 100 prisoners at Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, crashed the outer gate and 23 succeeded in escaping. 4 were wounded by Carabinieri who had been called to assist.
52. On 14 April 1945, the Prison at Spoleto had its second riot in five months. Serious damage to doors and furniture resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.
53. Fort Boccea was the scene of a serious meeting on the part of some 450 Italian Military prisoners on 30 April. The entire prison was in the hands of the prisoners for a while. CC RR and Civil Police - with armoured cars and machine guns - arrived and order was restored.
54. Sora prison, near Frosinone, staged a riot on 29 April with the prisoners holding guards as hostages and doing considerable damage before order was restored.
55. Public Demonstrations. - Reports received from the CC RR Headquarters and the Italian Director of Public Security indicated a general feeling of resentment among the populace in Italian Government Territory as a result of rumours to the effect that Yugoslavia intends to annex Trieste. Many demonstrations and impromptu parades were held in protest, the participants being for the most part students and disabled war veterans.

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

out of the 31 arrested,
* Twenty members of the "Onore" Group
~~of the 31~~ mentioned in last month's report
have been interned & eleven released.

56. Rear Army Security Control Line. - With effect from 28 April 1945 the Rear Army Security Control Line was adjusted to run through Porto Corsini, Ravenna, Forlì, Pontassieve, Firenze, Prato, Pistoia, Lucca, Massarosa, Viareggio; these towns are exclusive of the Army Control Zone.

57. Fascist "ONORE" Group. - 31 members of the "ONORE" Group of Fascist Republicans in Rome were arrested. Eleven were subsequently released, and twenty interned. Those who escaped are not likely to become a danger to the Allies, and the Italian authorities will keep their future conduct under observation.

58. General Security Situation. - With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not so pronounced. Posters and press articles laboured the theme that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Fiume by the Yugoslav partisans was regarded with apprehension by most Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the claim to Italian colonies in Africa by Ethiopia did not ease the matter.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

59. Initial reports have come in concerning the condition of the recently liberated cities in the North. Damage is generally slight and the most serious situation so far reported is that at Verona and Vicenza where many of the important monuments have been damaged; Venice is untouched, as is the Abbey at Pomposa; in Bologna damage to the monuments in the centre of the city has been slight with the exception of the damage to S. Francesco, the Archiginnasio and the Santa.

60. Deposits.

a) The deposits of the museums at Bologna and Ferrara have for the most part been returned to these cities and at Parma the deposits from the Museum at Tarento have been found safe.

b) Florentine deposits removed by the Germans from Poggio a Caiano and Montagnana to places in the Italian Tirol near Bolzano and Merano are now safe in Allied hands. It would therefore appear that the major removals from the Florence area are now under Allied Control.

61. During the month an officer from SHAEF visited this theatre to establish an intelligence liaison with this Sub-Commission for securing information concerning the German or Italian personnel connected with removals of Italian art to the North or to Germany.

62. The Italian Government has appointed Prof. Lionello Venturi to head an Italian Section to collect information on works of art which have been removed by the enemy.

63. The Ministry of Public Instruction has appointed Dr. Bianchi Bandinelli, a distinguished art historian and member of the University of Florence, to the post of Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

64. The 18th gathering of material was sent to Washington and London, and the first set of microfilms covering the objects missing from the Montecassino deposit was despatched to London.

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

65. The most important development during the April was the temporary authority for the issue of clothing and Italian Military rations to Patriots in Centres or Hospitals, issued by AFHQ pending a decision on the matter by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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66. As a result of the Allied Advance the Patriot Centres at Florence and Pescia passed from 5 Army control to Toscana Region, and the liberation of Bologna and Massa enabled many Patriots to return to their homes in those areas. By the end of the month new centres had been opened at Modena and Bologna.

67. The first report of disarming came from Bologna, where, on 25 April, approximately 4,000 Patriots handed in their arms at a most successful parade attended by General Mark Clark and a number of other senior Allied Officers.

68. The Ministry of War has announced its intention of issuing a special medal ribbon for Patriots and the granting to combatant Patriots the same family allowances as are given to members of the fighting forces.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

69. During the month the restrictions regarding repatriation were in some cases modified and a similar form of registration for repatriates to that used by SIAEF was adopted.

70. Plans were made for the immediate supply of medical stores when the North was liberated. A medical store was started at Riccione and a roster of civilian doctors prepared.

71. Aversa, Bari and Cinecitta' Centres, as well as the Camps on the Adriatic Coast, were inspected during the month. Health continued to be good. Mass radiography of 500 inhabitants of Cinecitta' Centre showed that about 6% had some form of tuberculosis. The epidemic of typhoid at No. 27 AMG Evacuation Camp, Florence, abated.

72. Over 1,700 Allied Nationals in the Rome area are receiving extra food on medical grounds.

73. Approximately 3,000 Italian Refugees arrived in Rome during the month, the majority coming from the Rimini Area.

74. 400 Persons were returned to homes in Ortona area, and 1,591 Italians with homes in Sicily, Sardinia or the South were repatriated.

75. During the month arrangements were made with the French Authorities for the repatriation of French nationals without prior reference having to be made to Paris. Formalities were initiated for the repatriation of the first group of French Nationals.

76. The British Embassy, Rome, is now permitted to issue visas for the UK to British born women married to Italians, without consulting the Foreign Office.

77. 40 persons of 5 different nationalities were repatriated and 58 MTA were granted during the month.

78. At the end of April, 76,479 persons were recorded with the Record Bureau of the Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known, and the balance of approximately 18,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

79. UNRRA have taken over the responsibility of Financial Assistance Advances for United Nations Nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in the Rome Area. From 1st June, UNRRA will make payments throughout Free Italy, with the exception of 13 recently liberated provinces, where payment will continue to be made by this Commission.

80. No decision had been reached regarding the reimbursement of the group ²¹¹⁸ persons repatriated to Tripolitania at the end of the month, but on 7 May instructions were issued to repay each individual up to L. 10 sterling.

81. During the month the Banca d'Italia was authorised to make 2,195 payments totalling 8,195,250 lire; 3,734 persons were scheduled to benefit from these pay-

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/30/CA

15 Nov 44

SUBJECT ; Monthly Reports - CA Sec.

16 NOV Recd

TO : COS

Reference your 497/14 CA of 8 Aug 44.

Herewith (i) Summary of CA Sections' Reports for the month of October and (ii) 40 copies each of the u/m Sub-Commissions Reports.

Local Govt S/C
Legal S/C
Education S/C
Public Health S/C

Public Safety S/C
Patriots Branch
MFA & A
DC & R

Ext. : 608

Stewart R. Lewis
R.R. CHITTS Col.,
for VP CA Section

3117

4304

MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/3.9/24

15 Nov 44

- 1 Defascism. - The Italian Government has issued a decree directing that priority to given to the epuration of the four senior grades of government and railway employees and requiring that epuration of these grades be completed by the 31 Dec. It has also issued the Rules of Procedure for the epuration courts. Both decrees should expedite the process of epuration.
- 2 Mine Clearance - Despite shortage of equipment and other handicaps progress is being made by the Italian Government. The Centre of Instruction at Pisa has completed its first course and squads are now operating in that area. The Centre at Spoleto has been visited. About 200 men are under instruction on the first course. At Chieti a course of instruction for 90 men has commenced. A group of about 100 men are reported to be at work in Pesaro.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

3 Local Government Organisation. -

- a) Abruzzi-Marche Region. The Provinces of Pescara, Teramo, Ascoli, Macerata, Ancona and Pesaro have been surveyed and good progress is noted in the reorganisation of local government.
- b) Littoria Province. It has been ascertained that the Italian Government are studying the abolition of this Fascist creation.
- 4 Italian Government Territory. - Supervision of Provincial Administration. On representations of this Sub-Commission, the post of Prefetto Ispettore was created by the Italian Government. He is to visit Provinces in restored Italy, advising Prefects, and to report. The reports are to be available to this Sub-Commission.

- 5 Preparation of Electoral Lists. - A Decree has been published by the Italian Government for this purpose. Implementation in Military Government Territory is held up pending study of the new decree.

- 6 Florence Committee of Liberation. - At the request of the VP, the Director visited Florence to investigate relations between the CLN, the Prefect, and AMG.

- 7 AMG Prefect of Teramo. - Reports from political sources severely attacking this Prefect have been submitted to the Italian Government. They have been investigated by this Sub-Commission and found to be baseless. The Italian request for the removal of the Prefect was refused: the Prefect is to receive all possible support.

- 8 Sindaco of Naples. - Naples CLN was consulted by the Zone Commissioner as to the appointment of a new Sindaco. No suitable nomination was suggested by them. Under pressure from the CLN through newspapers, the AMG nominee withdrew. The Zone Commissioner appointed Commissario Prefettizio.

- 9 The situation is being watched. The Regional Commissioner is to include, in his monthly report, special reference to this question.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

- 10 Strength of Carabinieri. - Agreement has been reached that the Carabinieri will be temporarily augmented by 5,000 Italian Troops who will be attached to Regions in Southern Italy, thus releasing trained Carabinieri for Northern Italy. The whole scheme has been rendered futile by a ruling that the 5,000 troops (who are not expected to arrive until the end of November) must return to military duties on 31 Dec 44. Suitable protests are being made.

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11 Disturbance in Palermo - On 19 Oct 44, following a strike by public employees demanding higher pay, a crowd of 1,200 persons assembled outside the Prefettura in Palermo. Unfortunately, Italian troops were called out to disperse the crowd. On the arrival of 36 soldiers in a truck, a hand-grenade was thrown from the crowd, wounding 11 soldiers. The troops opened fire, killing 26 and injuring 156 civilians. At no time was the situation out of control.

The incident was exploited by political factions, and on the following day, leaflets of a separatist nature were distributed in the streets. On 21 Oct 44, the Separatist Headquarters in Palermo was raided by the police, documents were seized and 11 persons arrested. No repercussions have followed the incident and public order is normal.

12 Attempt to seize land for Cultivation. On 16 Oct 44, at Ortuchio, Arrezzano, Province of Aquila, 400 peasants attempted to occupy uncultivated land owned by the Torlonia estate.

In breaking up this unlawful demonstration, the Carabinieri opened fire, killing one and wounding six. The incident took place on the day following a speech made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fausto GULLO (Communist), at Arrezzano.

13 Non-Political Status of Police. The police (particularly the Carabinieri who are popularly supposed to be monarchist) have been accused of being influenced by politics. The Commanding General of the Carabinieri has issued an order to the Force, again emphasizing the need for police to remain strictly non-political.

14 Press Criticism of Police. To counteract this unfair Press criticism which was undermining public confidence in the Police, Col. Young addressed the Editors of the Italian Press in Rome, asking for their cooperation in restoring the prestige of the police.

15 Firearms. The Italian Government is now aware of the danger of weapons and ammunition being collected by political parties. Instructions have been issued for the seizure of firearms illegally held by civilians.

16 Crime. Armed hold-ups in Sicily are on the increase. In Rome 3,115 there has been an out-break of theft, particularly robbery with violence, in the streets at night.

17 Agents of Public Security. The Council of Ministers has passed a decree re-naming the Corps of Agents of Public Security the "Guardia Nazionale di Polizia". 300 recruits have commenced a course of instruction at the Training School in Rome.

18 Rations. All Public Safety Agencies have been granted an increased ration scale, equivalent to the Italian Army ration.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION19 Public Health:

- (a) Only 15 cases of typhoid have been reported in Benevento up to the 26 Oct 44 as compared with 99 for the whole of September.
- (a) Smallpox continues in Naples and adjacent areas. The epidemic is of such a mild nature that it is largely disregarded and many cases are concealed by the local population, thus increasing the difficulties of control measures.
- (c) A poorly exaggerated account of V.D. among young girls in Naples has appeared in the Italian press.
- (d) Infant Mortality figures for Rome have fallen to 59.9 for October.
- (e) The total tuberculosis death rate for Rome has also fallen. The October figure is 525.
- (f) Plans are being prepared for the 1945 Anti-Malarial Campaign.
- (g) Two cases of Eudemia, i.e., not louse borne, typhus have occurred in Naples Province.

20 Veterinary:-

- (a) Italian laboratories are producing all requirements for animal diseases with the exception of Hog Cholera.
- (b) The incidence of Rabies is decreasing.
- (c) The incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis is high among dairy cattle. Recommendations concerning the pasteurisation and boiling of milk have been made.

21 Medical Supply:

- (a) Medical supplies to the value of £5,335,000 and the approximate weight of 3,000 long tons have been imported into Italy, up until 7 Nov 44.
- (b) The National Wholesale Druggist Association, formed for the distribution of Medical Supplies, began to operate on 1 Nov 44.
- (c) The Army Sub-Commission has assumed responsibility for the Medical Stores in the Military Institute, Florence.

22 Welfare:

- (a) Satisfactory conferences with the Italian Government regarding the allocation of funds for Welfare projects have been held.
- (b) Executive Memorandum No. 58 is being revised.
- (c) As the result of a meeting held in the office of the DPH and attended by H E Canavari, Under Secretary of the Interior, the establishment of the Commission to deal with devastated areas resulted.

2.13

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.23OFFICE OF CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR

- (a) Completion of documents for restoration of additional territory to Italian jurisdiction.
- (b) Consideration of various matters remaining to future structure of Italian radio and film industry in Italy.

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20

Veterinary:-

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B.12

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION:-

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OFFICE OF CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR

- (a) Completion of documents for restoration of additional territory to Italian jurisdiction.
- (b) Consideration of various matters pertaining to future structure of press, radio and film industry in Italy.
- (c) Consideration of problem of de-sequestration of property of United Nations nationals.
- (d) Final consideration of Decree to restore property to Jews.
- (e) Issue of directive on Enemy Partisans (AOO/4459/L of 14 Oct 44.)

24 Office of Chief Counsel

- a) Preparation of opinions on:
 i) right to require Italian army to supply materials and services;
 ii) to control appointment and personnel of Commissari;
 iii) to control general economy.
- b) Preparation of Rules and Regulations to supplement General Order No. 26 (Labour Relations).
- c) Consideration of subject of control of utility rates.

25 Italian Branch.

- a) Control of draft decrees prior to submission to Council of Ministers and procedure to be adopted.
- b) Rules for restoration of property rights to Jews.
- c) Reorganisation of the administration of Italian military justice.
- d) Memorandum on the complaints made by the Melchisedic Church arising out of its position in Italy under the Lateran Treaty.
- e) Drafting of a decree on Property Control for administration by the Italian State of the property of members of the United Nations.
- f) Approval of decree to facilitate marriage under Italian law of members of the United States forces.

26 Officer of the Chief Judicial Officer.

- a) Visit by JJO to Region Toscana. Things quiet and little work for AM Courts except at Livorno.
- b) Espionage cases for month:

Death sentences confirmed	6
" " confirmation by C.C. awaited	2
" " commuted	0

There was no case for review in which a person convicted of espionage had been sentenced to any sentence other than death.

- c) Normal reviewing of cases.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

- 27 The extensive printing inaugurated during the summer is far from complete. Some books have been published in Naples. In Rome most of the printing is done, but the covers are not yet finished. In Florence, four of the ten books are printed, except for covers, others are getting up in way. The paper and ink ordered from the United States last April has begun to arrive, this has been the principal cause of delay in Palermo and Naples. Delays have been due to difficulty in getting electricity for the presses, the taking over of presses, in the midst of our printing, by IWB, In Florence, there was necessarily a late start.

- 28 Defascism of school and university personnel proceeds on normal lines - at least, the mechanism is excellent.

- 29 The gravest problem in regard to school buildings. The number occupied by Allies, by Italian Military and Carabinieri, and by refugees, and homeless constitutes the majority in most provinces, many of the rest are either destroyed or badly damaged.

- 30 This building problem in being vigorously and systematically attacked

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28 Defectionism of school and university personnel proceeds on normal lines - at least, the mechanism is excellent.

29 The gravest problem in regard to school buildings. The number occupied by Allies, by Italian Military and Carabinieri, and by refugees, and homeless constitutes the majority in most provinces, many of the rest are either destroyed or badly damaged.

30 This building problem in being vigorously and systematically attacked by the Regional Education Officers. Occasionally it is possible to get the military units to move over and make room for children. Strong pressure is being put on prefects to get refugees out. Simoni and Genli Civili are being pushed into making repairs and disinfecting and disinfecting buildings, their great cry is for materials.

31 Schools opened in a majority of provinces from Rome north in October. In the rest of the provinces, and in all Southern Italy, they are ready for opening early in November - the date set by the Minister.

32 Headquarters work has consisted of :

- a) coordinating the work of Regions;
- b) preparation of directives on the use of form GIL property, under school auspices;
- c) frequent contact and continuous cooperation with the Minister of Public Instruction;
- d) supervision of the printing of textbooks and school programmes;
- e) some long-range planning by serving to a consultative capacity to the Minister's National Commission on Education Reconstruction; by arranging to make available books on education from other countries and by encouraging the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements here.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

33 Liaison with London and Washington :

- a) During October the Sub-Commission began its first sending of photographs to Washington and London as records of damage and repair of monuments in Italy. These shipments will be carried on crascendo provided that the photographic equipment can be properly maintained.
- b) Special reports were also submitted on the condition of monuments and art-objects in Greece, and on the removal of German archaeological Libraries from Rome.

34 Liaison with Italian Government. - Meeting with Italian officials were concerned chiefly with :

- a) taking energetic steps on the question of the budget for repairs, and
- b) assisting representatives of the Ministry of Public Instruction to go to Sardinia, and to cities in the Marche, where inspections and repairs were necessary.

35 Activities in various localities. -

- a) Rome. - In Rome, the Exhibition of European Masterpieces still attracts many people. It will be kept open until Dec 1, 1944. To date, 1,210,000 Lire have been deposited in the bank, for use in monument-projects, from the gate and photographs receipts at the exhibition. Repairs in the Protestant cemetery are practically complete. Michelangelo's "Moses" is being freed from the air-raid protective masonry and will shortly be on public view.
- b) Field Projects - In the field, many repair projects are under way in Lazio, Umbria, the Abruzzi, the Marche and Toscana Regions.
 - i At Florence the long labour of inspection and check-up of the deposits of art-treasures and of many of the villas in the vicinity was concluded and reports submitted.
 - ii At Pisa the emergency roofing of the Camposanto was completed and work on the damaged frescoes continued by Italian experts.
- c) Future exhibits. - Both at Florence and Siena, exhibitions are being prepared of works of art brought back to these cities from the deposits.

36 Operations of MFAA Officers (General). - During this month MFAA Officers with 5 and 6 Armies, AMG and the Regional MFAA Officers have been able to collaborate more closely in actual problems of inspection and repair and in planning for the future.

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Various tours of inspection in Lazio-Umbria Region were undertaken by the Deputy Director.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

- 37 A directive covering payment of Patriot Representatives and the hiring of motor cars for their use was issued by this Headquarters on 30 Nov 44.
- 38 The Italian National Patriot Committee has agreed that Patriot Representatives shall receive 100 lire a day from the time when they are called up and 200 lire a day from the time when they receive their appointment.
- 39 The INPJ is endeavouring to start employment Agencies in every Region, and to inaugurate welfare activities.
- 40 Certificates continue to be awarded in Army Areas and in Regions behind the Army areas.
- 41 Only a small number of patriots have volunteered for enlistment in the Italian Army.
- 42 Intelligence reports continue to be distributed to AMGs of Armies and to Regions destined for Northern Italy.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

- 43 General. - No evacuation of Allied Nationals from Italy has taken place during the month. Of the 7,000 Italian Refugees arriving in Refugee Camps in Rome, some 5,000 have been repatriated to their Communes. The shortage of transport in No 1 Sub Section, LEEB, is becoming acute. The need for release of blankets for Italian and Allied Refugees is stressed.
- 44 Medical. - In the southern Camps the epidemic of measles and whooping cough has died down as the result of control measures. Mumps of a mild form has been prevalent and there have been a few cases of diphtheria. Immunisation against diphtheria is in process of completion. Adult health in general was good. The small number of new arrivals was reflected in the decrease in notification of tuberculosis.

All camps north of Rome were visited during the month. General conditions fairly good, although sanitation requires improvement in some instances. An automatic water pump and chlorinator has been installed at Cinecitta' and Aversa Camps.

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- 45 Records Bureau. - Excellent work has been done during the month and 62,740 displaced persons are now recorded. Welfare and whereabouts enquiries continue to be received in large numbers.
- 46 Repatriation. - Preliminary work on repatriation of 900 Jews to Palestine has been begun.
- 47 Finance. - Advances to Allied Nationals continue and some 1611 people of 18 different nationalities have received sums totaling 6,736,200 lire. These loans average 2,666 lire per person and 1,330 of the beneficiaries are ex-Internees of the Italian Government. Final arrangements have been made regarding Italian Government financial assistance to ex-Internees. Currency conversion of those refugees proceeding overseas still awaits a ruling. The move of the further 900 Jews to Palestine in the near future emphasised the need for formulation of policy and planning at a high level, in anticipation of mass repatriation at the close of European hostilities.

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