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MONTHLY SITUATION REPORT
OCT. 1944 - NOV. 1945
(1 OF 2)

MINUTE SHEET No 1

(1)

9 Dec. Staff. Please return this rôle with draft amended report to Capt. Williams for approval. R&H

(2)

11 Dec. Director.

Report

Draft monthly report for approval which check para 4. Has any intimation to this effect been made to the Ministry or is the decision merely "domestic" at present?

L.

(3)

1945

Jan 6 Director.

Draft monthly report for approval. 5.

(4)

Jan 10 Director.

Abridged Monthly Report for signature if approved. C. C.

(5)

Feb. 8 Director.

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1945	(3)	
Jan 6	Director. Draft monthly report for approval.	5.
	(4)	
Jan 10	Director. Abriged Monthly Report for signature if approved. E.	6.
	(5)	
Feb 8	Director. Final draft Monthly Report for approval please. E.	8.
	951 (6)	
	Director. Stencil of Monthly report for sig. E	8.
	7	
Feb 9	Director. Herewith draft Abridged Monthly Report for approval. E.	9.

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DATE		PAGE
Aug 8 11.	(8) Director. ~~Draft~~ abridged Monthly report for June ~~Approval~~ Signature Please. Alexandria Cable	
7 Aug 45.	D/Director, Herewith draft "Abridged Monthly" & "Monthly" Reports for approval. R. 7/8.	

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER - 1945

Ref: 324/EC

31 December 1945

[illegible] REPORT

OCTOBER - 1945

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31 December 1945

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. The month of October has been notable for a number of political developments of the highest importance for ITALY. In the international field, the termination of the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON has had a direct influence on Italian political thought. In internal affairs there has been an important political review by one of ITALY's most famous veteran statesmen, the Italian Government have at last taken decisive action in Sicilian affairs, and the Council of Ministers has passed an important decree regarding the elections.

2. The announcement of the apparent failure of the LONDON Conference caused consternation in all circles. The optimism which had been aroused by the announcement a few days previously of a practical basis for the solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA problem rapidly gave way to a sense of profound pessimism and the feeling that ITALY was a victim of disagreement among the Big Powers and merely an unimportant pawn in the big chess game being played in the world. In Government circles feeling was characterised by a deep sense of depression at the prospect of the further continuance of ITALY's uncertain international status.

3. On 3 October the former pre-Fascist Prime Minister Signor NITTI delivered his long-promised speech in the GAY CINEMA theatre in NAPLES. He said that all the energies of a six-party Government were spent in trying to maintain order among these parties, instead of facing more vital problems. These parties, he continued, though calling themselves anti-Fascist, were really still imbued with Fascist principles and Fascist mentality. He stressed the fact that ITALY could not hope to receive help from abroad unless she showed the world that she was at least capable of stability, security, and order; this help, furthermore would be more likely to come from the Western democracies than from anywhere else. He made many charges: It was high time to dissolve the CLN; operation should have been carried out a long time ago: all Italians with very few exceptions, were responsible for Fascism, as they were all Fascist. He went on to say that ITALY would never be Communist nor that a fusion between Western Socialism and Russians, as well as for historical and geographical reasons. He asked whether it was not more important to know how ITALY was going to eat during the winter than to know when the Constituente would be evoked. Such plain speaking naturally aroused much hostile comment, although it was felt that Signor NITTI had the courage to say what so many Italians think but have not pronounced.

4. On 4 October the Ministry of the Interior officially announced the arrest of Signor FINOCCHIARO APRILE, the leader of the Sicilian Separatist Movement. It was stated that the delay in arresting the leader of this movement and his associates was due to the hope of the Italian Government that the movement would gradually be transformed into one for autonomy or at least for federation. The attempt to create a militia armed against the State, although it was for the most part a propagandist stunt rather than a reality, constituted an open violation of the penal code and a permanent danger of disorder. It is hoped by the Government that its action will permit Sicilians to settle down to the work of moral and material reconstruction in the

uncertain international status.

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4. On 4 October the Ministry of the Interior officially announced the arrest of Signor MICCICHE'S LEONE, the leader of the Sicilian Separatist Movement. It was stated that the delay in arresting the leader of this movement and his associates was due to the hope of the Italian Government that the movement would gradually be transformed into one for autonomy or at least for federation. The attempt to create a militia armed against the State, although it was for the most part a propagandist stunt rather than a reality, constituted an open violation of the penal code and a permanent danger of disorder. It is hoped by the Government that its action will permit Sicilians to settle down to the work of moral and material reconstruction in the framework of national unity.

5. The Council of Ministers, meeting on October 30, took decision of considerable importance regarding the election. This decision has provided for the following:

(a) The holding of the elections for the Constituent Assembly not later than April 1, 1946.
(b) The commencing of administrative elections before the end of 1945.
(c) Concurrently with the convocation of the electoral committees for the Constituent Assembly an announcement to be made regarding the methods of solution of the political problems connected with the Constituent Assembly.

6. It is noted that while the dates for the elections have been announced no definite and final decision has been taken on the powers of the Constituents.

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7. At the same time, a report was presented on the progress in preparing electoral lists. According to this report preliminary lists of male voters have been released in 1,809 communes and of female voters in 1,570. However male voter lists have been finally approved in 314 and female voter lists in 417 communes only.

PART I/.....

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS.

LIGURIA REGION.

1. Political interests continued to revolve around the future elections, the stability of the Government and the social, economic and political future of ITALY. The CLN presents a complicated problem. It has relinquished its executive authority to AMG with reluctance and while the Committees in LIGURIA have outwardly accepted a consultative or advisory role, behind the scenes they have sought to retain a large measure of power. In general provincial and communal administration is stronger now than at any time since the liberation. Preparation of the electoral lists proceeded satisfactorily.

2. The food situation generally has been good and although the delayed arrivals of the grain ships caused anxiety the regular distribution of bread has been maintained.

3. There is an underlying distrust of the Northern Italy industrial committees in GENOA (which are responsible for the distribution of coal and other commodities): the coal allotments for October were very disappointing, and as a result there will be some curtailment in production and employment during November. Efforts were made to stimulate the pressing of grain and olive oil.

4. Industrial wages remained at the same level, although the cost of living increased from 5 to 5%. There is little labour unrest in the province and there is not likely to be any in the near if food supplies remain constant and adequate housing can be made available. There has been a slight decrease in unemployment as a result of the arrival of coal and consequent industrial activity. The public works programme is also beginning to give work to the unemployed.

5. There was continued improvement in Public Safety generally. Transport and equipment are however still short, and some 300 Carabinieri have no uniform. There were fewer murders, although cases of violent property were more numerous. The Italian Courts are now trying all cases which hitherto were handled in AMG Courts.

6. Public Health was good, although heavy rains have emphasized the inadequate housing of the region. The local epidemic of typhoid fever in IMPERIA has improved, but it has broken out in the SANTA MARGHERITA area.

7. During October the schools opened to the fullest extent possible in view of the number of buildings still occupied by the Army or damaged as a result of the war.

8. 5,606 refugees arrived during the month and 5,382 departed. The increase in the overall figures of refugees passing through the Camps is the result of increasing prisoners of war coming from [illegible]

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4. Industrial wages have risen at the same level, although the cost of living increased from 3 to 5%. There is little labour unrest in the province and there is not likely to be any in the winter if food supplies remain constant and adequate housing can be made available. There has been a slight decrease in unemployment as a result of the arrival of coal and consequent industrial activity. The public works programme is also beginning to give work to the unemployed.

5. There was continued improvement in Public Safety matters. Transport and equipment are however still short, and some 30% Carabinieri have no uniforms. There were fewer murders, although crimes against property were more numerous. The Italian Courts are now trying all crimes which hitherto were handled in AMG Courts.

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9. Highways in general have been repaired, although the unprecedented floods at the end of October have rendered road communications difficult. With the exception of the GENOA - LA SPEZIA line all principal railroads are now operating.

LOMBARDIA REGION.

10. There was little political activity during the month, although local CLNs still tended to exceed their powers. Their appeal however seems to have diminished considerably and public opinion on the whole is convinced that they have outlived their usefulness. Local government is back to normal and a distinct improvement has been noted in the handling of public affairs by the Italian officials.

11. A substantial allocation of SCR was received in the region result in an increase of activities in various departments. The reactivation of the gas plant of MILAN has begun, and the city will have a limited amount of gas daily from 15 November. The first shipment of raw silk from MILAN was sent to the U. K. via VENICE on 23 October.

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12. 20,000 bales of American cotton arrived in TURIN from U.S.A. and have been already distributed to the spinning mills while a further shipment of 1,300 bales of Egyptian cotton has also arrived in VENICE. The cotton output in North ITALY is now about 80,000 kg. of yarn a day. Pirelli manufactured 190,000 tyres and 20,000 inner tubes and industrial belts etc.; the production of inner tubes has been reduced owing to the lack of raw rubber. Several hundred tons of pyrites have arrived at the factories, and a shipment of rock salt has also been delivered. 336 trucks, 89 trailers, 90 tractors, 8,000 bicycles, 238 three wheelers, and 351 motorcycles were made by the factories, but no tyres were available except for the bicycles. 30,000 tons of cement were produced, and there was an output of 10,000 tons of steel ingots and 7,000 tons of rolled steel.

13. The food ration scales were maintained, but the shortage of wheat grassed has given great concern. 1,360,229 quintals have been collected, which is 83% of the target figure. 219,888 quintals of rice were delivered in PAVIA and the provinces up to the end of October. Bearing in mind that the area under rice in Northern ITALY is about 30,000 hectares less than that of 1944 collections to date have compared favourably with those of last season. The firewood shortage continued to give cause for concern, and Prefects were instructed to speed up the firewood production and delivery from other provinces.

14. The general industrial situation in the Region remained fairly satisfactory during the month; there were some indications of labour unrest over wage rates and high living costs and a number of disputes involving strike action were reported. None of these was however at all serious. The delay in issuing the new Government decree containing provisions for surplus workers in industry (as reported on page 16 Labour Sub-Commission's report) is causing confusion and considerable irritation amongst employers.

15. Details of the 800,000,000 lire programme of public works can be found on page 17 (Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission's report).

16. One General Court and 28 Superior Court cases were tried; there was a normal flow of cases for the extraordinary courts of assize from all provinces.

17. There were no civil disturbances or major incidents during the month, although little improvement is apparent in the efficiency of the police agencies. They are still not clothed or housed adequately, and need able officers with strong personalities.

18. The University of MILAN held its elections for the new Rector in an orderly fashion. Difficulty has been experienced in having the new school text-books published at reasonable prices, but it is hoped that the matter has now been settled.

19. 1,929 Displaced Persons passed through the camps, the majority of whom were non-Italians. In addition some 4,500 Southern Italians were evacuated from LOMBARDY at the rate of one train load per week.

20. Rail haulage of wine from SICILY remained unsatisfactory, and control appears to rest with a group of wealthy speculators which results in wine being sold at

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20. Rail haulage of wine from PUGLIA remained unsatisfactory, and control appears to rest with a group of wealthy speculators which results in wine being sold at excessive prices in LIGURIA.

PIEMONTE REGION.

21. Political activity continued to centre in TURIN, as the population of the outlying provinces have been more concerned with their personal problems and prospects for the coming winter. General public opinion is that the industrial firms are living on their capital and will arrive shortly at a point of bankruptcy which will result in mass unemployment. The power of the Communist party has diminished, as it is felt that a leaning to the left might cause a cessation of the flow of food and materials from the democratic countries. In the upper valley of AOSTA province the realisation of autonomy has advanced a step further with the despatch to ROME, after strong delaying tactics by the leftist Parties, of the nominations for the Consiglio. 945

22. The uniform 200 grm. bread ration for all categories of normal consumers went into effect during October with no apparent adverse reaction. Pasta and rice rations were issued. Wheat collection continued, but at a much slower rate than during September, when Italian soldiers were demobilised. By the end of the month a total of

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636,392 quintals had been amassed, being 64.5% of the Allied Commission estimate, and 95.8% of the Ministry of Agriculture estimate. 230,250 quintals of rice were also amassed. The Grain Movement Plan and the amassing programme have assured the majority of the provinces having at least one month's supply of flour for ration purposes. However, there is still some apprehension about the future beyond November, as no long-term programme of imports has been announced.

23. POL distribution through the Societa Italiana Petroli is working satisfactorily and the quantities, still very small for such an industrial region as PIEMONTE, have been handled with great care to ensure their use to the greatest advantage. The fuel-oil situation is still precarious owing to lack of transport and the slowness of the CIF in handling the matter. 500,000 quintals of wool are being cut in NOVARA Province, 20% of which will go to LOMBARDIA Region.

24. Arising out of the claim of the FIAT workers for an increase in basic wages, discussions took place, are still continuing, between representatives of employers and workers in the whole of Northern ITALY with a view to the formulation of a new general wage agreement covering that area. There was a net increase of (largely accounted for by the fact that more accurate statistics are now available) 4,914 unemployed, the total unemployed now being 20,636. Although the number of surplus workers still gives rise to concern, the employment position has shown definite improvement during the month; the increased numbers registered as unemployed not reflecting any deterioration in the position.

25. There were a number of strikes of minor importance, the majority being entirely concerned with requests for increased wages.

26. The unwillingness of Banks and Merchants to accept AM currency is causing considerable difficulty, and in certain areas AM lire have almost disappeared. Fear of counterfeit currency appears to be the reason for the non-acceptance of this type of money.

27. Apart from shortage of personnel, a matter beyond the control of local officials, the Italian Courts are functioning smoothly.

28. The Carabinieri, improving in morale, efficiency and confidence, are now working on night patrols with remarkable success; winter uniforms and arms are still urgently required for them. Crimes of a serious nature have increased due to the advent of darker nights. Raids for hidden arms have continued, although sources of information have been fewer. It is reported that, in consequence of raids in PIEMONTE and LOMBARDIA regions, there is a traffic in arms from the country areas to MILAN and TURIN where dumps are more difficult to locate.

28. The health of the population was good, except for diphtheria, which increased by 170 cases.

29. The flow of Italian refugees and P.W. from FRANCE through SWITZERLAND ceased during the month. 14,088 Italians passed through the refugee camps during the month, 13,069 being ex-P.W.

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31. Favourable weather has permitted exceptional progress to be made in the repair of highways and bridges. Difficulty has been experienced in securing cement from the factories, as it is believed large quantities are reaching the Black Market. Heavy rains at the end of the month caused many dislocations in road communications, especially in CUNEO. Direct communication with LUGANO has been opened, and a service with FRANCE via MILAN will recommence shortly.

VENEZIE REGION.

31. All evidence continued to show a drift away from the Left which in certain directions has gone so far as to encourage movements which are definitely Right Wing or Traditionalist. It would appear that the Italian population is scared of Communism but it does not intend to stop being "progressive". The situation in the frontier province of UDINE made excellent progress towards normal conditions. On the other hand there was continued doubt as to the future of the province of BOLZANO. These electoral lists which are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere are being drawn up very slowly owing to the difficulty of deciding who, among the German-speaking population, is entitled to vote for the Italian Parliament, and who is not. Until this question is settled, little progress can be made.

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32. Economic recovery progressed only slowly during the month due to restricted deliveries of coal, but certain satisfactory developments occurred. On 23 October the first export cargo to SWEDEN since the outbreak of war was loaded at the port of VENICE, and on 15 October continuous production of sheet glass commenced at the important furnaces of Vetrocoke at PORTO MARGHERA.

33. 1,423,008 quintals of wheat were crushed by 27 October, and 11,207 quintals of rice.

34. The Labour offices have become most important and enjoy the respect and confidence of all the law-abiding citizens and organisations. They have produced and preserved great harmony in their relations with labour, which is proved by the conspicuous absence of demonstrations and unrest.

35. 87 Superior Courts cases and 151 Summary Courts cases were tried. General Order No. 17 requesting the prompt registration of aliens, which was published in UDINE, BELLUNO, TRENTO and BOLZANO in August, was published in the other provinces of the Region during October. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize functioned satisfactorily.

36. The Public Safety situation again showed a definite and steady improvement. The Carabinieri and other police agencies have been doing very good work and the crime situation, with the possible exception of UDINE province, has become very much easier as a result. Armed robberies, which last month were alarming, have decreased considerably and a number of praiseworthy arrests have been made in connection with robberies and murders which have occurred in the past. There was a satisfactory decrease in the numbers of murders reported, some provinces having none at all. It is felt that the continuance of AMG rule has been the contributory factor in this marked improvement in public confidence and morale. Provision of arms, clothing and vehicles for the Carabinieri has however been making slow progress.

37. Three cases of small pox occurred in GORIZIA during the month.

38. Italian elementary and secondary schools are now open throughout the Region. Requisitioning of schools has continued, although the position is serious in GORIZIA. (see page 10 Education Sub-Commission's report).

39. The number of refugees passing south through the BRENNER PASS during October fell to 54,000 as compared with 100,000 which was the average over the preceding three months. There was a small but constant flow of Germans and Austrians through BOLZANO Camp. The repatriation of Germans in BOLZANO province has been the subject of much discussion during the month, as in many cases it is difficult to determine who is domiciled in ITALY and who is a refugee from GERMANY or a deserter. The position is gradually being cleared up, and it is proposed to send 1,000 Germans a week from BOLZANO to GERMANY if they can be received the other end. Certain rules have been laid down as to who should be repatriated and who allowed to remain, and with the enforcement of General Order No. 17 it is hoped that all aliens in the province will be registered in the near future.

40. During the month only public works projects of an urgent nature were processed and approved. Work on military highways and bridges has gone forward well. Housing committees are functioning better, and work on damaged public buildings and schools has

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40. During the month only public works projects of an urgent nature were processed and approved. Work on military highways and bridges has gone forward well. Housing committees are functioning better, and work on damaged public buildings and schools has proceeded satisfactorily. It is hoped that repairs to many waterways will be completed before the end of the year. A limited amount of gas for domestic use is available; the electric power situation has remained satisfactory.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT VENEZIA GIULIA, ZARA AREA.

41. Political activity during October has been on a somewhat reduced scale, although the war of nerves between the two opposing factions was still very much in evidence. The Jugoslavs are much more boisterous than the Italians in their methods, and full political use is made of such demonstrations on the anniversary of Partisans. Troops of the Jugoslav detachment have shown an increasing tendency to interfere in the political and administrative affairs in the territory governed by Allied Military Government.

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42. The Regional National Liberation Committee stated that they desired to assist Allied Military Government by extending the system of workers' cooperatives. This seemed to be a renewed effort to further the policy of using this type of organisation to cover pro-Jugoslav activities, which has been neutralised by General Order No. 11. The Committee further expressed willingness to participate in local government in Slovene

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Communes where direct Military Government is the only other alternative. The proposal does not mean that the CLN has decided to cooperate under General Order No. 11, but only to give assistance in such things as food and the distribution of clothing.

43. Very satisfactory progress has been achieved in the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force, which has been a great help in the enforcement of AMG administration. The pro-Yugoslav organs are becoming worried over this new opposition, and have been very active with their propaganda in attempts to discredit it. Public confidence and morale has shown a marked improvement and many more crimes are now being reported. Public safety conditions have improved in VENEZIA.

44. It has been laid down that entry into ITALY by anyone except an Italian national is barred without prior reference to AFHQ. Entry into VENEZIA GIULIA is theoretically similarly sealed, but it is well known that numerous persons continue to enter the area from the East without valid permits, and many claim that no machinery exists whereby such permits can be obtained. It is clear that Yugoslav controls are ignoring this part of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

45. The Civil supplies Agenda for the period January - June 1946 progressed well, and the programme should be completed shortly. Rations, in accordance with the normal Allied Commission scale, were issued with the exception of pasta and rice. The remaining deal of 10,000 quintals has been exceeded, and a new deal of 12,000 quintals has been set.

46. There is still no general change in wage levels, but the cost of living increased by just over 26% during October. There are now 28,374 unemployed in the area. Distribution of firewood has begun to hospitals and bakeries, and an issue to the public will follow when the rate of supply increases sufficiently. The chief sources of supply are UDINE, MONTEREALE forest and the state forest of CONSIGLIO. ARGO coal which had been promised for the region was never allowed to leave Zone 'B' under AMG arrangements, but is being sold direct from the mines at very high prices.

47. Repairs to public buildings are progressing satisfactorily, and contracts for a total of 50 million lire have been let for repairs in the port of TRIESTE. With the exception of timber and glass, supplies of building and constructional material have been available in reasonable quantities. Work schemes involving land reclamation have been initiated and are already providing work for 1,000 who would otherwise be unemployed.

48. The general health situation remained good, and no serious epidemics were reported during the month. During October 3,501 displaced persons entered the refugee centres, and 3,537 left.

49. The main financial event of the month was the issuing of occupation lire by the Jugoslavs in Zone 'B'. This was done in spite of frequent statements by the Jugoslavs that they did not contemplate making this issue, and if at any time the issue should become necessary, they would inform the Allied Commission.

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ignoring this part of the Commission's request.

45. The Civil supplies figures for the period January - June 1946 progressed well, and the programme should be completed shortly. Rations, in accordance with the normal Allied Commission scale, were issued with the exception of pasta and rice. The cereals goal of 10,000 quintals has been exceeded, and a new goal of 12,000 quintals has been set.

46. There is still no general change in wage levels, but the cost of living increased by just over 20% during October. There are now 28,374 unemployed in the area. Distribution of firewood has begun to hospitals and bakeries, and an issue to the public will follow when the rate of supply increases sufficiently. The chief sources of supply are UNRRA, especially forest and the state forest of COMELICO. ARGO coal which had been promised for the region was never allowed to leave Zone 'B' under AMG arrangements, but is being sold direct from the mines at very high prices.

47. Repairs to public buildings are progressing satisfactorily, and contracts for a total of 60 million lire have been let for repairs in the port of TRIESTE. With the exception of timber and glass, supplies of building and constructional material have been available in reasonable quantities. Work schemes involving land reclamation have been initiated and are already providing work for 1,000 who would otherwise be unemployed.

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49. The main financial event of the month was the issuing of occupation lire by the Jugoslavs in Zone 'B'. This was done in spite of frequent statements by the Jugoslavs that they did not contemplate making this issue, and if at any time the issue should become necessary, they would inform the Allied Commission in advance. This undertaking unfortunately was not carried out.

50. A total of 292 accused were tried by the Summary Courts on 316 charges. The Superior courts tried 35 accused on 46 charges. All the Civil Courts are functioning, except three Pretura Courts in the area of GORIZIA which are in predominantly Slovene territory. Slovene judges who were appointed have refused to serve unless Slovene is accepted as one of the official languages of the Courts. As the people of these areas should have a judicial forum, it has been decided to attach these areas for jurisdictional purposes to the Pretura of GORIZIA.

51. Elementary and secondary schools, Italian and Slavic, were opened in October, in spite of the indiscriminate requisitioning by the Army and the language and racial difficulties (reported more fully in Education Sub-Commission's report page 11).

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52. Allied Military Government broadcasts over Radio TRIESTE and Radio POLA continued.

AMG HOUSING COMMAND.

53. A large amount of living accommodation was returned by the Allies for civilian occupation. 300 apartments and 3 buildings were released, and it is hoped this will ease the difficulties of the Housing Commission.

54. The cereal returns continued to be poor, while supplies of flour reached a critically low level during the month. The wine harvest was good and the quality of wine excellent.

55. The orderly and substantial withdrawal of German POW labour has had a [illegible] effect upon the economy as a whole and upon labour in particular. Unemployment increased to some extent, which was further aggravated by the return of numbers of Italian P.o.W. and workers from German labour camps. There was much labour unrest with many strikes and brief disputes. On 1 October the common employees went out on strike, demanding a 5,000 lire advance against a contemplated increase in pay. After 3 days' negotiations the strikers returned to work with the subsequent increase in their pay of 2,000 lire a month. Several hundred Genio Civile employees also struck, and there were somewhat violent demonstrations in sympathy. At the close of the month the Labour front seemed to be unusually quiet, all strikes having been settled, and none contemplated for the moment.

56. The gas and electric services were normal, although the shortage of water caused considerable concern. Demolition work and the removal of debris in the port area went forward with increased energy. As a result of the handing back of additional piers at the port a substantial rehabilitation programme in that area is being drawn up.

57. There were five superior courts cases and 326 summary court cases during the month; practically all cases affecting the Allies are now being dealt with by the Italian Courts.

58. Italian police officials in the M.L.T.S. area complained of the lack of modern arms, transport and W/T. In spite of these shortages however, the police services operated comparatively efficiently. One serious fire occurred which destroyed a salvage depot of Italian ownership, resulting in 10 million lire damage.

59. Smallpox increased slightly in M.L.T.S., although bubonic plague appears to have been stamped out.

60. On 25 October the elementary schools opened, with an attendance of between 65 to 70,000. This is a substantial increase over the attendance a year ago. Many school buildings have been reconditioned since the close of the last school year although 54 other buildings (partly occupied by the Allies, and partly by Italian military units and hostels or illegal) are still occupied. All high schools are scheduled to start on 5 November.

61. Prisoners of war returning from the U.S. and North Africa were handled most efficiently.

62. The section of Taranto port turned back to the Italians is working quite smoothly, and on 21 October an additional section was given over. It is anticipated that all civil supplies in the future will be discharged within the area under Italian control. Adequate road transport was available for local M.L.T.S. commitments, although there is a serious shortage of tyres.

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AMG LIVORNO ZONE.

63. The political situation remained quiet, although a marked impatience was apparent over the delay in holding the elections. People have begun to realise that the black market may well lead to serious economic repercussions and are agitating for action on a national scale, to stamp it out. Local governments continued to function well.

64. The supply of food was adequate and more meat appeared on the markets, but anxiety is being felt about the requirements for 1946. Industrialists everywhere continued in their task of rehabilitating industry and commerce which they are doing with great success.

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65. Unemployment was still one of the big economic problems of the region, but there was only one strike among the dock workers which was soon settled on a local basis. The approval of public works, some of which are intended to relieve unemployment continued, but slowly.

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66. All legal cases affecting Allied interests are being handled by the Italians. Outbreaks of crime increased during the month, and the prisons in LIVORNO were overcrowded.

67. Public health conditions remained good, although there were some cases of typhoid. It is feared that many drugs intended for use by the doctors went instead to the black market. An average of 5,000 refugees a week passed through the region.

68. Communications have improved considerably, and the electric and gas services were efficient.

APULIA AND SOUTH ITALY (as reported by A.C. Liaison Officer BARI).

69. All political parties have shown greater activity; the trend of public opinion away from the extreme left was most marked. The Communist party in particular lost ground, largely owing to the return of Italian prisoners of war from RUSSIA, who spread the news of their treatment in that country, and also to the rumor that the Allies would cease sending supplies unless the Italians took measures against the Communists. Numerous anti-Communist demonstrations occurred as a result. The majority of the population, while abstaining from politics, are against experiments and favour those parties of the Centre and Right which seem to promise law and order and reconstruction.

70. Steady progress has been made in the preparation of electoral lists which are now complete in the case of BARI and BRINDISI and nearly complete in the five other provinces. Only about one-third however have been approved.

71. The stocks of grain are practically exhausted and the provinces are reduced to an average supply of three weeks only. In most provinces it has been necessary to cancel the pasta ration. Prices are still rising while industry and commerce are paralysed for lack of goods and transport. The olive oil crop was better than expected; the vintage will be small, but of good quality.

72. The labour market has been swollen by the return of prisoners of war and by reductions in the number of civilians employed by the Allies. But owing to the harvest season and the inauguration of public works schemes unemployment has only increased slightly. There have been few strikes. All provinces have begun to carry out the repairs to roads and other reconstruction works authorised last month by the Central Government.

73. No large scale disorders occurred during the month. The ring leader in the June riots at AVERSA and MINERVINO was located and arrested early in October. Attacks by armed gangs were made upon goods trains in the BISCEGLIE area, notably on the night of 19-20 October.

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73. No large scale disorders occurred during the month. The ring leader in the June riots at ANDRIA and MINERVINO was located and arrested early in October. Attacks by armed gangs were made upon goods trains in the FOGGIA area, notably on the night of 19-20 October.

74. Nine new cases of plague occurred at TARANTO, bringing the total since the beginning of the outbreak to 27, of which 13 cases have been fatal. In general the health of the population remained good.

75. Education has suffered heavily from continued requisitioning, and children have not yet gone back to school. In BRINDISI and TARANTO derequisitioning of schools is in progress, but elsewhere the position is still very serious.

76. 1,213 refugees arrived during the month, and 1,628 departed. On 31 October there were 2,633 persons still in the camps. 2,401 displaced persons were sent by rail from the region, a decrease of nearly 3,000 as compared with last month.

77. Numerous additional trains have been added to the schedule during the month, and 38,440 tons of freight were moved in the BARI Compartimento.

SICILY (as reported by A. C. Liaison Officer).

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78. Sicily remained politically quiet during the month; there was a trend away from the Left as the public is apparently tired of the strikes and outrageous demands which are thought to be sponsored by Communists from the Camera del Lavoro.

79. The leader of the Separatist Movement, Pinocchiaro ANGILO, and another were arrested at the beginning of the month; fortunately this aroused no unrest or trouble.

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80. The High Commissioner has been handicapped in his work by the lack of efficient and trustworthy subordinates to advise him and inform him on conditions in the Island. He and his staff have been very cooperative in trying to improve the conditions in PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA but many promises have failed to progress owing to inefficiency on the part of his officials. There is still much work to be done on the electoral lists, but pressure is being put on the Prefects.

81. The food situation remained unchanged, but the coal position was better as more ships were unloaded in October than in September. 3,200 extra tons were given to the Island, although for the next four months 800 tons will be deducted to make up for the extra allotment. Fear is felt for the harvesting of the citrus crop owing to lack of transport.

82. There were several strikes during the month, among them one by the workers on daily papers and another by electric light company line workers.

83. On 1 October 94,000 people were out of work. The cement and glass works are hardly operating due to lack of power, although it is hoped that when materials are available for improving public works employment will be given to many more.

84. Water was still scarce in the towns, electric power was low, and gas was unobtainable, except for 2 hours a day. Many vehicles are completely off the road as there are not enough tyres and spare parts for all the motor cars and trucks.

85. There was a decrease in the number of crimes committed during the month, although the police, in order to maintain law and order, must have increased personnel, arms and transport.

86. Public health was very good; there was no typhus, smallpox or plague. The refugees are all being efficiently handled by the authorities. There are 4,600 in camps and 13,000 others living in different private houses.

87. Transport in the Island of PANTELLERIA was scarce, due to a lack of tyres. The islands are still cut off as the steamer LAMPEDUSA will not be able to make its crossing before 20 November. Four projects for public buildings are being prepared, and one for the hospital has gone to the Genio Civile. The situation in LAMPEDUSA remained unchanged.

EMILIA REGION (as reported by A.C. Liaison Officer BOLOGNA)

88. During the month political activity by all parties was intensified, and many meeting were held, all without disorder. Provincial administration functioned normally and smoothly. The preparation of the Electoral lists is well advanced, and according to the Prefects, should be finished by mid-December.

89. The food situation continued to be good, although there were reports of shortages of fats, oil, and meat. Fish supplies were fairly good, but prices were higher owing to the increase in wages. 42,041 quintali of grain were grassed during the month, thus bringing the total grassed up to 1,778,167 quintali. Four months supply of food has been collected in the mountain districts.

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40. The unemployment problem has now reached serious proportions and will continue to increase as more P.o.W. return from abroad and winter causes agricultural work to decrease. There are now about 221,000 unemployed in the whole province. There is, however, a shortage of skilled workmen and technicians, as the main body of unemployed are unskilled labourers.

41. All provinces have many public works projects in hand, although delay in carrying these out has occurred owing to lack of funds and materials. The water and electricity position is fairly satisfactory, but the supply of gas is limited due to the shortage of coal.

42. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize continued their work; 3 death sentences were carried out.

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93. [illegible] situation [illegible] serious and robbery has increased [illegible] operations and the military, even in the homes, in that no one or women will go out in the evening [illegible] curfew or martial [illegible] have been reported, with only 10 arrests. The only arrests of these robberies are [illegible] Serbs and Italian, and both were held at Belgrade military. The Germans, [illegible] of their inadequate resources, are working well, although the morale of the [illegible] is so low as to make it questionable as to [illegible] army. There were no instances of public disorder.

94. Public health was generally good, and malaria decreased. 22,411 refugees passed through the region, and 15,307 have been evacuated. The flow of refugees was small and unsteady; a number of Serbs and Croats are coming down from YUGOSLAVIA with no [illegible] goods or documents.

95. Communications were fairly good, although they will naturally deteriorate with the coming winter.

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93. The public safety situation became more serious; armed robbery has increased to alarming proportions and the position, even in the towns, is that no man or woman will go out in the evening wearing jewellery or carrying money. 176 crimes have been reported, with only 27 arrests. The gangs carrying out these robberies are becoming larger and bolder, and have even held up British soldiers. The Carabinieri, in spite of their inadequate resources, are working well, although the morale of the Questura is so low as to make it practically useless as a police agency. There were no instances of public disorder.

94. Public health was generally good, and malaria decreased. 22,411 refugees passed through the region, and 15,307 have been evacuated. The flow of refugees was small and unsteady; a number of Serbs and Croats are coming down from YUGOSLAVIA with no SHAEF cards or documents.

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[illegible] SECTION [illegible]

5. The Italian Government have issued a decree declaring the Province of [illegible], and constituting the Valley of [illegible] an autonomous area to be governed by a Council.

6. [illegible] progress on the preparation of electoral lists [illegible] provided very slow progress, as mentioned in the Political Survey. Out of 3,000 communes in Italian Governate territory only [illegible] had [illegible] lists have been approved. The preparation of electoral lists in [illegible] practically ceased due to the lack of instructions from the Italian Government as to how to deal with the German-speaking population.

7. Approval of [illegible] has been obtained for the registration of electoral lists in [illegible], based on the system in force in the rest of Italy.

8. Drafts of the laws for the elections to the Constituent Assembly and for the election of Provincial and Communal Councils have been submitted by the Italian Government for the consideration of the Allied Commission.

[illegible] SECTION [illegible]

9. The [illegible] Courts have ceased to function in most of the Provinces, due to the withdrawal of Allied officials and the transfer of cases to the Italian Courts. 30 cases were tried in the Courts in [illegible]. Although the Courts ceased to operate, but the Italian Courts handled 206 cases involving Allied interest. The Courts in [illegible] disposed of 351 cases. The Italian Courts in [illegible] and [illegible] appear to be functioning as normally as conditions will permit.

EDUCATION [illegible] SECTION

10. Schools are being gradually reconditioned in Italy although the situation as would seem in certain areas, about all in [illegible] and [illegible]. The Boy Scouts had their first national conference since the organization under Fascism [illegible] years ago.

11. Functional jurisdiction in all provinces in [illegible] Section, except BOLZANO, [illegible] and [illegible], has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. All [illegible] were opened in the region during the month. The BOLZANO situation however is still difficult owing to the Nazi-Fascist problem and satisfactory financial arrangements [illegible] for the printing of the German text books which are being published in [illegible]. Lectures are being given in elementary schools in German for the children of German-speaking families.

12. The educational problem in [illegible] is most critical. The [illegible] schools in the cities of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] have opened and are functioning, although it is reported that Allied military units are requisitioning school buildings indiscriminately, and that the majority of the other buildings are destroyed or in [illegible].

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need of out-door reading. [illegible] were officially opened at about the same time as Italian schools. But, except in the three cities, 70% of them are not organized and many of the adults are reporting are doing so under the School Section of the Slavic National Liberation Committee which not only refuses to cooperate with AMG but seeks to do it to it. Through propaganda and intimidation of the teachers it has a large measure of control in Slav schools in the area small or [illegible]. It pays teachers a higher salary than they would receive officially, and dictates a program of Communist orientation and Communism.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

13. It is proposed to segregate the tubercular from the medical and the surgical cases in the Rogatination hospital in TARANTO.

14. Two cases of plague with one death were reported from TARANTO, and one case of typhus also occurred.

15. The malaria situation in APULIA is subsiding, there having been only 35 cases in October. Malaria has been reported in CALABRIA, [illegible] cases continue to occur in Central and Southern Italy. During the first two weeks of October there was a marked decline in the number of adult mosquitoes in the PONTE DELLA COLLETTA [illegible]. This is probably due to the cold weather prevailing at the time.

14. The September infant mortality rate for ROME was 55.2 as compared with 76.2 in August. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME during September were 283 as compared with 318 in August.

15. The [illegible] for Public Health has resumed direct control over his Medical Provincials in VENEZIA, CAMPANIA and LIGURIA Regions.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

16. Crimes of a serious nature showed an increase during the month, particularly those involving armed robbery. The causes for this increase are variously reported to be longer hours of darkness, increase in cost of living, and increase in unemployment; and since the public has retained confidence in the efficiency of the police, which has continued to improve, more acts of commission are reported. The number of arrests in proportion to the number of reported offences is steadily increasing. Very few of the reported crimes appear to have been committed from political motives.

17. [illegible] was marked by an increased number of strikes, the largest of which involving some 11,000 communal employees at NAPLES, lasted for three days. There were also minor anti-Fascist demonstrations (chiefly from the Italian "Fronteil" returned from [illegible]) but, with a few exceptions, there were no acts of violence.

18. In the territory operations to recover hidden arms and ammunition continued with satisfactory results. In Italian Government territory some progress was also [illegible]

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[illegible].

14. The [illegible] rate per [illegible] was 55.2 as compared with 76.2 in August. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during September were 2.3 as compared with 2.8 in August.

15. The [illegible] Health has remained almost normal over [illegible] Naval units in [illegible] and Leghorn [illegible].

PUBLIC SAFETY SITUATION

16. Crimes of a serious nature showed an increase during the month, particularly those involving armed robbery. The causes for this increase are variously reported to be low rates of exchange, increase in cost of living, and increased unemployment; and since the public has gained confidence in the civil forces of the Allies, which has resulted in [illegible] more acts of resistance are reported. The number of arrests in proportion to the number of reported offenses is steadily increasing. Very few of the recorded crimes appear to have been committed for political motives.

17. The month was marked by an increased number of strikes, the largest of which involving some 11,000 personnel of [illegible] plants, lasted for three days. There were also minor anti-Communist demonstrations (chiefly from the Italian "ex-vol" organization [illegible]) but, with these exceptions, there were no acts of violence.

18. In AM territory operations to recover hidden arms and ammunition continued with satisfactory results, and in the [illegible] territory some progress was also made. During the month [illegible] Police Force made its official appearance. Public reaction to this new police body was generally favorable, and the civilian population appears to [illegible] confidence in it. There are 1,113 men on duty in [illegible], FOL and [illegible].

19. As reported at para 8 (A) to [illegible] report) crimes have increased [illegible] in [illegible].

20. The Carabinieri have now received 15,000 overcoats and 10,[illegible] sets of uniforms, and their [illegible] from an all-[illegible] supplied from stocks of materials released to the Minister of [illegible] on 1 October 1945. Such clothing however is still required, particularly [illegible]. Negotiations for additional arms for the police have progressed satisfactorily, and the transport position is improving. An increase in the strength of the Carabinieri from 65,000 to 75,000 has been [illegible] by the President of the Council of Ministers.

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21. During the month several prison breaks occurred, due to overcrowding and the employment of ex-partisans as prison guards. There is a serious shortage of adequate prison accommodation throughout the whole of [illegible]. In general however the internal

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security situation appears to have shown some improvement.

CONSULTS, WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

22. Agreement has been reached with the Italian Government as to the fundamental principles upon which restitution of works of art can safely be based. The precise location and condition of numerous works of art taken from ITALY by the Germans has been finally determined.

23. Arrangements have been completed for transferring to ITALY from MUNICH that portion of Bourbon-Farnese collection of sculpture which was recovered in the ALPS AREA.

24. Another one and one half million lire have been approved for first aid repair to war damaged national museums in FLORENCE and ROME. Work has not been authorized on the floor mosaic in the Duomo of SIENA as funds are not available.

25. The handover to the Italian Government of administrative responsibility for archives is now practically complete.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION

26. During October a total of 69,201 Italians were received in ITALY from all sources, of which 51,774 came through the Mediterranean and Suez routes. The flow of Italians from FRANCE through the FREJUS Pass increased during the second half of the month, averaging approximately 2,000 a week. The flow of Italians from SWITZERLAND into ITALY via CHIASSO and DOMODOSSOLA has temporarily ceased but it is to start again shortly.

27. Since January 1944 a total of 920,637 Italians have been returned to ITALY of whom 846,706 were from EUROPE, 59,443 from the BALKANS, 6,765 from U.S.A. and 16753 from other countries.

28. Many outstanding repatriation moves from ITALY were completed during the month. 548 British Italians were returned to their homes in MIDDLE EAST, and also 886 Italians (of whom 368 were children). 466 French were returned to FRANCE, 216 Austrians to AUSTRIA, and 252 Germans to NORWAY. The repatriation of 600 Jewish evacuees for PALESTINE was started. 147,933 persons have been repatriated by the Allied Bureau.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR RECOGNITION

29. A total of 920,750 Italian prisoners of war have been repatriated, and there are 189,187 still awaiting repatriation. Maintained by Italian prisoners of war in British hands to their families totalled £132,097 sterling.

30. Constant complaints are being received of the ill treatment of Italian

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sources, of which 51,774 came through the Middle East/Swiss route. [illegible] Italians from Ireland through the British Isles terminated during the second half of the month, averaging approximately 2,000 a week. The flow of Italians from Poland into Italy via Trieste and Austria has temporarily ceased but it is to start again shortly.

27. Since January 1944 a total of 220,637 Italians have been returned to Italy of whom 215,706 were from Germany, 3,143 from the Balkans, 1,755 from U.S.A. and 1033 from other countries.

28. The outstanding repatriation cases from Italy were completed during the month. 343 British citizens were returned to their homes in Switzerland, and also 226 Italians (of whom 166 were children). 446 French were returned to France, 216 Austrians to Austria, and 236 Germans to Germany. The remainder of 100 Jewish and Greek for Palestine was started. 127,055 persons have been repatriated by the Allied Forces.

REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

29. A total of 920,750 Italian prisoners of war have been registered, and there are 409,187 still awaiting registration. Remittances by Italian prisoners of war in British hands to their families totalled £432,097 sterling.

30. Constant complaints are being received of the ill treatment of Italian prisoners of war in Russian hands. Successful negotiations have been concluded with the Russian authorities and mass repatriation from Russia may be expected to commence shortly. During the month approximately 90,000 out of the 130,000 POW in the Russian occupied zone of Germany have been repatriated.

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PART III

AGRICULTURE SECTION

AGRICULTURE CONSERVATION

1. During the month the drought, which had handicapped the seeding in Central and Southern Italy, was broken with heavy rains in the north and adequate rainfall elsewhere. The harvest of a good crop of grapes was completed, and the rice crop, though small in acreage, proved to be excellent. Forage is still scarce, but pastures are improving.

2. At the end of October 922,498 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the 'Granai del Popolo' of which 537,017 metric tons were collected in Northern ITALY and 385,481 metric tons were amassed in Central, Southern and Insular ITALY. Collections at the end of the month comprised 71% of the quantity theoretically available for non producers as estimated in the 15 July 1945 Crop Report. Deliveries during the month were more than 10% of the amounts collected in September those coming from the north being most satisfactory although in SICILY and above all in PUGLIA the amount collected was very poor. Farmers in the north who have given their total deliveries of grain to the 'Granai' are receiving clothing and other textiles in exchange.

3. The collection of olives during the early part of October added 3% metric tons to the quantity reported at the close of September. The total quantity of pressed olive oil amassed during the past year now stands at 53,691 metric tons, or 56% of the estimated quantity available.

4. At a meeting of the Economic Council of EUROPE, 75,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers were allocated to ITALY, as well as 30,000 metric tons of seed potatoes. The shipment of phosphate rock has been resumed after a delay of 4 months. The small production of Italian machinery, including tractors, is being continued and is being made available to the farmers.

5. High prices for meat and livestock, combined with the shortage of forage, continued to encourage the purchase of cereals.

6. Production of fuelwood continued to show seasonal increases, and reports have indicated that it will be larger during the next few months than it was last year. Shortages of clothing and food for forest workers, and shortage of transport are the principal factors which have limited the equitable distribution of wood. The fuelwood supply for VENICE (CITTA) was investigated, and arrangements were made for an adequate supply from Italian forests to be available to meet immediate requirements.

7. The fish harvest continued to exceed expectations, although the POL allocations are still insufficient, averaging not more than one third of the quantities requested.

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those coming from the north being most satisfactory. The amount collected was very poor. Farmers in the north who have all in SICILY the amount collected was very poor. Farmers in the north who have given their total deliveries of grain to the 'Granai' are receiving clothing and other textiles in exchange.

3. The collection of olives during the early part of October added 3% metric tons to the quantity reported at the close of September. The total quantity of pressed olive oil pressed during the past year now stands at 35,691 metric tons, or 56% of the estimated quantity available.

4. At a meeting of the Economic Council of EUROPE, 78,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers were allocated to ITALY, as well as 30,000 metric tons of seed potatoes. The shipment of phosphate rock has been resumed after a delay of 4 months. The small production of Italian machinery, including tractors, is being continued and is being made available to the farmers.

5. High prices for meat and live stock, combined with the shortage of forage, continued to encourage the purchase of cereals.

6. Production of fuelwood continued to show seasonal increases, and reports have indicated that it will be larger during the next few months than it was last year. Short age of clothing and food for forest workers, and shortage of transport are the principal factors which have limited the equitable distribution of wood. The fuelwood supply for VENICE district was investigated, and arrangements were made for an adequate supply from Italian forests to be available to meet immediate requirements.

7. The fish harvest continued to exceed expectations, although the POL allocations are still insufficient, averaging not more than one third of the quantities requested.

FINANCE SUBCOMMISSION

8. At the end of October Allied Commission was notified by US and British Embassies in Rome that they had delivered the replies of their respective Governments to the Italian Government's memorandum of 9 January 1945, which had requested reimbursement in foreign exchange for the value of Allied Expenditures and requisitions in Italy. Accordingly the Italian Government was informed, in accordance with paras 13,14,15,16 and 17 of PAU 503, which proposed that all lire currency issues be unified under the authority of the Italian Government and that such Government be recognised as the issuing authority for all AM lire currency.

9. The Minister of the Treasury was informed on 12 October, in accordance with TAU 684 and TAU 701, that the Italian Government is now at liberty to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lire without prior consultation with the Allied Commission and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It was stated to the Minister that henceforth the question of setting or altering exchange rates is the full responsibility of the Italian Government. The Minister was requested, however, to advise the Allied Commission as and when any exchange rate is set or altered by the Italian Government, as well as any special purposes of such rates, in order that SCS may be kept informed.

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10. Following instructions from COS, the Italian Government was advised on 6 October that since US/UK negotiations with Italy concerning the recognition of the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists and other economic warfare measures had virtually reached a satisfactory conclusion, authority was now given to permit resumption of normal Italian external postal and telecommunication services with the rest of the world.

11. A mounting volume of demands from State Employees for higher salaries have forced the Italian Government to grant further salary increases.

12. The Jugoslav Military Government in Zone "B" of Venezia Giulia (east of the Morgan Line) issued an order, No. 26 of 18 October 1945, stating that a Jugoslav occupation lira was being issued. The actual currency is in the form of lira bank notes issued by the Bank for the Economy of Istria, Fiume and the Slovene Littoral. The denominations follow the Italian pattern and are for 1,2,5,10,50,500 and 1,000 lire. It is reported that the first issue is for 12 million lire.

COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION

13. An agreement has been concluded between the Italian and French Governments which provides for the early shipment to FRANCE of 100,000 tons of pyrites, and 11,000 kilos of berrymedil oil. The agreement is unusual in that the pyrites are priced provisionally at 800 lire per ton subject to revision by arbitration. In return for these shipments, FRANCE will supply a minimum of 100,000 tons of phosphat rock during the period November 1945 to February 1946. This represents on a small portion of the total allocation of 500,00 tons.

14. Some doubt now exists regarding the availability in ARGENTINA of the 100,000 tons of wheat which was donated to the Italian people earlier in the year. The Italian Government has started negotiations for the redemption of seven ships which were sold to the Argentine Government, and it is hoped that if the wheat should be forthcoming a substantial portion of it can be carried by these ships on their return journey to ITALY. CCS have refused Allied Commission a request for authority to approve temporarily imports of uncontrolled materials to be processed in ITALY and re-exported in the form of controlled goods, without referring to WASHINGTON for the allocation of the latter.

15. Very substantial reductions have been made to the Reserved Commodity Lists of the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Raw Materials Board. To the greatest interest of ITALY is the removal from these lists of the manufactured woollen and artificial textiles. It is known that the list of the Combined Food Board is currently under revision and that wheat and wheat flour are amongst the items to be deleted.

16. The Italian Government have expressed a wish to import between 8,000 and 10,000 tons of grain from SPAIN and 1,600 tons from GREECE. As they had been requested recently not to enter into negotiations for grain from abroad, there is small likelihood of the appropriate allocations being made by the Combined Boards, particularly as the allocation so far made to ITALY amounts to only 100 t

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16. The Italian Government have expressed a wish to import between 8,000 and 10,000 tons of rosin from SPAIN and 1,680 tons from CHINA. As they had been requested recently not to enter into negotiations for rosin from abroad, there is small likelihood of the appropriate allocations being made by the Combined Boards, particularly as the allocation so far made to ITALY amounts to only 400 tons.

17. The Allied Commission has started enquiries through military channels regarding the availability of coal also in AUSTRIA.

FOOD SUBCOMMISSION

18. Stocks of cereals are low, except in EMILIA, MARCHE and TOSCANA, but during October eleven ships carrying 80,000 tons of wheat were unloaded in Italian Government territory. Since the amount of cereals which has yet to be arranged will be much lower than estimated in July and since food requirements have been increased by returning prisoners of war and refugees, a large deficiency in Northern ITALY must be met from November up to July 1946. In November and December this will be done by issues from AMG stockpiles in MILAN and TURIN and by the use of rice instead of pasta. Increased loading in November and December has been requested, and a revision of the imported grain requirements has been made.

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19. The imported stock position continued to be satisfactory, except as regards wheat and fats. Arrangements are being made for issues from GENOA and VENICE Reception Warehouses to the provincial warehouses to maintain all northern provinces up to the end of the year. A requisition for the period January-30 June 1946 has been submitted to AFHQ for the maintenance of VENEZIA GIULIA, which will continue to be a military responsibility. A special reserve of imported foodstuffs for the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA has also been requested.

20. Oil is being moved from reserve stocks in Southern ITALY to maintain the ration in ADC territory during November, but the December ration is dependent on the arrival of imported fats.

21. Of the 25,000 ton grain repayment due from the British Zone of Austria, 17,000 tons have in fact already been received and the balance is due to arrive in ITALY on 2 Nov. It is hoped that the 17,000 tons due from the U.S. and French zones will also arrive in November.

22. An official request has been made by the Italian Government for an import of 30,000 tons per year of rent and fats from the ARGENTINE; a survey is being made as to the practicability of such a plan. The Vatican has increased its relief to 200,000 dishes of soup daily.

23. The sugar production campaign is reported to be going ahead, although the first reports are extremely discouraging. It is possible to estimate that only 30,000 instead of 80,000 tons of sugar will be available, and 7,000 instead of 17,000 tons of molasses. This is only 5% of the normal Italian sugar production.

24. 502 tons of salt were moved by rail from MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA to Northern Italy during October, but as the position has improved in VENEZIA Region salt was transferred to LOMBARDIA in the last week of the month. Movement of wine by sea continued to be disappointing, and only about 5,500 tons was moved by coaster during the month. The unified bread ration scale for the whole of ITALY has now been circulated to the Northern provinces.

INDUSTRY RECONSTRUCTION

October has been a month of generally increasing industrial activity in all fields. The arrival of raw materials and the considerable increase in the quantity of imported coal has enabled more plants to start work and others to step up their production in line with their availabilities. The import of raw materials has brought about a considerable decrease in the black market price of such commodities.

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19. The imported stock position continued to be very satisfactory, except as regards wheat and fats. Arrangements are being made for issues from GENOA and VENICE Federation Warehouses to the provincial warehouses to maintain all northern provinces up to the end of the year. A requisition for the period January-30 June 1946 has been submitted to AFHQ for the maintenance of VENEZIA GIULIA, which will continue to be a military responsibility. A special reserve of imported foodstuffs for the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA has also been requested.

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24. 582 tons of salt were moved by rail from PIEDMONT DI SAVOIA to Northern Italy during October, and as the position has improved in PIEDMONT Region salt was transferred to LOMBARDIA in the last week of the month. Movement of wine by rail continued to be very exiting, and only about 5,500 tons was moved by coastal during the month. The animal breed posts ration scales for the whole of ITALY has now been circulated to the Northern provinces.

INDUSTRY SUBSISTENCE

25. October has been a month of generally increasing industrial activity in all fields. The arrival of raw materials and the considerable increase in the quantity of imported coal has enabled more plants to start work and others to step up their production in line with their availabilities. The import of raw materials has brought about a considerable decrease in the black market price of most commodities.

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25. The sugar production campaign is reported to be going ahead, although the first reports are extremely discouraging. It is possible to estimate that only 30,000 instead of 55,000 tons of sugar will be available, and 7,000 instead of 17,000 tons of molasses. This is only 5% of the normal Italian sugar production.

26. 532 tons of salt were moved by rail from the mines at SARDIA to Northern Italy during October, and as the position has improved in the ADRIATIC region it has transferred to TARANTO in the last week of the month. A contract of 40,000 continued to be disappointing, and only about 5,000 tons was moved by coastal during the month. The Allied bread ration scales for the whole of Italy has now been circulated to the Northern provinces.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

27. October has been a month of generally increasing industrial activity in all fields. The arrival of raw materials and the considerable increase in the quantity of imported coal has enabled more plants to start work and others to step up their production in line with their availabilities. The import of raw materials has brought about a considerable decrease in the black market price of such commodities.

28. After a four months' interruption of movement 5000 tons of phosphate rock are due to leave SFAX for Southern Italian ports about 12 November. 400,000 tons of pyrites have been pledged for sale to the French as a collateral commodity to the sale of phosphate rock. 5,000 tons of blister copper have arrived, which will be sufficient to run at 1/3 of the Italian 1946 programme. A further 2,500 tons of cellulose were imported from SWITZERLAND during the month, and together with the 2,000 tons at present in stock, are sufficient to enable production of rayon to be resumed at 1,500 tons a month. [illegible] cellulose from SWEDEN. In general it may be said that heavy industry in ITALY is making satisfactory progress, although output is [illegible] coal and oil, and shortages in shipping.

29. The production of pig iron and steel during the month showed a further fall back, due to lack of coal, the exhaustion of stocks of [illegible] and lack of scrap steel. Steel and iron production in [illegible] totalled 12,500 tons. 390 trucks, 220 light vans and 500 passenger cars were completed during the month, although the majority of these vehicles were held up in the plant warehouses for lack of tyres. Production of [illegible] in four plants, while other plants are being rapidly reactivated.

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28. The first shipments of American and Egyptian cotton reached the factories during the month. By the end of the month 31,000 bales of American and 1,300 bales of Egyptian cotton had arrived. This cotton arrived at an opportune moment, just when the factories were about to suspend work, due to a lack of raw material. A great deal of benefit has been felt in the whole market by its arrival, and the black market price fell from 1,000 lire to 400 lire per kilo. 755 tons of hemp have been shipped to the U.S.

29. Production of new tyres continued at the TIVOLI (Rome) plant of PIRELLI but is limited to small tyres for passenger cars due to the lack of rayon cord and fabric.

30. 55,470 tons of Sardinian coal were produced during September, and the estimated production for October is 55,000 tons. The number of miners has now increased, and it is estimated that daily production will, as a result, rise to an average of 2,500 metric tons during November. Good pine timber is required for pit props, but at the moment no plan and little action has been taken to secure it.

31. Supplies to reactivate the metal mines are now arriving; 5,837 tons of raw sulphur were produced during September.

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

32. Efforts to stabilise the wages and employment conditions in the north of ITALY continued during October, but although the extension of the earlier MILAN Agreement, after its due date of expiring on 30 September, terminated in the middle of October, no agreement had been reached between employers, labour and the Government by the end of October. This delay occasioned unrest and uncertainty among workers and demonstration strikes of one hour's duration occurred in various localities. The general application to industry in Northern ITALY of an agreement made for employees of FIAT establishments in TURIN has been resisted by the industrialists. The negotiations which have been taking place in MILAN for an increase in the basic wages of the engineering industry in MILAN province were concluded during the month.

33. During the early part of the month there was a general complaint that the salaries and wages of State employees were inadequate, and on 18 October the communal employees in VARESE went out on strike in protest (see page 5/Naples Commune report). It was decided that, pending the issue of a detailed decree, an advance of 2,000 lire would be paid to all employees at the end of the month. On 2 October industrial workers in VARESE went on strike as a protest against the new bread ration scale which had come into effect the previous day. They agreed to return to work two days later when they realised the scale had been applied throughout the country generally.

34. The Italian Government are still considering proposals for the unification of social insurance contributions throughout ITALY.

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33. During the early part of the month there was a general complaint that the salaries and wages of State employees were inadequate, and on 18 October the communal employees in NAPLES went out on strike in protest (see page 5/Naples Commune report). It was decided that, pending the issue of a detailed decree, an advance of 2,000 lire would be paid to all employees at the end of the month. On 2 October industrial workers in VARESE went on strike as a protest against the new bread ration scale which had gone into effect the previous day. They agreed to return to work two days later when they realised the scale had been applied throughout the country generally.

34. The Italian Government are still considering proposals for the unification of social insurance contributions throughout ITALY.

35. Unemployment increased, particularly in the centre and south of ITALY, and in NAPLI the economic situation is becoming serious (see page 7 NAPLI LO's report). The cost of living is rising steadily, and in all districts the working classes are showing signs of discontent as wages are not sufficiently increased.

36. Production of coal from the Sardinian coal field averaged 14,400 tons per week. The production for the week ending 5 October 1945 was 15,760 tons, which is the largest weekly total so far recorded this year.

37. On 25 [illegible] or 26 [illegible] announced that the [illegible] strike in SARDINIA, which had been in progress for about [illegible] days, would prevent the full amount of the coal allocation to ITALY being received, and that an overall deficit of some 206,000 tons could be expected in November. It is estimated that one ton of coal provides employment for six men for a month, and the deficit will lessen the prospects of employment of approximately 1,235,000 men.

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38. A scheme has been inaugurated for transferring Italian workers to employment in the Belgian coal mines. The first batch of 200 workers was scheduled to leave ITALY at the end of October.

39. The number of persons employed by the Allied Armed Forces on 1st October was 280,968. This represents a decrease of 43,592 since 1st September.

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PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SITUATION

40. Supplies of timber for the Ministry of Public Works continued to arrive from the UNITED STATES and distribution throughout Italy proceeded satisfactorily. Work on the highways has progressed satisfactorily as a result of the continued good weather.

41. Projects of 'Popular houses', nearly complete at the outbreak of the war, have been approved for completion in addition to [illegible] housing programme. Programs on building repairs is noticeable [illegible] year, both on projects approved by Public Works and privately financed although the lack of raw materials such as timber and coal has hindered this work considerably. Numerous projects [illegible] view unemployment including work on the first two sections of an extensive canal planned before the war. The Genio Civile of MILAN has proposed a long term programme of public works involving the sum of 800,000,000 lire; the works proposed are not of immediate urgency but are all desirable and are put forward with a view to relieving unemployment in the winter.

42. Repair work continued satisfactorily on the ports of LEGHORN, CIVITAVECCHIA, NAPLES and MESSINA. In each three of the four dry docks can now be operated, and work on repairs to warehouses is underway. The projects approved for repairs to canals and lock gates which prevented certain waterways being used are in hand, and it is hoped that by the end of the year these repairs will be completed.

43. The unusual lack of rain has seriously affected the electric power production in Southern and Central ITALY, and as a result no additional allocations could be made for the South for November, the figures remaining at 155,000 KW of demand and 80,000,000 KWH. Due to the necessity curtailment of fuel oil the thermal plants at [illegible] have been forced to work on a reduced schedule; those plants have been providing 17.[illegible] of the electric energy and 25.2% of the demand furnished in the [illegible] Central ITALY the rain deficiency led to the November allocations being [illegible] below those of October. The power supply however in [illegible] remained generally favourable, although in some of the larger cities [illegible] necessary to initiate control measures to conserve energy consumption.

44. The MESSINA to ARCI and the ARCI to PORTA 130,000 volt transmission lines were completed on 5 October 1945. When the [illegible] between ZEUDI and PENTARA is finished power will be able to flow from the coal fields in the [illegible] area, and thus relieve the load on Southern ITALY. The section of the 130,000 volt line between ARCI and NAPLES is completed, although the transformer for the NAPLES end of the line will not be ready until December 1945. This will enable power to flow to the NAPLES area from Central ITALY.

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42. Repair work continued satisfactorily on the ports of [illegible], CIVITAVECCHIA, NAPLES and LEGHORN. In GENOA three of the four dry docks can now be operated, and work on repairs to warehouses is underway. The projects approved for repairs to canals and lock gates which prevent salt water entering waterways being used are in hand, and it is hoped that by the end of the year these repairs will be completed.

43. The unusual lack of rain has seriously affected the electric power production in Southern and Central ITALY, and as a result no additional allocations could be made for the South for November, the power standing at 155,000 KW of demand and 90,000,000 KWH. Due to the [illegible] curtailment of fuel all the thermal plants on MAIN'S have been forced to operate at a reduced schedule; these plants have been providing 17.[illegible] electric energy and 25.2% of the demand furnished in the [illegible] Central ITALY the rain deficiency led to the November allocations being [illegible] below those of October. The power supply however in both [illegible] generally favourable, although in some of the larger cities it [illegible] necessary to initiate control measures to conserve energy consumption.

44. The PESCARA to ANCONA and the ANCONA to FOGGIA 150,000 volt transmission lines were completed on 3 October 1945. When the section of line between TERNI and PESCARA is finished power will be able to flow from Central ITALY to the PUGLIA-BARI area, and thus relieve the load on Southern ITALY. The section of the 130,000 volt line between ANCONA and NAPLES is completed, although the transformer for the NAPLES end of the line will not be ready until December 1945. This will enable power to flow to the NAPLES area from Central ITALY.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION

General

45. The control of civilian traffic was handed over to the Italian authorities during the month. A priority list has been established, [illegible] State Railways are carrying out movement statistics in accordance with [illegible] 76,474 refugees were moved during the month, a decrease of approximately 50% over September. However the close of the month saw the completion of the Italian repatriation programme from countries north of the Italian-Swiss and the Austrian zones.

Rail

46. Civilian rail traffic in Italian Government [illegible] to 380,504 tons, an increase of 3% over September [illegible] shortage. As from 1 November the control of the [illegible] railways will be returned to Italian State Rail ope[illegible] BOLOGNA, TURIN - ALL, and GENOA - VENTO have now [illegible]. Difficulty is still being encountered in obtaining [illegible] reconstruction work.

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Roads

47. POL shortage has made it difficult for civilian truck pools to keep all vehicles fully occupied. 74 10 tons trucks, 41 1½ ton trucks and 49 jeeps were transferred to the Italian Government during the month. In addition 1,500 war weary vehicles were handed over, as part of the 20,000 ton lift authorised by COS and AFHQ.

Shipping

48. Coastwise shipping and schooners lifted 114,000 tons of civilian freight during the month, a decrease of 25% over September. With the exception of TRIESTE, LEGHORN, NAPLES, BARI and PALERMO all the ports of ITALY were operated throughout the month under the complete administrative and executive control of the Italian civilian authorities, exercised by the Ministry of Marine. Total warehouse stocks remained essentially the same during the month, although individual warehouses showed considerable variations.

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DETAILS OF ITEMS REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUBDIVISIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Issuance of press releases was continued. Nearly 3,000 more English copies of the AC/AS Review were distributed as well as a further 5,200 copies of the Italian edition.

SUBDIVISION

2. The ration strength of the Italian Army showed a decrease of approximately 10,000 in July as compared to the May and June figures of 54,000 and 60,000 respectively. This was explained by the Ministry of Marine as being due to discharges and exceptional leave granted to personnel living in North Italy.

3. Owing to a shortage of food ships going to SARDINIA, the Ministry of Marine was requested to instruct Commanding Officers of Italian naval vessels to draw rations in SARDINIA only in cases of emergency and in every case, when it was possible, to carry a sufficient quantity of victuals for the round trip back to the mainland.

4. The San Marco Infantry Regiment was transferred on 20 October to the Command of the Italian Ministry of Marine.

5. No Italian vessels are unfortunately available for the establishment of a coastguard service on the west coast of Italy to control the reported clandestine traffic between ITALY and FRANCE. However the Ministry of Marine has been asked to take all possible action to suppress any illegal traffic which may exist by informing Italian Port Captains and security authorities of its existence.

LAND FORCES SUBDIVISION (ITALY)

6. The Italian army strength in the middle of October was 249,000. The formation and reformation of internal security regiments has continued.

7. The demobilization of the 1926 class was authorized on 25 October. This will reduce the strength of the Italian Army (exclusive of the Carabinieri) to the 140,000 planned for the Interim Army plus about 17,000 service troops. The demobilization of further classes is under review and will depend on plans being made for a call-up of young soldiers at the end of January.

8. The repatriation of the 5,000 Slav speaking Italians who have been employed in Southern ITALY began on 24 October. The last batch is due to arrive at MILO on 6 November.

AIR FORCES SUBDIVISION

9. Italian aircraft are being equipped with I/T, and all transport aircraft should be fitted by the end of the year. English [illegible]

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a sufficient quantity of victuals for the round trip back to the mainland.

4. The San Marco Infantry Regiment was transferred on 20 October to the Command of the Italian Ministry of Marine.

5. No Italian vessels are unfortunately available for the establishment of a coastguard service on the west coast of Italy to control the reported clandestine traffic between ITALY and POLAND. However the Ministry of Marine has been asked to take all possible action to suppress any illegal traffic which may exist by informing Italian Port Captains and security authorities of its existence.

LAND FORCES RECONSTITUTION (ITALY)

6. The Italian army strength in the middle of October was 230,000. The formation and reforming of internal security regiments has continued.

7. The demobilization of the 1920 class was authorised on 26 October. This will reduce the strength of the Italian army (exclusive of the Carabinieri) to the 140,000 planned for the 3 Corps army plus about 17,000 Service troops. The demobilization of further classes is under review and will depend on plans being made for a call-up of young soldiers at the end of February.

8. The repatriation of the 5,000 Slav speaking Italians who have been employed in Southern FRANCE began on 24 October. The last batch is due to arrive at MILAN on 5 November.

AIR FORCES RECONSTITUTION

9. Italian aircraft are being equipped with R/T, and all transport aircraft should be fitted by the end of the year. English speaking Italian officers will be placed in the Allied Control towers at MILAN, CECINA, PRATICA DI MARE and NAPLES airfields in the near future. Authority for the construction of six GCA's has been given to the Italian Air Ministry.

10. On 10 October 5 MC 202s, which had been interned with the axis in SPAIN, were successfully flown [illegible] to the Spanish Government. A Unit 214, which the Spanish authorities had also requested to be returned has not yet left SPAIN.

11. Major meteorological reporting stations were opened at TARANTO, VENICE, PONTE GALERIA and CERVIA. CERVIA; no stations were closed. Further British equipment is required which has been offered to the Italian meteorological service, and it seems probable that the Radio Sondes of American origin now operated by the Italians will be "loaned indefinitely" the General signals position is good.

12. In the north ex-enlisted civilians and demobilized I.A.F. personnel were found to be organising flying clubs with a view to encouraging gliding and an interest in aeronautics. They have been informed that all forms of flying, including [illegible] are forbidden.

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13. [illegible] brought the publication of the first monthly unit strength report by the I.A.F., which was a booklet-form order of battle, providing an accurate up-to-date picture of 31 units.

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14. Steps have been taken to implement the decision that there shall be no Italian civil aviation or construction of Italian aircraft pending further statement of policy. Meanwhile the Italian constructors have been informed that no permission to build new aircraft can be given in the immediate future; considerable hardship and unemployment has been caused by the enforcement of this directive, but aircraft firms have been really compliant and have made every effort to divert their energies into other channels.

15. The Italian military air courier service, which has been functioning since [illegible], has been fulfilling a substantial air transportation commitment in the interest of the Government and the rehabilitation of the country. Since the cessation of hostilities 16,658 passengers have been given air transport, and an average of 700 flying hours monthly have been flown on scheduled services, thus providing a monthly total of some 120,000 air miles flown. In spite the inferiority of Italian Air Forces technical resources, the courier service has achieved a remarkable record in fulfilling such extensive commitments with no loss of aircraft, passengers or freight.

COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISION

16. Extension of international communications and upgrading of internal communications continued during the month of October. (ITALY has now direct telephone circuits to SWITZERLAND, FRANCE and AUSTRIA and direct teleprint connection to many more European countries. Many telephone lines used by the Allied Military have now been turned over to the Italian civil organizations for maintenance. The TRIEST-ROME telegraph link was reopened. Since the main framework for efficient communications has been established by property work accomplished in previous months, these extensions and improvements to services are being carried out with gratifying speed and ease.

17. A daily air mail service from GREAT BRITAIN to ITALY was opened on 13 October, and it is hoped to open a service in the reverse direction as well as with the U.S. during November. [illegible] between ITALY and the British Zone, USA and its possessions, AUSTRIA and other Italian colonies has been expanded.

18. As reported on page [illegible] (Finance Sub-Commission's report) as a result of the virtual recognition by the Italian government of the Brazzaville Postal Statutory Plans the Italian Post Office has been authorized to accept non-transmitted commercial correspondence for any countries except GERMANY, JAPAN, ALBANIA, BULGARIA, KOREA and MANCHURIA.

19. AMG has directed the continuance, until further notice, of internal censorship stations being operated in its territory.

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COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

15. Extension of international communications and opening up of internal communications continued during the month of October. [illegible] now direct telephone circuits to SWITZERLAND, FRANCE and [illegible] and direct telegraphic connection to many more European countries. [illegible] lines used by the Allied Military have now been turned over to the Italian Board of Administration for maintenance. The THREE-FOLD telegraph line [illegible]. Since the main framework for efficient communications has been established by preparatory work accomplished in previous months, those extensions and improvements to services are being carried out with gratifying speed and ease.

17. A daily air mail service from [illegible] to ITALY commenced on 15 October, and it is hoped to open a service in the reverse direction as well as [illegible] the U.K. during November. [illegible] between ITALY and the British Isles, U.S.A. and its possessions, ALGIERS and other Italian colonies has been expanded.

18. As reported on page [illegible] (Finance Sub-Commission's report) as a result of the virtual recognition by the Italian Government of the Proclaimed List Statutory Lists the Italian Post Office has been authorised to accept non-transactional commercial correspondence for any countries except [illegible], GERMANY, JAPAN, HUNGARY, KOREA and MANCHURIA.

19. AMG has directed the maintenance, until further notice, of internal censorship stations being operated in the territory.

WAR MATERIAL PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED

20. 550 tons of explosives and [illegible] 150 tons of brass and copper were issued during the month. The smallness of these totals is explained by the fact that salvage depots are [illegible] direct with the Italian Ministry of Transportation.

21. The policy of contentious Italian civilians to rebuild wrecked vehicles for operating with AMG has been relaxed. These vehicles are revalued, and after allowance is made for cost of reconditioning, the balance is paid to the Allied Financial Agency Account in the Bank of Italy. 170 such valuations were made in October.

Ellery W. Stone
Major General
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/E/LG 11 December 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for NOVEMBER 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Draft Laws for National and Local elections.

General:

(a) The redrafting of the Italian Government's draft Decrees was completed in the early part of the month and reports prepared setting out where the drafts departed from the agreed Commission principle. The Allied Commissioner wrote accordingly to the Italian Government on 2 November drawing attention to these defects. Conversations followed between the Sub Commission and the Italian Government's legislative officials.

(b) National Elections: If the proposals as to these (i.e. elections to the Constituent Assembly) are noted here:-

(i) no provision has been made for the prohibition of electioneering in the vicinity of polling booths.

(ii) the draft prescribed no date for the official publication of the names of duly nominated candidates. (20 days' clear notice was suggested).

The Italian Government have accepted the two criticisms described above. Adequate provision has been made for them in the point of the draft Decree that is about to be considered by the Consulta.

(c) Local Elections: Most of the criticism of AC upon the proposals of the ROYAL Government having been met, it was only necessary to comment upon the absence from this draft Decree of provision for:-

(a) the official publication of particulars of the duly nominated candidates ;

(b) a ballot paper provided by Government authority.

The first concern has been accepted in principle and the Italian Government's technical officials are reporting further upon the second. The fall of the PARRI Government has prevented further progress.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists.

(a) Provincial Commissions for the reinstatement of Fascists have now been set up in all provinces of Military Government Territory.

(b) The Italian Government have submitted the Sub Commission upon a draft Decree for enabling Italian citizens resident abroad to apply to be registered as voters. In order actually to vote however, such citizens would have to present themselves at the proper place in Italy. The draft Decree is free from objection [illegible] and has been so informed.

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(i) No provision has been made for the prohibition of [illegible]
in the vicinity of polling booths.

(c) The draft contemplates use for the official publication of the names of duly nominated candidates [illegible].

The Italian Government have accepted the two provisions described above. Adequate provision has been made for this in the parts of the draft decree that is about to be considered by the Council.

(d) Legal Sanctions: Next to the criticism of and upon the proposals of the ALLIED Government [illegible], it was only necessary to comment upon the absence from this draft decree of provision for:-

(a) the official publication of particulars of the duly nominated candidates;

(b) a ballot paper provided by Government authority.

The first omission has been brought to the Italian Government's technical officials are reporting further upon the record. The full of the Allied Government has provided further progress.

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists.

(a) Provincial Commissions for the re-establishment of Fascists have now been set up in all provinces of existing Government Territory.

(b) The Italian Government have now directed the Sub Commission upon a draft scheme for enabling Italian overseas nationals [illegible] to apply to be registered as voters. It would actually be [illegible], but additional words have to present themselves at the polling booths in Italy. The draft decree is free from objection [illegible] Allied Control Commission.

(c) The Italian Government [illegible] in connection with the delivering [illegible] of the ballot papers to polling [illegible] (Sardinia, especially) [illegible] in the South. Plans are being prepared for transport to Military Government Detachments.

(d) Progress: In attached [illegible] show the position in Italian [illegible] Territory as at 15 June 1945:

Total No. of Communes in Italy & Territory:	7555
No. of Communes where lists have been approved:	93 = 17%
" " " " not approved:	794 = 83%

Completion of the lists can be expected by 1945.

In Military Government Territory, the progress of the lists is given on 15 July. Figures are required are too fragmentary to furnish a picture. No progress made in Italian Government Territory is generally clear. At the rate maintained hitherto, it is unlikely that there will be more than a small portion of the lists [illegible] the end of 1945. A stepping-up in the work will be necessary to ensure the holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly by April having into consideration that for national elections the voters' registers must be ready in every commune.

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The principal areas of the [illegible] are to the Central and Provincial Electoral Bureaux to which each woman has to refer for certification of her [illegible] Italian or German nationality [illegible] "Hitler Accords" of 1939. In the meantime the Italian Government [illegible] situation which they have created by [illegible].

The Women's Registration of Electoral Lists.

(a) Provisional instructions have now been given for the registration of the claimants more obviously liable to [illegible] amongst those who opted for Italian or German nationality [illegible] "Hitler Accords" of 1939. In the meantime the Italian Government [illegible] situation which they have created by [illegible].

Preparation of electoral rolls in Italy.

ACAO Vienna [illegible] preparations for the compilation of electoral rolls [illegible].

Local Government in Italian Territory.

It is becoming virtually essential to secure information as to the state of Military Government [illegible] Italian Local Government [illegible] Electoral Lists, [illegible] of Supervisory officials, and [illegible] Bureaux of Local Government [illegible]. The mission in Italy [illegible] have ordered the officers [illegible] available in the Peninsula [illegible] such extra work is being done [illegible] Electoral Lists [illegible] completed. In fact, on the Electoral Lists, the Italian Government's information is often more up to date than [illegible].

Yours sincerely,

John I. Coates

Chief
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

Dcmd/ss

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
G 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG

Tel. 478706

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for November 1945 — 10 December 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections.

The Italian Government's Draft Decrees were examined by the Sub Commission, and on 8 November the Chief Commissioner wrote to the Prime Minister pointing out certain aspects of these inconsistent with fundamental democratic principles. Conferences followed between the Sub Commission and the Italian Government's legislative draftsmen.

With reference to National Elections, the amendments suggested were accepted to provide for :

(a) prohibiting of electioneering in the vicinity of polling booths ;
(b) prescribing a date for official publication of the names of candidates duly nominated 20 days before the elections.

With reference to Local Elections the Italian Government has accepted in principle the provision for official publication of particulars of the duly nominated candidates. The need for providing an official ballot paper was also stressed, and the matter is being examined by the Italian Government.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists - Italian Gvt. and Mil. Gvt. Territory.

(a) Provincial Commissions for the disfranchisement of Fascists have been set up in all AMG provinces.

(b) Approval has been given to the Italian Government's Draft Decree, enabling Italian citizens resident abroad to be registered as voters.

(c) Out of a total of 3555 communes in Italian Government Territory, 593 communes (17%) have lists of male electors, and 704 communes (20%) have lists of female electors ready and approved.

In Italian Government Territory this task commenced in July and progress is painfully slow. A stepping-up in this work will be necessary if the elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held in April ; and with reference to local elections, it is unlikely that more than a small number of lists will be ready by the end of 1945.

In AMG Territory figures so far received are too fragmentary to furnish a picture this month. The principal cause of delay, in Italian Government and AMG Territory alike, lies in the work of JUDICIAL RECORD OFFICES where electoral lists are examined to eliminate the names of persons convicted of certain crimes specified by law.

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The Upper Adige.

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3. Preparation of Electoral Lists - The Upper Adige.

Provisional instructions have been given for the registration of certain classes more obviously likely to be qualified from amongst those who opted for Italian or German nationality under the 1939 "Accords". In the meantime the Italian Government are drafting a Decree to regulate the situation.

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4. Preparation of Electoral Lists - Venezia Giulia.

SCAO has been instructed to commence preparations for compiling Electoral Registers.

R. R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JLR/ms

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MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER - 1945

Ref: 824/20

20 November 1945.

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MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER - 1945

Ref: 821/EC

20 November 1945.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. The two most important events during September were the opening of the Consultative Assembly and the departure and return of the delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON.

2 The National Consultative Assembly opened its sessions on 25 September when Count SFORZA was elected President. The importance of this assembly cannot be overexaggerated as it is the first step forward towards the democratic rebirth of the country and the first experiment in a partial resumption of parliamentary procedure since the defeat of ITALY. The opening meeting was an event of great political interest and its comments upon the pressing problems of the country were awaited with curiosity and anxiety by all Italians. Signor PARRI in an opening speech stated that the Consulta found itself in the same position as the Government, that is, of not having been elected by the people. However, it was its duty to collaborate with the Government in preparing the Constituent Assembly which, being elected by the people would legally define the future. The next day he spoke on the political, economic, and reconstructive plans of the Government, in the course of which he declared that ITALY had decided definitely to abandon all militaristic and imperialistic aims, and went on to speak of a new tax policy by which reconstruction expenses would be borne mainly by those who were responsible for the disastrous Axis policy.

3. On 15/16 September the Council of Foreign Ministers invited the Italian Government to send a team of experts to LONDON for consultation on the VENEZIA GIULIA frontier questions. The mission, which was headed by Signor de GASPERI, returned on 29 September, and although the Italians naturally do not welcome the prospective loss of FIUME and control of the economic resources of the Istrian hinterland, they seemed satisfied with the solution reported for the problem.

4. The long-expected decree on the increase of rentals was approved on 24 September. By this decree increases in rentals ranging from 15% to 60% were made legal in respect of dwelling houses and from 40% to 140% in respect of premises used for other purposes.

5. Speaking of the elections in a speech before the Committee of Liberation for North ITALY in MILAN on 1 September Signor PARRI stated that they must be orderly and free and added that he would be the first to declare them null and void if they were based on violence. Apart from the question of the Constituent Assembly Signor PARRI dealt with the role of the Committees of National Liberation in present circumstances. He claimed that they must respect decisions made by the State and at the same time must be the interpreters of the needs of the parties not represented in the Committees.

However, it was its duty to collaborate with the Government in preparing the Constituent Assembly which, being elected by the people would legally define the future. The next day he spoke on the political, economic, and reconstructive plans of the Government, in the course of which he declared that ITALY had decided definitely to abandon all militaristic and imperialistic aims, and went on to speak of a new tax policy by which reconstruction expenses would be borne mainly by those who were responsible for the disastrous Axis policy.

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6. The National Committee of the Italian Liberal Party held a congress in ROME from 20-24 September. Signor CROCE in opening the session urged the early holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly.

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS.

NOTE.

It should be borne in mind that the Northern Regions are functioning under extreme difficulties, owing to reduction of staff through deployment and release. In PIEMONTE the AMG officer personnel has been reduced to less than one-third of its original strength, and this is true of the other Compartimenti. Uncertainty of the future as regards the date of the final hand back has added to the worry and strain already felt by AMG officers. In these circumstances it is a matter of gratification that the Regional Commissioners and AMG staffs are keeping military government still in force in the North.

LIGURIA REGION.

1. September was a month of political uncertainty and there was much speculation on the length of time AMG would remain. The negative attitude towards the Allies seemed to grow, and was reflected by the failure to recognise the material and political assistance which is being given ITALY. Preparation of the electoral lists proceeded satisfactorily.

2. The food situation was good, although it is forseen that a difficult winter lies ahead.

3. Responsibility for the distribution of coal has been handed over to the Italians with the result that for the moment there may be a considerable dislocation in the present activities. Industry and commerce as a whole showed signs of revival.

4. Wages remained constant although the cost of living rose slightly. There was a certain amount of unrest among bank clerks over the adjustment of wages and a short strike occurred in the Banco di SICILIA. Many workers are disturbed about the condition of their houses and to improve them about 16,000 projects have been initiated by the local Housing Committee. A large number of public works projects have been proposed in order to give work to the unemployed, and it is hoped this plan will improve the unemployment situation, which is serious.

5. Nearly two-thirds of the Port of GENOA is now in use, and up to 11,000 tons have been unloaded in a single day. General work on the ports of SAVONA, IMPERIA and LA SPEZIA continued.

6. The Italian courts continued to function satisfactorily and it is believed that they can safely assume responsibility for all ordinary AMG cases.

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6. The Italian courts continued to function satisfactorily and it is believed that they can safely assume responsibility for all ordinary AMG cases. Epuration everywhere is practically completed.

7. There was a definite improvement in public safety; this has occurred in spite of the fact that police agencies have not yet been given proper clothing, equipment, ammunition or transport. In the Carabinieri Legion PADUA, men were without uniforms and there is only one overcoat to three men. Political murders have ceased, although armed robberies and thefts have shown an increase.

8. Efforts were made to arouse local welfare agencies to their responsibilities during the coming winter, which may become grave due to the short supply of food, lack of heating and unemployment. Public health was good, although there was a local epidemic of typhoid fever in LEGHORN.

9. Schools functioned as well as could be expected in view of the number of buildings still occupied by the military or damaged in the war.

10. 1,045 refugees passed through the Allied Internees Camp during the month, while the flow of Italian refugees received at about 1,000 per week.

11. Utilities and communications are approaching the normal pre-war standard.

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LOMBARDIA REGION.

12. Popular opinion throughout the Region would still appear to show anxiety over the impending disappearance of AMG, although the reported rumours of such an event at almost fortnightly intervals have prepared the general public for this eventuality. The gradual and steady return to normal life reported last month has been maintained, although there has been considerable interference by local CLNs in the administration of a number of Communes.

13. The rice harvest has started and promises to show an improvement on last year's in both quality and yield. Amassing of wheat has been the object of stern efforts and the latest reports showed that up to 29 September 1,182,960 quintals or 68% of the estimated figure, had been amassed. Amassing of the 1944 rice crop was completed in the middle of the month, and 3,987,277 quintals were collected. As an inducement to amass wheat, barley, and rice, about 400,000 kilos of cloth have been indented for distribution at special prices for farmers through the Consorzi Agrari. Salt for agricultural purposes is urgently needed. Considerable quantities of fertilisers have been delivered for the Region from the Mesano-Dinajo Montecatini plant. It became increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of meat, milk, grain and rice and a constant strain was placed on both Allied officers and Italian officials in their attempts to procure the amounts of cereals etc. which had been allotted to deficient areas.

14. Supplies of fibre for LOMBARDIA mills continued to arrive from the production centres although at a somewhat reduced rate due to the slowness of the new crop arriving. Hemp manufacturers have been authorised to sell without restrictions up to 50% of products manufactured from allocated fibre receipts. The glass factories at PONTOVALTRAVAGLIA and MILAN have produced some 4,000 square metres of window glass and 1,500 square metres of reinforced glass respectively. Pirelli produced 100,000 bicycle tyres, 30,000 inner tubes and rubber articles, and 220 trucks, 82 trailers, 53 tractors, 7,500 bicycles; 94 three-wheelers and 130 motorcycles were also produced. The first shipments of cotton from AMERICA have arrived.

15. The serious shortage of firewood, particularly for MILAN, caused considerable uneasiness, especially in view of the impending increase in unemployment. A final attempt to obtain a satisfactory allocation of firewood from PIEDMONTE Region, the normal source of supply in the past, is being made.

16. While the general industrial situation in the region remained fairly satisfactory one or two disputes involving short term stoppages were reported. However, following discussions, agreements were reached in all cases.

17. The requisition of the MILAN municipal loan has been withdrawn as a

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been allotted to [illegible]

14. Supplies of fibre for LOMBARDY mills continued to arrive from the production centres although at a somewhat reduced rate due to the slowness of the new crop harvesting. Hemp manufacturers have been authorized to sell without restrictions up to 50% of products manufactured from allocated fibre receipts. The glass factories at PORTOVENERE(LA) and MILAN have produced some 4,000 square metres of window glass and 1,500 square metres of reinforced glass respectively. Pirelli produced 100,000 bicycle tyres, 30,000 inner tubes and rubber articles, and 200 trucks, 82 trailers, 55 tractors, 7,500 bicycles; 94 three-wheelers and 130 motorcycles were also produced. The first shipments of cotton from LIBYA have arrived.

15. The serious shortage of firewood, particularly for MILAN, caused considerable uneasiness, especially in view of the impending increase in unemployment. A final attempt to obtain a satisfactory allocation of firewood from PIEDMONTE Region, the normal source of supply in the past, is being made.

16. While the general industrial situation in the region remained fairly satisfactory one or two dispute involving short term stoppages were reported. However, following discussions, agreements were reached in all cases.

17. The repudiation of the MILAN municipal loan has been withdrawn as a result of DC action. The large volume of public works projects presented for approval was maintained during the greater part of the month. At present approval of projects is being limited to those for works which are really urgent and cannot await a decision by the Italian Ministry. The electric power supply is adequate except in MILAN where the electric distribution systems are overloaded.

18. Superior and Summary Courts continued, but as from the end of the month all cases will be turned over to the Italian Courts. Public excitement over the extraordinary courts of assize has now died down, although the trials continued in all provinces.

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19. The improvement in the efficiency of the police agencies has been maintained, and no serious civil disturbances occurred. Public health improved in general and there was a substantial decrease in the number of typhoid fever cases. One case of smallpox was reported at the end of the month in a patient that arrived from [illegible].

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20. 600,000 school exercise books are being distributed free to pupils in LOMBARDIA by arrangement with the publishers, although they are still being intransigent about the publication of school text books. However, it is hoped to open the elementary schools in the second half of October. Progress was made in straightening out the affairs of the University of MILAN, where the last two Rectors had resigned, and it is hoped to hold the Rectorial elections towards the end of October.

21. 30,663 Displaced Persons passed through the Corps of which 14,164 were interned from S.F. GERMANY and FRANCE. A total of 215,086 persons have been dealt with, 68,954 being ex-P.W.

22. One telephone line now works between MILAN and PARIS. 5,000 telegrams a [illegible] ish by the MILAN telegraph office, which represents 50% of the pre-war daily figure.

TELEPHONE SECTION.

23. Political activity continued at an accelerated pace in the large towns, although there was little in outlying districts. The prolongation of AMG has created a hope in most circles that it may be extended until the Spring.

24. The preparation of the electoral lists continued, although some difficulty is being experienced in endeavouring to return all extracts of these lists to the Communes within the prescribed period of fifteen days from receipt.

25. There is only sufficient grain in the armazins to provide bread for ration card holders for one month only. Grain for the remaining eight months before the next harvest may have to be imported. The total amount of wheat measured by 27 September was 504,140 quintals, being 46.8% of the 1 July goal and 77.9% of the Ministerial estimate.

26. During the month the Italian Government became responsible for all industrial matters in the region together with allocations of coal, 35,000 tons of which were received and distributed. A new fire destroyed the aerial cable haulage system at COSNE anthracite mine on 27 September. It is estimated that 45 days will be required to repair it although the interruption should not interfere with the operation of the mine. The present output of mine run coal is about 500 tons per day, and of cleaned coal about 350 tons per day. Thus a total of about 15,000 tons of cleaned coal will be held up during the period of repair. The iron and steel works at ADGZ. will be affected as will many brickworks and other industries, but the position can be eased by shifting allocations of imported coal and coke.

[illegible] industrial unrest during the month, except for

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24. The preparation of the electoral lists continued, although some difficulty is being experienced in endeavouring to return all extracts of these lists to the Communes within the prescribed period of fifteen days from receipt.

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26. During the month the Italian Government became responsible for all industrial matters in the region, together with allocations of coal, 45,000 tons of which were received and distributed. A serious fire destroyed the aerial cable haulage system at COSME anthracite mine on 27 September. It is estimated that 45 days will be required to repair it although the interruption should not interfere with the operation of the mine. The present output of mine run coal is about 900 tons per day, and of cleaned coal about 450 tons per day. Thus a total of about 18,000 tons of cleaned coal will be held up during the period of repair. The iron and steel works at PIOMBINO will be affected as will many brickworks and other industries but the position can be eased by shifting allocations of imported coal and coke.

27. There was no serious industrial unrest during the month, except for a sit-down strike amongst textile workers of TORINO Province. An agreement was reached after a suspension of work which lasted twelve days. Unemployment increased throughout MEDIOHE.

28. 14 of the 18 electric power plants and 680 of the 981 power lines which suffered damage in the war have now been repaired, and the electrical generating and distributing system of the region is in an extremely satisfactory condition.

29. Crimes of a serious nature were few, and the vigorous drive for hidden arms continued. Uniforms and boots for the Carabinieri are being obtained slowly, although they still have not enough suitable arms, and until these are obtained banditry will not be entirely stamped out. Public morale improved, chiefly due to the growing appreciation that North ITALY possesses a better opportunity for a more rapid industrial recovery than most countries in EUROPE, provided raw materials are forthcoming quickly.

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30. Public health continued to be good and the number of typhoid fever cases was halved. Large numbers of garments and shoes were distributed among Italian Institutes and Displaced Persons Camps.

31. Work on the roads progressed satisfactorily and it is hoped that the TRENTO railroad tunnel which is to be used for highway traffic will be open by mid-October. All state roads will be opened this winter and major interruptions on provincial and communal roads are being remedied.

32. 1 180 Fiat cars 851 Michelin tyres and 599 Michelin tubes were released during the month.

[illegible].

33. Throughout the month there was a steady move away from the Left and at the same time a growth of public reaction against the USAs. The relations between AMG and the countryside continued to be friendly not only by courtesy, but by genuine trust and appreciation. The compilation of electoral lists continued as planned.

34. The situation in BOLZANO can not be regarded as satisfactory. Although a most valuable concordat was signed on 8 September between the DC and the Sud Tirol Volks Partei, relations between the Italians and the Tyrolese are still not good. Over 90% of the province is German speaking and there is constant agitation for return to Austrian rule: there are many Reich Germans and deserters from the SS and the Wehrmacht still in the hills who are a potential source of danger until they are placed in concentration camps. Much less progress has been made in organising German speaking schools than had been expected in this province, chiefly due to psychological reasons arising out of the distrust by the Tyrolese of Italian intentions, and the inability of the Italian Provveditori under the existing arrangements to dispel this distrust.

35. Taking an overall view of the food situation, the position may be regarded as satisfactory. The transfer of administration to the Italian authorities has already begun, and by the end of the month the control of materials will have passed almost entirely into the hands of the North ITALY Industrial Council and its Committee.

36. The Region managed to maintain the lead in North ITALY in the silent ammano during the month, and the ammano figures on 29 September represented 70% of the Allied and 86% of the Ministry's target. A survey of the hail damage was carried out and relief has been applied for from the Ministry. Italian officials have generally done their utmost to reactivate war culture, and the return of confidence is only impaired by epuration and lack of transport which has not been relieved in the last five months. There is no serious shortage of livestock.

37. There were several minor local disturbances but only two strikes one

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37. There were several minor local disturbances but only two strikes one in PADOVA lasting eleven days and one in ROVIGO lasting four days both of which were settled by the direct intervention of Allied Comission. Numerous wage agreements have been submitted and generally approved and the prestige of the Labour Office has increased enormously. Cash deposits in the banks are still increasing.

38. 47 Superior Court and 273 Summary Court cases were tried. The Italian Courts are functioning smoothly and appear to be tackling the work before them as efficiently as possible.

39. There was a gradual improvement in public safety; police agencies are visibly improving and gaining in morale and self confidence. The organised tours of picked Carabinieri through the Region with parades and inspections by senior Allied officers has raised their standing in the eyes of the public, and has at last gained their confidence. There are no mass murders or political killings, although there was a considerable increase in armed robberies. Energetic measures are being taken to recover arms, with some success, although police work generally is seriously handicapped by lack of POL. Security, however, is menaced by the infiltration of Jugoslavs and the ever present agitation on the part of some of the inhabitants of the northern provinces for their return to AUSTRIA.

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40. All matters appertaining to public health are now in the hands of the Italian Government. An average of 1,200 Displaced Persons moved daily through the area from YUGOSLAVIA and approximately 600 south from AUSTRIA. In all over 23,600 persons were handled by the camps during the month.

41 Much effort was directed towards completing the payment of gratuities to patriots or their dependents and only approximately 20% remain to be paid.

42 Highway repair projects requested by the Army are well under way, and several new bridges over important military roads are progressing rapidly. Further work has been done in clearing up damaged towns and in repairing irrigation canals. The work of reconstruction under the Housing Decree is making steady but slow progress owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary materials. Communications improved considerably.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, VENEZIA GIULIA.

43. Political activity during the month was confined mainly to propaganda by Communist - Slovene agitators, the chief theme being the future of VENEZIA GIULIA and particularly the city and port of TRIESTE. This propaganda was carried out in a very thorough way in the local press and by sending innumerable telegrams to the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON. The whole campaign was extremely well organized, but the response from the Italian side still remained very feeble. The Partito Communista Giuliano announced a significant new policy on 26 September, which included demands for the full annexation of VENEZIA GIULIA to JUGOSLAVIA.

44. The Regional National Liberation Committee informed Allied Military Government on 7 September they would not cooperate with them under the terms of General Order Number 1. The President of the Committee was informed that Allied Military Government would proceed with the implementation of this order and that if the different officers and councils were not wholly representative of the people the responsibility must lie with the Committee. However it was indicated that the situation would always be reconsidered if desired and local Government Officers and Councils would be reconstituted if at any time representative Slovene nominations were received. The rest of the month was spent in implementing the General Order.

45. Due to the timely arrival of stores and equipment difficulties regarding the formation and operation of the Civil Police force have now largely disappeared and it is hoped that the police will soon be carrying out their duties properly armed and equipped. Few crimes were committed during the month.

46. In accordance with a request from AFHQ a survey of all the needs of the area was started for the period 1 January 1946 - 1 July 1946. The distribution of food continued satisfactorily, but the present rations cannot be considered adequate to maintain the health of the population for a long period. To remedy this it is not proposed to raise the basic scale of ration but to increase the imports of

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annexation of VENEZIA GIULIA to JUGOSLAVIA.

44. The Regional National Liberation Committee informed Allied Military Government on 7 September they would not cooperate with them under the terms of General Order Number 11. The President of the Committee was informed that Allied Military Government would proceed with the implementation of this order and that if the different offices and councils were not wholly representative of the people the responsibility must lie with the Committee. However it was indicated that the situation would always be reconsidered if desired and local Government Offices and Councils would be reconstituted if at any time representative Slovene nominations were received. The rest of the month was spent in implementing the General Order.

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46. In accordance with a request from AFHQ a survey of all the needs of the area was started for the period 1 January 1946 - 1 July 1946. The distribution of food continued satisfactorily, but the present rations cannot be considered adequate to maintain the health of the population for a long period. To remedy this it is not proposed to raise the basic scale of ration but to increase the imports of supplementary foods. The rationing programme improved considerably during the month and over 90% of the card total of 10,000 quintals has been assessed.

47. A general strike, involving both commercial and industrial workers, began on 23 September, but lasted only forty-eight hours. This was due to the fact that the Sindacati Giuliani objected to the introduction of pro-JUGOSLAVIA propaganda (handbills had been distributed asking all to join with JUGOSLAVIA) and when the political angle of the strike became apparent gradually withdrew its support. As a result of the strike a special Reconstruction Committee was formed to explore employment possibilities. No general change in wage levels was made and the cost of living increased only 0.8% from 31 August to 30 September. There are at present over 22,000 unemployed in the area.

48. The firewood situation presents a grave problem, owing to the refusal of the Jugoslavs to permit the normal flow of timber from the territory east of the MORGAN Line. The quota allotted from ISTRIA Province to VENEZIA GIULIA, together with local resources amount to just over one-half of essential needs, namely 14,000 as against 25,000 tons. It is possible that this may be

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supplemented by a further 5,000 tons which VENEZIA Region has promised to divert although the existence of this amount is doubted. The attitude of the Jugoslavs towards the movement of timber which is no different from their attitude in other respects is thus rendering more difficult the economic maintenance not only of VENEZIA GIULIA but also of the eastern province of VENEZIA.

49. Considerable progress has been achieved as regards the repair of roads both urban and rural and repairs to public buildings especially schools are being prosecuted vigorously. Water, electricity and sewage services are now normal. The general health situation remained good and no serious epidemics were reported.

50. During the month 4,834 persons passed through the refugee centres, 4,028 being displaced civilians (chiefly Italians coming from east of the MORGAN line) and 806 ex-P.W. The net currency movement showed a sharp intake; post office financial transactions with ITALY were resumed.

51. 451 charges, involving 399 accused, were tried by Summary Courts. All but one of the regular Civil Courts in the TRIESTE, GORIZIA and POLA areas are now functioning satisfactorily. The TRIESTE Epuration Commission received 2,362 Schedo Personali during the month. Intense planning and work went on towards the opening of both Italian and Slavic schools.

52. Three new telephone and four new telegraph circuits were opened up. Two radio programmes a week from TRIESTE, one in Slovene and one in Italian, and one programme in Croat from POLA began on 3 September.

ANC, NAVAL COMMAND

53. Owing to the reduction of Allied activities between 20,000 and 30,000 workers lost employment with the Allied Forces; this unemployment coincided with the arrival of German prisoners of war to take the place of Italian military units. As it appeared that the Germans were being given work while the Italians were unemployed much antagonism was aroused that the situation became critical. The position was eventually eased by a conference with labour representatives on 24 September presided over by General McCREERY. As a result 7,000 prisoners were removed, and they are no longer being employed in such large numbers.

54. Commune food shops which had opened with much promise earlier in the year have been poorly handled by the Communes and it is feared that the disappointing results will be felt in the winter. Bulk distribution of basic bread and pasta rations continued.

55. 480 731 quintals of grain were ammassed in the eight provinces by 25 September as compared with 671 435 quintals last year.

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ANC NEWS SUMMARY

53. Owing to the reduction of Allied activities between 30,000 and 40,000 workers lost employment with the Allied Forces: this unemployment coincided with the arrival of German prisoners of war to take the place of Italian military units. It is appreciated that the Germans were being given work while the Italians were unemployed such explanation was received that the situation became critical. The position was eventually eased by a conference with labour representatives on 24 September presided over by General McCREERY. As a result 7,000 prisoners were removed and they are no longer being employed in such large numbers.

54. Communal food shops which had opened with such promise earlier in the year have been poorly handled by the Communes and it is feared that the disappointing results will be felt in the winter. Regular distribution of basic bread and pasta rations continued.

55. 180 781 quintals of grain were amassed in the eight provinces by 23 September as compared with 571 125 quintals last year.

56. There were three strikes during the month owing to labour trouble, though none of them was serious. Demands have also been put in by various classes of utility workers; as they ask for fourteen months pay annually for eleven months work negotiations are not likely to be very easy.

57. Bank cash and security deposits rose by approximately 1,000 million lire and now stand at over 17,000 million lire. Cost of living figures have risen slightly, but in August a family of five could still live at under 20,000 lire a month.

58. Clearing of bomb damage continued, although it was hampered by lack of transport. However, it is hoped that the arrival of more trucks will enable the scope of the enterprises to be enlarged.

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59. Rain and cooler weather have eased water supply problems but they are by no means solved as adequate storage reservoirs in [illegible] are lacking. Italian Courts continued satisfactorily, and public safety was good. On 29/30 September a drive was made on the VOLTA area, the hideout of many criminal gangs and the scene of a murder of a British Ordnance guard on 29 September. 300 arrests were made, and stolen arms and ammunition were found.

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60. Health has remained good, although smallpox has appeared in AVELLINO province. About 1 000 refugees are reported as having been repatriated in September from the South west provinces.

61. More transport has been allotted for work on Italian Port Clearance: there has been some improvement in the provision of rail cars, and loading varied from 60% to 80% of schedule.

AMG LIVORNO ZONE.

62. The situation remained relatively quiet politically, although public meetings increased.

63. Resentment towards the German ex-P W grew, which was increased by exaggerated rumours regarding unemployment resulting from the use of these P.W. However, a conference held by the Commanding General of the Peninsular Base Section, and attended by AMG officers and Italian authorities, cleared the atmosphere and curtailed unrest and agitation.

64. The number of unemployed continued to mount. It is thought that the situation could be improved by authorising and financing public works and housing projects but the Italian Min-try is not yet convinced of the practicability of this suggestion. Buildings which were partially destroyed during the war have started to collapse thus aggravating the situation by rendering many more people homeless.

65. On 12 September the Civil Police made a raid in PISA Province and seized arms and ammunition. Apart from the usual thefts there was only one serious crime.

66. Work continued on the electoral lists all of which should be ready by 1 November.

67. The food situation remained unsatisfactory, and more meat appeared on the market although at a very high price. The olive oil crop was below normal as a result of the drought and slack enforcement of the measure.

68. Electric and gas services continued to show improvement; water supply remained a serious problem, but it should improve with the withdrawal of troops and with the coming of winter.

69. Further progress was made in passing criminal cases to the Jurisdiction of the Italian Courts.

70. There was an increase in typhoid, but not to any alarming extent. Over 20,000 displaced persons passed through the area, and 4,876 repatriates and [illegible] arrived by sea.

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BARI AND SOUTH EAST ITALY (From A.C. Liaison Officer BARI)

71. There was little political activity during the month and provincial administration continued to work satisfactorily. The preparation of electoral lists proceeded slowly, but should be finished by the end of the year.

72. The economic situation continued to be serious, and as the cost of living rises the working classes are showing signs of discontent. There is a feeling that the South is being exploited by the North, which buys up the wine and oil of the South without exporting sorely needed manufactured goods in return. Food is difficult to obtain and there is only enough grain to last until the end of October.

73. The disastrous drought has reduced the wheat crop to one-third of normal. Minor cereals and vegetables have almost completely failed, and the olive oil and almond crops are also poor. Fishing is practically at a standstill for lack of Diesel oil and petrol: vessels leave harbour only once a week, and then they have insufficient fuel to reach the good fishing grounds. There is a lack of raw material and transport for the factories which as a result cannot go into production. This general and widespread want will become most acute with the onset of winter.

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74. The Italian Courts continued to function satisfactorily.

75. Minor outbreaks of disorders and small strikes due to the high cost of living in relation to wages culminated in a serious situation in LECCE, when on 24 September 5,000 people broke into the Prefettura demanding increased rations and various other economic concessions some of which were granted. The next day a crowd of 10,000 gathered and the Carabinieri were obliged to fire killing three civilians. Since then the city has been quiet.

76. Unemployment, already widespread has increased with the return of prisoners of war and refugees.

77. On 20 September the Carabinieri in an large scale operations in ANDRIA and "BURY NO SECRET" where trouble had broken out in July. 47 arrests were made and 87 weapons confiscated. The operations had a most salutary effect and as a result the prestige of the Carabinieri has increased. However, they are still too few in number and they are only in need of transport, clothing and equipment.

78. Plague broke out at TARANTO in the middle of the month and continued sporadically, although otherwise public health was good.

79. 5,271 displaced persons were despatched by rail from the entire zone during the month.

SICILY (From U.S. Liaison Officer PALERMO)

80. The political situation has changed very little. The public continued to show a marked lack of interest due to the poor economic situation and the constantly increasing cost of living.

81. 37,041 quintali of wheat have been collected for seed. This small figure is a result of the poor harvest and the low price fixed by the Government. The amount of grain collected is still far below the expected yield due to the drought and the plague of grasshoppers, while corn, pasture land and vineyards have also been hard hit.

82. The export of cattle has stopped due to a drop in the market price in TOWN. a resumption is probable in the near future with an increase in price. However due to the expected reduction export is not expected to reach previous levels since growers will find it more advantageous to retain the animals on the island.

83. During the month coal production went up to 55,470 tons as compared with 6[illegible],278 tons in [illegible]. 23,000 tons of SULCIS coal were exported during the month of September and 3,640 tons of foreign coal were imported.

84. There was increased unemployment due to the return of refugees and ex-

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epidemics, although otherwise public health was good.

79. 5,271 displaced persons were despatched by rail from the entire zone during the month.

SARDINIA (From U.S. Liaison Officer Cagliari)

80. The political situation has changed very little. The public continued to show a marked lack of interest due to the poor economic situation and the constantly increasing cost of living.

81. 35,041 quintals of wheat have been collected for seed. This small figure is a result of the poor harvest and the low price fixed by the Government. The amount of grain collected is still far below the expected yield due to the drought and the plague of grasshoppers, while corn, pasture land and vineyards have also been hard hit.

82. The export of cattle has stopped due to a drop in the market price in ROME: a resumption is probable in the near future with an increase in price. However due to the expected maize export is not expected to reach previous levels since owners will find it more advantageous to retain the animals on the island.

83. During the month coal production went up to 55,470 tons as compared with 54,238 tons in [illegible]. 21,000 tons of SULCIS coal were exported during the month of September and 3,640 tons of foreign coal were imported.

84. There was increased unemployment due to the return of refugees and ex-prisoners of war. Agitation for increased wages threatened to bring about strikes especially among employees of secondary railways but fortunately these did not develop. It is understood that the Italian Government intends to allocate money for public works to relieve unemployment.

85. Public safety was satisfactory but there was an increase of crime in NUORO province. Public health was good.

86. An increased number of refugees returned to SARDINIA, although the number leaving has decreased.

87. There is a great need for tyres and spare parts for vehicles on the island, and the allocation of fuel is also below needs.

88. Plans are being drawn up for the institution of a Bank of SARDINIA.

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SICILY. (From A.C. Liaison Officers CATANIA and PALERMO).

89. The Separatist Group continued to be very noisy and a rising was rumoured to take place at the end of September but this did not materialise. The High Commissioner's office continued to function satisfactorily, although it was bypassed by many of the Ministers who approached the prefects directly: this nullified its work in many cases. It is reported that an attempt will be made at the Consulta meeting in October to obtain regional autonomy for the island.

90. Food was plentiful, though very expensive. All crops are below standard in yield owing to the dry season, although the fishing season was good.

91. Several minor strikes during the month were settled.

92. Electric power has been badly hit by the poor quality of the coal imported from SARDINIA. The furnaces have to be cleared more often, and as only one station is running on the island, in CATANIA, electric energy is never steady nor is it obtainable at all hours. Water is very scarce and is rationed to a greater or lesser degree in all parts of the island, and gas is possible only in a few areas and then merely for two or three hours. Road transport was very badly handicapped by lack of tyres, as the grant of 72 tyres for the month of September was not nearly enough.

93. The police were unable to enforce their control fully owing to their lack of personnel, proper equipment and transport: the malefactors appear to have all the commodities the police lack. Public order in PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA was good.

94. The refugee situation has improved greatly although there are still some people who wantingly eventually to return to TRIPOLITANIA, posed as Sicilians in order to be nearer their ultimate destination. As they are not allowed to cross the DEMARCATION LINE they occupy permanently transit camps and this causes a certain amount of difficulty.

95. Communications are fair although the islands of LAMPEDUSA and PANTELLERIA have been cut off from SICILY owing to the diversion of the steamer which served them.

96. The islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA have been neglected, and except for street clearing no reconstruction has yet been attempted. Immediate needs of the islands (new hospitals, schools, churches and municipios) are being examined and it is hoped some progress will soon be made towards erecting these. Neither island has ever been put on the list of "war damaged communes" in spite of the fact they are over 95% destroyed, which is one reason for their neglect. The people themselves are local

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96. The refugee situation has improved greatly although there are still some people who wantto eventually to return to TRIPOLITANIA, posed as Sicilians in order to be nearer their ultimate destination. As they are not allowed to cross the MEDONG AREA they occupy permanently transit camps and this causes a certain amount of difficulty.

96. Communications are fair although the islands of LAMPEDUSA and PANTELLERIA have been cut off from BENGHAZI owing to the diversion of the steamer which served them.

96. The islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA have been neglected, and except for street clearing no reconstruction has yet been attempted. Immediate needs of the islands (new hospitals, schools, churches and municipia) are being examined and it is hoped some progress will soon be made towards erecting these. Neither island has ever been put on the list of "war damaged communes" in spite of the fact they are over 95% destroyed, which is one reason for their neglect. The people themselves are loyal Italians, without political troubles or crime, although dissatisfaction is caused through the glowing accounts of life in MALTA being brought back by the fishermen. The whole position of the two islands is being very thoroughly investigated with a view to improving living conditions generally.

AROUND (From A.C. Liaison Officer)

97. The military and political situation remained unchanged, and the Italian courts are now dealing with all cases previously dealt with by AMG.

98. The communal administration continued to function well although it is faced with an urgent housing problem, as the approach of winter has made obvious the unsatisfactory condition in which many are living.

99. The scheme for the reconstruction of the city is practically completed and it is hoped this will ease the situation.

100. The food position was good and the water supply has been greatly improved.

101. Many schools had still not been reconditioned by the end of the month. Public health remained fair despite shortage of water and overcrowding.

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IOLCCNV. (From A.C. Liaison Officer).

102. There was little increase in political activity during the month, and provincial government continued to work satisfactorily. The work of the CLN-nominated prefects is far less efficient and impartial than that of the career Prefects. Work on the electoral lists continued satisfactorily.

103. The production of manufactured goods has been hampered by lack of coal and factory buildings, which were damaged in the war or are still requisitioned by the Allies.

104. The food situation was good, and 1,736,126 quintali of grain were amassed by 25 September. However, in some places the amassso has been held up by the reluctance of the farmers to accept lire for grain as they prefer to have manufactured goods in exchange. Unemployment grew more serious during the month.

105. Banks continued to have an excess of deposits over withdrawals and the public is losing confidence in the lire. Public works programmes were pushed forward, but there is not enough money for some of the projects.

106. The public safety situation deteriorated during the month, and crimes of violence increased. The police agencies are not in a position to deal adequately with the situation owing to lack of transport, arms and ammunition. There were two serious prison breaks in POLOGNA and TORINO, and all prisons are overcrowded and poorly guarded. The morale of the Carabinieri is not high due to lack of arms, transport and POL, although they carried out raids in FERRARA Province. The Questura situation has worsened d e to an influx of ex-Partisans untrained in police work and the law. One death sentence imposed by the People's Court has been carried out.

107. Public health has been good and communications are satisfactory.

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107. Public health has been good and communications are satisfactory.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Epuration

1. By Decree 457 the time limit for commencing epuration proceedings in S. ITALY has been extended to 15 November. This is of no great interest so far as it relates to employees of Government Departments and important concerns, as the epuration of these is over 90% complete. It principally concerns those to be epurated in the provinces, a task necessitated by the fact that owing to difficulties of communications and transport this phase of epuration was proceeding considerably slower than had been anticipated. The Italian Government has disqualified persons convicted of Fascist crimes or who held important posts in the Fascist Hierarchy from holding office as Directors or Receivers of Companies having a capital of over 5 million lire, or of Insurance companies with capital or assets of 1 million lire. It has been ruled that any person suspended from office by AMG because he was suspected of Fascism shall remain suspended, and that his case shall be considered by an Epuration Commission within three months of the return of the territory to Italian administration.

Mine Clearance

2. The clearance continued to make progress. In AMG territory 19,634 mines were lifted or destroyed during August and September, and in Italian Government territory 212,120 during August. This brings the total number of mines reported as lifted in ITALY since the commencement to over 1,750,000 mines.

Mine detectors and other equipment are being made available; German maps are being copied and distributed to the areas concerned.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION

3. The plan evolved for the reorganisation of local government in VENEZIA GIULIA reproducing the Italian method has been adopted and put in under General Order No. 11. The system has evoked considerable opposition from organisations with Yugoslav sympathies. It is however being put into operation and there is evidence that these elements will modify their attitude.

4. Only 6% of the electoral lists have been completed.

5. The Consulta held its first meeting on 25 September; representative

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2. [illegible] clearance continued to [illegible] and in Italian mines were lifted or destroyed during August and September, and in Italian Government territory 212,120 during August. This brings the total number of mines reported as lifted in ITALY since the commencement to over 1,[illegible],000 mines.

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4. Only 6% of the electoral lists have been completed.

5. The Consulta held its first meeting on 20 September; representatives of VENEZIA GIULIA were admitted with the agreement of AFHQ.

6. On 20 September a paper entitled "Background and Present Status of plans for the holding of local and national elections in Italy" was presented to the Advisory Council for Italy. (See Appendix "A", page 24).

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION

7. All universities and other higher institutions are now defascised and entirely or almost entirely reorganised. AFHQ has ordered the military formation to [illegible] educational buildings as quickly as possible.

8. The Boy Scout movement continues to grow and is very active. A scholarship committee is administering a fund for sending Italian scholars to American universities.

9. Preliminary arrangements were made for shipping text books in the German and French languages to ITALY for use in ZONE A/G and VAL D'AOSTA. The Industrial Council for North ITALY is printing 2,000,000 school note books for sale to student-aid associations, for free distribution to children in the north.

10. In the north the major activity of the regional education officers consisted in getting everything ready for the opening of elementary schools and secondary schools.

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LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION

11. There was a decline in the number of cases tried by AMG Courts owing to the gradual transfer of cases to Italian Courts. For all practical purposes the Italians are running their legal affairs in a satisfactory manner.

12. General (AMG) Courts were held in several places, handling murders and counterfeiting cases. A General Court at PIGNATA tried Partisans for the massacre at the SCHIO jail; 3 accused were convicted, three sentenced to death and two to life imprisonment.

13. The Extraordinary Courts of Assizes have continued to make progress, although with the same appeal delays of which complaints have already been made. However the conduct of trials in these courts is proceeding in a more orderly fashion.

14. It has been encouraging to note the reduction in offences connected with illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION

15. The Italian Red Cross has received a grant of a hundred million lire from the Italian Government.

16. 5,500 repatriated wounded and sick Italians were received at the Hospital centre at MESSINA and 2,200 evacuated to S. Italy.

17. During September an outbreak of plague occurred in TARANTO with a total of 23 cases and 10 deaths. Energetic measures were taken by local Allied Military and Italian authorities to combat this outbreak. Only 2 cases of typhus were reported, one from TARANTO and one from PARMA.

18. Smallpox unfortunately increased considerably in Central and Southern Italy. Weekly searches at collecting stations in the TIBER Delta continued to show very low mosquito density.

19. The August Infant Mortality rate for ROME was 76.2 as compared with 99.9 in July. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME during August were 228 as compared with 236 in July.

20. With the handover of the FLORENCE warehouse to Instituto Commercio Estero Allied Commission has now finished all dealings in medical supplies. The Veterinary Branch of this HQ has also been abolished, and all veterinary [illegible] being handled by the Italian Government.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION

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18. Smallpox unfortunately increased considerably in Central and Southern Italy. Weekly sessions at collecting stations in the PINES Delta continued to shows very low mosquito density.

19. The August Infant Mortality rate for ROME was 76.2 as compared with 99.9 in July. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME during August were 220 as compared with 250 in July.

20. With the handover of the FLORENCE warehouse to Instituto Commercio Estero Allied Commission has now finished all dealings in medical supplies. The Veterinary Branch of this SC has also been abolished, and all veterinary matters are now being handled by the Italian Government.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION

21. Generally speaking, September was not a period of great public disorder, the most serious strikes being those in LEGHORN and [illegible] (for details see page 9 and page 7).

22. There was an increase of armed robbery throughout ITALY and of crimes of violence by gangs in the north, especially in EMILIA. 95 cases of armed robbery were reported in this region, and 15 murders for political reasons. There were no untoward incidents in LOMBARDIA, where the police are taking energetic measures to counteract the increase of armed robbery. While security in VENEZIE region is menaced more by the infiltration of Jugoslave and the lawlessness of armed bandits, than by civil disturbances or demonstrations although the Tyrolese maintained their intransigent attitude towards cooperating with the Italians.

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23. Combined operations between Allied military police, Italian police and the Carabinieri have been successful in planned raids against suspected stores of arms and ammunition in the north. Many dumps were found in PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA and VENEZIE, where the arms were well greased and properly stored. Road blocks have been effective in capturing wanted individuals.

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24. The difficulties regarding the formation, training, and operation of a civil police force in VENEZIA GIULIA have now been largely overcome, and it is hoped that the force will actually begin street duty in the first weeks of October (see page 6).

25. The critical overcrowding of all classes of prisons throughout V.G.J. continues, but has been slightly eased in the northern regions by transferring political prisoners to concentration camps and the acceleration of trial procedures.

26. The instability of the police force continues to be the most serious problem in AMG areas. There are insufficient vehicles and equipment to enable the police to get about as quickly as possible to prevent riots and depredations of well armed gangs. Police have been furnished but no trucks. POL supplies are so small that the engines on the delivered trucks cannot be tested so they are completely immobile. Ammunition is not furnished in sufficient quantities. The question of automatic arms for the police is still undecided. It is extremely difficult to enforce law and order under these conditions, and a strong well equipped police force is still one of the most pressing problems which has to be dealt with before the winter.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION

27. The nine stolen impressionist masterpieces found in the illegal possession of a Levantine art-dealer in VENEZIA are now safely stored in ROME.

28. Major concentrations is still on the approval of first-aid repair projects for damaged monuments. There should be little, if any, important repair work to be referred to the Italian Government for direct financing after the handover of the Northern Regions.

29. Transfer of archives of Italian jurisdiction from deposits in the north is now well under way. The main object is to secure the return of such archives to the Italian Government with the maximum speed.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION

30. September saw the completion of the repatriation of Italians from the British and American zones in GERMANY and AUSTRIA, 632,000

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29. Transfer of archives of Italian Ministries from deposits in the north is now well under way. The main object is to secure the return of such archives to the Italian Government with the maximum speed.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

30. September saw the completion of the repatriation of Italians from the British and American zones in GERMANY and AUSTRIA, 632,500 were repatriated from these areas. 3,000 Italians arrived each week from FRANCE; it is anticipated that 34,000 still remain. 142,683 Italians were received through the BRENNER and SWISS routes, and 22,210 by other routes. Since January, 1946, a total of 891, 430 persons have been returned to their homes.

31. Repatriation to the U.K. remained at a standstill due to lack of transport. 265 children have been returned to their families in CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

32. Registration continued satisfactorily. By 30 September 21,274 camp inmates had been registered under the SHAEF system out of a total of 26,149.

33. 14 Camps were closed down or handed over to the Italian authorities. 174 doctors are working at the various groups and centres. Most of these are civilian medical practitioners of various nationalities. The release of a small amount of dental and gynaecological equipment from captured enemy stocks by AFHQ was most welcome.

34. 116,831 Displaced Persons have been recorded by the Record Bureau.

35. A total of 134,901 Italian prisoners of war have been repatriated, the majority (114,921) from Germany. AFHQ has directed that no further cases of priority release will be afforded for specialists.

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35. Remittances by Italian Prisoners of War in British hands to their families totalled £106,040. Credit balances of repatriated prisoners of war totalled £32,349.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

36. Rules have been laid down for the setting up of Committees to deal with future applications for recognition of Partisans. A final directive has been issued on the handling of Italian patriots who fought outside Italy. A decree is being prepared by the Italian Government giving certain patriot leaders Army ranks.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMISSION

1. Reports received continued to reflect concern over the poor harvest, with extremely high prices prevailing for forage. Fruits and vegetables continued in good supply. Grain collections at the end of September totalled 837,055 metric tons, representing 64% of the quantities estimated available for non-producers in the July Crop Report. Of this total, 477,952 metric tons were collected in North ITALY.

2. Olive oil collections to 30 September totalled 43,325 metric tons. The present estimate gives the 1945-6 crop at 96,325 metric tons, 30% below last season. The Ministries of Agriculture and Food have issued a decree controlling olives and oil harvested during the coming season.

3. The extremely limited availability of fertilizer continues to restrict the agricultural programme, with prices too high to permit its use on price controlled products.

4. No rock phosphate shipments have yet been scheduled, nor nitrogen fertilizer, although the Italian Government has indicated that some nitrogen fertilizer is scheduled for procurement, together with tractors and other supplies.

5. A decree was issued by the Ministry of Food permitting the unlimited slaughter of pigs, conditional upon disposal as instructed by that Ministry. Work continues on the transfer of captured horses and mules to Italian ownership.

6. A survey of the fuelwood and charcoal situation indicated that planned production is being met, and stocks on hand approximate those of last year. Nevertheless, large cities may face serious fuel shortages during the winter, especially since producers are holding stocks in anticipation of higher prices. Charcoal production in Southern regions and in SICILY and SARDINIA is slightly above that of last year.

7. The fishing fleet is limited by its inability to obtain fuel, with allocations about 30% of the quantities requested. Other supplies are being distributed. Action was taken to resume fishing along the coast of FRENCH AFRICA, and to permit fishing boats to use the Port of LEGHORN.

COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION

8. The Italian Government has still not accepted the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists, so the frontiers remain closed to trade, and free private trade between all countries of the world continues to be barred.

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4. No rock phosphate shipments have yet been scheduled for nitrogen fertilizer, although the Italian Government has indicated that some nitrogen fertilizer is scheduled for shipment, together with tractors and other supplies.

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7. The fishing fleet is limited by its inability to obtain fuel, with allocations about 30% of the quantities requested. Other supplies are being distributed. Action was taken to resume fishing along the coast of WEST AFRICA, and to permit fishing boats to use the Port of LEGHORN.

COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION

8. The Italian Government has still not accepted the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists, as the frontiers remain closed to trade, and free private trade between all countries of the world continues to be barred.

9. Control of silk has been taken over by the Italian Government, together with the silk organizations in MILAN.

10. Negotiations are still continuing on the French-Italian exchange of phosphates and pyrites. No allocations has yet been received of the 100,000 tons of wheat given by the ARGENTINE to ITALY. Approval has been given to three firms to import sea shells and mother of pearl from AMERICA and subsequently to export cement etc. to AMERICA. The credit balances in ARGENTINA resulting from this trade will be available for purchases by the Italian Government. Exchange of 150 tons of American cotton for 50 tons of hemp cloth has been approved, and also cotton from EGYPT and TURKEY. Raw cotton must be allocated by the Combined Boards in WASHINGTON before it can be re-exported, but authority is being requested by Allied Commission to approve temporary imports of controlled materials without reference to WASHINGTON when such imports entail the subsequent export of the processed material.

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11. Negotiations have been started to obtain considerable quantities of Vitamin A and Vitamin D2 in highly concentrated form from ENGLAND. Further enquiries have been instituted for the purchase of meat, fats and oil from the ARGENTINE.

12. All forms of copper, except copper sulphate, cellulose and pyrites have been removed from the Reserved Commodity List under the control of the Combined Boards.

13. Italian straw goods manufacturers have agreed to reduce their prices in accordance with U.S. Office of Price Administration ceilings. It is hoped this will result in some important orders.

14. Leather and all leather articles and watches ceased to be controlled as from 30 September 1945.

15. With effect from 31 October all demands for POL for foreign Embassies Consulates, diplomats etc. will have to be met by the respective Governments of the applicants. 1,850 tyres and 4,500 tubes have allocated to the Italian Government. An additional 300 tyres, reprieved by PIRELLI, were also put by to be disposed.

16. 1,200,000 pairs of shoes found in North Italy at the date of liberation have been distributed, 50% being assigned to the south for distribution by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The production of newsprint is being maintained at the agreed figure of 2410 tons per month, and coal is being allocated to the paper mills producing this item in order to meet this figure. The mills have agreed to furnish 2,000,000 notebooks to the school children of the north at 4 lire each. The paper situation on the whole is favourable, although the future depends entirely on the importation of cellulose. It is hoped that the 40,000 tons on requisition in America will be delivered in the near future.

17. 3,000,000 electric light bulbs were distributed during JULY - September, 2,000,000 being sent to the south. The fabbricanti at GENOVA-SESTRI (Cement Works) were derequisitioned on 30 September 1945.

18. Relations between Allied Commission and the Industrial Council and Committee in MILAN are extremely good, and it is thought that if delays have occurred they are the result of the fact that the number of problems which confront Italian industry is enormous and the time and personnel available for solving them is limited.

FINANCE SUBCOMMISSION

19. No further progress was made in negotiating the proposed currency agreement, as the American and British Embassies have not delivered to the Italian Government the replies to the Italian memorandum of 9 January 1945.

20. Permission has now been received for the Italian Government, in accordance with FAC 583, to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lire. Prior conference with CCS is not required.

21. Certain favourable developments occurred in connection with the Payne

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[illegible] of Industry and Commerce. [illegible] to the south for distribution by the Ministry at the agreed figure of 1200 tons per month, and coal is being allocated to the paper mills producing this item in order to meet this figure. The mills have agreed to furnish 2,000,000 notebooks to the school children of the north at 4 lire each. The paper situation on the whole is favourable, although the future depends entirely on the importation of cellulose. It is hoped that the 40,000 tons on requisition in America will be delivered in the near future.

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PENALTY SUBCOMMISSION

19. No further progress was made in negotiating the proposed currency agreement, as the American and British Ambassadors have not delivered to the Italian Government the replies to the Italian memorandum of 2 January 1945.

20. Permission has now been received for the Italian Government, in accordance with FAO 583, to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lira. Prior conference with CCS is not required.

21. Certain favourable developments occurred in connection with the Decree of Denuclearization. The position of Allied Commission was clarified in so far as the responsibility for the decree is concerned. Both the British and American Ambassadors were advised that Allied Commission considered that the responsibility for dealing with the Italian Government in obtaining the enactment of the decree was that of the Embassies.

22. The non-adoption of the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists has resulted in the Italo-Swiss frontier still being closed (see page 16).

23. The date which had been paid to surplus workers in North ITALY up to 30 September has been extended for the period to 31 December 1945. The basic work week is shortened from 48 hours to 40 hours, and the ratio of time not worked to time worked is lowered from 75% to 66-2/3%.

FOOD SUBCOMMISSION

24. Progress continued in building up stocks of food in the provinces. These now exist in all port warehouses of the Deformazione. Arrangements are being made to transfer stocks of imported food from VENICE to UDINE to avoid difficulties in feeding, should UDINE remain under AMG control when the rest of VENETO is handed back. Steps are being taken under AMG to build up so-cial stockpiles in MILAN and TURIN to meet the expected deficiency of cereals in Northern ITALY from November to next July.

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25. There is a shortage of grain in SICILY, SARDINIA and the NAPLES area, which will not be alleviated until the grain which is being brought from overseas arrives in the middle of October.

26. The imported stock position is very satisfactory as regards all miscellaneous food-stuffs apart from oil and fats.

27. Grain from stocks intended for ITALY was loaned to U.S., French and British zones in AUSTRIA during August, and a repayment of some 37,000 tons of grain was promised for September. This repayment has not been made. The failure to deliver this grain is partly responsible for the critical position in certain areas in ITALY.

28. Small quantities of food required by UNRRA are made available at Allied Commission or Italian Government warehouses in exchange for bulk transform from UNRRA stocks.

29. The Vatican is distributing 94,000 portions of soup daily. Supplies to the Vatican State for their own requirements continue to be carried out smoothly.

30. A shortage of box cars is hindering the movement of salt by rail from S. MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA, although the movement by sea has been satisfactory and the salt position in VENEZIE region is improving.

31. The shipment of wine by tanker cars proceeded satisfactorily, although that by sea was very disappointing and the 57,000 tons scheduled to be shipped in September and October will not be moved.

32. Shipments from the NAPLES area to ROME were very much below the desired level due to lack of cars. The revised ration scales for cereal products have been recommended to, and accepted by, the Italian Government. They will come into effect on 1 October 1945, as will miscellaneous ration scales for civilian workers of the Armed Forces which have been revised.

33. It is estimated that the stock of cereals, allowing for imports and consuming for October but for November will last for about 45 days from the end of September. Meat stocks it is thought will last until May 1946, powdered milk and soap until December, and sugar until March 1946.

INDUSTRY RECONVERSION

34. It is hoped that by the end of the year the majority of industrial premises will have been vacated. This will materially help the economic position of ITALY, enabling her to start production on a much larger scale than hitherto, and will give employment to many former factory workers. A serious source of dissatisfaction will also have been removed, as there is much unrest as a result of the continued requisitioning.

35. Arrangements for an initial shipment of 4,000 tons of cellulose from SWEDEN have nearly been concluded. SCIVAC Co. acid ashplant at ROSIGNO is continued

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September and October will not [illegible]

32. Shipments from the [illegible] were much below the desired level due to lack of coal. [illegible] wage scales for civil products have been recommended to, and accepted by, the Italian Government. They will come into effect on 1 October 1945, as will a new sanitary ration scales for civilian workers of the Armed Forces which have been revised.

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35. Arrangements for an initial shipment of 4,000 tons of cellulose from SWEDEN have nearly been concluded. SOCIETA Co. coke oven plant at [illegible] continued its regular production at the rate of several thousand tons a month, the exact figure for the month not yet being available. Three coke ovens have started firing their batteries, and coke and tar deliveries should begin before the end of October.

36. Current production of magnetic sheet steel at [illegible] is 200 tons a month. Steel production in Central and Southern ITALY during September totalled 19,336 tons.

37. Production of glass-plant [illegible] has started with allocation of fuel to a limited number of plants. The silk industry is now operating at approximately 20 per cent of capacity, chiefly due to a shortage of [illegible], sizings, and other accessories. The first shipment of [illegible] cotton has arrived and is being distributed to the plants which [illegible] to only 20% capacity with Sicilian cotton.

38. 10,000 tons of salt has been set at the disposal of UNRRA agents, and this amount will be supplied to CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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39. The estimated production of Sardinian coal for September is 52,000 tons as against 53,238 tons actually produced in August; lignite production for September was estimated at 100,000 tons and anthracite from the LA THUILE (PIEDMONTE) mines at 5,000 tons. The estimated production of all lignites for September was 100,000 tons. Responsibility for the allocation of carbide has been handed over to the Italian Government.

40. Production of new tyres has been started by PIRELLI at TIVOLI (ROME) though technical information for handling synthetic rubber is so far lacking.

LABOUR SUCCESSION

41. The Italian Government published in September Decree nr. 523 maintaining the ban on the dismissal of surplus workers in industry in North ITALY and providing for payment of a proportion of wages for industrial workers unable to work full time. The Decree gave legal backing to the MILAN Wage Agreement already generally in force in N. ITALY. These were both due to expire on 30 September but at the end of the month it was arranged for both wage agreement and decree to be extended to 14 October while negotiations are in progress for modification of their terms. Further wage increases have been granted in some industries in the north. In LIGURIA agreement has been reached for the payment of a minimum wage in certain industries.

42. The most important development in the south has been the agreement for the building industry in ROME which provides for a 100% increase in basic wages as from 6 September, and an 80% increase in basic wages in the printing industry. Other increases have been in the form of bonuses.

43. Italian Government Decree nr 310 of 4 June 1945 was implemented in North ITALY on 20 September. This decree provided for a lump-sum payment to all State and para-statal employees of a "congiuncture" indemnity.

44. Protests continued to be made against the employment of German prisoners of war by the Allied Military authorities in LEGHORN, SYRACUSE, BARI, NAPLES and MARSALA. Disorderly demonstrations in NAPLES during the month led to conferences with representatives of Italian labour (as stated in Naples Consular report on page 7). The general strike in TRIESTE on 24 September, involving all commercial and industrial workers, which lasted about 48 hours until the Sindacati Giuliani withdrew its support on account of the pro-Yugoslav propaganda introduced has been reported under AFW Venezia Giulia page 6 . In SICILY some hundreds of farm workers went on strike on 26 Sept., following a demand for an emergency indemnity and an increased supply of wheat, milk, etc. After lengthy discussions between the workers' representatives and the employers' organisations it was agreed that the permanent workers should receive an emergency indemnity of 5,000 lire and certain increases in the milk and wheat rations were agreed. Agitation amongst the metayers for a more generous division of agricultural produce is increasing, but the land owners continue to resist their requests.

45. The production of coal from the Sardinian coal field averaged 12,796 tons per week during the month, as compared with an average of 11,742 tons per week during

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from 6 September, and an 80% increase in basic wages [illegible] increases have been in the form of bonuses.

43. Italian Government Decree nr 310 of 4 June 1945 was implemented in North ITALY on 28 September. This decree provided for a lump-sum payment to all State and para-statal employees of a "conjuncture" indemnity.

44. Protests continued to be made against the employment of German prisoners of war by the Allied Military authorities in [illegible], FOGGIA, BARI, NAPLES and NAMLES. Disorderly demonstrations in NAPLES during the month led to conferences with representatives of Italian labour (as stated in Naples Command report on page 7). The general strike in TRIESTE on 24 September, involving all commercial and industrial workers, which lasted about 48 hours until the Sindacati Giuliani withdrew its support on account of the pro-Yugoslav [illegible] introduced has been reported under AFC Venezia Giulia page 6 . In FOGGIA some hundreds of farm workers went on strike on 26 Sept., following a demand for an emergency indemnity and an increased supply of wheat, milk, etc. After lengthy discussions between the workers' representatives and the employers' organisations it was agreed that the permanent workers should receive an emergency indemnity of 5,000 lire and certain increases in the milk and wheat rations were agreed. Agitation amongst the metayers for a more generous division of agricultural produce is increasing, but the land owners continue to resist their requests.

45. The production of coal from the Sardinian coal field averaged 12,796 tons per week during the month, as compared with an average of 11,742 tons per week during August. The average number of men actively employed in underground operations during the last week of September was 4,330, as compared with 4,116 during August.

46. An Italian Delegation has been sent to the World Trade Union Conference in PARIS.

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUBCOMMISSION

47. Arrangements have now been completed for the Italian Government to assume responsibility for military roads on 1 October 1945. Bitumen supplies are arriving from the United States, and distribution to Compartments is under way.

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48. Reconstruction projects are still being processed and approved, and extensive public works programmes are in hand in all regions. The majority of work of essential nature has been started, while non-essential projects are only being considered where the unemployment problem is serious.

49. No major water supply problem during [illegible]. In anticipation of the coming winter snow removal equipment is being assembled and distributed on highways.

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50. The Electric Power Committee have recommended that AFHQ be asked to issue an order restricting the use of electricity by military authorities in Southern ITALY, enforcing the strictest economy with a view to conserving as long as possible such small supplies of water as remain in the SILA reservoir. No additional electric power was allocated to S. ITALY during the month, and electricity supply is still acute. In Central ITALY 16,500 KW of demand on 7.4 million KWH of additional electrical energy was allocated to the LEGHORN and FLORENCE areas. This power comes from generating plants in these areas and from North ITALY. In North ITALY itself there was trouble from overloading of transmission lines and transformers in the larger cities, which will continue to be an increasing problem until gas plants are able to resume production.

51. The fuel oil supply for the thermal plants in NAPLES was the same as for last month. There was a slight improvement in the SILA reservoir position. The LETE generating plant of 5,000 KW capacity in Southern ITALY began operating during the month. The fourth 35,000 KW unit at GALETO (TERNI) is scheduled for completion by mid November.

52. All requests for rate adjustments for electricity, water, and gas in North ITALY which were formerly handled by Allied Commission are now referred to the North ITALY Price Fixing Board, MILAN.

53. Rehabilitation work is under way at the ports of CIVITAVECCHIA, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, SAVONA, TORRES, ANCONA and LA SPEZIA. Reconstruction of warehouses presents the greatest problem as many of the structures were completely destroyed, and the shortage of building materials and excessive costs have deferred the erection of complete buildings.

54. Nearly all the functions regarding supplies are handled by the appropriate ministries of the Italian Government, under the guidance of Allied Commission.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION

General

55. During September the foundations were laid for handing over to the Italian Authorities the control of movement of all civilian traffic by road, rail, and sea. Controlled movement of refugees showed an increase over the previous month. However the month saw the end of the major flow of refugees through the BRENNER Pass, which was averaging 3,000 people daily at its peak.

Rail

56. Civilian rail traffic on the mainland amounted to 369,540 tons, a 27 per cent increase over August. Rail repair work estimated to cost 1,314,153,000 lire was authorised. The line between GENOA and VENTIMIGLIA was opened for traffic, but connection with the French frontier is not yet complete. Despite shortages of materials, wagon repair shops have continued to do a splendid job, and the Italians have shown commendable ingenuity in improvising materials and tools.

Roads

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54. Nearly all the functions regarding supplies are handled by the appropriate ministries of the Italian Government, under the guidance of Allied Coordination.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION

General

55. During September the foundations were laid for handing over to the Italian Authorities the control of movement of all civilian traffic by road, rail, and sea. Controlled movement of refugees showed an increase over the previous month. However the month saw the end of the major flow of refugees through the BRENNER Pass, which was averaging 8,000 people daily at its peak.

Rail

56. Civilian rail traffic on the mainland amounted to 369,540 tons, a 27 per cent increase over August. Rail repair work estimated to cost 1,014,153,000 lire was authorised. The line between [redacted] and VENTIMIGLIA was opened for traffic, but connection with the French frontier is not yet complete. Despite shortages of materials, wagon repair shops have continued to do a splendid job, and the Italians have shown commendable ingenuity in improvising materials and tools.

Roads

57. The transfer of the truck pools to the Italian Government has been completed and all are now civilian staffed and operated by the Italian Ministry of Transport. 1474 trucks and 774 tractors of the 20,000 ton lift authorised by JCS and AFHQ were turned over to the Italian Government for rebuilding and salvage operations. 81 10-tonners, 722 1½-ton trucks, 338 3-tonners and 30 ¼-ton trucks have also been transferred to the Italians.

Shipping

58. With the return of the working of the ports of VENICE, ANCONA, BRINDISI and TARANTO to Italian port administration on 30 September the only military controlled ports will be TRIESTE, LEGHORN, NAPLES and BARI; the last two have an Italian operated section dealing with civil cargoes.

59. Coastwise shipping and schooners carried 153,000 tons of civilian freight, a 21% increase over August. Clearance of wrecks and mines continued during the month, and Italian Naval authorities undertaking the work have made substantial progress. Total warehouse stocks increased; warehouses in GENOA, LEGHORN, VENICE and ANCONA will be able to function efficiently in the very near future without any Allied Military personnel on duty.

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TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION

General

55. During September the foundations were laid for handing over to the Italian Authorities the control of movement of all civilian traffic by road, rail, and sea. Controlled movement of refugees showed an increase over the previous month. However the month saw the end of the major flow of refugees through the BRENNER Pass, which was averaging 8,000 people daily at its peak.

Rail

56. Civilian rail traffic on the mainland amounted to 569,540 tons, a 27 per cent increase over August. Rail repair work estimated to cost 1,014,153,000 lire was authorised. The line between GENOA and VENTIMIGLIA was opened for traffic, but connection with the French frontier is not yet complete. Despite shortages of materials, wagon repair shops have continued to do a splendid job, and the Italians have shown commendable ingenuity in improvising materials and tools.

Roads

57. The transfer of the truck pools to the Italian Government has been completed and all are now civilian staffed and operated by the Italian Ministry of Transport. 1,474 trucks and 774 trailers of the 20,000 ton lift authorised by SCS and AFHQ were turned over to the Italian Government for rebuilding and salvage operations. 81 10-tonners, 722 1½-ton trucks, 338 3-tonners and 30 ½-ton trucks have also been transferred to the Italians.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INTELLIGENCE SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. The Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in ITALY was finally published with a release date of 1 October. A detailed memorandum of publicity for ENGLAND and AMERICA has been drawn up. 150,000 copies have been printed half in English and half in Italian. Of the English copies, 60,000 were distributed including 25,000 to the American and British Armed Forces, allied personnel of Allied Commission, all U.S. daily and weekly newspapers, radio stations, and magazines. Several thousand copies were placed for distribution with the American Red Cross at ROME, NAPLES and LEGHORN. Approximately 1,000 copies were sent to the British Ministry of Information for distribution in ENGLAND and the BRITISH EMPIRE. Orders for further copies for libraries and universities are awaited from abroad. On the Italian side approximately 25,000 copies have been distributed. Nearly 3,000 copies were sent to Allied Military Government territory for distribution to important individuals and organizations. 35,000 copies will be sent to the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education for all communes, provinces and schools.

2. Press releases were issued on the universal food ration for ITALY.

3. A beginning has been made in the sending of reference records no longer needed to Archives Department and to the Italian Government. Two copies of all proclamations, orders, and regulations published by AMG in ITALY are being sent to the War Department.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. A gratifying tendency was noticed during the month for the Italian Ministry of Marine to become more self-sufficient and to communicate with Allied Commission only on those matters which actually required the assistance of the Allied Governments.

5. Italian Navy personnel may now proceed to their homes east of the MORGAN Line or within the FOIA zone/on leave or on demobilization. In all instances personnel must wear civilian clothes and be unarmed and have writ en permission from XIII Corps.

6. A representative visited a number of Italian factories and depots in the GENOA area in connection with the implementation of an AFHQ directive to make a survey of Italian warlike stores in the hands of the Italian Armed Forces.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

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75 000 copies will be sent to the Ministry of the Interior and [illegible] of Education for all communes, provinces and schools.

2. Press releases were issued on the universal food ration for ITALY.

3. A beginning has been made in the sending of reference records no longer needed to Archives Department and to the Italian Government. Two copies of all proclamations, orders, and regulations published by AMG in ITALY are being sent to the War Department.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. A gratifying tendency was noticed during the month for the Italian Ministry of Marine to become more self-sufficient and to communicate with Allied Comission only on those matters which actually required the assistance of the Allied Governments.

5. Italian Navy personnel may now proceed to their homes east of the MORGAN line or within the IOTA, enclave, on leave or on demobilisation. In all instances personnel must wear civilian clothes and be unarmed and have writ on permission from VIII Corps.

6. A representative visited a number of Italian factories and depots in the CENTRAL area in connection with the implementation of an AFHQ directive to make a survey of Italian warlike stores in the hands of the Italian Armed Forces.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (MILL)

7. The Italian Army strength at the end of September was 265 000 including 65,000 Carabinieri.

8. The rate of demobilisation of the older classes has been speeded up. Authority was given to demobilise the 1917 and 1918 classes in October and the 1919 class in November. These dates can be accelerated for personnel in depots and units being disbanded.

9. Preparations were made at the end of September for the repatriation to ITALY and YUGOSLAVIA, and demobilisation, of 5,000 Slav-speaking Italians who have been employed in Southern [illegible]. The date anticipated for movement to begin is 20 October.

10. There has been no change in the ration scale to the Italian Army for some time. Instructions were received that with effect from 1 October 45 Italian combat groups would no longer obtain their POL from Allied sources.

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11. Italian Army personnel may now proceed to their homes east of the Morgan Line on leave or on demobilisation, though under the same restrictions as those in force for the Italian Navy (See para 5 of Navy Subcommission report)

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

12. English speaking Italian officers have been assigned to the Aircraft Safety Centres at BOLOGNA and FOGGIA/INC. All Italian aircraft movements which are intercepted are passed to the aircraft safety centres. These connections coordinate all aircraft safety in ITALY and increase the efficiency of the I.A.F.

13. Two English speaking Italian officers have been sent to CAIRO to the RAF Flying Control Course. When they have completed their course they will be put in charge of Italian Air Force Flying Control.

14. Twenty LF 3 light aircraft in the course of construction are being completed.

15. A new signals directive has been received from Headquarters MAAF giving the Italian Air Force much more freedom in the operation of their wireless services, and a suitable instruction is being prepared. Meteorological reporting stations were opened at BOLZANO, CAPO BELLE, MONTESPLUGA PIACENZA, SOPRABOLZANO, SUSA, LA SPEZIA, CULTRARO and ENNA. Three surface vests and one Pilot balloon set of British meteorological equipment have been issued, on payment, to the Italian Meteorological Service. The Italian teletype operators are now fully responsible for transmissions from the Italian Air Min try the American operators having been withdrawn on account of shortage of personnel at CIAMPINO Airfield.

16. In Northern ITALY valuable work has been done in insulating and guiding the IAF in the salvage and recovery of air material which could be used in the running and maintenance of the Italian courier service and other units. A courier service has been set up, the construction of aircraft has been ordered and much help has been given to Italian airmen and their relatives.

17. Italian air force personnel may now proceed to their homes east of the Morgan Line on leave or on demobilisation. Such under the same restrictions as those in force for the Italian Navy (See para 5 Navy Sub Commission report)

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

18. A general improvement has taken place over North ITALY in the number of small telephone exchanges connected to the network, but very few long distance circuits have been released by the military. The long distance telegraph service has been

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services, and a suitable instruction is being prepared. Meteorological reporting stations were opened at BOLZANO, CAMPO MOLE, MONTESPLUGA PIZ MESDI, SONNENBLICK, SUSA, LE PRESE, CERVIA and PISA. Three surface sets and one Pilot balloon set of British meteorological equipment have been issued, on payment, to the Italian Meteorological Service. The Italian teletype operators are now fully responsible for transmissions from the Italian Air Ministry, the American operators having been withdrawn on account of shortage of personnel at CIAMPINO Airfield.

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17. Italian air force personnel may now proceed to their homes east of the Morgan line on leave or on demobilization though under the same restrictions as those in force for the Italian Navy (See para 5 Navy Sub Commission report).

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

18. A general improvement has taken place over North ITALY in the number of small telephone exchanges connected to the network, but very few long distance circuits have been released by the military. The long distance telegraph service has been considerably extended, and includes direct links to PARIS and direct connection between N. ITALY and SICILY. Over 100 telegraph offices were reconnected to the main network. Schools have been started in several of the large towns for the training of teleprinter operators and in MILAN twenty have already been trained and are at work. Telegraph and telephone lines have been resumed between TRIESTE and FIUME, and telecommunication services between the two zones of VENEZIA GIULIA. A telephone circuit from POLA to TRIESTE has been installed and brought into service.

19. Arrangements were made for the mails from ITALY to UNITED KINGDOM to be forwarded by civil trains via SWITZERLAND. In the reverse direction the UNITED KINGDOM to ITALY mails will also be sent overland. Progress was made in removing obstacles which have prevented the extension of the gift parcel scheme from the U.S.A. to all ITALY.

20. During the month an additional five internal civil censorship stations were closed. Internal censorship is now only operating in the provinces of MILAN, TURIN, GENOA, VENEZIA and PISA.

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21. The operation of radio circuits by the Italian Government without Allied supervision has been authorized subject to the requirement that no new circuits will be opened without prior coordination with, and specific approval of, SPWB.

WAR MATERIALS RECOVERED & REQUISITIONED.

22. Approximately 45,000 tyres, 3,041 tons of brass and copper and 25,500 tons of general scrap were issued to the Italian Government from British and American salvage dumps.

23. 1,481 German and Italian gas cylinders were handed over for Italian oxygen concerns, and the Bank of Italy received 2,780,400 lire for deposits on 103 German tyres and valuation of wrecked vehicles, spare parts and tyres.

HARRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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For some months past there has been considerable agitation about the long awaited Italian elections. Requests for the establishment of the Constituent Assembly are reiterated daily, and the streets of ROME are plastered with posters demanding its immediate formation. It has now been revealed that only 6% of the electoral lists have been completed, and that it is thought the elections cannot be held until well into next year.

Below is an extract from a report presented to the Advisory Council for ITALY on 24 September 1945 which explains the immense difficulties confronting local government executives and the reason for the delay in the compilation of the electoral lists. It is thought this report will give the other side of the picture and present to the layman the magnitude of the task which confronts those who are endeavouring to bring ITALY's franchise laws into line with the other United Nations.

1. PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The fascist system of central and local government has been totally abolished. In the place of Fascist local authorities the essential democratic bodies envisaged by the pre-Fascist Law of 1915 have been restored throughout ITALY on an appointive basis. This system of local government is a temporary one, pending the restoration of elections. No elective national legislature is yet in existence.

2. Before elected central or local governments can be established, the following preparations must be made:-

(i) Those who have the right to vote must be defined:
(ii) Registers of the electors must be prepared:
(iii) The types of elective local authorities to be established must be determined:
(iv) A procedure for voting for these local authorities must be laid down:
(v) The procedure for voting for the national legislature must also be determined:
(vi) The necessary mechanics for the actual holding of the elections, i.e. booths, urns, stamps, voting places, etc. must be provided.

3. FRANCHISE.

By Italian law all Italian citizens, men and women, who have reached the age of 21 by 31 December 1945 are qualified to be registered. The law prescribes certain persons who may not be registered some of whom are lunatics, bankrupts, persons habitually receiving public assistance, persons sentenced to a number of specified crimes and persons found guilty of Fascist activity. The last named group includes high ranking officials of the former Fascist Party, those persons convicted by regular courts for Fascist crimes and those declared to be subject to loss of civil rights by special Provincial Commissions set up under Article 8 of Decree No. 159 as to sanctions against Fascism.

4. PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS.

The voters lists are prepared from the registers of permanent population kept in every Commune. From these the Mayor extracts the names of all over 21. He then obtains from the appropriate authorities lists of those disqualified and strikes them off. He then sends the lists for approval to the Electoral Commission, after which [illegible] by Decree of the Italian Government.

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5. In February 1945, the Italian Government began the preparation of registers of voters in the territory then under its jurisdiction. The Italian Decree, however, was so drawn up that the preparation of the lists could not be undertaken in territory under Allied Military Government. At the request of the Allied Commission, the Italian Government amended their decree so as to permit this. Shortly after this had been done, 15 July was set for beginning the compilation in Military Government territory. Before that time, however, necessary preliminaries were put in hand. Instructions were issued for the bringing up to date of the registers of the population and for completing the establishment of the temporary local government system so that the requisite officials and bodies would be available to perform the tasks assigned them. Some 125 tons of printed forms of instructions were distributed to the 4,000 Communes then under Allied Military Government and necessary information explaining the whole complicated process of preparing the lists were made available for the use of Allied officers in the field. Similarly, by personal tours of the officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission,

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Italian officials in the Provinces were consulted and made aware of the responsibilities they were to assume in this connection.

6. The preparation of the lists themselves involves a complicated procedure and requires the intensive activity of many officials and bodies. The law sets forth a time-table for the completion of each step, such as the preparation of initial lists, notification of disqualifications, time for appeal review, etc. The publication of notice of deposit of the definite electoral list is 110 days after the initial compilation. The time periods however, are mere guides and indeed practice shows that circumstances prevent their being followed to the letter.

7. PROGRESS IN COMPILING ELECTORS LISTS.

The electors lists are not yet complete in the majority of the Communes under Italian administration. The latest figures furnished by the Italian Government give a partial picture of the position as at 31 August 1945, as follows:

Total number of Communes under Italian jurisdiction	3,351
Total number of Communes reported on by the Government	2,628
Number of lists which have been approved by Electoral Commissions	319(Male and female)

This is 6% of the lists from Communes reported on by the Italian Government. No corresponding figures are yet available for Military Government Territory inasmuch as the preparation of the lists did not begin until 15 July.
The only guide that can be used to estimate the time that it will take to compile the electoral registers in the North is the experience in the South. As has been indicated above, lists were begun in the Southern part of ITALY in February and now, seven months later they have been completed in only a small percentage of the territory. Lists in the North were begun in July and presumably will take at least five months therefrom to complete, perhaps longer.

8. DELAYING FACTORS.

Some of the factors which are delaying the completion of the compilation of the Electoral Registers are the following:
(a) Extension of the time limits. The law provides that communes may request and be granted extensions of time for the commencement of the compilation of the Electoral Registers for reasons due to the existence of war, principally the destruction of records. In Southern ITALY there has been much damage, as a result of which many communes began the actual compilation of lists a long time after others. In territory under Allied control a stern attitude has been taken in the granting of extensions as a result of which only 67 Communes out of 3 625 have been granted extensions.
(b) Return of Penal Certificates. Copies of electoral lists must be sent to Provinces in which the persons named therein were born in order to be checked in the original registries of the Province. Extracts of such criminal records are then sent back with the lists to the originating commune. Inasmuch as the registries of 14 Provinces have been destroyed as a result of the war, extracts

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(b) Return of Penal Certifications. Copies of electoral lists must be sent to Provinces in which the persons named therein were born in order to be checked in the criminal registries of the Province. Extracts of such criminal records are then sent back with the lists to the originating commune. Inasmuch as the registries of 14 Provinces have been destroyed as a result of the war, extracts of criminal records must be sought from the Central Criminal Registry in ROME. The inefficient functioning of that office has provided a bottle-neck in the completion of the lists as a result of which, according to its Manager, they do not hope to complete their registers until the end of November. Representations have been made by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission to the Prime Minister concerning the conditions found and suggestions have been offered for their improvement to the end that this bottle-neck be eliminated. Fortunately, the Italian Government has approved a decree which will make it unnecessary for searches of criminal records of women to be made at the Provincial or the Central Registries. Since there is only 3% female criminality in the country it is felt that a record search in the police office will be sufficient in the case of women.

(c) Work of the Electoral Commissions. Some delay has been incurred in the completion of the tasks of these Commissions due to the lack of judicial personnel, but principally due to the delay on the part of the Criminal Registries to send the lists to the proper authorities with extracts of penal certificates.

9. REVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

The Italian Government has not yet decided when lists of elective local bodies and officials are to be set up. Obviously elect ons cannot be held until people know when and what they are to vote for. In June 1945, the Ministry of the Interior

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published a project for this purpose. It envisages the re-establishment of the elective Communal and Provincial Councils provided for in the pre-Fascist local government law of 1915. The project is merely a technical study, submitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities in the Italian Government and is not necessarily the one that will ultimately be adopted, nor the only one to be considered. Any proposal for the establishment of local authorities has to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

10. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The above mentioned project also contains a procedure for voting at local elections likewise based on the local government law of 1915. The Allied Commission has made representations to the Italian Government (both to the BONOMI and PARRI Governments) criticising the methods of voting as provided for in the Electoral Law of 1915 and suggesting that this law be amended. The points raised were:

(i) No prior nomination of candidates is provided:
(ii) No official printed ballots by the state:
(iii) No guarantee against electioneering at the polls:
(iv) No provision for voting by soldiers and non-commissioned officers while on service, although this right is afforded officers.

No response has been received from the Italian Government with regard to these criticisms, although the Allied Commission has recently been informed by the Minister of the Consultative Assembly that the criticisms would be submitted for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

11. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

No indication has been received from the Italian Government as to the voting procedure they propose to adopt for any national legislative body. The Minister for the Constituent Assembly has, however, established a Commission in his Ministry to study this subject and in particular the last pre-Fascist law as to the national elections, that of 1919. Any Law as to elections for the national legislature will also have to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

12. PRIORITY OF LOCAL OR NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

It should be noted that the Italian Government has not decided whether national elections will precede local or vice versa. However, it will be possible to hold local elections at various dates as parts of the country, particularly in Southern and Central ITALY, have completed the necessary preparatory work. The holding of national elections, however, will necessarily be dependent upon the completion of all preparations in all parts of ITALY. No elections can be held until decisions have been made on the foregoing important questions of local government system, voting procedure at local elections and voting procedure at national elections.

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13. MECHANICS FOR VOTING.

No difficulty is expected in connection with provided urns, booths, stamps and premises, in spite of the lack of material. It has been stated that the actual making of urns and booths will be completed by the end of October in Central and Southern ITALY. Allied Force Headquarters has ordered the making available for the holding of elections of premises requisitioned by the military. The work of dividing the communes into voting districts in preparation for this must should not be a factor for delay of the elections.

14. ESTIMATED ELECTORATE.

It is estimated that of the total population of 45,000,000 in the country, [illegible] 21,000,000 will be put on the electoral registers of 1945. Of these, 15,000,000 are women. By way of comparison it may be noted that at the last General Election, held in 1921, based upon the 1920 electoral list, 11,000,000 or 31% of the total population were registered and approximately 7,569,000 took part in the election. The lists for 1945 are more than double the 1921 lists because for the first time women will have the right to vote.

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39

(ALLIED COMMISSION)
APO 394
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION)

AC/27/3/LG Tel: 178706

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for October 1945. 13 November 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Prefects and other officials in Military Government Territory.

New Prefects have been appointed in the Provinces of Novigo (Venezia Region) and Varese (Lombardia Region). In both cases, the MG requested a career official to replace the original non-career CLN nominee. The non-career Prefect Report of Alessandria Province (Piemonte Region) has also been replaced. In this case the MG declined to appoint a local man recommended by the CLN.

2. An excessive number of officials has been discovered at the Prefectures of Turin, Como and Venice. Directions have been given for the surplus to be used to fill vacancies in other Prefectures in the North. The surplus officials are, however, reluctant to move.

3. Autonomy for the Valley of Aosta.

The Italian Government have issued DLL 7 September 1945 No. 545, dealing with the Province of Aosta and constituting the Valley of Aosta an autonomous area to be governed by a Council. The President of the Council will exercise the powers of a Prefect. The Sub Commission has arranged with the Italian Government to continue the existing administration until the new Council is formed. Subject to this, the Decree has been given immediate implementation. A summary of its provisions has been supplied to the MG and the PCs concerned.

4. Italian communications to Military Government Territory.

Complaints have been received that Italian Ministries are communicating by telegram direct with Prefects in Military Government Territory. Instructions have been issued that no action will be taken to prevent this but that Prefects are to be directed to report to the PC any orders received in this way which are inconsistent with MG practice.

Report of Allocations [illegible] this case the AC decided to appoint a local man recommended by the SAC.

2. An excessive number of officials has been discovered at the Prefectures of Turin, Rome and Venice. Directions have been given for the surplus to be used to fill vacancies in other Prefectures in the North. The surplus officials are, however, reluctant to move.

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Complaints have been received that Italian Ministries are communicating by telegram direct with Prefects in Military Government Territory. Instructions have been issued whereby action will be taken to prevent this but that Prefects are to be directed to report to the MG any orders received in this way which are inconsistent with MG practice.

5. Italian communications to Yugoslavia.

[illegible] Yugoslavia [illegible] Italian Ministries are attempting to establish direct with Prefects in Venezia-Giulia, one of which are not in existence. The Italian Government has been reminded that all communications have to be sent through SAC and has been requested to issue instructions accordingly.

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6. Preparation of Electoral Lists--Progress.

Arrangements have been made for copies of the periodical progress reports submitted to the Prime Minister by the Ministry of the Interior to be supplied to this Sub Commission. These reports cover Italian Government Territory and one or two provinces in Military Government Territory. Analysis of the reports thus far received discloses very slow progress; out of 3,204 Communes in Italian Government Territory reported on, only 314 male and 417 female lists have been approved.

The fortnightly progress reports of Prefects in Military Government Territory continue to be received irregularly by the Sub Commission and passed to the Italian Government.

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7. Preparation of Electoral Lists--Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists.

Arrangements for the appointment of these Commissions in Military Government Territory have been made with the Italian Government and communicated to AMG. With a few exceptions, these Commissions have now been established throughout Military Government Territory.

8. Preparation of Electoral Lists--Electoral Commissions.

From the reports referred to in para 6 above, it appears likely that these bodies (which have to approve the lists prepared by the Communes) may be a cause of delay in completing electoral registers. Instructions have therefore been issued to Military Government Territory for the immediate appointment of these bodies and for the Prefects' reports to include in the future figures as to the number appointed.

9. Additional material for the preparation of electoral lists has continued to be distributed to Military Government Territory from time to time.

10. Preparation of Electoral Lists--Bolzano Province.

No reply has yet been received from the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner's letter of 20 August. That letter agreed to the establishment of a Special Commission to inquire into doubtful cases of Italian citizenship among the German-speaking population of Bolzano and neighbouring areas but on the understanding that the Commission should be a fact-finding body and not have discretionary powers. In the meantime, the preparation of the electoral lists in Bolzano has virtually ceased due to the absence of instructions as to how to deal with the German-speaking population.

11. Preparation of Electoral Lists--Venezia-Giulia.

Approval of AFHQ has been obtained for the compilation of electoral lists in Venezia-Giulia by AMG order based on the system in effect in the rest of Italy.

12. Consultative Assembly ("Consulta").

This body held its first meeting in October. Representatives of all parts of Italy including Venezia-Giulia were present. 10 Commissions or Standing Committees have been appointed. The Decree establishing the "Consulta" requires the Italian Government to obtain its advice before enacting electoral laws.

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13. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

On 24 and 25 October respectively, the Italian Government delivered to the Sub Commission Drafts of the Laws for the elections to the Constituent Assembly and for the election of Provincial and Communal Councils, with an intimation that these Laws would be considered by the Council of Ministers 5 days later. The Chief Commissioner immediately pointed out to the Italian Government that it was not possible for the Allied Commission within 5 days to study and comment on two Laws which it had taken the Italian Government 6 months to produce. In reply the Prime Minister has asked to have the observations of the Allied Commission by 12 November. A careful examination of the two Laws is in progress as a matter of urgency.

14. A short Memorandum upon proportional representation has been prepared for the use of the Chief Commissioner.

Ralph R. Temple, Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CCMW/pec

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AG/27/3/16 Tel: 476706

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for October 1945. 10 November 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Prefects and other officials in Military Government Territory.

New Prefects (career officials) have been appointed in the Provinces of Rovigo (Venezia Region), and Varese (Lombardia Region) and a non-career one in Alessandria (Piemonte Region).

2. Directions have been given for the excessive number of officials at the Prefectures of Turin, Como and Venice to be used to fill vacancies in other Prefectures in the North. The surplus officials are, however, reluctant to move.

3. Autonomy for the Valley of Aosta.

The Italian Government have issued a Decree abolishing the Province of Aosta and constituting the Valley of Aosta an autonomous area to be governed by a Council. The Decree has been given immediate implementation. A summary of its provisions has been supplied to the RC and the PCs concerned.

Preparation of Electoral Lists - Progress

4. Analyses of the reports thus far received disclose very slow progress. Out of 3200 communes in Italian Government Territory reported on, only 314 male and 447 female lists have been approved.

5. Preparation of Electoral Lists - Bolzano Province.

No reply has yet been received from the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner's letter of 20 August. That letter agreed to the establishment of a Special Commission to inquire into doubtful cases of Italian citizenship among the German-speaking population of Bolzano and neighbouring area but on the understanding that the Commission should be a fact-finding body and should not have discretionary powers. In the meantime, the preparation of the electoral lists in Bolzano has virtually ceased.

6. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia.

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Preparation of Electoral Lists - Progress

4. Analyses of the reports thus far received disclose very slow progress. Out of 3200 communes in Italian Government Territory reported on, only 31% male and 4.7 female lists have been approved.

5. Preparation of Electoral Lists - Bolzano Province.

No reply has yet been received from the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner's letter of 20 August. That letter agreed to the establishment of a Special Commission to inquire into doubtful cases of Italian citizenship among the German-speaking population of Bolzano and neighbouring area but on the understanding that the Commission should be a fact-finding body and should not have discretionary powers. In the meantime, the preparation of the electoral lists in Bolzano has virtually ceased.

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RALPH R. [illegible]
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CGRR/ma

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 1945

Ref. 824/EC

1 November 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 1945

Ref. 824/30

1 November 1945

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. There were few political developments of importance involving ITALY during the month with the exception of the signing of the Armistice between the Allies and the Japanese to which the Italian press gave voice with general feelings of gratification. The President of the Council said that he hoped that the end of the war would mean the release of more tonnage for the transport of food supplies, coal and raw materials to ITALY.

2. Measures for the assistance of Partisans and Repatriates were approved, and also the budgets of the various Ministries. The President of the Council made an important statement on VENEZIA GIULIA on 2 August when he received delegates from the area. He told the delegation that he intended to ask the Allies to review the existi conditions under which the Italian Government are powerless to do anything for the inhabitants of the region, which, until declared otherwise, was still a part of ITALY.

3. The National Council of the Christian Democrats met from July 31st to August 3rd. Signor de Gasperi, Secretary General of the party, asserted that the party was desirous for collaboration with SOVIET RUSSIA.

4. Economically the most important news is the restoration of virtually complete freedom of foreign trade to the Italian Government from August 1st with the exception of VENEZIA GIULIA. This has come about as a gradual evolution under the guidance of the Allied Commission. At a meeting of the Council on August 9 and 10 the Ministers approved the proposal for the grant of a wider measure of administrativ autonomy to the VAL D'AOSTA. Relations between the State and the Council have been regulated; certain financial provisions were guaranteed together with the free use of the French language. The control of public waters and mines has also been approv

5. The Council has approved the first list of members of the Consultative Assembly and has passed the decree setting up a commission to study the electoral law which will govern the voting for the Assembly. There was still a good deal of press polemics on the question of whether the elections for the Constituent Assembly should or should not precede the local elections. In the meantime Signor Parri maintained that no progress could be made until the status of ITALY had been finally clarified, and this would inevitably require much time. He insisted that political parties must pledge themselves to a free campaign.

6. Signor Nenni, as Minister in charge of epuration, has decided to turn over to the High Court of Justice for epuration proceedings all Italian senators except those already approved as members of the Consultative Assembly and the new Minister of the Treasury.

7 The Government are very satisfied with the response to the 5% Treasury loan which closed at the end of August.

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PART I/.....

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS

LIGURIA REGION

1. The Provinces of LUCCA and APUANIA were turned over to the Italian Government on 4 August with appropriate ceremonies and with many outward expressions of good will towards the Allies. Uncertainty and fear of the economic, social and political future of Italy is still prevalent among thinking and educated people but the Region is slowly returning to normal life; local government shows a continued improvement, and local officials are gaining the respect and confidence of the people.

2. The food situation was good during August and the ration scale was maintained. A regular supply of fruit, vegetables and fish was on the open market but prices were very high.

3. With the regular monthly arrival of imported coal and its increased availability in August and also, it is hoped, in September, there were indications everywhere that industrial recovery was gathering momentum and the production programme was beginning to assume large proportions. The Siemens-Martin furnaces located at the ports of entry for coal are well situated for economical production of steel and with sufficient coal will be able to make a real contribution to the economic life of both the Region and Northern ITALY.

4. There were no political demonstrations involving labour and no strikes during the month but there was a further increase in unemployment. At present about 65% of the working population is unemployed.

5. Progress was maintained on the reconstruction of the ports of GENOA, SAVONA and La SPEZIA. GENOA is now able to accept the original target of 8000 tons a day, sometimes exceeding this figure.

6. Grain collections have been slow and unsatisfactory, only about 700 quintals having been amassed by the end of August. Livestock figures show a reduction of about 50% during the war period.

7. The efficiency and morale of police agencies showed definite improvement and partly as a result of this a number of persons in possession of firearms were arrested. Clothing, equipment and transport are still insufficient but communications and accommodation have been improved. There was a marked decrease in the number of murders, and several arrests have been made. Common theft cases are on the increase. The general security situation is normal, the few demonstrations that there were being mainly protests against the high cost of living.

8. Public health in the Region was good. There is a seasonal prevalence of

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8. Public health in the Region was good. There is a seasonal prevalence of typhoid fever but the peak was reached during the third week of August and a downward trend is apparent. Relatively heavy rains early in August have restored the water supply and made it possible to eliminate all parts of the water system suspected of being contaminated.

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LOMBARDIA REGION

9. All provinces have reported a gradual but steady return to normal life. More confidence was shown in the police agencies whose prestige has been increased by a number of detections and arrests, but the public safety situation in several provinces is not satisfactory. Press reports are exaggerated but there is apprehension among the population on the state of public safety when the Allies withdrew. The prison position was virtually unchanged and was by no means satisfactory.

10. Progress has been made on the economic side. Commencing on 22 August a daily train of 28 tankers was put into operation carrying wine between BRINDISI and MILAN. An average of 30 tons a day of war hemp was furnished the LOMBARDIA spinning mills and 9200 tons of lignite were mined at VAL CANDINO mines during the month, representing 75% of the normal production. The Portovaltravaglia factory near MILAN

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will start production of about 4000 square meters of window glass daily in September Comparatively few disputes involving stoppage of work were reported during August bu there were further indications of labour unrest over wage rates and high living cost The electric power situation was good and power loads are increasing; rationing may however, be necessary in January and February of 1946 if the gas plants are not put into operation. A reserve of about 1700 tons of imported grain and 250 tons of imported flour has been stocked for the Region but exporting Provinces have not met their consignment obligations. The wheat estimate for LOMBARDIA was 1,750,000 quintals of which 831,487 had been collected by 25 August. Rains during the month have considerably improved forage and late corn production and the rice crop in particular shows promise.

11. Public health on the whole has been good but there have been sporadic case of typhoid fever mainly due to water shortage and the consequent use of polluted streams. Total vaccination is being carried out throughout the Region. 15,000 mufflers were distributed without charge to hospitals and institutions in MILAN City and some provinces and continued assistance is being given to the new Ministry of Po War Assistance and other Italian welfare agencies in re-establishing their work in LOMBARDIA Region.

12. 97,945 refugees and displaced persons passed through LOMBARDIA camps durin August, of which 43,500 were internees from Southwest GERMANY and FRANCE received through CHIASSO. In all, 184,205 persons have been recorded in the Region, of which 58,897 were ex-PWs who have now been demobilized.

13. 134 cases were disposed of by the Extraordinary Courts of Assize during the month, 14 death sentences being imposed, three of which were executed. Advantage is being taken of D.L.L. 238 to convene a special court for dealing with cases of armed robbery. Sentences of 23-25 years were imposed on 4 youths convicted last week. All courts are functioning normally.

PIEMONTE REGION

14. Various political parties were active during the month and the jockeying for position amongst the parties undoubtedly detracted from the general efforts towards reconstruction. General feeling towards the Allies has remained favorable and the confused state of Italian politics has increased the desire among a considerable section of the population for the Allies to remain in ITALY.

15. The food situation was good and the ration has been maintained; in addition, large quantities of fruit and vegetables were made available.

16. The harvesting figures have shown improvement. Large quantities of wheat are being collected and the public and officials are now beginning to realize their responsibility in this matter.

17. Labour offices continued to gain the confidence of the employers and organi

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17. Labour offices continued to gain the confidence of the employers and organi. labour, and it is due to their activities in the conciliation of labour controversies that a number of strikes have been avoided and labour relations have remained, on the whole, amicable throughout the Region.

18. The latest unemployment returns show the following figures: registered unemployed, 18,712: surplus workers (schedule less than 40 hours weekly), 173,596: surplus workers (in excess of 48 hours weekly), 103,799.

19. Progress in housing is far from satisfactory. The material situation is, as last month, still a great handicap and the Sindaci of the various communes are not sufficiently aggressive to force the various yards to give up the material. Dealers are reluctant to sell since the market is rising.

20. Practically all electric plants, lines and sub-stations in PIEMONTE which were damaged have been repaired and such repairs that have not as yet been finished, should be completed within a month.

21. There has been a marked reduction in crime but cases of robbery and hold-u are still numerous. Determined efforts by police to effect arrests are meeting with some success. 3500 pairs of boots, 1,000 blankets and other equipment were secured during the month for the CCRR in the Region and each serving member will shortly be provided with an automatic weapon. The local military commander, who is rendering

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valuable assistance in public safety work, has attached a truck with wireless equipment at each of the six isolated CCIR stations. Contact is being kept with troops who assist CCIR in dealing with bandits and serious crime in which firearms are used. A large number of arrests has been made. Special courts of assize tried 136 cases. There were 9 death sentences and 38 acquittals and 14 cases were continued or transferred. There were various disturbances at sittings of special courts of assize but police action avoided serious trouble.

22. The health of the population is good but there has been a substantial increase in the number of typhoid fever and tuberculosis cases.

VENEZIA REGION

23. There was considerable activity among the political parties but all have shown reasonable restraint. Relations between AMG, Prefects and C.L.N. continued to run smoothly and all provinces report an improvement in public morale. There were still many cases of armed banditry but these were nearly all based upon motives of robbery, the political killings and vendetta murders having noticeably declined. The signs, apparent by the end of the month, that further British troops would move into the area for the autumn, had a further steadying effect. The condition and morale of the carabinieri and other police agencies continues however to be a matter of concern and clothing, boots and equipment are still in very short supply.

24. The compilation of electoral lists is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily.

25. On the economic side progress has been made. More shops were re-opened and more goods appeared for sale, usually at high prices. There was, however, no sign of an upward curve in prices; fruit and vegetables prices were steady throughout the month and in some cases declined. Distribution of food proceeded normally but both salt and firewood were in short supply. The limitations of the allocation of coal will seriously reduce the activity of the cement, fertilizer, metallurgical, glass and food processing industries with resulting unemployment.

26. Good progress was made in the clearing of bomb damage and in repairing roads and bridges. Many further rebuilding projects were approved and will be commenced shortly: it is hoped that these projects will contribute substantially towards solving the problem of unemployment which is assuming serious proportions especially in TREVISO, BELLUNO and UDINE Provinces. This problem is aggravated by the return of ex-POWs from GERMANY but there were no serious labour disturbances during August.

27. Considerable improvement was effected in the harvesting of grain but the region's food supply was badly affected by a cyclonic storm of unusual violence which swept across the Provinces of TREVISO, VICENZA and VERONA on the 8th of August, doing great damage to the maize crop and to the vines and fruit trees. The damage caused by this storm and a previous one which took place on 30 June is estimated at 1,337,000,000 lire.

28. Particular attention is being given to the strengthening of provincial agri-

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28. Particular attention is being given to the strengthening of provincial agricultural committees which are now functioning well in most provinces: their value has been fully demonstrated by the improvement in the harvesting figures. Forage production was greatly advanced by recent rains and the region as a whole should produce sufficient for its requirements. The grape harvest shows every indication of being of average production and of better quality than usual.

29. 58 Superior and 253 Summary Courts have been held. The majority of the former are for possession of arms and sentences have stiffened. The latter are mostly for wrongful possession of WD property.

30. The health of the population has been good although a few cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysentery and malaria have been reported.

31. Owing to the nearness of the debated ground and to the presence in VENICE of a number of refugees from ISTRIA, the question of VENEZIA GIULIA always remains a topic of strong local feeling. The majority of the people spoken to will be prepared to agree to the handing back to YUGOSLAVIA of a major part of Slovene-speaking VENEZIA GIULIA provided always that the Italian character of TRIESTE be fully maintained. There are, of course, others who insist on the retention of what they call "ITALY's natural frontiers."

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32. Political activity during the month has been largely aimed at non-cooperation with Allied Military Government. Local government has, since the enforcement of the plan for re-organization under General Order No. 11, met with innumerable difficulties from the Slovene and Communist parties but the situation is clearing in view of the firm stand taken by the AMG in this matter.

33. The functions of the Civil Police Force are still being carried out by Allied Provost units but every effort is being made to equip and clothe the Civil Police which is in process of forming. There have been few public disturbances and little crime or rioting: six murders have been reported of which only one appears to be political.

34. The ration situation remains stable but meat is very scarce and the meat ration will have to be discontinued unless further supplies become available. At 30 August 600 tons grain, 768 tons flour and 2655 tons of mixed supplies were on hand but the rationing programme is proceeding unsatisfactorily and the Slovene element is openly obstructive over the rationing regulations, little more than half of the target figure of 10,000 quintals having been collected to date. Great hardship is caused through lack of forage, much of which has to be imported in this area. The Land Reclamation Project, much publicized in the local press, continued to progress.

35. The labour situation is greatly affected by internal trade union disorder and by lack of employment and raw materials. Rehabilitation programmes are being put into operation and it is hoped that this work will absorb many unemployed. Considerable progress is being made in the maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and TRIESTE harbour, while pill-boxes and road blocks are being rapidly demolished. The Bomb Disposal Squad is actively engaged and working very satisfactorily.

36. Public health has been good and there is a complete absence of any serious epidemic. The local administration is, however, still very bad and certain committees, such as Maternity and Child Welfare, are virtually at a standstill. Substantial medical supplies have been received during the month from Allied sources.

37. Between 1st and 26th August 11,547 persons passed through the Refugee Centres, of which 6,579 were displaced civilians and 5,068 Italian PWs. The main problem at the moment is the disposition of the "stateless" Italian civilians whose homes are in that part of VENEZIA GIULIA occupied by the Yugoslav authorities. A holding centre for them is going to be established in the north of ITALY.

38. 243 charges, involving 213 accused, were heard by Summary Court and 31 persons were tried by the Superior Courts; 81% of these charges arose from disagreements of a political or national nature. Epuration continued and 1404 completed Schedule Personnels have been received by the Commission. With the exception of those in GORIZIA, civil courts are holding regular sessions.

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39. The telephone circuit to FIUME and all towns in Zone A and to POLA ceased to function having been cut off by Yugoslavs.

40. News is being disseminated from Allied Military Government, VE 902 GIUL at an increasing rate. Weekly radio programmes are to begin in Slovene and Italian early next month. The press conferences held once a week have proved extremely successful and have received much favorable comment in the area.

AMG NAPLES COMMUNE

41. The end of the war with JAPAN provoked little comment amongst the people of NAPLES. There has been little political activity during the month but there was some agitation among returned PW and other refugees assembled in NAPLES and clearance projects have been accelerated to give these men employment.

42. The first grazei returns were poor as compared to the amount assessed by the same date last year. These poor returns are not only due to the drought which has damaged many crops but also to the farmers who are demanding increases in price.

43. Salvaged garments and boots and material for the repair of 50,000 pairs o boots have been handed over to the Italian Government I.C.J.

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44. There is much discontent and uneasiness among the working population caused by the employment of large numbers of German PWs in NAPLES. There were 16 strikes lasting only one to three days during the month: the majority of these strikes were for increases in pay and there were no incidents.

45. The water situation is becoming more acute particularly as the civilian population have no sense of water discipline and storage in NAPLES is inadequate.

46. Prisons are still overcrowded.

47. There has been a marked decrease in smallpox and typhoid cases during the month.

48. Hospital staffs struck for higher wages. The strike lasted 48 hours.

49. Truck pools are working satisfactorily under Italian Government control, and a cut in military allotments has eased the shortage of rail cars.

AMG LIVORNO ZONE

50. All political parties are actively carrying on their propaganda, holding numerous conferences and public assemblies. All political meetings have been orderly and well disciplined.

51. The full use and expansion of economic resources has been retarded mainly because of the lack of raw materials and fuel, principally coal.

52. The food situation has been unsatisfactory. There were fewer non-ration foods than last year on the market due to the drought and the fruit and olive crop have also suffered from lack of rain. Tillage has been prevented by extensive mines. Amazing estimates showed that the crop will fall about 40% below the figures shown last year.

53. There has been an improvement in the electric and gas services and in the water supply although in the case of the latter the situation in PISA and LIVORNO is still critical.

54. Road blocks, check points and roving motorbicycle patrols in the LIVORNO zone made up of military police, carabinieri, and other public safety agencies and Allied army units were successful in rounding up 4 counterfeit operators, holding over 5,000,000 lire in forged currency, 12 fugitives from justice, and 2 escaped German PWs; several persons in possession of WD property were also arrested.

55. Over 25,000 displaced persons passed through the LIVORNO Refugee Staging Area during the past month.

56. A few cases of undulant and typhoid fever have been reported but public health in the region has otherwise been normal.

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BARI AND SOUTH EAST ITALY (From A.C. Liaison Officer BARI)

57. There has been little political activity in the area during the month. All prefects were satisfied with the preparations of electoral lists for the coming elections but the greater part of the population took little interest in the proceedings.

58. Rations are being regularly distributed in all provinces but there is a scarcity of fats both for cooking and eating. Farmers are reluctant to amass their grain this year on the pretext that the Government price is insufficient. Olive trees and vines have suffered from the drought and the shortage of fodder for cattle continued. The price of hay and straw is now prohibitive.

59. There is a serious unemployment problem: farmers are reluctant to employ additional men and in some cases whole farms have been forcibly occupied by labourers and peasants in the villages.

60. Details of the disturbances at MATERA and FERRANDINO during the first five days of August are reported on page 12. There seems to be little political significance in these disturbances and they were staged chiefly as a protest against

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the amassing of grain, the issue of ration cards and the inadequate measures existing for the relief of the unemployed.

61. There has been a brisk revival in the wine trade and ships and trains are carrying thousands of tons of wine from the BARI area to Northern ITALY.

62. Public health has been good.

SARDINIA (From A.C. Liaison Officer SARDINIA)

63. Political parties are active in their preparations for the forthcoming elections. In the Communes few able men take political appointments owing to the present unstable political situation and poor financial conditions.

64. Numerous demonstrations were held on the island for increased public works to relieve unemployment. The Ministers of Public Works and Post-War Relief arrived to investigate conditions. Public works projects designed to employ large numbers of workers are already being carried out and many unemployed are being absorbed in this work.

65. Owing to the continued drought and hot winds, crops have matured irregularly and many have been severely damaged. During August, 1,417 head of cattle, 568 horses and 2,421 sheep were exported to the mainland but the only food stock available for export was cheese. 53,238 tons of Sulcis coal were mined, compared to the July figure of 50,091 tons, and of this, 37,670 tons were exported. Exports for the month, excluding coal, totalled 1,307 tons. Imports amounted to 842 tons.

66. Public safety and public health conditions on the island were satisfactory

67. Transportation facilities between SARDINIA and the mainland have been improved and during the month approximately 1,000 refugees were returned to their homes in SARDINIA from the mainland. Due to a shortage of pastures and forage, it has not been possible to build a staging area at OLBIA for livestock en route to the mainland, and often the sailing dates of the cattle ship are not communicated in time to transport to the port a sufficient number of animals: therefore, shipments for August were not up to expectations, as the ship often sailed half-empty.

68. There was some trouble among the workers brought from the mainland to work in the coal mines, and it was considered better to return some of them to their homes.

SICILY (From A.C. Liaison Officers CATANIA and PALERMO)

69. Separatist headquarters in both CATANIA and PALERMO have been closed but, in spite of a decline in popular support, the movement continues to publish a considerable quantity of clandestine literature. It is not believed, however, that separatism is a strong political factor or a real menace to the present government [illegible] society at the political indifference of

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70. There has been no general reduction in the cost of living in spite of the good supply of local fruits and vegetables and its tendency to increase, especially with the approach of winter, is a continued source of popular dissatisfaction. The grave water shortage has not seriously reduced the production of tomatoes, fruit and vegetables but the grain harvest, as reported last month, has been greatly reduced by the drought and farmers are reluctant to sell their grain to the ammasso at a price less than the cost of production.

71. There have been more cases of malaria and typhoid fever during August than for many months past but other than this the health of the population appears to be satisfactory.

72. The economic situation is deteriorating due to the continued shortage of raw materials and lack of coal. Many plants have been obliged to reduce output so many employees are out of work. The labour market has been further disrupted by the return of servicemen and prisoners, and Provincial Labour Offices report over 40,000

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registered unemployed in Eastern SICILY alone. There have been few industrial disputes and no strikes during August.

73. Reconstruction work is being expanded in an effort to reduce unemployment. Over one milliard and a half lire have been allotted by the Government for public works in SICILY. The health of the population has remained fairly good and there have been no epidemics.

74. Public safety remains the most urgent problem, delinquency is on the increase and country districts are infested with armed bands who resort to robbery, kidnapping, and extortion. The Italian Police authorities are not powerful enough and have not enough men or arms to combat this situation, which can be attributed to adverse economic conditions, unemployment, and unrest in agricultural areas. The public have no respect for authority or the administrative officials. A train was held up at BICASA by 50 bandits, armed with rifles, sub-machine guns and hand grenades. The passengers were robbed of everything, and the shooting resulted in deaths and injuries.

ANCONA (From A.C. Liaison Officer)

75. On August 4th the Commune of ANCONA was handed over to the administration of the Italian Government but as the military situation in ANCONA remains unchanged AMG courts have been retained.

76. The food supply was satisfactory, and the distribution of rationed commodities was regularly maintained.

77. Unemployment increased but a scheme for reconstruction of the city is being prepared: it is expected that all surplus labour will be absorbed when this scheme is in operation.

78. Public health remained at a high level despite shortage of water and overcrowding. Health services are functioning satisfactorily.

BOLOGNA (From A.C. Liaison Officer)

79. There has been no increase in political activity during the month, although the parties are undoubtedly preparing for the elections. It is reported that the Communist Party is losing ground while the Socialists have gained the confidence of the population. The preparation of electoral lists is progressing and the latest date for their completion given by any prefect is the end of October.

80. The food situation is satisfactory, although sugar and fats are in short supply and prices for food remain high. Owing to the prolonged drought, this year's vintage will be well below normal in quantity but the wine will be of excellent quality. Amassing is proceeding satisfactorily. The total amassed to date is 1,605,105 quintals or 84.6% of the expected total.

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81. The unemployment problem was not critical but will become increasingly serious as the farm work decreases with the winter months and more labour returns from GERMANY. Lack of coal for industry and the fact that employers will not be continuing to pay employees who are not working after 30 September will further aggravate the problem.

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82. The public works situation was satisfactory but it is feared that the reconstruction of the bridge over the Po in PIACENZA Province will not be completed this year. The high water may render the present pontoon bridge unusable.

83. There has been an increase in the number of cases of armed robbery, 63 cases having been reported. Arrests have been made in 11 instances.

84. The morale of the carabinieri improved considerably but they were still lacking in numbers, transport and POL. A mobile battalion is being formed and 14 tanks have been supplied for this purpose. There is a continual demand in the press and in speeches that partisans be recruited into the police agencies.

85. One case of typhus was reported in the refugee camp at BOLOGNA and there have been a few cases of typhoid and an increase of malaria in FERRARA Province due

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to flooding; with these exceptions public health was good.

86. 55,231 refugees passed through the Region during August. Conditions in the camps have improved and general health remained good.

87. Road and rail communication throughout the Region improved. Telecommunications are improving and the posts operated satisfactorily.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Mine Clearance

1. Mine clearance in ITALY is now mainly confined to Italian Government territory where the Italian Government are continuing the work started by AC/AMG. There is however a number of mines in LIGURIA Region where civilians and one company of Italian Engineers are operating.

2. Detailed maps of German minefields in Italian territory have now been received and these should speed up mine clearance work and reduce casualties. These map records will eventually be handed over to the Italian Ministry of War.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION

3. The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the Provincial Commissions which are to be set up in AMG territory to decide the disfranchisement of alleged Fascists. Instructions have been issued for the appointment of the other two members who, with the President, constitute the Commission in each province. They will be nominated by the First President of the Court of Appeal from a list of popular judges and then formally appointed by order of the Provincial Commissioner.

4. A representative of the Allied Commission visited the Office of the Penal and Judicial Records (Casellario Giudiziale Centrale) in ROME and reported that conditions there were chaotic and the system employed archaic. The work is particularly difficult owing to the damage and loss of records through war and the fact that much of the population is scattered and the reported inefficient functioning of the Casellario Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. The matter is being taken up with the Italian Government.

5. Extensions of the time limit for the preparation of electoral lists have been granted to 67 Communes in AMG territory; the maximum period of extension granted was 30 days.

6. The Italian Government have completed the appointment of the great majority of the members of the National Consultative Assembly ("CONSULTA"). The relevant Italian decrees include provisions for the appointment of 6 "Consultori" to represent VENEZIA GIULIA. These decrees have not been implemented in VENEZIA GIULIA but the US and British Ambassadors have approved that AMG should give sanctio to the implementation of these decrees as an administrative act. A plan for the local government of VENEZIA GIULIA has been approved by C.C.S. The type of government set up under this plan reproduces the Italian system under another name.

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EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION

7. Universities and other higher institutions are now, practically without exception, epurated and re-organized throughout the North. Building repairs are under way for damaged universities and schools in all Regions and projects are drawn up for long-term construction. Epuration of schools in Northern ITALY proceeds under General Order No. 35; in no Region has epuration been completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

8. Owing to lack of fuel, LOMBARDIA and VENEZIE Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather.

9. Progress has been made toward opening schools in the German language in BOLZANO; Swiss textbooks have been selected and prices for printing obtained from BERNE. The intransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee in VENEZIA GIULIA is causing difficulties but remarkable progress has been made; arrangements have been made to facilitate the transfer to Italian provinces of teachers who formerly taught in territory now under Yugoslav jurisdiction.

10. AFHQ has completed its survey of school requisitions showing that of 663 schools which were still under requisition on 1 August, 232 will have been derequisitioned by 1 October. An AFHQ Administrative Memorandum is in preparation ordering commanders to derequisition educational facilities at the earliest possible date.

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The worst requisitioning problems are in four provinces in VENEZIE Region; in BOLZANO City every school is partly or wholly occupied.

11. The Allied Commission has presented a detailed study of Italian education, its history and present organization, to the Minister of Education. The plans for a central reference catalogue of all ROME libraries to enable both Italian and foreign students to avail themselves of the rich but scattered and badly catalogued materials progressed satisfactorily.

12. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund to put into effect an arrangement made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in AMERICA for Italian universities and libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in ITALY. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of 200,000 pounds sterling in GREAT BRITAIN, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in ITALY and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels. The British Council has also provided four scholarships for Italian students to GREAT BRITAIN and the Minister of Public Instruction has nominated the students. A considerable fund has been raised for scholarships for Italian advanced students who wish to study in the UNITED STATES.

LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION

13. There has been a general decline in the number of AMG court cases throughout all regions. Cases of possession of arms are still numerous and illegal possession of Allied property is prevalent among civilian employees in the port areas. General courts were held dealing with murder and counterfeiting.

14. The Italian courts in the North, though understaffed, are functioning normally.

15. Courts-of-assize procedure was modified, with the approval of the Allied Commission, by DLL No. 466 of 2 August 1945 rendering proceedings more speedy but increasing the amount of personnel needed for bench and the prosecutor's office.

16. RLOs have been instructed to request Italian judicial authorities to transfer trial cases to other courts where local feelings would be likely to prevent impartial justice being done. A number of death sentences have been confirmed by the Minister and CLs and executions have been carried out.

17. The Yugoslav authorities have repeatedly requested that a number of alleged Yugoslav citizens now detained in various jails of ITALY be handed over to them: each case has been given careful consideration but no decision has yet been reached. Yugoslav authorities have been requested to carry out the decisions of the Court of Appeal of TRIESTE effecting persons and property situated in territory under their control.

18. On 10 August the Italian Government sent, at the request of the Allied Commission, a circular to all First Presidents stating that membership of the Fascist Republican Army did not in itself constitute an offence.

19. No general orders were issued during [illegible]

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14. The Italian courts in the North, though understaffed, are functioning normally

15. Courts-of-assize procedure was modified, with the approval of the Allied Commission, by DLL No. 466 of 2 August 1945 rendering proceedings more speedy but increasing the amount of personnel needed for bench and the prosecutor's office.

16. RLOs have been instructed to request Italian judicial authorities to transfer trial cases to other courts where local feelings would be likely to prevent impartial justice being done. A number of death sentences have been confirmed by the Minister and CLA and executions have been carried out.

17. The Yugoslav authorities have repeatedly requested that a number of alleged Yugoslav citizens now detained in various jails of ITALY be handed over to them: each case has been given careful consideration but no decision has yet been reached. Yugoslav authorities have been requested to carry out the decisions of the Court of Appeal of TRIESTE effecting persons and property situated in territory under their control.

18. On 10 August the Italian Government sent, at the request of the Allied Commission, a circular to all First Presidents stating that membership of the Fascist Republican Army did not in itself constitute an offence.

19. No general orders were issued during August.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION

20. Both the appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health and a definition of the functions of this official have been amended by legislative decree during the month of August. 536

21. Up to 27 August, 2,402 sick Italian repatriates had arrived at MERANO. This has been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the Hospital Command is strained to its limits.

22. Only one case of typhus (in a refugee) was notified during August. Smallpox figures both in NAPLES and elsewhere in ITALY have shown a marked decrease.

23. Weekly searches at collecting stations in the TIBER Delta continue to show a very low mosquito density. Although two particular areas have yielded a large increase in figures this is purely relative and causes no concern with regard to malaria transmission.

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24. The infant mortality rates for ROME Communes for July was 99.9 a thousand as compared with 96.9 in June. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME during July were 238 as compared with 233 in June.

25. The Welfare Branch has now turned over to UNRRA and ENDSI all problems pertaining to the distribution of food and clothing and 217 tons of blankets have been made available by the Commerce Subcommission for distribution. Increasing responsibility for welfare matters is being turned over to the Italian authorities.

26. ENDIMEA has only just completed the distribution of May supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the NAPLES warehouse have been handed over to the Istituto Commercio Estero, the organization designated by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. With the dissolution of 2.665 Central Civilian Medical Depots no further requisitions for medical supplies for 1946 have been submitted. The future responsibility for Category "B" medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and FEA (Foreign Economic Administration).

27. Veterinary -- It was anticipated that the activities of the Veterinary Branch would cease at the end of August and the Italian Government were notified accordingly. Partial distribution of all veterinary supplies was made and the distribution of the remainder will be effected shortly. No further imports of veterinary supplies will take place. There have been no serious outbreaks of communicable disease amongst animals during August.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION

28. There has been a definite improvement in Public Safety this month, apart from SICILY and SOUTH ITALY. In SICILY however major crimes were still very frequent the country districts infested with bandits and the percentage of murders very high. There have been no grave public disorders, but robbery with violence, kidnapping and extortion were common occurrences. Good work in breaking up gangs has been done by the Police Force, but other gangs are quickly formed, and there were two hold-ups of a very serious nature at LICATA (details of which appear on page 8) and ENNA. Dissatisfaction has been general, and the police authorities have not enough power, or enough men and arms, to enforce law and order. In SOUTH ITALY too there has been unrest, for in MATERA province there was a disturbance on 1 August, when about 1000 rioters burned several buildings; the prison was forced and prisoners released. About 1500 people cut communications and set fire to Government buildings at FERRANDINO the following day, and one civilian, allegedly Fascist, was killed by the crowd.

29. Even in the newly handed-over EMILIA the public safety situation was not very satisfactory, and there was a considerable increase in armed robbery. The morale of the Carabinieri however has improved considerably, but they still lacked transport POL, and sufficient men to cope with the situation.

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30. In LOMBARDIA, VENEZIE, and PIEMONTE there has been some improvement in the maintenance of law and order, and although many serious crimes were committed, public morale remained at a high standard. In LIGURIA there was a marked decrease in the number of murders, and the efficiency and morale of police agencies showed definite improvement, although clothing, equipment and transport were insufficient.

31. The recruiting and training of the Civil Police for VENEZIA GIULIA is proceeding satisfactorily. All applicants, of whom there are about 2,000, are being carefully screened and vetted. 140 recruits are undergoing training at the Public School established and should be fully trained and ready for duty by mid-September. Uniforms and equipment unfortunately are in very short supply. It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of ITALY and SICILY are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

32. The Allied Commission during August has been particularly concerned with procuring clothing, arms and equipment for the police agencies. Mobile battalions of carabinieri are being armed and supplied with Italian tanks and British and American Army units are giving training to Carabinieri and their officers in the operation of their new equipment. But there is still a serious lack of proper clothing and

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equipment which hampers efficiency, and transport is urgently required by all Carabinieri legions. It is extremely difficult to enforce law and order under these circumstances, and the need for a strong well-equipped Police Force is becoming increasingly evident and of paramount importance.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

33. The Ministry of Post-War Aid has now taken over Patriot work from the Ministry of Occupied Italy. A hospital at TRENTO is to be put into operation solely for Patriot personnel.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION

34. French impressionist masterpieces by CEZANNE, RENOIR, MONET, SISLEY, VAN GOGH and DEGAS, which had been seized by the Nazis from French owners and then "exchanged" to the Fascist Government have been found in FLORENCE.

35. Among important works of art returned to their normal locations in VENICE were the Lion of St. Mark to its column in the Piazzetta, the famous four horses to the facade of St. Mark's and the great TITIAN "Assumption" to the Church of the Frari

36. During August, 37 additional first-aid repair projects were approved in VENEZIE Region, of which the most notable was the Church of the Eremitani in PADOVA.

37. Satisfactory agreement has been arrived at on many points with the Joint Foreign Office and State Department Commission for the intelligent exploitation of certain groups of Italian ministerial archives. Certain limited categories have been selected for separate storage under Allied control, and the Italian Government has been asked to appoint an archivist for technical advice and liaison purposes.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION

38. The number of Italians repatriated during August fell short of the original estimate of 225,000 for the month, due almost entirely to the breakdown of bridges over the BRENNER Pass route which is the main USFET to ITALY repatriation route carrying a daily average of 5,000 persons. Only 5,362 persons were received over the BRENNER route throughout the period 11 - 16 August causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the estimated total for the month and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians.

39. During August approximately 130,000 Italians were returned to ITALY, through the BRENNER and Swiss routes. In addition 4,000 were received by land, sea and air at BARI, NAPLES and TARANTO from GREECE, FRANCE, SARDINIA, YUGOSLAVIA and ALBANIA. A total of 430,000 Italians have been received from GERMANY and AUSTRIA to date. 693,308 Italians have been returned to their homes since January 1944. On 31 August it was estimated that only 75,000 Italians remained to be repatriated from [illegible] AUSTRIA but this number does not, of course, include any which have yet [illegible]

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40. In addition to the movement of Italians from Northern EUROPE, Greeks are also being transported from SWITZERLAND through ITALY to BARI for repatriation to GREECE. They are arriving at the rate of about 800 a week and are shipped from BARI to PATRAS. So far approximately 5,000 have been received in BARI of which 4,300 have been repatriated to GREECE.

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41. A scheme is being formulated whereby a sanatorium at LANA, south of MODENA, will be partly used for the hospitalization of Allied National T.B. patients. Ration scale No. 24 was introduced on 1 August for all refugees but there is no supplementar food ration for invalids although young children can be provided with an issue of mil and fresh fruits.

42. Registration continues satisfactorily. On 31 August, 17,646 persons had been registered under the SHAEF system out of a total population of 24,328. By the end of August 1945, 106,220 Displaced persons had been recorded by the Record Bureau. This shows an increase of 10,781 names over the 95,439 registered at the end of the previous month and it is also the highest number of persons to be registered in any single month during the year. 120,754 Italian prisoners of war were repatriated during the month. AFHQ have ruled that prisoners of war can no longer be released as specialists for service in the Carabinieri or Italian armed services.

43. Remittances by Italian prisoners of war in British hands to their families totalled 53,594 pounds sterling. Credit balances of repatriated prisoners of war totalled 43,569 pounds sterling.

44. The Russian Government have stated that 130,000 prisoners of war will be repatriated from the Russian zone in North EUROPE during October.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMISSION

1. There has been a considerable net reduction in the original wheat production figures. The estimates of wheat have been cut to 2,072,700 metric tons in Central, Southern and Insular ITALY, and for all ITALY 4,090.5 metric tons. Prospects for production of tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes and late beans, especially where the crop is irrigated, continued favourable. At the end of August 694,103 metric tons of wheat had been assessed, 388,216 metric tons in North ITALY and 305,887 metric tons south of the APPENINES. These collections represent 60% of the estimated available quantities for non-producers of wheat. Grain collection increased during the month, although there was an undesirable degree of variation between provinces in the effectiveness of the programme, while others have not indicated adequate support of the programme.

2. The heavy storms in TREVISO Province on 8 and 19 August resulted in considerable damage to corn, forage, grapes and other fruits. In other areas the continued drought has led to fall pasture and forage crops being considerably below normal.

3. The anticipated low olive oil production which normally follows a good year has been further reduced by the drought. Vines have also suffered from drought in Southern ITALY but wine production is expected to exceed 18,900,000 hectolitres in Central and Southern ITALY. Hail storms in some provinces of VENEZIE Region damaged the crops.

4. Livestock continued to be slaughtered at a greater rate than at any time since the liberation, probably due to the continued drought and shortage of forage. The responsibility for captured horses and mules, now on loan to Italian farmers in North ITALY is to be transferred to the Italian Government. Subsequently, the Italian Government will be able to sell the animals to the individual farmer. The livestock census continued in many provinces in the North, in order to identify animals on loan, stray animals, etc., and provide a basis for transfer of ownership from the Italian Government to the farmers concerned. Very few cases of foot and mouth disease have been reported.

5. On 1 August the new training school for forest guards opened at PIAZZA-TORRE with three hundred and sixteen students, mostly Partisans. Arrangements were made to cut timber for 150,000 "sleepers" for Military Railway Service from the Foreste del Circeo of SABAUDIA.

6. A complete survey of the fisheries of VENEZIA GIULIA has been completed. 35,000 rainbow trout eggs are scheduled to arrive by air in November from the United States to restock Italian lakes and rivers. A meeting has been held at the Ministry of Alimentation to discuss the allocation of POL for fishing, as the allocation for

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COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION

7. Owing to the failure by the Italian Government to recognize the Proclaimed and Statutory lists (details of which can be found on page 16, Finance Subcommission' report) complete liberty in Italian export trade activities did not come into force on 1 August as had been previously arranged.

8. 5,000,000 tons of phosphate rock from TUNIS was allocated to ITALY, who was to ship 100,000 tons of pyrites to the French in payment. The refusal of the latter to ship the phosphate has resulted in Italian agriculture lacking fertilizers and chemical plants lacking raw materials.

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9. The 100,000 tons of wheat which was presented to ITALY by the ARGENTINE has not yet been allocated by the Combined Boards. However, they have agreed to the allocation to the city of GENOA of 4,000 tons of wheat and 1,200 tons of canned meat, offered to that city as a gift by SWITZERLAND. Arrangements are in hand for shipment from LISBON, where the food is now lying.

10. Good progress is reported toward obtaining a regular supply of fish from TURKEY. Four schooners, of about 900 tons each, will probably be released to the Italian Government, to be used exclusively for fish imports from TURKEY.

11. 2,471 bales of cotton cloth from TENERIFFE are being shipped to ITALY.

12. Tin, solder and white metal have been removed from Materials Committee control and are now controlled by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Practically all standing timber and felled logs have been made available to the Italian Government for essential civilian needs. About 90% of the leather uncovered in the North has been turned over to the Italian Government, which is working out a scheme of distribution. All plywood less than 6 mm. thick has been released from control.

13. Since June 1945 about 3,000 tyres and tubes have been turned over to the Italian Government to distribute through Michelin and Pirelli warehouses. About 5,000 have been allocated to other Subcommissions, Regions and Government concerns.

14. Export shipments during the month consisted of silk, struse, books, wine, straw, sulphur and lemon oil, totalling 7,058,159 tons, with a value of 160,781,766 lire.

15. An Italian commission was sent to POLAND and CZECHOSLOVAKIA and a list of exportable commodities to these countries has been received by the Allied Commission for approval. AFHQ have been asked to nominate a responsible body with whom the Italian Government can negotiate in AUSTRIA.

FINANCE SUBCOMMISSION

16. Pay and allowances of public employees in North ITALY have been increased as a result of the implementation of DLL 116 of 13 March 1945. The provisions of DLL 116 were, at the request of the Italian Government, made retroactive to 1 May 1945 with the understanding that all advances conceded to personnel on account of the increases would be deducted. Authority to pay the "Liberation bonus" to State employees was granted in Military Government territory and to industrial employees in Central and South ITALY on 17 August 1945.

17. CCS and AFHQ have approved both non-transactional and transactional communications (postal and telegraphic) between ITALY and RUSSIA, under the same external controls as are in effect between ITALY and the USA.

18. The Italian Government has instructed the Italian Ambassadors in LONDON and WASHINGTON to propose to the United States and British Governments that the Italian

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18. The Italian Government has instructed the Italian Ambassadors in LONDON and WASHINGTON to propose to the United States and British Governments that the Italian Government adopt the Proclaimed and Statutory lists when certain firms have been deleted from these lists. The American and British Governments had formerly indicated that the Italian Government should first adopt the lists after which the deletion of certain firms would be considered. The principal negotiations are being carried out by the British and United States Embassies in ROME, the Allied Commission being kept fully advised.

19. Final figures for the subscriptions in North ITALY to the new Italian Government Five Year 5% Bonds are not yet available, but it is known that more than 70 billion lire has been subscribed and it is probable that the final total will be in the region of 75 billion lire. 891

20. It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1944/45 the total actual revenue collected was 46.5 billion lire.

FOOD SUBCOMMISSION

21. Stocks of food are being built up in some provinces in Central and Southern ITALY as a precaution against irregular arrivals and preparations have been made to allocate stocks of certain foods in GENOA when the Northern Regions are turned over to Italian Government administration.

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22. The distribution of food in Italian Government territory is improving.

23. As the quantity of cereals delivered to the Ammassi is lower than was estimated, a further supplementary requisition of wheat to be loaded in the period October 1945 to June 1946 was prepared. Substantial quantities of wheat have been shipped to the North of ITALY to make up the deficiencies in LOMBARDIA and PIEMONTE Regions.

24. The movement of salt by rail from S. MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA to VENEZIE Region rose from 480 tons a week at the beginning of August to 805 tons at the end of the month. Details of the cistern wine-carrying cars running from APULIA to Northwest ITALY can be found on page 2 (LOMBARDIA report).

25. A standard ration scale for the whole of ITALY showing a minimum disturbance of existing scales has been proposed: for the November/February period the same type of ration card will be used throughout all ITALY.

26. A tour of the Northern Regions was made to obtain statistics on which to base and control the planning and distribution of food as well as to obtain a basis on which to compute prices.

27. 694,103 metric tons of wheat have been amassed, and 52,963 metric tons of olive oil.

28. It is estimated that sugar production in North ITALY will only be about 28,000 tons and supplies may have to be imported. Arrangements for the distribution and use of the 43,070 tons of molasses in stock in North Italian plants have now been drawn up.

INDUSTRY SUBCOMMISSION

29. The Italian Government has assumed almost entire control of industry in Government territory, whilst in AMG territory the North Italy Industrial Council is beginning to get into its stride.

30. 11,600 tons of brass will be available to the Italian Government from Allied Forces sources for conversion into copper resulting in a production of 30,000 tons of copper sulphate.

31. Negotiations have now been concluded for the unloading of the explosive content from salvaged ammunition which will be distributed among the four principal firms engaged in producing pre-war industrial explosives. The disposal of the steel empty shells and miscellaneous scrap metal is still under consideration.

32. The estimated production of Sardinian coal is 53,000 tons for the month: production throughout July averaged 1,930 tons a day. Estimated production of lignite for August was 90,000 tons.

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33. Due to increased supply, the rationing of matches was abolished throughout ITALY with effect from 1 September 1945.

34. Approximately 400 tons of synthetic rubber, carbon black, cord fabric and associated chemicals, requisitioned as a military supply commitment, have now arrived. This material, combined with stocks in MILAN and ROME, is sufficient to start tyre production at Pirelli factory at TIVOLI (ROME) but production will be limited unless supplies of natural rubber arrive. Further quantities of materials are being requisitioned to be paid for from Italian foreign credits.

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

35. Details of the implementation of DLL 116 and the payment of the liberation bonus can be found on page 16.(Finance Subcommission report).

36. There is apprehension that the revival of industry and the provision of alternative forms of employment will not be sufficient to meet threatened difficulties in the future. The payment of dole under the MILAN Agreement will continue until 30 September owing to the inability of employers to pay the employees required by this agreement.

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37. To co-ordinate the activities of the various Camere del Lavoro in the North a Northern branch of the C.G.I.L. has been established and a Memorandum has been submitted to the Italian Government by this organization, drawing attention to workers' problems and suggesting remedial action. A delegation of Italian Trade Unionists returned from RUSSIA after one month's tour of industrial centres in USSR

38. Regional and Provincial Labour Offices have been established and adequately staffed with Italian civilians. Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committees, which consider proposed wage agreements and other labour questions referred to them by AMG, Labour Offices and both employers and employees in industry, have continued to operate satisfactorily. There have been no serious strikes or industrial disturbances during the month and the few small demonstrations which have occurred have been conducted in an orderly manner.

39. Wages of Italian civilian employees of the Allied Forces have been kept in line with local conditions but an inevitable reduction of 14,595 in the number of persons employed by the Allies had had to be made since 14 July 1945. The employment of German prisoners of war in rebuilding what has been damaged during the war has led to considerable criticism from the Italians. They are naturally resentful of the Germans being employed when they are not, and grudge the loss of labour and money which would otherwise be theirs.

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUBCOMMISSION

40. Every effort is being made to effect a complete turnover of military highway maintenance to Italian agencies on 1 October 1945 and military units are gradually withdrawing assistance previously rendered to contractors, particularly in transport and materials. General direction of the programme by officers of this Commission will continue. Accumulative figures reflect that 1932 bridges had been completed in ITALY by the end of August. Bitumen supplies are still critically short.

41. Satisfactory progress was made transferring items of machinery and transp from this Commission to the Ministry of Public Works. Approximately 50 additional trucks were received during the month for use by the Ministry of Public Works. Fi arrangements were made for a complete turnover of the operation of all equipment. shops and machinery maintenance facilities to the Italian Government on 1 October.

42. Reports on rehousing progress throughout ITALY are unsatisfactory and it has been arranged for an Engineer Officer to work directly with Ministry officials in an effort to expedite the entire programme.

43. The supply of electrical power for Southern ITALY still remained critical owing to the outage of two generators at SILA, while reconstruction work is hampered by scarcity of materials and transport. The curtailment of civilian and military usage of power will be required through September and part of October 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785181

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PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUBCOMMISSION

40. Every effort is being made to effect a complete turnover of military highway maintenance to Italian agencies on 1 October 1945 and military units are gradually withdrawing assistance previously rendered to contractors, particularly in transport and materials. General direction of the programme by officers of this Commission will continue. Accumulative figures reflect that 1932 bridges had been completed in ITALY by the end of August. Bitumen supplies are still critically short.

41. Satisfactory progress was made transferring items of machinery and transp from this Commission to the Ministry of Public Works. Approximately 50 additional trucks were received during the month for use by the Ministry of Public Works. Fi arrangements were made for a complete turnover of the operation of all equipment. shops and machinery maintenance facilities to the Italian Government on 1 October.

42. Reports on rehousing progress throughout ITALY are unsatisfactory and it has been arranged for an Engineer Officer to work directly with Ministry officials in an effort to expedite the entire programme.

43. The supply of electrical power for Southern ITALY still remained critical owing to the outage of two generators at SILA, while reconstruction work is hampered by scarcity of materials and transport. The curtailment of civilian and military usage of power will be required through September and part of October 1945 In Northern ITALY the power supply remained satisfactory and no allocation of power was considered necessary during August.

44. An allocation of 15,000 KW was made to the Terni Chemical Works at NERA MONTORO producing badly needed chemicals and fertilizers, as the actual load on the system in Central ITALY only totalled 170,000 KW against an allocation of 196,200 KW in August.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION

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45. Movement of civilian traffic continued to improve. Railroad civil freight traffic on the mainland in Italian Government territory amounted to 291,000 tons in July, an increase of 5% over June. Coastwise shipping and schooners accounted for 126,000 tons of civilian traffic, an increase of more than 50% over the previous month. 83,615 refugees were carried, an increase of 7% over the previous month.

46. AFHQ agreed to increase the daily wagon allocation for movement of civili traffic by 25% to 1000 wagons exclusive of wagon allocations for movement of refugees.

47. During the month all rehabilitation operations were seriously delayed by difficulties in obtaining cement, petrol and steel. Line 244 BASTIA-ELLERA was

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however, completed on 30 August and the strengthening of many temporary repairs for the winter was well in hand.

48. The Italian State Railways have placed an order for 1000 type L freight cars with FIAT of TURIN. Coke required for the construction of these cars has already been allocated. The car situation was improved by the output of more than 500 freight cars and coaches by private shops under contract to the I.S.R. almost all of which had required heavy repairs.

49. With the release of some forests from military control it is expected that all timber required for the repair of rolling stock and repair of bridges will now be available.

50. Much headway has been made in the introduction of new passenger services. On 23 August, the first connection with Northern ITALY since the Allied entry into ROME was effected with the establishment of a daily service between ROME and ALESSANDRIA.

51. All truck pools and trucks operating in Northern ITALY have now been turned over to the Italian Government. Up to 1 September 1945, 1600 captured enemy vehicles 3,830 Allied trucks and 125 jeeps had also been transferred.

52. Port traffic was affected by restrictions imposed by the Naval authorities in order to facilitate mine-sweeping operations. Port and harbor improvements continued simultaneously and the capacity of the ports has been increased considerably

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Educational campaigns on democracy in Allied countries were carried out by UNITED STATES Information Service, British Ministry of Information, and Allied Commission. A nation-wide meeting of Italian editors called by AMSA, Italian news agency, took place in MILAN on 21 and 22 August.

2. Press releases in more limited numbers, owing to the scarcity of "live" news and the departure of many correspondents from the theatre, were issued on the general industrial situation, freedom of export trade and turnover of Italian territory. The Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in ITALY, in both English and Italian editions, has gone to press.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

3. The Ministry of Marine has reported that twenty Italian merchant vessels have already been disarmed and the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has approved the disarming of the remainder of Italian Naval vessels, subject to the convenience of the charterers and operating authorities.

4. Approval has been given by AFHQ for a small party of Italian naval personnel to visit the islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA in the near future for the purpose of mustering any Italian Navy personnel which may be on the islands, and for making a survey of the need and desirability of carrying out port salvage operations by Italian Navy personnel.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION, AC (MMIA)

5. Italian Guard battalions, which were under the command of the Allies, are now being released in order to form Internal Security Brigades under the Italian War Ministry. It is intended that each Italian Territorial Command on the mainland shall eventually have under its command an Internal Security Brigade, consisting of a Brigade HQ and three Bns (total 2,500 men).

6. The Italian Ministry of War upon the recommendation of Allied Commission prepared a study for a more careful selection, promotion, removal or training of Italian officers. This conforms with the principle of reducing the number, but increasing the quality, of all Italian military personnel, particularly officers and non-commissioned officers. Particular emphasis is being laid on organization and training and more instructors are being trained so that they may efficiently take up their duties in order to deal with next year's call-up.

The Italian Ministry of War has been informed that Recovering Commissions

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7. The Italian Ministry of War has been informed that Recovering Commissions are to work under the direction of MMIA LOs who are in a position to secure from the appropriate Allied Command the authority necessary to recover possession of Italian Army property wherever located.

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AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

8. Air Forces Subcommission has now been brought under the newly-formed Mediterranean Allied Air Committee for technical rulings and under the Allied Commission for policy matters.

9. The Allied Commission has recommended to the Italian Air Force General Staff that the operational command at BARI be closed down.

10. Authority has been given to the Fiats works to construct a further 8 G 12s tri-motor passenger aircraft, making a total of 20 aircraft of this type for use by the IAF Courier Service.

11. Conditional permission has been given for all ranks of the Republican Air Force, formerly under house arrest in N. ITALY, to return to their houses as a result of an AFHQ ruling.

12. The policy of permitting Italians at least to plan their civil aviation is now under consideration, at the request of the Allied Commission.

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13. The large number of senior officers in the Italian Air Force, the cessation of all promotion, the increased cost of living combined with uncertainty as to the future all tend to lower the morale of the Italian Air Force.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

14. Internal telephone, telegraph, postal and foreign services continued to be expanded. Internal communications are improving rapidly with the exception of telephone circuits between Northern and Southern ITALY where military needs do not yet permit the release of sufficient circuits to provide adequate facilities for minimum civilian requirements.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL & IPW SUBCOMMISSION

War Materials Disposal

15. 8,290 tons of general salvage, 139 scrap vehicles, 7 pontoons and 315 recovered German tires were handed to Italian civilian firms for reconditioning or conversion to items of immediate need.

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 478190

AG/27/E/LG

15 October 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for September 1945

TO: Civil Affairs Section

1. VENEZIA GIULIA

The plan evolved for the re-organization of local government in the VENEZIA GIULIA Region has been adopted and set-up under General Order No.1. The System has excited considerable opposition from organisations with Yugoslav sympathies, some of whom are refusing to co-operate. The order, however, is being put into operation and it is considered that the demonstrated intention of Allied Military Government to proceed with its scheme will, in time, induce these elements to modify their attitude.

During September the Director and Deputy Director visited VENEZIA GIULIA in order to make a survey of the distribution of population, local feeling, and other special features in the area under Allied Military Government. A joint report on their finding has been presented to the Chief Commissioner.

2. PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

Reports on the Preparation of Electoral lists from both Allied Military Government and Italian Government Territory indicate that the main factor of delay in completing the lists is still the fact that the Casellari Giudiziali (Judicial Records Offices) are extremely slow in supplying the required information regarding those persons who, by reason of criminal conviction, have been disfranchised. Many Casellari Giudiziali have suffered damage or dislocation as a result of the war and in have been totally destroyed; there is a general shortage of experienced responsible staff and the methods employed for providing the data are old fashioned.

However, the difficulty is being combatted by the employment of additional staff and the introduction of a day and night "shift" system.

Figures supplied by the Italian Government to progress of the Electoral lists in Italian Government Territory up to 31 August 1945 indicate that only 6% of the lists have been finished. For this reason alone the holding of elections, both local and national, will be considerably delayed

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in time, induce these elements to modify their attitude.

During September the Director and Deputy Director visited VENICE, GENOA, in order to make a survey of the distribution of population, local feeling, and other special features in the area under Allied Military Government. A joint report on their findings has been presented to the Chief Commissioner.

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It is feared that the difficult problem of the determination of citizenship in the Provinces of BOLZANO may delay the completion of the electoral lists in that area. The Allied Commission has accordingly recommended to the Italian Government that a Special Commission be appointed immediately to deal with the problem. It has been further recommended that the Commission act as a technical and not a political body and confine its functions to determining doubtful cases of nationality.

3. THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ("CONSULTA")

The Consulta held its first meeting on 25 September 45 in Rome. Representatives of VENICE, GENOA, have been admitted to the Consulta with the agreement of AMG.

4. ("CONSTITUENT") ASSEMBLY

The question has arisen as to the powers of the Constituente when elected. Eminent Italian jurists are of the opinion that the Assembly will be completely sovereign and not confined to writing a new constitution. Enquiry has accordingly been made of the Italian Government as to what their

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powers and machinery will be after the establishment of the Constituent. The Prime Minister has stated that the legal powers of the present Government will cease at such time and a new Government will have to be formed in accordance with the results of the elections.

5. THE ELECTION:

Prime Minister PARRI has not yet replied to the several letters addressed to him by the Chief Commissioner on the question of the reform of the present electoral laws. Requests for a reply were sent to Gen. PARRI on 27 July and 29 August 1945 and a statement by the Government of the policy to be adopted in the forthcoming elections is awaited.

On 28 September 1945 a paper entitled "Background and Present Status of Plans for the Holding of Local and National Elections in Italy" was presented to the Advisory Council for Italy. This paper covered a wide field including "The Present System of Government", "The Franchise", "Preparation of Electoral Lists", "Voting Procedure", and "The Revision of Local Government".

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AG/27/3/LG — Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for September 1945 — 12 October 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. VENEZIA GIULIA

The plan evolved for the re-organisation of local government in the Venezia Giulia Region has been adopted and set-up under General Order No. 11. The system has excited considerable opposition from organizations with Yugoslav sympathies, some of whom are refusing to co-operate. The order, however, is being put into operation and it is considered that the demonstrated intention of Allied Military Government to proceed with its scheme will, in time, induce those elements to modify their attitude.

During September the Director and Deputy Director visited Venezia Giulia in order to make a survey of the distribution of population, local feeling, and other special features in the area under Allied Military Government. A joint report on their findings has been presented to the Chief Commissioner.

2. PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

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R. R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 1945

Ref: 824/SC. 17 September 1945.

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Headquarters Allied Commission
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MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 1945

Ref: 521/20. 17 September 1945.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. The communique issued at the conclusion of the Potsdam meeting referring to the part played by ITALY in the war against GERMANY and promising an early negotiation of the Peace Treaty with ITALY after which her application for a seat amongst the United Nations would be supported by the "Big Three" gave widespread satisfaction.

2. The opinion of the Italian public on the declaration of war against JAPAN on 15 July was almost entirely favourable, being regarded as a proof of the solidarity between ITALY and the Western Democracies. The reaction to ITALY's recognition of the new Polish Government, reported on 8 July, was also generally favourable, although some regret was expressed that this step should have been taken after the new Government had been recognised by the "Big Three" and therefore appeared to lack Italian initiative.

3. The outcome of the British General Election was generally interpreted as a development of the greatest importance to ITALY and the Left Wing parties hailed the move to the Left as an augury of better treatment for ITALY and a greater comprehension of her difficulties.

4. The organisation of the two Ministries for the "Constituente" and "Consulta" under Signor NENNI and Signor BROSIO respectively, has been under consideration. The Council has approved the draft decree for setting up the Ministry of the Constituent Assembly and has outlined its functions. The new Ministry is charged with the preparation for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and with drawing up a programme for the new political order of the State and for ITALY's social and economic future. A commission for the study of the election laws will also be formed within this Ministry. On 18 July the Council approved the decrees setting up the Ministry for the Consultative Assembly and the Ministry of Post War Relief. Some criticism has been made of the preponderance given to Committee of National Liberation representatives on the "Consulta". These will probably have an absolute majority with over 200 delegates, as against the 20 seats allotted to the three Opposition parties and to other categories.

5. Signor NENNI was also appointed High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist crimes and has obtained the approval of the Council to a decree simplifying the administration of this office. Under the new arrangement there will be only three branches; epuration, punishment of fascist crimes and liquidation of fascist profits. Each branch will be under the supervision of a magistrate, instead of under a political figure as was formerly the case.

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6. On 27 July the decrees laying down the functions of the new Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Labour and Welfare were approved and on 28 July the Council agreed to address a formal request to the Allied Governments for the early return to ITALY of Prisoners of War and for their treatment in the meantime as free workers.

7. Following a meeting of the Council on 11 July a statement was made reaffirming the determination of the new Government to guarantee special rights for language minorities residing in certain areas in ITALY. These rights include the use of their native tongue in business, in public meetings, in the press, in relations with political and juridical authorities and in schools.

8. The Minister of the Treasury, Signor SOLERI, died suddenly in TURIN on 23 July. He has been succeeded by Senator Federico Ricci, also of the Liberal Party.

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9. On 10 July the Italian Government declared that the preparation of electoral lists in Northern ITALY would begin on 15 July. This would be effected through AMG. It was stated that preparation of the lists was almost completed in Southern and Central ITALY and that those in TUSCANY and UMBRIA, where work had recently started, would be completed in September. All of the political parties appear to be agreed that the holding of elections at as early a date as possible is the most important single political question to be faced at the present time.

10. Disorders in various parts of the country have been a problem both for the Italian Government and for AMG. The situation in APULIA has quietened down.

11. The Congress of the National Council of the Socialist Party took place in ROME from 29 July to 1 August. Ostensibly convened in order to listen to the political report of the Party Executive and to elect new members to the Executive for the ensuing year, the Congress in effect devoted the greater part of its time to the discussion of the need for the creation of a single working-class party. There was practically no discussion of crucial Italian domestic or international issues nor of reconstruction nor of relations with other parties. The Congress was asked to choose between two motions signed respectively by Signor PERTINI, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of Northern ITALY, and by Signori SILONE and SARAGAT. The PERTINI motion, which asked for all the working masses of the country to form a single bloc as soon as possible and urged that all the organisms of collaboration between the Socialist and Communist parties be strengthened and new offices of liaison created, won 76% of the votes. Although there is reason to suppose that many Socialists are still opposed to this policy, an ever increasing drive towards fusion of the two parties may be anticipated.

12. The National Council of Christian Democrats met from 31 July to 3 August. A report of the discussions will be included in the Monthly Report for August.

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PART I/.....

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS

EMILIA REGION.

1. There has been a general decline in open political activity during the last month, and little change has been reported in provincial administration.

2. The chief commercial shortages in the region are still coal, POL and transport. Production of bricks, tiles, lime and cement is sufficient to cope with local demands and to leave an exportable balance.

3. The food situation is good but, although prices have dropped considerably, they are still far too high for the poorer classes. The weekly cost of living is calculated to have dropped 556 lire a week in BOLOGNA province this month and over 200 tons of food supplies imported in the province have been held for special distribution to refugees.

4. The movement of horses from MODENA to FERRARA has been completed. Cattle in MODENA, REGGIO and PARMA provinces had to be exported owing to the extreme shortage of fodder.

5. Although up-to-date only 59% of the expected total weight of wheat has been amassed, it seems probable that the total estimated earlier will be exceeded. Most crops are suffering from the drought, but the grape and soft fruit harvests are expected to be normal or large.

6. Nearly all banks report a continued excess of deposits over withdrawals and ample funds are now available for investment and loans to industrialists.

7. Progress on all public works has slightly improved, although most projects are still seriously hampered by shortage of transport and, to a lesser degree, by lack of materials. Repairs to water supply, sewage and electrical systems are proceeding satisfactorily, and, owing to the increased number of men employed on this work, unemployment figures of last month have been considerably reduced.

8. The number of killings and kidnappings have decreased.

9. The health position throughout the Region continues to be satisfactory. All provincial school administrations have been reorganised and are headed by competent Superintendents.

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9. The health position throughout the Region continues to be satisfactory. All provincial school administrations have been reorganized and are headed by competent Superintendents.

10. 88,442 refugees were passed through the camps during July.

11. Although 3,707 arms of various types were collected during July it is thought probable that sufficient arms and ammunition have been hidden in the mountains to re-arm 50% of the patriots.

12. Road communication is excellent throughout the Region.

13. All displaced works of art have been located.

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14. It is thought unlikely that there will be any major disturbances while Allied troops are stationed in [illegible] and while AMG is established in neighbouring Regions. Subsequently the position may change immediately. Although the morale and efficiency of the Carabinieri has improved lately, they are still badly equipped and are unlikely to be able to control any well organised outbreak.

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LIGURIA REGION

15. The people are showing uneasiness over the transfer of LIGURIA to the Italian Government. There is fear of disorders and a lack of confidence in the Italian Government. In IMPERIA Province fear of the area returning to the French after AMG leaves is prevalent. Allied troops took over 14 communes of this province on 10 July.

16. Considerable progress in local government has been made by the Italian officials, but once AMG is withdrawn it is likely that these officials will come increasingly under the influence of the Committees of National Liberation.

17. The supply of rationed food has been satisfactory but prices on the open market are extremely high.

18. Unemployment exists on a large scale but it is hoped this may be alleviated by public works projects, which have been approved on a considerable scale. Recent rises in wages have been offset by rises in prices.

19. Rehabilitation of the ports of GENOA, LA SPEZIA, IMPERIA and APUANIA is proceeding and about half of the port of SAVONA is in operation.

20. Public safety shows an improvement but police agencies suffer from lack of morale, equipment, transport and public confidence.

21. Public health is good and no epidemics have been encountered. Schools are in operation but are handicapped by lack of teachers and buildings.

22. Communications on the whole are good and railway facilities are relieving the transportation problem to some extent. This whole region, however, is normally dependent upon the port of GENOA for its existence and upon tourist traffic and full recovery will have to await the opening of the port, the return of foreign commerce and the revival of industry and of normal travel facilities.

LOMBARDIA REGION

23. The general strike in MILAN at the beginning of July was disciplined and orderly. Great difficulty has been experienced in finding local government career officials with acceptable records.

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24. The economic life of the North is gradually reshaping itself in all fields where supplies exist. Silk exporters are planning the export of 150,000 Kg of raw silk; a monthly production target of 8,000 tons of lignite has been attained; rayon and ferro silicon industries are working; 70 railway carriages have been built and 300 carriages and 13 engines repaired. 8263 tons of scrap have been produced in LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA and PIEDMONT. The lack of coal continues to hamper industry generally and in particular the steel industry.

25. The food situation has not improved during July. Extended drought has greatly reduced all harvests, especially those of wheat and corn. It is hoped that the rice crop may be saved.

26. Plans for the completion of public housing projects in MILAN have been approved, while demolition work and debris clearance is well under way in the city.

27. Public health is normal although there has been an increase in cases of typhoid fever. One case of typhus occurred in MILAN.

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28. Approximately 86,260 refugees and displaced persons passed through LOMBARDIA camps.

29. The Region now has a registration of 15,784 efficient trucks with carrying capacity of 25,067 tons.

30. Re-consignment of property to owners has continued. Of the French industrial properties in MILAN city and province, all but 15 have been completed and all private French real estate has been inspected.

PIEDMONT REGION

31. The various political parties were active during the month. The impending withdrawal of AMG from the Region is causing anxiety in many quarters, as rumour is rife that the political parties of the "left" intend to assume control by force upon the departure of AMG.

32. French troops withdrew from the remaining occupied areas of the Region on 10 July with the exception of officially approved liaison representatives.

33. Local government administration is satisfactory but pressure has had to be applied to Italian officials to adhere to the Electoral List Preparation Time Schedule. In many communes it will be necessary to grant extensions of time limits owing to the fact that their official records have been destroyed.

34. The food situation has been good but the outlook for the future is serious owing to the failure of the annual programme and to the poor harvest. The fact that there will be no grain flour imports to the Region after 1 August makes a suspension of the bread ration in AOSTA and TURIN likely any time after 1 September.

35. 13,000 tons of coal arrived during the month and have been allotted. Cogne Steel Works and Fiat Works continued to operate despite fuel shortages and Lancia have now commenced production. Unemployed returns show a slight increase with a more substantial increase in numbers of surplus workers due to the slump in industrial activity. Steps have been taken to increase progress on housing programme which is unsatisfactory.

36. Killings and crimes of violence have decreased but it is considered that large numbers of firearms are still held by unauthorised persons for criminal purposes.

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36. Killings and crimes of violence have decreased but it is considered that large numbers of firearms are still held by unauthorised persons for criminal purposes.

37. AMG and Italian Courts are functioning satisfactorily but the Extraordinary Courts of Assise are overworked due to shortage of trained personnel.

38. The health of the civilian population remains good. One case of typhus was discovered in ALESSANDRIA but no further cases have been reported. There has been an increase in typhoid due probably to the scarcity of water necessitating use of insanitary wells.

39. All Patriot Centres were closed on 15 July.

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VENEZIE REGION

40. The two most important parties in the Region are the Christian Democrats and the Communists, and the truce between them is wearing very thin. Both Christian Democrats and Liberals purport to be very frightened at the danger of a Communist coup d'etat.

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41. In general the Centre, the industrialists, the Church and the professional classes profess regret at the prospect of withdrawal of AMG in the near future since they think that this is a premature move. On the other hand the two Left parties seem to welcome the thought of the transfer of the territory to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

42. Very steady progress towards the organisation of local government was made during July. The ten Prefects continued to work well and relations with the Committees of National Liberation improved. The situation is not, however, stable and with the departure of AMG there is likely to be an attempt by the CLNs to assert their authority over the Prefects. The necessity for trained questori became apparent and some professional men were brought in from the South of ITALY. Fair progress was made in the preparation of electoral lists. The question of an adequate strength of Carabinieri becomes even more important with the withdrawal of Allied troops. Commander 13 Corps (British) took over the military command of the provinces of UDINE, TREVISO and VENICE from EIGHTH Army on 15 July. An incident which occurred at the SCHIO Prison on 7 July is reported on page Progress was made in equipping the Carabinieri and their morale improved, although it was still low.

43. Italian Courts of Assise continued to function without incident, but their work is slow owing to shortage of judges and is making little impression upon the mass of political prisoners in gaol. The disposal of these political prisoners presents one of the largest problems still confronting AMG in the Region.

44. Substantial increases in wages were made during the month in accordance with the MILAN agreement.

45. Industry is progressing slowly towards recovery but acute unemployment continues owing to lack of coal and raw materials. Plans and projects for the repair of public works and utilities have been examined during the month and work is proceeding satisfactorily.

46. Progress is being made in the epuration of school and university staffs and this should be complete by the end of August.

47. The grain crop was disappointing and threshing has proceeded very slowly. Rains towards the end of the month should improve the maize harvest and the food situation generally is satisfactory. Public health continues to be good.

AMG VENEZIA GIULIA.

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AMG VENEZIA GIULIA.

48. The political situation has remained quiet in the whole area. The four parties of which TRIESTE Committee of National Liberation is composed are taking an increasing interest in the affairs of the town. These parties are the Christian Democrats, Political Democrats, the Action Party and the Socialists. In areas round TRIESTE the people are cooperating with the Civil Affairs Officers and it appears that the treatment of the people East of the MORGAN line is being contrasted with that of those in XIII Corps area, to the advantage of the latter.

49. Negotiations have been carried out in TRIESTE between the Slovene Committee, Communist party and the Committee of National Liberation with the object of setting up some form of representative local government on area level.

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50. SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione), TRIESTE, is now distributing all food supplies for the territory and is working well. New ration scales have been authorised for invalids and other special classes and a price control plan has been agreed which will go into operation in August.

51. Although certain parts of the territory are suffering from the severe drought the agriculture situation generally is better than might be expected. Yields of grain are estimated as only 10% down from last year and no serious inroads have been made on livestock by either Germans or partisans. Shortage of forage and farm labour are the chief difficulties.

52. The labour market remains static pending adoption of the "Cassa Integrazione" plan for unemployment compensation. The increased wage rates, paralleling the Northern ITALY increases, were very well received.

53. Work on public works and utilities proceeds satisfactorily. Two bitumen works have been reactivated, which will be of great assistance in the maintenance and reconstruction of roads in TRIESTE and GORIZIA areas.

54. In general a satisfactory standard of public safety has been maintained throughout the area. The formation of the new police force progresses rapidly and it is anticipated that the first members, correctly trained, will be on duty in TRIESTE on simple police tasks early in August.

55. Initially there was much confusion amongst the social welfare agencies in the area. Four of these are now functioning efficiently. They are:

(a) Ente Comunale di Assistenza - This is operating reasonably well throughout the area.

(b) Italian Red Cross - Functioning in TRIESTE and attempting to reorganise in POLA and GORIZIA.

(c) Yugoslav Red Cross - Functioning in TRIESTE, POLA and GORIZIA. Confines its activities almost entirely to Yugoslav citizens.

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(d) American Red Cross - Is attempting to bring about a working relationship between the various societies.

56. Considerable work has been done on property control and on the compilation of lists of displaced persons.

57. AMG courts are functioning well and the position of civil courts has been clarified by a General Order issued on 12 July.

AMG NAPLES COMMUNE.

58. The preparation of lists for the coming election of the Consiglio Provinciale and Consiglio Comunale is progressing normally. 877

59. The visit of Signor PARRI, the Prime Minister, on 8 July was very welcome. His attention was drawn at a meeting in the NAPLES Chamber of Commerce to unemployment and a request made that the Allies should be asked to derequisition buildings, particularly factories. Signor PARRI spoke of the general unemployment in ITALY and explained the necessity for unity

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between the North and South. The general reaction was that his visit was too brief for so important a centre as NAPLES.

60. There were eight strikes during the month of July, three caused by non-payment of indemnity, four making for increased wages, and one objecting to increase in working hours. No untoward incidents occurred.

61. NAPLES Commune budget for the quarter July - September 1945 was approximately the same as for the preceding quarter, i.e. 430,000,000 lire - reduced to 375,000,000 lire. This includes 15,000,000 lire for buildings and arrangements in connection with the victualling department of the Commune.

62. Cost of living figures, which have been rising steadily since September 1943, showed a decrease during June for the first time. Comparative figures for an artisan class family of five are given below.

September 1943	-	Lire 4,831
December 1943	-	" 7,299
December 1944	-	" 18,688
April 1945	-	" 27,723
June 1945	-	" 18,777

63. The numbers of refugee civilians and ex-PW awaiting transport to Northern ITALY and SARDINIA continue to grow.

64. A plan for the rebuilding of NAPLES on a broad scale is at last getting under way. This plan will also provide useful opportunities for employment. Health is good and smallpox is declining, slight increase in typhoid is reported. Water scarcity has caused anxiety. The crime and public safety position is unaltered. The tendency towards a reduction in prices and cost of living which had begun to have effect cannot be maintained in the face of general wage increases. NAPLES warehouses are again very congested and there is risk of foodstuffs spoiling.

AMG LIVORNO ZONE

65. While there is some slight undercurrent of unrest, the political situation continues relatively quiet, particularly in AMG territory. Public morale appears to be exceptionally good. Even the LEGHORN and PISA areas, noted for being "hot beds" of [illegible]

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AMG LEGHORN ZONE

65. While there is some slight undercurrent of unrest, the political situation continues relatively quiet, particularly in AMG territory. Public morale appears to be exceptionally good. Even the LEGHORN and PISA areas, noted for being "hot beds" of activity against orderly government, are surprisingly calm and peaceful. While the bulk of the population seems somewhat apathetic to prevalent political manoeuverings, there is real interest, and some apprehension, regarding the contemplated elections. The apprehension is caused by doubt as to whether the Allies will, or can, properly supervise the elections so as to afford an honest and truly representative vote.

66. The work of epuration continues efficiently.

67. The food situation was satisfactory, although fewer green vegetables are available on the markets owing to the drought. The extended dry spell has greatly reduced grazing fodder and more cattle are therefore being sold for slaughter, thus easing the meat shortage to some extent.

68. The drought has affected all crops, and has actually ruined a large portion of the potato and bean crops. Current estimates for 1945 grain production in TUSCANY show a decrease of between 30% and 40% on last year's figures. In this connection there is some reason to believe that the grain farmers are using the drought to justify too low assessing declarations. The withdrawal of AMG from TUSCANY removed the only determined supervision over assessing. It is obvious that the Italian officials, from the highest

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provincial level downwards have not been, and do not intend to be, either too alert or too aggressive in controlling the situation.

69. There has been no serious labour trouble as yet, but the number of unemployed is very large which makes the situation difficult. Part of the answer to the problem is in increased public works, and housing projects.

70. The drought has reduced the water supply generally and in LEGHORN especially it is still precariously inadequate.

71. Public safety conditions in the LIVORNO AMG Zone are excellent, but a small crimewave, including holdups by armed brigands, has struck throughout TUSCANY Italian Government territory. Overcrowding of gaols continuedowing largely to the number of political prisoners. The number of arrests by Allied Forces Police Agencies is the lowest on record.

72. Efforts are being made to derequisition two Sanatori in PISA for the treatment of tuberculosis and infectious diseases. There are some cases of undulant and typhoid fever throughout the area, but no epidemics have been reported.

73. While there has been some improvement, the refugee situation in LEGHORN remains difficult. It has however been kept fluid and during the month approximately 30,000 refugees were cleared through LEGHORN, for the South and East of ITALY.

BARI AND SOUTH EAST ITALY (From A.C. Liaison Officer BARI)

74. Persistent drought and heat have seriously affected crops, including olives and vines and, partly owing to uncertainty regarding the future value of the lira, farmers are showing reluctance in unmossing grain.

75. The trial of General BELLOMO took place between 23 and 28 July without incident. Action by the Italian Government to follow up the MINERVINO-ANDRIA disorders by arresting the ring leaders, recapturing liberated prisoners and confiscating illegally held weapons has met with poor success, due chiefly to the half hearted measures adopted. Only 302 weapons were recovered from persons concerned in the disturbance.

76. There have been two incidents involving British soldiers. One was killed by unknown assailants and the other, who had been involved in a fight with coloured troops, died of injuries.

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74. Persistent drought and heat have seriously affected crops, including olives and vines and, partly owing to uncertainty regarding the future value of the lira, farmers are showing reluctance in amassing grain.

75. The trial of General MELOMO took place between 25 and 28 July without incident. Action by the Italian Government to follow up the MINERVINO-MURGE disorders by arresting the ring leaders, recapturing liberated prisoners and confiscating illegally held weapons has met with poor success, due chiefly to the half hearted measures adopted. Only 302 weapons were recovered from persons concerned in the disturbance.

76. There have been two incidents involving British soldiers. One was killed by unknown assailants and the other, who had been involved in a fight with coloured troops, died of injuries.

77. On 21 July three Albanian subjects, sent to BRINDISI to count the number of Albanian ships in use by the Allies, boarded a number of Albanian ships and ordered the masters to proceed to ALBANIA irrespective of sailing contracts. The buccaneers were taken prisoner and their deportation to ALBANIA is being arranged by the Albanian Mission.

78. Throughout the area unemployment figures are high. Bands of unemployed are working on farms without the owners' knowledge and are demanding payment. The possibility of allocating uncultivated ground to unemployed persons is being investigated.

79. Industry generally is hampered by lack of raw materials.

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80. Supplies of rationed foods have been regularly distributed and meat is plentiful, since cattle are being slaughtered owing to shortage of fodder and water.

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81. The transport situation in the area is fairly satisfactory. All WD vehicles in SITA and SUD-EST have been handed over to the Italian Government. A total of 1,750 refugees have been moved by rail from the area to various destinations. 2,902 displaced persons arrived at No.1 Transit Camp during July and 2,791 left it. The increase consists chiefly of CREERS and Stateless JEWS.

SARDINIA (From A.C. Liaison Officer SARDINIA)

82. On the whole the political situation is normal. There has been some increased political propaganda, in view of the forthcoming elections and the economic depression has caused some unrest, especially in SASSARI Province.

83. During the first two days of July the Regional Council held its third session and discussed administrative and economic matters. They emphasised the immediate necessity for the shipment of free cotton goods for farmers, which are to be given them in exchange for wheat, since without these it was thought unlikely that the farmers would turn into the granaries the small quantities of grain harvested. Owing to the failure of the harvest, it is believed that there will be a deficiency of about 60,000 quintals to the grain assessed.

84. The export situation improved during July. Livestock was shipped to the mainland for slaughter and arrangements are being made for shipment of animals for stock purposes. Of the 30,091.08 tons of coal mined during the month, 27,840 were exported. The total imports amounted to 1,394.32 tons less than those for the month of June.

85. The unemployment problem is still general: in the Province of SASSARI unemployment among bricklayers has become acute. Means of alleviating this problem by putting through public works projects are being studied.

86. The prisons are less overcrowded now, since those prisoners who had terminated their sentences have been returned to the Mainland. Insufficient police forces are available to deal with the public disturbances caused by food and financial crises.

87. No serious epidemics have been reported, but tuberculosis is rife and the treatment available is inadequate. A sum of approximately 10,000,000 lire is needed to continue the treatment of this disease and if this is not forthcoming many cases at present in hospital will have to be released before cure has been effected.

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88. Only a few hundred refugees still remain to be shipped and the 1,054 who were repatriated to the Island have all been sent to their respective Communes.

89. The road transport situation has deteriorated and and there is insufficient fuel to meet current needs. Rail and water transport facilities are unchanged. The latter are still most inadequate.

SICILY (From A.C. Liaison Officers CATANIA and PALERMO)

90. The political situation has remained unchanged during the month.

91. The grain harvest has been badly affected by the drought, and estimates for grain to be rationed show a considerable decrease on last year's figures. Grain shipments have, however, continued to arrive regularly and the bread and pasta rations have been maintained at 300 grams a day.

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92. The labour situation in CATANIA is deteriorating due to the return of ex-soldiers - for whom jobs are not immediately available.

93. There is a considerable amount of lawlessness in CATANIA but in other parts of the island the situation has improved.

94. Eight cases of typhus (one fatal) have occurred at LIPARI (MESSINA) and one in the Commune of LENTINI (SYRACUSE). Ninety-three cases of typhoid occurred at PIAZZA ARMERINA (ENNA). A further two hundred vials of penicillin have been imported by UNRRA.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Defascism.

1. Epuration is nearing completion in all that part of ITALY which lies south of a line running approximately from CIVITAVECCHIA on the West coast to VASTO on the East coast. In accordance with the epuration decrees of the Italian Government, no new epuration proceedings may be initiated in this Southern area after 15 August 45 and all hearings must be completed by that date. Exception is made in the case of certain officials located provincially and a few classes of persons whose time limit has been extended to 15 November 45.

2. Out of 48,300 persons liable to epuration in Grades I - IX, preliminary investigation has been completed in respect of 43,250 - (90%). The balance which can be epurated provincially consists largely (4,000) of bank, insurance and other finance officers and of teachers (550). Out of 7,520 cases for trial 5,210 (70%) have been completed.

Mine Clearance

3. Two Italian Mine Clearance Companies have been working in EMILIA Region, but the enormous task of mine clearance in this area has only been touched at the fringe. Few civilians have volunteered for this dangerous work and the shortage of equipment, transport and POL have been a further handicap. Casualties have been heavy.

4. A new danger has arisen in the FERRARA, FORLI and RAVENNA area where many of the river embankments and dams, built to hold the autumn and spring floods, have been mined and destroyed through the war destruction. Unless this area can be cleared of mines and the embankments and dams repaired before the beginning of September flooding will take place. The Italian Government estimate that if this task cannot be completed in time 50,000 people will be rendered homeless and their lands destroyed by flooding. A third Mine Clearance Company is being sent to this area.

5. It has been suggested that German P.W. should be made available for mine clearance work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION

6. Of the 40 provinces in Northern ITALY under AMG all but those of ASTI, AOSTA and CUNEO have now been surveyed by officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory and the organs for the preparation of electoral lists are, with few exceptions, func-

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7. Some requests for an extension of the 100 days' time limit set for the completion of the electoral lists have already been received but it has been decided that extensions will only be granted to those Communes where population records have suffered war damage. The maximum extension will be 30 days.

8. The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was begun in AMG Zones in Southern ITALY have been ratified in order to legalize the work already completed.

9. A renewed attempt was made by AC, in a letter addressed to Sig. Parri on 7 July, to persuade the Italian Government to revise the present electoral laws. These were passed in 1915 and are not considered truly democratic. It was hoped that the reaction of the New Government would prove more responsive than that of Sig. Bonomi's Government but, although yet another letter was sent later in the month requesting a reply, no indication of the New Government's attitude, nor, in fact, any acknowledgment, has been received.

10. The Italian Government has accepted and expressed its appreciation of the Allied Commission offer of assistance in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly.

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EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION

11. Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General Order 35 was practically completed for all elementary and secondary schools in EMILIA by the time the Region was turned over to the Italian Government: 283 persons were suspended. In other Northern Regions defascism is progressing, especially in PIEMONTE Region where excellent progress is reported.

12. The Minister's Commission has approved over a hundred new manuscripts for elementary school text books, and the Regional text book commissions have approved a number of others. In EMILIA Region distribution of the text books published this last year under the auspices of the Allied Commission totalled nearly 90,000.

13. The number of school buildings still requisitioned constitutes a serious problem in all parts of Italy except in PIEMONTE Region where it is expected that most school buildings will be freed from requisition by September.

14. Epuration of Universities has proceeded satisfactorily and many, including those of BOLOGNA, PADUA and GENOA have now opened.

15. Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way and training of leaders is proceeding. A number of other youth organizations, some apparently communist-controlled, are starting up.

16. In PIEMONTE 24 summer colonies for needy children have been organized, and 5,000 children are being cared for, some on a day-camp and some on a full time basis for 3 or 4 weeks. The programme includes games, gymnastics, story telling, handwork, singing, and informal lessons.

LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION

17. There has been a slight increase in the number of AMG Court cases in Northern ITALY; the principal offences being possession of arms and Allied property. In the frontier areas there is inevitably a certain amount of illegal travel, while a few cases involving violence have been handled by these courts. Counterfeit currency cases are becoming more frequent.

18. The Extraordinary Courts of Assize have continued. In EMILIA Region much criticism has been directed against the vicious atmosphere in which these courts are operating and against the savagery of certain sentences imposed. Elsewhere in the North the situation is improving and the excitement originally created by these courts is dying down. A large number of death sentences are still being imposed. An Italian decree has been passed modifying the procedure in the Extraordinary Courts of Assize in order to reduce the time limits for appeals, to increase the number of judges available and to force advocates to take part in the work of the Public Ministry.

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14. Reopening of Universities. The [illegible] including those of BOLOGNA, PADUA and GENOA have now opened.

15. Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way and training of leaders is proceeding. A number of other youth organizations, some apparently communist-controlled, are starting up.

16. In PIEMONTE 24 summer colonies for needy children have been organized, and 5,000 children are being cared for, some on a day-camp and some on a full time basis for 3 or 4 weeks. The programme includes games, gymnastics, story telling, handwork, singing, and informal lessons.

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19. Italian Courts are now working normally throughout ITALY, though there is an acute shortage of personnel.

20. Many offences have been committed by Italian soldiers on duty in North ITALY and arrangements have been made to set up Military Tribunals in VERONA in addition to MILAN and TURIN.

21. After a long period of discussion the Italian Government has produced a decree formulating principles for the confiscation of profits illegally acquired during the fascist regime. The decree is far reaching in scope.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION

22. Professor BERGAMI, formerly Professor of Physiology at the University of NAPLES and High Commissioner for Food in the BONOMI Government, has been appointed High Commissioner for Public Health.

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23. The anticipated return in August of about 5,000 sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees has caused anxiety owing to shortage of hospital accommodation. It has been decided that as patients from the large German hospital colony at MERANO in BOLZANO Province are returned to their country, the incoming Italian sick will be accommodated there; the rate of flow is to be strictly controlled. The Swiss Red Cross have volunteered the services of 15 doctors and 40 nurses until the IRC staff has achieved its full complement.

24. Only three cases of typhus, one fatal, were reported during July among repatriated refugees. Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in NAPLES city and province. There has been a rise in smallpox in AVELLINO and SALERNO Provinces but elsewhere in ITALY the figures are negligible. Weekly searches at 198 collecting stations in the Piave delta anti-malarial project indicate a very low mosquito density, the average number captured in mid-July being only 0.22 per station.

25. The infant mortality rate for ROME Commune in June was 96.9 a thousand as compared with 74.8 in May. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME in June were 433 as compared with the May figure of 260.

26. Foot and mouth disease has spread to the provinces of RIETI, TERNI and PERUGIA, where vaccination has been made obligatory. Swine erysipelas is sporadic except in the province of CUNEO where the incidence is high and the production of porcine swine cholera is to be increased as the result of reports of further scattered cases. There has been a marked increase in rabies during the month. The distribution of Allied veterinary supplies, which should have been effected by ENDIMEA six weeks ago, has not yet been effected. Arrangements are being made for the export of Italian veterinary biologicals to AUSTRIA.

27. Despite repeated representations to the Italian Government, ENDIMEA has not made any distribution of medical supplies for three months. 2,665 Central Civilian Medical Depots are closing down in August on AFHQ instructions and further supplies for ITALY are to be accepted at dock side by ICE (Institute for External Commerce), an agency nominated by the Italian Government. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Subcommission will be supplied with a three month stock of medical requirements and after this is exhausted supplies will have to be met by UNRRA and the Italian Government. VENEZIA GIULIA is also being supplied with stocks sufficient to last until the end of November after which ETO will be responsible for medical supplies.

28. 55,000 blankets have been distributed in Emilia Region and any surplus from other regions will be sent to this Region where war devastation is acute.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION

29. The prospects of obtaining better supplies of clothing, equipment and transport for police agencies are much improved and the Italian Government has

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distribution of Allied veterinary supplies, which should have [illegible] six weeks ago, has not yet been effected. Arrangements are being made for the export of Italian veterinary biologicals to AUSTRIA.

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28. 65,000 blankets have been distributed in EMILIA Region and any surplus from other regions will be sent to this Region where war devastation is acute.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION

29. The prospects of obtaining better supplies of clothing, equipment and transport for police agencies are much improved and the Italian Government has accepted the offer to clothe Carabinieri in British dyed battledress as a temporary measure.

30. 140 Italian tanks have now been released for Carabinieri Mobile Battalions.

31. Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in Northern Regions while others have returned from captivity and the work of screening them is well in hand. The training of men to form the Venezia Giulia Police Force continued.

32. Law and order in Northern Regions is still far from satisfactory and figures for murders and other illegal killings totalled 177 as compared with 143 for June and approximately 3,237 for May.

33. On 9 July at SCHIO in VENEZIE Region 15 armed men believed to be ex-partisans broke into the local prison, murdered 49 political prisoners and wounded an additional 26. The Regional Commissioner, VENEZIE, delivered a speech at SCHIO condemning the assassins in strong terms and widespread publicity was given the incident in the Italian press.
There were three other cases of attempts to murder or release prisoners by force and at TURIN no less than 70 prisoners managed to escape.

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34. At MATERA, in the Compartimento of LUCANIA, considerable damage was done in a demonstration which was apparently made against the strain accasioned by regulations but the Italian Government took stronger measures than they had previously taken over the MINERVINO MURGE incident. At AGRIGENTO, SICILY, on 1 July 200 persons demonstrated against food conditions, setting fire to offices, the Municipio and the Garibaldi Club. Hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms were used and one Carabinieri was killed. 16 men were subsequently arrested and a curfew was imposed. On 12 July at LA SPEZIA, 7000 persons went to the Prefettura bearing signs urging speedier epuration and better living conditions, but the demonstration was orderly. In MILAN Province five lorry loads of arms were found.

35. Another riot occurred at REGINA COELI Prison (ROME) but the situation was firmly handled by the Italian authorities. The prisoners first portions of the building which are now temporarily uninhabitable and prisoners had to be evacuated to other prisons.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

36. The Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia has now been converted into a state organization.

37. A decree has been promulgated setting up and constituting the Ministry of Post War Aid and all Italian Military Patriot Representatives will be responsible to this Ministry, although under administrative control of Prefects.

38. A decree has been also published authorizing the issue of a medal and ribbon to Patriots.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION

39. The costly collection of works of art which the Germans had removed a year previously from the depositz of Tuscany were returned to FLORENCE on 21 July from the ALTO ADIGE; the collection was handed over to the Italian authorities with considerable ceremony.

40. In VENEZIA GIULIA serious war damage is limited to the Cathedral at POLA and the Temple of Apollo but there is considerable administrative confusion and much checking of displaced works of art to be done. German activity in this area included considerable organized looting of libraries, archives and Jewish-owned works of art.

41. In VENICE on 21 July a very successful exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Art was opened.

42. Two crates of valuable antiquities from TRIPOLITANIA and CYRENAICA [illegible] to ROME.

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42. Two crates of valuable antiquities from TRIPOLITANIA and CYRENAICA were found in Northern Italy and have now been taken to ROME.

43. Arrangements are now complete for representatives of the Ministries and of the Repartion Commission to visit MILAN and fix details of the transfer of the Ministerial archives, which have been found in Northern ITALY, to ROME.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION

44. During July the flow of refugees, displaced persons and ex-prisoners of war has continued steadily. The BRENNER route opened officially on 1 July with trains running directly from INNSBRUCK to VERONA. At the conference in ROME on 20 July between representatives of AFHQ and USFET (CPDX), AFHQ agreed to accept 4,500 - 5,000 persons a day over the Brenner route including one train-load of Italians for destinations in the South of ITALY. Since 23 July train arrivals have been at the average of two a day for North ITALY and one a day for South ITALY; in addition 1,000 persons a day are coming through SWITZERLAND from GERMANY. The return of 38,500 Italians from SWITZERLAND was completed on 31 July, with the exception of a hospital train which is due to leave on 8 August. The use of this route for the return of Italians from USFET will however continue. USFET (CPDX) reported 204,000 Italians yet to be repatriated from GERMANY and AUSTRIA, and a further 70,000 from the Russian Zone of occupation, FRANCE, BELGIUM,

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DENMARK and ALBANIA. No indication of the numbers in RUSSIA have yet been received other than that there are several thousands.

45. In addition to 155,729 Italians received through the Brenner and Swiss routes during the month, 4,204 were received by sea and air from FRANCE, GREECE and CASABLANCA. 42,118 persons were received in ROME from the North and 43,446 were transported South from ROME. It is estimated that 225,000 Italians will be received during August and arrangements for their reception and dispersal are complete.

46. Camps for Polish refugees and displaced persons, to be administered by Polcorps under the supervision and with the advice of Displaced Persons & Repatriation Subcommission, are being organised at HARLETTA and TARANTI. These Camps are intended to accommodate up to 12,000 persons.

47. Good progress has been made in the North in the registration of displaced persons under the SHAEF system. On 28 July 12,742 out of a total of 21,369 Allied and other nationals had been registered and two trained registrars were sent South to help with registration in the UNRRA camps. Over 3,000 Allied and other nationals have been repatriated during the month.

48. At the end of the month a total of 95,439 persons were recorded by the Record Bureau, covering 72 nationalities.

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PART III.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. The abnormal spring drought has adversely affected many harvests. Forage crops and cereals, except corn and rice, have been seriously damaged. Fruit and vegetable production is satisfactory and there is in many areas surplus of perishable fruits. Owing to the serious shortage of forage in those areas, 13,500 tons of hay were made available for APULIA, LUCANIA and SARDINIA.

2. The total wheat crop is estimated at 4,188,588 metric tons and the quantity amassed at the end of July was 319,339 metric tons. To encourage and expedite amassing the Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura is being formed into a national organization and the publicity campaign in the ROME press is now being extended to the North. The Italian Government is giving vouchers for textiles to farmers in proportion to the amount of wheat brought to the ammasi. Requests, which have not yet been met, have been made for transport for officials supervising the ammasi.

3. The olive oil collection in the season totalled 52,396 metric tons.

4. Supplies of fertilizer have been received and some agricultural equipment has been called forward for early delivery. In Northern ITALY the distribution of domestic supplies continued.

5. The provisions of the present Slaughter Decree are being evaded and the Italian Government is preparing a decree which provides for the compulsory slaughter of 15% by weight of all bovines, the meat to be sold through official channels.

6. The reactivation of fisheries continues and a national conference has been proposed for September with a view to obtaining maximum fish catches.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

7. The activities of the Materials Division have gradually declined during the month as increasing responsibility for the handling of materials of all kinds has been passed to the Italian Government. Only five items are now left in the AMLR(I)D list of controlled materials, being standing timber in the two areas reserved for British and American Services in CALABRIA, plywood, leather and all leather articles, hemp, and malt (controlled by the Food Supply Committee).

8. Two important directives were received during the month

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8. Two important directives were received during the month: one increased the liberty of the Italian Government in its external financial affairs: the other authorised the termination of export activities of the Allied Commission as from 31 July 45. The latter was received on 27 July 45 and therefore the Italian Government received very short notice of their new responsibilities. A directive was communicated to the President of the Council of Ministers on 31 July 45 and came into force on 1 August 45.

9. The failure of the French and Italians to reach agreement and sign the contract for 500,000 tons of phosphate rock has had the following result:

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a) the loss of the whole of the July scheduled shipments;
b) the enforced movement of one ship, from SFAX, in ballast;
c) the threat of a loss of further ships from the Mediterranean.

10. Exports shipments effected during the month amounted to a total of 3,263,098 tons, representing an f.o.b. value of more than 181 million lire.

11. Ente Petrolio Trieste (E.P.T.) has been set up in TRIESTE by Petroleum Section, AMG, to handle the distribution of POL in AMG VENEZIA GIULIA. E.P.T. will work independently from Comitato Italiano Petroli (C.I.P.).

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12. A new appeal to eliminate misuse of POL was addressed to the Italian Government and this action was coupled with a request to AFHQ for a general drive aimed at drying up the sources from which black marketeers secure their supplies.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

13. The financial section of the Macmillan directive, FAN 583, was received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff during the month. Under this directive practically all Allied control over Italian external financial arrangements is relaxed. The directive was implemented by 23 July 45 - with the exception of the proposed currency agreement with the Italian Government - on which prior action by the British and U.S. Embassies is awaited.

14. On 15 July 45 the subscription lists for the new Italian Government 5-year bond issue were opened in North ITALY and up to 31 July 45 approximately 30 billion lire had been subscribed. As less money has been raised than was anticipated it has been decided to keep the lists open until 25 August, instead of 5 August as originally planned. It is hoped to raise about 50 billion lire.

15. The Combined Chiefs of Staff ruled that any conversion of German marks currency for repatriates by the Italian Government must be made at the provisional mark-lire rate of exchange already established, which is 10 lire equal one mark.

16. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was advised that the Italian Government should begin negotiations as soon as possible on the settlement of the Spanish war debt to ITALY, keeping the Allied Commission advised of the progress made.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

17. Imports during the month were on a smaller scale than in June. The Ministry of Food is allocating imported goods for Italian Government territory regularly and is trying to build up reserve stocks but distribution of supplies in Italian Government territory is hampered by the shortage of box cars.

18. The movement of unrationed foodstuffs was satisfactory and the export of surplus fruit and vegetables from producing regions to deficient ones proved successful. 4,600 tons of salt have been moved during the month.

19. Progress is being made in equalising main ration scales in Northern and Southern ITALY. A meeting has been held at which agreement was reached on the principle of adjusting the workers and normal consumers' scales.

20. A series of meetings [illegible]

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19. Progress is being made in equalising main ration scales in Northern and Southern ITALY. A meeting has been held at which agreement was reached on the principle of adjusting the workers and normal consumers' scales.

20. A series of meetings was also held with the Italian authorities to establish the basis for economic prices of bread and pasta for all ITALY. Prices based on these meetings went into force at the beginning of August, and the increases have in general been well accepted.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

21. Industry Sub-Commission is continuing to hand back civilian industry to Italian Government control and all cement plants previously controlled by this Sub-Commission have been returned to the Italian Government. It has been recommended that tin solder and white metal be struck off the list of controlled items.

22. The total Italian potential production for caustic soda in the main plants is 180,000 tons a year.

23. Strenuous efforts are being made to organise the resumption of cellulose trade between SWEDEN, AUSTRIA and ITALY, since, if requisitions for cellulose are not met, the rayon and paper industries will be seriously affected. The textile industry is almost at a standstill awaiting the arrival of raw materials. It is estimated that about 50,000 tons of sugar will be the maximum production in ITALY this year. The yeast plant at NAPLES has gone into production at a rate of 60/65 tons monthly. Hemp is now being moved from BOLOGNA to NAPLES for processing there but the new crop is of poor quality.

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24. Estimated coal production figures during the month were as follows:-

Sardinian coal - 50,000 tons, as compared to 40,000 tons for June.
Lignite 65,000 tons, as compared to 50,000 tons for June.
Anthracite from
LA THUILE 4,000 tons

25. The supply of matches has improved. In South and Central ITALY the ration has been doubled and in SICILY rationing has been abolished. A cigarette paper plant started production at ISOLA del LIRI on 30 July.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

26. During the month General Order No. 40, which had been designed to control economic conditions in the North, was withdrawn; the MILAN wage agreement was implemented throughout North ITALY, thus bringing wages in the North to approximately the same level as those in the South; the question of wage policy and control was discussed with the new Italian Government.

27. There were several demonstrations for increased wages, the largest of which took place in MILAN and TURIN.

28. Proposals for modifying social insurance laws in Northern ITALY have been discussed. These include the repeal of certain Fascist republican decrees, the implementation of decrees increasing benefits and the extension to the North of the increases in the family allowance system.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

29. Progress on rehabilitation work at the ports of GENOA, SAVONA, LA SPEZIA, APUANIA, VIAREGGIO and LEGHORN is satisfactory.

30. Sixty-three cargo trucks of the 158 allocated have been collected and are being serviced, together with 60 trucks and 8 passenger vehicles from Fifth Army, before handing over to the Regions.

31. Work on military highways is progressing satisfactorily, but on civil roads the shortage of bitumen makes maintenance impossible. Bridge reconstruction is very satisfactory. Fifty bridges have been completed during July, making a total of 1761 bridges completed in ITALY to date.

32. The handover of Public Works activities in EMILIA Region and the Provinces of LUCCA and APUANIA to the Italian authorities was satisfactorily carried out. It is anticipated that all Public Works officers can be withdrawn by 20 August 45.

33. Additional road machinery, including 300 dump trucks, was requisitioned in order to place the Ministry of Public Works in a position to assume total responsibility for military highways maintenance by the end of September.

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34. Two new important electrical committees were formed and met during July: one composed of representatives of Electrical Industry for Northern ITALY and the other of representatives of the SARDINIA, SICILY, Southern ITALY, Central ITALY and Northern ITALY Advisory Committees. This latter is known as the National Advisory Committee of Electric Power for ITALY and will advise the Italian Government.

35. The power situation in Northern ITALY remained satisfactory and no rationing has been necessary. 34,000 KW additional power was allocated to Central ITALY for August 45. A 120,000 volt line between North and Central ITALY was restored to operation during the month. The outage of two generators at SILA has made the already precarious situation in South ITALY worse. Reconstruction work on electrical systems in North ITALY showed progress, although this work is hampered by scarcity of materials and transport.

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36. All demands for materials for reconstruction in Central and South ITALY were met, with the exception of those for steel plates and sections. A number of tyres were made available to the Public Utilities Companies from military sources.

37. Efforts to obtain heavy truck transport for electric transmission line rehabilitation work have been made by Electric Companies through established Italian Government agencies. These have not been successful.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

38. The movement of civilian traffic in Italian Government territory continued to improve. Well over one million tons of civilian traffic is now being conveyed monthly by rail, road and sea in Italian Government territory. The movement of refugees and displaced persons continued according to programme and it was found possible to increase the rate of acceptance into ITALY across her North frontiers. It is hoped that in the near future arrangements can be made to clear refugees through VENICE and GENOA for Southern destinations by Italian Navy craft.

39. The first rail link between North and South ITALY was established on 7 July when the river PO was crossed at OSTIGLIA. At present, the crossing is a bottleneck, owing to the heavy military traffic including leave trains but it is hoped that progress on the further crossing North of PIACENZA will provide an alternative route between BOLOGNA and MILAN.

40. Phase II was introduced in Northwest ITALY on 15 July and the movement of civilian rail traffic in that area became the responsibility of the Allied Commission. All demands for rail movement in that territory have been met.

41. The greater responsibility for the programming and movement of civilian traffic which was delegated to the L.S.R. as from 1 July 1945 is working smoothly. The allocation of 800 wagons a day for civilian traffic should result in an overall improvement in civilian rail movement. It is hoped shortly to establish a daily civilian passenger service between ROME and MILAN.

42. The position regarding the handover of trucks to the Italian Government for civilian supply is satisfactory and by 31 August all Allied Commission Military Transport Units will be disbanded. All bids for movement by road during the month have been met.

43. After successful mine sweeping operations, the situation in the ports

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40. Phase II was introduced in Northeast ITALY on 15 July and the movement of civilian rail traffic in that area became the responsibility of the Allied Commission. All demands for rail movement in that territory have been met.

41. The greater responsibility for the programming and movement of civilian traffic which was delegated to the I.G.R. as from 1 July 1945 is working smoothly. The allocation of 600 wagons a day for civilian traffic should result in an overall improvement in civilian rail movement. It is hoped shortly to establish a daily civilian passenger service between ROME and MILAN.

42. The position regarding the handover of trucks to the Italian Government for civilian supply is satisfactory and by 31 August all Allied Commission Military Transport Units will be disbanded. All bids for movement by road during the month have been met.

43. After successful mine sweeping operations, the situation in the ports of GENOA and VENICE improved at the end of the month. The port of CIVITAVECCHIA handled the record volume of tonnage of 50,000 tons, 28,000 tons of which was coal. The port of PIOMBINO also functioned well throughout the month.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Considerable time was spent in re-establishing pre-Fascist newspapers in the north to replace those of PWB, which closed down on 15 July. Independent newspapers are now appearing in MILAN, TURIN, GENOA, BOLOGNA and VENICE.

2. Press releases were issued on several important subjects, including preparations for elections, the turnover of territory, the increase in the price of bread, radio telephone, displaced persons and the Joint Allied Commission - Italian Government Economic Conference. Use was made of Italian news agencies to transmit urgent press releases to the north, with excellent results.

3. The "Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy from "D" Day, 10 July 43 to the Nazi Surrender in Italy, 2 May 45" was approved by AFHQ and has gone into production. Release will be made about 1 September and 100,000 copies are being printed in English and 100,000 in Italian. Italian copies will be distributed to all schools and universities.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

4. The report of the Campbell Committee, appointed to make recommendations on the methods to be employed in transferring the operations of Italian Ports to Italian Government Authorities, was approved during the month by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean and the Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. The Navy Subcommission has notified the Ministry of Marine of the approval and has directed them to take the necessary steps to implement the policies of the Campbell Committee report.

5. The Ministry of Marine has been notified that there is no naval objection to the development of the Gulf of GENOA ports of IMPERIA, PORTO MAURIZIO and ONEGLIA. All action in regard to the ports is to be initiated by the Italian Government and no Allied Naval resources can be made available for minesweeping or for purposes of bomb and mine disposal.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMLA)

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5. The "Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy from "D" Day, 10 July 43 to the Nazi Surrender in Italy, 2 May 45" was approved by AFHQ and has gone into production. Release will be made about 1 September and 100,000 copies are being printed in English and 100,000 in Italian. Italian copies will be distributed to all schools and universities.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

4. The report of the Campbell Committee, appointed to make recommendations on the methods to be employed in transferring the operations of Italian ports to Italian Government Authorities, was approved during the month by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean and the Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. The Navy Subcommission has notified the Ministry of Marine of the approval and has directed them to take the necessary steps to implement the policies of the Campbell Committee report.

5. The Ministry of Marine has been notified that there is no naval objection to the development of the Gulf of GENOA ports of IMPERIA, PORTO MAURIZIO and ORNELLA. All action in regard to the ports is to be initiated by the Italian Government and no Allied Naval resources can be made available for minesweeping or for purposes of boom and mine disposal.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

6. As from 1 July Italian Co-operator prisoners of war working for the Allies became members of the Italian Army. This change of status involved the transfer of ex-cooperators to the US-ITI and BR-ITI Categories and the physical movement of considerable numbers of men. By 25 July, 178 officers and 11,157 ORs had passed to the Administration of the US-ITI Administrative Divisions.

7. As a result of a speed up in the transfer of US-ITIs released by 5 Army and P.B.S. all Admin Divisions in N. ITALY now have sufficient personnel at their disposal for future needs. In addition the replacement of Pioneer Units by German Labour and the disbandment of other units is releasing large numbers of men in each Administrative Division. These men are placed at the disposal of the Division to make up deficiencies, while surpluses are allotted to other units by MMIA.

8. A further programme of demobilization has been proposed by MMIA to AFHQ. Plans for the reduction of units are not yet fixed but the political necessity of demobilising older classes, many of whom have been under arms for over 7 years, has been strongly pressed, both by the War Ministry and MMIA. Meanwhile the demobilization of the 1915 class has been authorized.

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9. The disbandment of all the non-essential Intelligence units not working directly for the Allies continued during the month.

10. After much delay, and considerable interference from both Allied and Italian sources, the recovery of Italian Army vehicles in illegal possession of civilian firms and private owners proceeded rapidly during the month. Some 340 vehicles were released to the Italian Army by 1 District and the Recovery Organisation set up by the War Ministry in conjunction with AMGOT is working more smoothly.

11. 140 Italian light tanks, shipped from SARDINIA, have been released to the Ministry of War for C.C.R. Internal Security duties.

12. The position as regards food and supply depots is satisfactory and all depots would be operating on 21 August.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

13. All ranks of the Republican Air Force below Major have now returned or are in process of returning to their homes.

14. The courier service between the Mainland and SARDINIA was closed down during the month when it was discovered that civilians were using this service against payment. A personal apology for this misuse of transport has been received from the Air Minister together with his assurance that this practice has ceased, and the service was reopened on 31 July.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

15. Foreign postal and telecommunications services were restored to several countries and postal and telecommunications services were opened VENEZIA GIULIA and the rest of ITALY.

16. External censorship stations were transferred to the Italian Government.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL & IPW SUB COMMISSION
War Material Disposal

17. During the month 270 tons of brass scrap were made available to Italian Industry from British salvage sources. American policy on the release of brass and copper scrap and first grade steel is still under consideration.

18. Thirty nine lists of available salvage materials were received from British and American sources and approximately 5,500 tons of salvage was released to the Italian Government. 5,000 tyres were released to Pirelli [illegible] that there will be a considerable

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14. The courier service between the Vatican and [illegible] during the month when it was discovered that civilians were using this service against payment. A personal apology for this misuse of transport has been received from the Air Minister together with his assurance that this practice has ceased, and the service was reopened on 31 July.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

15. Foreign postal and telecommunications services were restored to several countries and postal and telecommunication services were opened VENEZIA GIULIA and the rest of ITALY.

16. External censorship stations were transferred to the Italian Government.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL & LAW 32 COMMISSION.
War Material Disposal

17. During the month 270 tons of brass scrap were made available to Italian Industry from British salvage sources. American policy on the release of brass and copper scrap and first grade steel is still under consideration.

18. Thirty nine lists of available salvage materials were received from British and American sources and approximately 5,500 tons of salvage was released to the Italian Government. 5,000 tyres were released to Pirelli during the month and it is expected however that there will be a considerable number of US tyres available in the near future.

19. Inspections of scrap vehicles were carried out. 93 vehicles of various types have been issued on contract to civilians for reconditioning. 500 scrap vehicles inspected in RIMINI area will be disposed of to the Italian Government.

Italian Prisoners of War.

20. The return of Italian Prisoners of War from INDIA and AUSTRALIA is still very slow, but some 200 are expected from INDIA next month. It is also understood that a considerable number of releases will shortly be made from the United States.

21. During the month 130,436 Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated to Italy or released from Cooperator status. The majority of these were sick and wounded. Applications for release of 624 specialists were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters.

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22. The number of welfare and compassionate cases repatriated was 662.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 194
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/8/LG — Tel: 470190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for August 1945. — 14 September 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists.

(a) After considerable discussion with the Italian Government, the method to be followed in appointing the Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists has been defined in a Directive issued by this Sub Commission on 3 September 1945 (reference AC/5/3/A/LG).

(b) The presiding officer of the Commission (by virtue of Article 3 of AMG 139 of 17 July 1944, as modified by Article 2 of IBL 2 of 4 January 1945, both of which have been duly implemented and are in effect in AMG Territory), is a magistrate appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Minister of Grace and Justice and the High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism. The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the said Commissions for each province, whose names will be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale and duly implemented so that they are to be effective in AMG Territory.

(c) Inasmuch as it is not specifically indicated who should actually appoint the other 2 members of the Provincial Commissions, it has been agreed that the Provincial Commissioner should request the First President of the Court of Appeals to nominate the members; the appointment of such members to be made legal by formal order of the Provincial Commissioner.

2. Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale

On 28 August 1945, Major Ralph E. Temple, Deputy Director, visited the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale in Rome. Major Temple has reported the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The alphabetical index, which provides a ready means of ascertaining the name of an individual convicted and the nature of his crime, has not been kept up since 1930, so that information from judicial records of convictions for the last 15 years must be drawn from box-files and bundles of documents tied up in paper and string. The Cancelleria Giudiziale of several Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war and since electoral lists of such Provinces must therefore be checked centrally in Rome, and several hundreds of thousands of names are involved, it is evident that the inefficient functioning of the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. Major Temple has prepared a Memorandum for the Chief Commissioner and the matter is to be taken up with Sig. DAGO at an early date.

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(c) Inasmuch as it is not specifically indicated who should actually appoint the other members of the Provincial Commissions, it has been agreed that the Provincial Commissions should request the First President of the Court of Appeals to designate the members; the appointments of such members to be made legal by formal order of the Provincial Commissioner.

2. Cassellario Giudiziale Centrale

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3. Extensions of the Time Limit.

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The following extensions of the time limit set for the Preparation of Electoral Lists have been granted in AMG Territory:

REGION	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COMMUNES	PERIOD OF EXTENSION
LIGURIA	Imperia	21	30 days
PIEMONTE	Alessandria	11	20 "
	Asti	4	12 "
	Cuneo	18	10 "
	Novara	1	30 "
VENEZIA	Padova	10	30 "
	Verona	1	30 "
LOMBARDIA	Pavia	1	10 "
	TOTAL	67 Communes	

Advice has been received that no further extensions are required in Liguria and Piemonte Regions: the final position in Venezia and Lombardia Regions is not yet known.

4. National Consultative Assembly ("Consulta")

(a) The Italian Government have completed the appointments of the present membership of the members of this body. It is stated in the Rome Press that it will hold its first meeting on 25 September.

(b) The relevant decrees of the Italian Government include provisions for the appointment of 6 "Consultori" to represent Venezia-Giulia. These decrees have not been implemented in Venezia-Giulia; but there is nothing to prevent such sanctioning the making of such appointments on an administrative act. The U. S. and British Ambassadors have expressed of such sanction being given. It is not necessary for the Italian Government to hold any consultations for the selection of Consultori with the local Party organisations of CLN in Venezia-Giulia. The Italian Government have recently passed a Decree (which is about to be published) dispensing with these requirements.

5. Constituent Assembly ("Costituente").

The Minister for the Costituente has appointed a Commission to study the electoral law to be adopted for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The Ministry anticipate that the Commission will finish its labours by the end of October.

6. Venezia-Giulia.

On 1 August, Major Tuohy, Deputy Director, returned from a visit to Venezia Giulia, where he helped to prepare a plan for the organisation of local government in the region which took into consideration the juridical position of the Area as still part of Italy and recognised the problems involving the presence of various national troops. The type of government set up under this plan has been approved by AMG. Essentially, it reproduces the Italian system, but uses a different nomenclature.

R. R. CRIPPS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL DEPARTMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

AC/A/7/6/Ia Tel: 47130

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for August 1945. 12 September 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

A. Provincial Commissions for Disfranchisement of Fascists.

The Italian Government is at present selecting the Presidents of the Provincial Commissions which are to be set up for the disfranchisement of Fascists in AMG Territory. Instructions have been issued for the appointment of the other two members who, with the President, constitute the Commission in each Province. They will be nominated from a list of popular judges by the First President of the Court of Appeal and then formally appointed by order of the Provincial Commissioner.

B. Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale.

Major Temple, Deputy Director, has visited the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale in Rome; he reports the conditions there to be chaotic and the system employed archaic. The Cancellerie Giudiziale of 14 Provinces have suffered damage as a result of the war. Since electoral lists containing names of persons born in each Province must therefore be checked and extracts of criminal records taken centrally in Rome, and several hundreds of thousands of names are involved, it is evident that the inefficient functioning of the Cancelleria Giudiziale Centrale may ultimately affect the date on which elections can be held. Major Temple has prepared a Memorandum for the Chief Commissioner and the matter is to be taken up with Sig. Bonomi at an early date.

C. Extension of the Time Limit set for the Presentation of Electoral Lists.

Extensions of the Time Limit have been granted to 57 Communes in AMG Territory; the maximum period of extension granted was 30 days.

2. NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY (CONSULTA)

The Italian Government have completed the appointments of the great majority of the members of this body. It is stated in the Rome press that it will hold its first meeting on 25 September. The relevant decrees of the Italian Government include provisions for the appointment of 6 "Consultori" to represent Venezia-Giulia. These decrees have not been implemented in Venezia-Giulia; but there is nothing to prevent AFHQ sanctioning the making of such appointments as an administrative act. The U.S. and British Ambassadors have approved of such sanction being given. It is not necessary for the Italian Government to hold any consultations for the selection of Consultori with the local Party organisations of CLN in Venezia Giulia. The Italian Government

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have recently passed a Decree (which is about to be published) dispensing with these requirements.

3. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ("COSTITUENTE")

The Minister for the Costituente has appointed a Commission to study the electoral law to be adopted for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The Ministry anticipate that the Commission will finish its labours by the end of October.

4. VENEZIA GIULIA

On 1 August 1945, Major Temple, Deputy Director, returned from a visit to Venezia Giulia, where he helped to prepare a plan for the organization of local government in the Region which took into consideration the juridical position of the Area as still part of Italy and recognised the problems involving the presence of various national groups. The type of government set up under this plan has been approved by CCG. Essentially, it reproduces the Italian system, but uses a different nomenclature.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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MONTHLY REPORT
JUNE 1945

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. The first important development of the month preceding the solving of the Government crisis was the declaration of complete agreement of the six parties, after considerable discussion, on the subject of the position of the Committees of National Liberation. Agreement was reached on the following points:

1. The provincial and communal Committees of National Liberation should continue to carry out consultive functions with the Prefects until such time as the normal organs of local administration should be re-established after democratic elections;

2. That the other Committees of National Liberation not covered by the preceding paragraph should return to their exclusively political character;

3. The Committees in factories and industries should be transformed into technical and trades union organisations according to the production needs or social requirements of the factory or plant in question.

2. At a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 8 June the political situation was reviewed and Signor BONOMI offered to hand in his resignation. However, the Communist, Socialist, Labour Democrat and Christian Democrat Ministers in the Government requested Signor BONOMI to hold his hand a few days more until an agreement had been reached. In the meantime, on 9 June political leaders in the North, impatient of delay, sent a delegation to ROME led by Signor PARRI, President of the CLNAI, and representing the Regional Committees of Liberation of VENEZIE, LIGURIA, LOMBARDIA, EMILIA and PIEMONTE.

3. On 12 June, Signor BONOMI placed his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant of the Realm and the Government crisis was officially opened. The CLNAI passed a resolution calling for action on a three-point programme; namely, the designation of Signor PARRI as the President of the Council, the representation in the new Government of all the political forces in the Committees of National Liberation, including such leaders as Signor NENNI, TOGLIATTI and DE GASPERI and finally the appointment of five ministers without portfolio to be designated by Northern political parties. The Central CLN accepted the first point of this resolution the same day and on 17 June Signor PARRI was received by the Lieutenant of the Realm and officially

their exclusively political character;

3. The Committees in factories and industries should be transformed into technical and trades union organisations according to the production needs or social requirements of the factory or plant in question.

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4. There are three additional Ministries in the new Government giving a total of twenty portfolios. The Ministry of Post War Relief will absorb the work of various High Commissions and other agencies set up to deal with refugees, prisoners of war and veterans; the previous Government had a High Commission for Food and this has now been raised to the rank of a Ministry. The Ministry of Reconstruction will take over the work of another agency, the inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction, and the short-lived Ministry for Occupied Italy has been eliminated. A separate Ministry for Labour has long been urged and its combination with welfare will absorb a number of minor agencies.

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5. The proportion/.....

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5. The proportion of new blood is substantially higher than in the last Government. Counting Signor PARRI himself, there are nine newcomers, some of whom are in important posts. As might be expected, the North has the largest representation, fourteen of the Ministers having been born North of ROME. However, it is the most representative Cabinet on geographical lines that new ITALY has yet achieved. There are three members from Southern ITALY, two from SICILY and one from SARDINIA. The new Government is further to the Left than Signor BONOMI's last administration and Signor PARRI himself is a man of avowed republican sympathies, although he does not share Socialist views on "Social Problems" - or so at least Signor NENNI himself has asserted. The powers given to Signor NENNI to take charge of the work of preparing for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and of the Office of Sanctions against Fascism are of considerable political significance at this time. On the other hand, the Right has also had its triumphs: it has succeeded in blocking the drive for a Socialist President which a month ago seemed sure of success.

6. On 23 June, Signor PARRI made a broadcast appeal to the nation. After expressing gratitude to the Allies for the liberation of the country and the generous material support which they had given for its reconstruction, he reminded the Italian people that the country was still in a state of emergency and that only a united effort would see ITALY through. The convocation of the Constituent Assembly could not of itself provide bread for people to eat and the Allied powers would be unwilling to give that material aid which was so essential for the reconstruction of the country unless they were satisfied that the Italians themselves were making a serious effort for their own redemption. The reaction to this sensible speech has been uniformly good.

7. On 25 June, the Cabinet Council held its first meeting under Signor PARRI's chairmanship and prepared a nine-point draft programme which was approved by the Council of Ministers on the following day. The nine points incorporated in the subsequent statement of the Council are as follows:

1. Preparation of the Constituent Assembly.

2. Appeal to the Allies to replace the armistice clause by a Peace Treaty.

3. Direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the VENEZIA GIULIA question.

4. Reconstruction of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism.

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2. Appeal to the Allies to replace the Armistice clause by a Peace Treaty.

3. Direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the VENEZIA GIULIA question.

4. Reconstruction of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism.

5. Recognition of the advisory function of the Committees of National Liberation.

6. Administrative elections as early as possible.

7. Inclusion of representatives from the North in the Consultative Assembly.

8. Collaboration with the General Confederation of Italian Labour and other workers' groups on problems of labour and supplies.

9. Reconstruction.

The Council/.....

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The council also approved a draft decree presented by Signor NENNI for the abolition of the title of "Eccellenza". The Council further heard a report from Signor SCELBA and approved a budget for the next two months. A few days later it was announced that the campaign for the 5% Treasury Bond loan would now be extended to the North and Minister SCELBA expects by this means to increase the present subscriptions from 1,000,000,000 lire to 100,000,000,000. A special Inter-ministerial Committee was set up for economic coordination of the North and the South consisting of Signori RUINI, LA MALFA, GRONCHI, SCOCCIMARRO and BARBARESCHI: its specific task is to study the questions of prices, wages and salaries.

8. The military agreement on VENEZIA GIULIA was signed in BELGRADE on 9 June on behalf of Field Marshal ALEXANDER and Marshal TITO. Marshal TITO by this agreement undertook to withdraw his troops to the East of a line running roughly from the frontier North of GORIZIA, East of this town and thence East of TRIESTE to the coast to the North of CAPO D'ISTRIA and YUGOSLAV troops were to be withdrawn from POLA and the surrounding area. Allied Military Government was formally set up in TRIESTE on 12 June and in GORIZIA on 14 June.

9. Reaction to this settlement of the VENEZIA GIULIA question was not favourable in ITALY. The Council of Ministers in the programme already mentioned referred to the agreement as an "unsatisfactory arrangement". The "Globo" pointed out that ITALY had "lost" by the terms of the agreement "about half the national production of coal, almost all her bauxite and a good part of her mercury". A one-day general strike took place in TRIESTE on 26 June but there were no complications and Marshal TITO's latest speech on the possibility of Yugoslavia and Italy living in friendly relations "in an atmosphere of progressive democracy" should serve to clear the air.

10. Disturbances broke out in Southern ITALY in late June which assumed a greater measure of importance in view of Signor NENNI's declaration that illegal activities must cease. Details are given on page 10.

11. The main economic problems facing ITALY and the Allied Commission are food and work. The wheat crop this year is expected to be 2,000,000 tons less than last year's harvest, largely due to the prolonged drought, and the loss reduces the food supply and raises other economic problems. The income of 47% of ITALY's population, dependent on farming, will probably be cut by 220,000,000 dollars (£55,000,000). Farming will not be able, moreover, to absorb the surplus labour from industries which have been obliged to close down for lack of coal and raw materials. Food shortages further raise the problems of public safety and even public health since

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thence East of TRIESTE to the coast to the North of CAPO D'ISTRIA and

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

LIST OF MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES

Ministry	Minister	Party	Undersecretaries	Party
President	Ferruccio PARRI	Action		
Vice-President	Pietro NENNI	Socialist	Giustino ARPESANI	Liberal
Vice-President	Merlin MEROSIO	Liberal	Giorgio AMENDOLA	Communist
Agriculture	Fausto GULLO	Communist	Antonio SEGNI	Christian Democrat
Air	Mario CEVOLOTTO	Labour Democrat	Ernesto PELLEGRINI	Independent
Education	Vincenzo ARANGIO-RUIZ	Liberal	Achille MARAZZA	Christian Democrat
(Fine Arts)			Carlo BACCHILEGA	Action
Finance	Mauro SCOCCIMARRO	Communist	Enrico PARESCE	Labour Democrat
Food	Enrico MOLE	Labour Democrat	Renato SANDRONE	Socialist
Foreign Affairs	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat	Eugenio REALE	Communist
(Italians abroad)			Renato MORELLI	Liberal
Industry and Commerce	Giovanni GRONCHI	Christian Democrat		
(Industry)			Ivan Matteo LOMBARDO	Socialist
(Commerce)			Enzo STORONI	Liberal
Interior	Ferruccio PARRI	Action	Giuseppe SPATARO	Christian Democrat
Justice	Palmiro TOGLIATTI	Communist	Dante VERONI	Labour Democrat
Labour and Welfare	Gaetano BARBARESCHI	Socialist	Gennaro CASSIANI	Christian Democrat
Navy	Raffaele De COURTEN	Independent		
(Military)				

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Food	Enrico [illegible]			
Foreign Affairs	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat	Eugenio REALE	Communist
(Italians abroad)			Renato MORELLI	Liberal
Industry and Commerce	Giovanni GRONCHI	Christian Democrat		
(Industry)			Ivan Matteo LOMBARDO	Socialist
(Commerce)			Enzo GIORONI	Liberal
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Labour and Welfare	Gaetano BARBARESCHI	Socialist	Gennaro CASSIANI	Christian Democrat
Navy	Raffaele De COURTEN	Independent		
(Military)			Carlo ARDIZZONE	Labour Democrat
(Merchant)			Angelo CORSI	Socialist
Post and Telegraphs	Mario SCELBA	Christian Democrat	Mario FANO	Independent
Post War Relief	Emilio LUSSU	Action	Ernesto BERARDINONE	Communist
Public Works	Giuseppe ROMITA	Socialist	Giuseppe BRUNO	Action
Reconstruction	Meuccio RUINI	Labour Democrat	Ernesto ROSSI	Action
Transport	Ugo La MALFA	Action	Antonio Priolo	Socialist
Treasury	Marcello SOLERI	Liberal	Giovanni MERSICO	Labour Democrat
			Pietro NENNI	Action
War	Stefano LICINI	Christian Democrat	Pompeo COLAIANNI Luigi CHATRIAN	Communist Independent

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PART I.

REGIONAL REPORTS.

EMILIA REGION.

1. There were no major political changes during June and the political atmosphere remains outwardly calm. Most people sense a deliberate policy of deferred action on the part of the more lawless elements who are obviously awaiting eagerly the departure of the Allies; this is further borne out by the attitude of the Carabinieri who feel that any action on their part now will be the cause of reprisals against them later. The Communists are still the most aggressive of the parties.

2. During the past month rapid strides have been made in restarting the industries in the Region. Eighty two factories which, at the beginning of the month, were closed are now in production and a further twenty one are continuing necessary repairs and will be in operation within the next month. The greatest obstacles to the recovery of industry continue to be the extreme shortage of coal and lack of transport.

3. Apart from the shortage of fresh meat, food conditions throughout the Region remain exceptionally good. During the month over 1,000 head of cattle were sold to TOSCANA and between 500 and 1,000 to Northern Provinces. There is still an acute shortage of cattle fodder in all provinces.

4. Wheat crops, after first threshing results, are estimated to be 40-50% less than previous yields. Continuation of the drought has caused considerable damage to the crops and rice alone shows an almost normal harvest.

5. The health of the people continues to be comparatively good, with the exception of local outbreaks of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in BOLOGNA Province.

6. Progress on all public works is seriously hampered by lack of transport and critical materials. Twenty one drainage and flood-control projects have been completed during June.

7. Although the number of major crimes committed has steadily decreased, intimidation of land-owners and even of public officials still continues in the form of anonymous threats and acts of extortion. One serious crime occurred at FERRARA, where a number of armed men wearing British battledress, with one of the party acting as a prisoner, entered the prison and shot the chief guard and seventeen prisoners. Nine others were injured and thirty four prisoners escaped. Eighteen of the escaped prisoners have returned of their own accord. A similar attack on a prison occurred at CARPI in MODENA Province where sixteen wellknown Fascist political prisoners were shot.

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8. All patriot centres in the Region were closed on or before 10 June.

9. Unemployment is widespread and the estimated number of unemployed in the Region is 265,000. More than 140,000 refugees, both Allied and Italian, passed through the camps during the month.

LIGURIA REGION.

10. Allied Military Government has now existed in LIGURIA Region for a few days over two months. The people have been fed, law and order have been resumed, business of many kinds re-opened and a start on the repair of public works has been made. Schools and banks are functioning almost normally. Public morale, however, is affected by fear and uncertainty; as military units are withdrawn many people express the fear of reprisals, lawlessness and violence after the departure of the Allies.

11. Throughout/...

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11. Throughout the Region provincial and communal administrative bodies are established and in operation and the efficiency of government is steadily improving.

12. The full allocation of flour and groceries for June together with the undelivered portion of the May allocation of flour have been distributed and there is now a substantial stockpile in each Province. A bread ration of 150 grammes a day, with one kilo of pasta and one kilo of rice and issues of fats, sugar and other supplements has been maintained. Heavy workers' supplements are being issued. Vegetables, fruit and fish are available in all provinces and prices have shown some decrease but meat is in short supply.

13. In GENOA there are about 60,000 to 70,000 unemployed, in SAVONA 10,000 and large unemployment exists in each of the other provinces. No relief on a large scale can be anticipated until coal and other raw materials are available. At the moment fruit and vegetables are plentiful but food kitchens will soon have to take over a heavy responsibility to prevent hunger and serious unrest. No strikes occurred during the month although there was an increasingly insistent demand for a better wage level and more employment.

14. The clearance of the harbour of GENOA has met with many difficulties which, after a minesweeper was destroyed with some loss of life, have resulted in the closing of the port for an indefinite time. One large ship at a time is being off-loaded on a nearby beach and the work of clearing SAVONA harbour was completed at the end of June. Rail transportation was available from GENOA to SAVONA as from 20 June.

15. During the month there has been an increase in crime, involving larceny but a decrease in cases of extortion and murder, thirty five murders being reported. Investigations were made in all cases but the results have been disappointing, partly due to witnesses not coming forward to give evidence for fear of reprisals. Prison deliveries occurred on 27 June, when twelve prisoners were removed from the FIGLIE LIGURE Prison in SAVONA Province, and on 6 June, when three prisoners were removed from the gaol at LA SPEZIA. On 7 June, a mass grave of Nazi-Fascist atrocities containing about fifty bodies was found at SAVONA: many have been identified.

16. Public health in the Region was good and there was no evidence of malnutrition. There was, however, a marked rise in the number of typhoid fever cases reported in GENOA commune during the month, traced to the free flow of sewage into the sea, sea bathing under insanitary conditions and the eating of raw sea foods. Efforts to discourage these practices have been made.

17. All public schools in the Provinces of IMPERIA, LA SPEZIA and SAVONA are open for a summer session lasting until 31 August 1945.

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17. All public schools in the Provinces of IMPERIA, LA SPEZIA and MASSA are open for a summer session lasting until 31 August 1945.

LOMBARDIA REGION.

18. The rising cost of living, low wages and salaries continue to be the chief source of discontent and political unrest. Between 12 and 26 June there were twenty four disturbances in MILAN province, usually taking the form of sit-down strikes. Constant negotiations with employers and representatives of labour were successful in avoiding any serious incidents.

19. The minimum ration scale has been maintained but meat is in very short supply.

20. Distribution of captured animals to a total of over 5,500 has been concluded. It has been arranged for teams to brand and classify a large number of captured animals which had already been distributed in certain provinces before the arrival of AMG.

21. The morale/...

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21. The morale and efficiency of the Carabinieri has improved and they are working well throughout the Region. Very little hostility has been shown towards them. Public Security Agents are, however, most unsatisfactory, mainly due to the lack of experienced officers. Forty three cases of homicide were reported during the month, the majority of which occurred before 7 June. These figures show improvement on those of last month when 469 murders were reported in three provinces. A much higher percentage of crimes have been solved and detected. Cases of highway robberies, larcenies, illegal possession of firearms, cattle and horse stealing and extortion of money with threats have been reported.

22. One hundred and thirteen cases were tried by Summary and Superior Courts in MILAN city and thirteen in the Provinces. Italian Courts continued to function normally but are handicapped by lack of personnel and by the necessity for giving prior attention to the Extraordinary Courts.

23. Public health remained satisfactory. There has been a slight increase in the cases of typhoid fever. One case of typhus at BRESCIA has been reported.

24. A small strike took place among teachers for increases in wages, but the announcement of certain officially established increases has quietened the situation temporarily.

25. 18,890 refugees and displaced persons have been registered and passed through camps in LOMBARDIA Region, making a total of 31,342 persons since the opening of these camps. Internees from SWITZERLAND are returning at the rate of about 5,000 a week.

PIEDMONT REGION.

26. Considerable progress was made during the month towards the restoration of the Region to normal conditions and the populace remained very friendly towards the Allied Forces. While in the city areas political activity appears to be on the increase and labour problems abound, the rural areas have little interest in politics. The Communist and Socialist Parties appear to have become more separated, the Communist Party being the most active.

27. French forces have withdrawn from AOSTA and TURIN Provinces and it is anticipated that the remaining occupied areas in CUNEO Province will be evacuated in the near future.

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27. French forces have withdrawn from AOSTA and TURIN Provinces and it is anticipated that the remaining occupied areas in CUNEO Province will be evacuated in the near future.

28. The food situation is good but the wheat harvest is expected to be far below normal. The health of the civilian population and sanitary conditions remain satisfactory.

29. The major outstanding Regional problem is cost of living and the comparatively low scale of wages operating are insufficient to combat the inflated prices. Considerable unrest exists amongst the people, as evidenced by numerous large scale demonstrations and small strikes throughout the Region all of which, however, were orderly.

30. Crime is on a comparatively low scale. Eight cases of murder have been reported during June but police services are functioning reasonably well and there has been an improvement in their morale.

31. Repatriation of displaced persons from SWITZERLAND to ITALY has commenced, the total number to be repatriated being estimated at 40,0[illegible].

32. Fiat works continue in production making 12 three-ton trucks and 10 cars a day, but local stocks of tyres are now almost at an end and the shortage of tyres throughout ITALY is acute.

TOSCANA REGION.....

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TOSCANA REGION.

33. On 1st June the Provinces of FIRENZE, PISTOIA, PISA, less the Commune of PISA and the Province of LIVORNO, less the Communes of LIVORNO and COLLI SALVETTI, were handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government and appropriate ceremonies were held to commemorate the day. The Provinces of LUCCA and APUANIA were transferred to the administration of AMG Liguria Region. LIVORNO Commune remained under AMG and the Communes of PISA and COLLI SALVETTI came under the command of Commissioner LIVORNO Zone.

34. Although there was no outstanding development during the month the political parties were very active and the Communist Party stirred up the farmers, inciting them to make trouble for the landowners. Local Government continued to function smoothly.

35. The food situation has been satisfactory. The handover of the control of food supply to the Italian authorities has been effected without notable interruption to supply. Olive oil amassed, at the present scale of issue, should supply the Region until January 1946.

36. The morale of the Italian public safety organisations has improved under Allied Military Government and crime in general is decreasing.

37. Public Health is good and the anti-malarial programme has been handled with excellent results.

38. Since the commencement of AMG in the Region over 18,000 persons have been tried and over 10,000 appeals were reviewed.

39. The approximate state of repair projects to monuments in all nine provinces shows 101 projects completed or near completion, and 165 projects under way or barely started. The restoration of the burnt Campo Santo in PISA will be one of the most difficult and expensive Fine Arts problems before the Italian Government.

VENEZIE REGION

40. Throughout the month the five Provinces of UDINE, VENEZIA, TREVISO, PADOVA and ROVIGO were under direct Regional administration; the five Provinces of BELLUNO, VICENZA, BOLZANO, TRENTO and VERONA remained officially under AMG Fifth Army but VENEZIE Region was responsible in varying degree for most aspects of the administration.

41. The ten Prefects, all of them C.L.N. nominees appointed by AMG during May, continued to justify their selection. It was found necessary, however, to make changes in case of the Questore and to appoint men from the South with professional training in their place.

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42. The disarming of the patriots was officially completed in the third week of June. There is, however, disquieting evidence that many patriot bands are maintaining hidden stores of arms but definite information as to the location and size of such dumps is exceedingly difficult to obtain. It is, moreover, certain that some groups have not disbanded and are maintaining themselves, either by living on the capital fund accumulated during the winter or by forced levies off the countryside.

43. The state of public security remained reasonably good. On the opening of the Special Court of Assizes in PARMA on 16 June, the crowd assembled in court and, excited by the evidence, stormed the prisoners' cage and carried off six prisoners. One was killed but the other five were rescued by Allied Military intervention. The introduction of Carabinieri into the mountainous districts proceeded with less trouble than was anticipated, and by the end of the month nearly all stations had been opened.

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44. Public health remained good and there were no serious epidemics. The food situation did not give rise to any anxiety except temporarily in UDINE where an attempt to move wheat into the Province by water transport from ROVIGO was impeded by a barge stuck in a canal.

45. Though many factories remain intact and ready to function, the shortage of raw materials, above all the shortage of coal, stand in the way of a resumption of production.

46. Railway communications improved considerably during the month and a start was made in the organization of truck pools.

REPORT BY RECENT VISITOR TO VENEZIA GIULIA.

47. Outwardly TRIESTE does not strike one as being the hot spot or the powder-keg of EUROPE, as it has been variously described. Except when there is a general strike, a superficial air of normality abounds. The bulk of the population seems to be either in the sea, bathing alongside the Allied troops, or in the trams which take them to and from the beaches. Food does not appear to be very short and flour was being sold on the quaysides from little ships coming in from the coastal towns at 40 to 50 lire per kilo. Maize was cheaper and potatoes were going at 22 lire and there did not seem to be a vast crowd of purchasers.

48. But that is only on the surface. Underneath there is a complex problem of nationalism and politics, of economic distress and, at any rate in POLA and MONFALCONE, the pressing problem of war damage, all of which are producing for the AMG authorities under XIII Corps one of the most difficult tasks that has faced the Allies in ITALY.

49. But one and all are tackling it quietly and efficiently and in the true spirit of AMG's position as trustees in a disputed territory. AMG is dealing with the territory as an administrative case with the one object of establishing good government without fear or favour. There is no doubt that stability is being established; it may probably be upset from time to time by forces beyond control but the effect of impartially and firm administration is being felt; it can be seen.

50. There was a strike in TRIESTE on 25 June involving shipbuilding docks, tramways and some shops. It was well and rapidly organised which shows the powers of the forces with which AMG has to contend, but it passed off without incident, without casualties and with only one or two arrests, a tribute to

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AMG NAPLES COMMAND.

51. There was little change in the situation in NAPLES Command. Crime showed a slight tendency to increase, the chief offences being thefts of Allied goods. There were six cases of incidents between Allied troops and Italian soldiers and civilians during the month, resulting in the death of two Allied military personnel and one civilian.

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52. Unemployment in NAPLES is increasing and it is estimated that the figure has now reached about 100,000 as against 70,000 in April.

53. The/.....

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53. The smallpox epidemic was abating in NAPLES Commune but outside the city the figures remained static. Typhoid cases remained at the same level as in May, twenty three new cases being reported for the first three weeks in June. Water shortage was causing anxiety.

54. Farmers had in some cases to kill off livestock as grazing was short due to the drought. Damage caused by the grasshopper plague was comparatively slight in spite of the unusually large swarms of these insects.

55. More street lighting is now available in NAPLES and there has been an extension in the tramway services. The approximate number of children in NAPLES schools is 45,000 against 25,000 last year and a pre-war figure of 100,000. Over forty cooperative food shops have now been opened and it is planned to bring this number up to two hundred. Clothing available for issue from the repairing and dyeing shops now amounts to 535,910 pieces in comparison to 361,316 pieces at the end of May. 52,105 pieces were issued during June.

LIVORNO ZONE.

56. The political situation in the LIVORNO and PISA areas remained quiet. There were no labour disturbances and for many months past there has been an almost total absence of demonstrations, inflammatory posters and slogans painted on walls. Public morale was good.

57. Political party volunteers helping with the thousands of refugees in daily transit through the city have rendered invaluable assistance. Arrangements were completed during the month to turn over all civilian supply supervision and administration for the entire Provinces of PISA and LIVORNO to the Italian agencies.

58. Lack of rain is seriously affecting crops.

59. With the employment afforded by the Allied military authorities in the city of LIVORNO no serious unemployment exists, but in PISA Commune there are 8,000 unemployed; with military installations now departing and refugees returning from the North it is estimated that this number will soon rise to 14,000.

60. Water supply for civilian use continues to be precarious; while this results primarily from the war destruction of large sections of the water supply system, the shortage is further aggravated by the large number of military personnel within the district, the prolonged drought and the large amount of water diverted for the German PW stockade which is in [illegible] should relieve the

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61. Allied Military Courts disposed of 288 charges for violations of proclamations and general orders during the month.

62. No serious outbreaks of disease have been reported and conditions appear to be normal for this time of year.

BARI AND SOUTH EAST ITALY (from report of A.C. Liaison Officer BARI)

63. There were serious disturbances and terrorist raids by Communists at ANDRIA and MINERVINO MURGE, BARI Province, during the latter part of June. On 25 June a party of well armed Communists attacked the Carabinieri barracks of MINERVINO MURGE and demanded the release of three Communists who had been arrested; seven prisoners were released and the Carabinieri were disarmed and interned in their own Caserma. One Carabiniere and one civilian were killed and several others were wounded. 500 Carabinieri reinforcements were dispatched to the scene. On 27 June, armed Communists released 46

prisoners/.....

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prisoners, including four held at the disposition of the Allies, from LENTINI gaol, and established road blocks around the town. The rioters occupied the Post Office, Municipio and Telegraph Exchange at MINERVINO MURGE; telephone lines were cut, farms and trains were ransacked and goods stolen; the law courts at ANDRIA were looted and the Labour Exchange and other public buildings were burnt to the ground. Several alleged Fascists were hunted out and killed and there were several casualties both among the Carabinieri and the Communist bands. The Minister of Labour (Socialist) and Minister of Finance (Communist) visited the province and discussions took place. Order was restored on 30 June, but the situation was far from tranquil.

64. About 1,600 Yugoslav soldiers were repatriated during the month and 400 wounded were repatriated in a hospital ship.

65. The harvest has been poor and, owing to the shortage of fodder, many farmers have had to slaughter their cattle. Distribution of rationed food, with the exception of sugar which is in short supply, has been satisfactory.

SARDINIA (from A.C. Liaison Officer SARDINIA).

66. The political situation showed little change. The acute drought has had a serious economic effect on the island and the grain and wheat harvests were seriously damaged. Much livestock had to be slaughtered as there was insufficient fodder and diseases broke out.

67. During the month 44,186 tons of Sulcis coal were mined, as compared with 38,241 tons in May, and 38,240 tons were exported to the Mainland.

68. Total imports for the month amounted to 2,994 tons, an increase of 1,642 tons on the previous month. Cheese has been the only foodstuff exported.

69. Public safety conditions were better during June although there were a few minor disturbances.

70. A small number of cases of typhoid fever was reported in all three Provinces. The number of tuberculosis cases and the inadequate Sanatoriums and Institutions for their care are causing concern.

SICILY (from A.C. Liaison Officer C.T.C.L. and P/LEROD).

71. The political situation remained unchanged although the divergence of opinion between the Republican and Monarchial groups was becoming more pronounced and public opinion appeared to have crept leanings towards a Republic.

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72. Price Committees are functioning but a rigid control of prices is still lacking, resulting in an increase in black market activities. Epuration is progressing very slowly and individuals affected are in most cases only minor officials.

73. At MESSINA Province the typhus epidemic has been stamped out and in PALERMO Province it is now under control.

74. Classified labour employed by the Allies in SICILY has been granted an increase of 70 lire a day. The arrival of coal and grain shipments were regular and stocks of grain were available by the end of the month.

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75. Several clashes have been reported between Carabinieri and members of the Separatist Party who have taken refuge in mountainous districts North-west of ENNA following the closing of all their Headquarters by order of the Prefect. A few caches of arms were found but there were some casualties on both sides.

76. There/....

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76. There were several strikes on the Island during the month, the most important of which was the strike of the sulphur mines in the Province of CALTANISSETTA. As the month closed the miners returned unwillingly to work after a compromise agreement had been reached.

PART II/.....

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Defascistion.

1. No new decrees were passed during the month due to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

2. General Order 46 dealing with the epuration of workers and employees in private industry was issued on 2 June 1945. The Provincial Epuration Commissions operating under General Order 35 have been working satisfactorily.

3. The American and British Commission and the Allied Commission have given their approval for the enactment of a decree dealing with the forfeiture of wealth corruptly gained during the Fascist regime.

4. The Extraordinary Courts of Assise have greatly increased their volume of work and the section of the Court of Cassation, sitting in MILAN, has expedited the disposition of appeals, particularly in cases of death sentences.

5. In the principal Ministries 37,142 of the 47,365 employees have been scrutinized and 7,252 have been sent for trial; of the latter total 4,768 cases have been concluded, 793 employees were dismissed, 393 sentenced to compulsory retirement and 1,066 received lesser punishment.

Mine Clearance.

6. The Zones set up in CAMPANIA and LIGURIA Regions are functioning satisfactorily and new squads being trained as recruits come forward. Lack of transport and POL is retarding a fuller development of the scheme.

7. The total number of mines lifted during the month was 55,902, which brings the total of mines reported lifted in ITALY to the end of June to 1,501,714. There were several casualties among both the military units and civilian squads during the month, 13 being killed and 13 wounded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

8. The compilation of Electoral Registers in the Northern Provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding VENEZIA GIULIA, will start on 15 July 45. Under Italian Law 160 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these Electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted only to Communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are unable to complete their lists within the time limits set.

9. The Italian Government are again to be advised to revise the existing electoral laws, which were passed in 1915. The previous efforts of the Allied [illegible] in this direction resulted in a reply from the then President of the

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have been concluded, 793 employees were dismissed, 393 sentenced to compulsory retirement and 1,035 received lesser punishment.

Mine Clearance.

6. The Zones set up in APULIA and LIGURIA Regions are functioning satisfactorily and new squads being trained as recruits come forward. Lack of transport and POL is retarding a fuller development of the scheme.

7. The total number of mines lifted during the month was 35,502, which brings the total of mines reported lifted in ITALY to the end of June to 1,501,714. There were several casualties among both the military units and civilian squads during the month, 17 being killed and 13 wounded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

8. The compilation of Electoral Registers in the Northern Provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding VENEZIA GIULIA, will start on 15 July 45. Under Italian Law 180 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these Electoral Lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted only to Communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are unable to complete their lists within the time limits set.

9. The Italian Government are again to be advised to revise the existing electoral laws, which were passed in 1915. The previous efforts of the Allied Commission in this direction resulted in a reply from the then President of the Council, F... NITTI, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate."

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

10. On the whole the education system of Northern ITALY, with the exception, as yet, of VENEZIA GIULIA, was found to be satisfactory and most schools have been re-opened; where the children had an almost uninterrupted year the opening was for examinations only, followed by closing for the summer vacation but, where the school year had been badly broken, schools were extending the spring term to late June or early July, or running full summer sessions. Voluntary summer sessions are being held in ROME and GENOA. Plans are being made to give recognition for work done in clandestine non-fascist schools run by partisans during the German occupation; students who fought with the partisans, or whose fathers did so, are exempted from tuition fees. Epuration is proceeding effectively in all schools, universities and cultural institutions.

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11. LOMBARDIA is reported to have had the largest concentration of fascists in [illegible] teachers' posts. In [illegible] Province 33% of the teachers, as against an average of 4% to 7% in the rest of ITALY, had to be removed; in one school seventeen out of eighteen teachers were removed from office.

12. Reports on damage to school and university buildings show that 20% to 30% of the schools in APULIA were destroyed and the University of BOLOGNA and the University of GENOA, and four buildings of the University of MILAN have suffered greatly. AFHQ have issued a new order against further requisitioning of schools but derequisitioning is still a serious problem, in many cases more serious in the South than in the North of ITALY.

13. In LOMBARDIA Region there were small teachers strikes organised by the "incaricati", or teachers employed from year to year but not yet on permanent civil service rolls. These "incaricati" receive salaries for only ten months of the year and with the rising cost of living their situation during the summer vacation is desperate. Demonstrations were quieted and an immediate solution is being sought.

14. In Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA all schools and universities functioned throughout the year, closing for the summer vacation in June. While building repairs have begun in many places, there is still a vast amount of repair and reconstruction to be done. The shortage of glass remains the most universal problem in the repair of school buildings, while another major difficulty is the replacement of scientific and technical equipment which has been requisitioned by the Germans and the by the Allies, or looted, or destroyed.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

15. With the termination of Military Government in TUSCANY Region, the reduction in the volume of ANG Court cases continues. Several serious crimes have been tried in NAPLES; in particular another gang of counterfeiters was brought to trial and 7 persons were convicted out of 8 charged. In North ITALY there has been a slight increase in the volume of ANG Court cases; the offences involved were mainly possession of arms and possession of Allied property: several cases of illegal possession of Allied petrol have been tried. In VENEZIA Region a few cases have arisen out of political disturbances and one serious case was tried in which a member of the CC.RR shot and seriously wounded an Allied soldier; a similar case occurred in NAPLES Command.

16. In the Italian Courts the principal interest centred in the Extraordinary Courts of Assize. These are operating in all [illegible]

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LOCAL SUB-COMMISSION.

15. With the termination of Military Government in TOSCANA Region, the reduction in the volume of AMG Court cases continued. Several serious crimes have been tried in NAPLES; in particular another gang of counterfeiters was brought to trial and 7 persons were convicted out of 8 charged. In North ITALY there has been a slight increase in the volume of AMG Court cases; the offences involved were mainly possession of arms and possession of Allied property: several cases of illegal possession of Allied petrol have been tried. In VENETIA Region a few cases have arisen out of political disturbances and one serious case was tried in which a member of the CC.RR shot and seriously wounded an Allied soldier; a similar case occurred in NAPLES Command.

16. In the Italian Courts the principal interest centred in the Extraordinary Courts of Assize. These are operating in all provinces in the North with the exception of BOLZANO Province where, owing to the special conditions, it had not been possible to implement Italian legislation or establish the Extraordinary Courts. Arrangements are, however, in progress to institute these courts forthwith. The courts themselves appear to be working fairly and satisfactorily and on the whole a genuine effort to administer justice appears to be being made.

17. Unfortunately the inevitable time involved in an appeal to the Court of Cassation and a petition for mercy creates an appearance of delay in the execution of death sentences which is causing considerable comment and some disturbance. In view of the nature of these Courts it is necessary to preserve some form of appeal and the interval between sentences and execution of about one month is difficult to reduce.

18. On 30 June a conference was held in MILAN of the heads of all the Courts of Appeal in the North to discuss the operation of these Courts and to secure uniformity of administration.

19. General Order No. 48 was issued to prevent mass discharges from private industry, with consequent large scale unemployment, as a result of the shortage of raw materials in Northern ITALY.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

20. The Italian Government is proposing to appoint a High Commission for Public Health, thus freeing the Health Service from the present subordinate position in the Ministry of Interior. The High Commission will be directly [illegible] Council of [illegible]

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21. Representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation have advised against the formation of a Cordon Sanitaire in the North of ITALY mentioned in last month's report, owing to the delay in repatriation and the consequent congestion such a Cordon would cause. AFHQ have therefore been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid to Northern ITALY.

22. Three cases of Typhus have been reported from PALERMO but no further cases have occurred at CAPIZZI; sporadic cases have been reported from the Mainland. A marked decrease has occurred in the incidents of Smallpox in NAPLES City but there is little diminution in the number of cases reported from NAPLES Province.

23. Anti-malaria spray guns and 20,000 litres of Pyrethrum Spray have been delivered to Venezia Region and further shipments are being arranged. Spraying in the TIBER Delta projects has been completed and field reports indicate that mosquito densities in the treated areas are exceedingly low. In addition, a marked reduction in flies is noticeable.

24. The Infant Mortality rate in ROME Comune during May was 74.8 a thousand as compared with 70.7 in April. Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in ROME were 250 in May as compared to the April figure of 237.

25. A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory position as regards medical supplies, except for a scarcity of insulin, the delivery of which is being arranged.

26. A survey of veterinary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that they are being operated much more efficiently than those in Southern Regions. Three veterinary laboratories were found to be undamaged and functioning satisfactorily, and had ample stocks on hand. The TURIN laboratory has produced a satisfactory vaccine against Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Swine Cholera and Swine Erysipelas are sporadic in all Northern Regions.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

27. The public safety position showed a considerable improvement over the previous month but it is still far from satisfactory. Reports indicate the continued ineffectiveness of Police Agencies and the lack of trained personnel, gross support, uniforms and equipment, transport and officers and NCOs constitute major problems for the Italian Government. A marked reduction from the high May records of killings, disappearances and extortions is noted during June.

28. The ceiling strength of the Carabinieri was raised by 10,000 to 65,000 at the end of the month and nearly 8,000 ex-Carabinieri were enrolled and equipped.

29. Two mobile Carabinieri Battalions have been formed, one in SICILY and the other in SARDINIA, and those for MILAN, TURIN, GENOA and PADUA will soon be in

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29. Two mobile Carabinieri Battalions have been formed, one in SICILY and the other in SARDINIA, and these for MILAN, TURIN, GENOA and PADUA will soon be in operation. It is planned to form additional mobile Battalions for FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, ANCONA, ROME, NAPLES and BARI.

30. The initial hostility towards professional Questore from the South being appointed in the North of ITALY is now diminishing and the 'Garibaldi' who filled the post on the cessation of hostilities, finding the task too much for him, is giving way to the trained professional.

31. There have been several cases of organised bands gaining entry to prisons for the purpose of releasing their friends or murdering their enemies. This problem is made more difficult by the inexperience of the prison guards and the critical overcrowding which exists in the prisons where 95% of the prison population are political prisoners. It is hoped that more prisons will soon be released from military requisition to relieve this serious overcrowding. There were some demonstrations against slow legal procedure and light sentences assessed against fascists and collaborators.

32. Train thefts are reported from all parts of the country and armed bands are operating throughout the Southern areas. There is a general increase in larceny, burglary and counterfeiting and in some places unofficial political police forces have been organised. Details of incidents and disturbances are dealt with in full in the Regional Reports.

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Return of Illegal Shooting in Provinces of
VENEZIA, LIGURIA, LOMBARDIA, EMILIA and PIEMONTE.

June, 1945.

Date	Kidnapped and shot	Kidnapped - presumed killed	Shot	Incidents involving loss of life	Shot by Germans	Killed by other means	Lynched	TOTAL
1-19 June	7	2	30	-	9	1	31	80
19-24 June	-	-	35	-	-	2	-	37
24-30 June	-	-	12	13	-	1	-	26
						Total:		143 +

+ Approximate number of illegal deaths or kidnappings for the period 8 to 31 May was 3,217 as compared to the 143 reported in June as shown above.

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24-30 June	-	-	12	13	-	1	-	26
						Total:		143 +

+ Approximate number of illegal deaths or kidnappings for the period 8 to 31 May was 3,247 as compared to the 143 reported in June as shown above.

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PATRIOTS BRANCH.

33. With the exception of a few organised bands, such as the Casoppo and Nino Nannetti Divisions in VENEZIA, the disarming and demobilisation of patriots was practically completed. There remained, however, a number of patriots requiring employment and assistance and 27 Patriot Centres were still operating at the end of the month. It was clear that large quantities of arms were still being kept hidden, although information as to the location of the dumps was very difficult to obtain.

34. The most important measures affecting patriots taken by the Government during the month were the granting of "Ente Morale" status to the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia, and the authorising of increased bonuses for patriots as follows:-

Patriots with less than 3 months service	L. 1,000
Patriots with more than 3 months service	L. 5,000
Wounded Patriots	L. 10,000
Relatives of fallen Patriots	L. 20,000

35. Contrary to expectations, the patriot problem in VENEZIA GIULIA has proved to be relatively simple; those Italian patriots who had not withdrawn into JUGOSLAVIA were disarmed and disbanded by the Yugoslav forces before ANGLO-US Army troops occupied the area and the Yugoslav patriots withdrew into YUGOSLAVIA. It is not proposed to set up any patriot organisation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

36. The "Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci has been uncovered and found to have suffered practically no damage. The famous Certosa of PAVIA, the Masolino frescoes at CASTIGLIONE D'O GRA., and the Luini frescoes at SARONNO are undamaged. In PIEDMONT six deposits of art objects were inspected and found intact. In LIGURIA Region 37 monuments in GENOA were inspected and 16 urgent projects approved; inspections were also made of monuments at PAVIA, BERGAMO, the provinces of GENOA and LA SPEZIA and the provinces of IMPERIA and SAVONA, where monuments were found to be in good condition.

37. In EMILIA, LOMBARDIA, PIEMONTE and VENEZIA Regions, Archives Officers have carried out inspections of state, town, notarial and church archives and also of libraries. Return of deposits has started, where the state of present depositories make it possible.

38. Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., Archives Advisor to the War Office, arrived in ROME on 24 June to survey progress made in connection with Italian archives. During his visit a draft memorandum, setting out a programme for the future administration of the Archives of the Allied Commission, extending over a period of several years, was discussed.

DISPOSED PERSONS

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DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

39. During the month the movements of refugees and displaced persons have become more organised. Representatives of AFHQ and SHAEF have discussed plans for the repatriation of 350,000 Italians from GERMANY and AUSTRIA, and 500,000 German ex-PWs from ITALY, through the BRENNER PASS and SWITZERLAND by rail commencing 1 July 1945.

40. Approximately 68,707 Italian refugees arrived in ROME from the North in June and about 46,189 were sent to the South. 500 Greeks were repatriated by air from ITALY to GREECE in groups of 100.

41. At the end of the month a total of 80,171 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 nationalities.

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42. This month saw the close of the financial assistance programme for displaced persons. Started in ROME on 7 October 1944 when 273 heads of families received loans, it was extended immediately to all of liberated ITALY. The peak was reached in December 1944 when 5,000 persons were recommended advances. This programme was the means of preventing untold hardship, privation and malnutrition among Stateless displaced persons and twenty-four nationalities, including former enemy nationals who had been persecuted for racial or political reasons. Loans up to 4,000 Lire a head each month were made with a maximum of 12,000 Lire for any single household. The total amount loaned was a little over seventy-five million lire. UNRRA is now responsible for this work.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. A report on the Italian wheat crop estimate forecasted 4,427,314 tons as compared with 6,390,6[illegible] last year, the decrease being mainly due to the prolonged drought which has further accentuated the fertiliser deficiency. Acreage planted showed 8% decrease owing, to a large extent, to non-cultivation of marginal strips in mountain areas. Acreage for the year is estimated at 4,363,985 while acreage for last year was 4,765,490. The drought has continued since March and is said to be the worst since 1922. The small farms which form the greater part of Italian agriculture have suffered more than the large surplus producing properties. A low yield is anticipated for other reasons also, such as late sowing, frosts, hot winds, floods and war damage.

2. The Ente del Popolo reports for the season from 1 July 1944 to 30 June 1945 show that 1,563,698 metric tons of wheat were collected in Northern ITALY, while in the remainder of ITALY the quantity amounted to 1,114,[illegible]30 metric tons, which represents 96% of the target figure. The olive oil collection totalled 51,766 metric tons.

3. The forage shortage will necessitate redistribution of forage surpluses and livestock. In SARDINIA, grasshoppers have damaged forage.

4. An allocation of 500,000 tons of rock phosphate was received from North AFRICA. Copper sulphate and sulphur were distributed and nitrogen fertiliser production has resumed and distribution commenced in Northern ITALY.

5. Investigation disclosed that several factors, primarily the cost of movement and secondarily the bad condition of the animals due to drought and lack of forage, will prevent the transfer of any larger numbers of animals from SARDINIA to the mainland for slaughter or restocking. Distribution of captured animals to farmers has been completed with approximately 26,176 distributed since the early part of May.

6. A programme for the re-establishment of ocean fishing, using Italian-owned trawlers, was prepared. A chart to aid in the location of mines and obstructions was made and fishing boats were sent to unrestricted areas.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

7. As a result of the uncovering of large stocks of engineering materials in Northern ITALY, only five items are now controlled by the Engineering Materials Committee of the Allied Force Local Resources (Italian) Board, viz: tin, solder, white metal for bearings, standing timber, in the two areas reserved for British and American services in CALABRIA, and plywood.

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3. The forage shortage will necessitate redistribution of forage supplies for livestock. In SARDINIA, grasshoppers have damaged forage.

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8. More than 2,000 tons of new and used clothing, shoes, new blankets and comforters arrived in ITALY from the U.S.A. and were consigned to I.C.E. (Istituto Commercio Estero).

9. Exports during the month amounted to 1,346 tons, with a total value of 50 million Lire.

10. An Italian Economic Mission has left for SWITZERLAND where it will keep in close touch with U.K. and U.S. legations at BERNE while negotiating with the Swiss authorities.

11. A request submitted by the Italian Government for a further increase in the June bulk allocation of POL was examined but refused on the grounds that the best possible use is still not being made of the present allocation, which is estimated to be more than sufficient to cover Category A needs.

12. 2,000 tons of newsprint arrived from AMERICA.

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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13. COS has authorised the sending of certain transactional communications from ITALY to the British Zone and United States occupations, provided a license has been granted by the Ministry of the Treasury.

14. The Swiss frontier was partly opened on 29 June to permit the repatriation of Italian refugees in SWITZERLAND; and with the concurrence of the Allied Commission, the Banca d'Italia, acting on behalf of the Italian Treasury, has established a currency control. Dollars, sterling and Swiss francs are being purchased; other currencies (except reichsmarks) are being taken up against receipt.

15. The Allied Commission has to date seized more than 6.5 billion lire of German Army and other German official funds.

16. The final figures for the new 5% Five Year Treasury Bond issue in Central and Southern ITALY show a total of 33 billion lire subscribed. It has been decided to extend the new bond issue to North ITALY (except VENEZIA GIULIA). The issue price is to be 99 and the subscription period will run from 15 July to 5 August 45.

17. Upon liberation of the industrial North, Allied authorities found already in operation a two-fold system of caring for workers rendered surplus by war damage and materials shortages. One group benefitted by a broadening of the scope of the "integrazione salariale" a guaranteed minimum compensation to short-time workers. A second group, placed on a temporary waiting list, was granted a social daily allowances by the employer and the Unemployment Fund and the right to continue to receive regular family allowances. Both treatments provided under decrees of the Fascist Republican Government of 20 January and 13 February respectively. General Order No. 48 has now been issued to provide a proper legal basis for continuing the essential features of this system. It is based on discussions with the Italian Government, which not only gave invaluable technical advice but undertook to subsidize the Casse Integrazione Salariale, already seriously strained by the unusual burdens it has had to bear in recent months.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

18. The food economy of North ITALY is being brought into line with that of the South with as little change to the existing system as possible. Decisions were reached in respect of rationing policy, movement of foodstuffs and prices of foodstuffs in Northern ITALY and a uniform basis of ration scales has been promulgated to all Regions at the official Allied Commission ex les prevailing in Southern ITALY. Food organizations existing in Northern ITALY on liberation have now been linked up with those formed by the Italian Ministry of Food in the South. The functioning of the Ministry of Food and the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari continued to improve.

19. Total imports for the month were 244,629 tons, of which 221,156 tons were cereals, being the highest monthly total since the occupation of ITALY.

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19. Total imports for the month were 234,629 tons, of which 221,155 tons were cereals, being the highest monthly total since the occupation of ITALY.

20. During the month 26,600 tons of miscellaneous supplies were delivered to Northern Regions and non-rationed foodstuffs imported into ROME have reached 734 tons a day, the highest figure reached during 1945.

21. Food commitments which had previously been undertaken by the Armies are now being undertaken by Allied Commission including the feeding of partisans and Polish refugees in camps.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

22. The production of cement totalled 11,141 tons, the decrease of 1,914 tons from the previous month being mainly due to shortage of fuel. The Solvay works produced 6,000 tons of Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash), 40% of ITALY's pre-853 requirements. Orchi Occhiri plant in SICILY for the production of Nitrogenous Fertilizer has been forced to close through lack of water.

23. Estimated production for June of Sardinian coal was 40,000 tons. With an additional 2,500 workers it is estimated that this production could be raised to 75,000 tons a month. The estimated lignite production for June was 50,000 tons but the potential production, which is much greater, is handicapped by shortage of transportation and labour. Workers production has increased at the Carbonia-Sicle Mine, but the sulphur industry in SICILY is at a standstill owing to a strike at

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the mines. The marine salt works are producing about 400,000 tons per annum which is sufficient to meet ITALY's needs.

24. The increased prices in the North for finished tobacco products and tobacco derivatives will result in an increase of revenue to the Italian Government of 600,000,000 lire a month.

25. Production of cotton for Southern ITALY for June showed a considerable increase over the previous month and the production of woollen piece goods for June in Southern ITALY was approximately 1,350,000 metres.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

26. There is increasing industrial unrest in Northern ITALY due to rising cost of living and heavy unemployment. Arrangements have been made to prevent wholesale discharge of surplus workers for a further period, pending the preparation of an effective scheme for diverting those workers into other channels.

27. In Northern ITALY numerous wage agreements in private industry providing for substantial increases in wage rates have been negotiated and approved, particularly in the provinces of MILAN, TURIN and BOLOGNA: decrees providing for increases in the wages and pensions of State and parastatal employees have been implemented; Allied Forces employees have also been granted increases of wages, local commanders have been authorised to pay wages ranging between the minimum and the maximum of the basic pay with part of the cost of living bonus prevailing in the South of ITALY pending the establishment of Local Sub-Committees of the Labour and Wages Control Committee.

28. Reorganization of social insurance in the North is proceeding and in VENEZIA GIULIA special inspectorates are being established in order to maintain the autonomy of this district.

29. In Central and Southern ITALY there have been fewer demands for wage increases and with the exception of a strike at the sulphur mines in SARDINIA there has been little industrial disturbance.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

30. Communal Housing Committees are becoming increasingly active in Italian Government territory but progress is less advanced in AMG Territory. Functioning Committees now total 431, with 24,350 housing repair projects started and 12,546 completed since the inauguration of the Committees. The value of work on housing to the end of June amounted to 2,542 million lire.

31. A comprehensive five year rehabilitation programme for the port of GENOA was submitted for consideration with a total cost of approximately 950 million lire. [illegible] was given for the urgent work which can be accomplished in 1945 to be [illegible] million lire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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29. In Central and Southern ITALY there have been fewer demands for wage increases and with the exception of a strike at the sulphur mines in SARDINIA there has been little industrial disturbance.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

30. Communal Housing Committees are becoming increasingly active in Italian Government territory but progress is less advanced in A.M.G. Territory. Functioning Committees now total 453, with 22,334 housing repair projects started and 12,546 completed since the inauguration of the Committees. The value of work on housing to the end of June amounted to 2,542 million lire.

31. A comprehensive five year rehabilitation programme for the port of GENOA was submitted for consideration with a total cost of approximately 950 million lire. Approval was given for the urgent work which can be accomplished in 1945 to be started and this will amount to approximately 35 million lire.

32. To help meet the expected power shortage in Southern ITALY steps have been taken to repair the high voltage transmission lines between TERNI and PESCARA and NAPLES. It is expected to transport 20,000 KW of power on these lines by October 1945.

33. During the month of June three 60,000 volt transmission lines capable of transporting approximately 20,000 KW power from Northern to Central ITALY were completed and put into operation.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

34. The movement into Northeast ITALY was not as planned owing to the delay in opening GENOA Port. This necessitated the movement of supplies continuing along the ANCONA - FOGLI axis, with consequent long road hauls. At the end of the month improved rail communications between the South and the North somewhat relieved the strain on available road transport.

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35. An increasing demand on all means of transport was made to deal with the large number of returning refugees, many of whom had to be moved from the North to areas South of ROME. Generally all demands for movement of refugees were met with little delay, AMG being most helpful in working out a flexible system to meet the emergency demands which occurred throughout the month. Arrangements have now been made with SHAEF to control the flow of refugees, so that advance programmes can be made.

36. 80,000 tons of stores were moved coastwise in June, excluding stores lifted by the personnel/cargo ferries operating between NAPLES, SARDINIA and SICILY. Of the 80,000 tons, 25,000 tons were lifted by schooner.

37. Tonnages moved by rail totalled approximately 930,000 tons, showing an increase over previous months. About 67% of the anticipated programmed traffic on the mainland was moved, against an average of 62% in the previous month. In addition, 81,000 refugees moved by train.

38. Idns 257 from ROME to VITERBO has been extended to ORVIETANO and additional services have been introduced.

39. During the month considerable progress has been made in the handover of trucks to the Italian Government. About 930 x 1½-ton vehicles have been collected by the Italian State Railways and AC Truck Pools at FOGGIA, CASTELVOLTURNO, CHIETI, AQUILA and PESCARA have been taken over by the Ministry of Transport. The remaining AC Pools will be handed over before the end of July. Transfer of IRT (SICILY) vehicles from AC to the Italian Government was completed on 13 June.

40. A total of 35,000 tons has been moved by road during the month, on priority-haulage programmes, being an increase of 25% over the May figure. In addition, 12,700 refugees were moved across the ANCONA-LORETO rail GAP.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785028

evacuation, 61,000 refugees moved by train.

38. Line 257 from ROME to VITERBO has been extended to SIPICCIANO and additional services have been introduced.

39. During the month considerable progress has been made in the handover of trucks to the Italian Government. About 930 x 1½-ton vehicles have been collected by the Italian State Railways and AC Truck Pools at FOGGIA, CAMPOBASSO, CHIETI, AQUILA and TARANTO have been taken over by the Ministry of Transport. The remaining AC Pools will be handed over before the end of July. Transfer of FIAT (SICILY) vehicles from AC to the Italian Government was completed on 13 June.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND LIAISON SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Psychological Warfare Branch was liquidated on 15 July and private newspapers are now responsible for the collection of articles and news items.

2. The revival of pre-fascist newspapers was discussed during the month but the project has met with opposition from some elements of the civilian population.

3. Approximately twenty releases on various subjects, including further transfers of territory, wheat prices and special announcements for AMG in the North, arranged for simultaneous publication through PWB 15 Army Group, and more than one hundred hometown biographical releases on U.S. personnel were issued by the Allied Commission during the month.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. The Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean has directed that captured material of German and Italian Naval origin, including that previously in the possession of the Italian Republican Navy, if not required for Allied Naval purposes may be turned over to the Italian Naval authorities for [illegible]. The Navy Subcommission has been designated by the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, as the agency responsible for the disposition of such material.

5. In accordance with instructions received from the Supreme Allied Commander and from the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, the Navy Subcommission has informed the Ministry of Marine, that any action to be taken concerning ex-Italian Republican Navy personnel still at large, is the responsibility of the Italian Government. Such personnel cannot be taken into Allied protective custody either as prisoners of war or surrendered enemy forces.

6. The Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has directed that Italian merchant vessels in the Mediterranean which carry Italian armament manned by Italian Naval personnel are now to be disarmed. Such action will permit a considerable number of Italian Navy gun crews to be released in order that they may rejoin other branches of the Italian Navy.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (MMIA)

7. On 1 July approximately 18,000 Italian Service Units (SU) assigned to American formations changed their status to US-ITI and former cooperator units passed under administrative control of 212 Italian Command and 205 administrative [illegible] 7,000 men will be demobilized when released by the employing [illegible] transferred from FW

4. The Commander-in-Chief, [illegible] of German and Italian Naval origin, including that [illegible] the Italian Republican Navy, if not required for Allied Naval purposes [illegible] over to the Italian Naval authorities for [illegible] has been designated by the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, as the agency responsible for the disposition of such material.

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LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (MMIA)

7. On 1 July approximately 18,000 Italian Service Units (SU) assigned to American formations changed their status to US-ITI and four [illegible] passed under administrative control of 212 Italian Command and 205 Administrative Div Hq. Approximately 7,900 men will be demobilized when released by the employing unit. About 17,000 Italian cooperators serving in ITALY were transferred from PW status to US-ITI status as from 1 July. Of these about 6,000 are of the age for demobilization.

8. At the end of the month it was estimated that 20,000 out of the 50,000 of the 1914 and older classes (first four months) still remained to be demobilized. It was recommended to AFHQ that the rest of the 1914 class should be demobilized forthwith and other classes later, depending on the reduction in the services required.

9. Strong recommendations were made to AFHQ for the disbandment of the Italian Intelligence Units as it was considered that their roles had become obsolete. AFHQ agreed to the reduction of the EIGHTH Army SIS Intelligence Unit by about 50%. The Zuretta Section will be disbanded on 1 August and the Technical and 135 Special Wireless Section will be reduced by half on that date. Orders for the disbandment of the Italian Increment to No. 1 Special Force have already been issued to the War Ministry.

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

10. Personnel of the Italian Air Force performing Air Transport and Air Sea Rescue functions are efficient and keen but the morale of those not employed on these duties is low owing to the restriction of activity and uncertainty of their future.

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11. Authority was received from HQ MAAF for the release of captured enemy war material of Italian Air Force origin to the Air Forces Subcommission. Issues to the Italian Air Force of such material as may be necessary for ground personnel within the authorized ceiling and to support authorized flying programmes will be made. Sufficient signals equipment was discovered in I.A.F. Depositories or held in factories in the North of ITALY to make the Italian Air Force self-supporting in most respects for a considerable time to come.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

12. Marked progress was made in restoring communications facilities. Foreign mail service is now authorized between ITALY and all countries except JAPAN and Japanese controlled territory, GERMANY, AUSTRIA and HUNGARY.

13. Internal censorship was abolished in ITALY except for the border provinces.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL & ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUBCOMMISSION

War Material Disposal

14. The armies continued to control all captured material throughout the month.

15. Steps have been taken to provide 10,000 tons of brass and copper cartridge cases for the production of copper sulphate. 75,000 to 80,000 tires were offered by the DAD Salvage (Br) and arrangements have been made for their delivery to Pirelli Works, ROME. 144 derelict vehicles were inspected during the month, eight being returned to the Italian Ministry of War and nine to the Ministry of Transport; the remainder have been passed to firms and individuals for rebuilding. Arrangements are in progress to use six German pontoons left derelict in the Tiber, for river transportation.

Italian Prisoners of War

16. In June 6,023 Italian PW were repatriated to ITALY. Of this number approximately 50% were sick and wounded, the remainder included about 400 Italian seamen, 973 civilians, with the balance made up of specialists required to fill specific appointments in ITALY. It has been agreed to repatriate approximately 4,200 Italians from France in the early weeks of July.

17. Compassionate, welfare and financial cases dealt with during the month numbered 1,160.

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17. Compassionate, welfare and financial cases dealt with during the month numbered 1,160.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/5/LG

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for July 1945.

11 August 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparation of electoral lists.

(a) Of the 40 provinces which constitute AMG Territory in Northern Italy, all, with the exception of Asti, Aosta and Cuneo, have now been surveyed by officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission. These tours were undertaken to ensure that all local government organisations required for the compilation of electoral lists had been set up. The plan to visit the provinces proved very successful and the officers of the Sub-Commission were able to make a first-hand survey of conditions and offer advice where it was most needed. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory, the organs for the preparation of the lists are, with few exceptions, functioning, and considerable interest is being shown by Italian officials in matters concerning electoral lists.

(b) Some requests for the extension of the 100 days' time limit have already been received but, in agreement with the Italian Government, it has been decided that extensions will be granted only to those Communes where population records have suffered war damage. The maximum extension will be a period of 30 days.

(c) The Sub-Commission, during July, moved to the Northern Regions a further 73 tons of material required for the preparation of the electoral lists.

(d) The Ministry has approved a Decree which will give the right to vote to those Italians who attain their majority (21 years) during 1945.

(e) The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was commenced in AMG Zones in Southern Italy have been ratified in order to legalise the work already completed.

2. Liaison Officers for the supervision of the preparation of electoral lists.

The Executive Commissioner has asked Regional Commissioners to submit

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Italy, [illegible]
veyed by officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission. [illegible]
undertaken to ensure that all local government organisations required for the compilation of electoral lists had been set up. The plan to visit the provinces proved very successful and the officers of the Sub-Commission were able to make a first-hand survey of conditions and offer advice where it was most needed. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory, the organs for the preparation of the lists are, with few exceptions, functioning, and considerable interest is being shown by Italian officials in matters concerning electoral lists.

(b) Some requests for the extension of the 100 days' time limit have already been received but, in agreement with the Italian Government, it has been decided that extensions will be granted only to those Communes where population records have suffered a change. The maximum extension will be a period of 30 days.

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(d) The Ministry has approved a Decree which will give the right to vote to those Italians who attain their majority (21 years) during 194 .

(e) The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was commenced in AMG Zones in Southern Italy have been notified in order to legalise the work already completed.

2. Liaison Officers for the supervision of the preparation of electoral lists.

The Executive Commissioner has asked Regional Commissioners to submit their views on the question of appointing Liaison Officers in Northern Italy to supervise the preparation of electoral lists when AMG ceases and their replies are being studied.

3. New Electoral Laws.

On 7 July 1945 the Chief Commissioner addressed a letter to Signore PARRI, President of the Council of Ministers, in a renewed attempt to persuade the Government to revise the present Electoral Laws which were passed in 1919 and are considered by the United States and British Governments in many respects to be un-democratic. It was hoped that the reaction of the New Government would prove more responsive than that of H. E. BONOMI's Government, but, in spite of a further letter from the Chief Commissioner to Signore PARRI requesting a reply, no indication of the New Government's attitude, nor, in fact, any acknowledgment, had been received up to the end of the month.

4. Formation of the National Consultative Assembly.

Liaison has been established between officers of this Sub-Commission and a representative of the Ministry for the National Consultative Assembly of the Italian Government. The proposed Decree providing, among other things, for

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political party representation for the Regions recently liberated was submitted for our examination. The question regarding representation for Venezia Giulia Region is now under discussion. The National Consultative Assembly is divided into 10 Commissions and meets also in plenary assembly for the consideration of matters submitted to it for advice by the Government. On matters involving expenditure and budget, as well as electoral law, its advice must be sought by the Government. Membership, which includes representation of political parties, cultural and veteran organizations, as well as economic and industrial interests, is expected to reach over 400. On 21 July 1945, a circular was issued to Regional Commissions calling upon AMG officers to assist in facilitating communication between local organs of the six political parties and the Italian Government through Allied Military channels.

5. Formation of the Constituent Assembly.

On 8 July 1945 a letter was addressed by the Chief Commissioner to Signore PARRI concerning the early formation of the Constituent Assembly. The letter stated that the matter was of the highest interest to the Allies and one concerning which there should be the closest possible exchange of information and collaboration between the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. A reply was received on 13 July from Signore PARRI which stated that the offer of AC to collaborate with the Government in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly was greatly appreciated. The question has arisen as to whether the form of Government the Italian people will have shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly or by means of a direct referendum to the people. The question is now under discussion by the British and American Governments.

6. Officials - Northern Provinces.

Prefects: Two former Prefects are to be replaced in the provinces of Ferrara, Lucca, Cremona and Udine respectively. In the case of Ferrara and Lucca these men seem to have become too involved in their private affairs or in politics to carry out satisfactorily their duties as Prefect. However, in the case of Modena, the resignation of the Prefect was much regretted, since he was an excellent official, he had recently become depressed by the Public Safety conditions in his province and, in fact, he stated that he feared for the personal safety of his family. The Prefect of Cremona had

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and the Committee which there should be the closest possible exchange of information and collaboration between the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. A reply was received on 19 July from Signore PARRI which stated that the offer of AC to collaborate with the Government in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly was greatly appreciated. The question has arisen as to whether the form of Government the Italian people will have shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly or by means of a direct referendum to the people. The question is now under discussion by the British and American Governments.

6. Officials - Northern Provinces.

Prefects: Non-career Prefects are to be replaced in the provinces of Ferrara, Lucca, Cremona and Modena respectively. In the case of Ferrara and Lucca these men seem to have become too involved in their private affairs or in politics to carry out satisfactorily their duties as Prefect. However, in the case of Modena, the resignation of the Prefect was much regretted, since he was an excellent official; he has recently become depressed by the Public Safety conditions in his province and, in fact, he stated that he feared for the personal safety of his family. The Prefect of Cremona had been a poor administrator who failed to carry out instructions. These Prefects are to be replaced by career officials who will be sent from Rome.

Vice Prefects: Career Vice-Prefects have been sent from Rome to the provinces of Sondrio, Pavia and Ferrara and nominations are awaited for career Vice-Prefects for Ravenna, Rovigo and Reggio Emilia.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/R/LG

Ref: 47190

8 August 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for July 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparation of electoral lists.

(a) Of the 40 provinces which constitute AMG territory in Northern Italy, all, with the exception of Asti, Aosta and Cuneo, have now been surveyed by officers of the Local Government Sub Commission. The general state of local government was found to be satisfactory, the organs for the preparation of the lists are, with few exceptions, functioning, and considerable interest is being shown by Italian officials in matters concerning electoral lists.

(b) Some requests for the extension of the 100 days' time limit have already been received but, in agreement with the Italian Government, it has been decided that extensions will be granted only to those Communes where population records have suffered war damage. The maximum extension will be a period of 30 days.

(c) The Sub-Commission, during July, moved to the Northern Regions a further 73 tons of material required for the preparation of electoral lists.

(d) The Ministry has approved a Decree which will give the right to vote to those Italians who attain their majority (21 years) during 1945.

(e) The unofficial dates on which the compilation of electoral lists was commenced in AMG Zones in Southern Italy have been ratified in order to legalise the work already completed.

2. The Electoral Laws.

On 7 July 1945 the Chief Commissioner addressed a letter to Signore PARRI, President of the Council of Ministers, in a renewed attempt to persuade the Government to revise the present electoral laws which were passed in 1915 and are considered by the United States and British Governments in many respects to be un-democratic. It was hoped that the reaction of the New Government would prove more responsive than that of H. E. NITTI's Government, but, in spite of a further letter from the Chief Commissioner to Signore PARRI, requesting a reply, no indication of the New Government's attitude, nor, in fact, any acknowledgment, had been received up to the end of the month.

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3. The Formation of the National Consultative Assembly.

Liaison has been established between officers of this Sub Commission and a representative of the Ministry for the National Consultative Assembly of the Italian Government. A circular has been issued to Regional Commissioners calling upon AMG officers to assist in facilitating communication between local organs of the six political parties and the Italian Government through Allied Military channels.

4. The Formation of the Constituent Assembly.

The Italian Government has accepted and expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Allied Commission to collaborate in the study of the system of the election of the Constituent Assembly.

The question has arisen as to whether the form of Government the Italian people will have shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly or by means of a direct referendum to the people. The question is now under discussion by the British and American Governments.

5. Officials - Northern Provinces.

Non-career Prefects are to be replaced in the provinces of Ferrara, Lucca, Cremona and Modena.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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For Col Curtis 8 27B ? PM 28 AMS

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE

Since the previous monthly Report visits have been made to EMILIA Region and LIGURIA Region.

On the visit to EMILIA Region questions concerning wages, insurance and personnel were adjusted and settled.

The Zones set up in EMILIA Region and LIGURIA Region are functioning satisfactorily and new squads are being trained and organised as and when recruits come forward. Lack of transport and POL is retarding a fuller developement of the scheme.

The total number of mines lifted during the month is 55502.

There were several casualties among the military units and civilian squads (13 ~~were~~ killed and 13 wounded.)

Stewart Keates Maj

13 July 45. Local Government Sub-Commissi

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ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION
ACO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

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AC/27/A/LG

Tel: 47419

SUBJECT: Monthly report for June 1945.

11 July 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

1. Directives. A directive on the preparation of electoral lists was issued to RCs and PCs on 13 June. On 1 July a schedule giving a brief description of the procedure for the preparation of electoral lists was issued under cover of Executive Instruction No. 5.

2. Commencement date--15 July. At the Regional Commissioner's Conference held at ACO on 27 and 28 June the date for the commencement of the compilation of electoral registers in the Northern provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding Venezia Giulia, was fixed by COAC as of 15 July 1945. Under Italian Law, 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted to communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time-limit set. It was calculated that preparation of the registers could not be completed until December; and, because of winter conditions, this meant that the actual elections, both local and national, might not take place until the Spring of 1946.

3. Printed Forms. Printed forms and stationery prepared by the Italian Government for the compilation of electoral lists have been delivered to Regional Headquarters in Allied territory; distribution to provinces and thence to communes is in progress.

4. Appointment of local government bodies. The importance of the setting up of local government bodies, such as the Deputazione Provinciale, and the adequate staffing of Prefectural and Communal offices is stressed in a directive dated 30 June (AC/27/A/LG). The compilation of electoral lists is dependent on the efficient functioning of these bodies, e.g. an "Electoral Commission" must be established for each judicial district, and of its 4 members 1 is appointed by the Prefect and 3 by the Deputazione Provinciale.

5. Local government surveys. Officers of the Local Government Sub Commission are at present visiting the Provincial HQ of the five Northern Regions to consult and advise on local government organisation and electoral list procedure. Captain W.I. Carmichael, during the period 11 - 19 June, visited the Provincial HQ of

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excluding Venezia Giulia, was fixed by CCAO as of 15 July 1945. Under Italian
Law, 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of
these electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted to
communes which show proof that, because of war damage and disruption, they are
absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time-limit set. It was
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efficient functioning of these bodies, e.g. an "Electoral Commission" must be
established for each judicial district, and of its 4 members 1 is appointed by
the Prefect and 3 by the Deputazione Provinciale.

5. Local government surveys. Officers of the Local Government Sub Commission
are at present visiting the Provincial HQ of the five Northern Regions to consult
and advise on local government organisation and electoral list procedure. Captain
W. I. Cunningham, during the period 11 - 19 June, visited the Provincial HQ of
Bologna, Ferrara, Modena and Reggio Emilia. In these provinces Sindaci have been
appointed in most communes and Giunte Comunali are functioning, although in some
cases they have not yet been confirmed. Deputazione Provinciale have been ap-
pointed in Bologna, Ferrara and Reggio Emilia; a Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa
for Reggio Emilia has also been appointed. Major Ralph L. Temple, Deputy Director,
completed surveys on 25 June of Piedmont, Lombardia and Liguria Regions, visiting
Regional HQ and PGs in Milan, Turin, Genoa and the Provincial HQ at Alessandria
and Pavia. Major Temple's general impression was that local government in the 3
Regions, on the communal level, was fairly good, and that Sindaci and Giunte had
been appointed in most communes. Major Temple remarked on the general tendency
had been to allow the CLN local government organisation to continue in office and
most such co-opted officials had been formally approved by AMG. Only in the
province of Milan had the Deputazione Provinciale been appointed, although the
other provinces visited were in the process of having this body established.

ELECTORAL LAWS IN ITALY

6. A letter to Signore PARRI. A draft letter which was in process the 8 46
Government for a revision of the existing electoral laws, which were passed in
1915, is being prepared in the Headquarters and will shortly be addressed to
Signore PARRI. The efforts of the Allied Commission previously in this direction
resulted in a reply from the late President of the Council, H. E. BONOMI, to the
effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was
"adequate".

for R. R. CRIPPS, Colonel
Director, Local Government S/C

PR/pco

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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I 8 JUL 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 1945

Ref: 824/EC.

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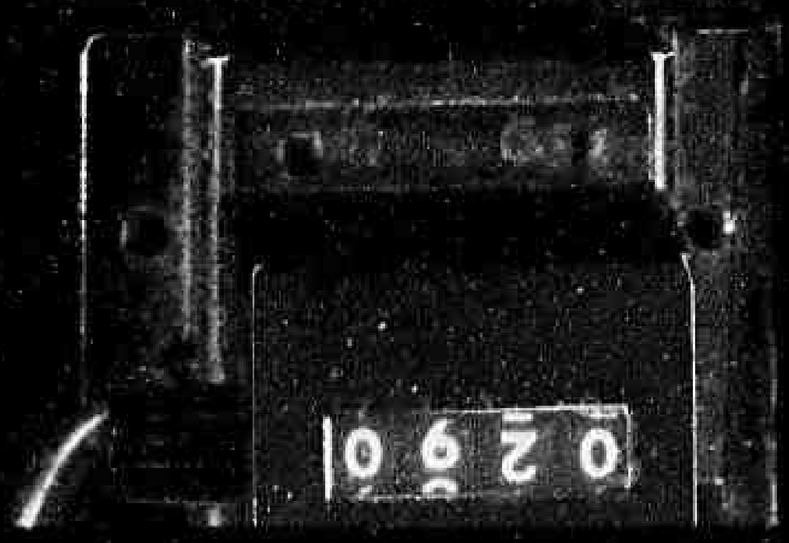
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MONTHLY SITUATION REPORT
OCT. 1944 – NOV. 1945
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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. Political developments during the past month have been dominated by the discussions between members of the Government, the Central Committee of National Liberation and the Committee of National Liberation in Northern ITALY. On 5 May a delegation of the CLNAI consisting of ten delegates, two from each party, the Labour Democratic Party being represented in the CLNAI, was brought to ROME by air from MILAN. The delegation presented to Signor BONOMI a five-point programme as follows:

   1. Epuration not only in the political but also in the administrative and economic fields;

   2. Clarification of the relations between Prefects and Regional and Provincial Committees of Liberation;

   3. Economic reconstruction to be financed particularly by those who profited from years of autarchy or by collaboration with the Fascists and the Germans;

   4. Agrarian reform;

   5. A foreign policy "free from any kind of nationalism" and aiming at democratic collaboration among nations.

2. During the week of discussions in ROME, agreement was almost reached by all the parties on Signor NENNI's suitability as the next Premier. At the last moment, however, the Christian Democratic Party withdrew its support and the discussions petered out. The delegation returned to MILAN on 14 May. The political leaders who had remained in the North were puzzled and inclined to think that the delegation had mishandled the situation and allowed all the prestige, which the CLNAI had won during the days of the popular insurrection, to wane.

3. On 17 May, Signor BONOMI, with various members of the Government and representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, travelled to Northern ITALY in order to establish contact with Northern political groups. Signor BONOMI confined his visit to his home town of MANTUA but the other leaders visited most of the Northern cities. A week of discussions between the parties followed but serious disagreement developed over the insistence of the three left wing parties on the right of the CLNAI to dictate the composition of the Government. The Liberals and Christian Democrats took the attitude that it must be done in consultation with leaders from the South and by constitutional means, that is, through the Lieutenant of the Realm.

4. A final meeting was held on 23 May between the CLNAI, the Secretaries of the parties and the members of the ROME Government in the North and full

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4. A final meeting was held on 23 May between the CLNAI, the Secretaries of the parties and the members of the ROME Government in the North and full agreement was reached on the following lines:

1. It was necessary to form a new Government.

2. The head of the Government should be changed.

3. All six parties should participate in the new Government.

4. Key positions in the new Government should be held by men who represented the progressive spirit shown by the people in their struggle for liberation.

Having taken this decision, the political leaders decided to break off the talks for the time being and members of the Government returned to ROME on 25 May.

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5. As a result of the talks it seems that Signor DE GASPERI had agreed that Signor BONOMI would not be the next Prime Minister, in order to ensure the inclusion of the Socialist and Action Parties in the new Government. It is understood that Signor BONOMI would not resign until a new cabinet has been agreed.

6. At the/.....

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6. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 12 May plans were made for the integration of the police and partisan units and for the incorporation of partisan units into the regular army. Other items of interest are the announcement made by Signor BONOMI on 10 May that 200,000 German prisoners are to be made available for work on Italian reconstruction and the Italian request to the International War Crimes Commission for permission to try, in ROME, those responsible for the Fosse Ardeatine executions.

7. Signor NENNI, speaking on the question of TRIESTE on 10 May, repeated the Socialist thesis that the Italian character of the city could be preserved by a democratic understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples and a rectification of the Eastern frontier in such a way as to do justice to both parties. In short, the final solution should take into account both the "Italian character" and the "European function" of the city. The Democratic Party issued an order of the day on 4 May which was much less conciliatory in tone and affirmed the Italian character not only of TRIESTE but of all VENEZIA GIULIA and GAPI as well and called on all parties to rally to the defence of the integrity of the national territory. The announcement on 8 May that Marshal TITO had appointed a commander of the Army of TRIESTE caused general uneasiness and the Council of Ministers on 9 May charged Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI to take the matter up with the Allied authorities. On 12 May the Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI, asked formally that the occupation and administration of Italian territories be carried out by the powers with which Italy signed the Armistice. Signor DE GASPERI in an interview two days later to a United Press correspondent that if Marshal TITO persisted in holding TRIESTE by force the result would be a nationalistic and reactionary Government in ITALY with consequent danger to the future peace of EUROPE. On 15 May the ROME newspapers carried the news of the British and American notes to Marshal TITO asking him to undertake to turn over VENEZIA GIULIA to AMG. The Democratic Party paper "Italia Nuova" hailed this development with satisfaction as evidence that the Allies were not going to succumb to the solution of problems by force and the other party papers followed suit with the exception of the Communist paper "L'Unita" which played down the [illegible] affected scepticism as to the existence of the notes.

8. Italian reactions to the reports of French military activities in PIEDMONT have on the whole been very calm and Signor DE GASPERI stated on 14 May that the question was "not important".

9. The ostensible barrier between the North and the South was lifted on 28 May but the Italian organisation PWB and its opposite number in the North will continue to exercise control over transport carrier permissions

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8. Italian reactions to the reports of French military activities in PIEDMONT have on the whole been very calm and Signor DE GASPERI stated on 14 May that the question was "not important".

9. The economic barrier between the North and the South was lifted on 28 May but the Italian organisation ZONE and its opposite number in the North will continue to exercise control over transport carrying commodities

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defence of the integrity of the national territory. The announcement on 8 May that Maresciallo TITO had appointed a commander of the zone of TRIESTE caused general uneasiness and the Council of Ministers on 9 May charged Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI to take the matter up with the Allied authorities. On 12 May the Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI, asked formally that the occupation and administration of Italian territories be carried out by the powers with which ITALY signed the Armistice. Signor DE GASPERI in an interview two days later told a United Press correspondent that if Maresciallo TITO persisted in holding Gorizia by force the result would be a nationalistic and reactionary government in ITALY with consequent danger to the future peace of EUROPE. On 15 May the ROMA newspapers carried the news of the British and American notes to Moscow and TITO asking him in substance to turn over VENEZIA GIULIA to Allied Control. The Democratic Party paper "Italia Nuova" hailed this development with satisfaction as evidence that the Allies were not going to consent to the solution of problems by force and the other party papers followed the line taken with the exception of the Communist paper "L'Unita" which played down the story and affected scepticism as to the existence of the notes.

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9. The economic barrier between the North and the South was lifted on 28 May but the Italian organisation ZONE and its opposite number in the North will continue to exercise control over transport carrying commodities from the North to the South.

10. On 10 May the Supreme Allied Commander decided to restore to the Italian administration the Provinces of GROSSETO, SIENA and AREZZO in TUSCANY, VITERBO and PERUGIA in UMBRIA, and ASCOLI-PICENO, MACERATA, ANCONA and PESARO in the MARCHE. The port and commune of ANCONA, remains however under A.F.H.Q. This development brings approximately three fifths of ITALY and twenty four million Italians back under direct Italian administration.

11. Liberty of civilian movement in ITALY was restored on 20 May and Italians may now move freely throughout ITALY up to the security control line, which follows the course of the River PIAVE, and the 25-kilometre prohibited frontier zone which stretches along the whole line of the Italian frontiers with FRANCE, SWITZERLAND and AUSTRIA..

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PART I.

RESUME OF CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH OF ITALY ON OCCUPATION AND REGIONAL REPORTS.

1. Operations in May were a continuation of the Allied Armies swift break-through of the German winter line during April, culminating in the surrender of the German Armies in ITALY on 2 May and finally in the total surrender of GERMANY on 8 May.

2. Shortly after the first of May a new phase of AMG began; this was the establishment of military government in cities and communities which had not experienced the ravages of war and which saw a victorious Army sweep past hard on the heels of a flying enemy. Enormous areas had to be covered by AMG teams who, prepared to find chaotic conditions, found instead outstanding normality. Trains were running in every provincial capital in the North of ITALY, electric light and water were functioning in most large cities and shops were well stocked. The Committees of National Liberation were conducting Provincial and Communal administration with efficiency, and AMG was therefore faced with the entirely novel problem of tactfully taking over the reins from an existing organisation, in contrast to its experience further South where no such organisation was functioning at the time of liberation.

3. Partisans were well organised and took great pride in their part in bringing about the collapse of German tyranny in ITALY. They helped the Committees of National Liberation to establish a government and, in some areas, notably GENOA, they dominated the entire situation until the arrival of the Allied Armies. They had been given clear directives as to the arrival of AMG and were helpful and cooperative.

4. Many problems arose in disarming partisans. In those areas where the Army swept through and quickly demonstrated power, the partisans responded at once to the order to disarm and return to civil life; the war had passed them and there was no real need for them to fight to protect their land. In other sectors, where complete liberation was slower, there was another and more difficult problem. The partisans were loth to surrender their weapons until the surrendered German troops were disarmed and removed from such areas. There were also Fascist groups organised for resistance and until they were tracked down the partisans were disinclined to part with their arms. MILAN, TURIN, TRENTO and BOLZANO Provinces were examples of this problem. The CG IV Corps, in collaboration with the Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, therefore issued an order that partisans should be disarmed and their weapons turned in on or before 7 June. This order was, on the whole, well obeyed and by the end of May a steady stream of weapons - mostly rifles - was coming in from the partisans to the collection centres. Many arms however still remained hidden.

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5. The defeat of the Fascist and Nazi powers accelerated the volcanic outbursts of accumulated hatred of years and the oppressed were tempted to become the oppressors. Old grudges were in some instances paid off by private killings. The largest number of murders occurred during the first days following the German collapse and especially in large cities such as in MILAN and TURIN. These murders for revenge and for political motives continued throughout the month but on an ever decreasing scale as AMG became more firmly established.

6. One of the greatest problems which developed with the rapid advance of the Armies in ITALY and the conclusion of hostilities in EUROPE was the uncontrolled movement, mainly across the AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN frontier, of refugees, displaced and stateless persons, Italian labourers who had been sent to GERMANY and Italian Prisoners of War from GERMAN Prisoner of War Camps. This movement started before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up and extra transport was provided as far as possible by back-loading Army vehicles. During the month about 80,000 Italians returned to

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their homes/....

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their homes South of the line MODENA-BOLOGNA-FORLI alone, while many thousands returned to their homes in the North.

7. The food situation was not as acute as was anticipated in the provinces liberated prior to the capitulation of the Germans. Supplies were drawn from Allied Commission food depots and delivered directly to the provincial capitals, placing the responsibility for delivery on the communes or the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale.

LIGURIA REGION.

8. The Regional Committee of National Liberation is working harmoniously under AMG. Many partisans have been demobilized and have returned to their homes and the collection of arms has proceeded from fair in the larger cities to poor in the rural, mountain areas. Deaths by violence are showing a sharp reduction, none occurring in GENOA during the last three days of May. There has been an improvement in law and order.

9. The food situation remained difficult. Bad weather made it impossible for landing craft to unload at the beaches for several days during the month and this made it necessary to haul from LEGHORN to GENOA; the length of the haul severely taxed all resources to keep abreast of the need but the situation was eased by the quantities of vegetables and fruit available.

10. Additional Carabinieri in strength have arrived in the Region but in some places, particularly in LA SPEZIA and IMPERIA, the Carabinieri have not been well accepted by the Partisans; efforts to improve this situation have been made by the assignment of one Carabiniere and one Partisan to work together.

11. A deputation of CLN representatives of industry, finance and the Chamber of Commerce left for ROME to discuss labour problems of Ligurian industries. Metallurgical firms, which form the bulk of the Region's industry, find themselves, after a long period of armament production, responsible for the payment of wages to large numbers of labourers for whom they have no productive employment. Such payments are reducing these companies to bankruptcy but failure to make them will present serious social and political consequences to the workers and the communities of this area. Conversion to peacetime production is hampered by lack of coal.

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12. Recent rains have improved the future crop prospects and approximately 2,500 tons of assorted fertiliser is being allocated to farmers. 800 horses are scheduled to arrive in the Region from TURIN for distribution. Fishing is proceeding regularly and distribution of fuel for the bigger boats commenced. No olive oil is being released due to disagreement over prices.

13. Local telephone service is available in each province and long distance service is functioning to each provincial capital. Telegraph facilities are open from GENOA to LA SPEZIA, SAVONA and IMPERIA, and civilian postal service continues to function under Allied Civil Censorship. Rail lines are open to MILAN and TURIN.

PIEDMONT/.....

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PIEDMONT REGION

14. Upon the entry of AMG to Piemonte Region on 5 May, the Regional Committee of Liberation was found to be in complete control. In TURIN, public services were functioning and ample evidence was available as to the splendid work of the partisans in preventing destruction by the retreating Germans.

15. The welcome afforded the Allies was spontaneous and sincere, and the publication of the usual proclamations defining penalties for attacks on Allied troops and restricting movement of civilians caused some bewilderment amongst the population.

16. AMG was faced with two major problems, namely, the tactful acquirement of reins of government from the CLN and the disarming of about 35,000 partisans who, fully armed, thronged the streets and public buildings. The end of May saw the first problem surmounted without major incident and the second well on the way to solution.

17. The occupation by French troops of border areas in AOSTA, CUNEO and TURIN Provinces, the issue by French authorities of various orders to the local inhabitants, and the intermingling of French currency with the official currency, all have complicated the establishment of AMG in the areas affected.

18. Estimates as to the number of Fascist executions in PIEDMONT prior to the arrival of AMG vary between 1,500 and 5,000 and the abolition of tribunals by AMG created certain misgivings as to whether the Allies intended to deal stringently with Fascists. However, illegal executions ceased immediately and the Region quickly settled down to an orderly routine.

19. Political activities have been on a surprisingly small scale, the Communist being the most active party.

20. The food situation is fair but, for a surplus producing area, few large stocks are held. Wheat planted is 25,000 hectares, approximately 8% less than 1944, and the rice planted is approximately 18% less than the 1944 figures. The total head of cattle is estimated at 40% below normal, and slaughtering therefore will have to be minimised.

21. The health of the civilian population is exceptionally good. One case of typhus, an Italian PW who arrived in AOSTA from GERMANY, has been discovered.

22. The high sense of discipline and order amongst the general population has been a feature in the rapid and peaceful transition from war to peace conditions.

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22. The high sense of discipline and order amongst the general population has been a feature in the rapid and peaceful transition from war to peace conditions.

23. The recovery of the Region's prosperity depends entirely on the importation of coal and raw material.

LOMBARDIA REGION

24. All political activity in LOMBARDIA, especially in MILAN, centered in the attempt to solve the governmental crisis by the inclusion of representatives of Northern ITALY in the Italian Government. Basic and fundamental political agitation and labour unrest hinged, however, upon the rising cost of living, the demand on the part of the workers for payment of salaries despite the fact that industries were not in production, demand on the part of the workers for a real epuration of industry, insistence by all parties, especially parties of the left, that governmental epuration should take place and that those who collaborated with the Germans and with the Fascist Republicans be punished.

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25. Damage to/.....

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25. Damage to works and buildings in LOMBARDIA with the exception of MILAN city, was less than anticipated. Although there has been some damage to transmission lines and substations, there has been no serious damage to generating plants; there is approximately 1,000,000 KW of generating capacity installed in the Region, of which 994,000 KW is hydro and the rest thermal. 9,000 tons of calcium carbide is estimated to be in stock in Northern ITALY and a good stock of ferro-silicon and some silicon manganese are also available.

26. About 7,000 horses and mules are being brought in to LOMBARDIA Region from Northern ITALY.

27. There were no serious civil disturbances in the Region although demonstrations took place. The number of murders committed in MILAN city showed a decline by the end of the month and the Guardia di Finanza and the Guardia Municipale were efficient. There were very few cases for trial in AMG courts. Italian courts functioned normally throughout the Region and a section of the Court of Cassation was established at MILAN to deal with appeals brought from the Special Courts of Assize. The Special Courts of Assize were sitting in all provinces.

28. Public health in the Region is good, but there is an increase in cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Insulin presents the only acute shortage in medical supplies at the moment. Provincial Welfare Departments were established in all provinces except SONDRIO. Municipal restaurants were functioning on the arrival of AMG and these are being continued.

29. Since 1 May 12,452 displaced persons have been registered and handled by Displaced Persons Camps in LOMBARDIA Region. Eight camps have been established with a total capacity of 22,500.

30. With exception of two road services, MILAN to BOLOGNA and MILAN to VERONA, all provinces are served by rail communications. All telephone services, with the exception of the MILAN-BOLOGNA line, were opened during the month.

VENEZIA REGION

31. Owing to the presence of large enemy forces trapped up against the Alps the five Western Provinces remained under control of FIFTH Army throughout the month, though, by mutual agreement, much of the routine administration was carried out by AMG Venezia Region.

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the Special Courts of Assize. The Special Courts to [illegible] all provinces.

28. Public health in the Region is good, but there is an increase in cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Insulin presents the only acute shortage in medical supplies at the present. Provincial Welfare Departments were established in all provinces except BOLZANO. Municipal restaurants were functioning on the arrival of AMG and these are being controlled.

29. Since 1 May 12,452 displaced persons have been registered and handled by Displaced Persons Camps in LOMBARDY Region. Eight camps have been established with a total capacity of 22,500.

30. With exception of two road services, MILAN to BOLOGNA and MILAN to VERONA, all provinces are served by rail communication. All telephone services, with the exception of the MILAN-BOLOGNA line, were opened during the month.

VENEZIE REGION

31. Owing to the presence of large enemy forces trapped up against the Alps the five Western Provinces remained under control of FIFTH Army throughout the month, though, by mutual agreement, much of the routine administration was carried out by AMG Venezie Region.

32. Large numbers of patriots were found in the Region. In the plains they were largely underground groups, but in the hills, particularly in BELLUNO, UDINE and TARVISIO, there were large well-armed formations with a fair degree of discipline and military organisation; they had played an important part in blocking the German escape routes and in saving from destruction the hydro-electric plants in the mountain valleys. The disarming of the patriots has been effected gradually and without serious trouble.

33. On the whole, CLNs have been helpful and cooperative. All the ten Prefects in the Region were local resistance and it was obvious that any attempt to introduce career Prefects from the South would be resented. The men now holding office have given an impression of keenness and a desire to help in the reconstruction of their country.

34. Refugees/.....

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34. Refugees proved a real problem. Contrary to expectations, the main flood of refugees came, not down the BRENNER PASS, but out of AUSTRIA through TARVISIO, then by UDINE. During the month about 100,000 refugees and displaced persons were officially evacuated by Army motor transport down the route UDINE - TREVISO - MESTRE - PADOVA. Many tens of thousands of others made the journey on foot.

35. Some towns such as VERONA and BOLZANO were badly damaged, but many others, including the Island of VENICE, were untouched. Road and railway communications were interrupted by broken bridges, but not to the extent found in Central and Southern ITALY. An urgent problem was the repair of the damaged embankments of the Rivers ADIGE and PO before the rivers rose with the melting snow. Assistance was given by EIGHTH Army and the situation was in hand by the end of the month. Electric power plants were almost undamaged.

36. The possibility of inland water transport through the network of canals along the Adriatic Coast is being considered. The opening of the port of VENEZIE at the end of the month improved the transport situation in the Region.

37. Food was in fairly good supply except in the Eastern communes of UDINE where raiding parties from VENEZIA GIULIA had cleared the countryside of foodstuffs. There were no serious outbreaks of disease.

38. In the East the dispute with YUGOSLAVIA on the VENEZIA GIULIA caused a concentration of troops in Eastern UDINE and as a result, certain difficulties with the patriots. In BOLZANO the existence of a large German speaking population caused concern but this was mainly a FIFTH Army problem.

39. The Southern Provinces of VENEZIE Region normally obtained considerable quantities of methane gas, a substitute for petrol, from ROVIGO Province. It was found necessary to use the methane pipe line from ROVIGO to PADOVA for military petrol and it is hoped that it will be restored to civil use for methane gas towards the end of June.

EMILIA REGION

40. There have been no political clashes but the Communist Party is very well disciplined and is particularly strong in BOLOGNA Province, while the Socialist Party has its greatest following in REGGIO-EMILIA and PARMA. The Christian Democrat Party and the Liberal Party are still in the early stages of organisation.

41. All the provinces in EMILIA Region were able to supply a bread ration from their own flour stocks. Salt, sugar, lard and milk were supplied in the

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41. All the provinces in EMILIA Region were able to supply a bread ration from their own flour stocks. Salt, sugar, lard and milk were supplied in the Region, and on the whole the food situation was exceptionally good, BOLOGNA city affording the only problem. Drought and damage caused by war will, however, lead to a considerably smaller harvest this year.

42. All banks are open and deposits are considered satisfactory.

43. Public health was good but the sanitary conditions and the water supply of BOLOGNA city were a major problem. The electricity supply, which has been good in all other provinces, has been poor in BOLOGNA where heavy damage was done. The greatest obstacle to industrial recovery is the lack of coal, POL and civilian transport.

44. The initial phases of liquidation of fascists by patriots and others has been succeeded by a wave of crime of murder, extortion and abduction, 8/10 to further private ends. The witness are not come forward and the Carabinieri, who are badly officered and poorly equipped, are afraid to press their investigations for fear of reprisals.

45. Reorganisation/....

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45. Reorganisation of the universities and schools is proceeding most satisfactorily and, with a few exceptions, Italian courts are functioning. Limited telephone and postal services are now available.

46. A gram of radium valued at 100,000,000 lire and said to constitute one-fiftieth of the world's supply, was restored to the University of BOLOGNA, after being hidden for eight months from the Germans by patriots.

47. Out of approximately 31,000 patriots, all but 500 have returned to their homes. Demobilisation parades were held in BOLOGNA, MODENA, REGGIO, PARMA and PIACENZA.

48. Over 60,000 Italian refugees and other nationals passed through the displaced persons camps during the month.

TOSCANA REGION

49. Food supply throughout TOSCANA Region has improved slightly due to a small increase in the availability of meat, fish and fresh vegetables. The salt ration has been increased to 250 grams a head each month.

50. Agriculture has been impeded in APUANIA and, to a lesser extent, in Northern LUCCA Province, due to the large number of mines. Over 77,000 quintals of olive oil and 1,888,512 quintals of wheat have been amassed. Removal of some of the restrictions on fishing have resulted in increased production.

51. There have been no alarming outbreaks or disorder although several murders and thefts have been reported in FLORENCE Province. There was a prison break at Santa Teresa Prison, FLORENCE, as a result of which about sixty five inmates escaped but almost half of them have been recaptured. The reduction in the number of Carabinieri allotted to this Region (owing to the need of them in the newly liberated Regions) is causing concern, particularly among civilian officials who anticipate trouble when Allied control is discontinued.

52. There was a typhoid outbreak of small proportion on the Island of ELBA which was attributed to the contamination of fresh vegetables. Scabies in APUANIA is quite prevalent but active steps are being taker to combat the disease. Undulant fever continues to be a problem and one which has proved very difficult to solve due to the lack of active cooperation on the part of the owners of milk-producing animals. Generally the health of the Region is good but there has been a large increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis.

53. There has been an increase in unemployment mainly due to the removal of military units. Civilian telephone service is available to all Provincial capitals of TOSCANA except MASSA.

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ANCONA COMMUNE.

54. There has been little activity by any of the political parties during the month and the May Day celebrations, held for the first time for over twenty years, passed without incident.

55. Communal administration worked smoothly and the cost of living is on the downgrade. The relaxations in fishing restrictions resulted in catches being more than doubled.

56. War damage to buildings and water supplies was still the most serious problem but repairs to the reservoirs are almost completed. A regular train service for civilian use is now running between ANCONA and ROME.

57. On the whole, public health in the Commune has been good, but due to overcrowding, lack of water and soap, scabies has increased in the city and it has been necessary to establish an anti-scabies centre where treatment can be given.

ANZIO/.....

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AMG NAPLES COMMUNE

58. The end of hostilities in ITALY and EUROPE produced no startling reactions in NAPLES, which remained quiet during the month. Pride in the part played by the Italian partisans was tempered by surprise at the shooting out of hand of MUSSOLINI, his mistress and fascist leaders, and more particularly by repugnance at the primitive display of feelings displayed when the dead bodies were treated with contempt in MILAN. A demonstration in NAPLES on V.E. Day was orderly and reference to the Allies drew spontaneous applause. The Supreme Allied Commander's announcement on the subject of TRIESTE had a stabilising effect on the Neapolitans.

59. Thefts of industrial and commercial goods still continue on a large scale and the murder of one Allied soldier has been reported.

60. Drought is seriously affecting crops over a widespread area so that grain requirements for next year will have to be increased.

61. NAPLES Commune has eighteen soup kitchens organised in the city from which approximately 11,000 rations are issued daily to the very poor. The ration consists of soup made up from soup powder supplied by the Allies, some dried vegetables and pasta, and is approximately 100 grams a head. The Cardinal Archbishop has a separate organisation for a similar purpose. 63,430 repaired garments were distributed during May.

62. The discontent over wages paid by the Allies as compared with those paid by trades in NAPLES continued. A meeting of the Labour Committee to consider figures with representatives of Italian labour resulted in an increase of 65 lire a day for skilled labour and 35 lire a day for other labour.

LIAISON OFFICER BARI.

63. There has been little of outstanding importance to report and few incidents occurred during the month. All civilians rendered homeless by the explosion, which occurred in the harbour on 9 April, have now been accommodated. The drought has caused considerable damage to the crops and the harvest is expected to be poor.

64. Food distribution has been satisfactory and it has been decided to form Price Control Commissions in all provinces in APULIA and LUCANIA; prices for unrationed foodstuffs, clothing and medicines have already fallen from 20 to 40 per cent.

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61. NAPLES Commune has eighteen soup kitchens organised in the city from which approximately 11,000 rations are issued daily to the very poor. The ration consists of soup made up from soup powder supplied by the Allies, some dried vegetables and pasta, and is approximately 100 grams a head. The Cardinal Archbishop has a separate organisation for a similar purpose. 63,439 repaired garments were distributed during May.

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65. Public health has been good and there have been no epidemics.

LIAISON OFFICER SARDINIA.

66. On the whole the public followed the activities of the political parties with indifference and sought more than anything else a solution to the governmental crisis which would recognise the real interests of the country, especially in the fields of political economy and finance.

67. The exceptional dryness and the serious grasshopper menace have destroyed much of the cereal crop. It is expected that not more than a few thousand tons of grain will be harvested. Fruit and pastures have been damaged due to drought and weather conditions.

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66. 36,241 tons of Sulcis coal were mined during May showing an increase over the 28,600 tons mined in April. 14,980 tons of this total were exported.

69. Public/.....

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69. Public health remained satisfactory inspite of poor living and hygiene conditions which have been aggravated by war devastation.

LIAISON OFFICERS PALERMO AND CATANIA.

70. Enthusiasm for the Separatist movement appeared to be on the wane and little attention was paid to the political crisis but the problem of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA is a constant topic and the development of the situation is followed with deep interest.

71. The arrival of a considerable number of partisans created new problems; they demanded jobs and their domineering behaviour caused many minor disturbances.

72. There is a considerable amount of lawlessness in the island mainly due to the reduced number of Carabinieri and their poor morale.

73. An acute shortage of prison accommodation is affecting the functioning of the courts. Hundreds of cases are outstanding and totally inadequate sentences are imposed on those convicted.

74. There were 38 cases of typhus at CAPIZZI in the province of MESSINA resulting in ten deaths. At RAGUSA in the province of CATANIA fourteen cases of typhus were reported with no deaths. Two persons at PALERMO have died of the disease and there have also been two cases of smallpox in the town.

75. The new harvest has been seriously affected by the lack of rain.

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PART II/.....

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MEDICAL ADVISORY SECTION

Defascistization.

1. Several new Italian decrees are published in May. DLL 179, which permits the appointment of lawyers in the place of judges on Epuration Commissions, will relieve judges for normal duties and for the special Courts of Assize. DLL 195 enacts penal sanctions in the event of any repetition of fascist activity and DLL 196 confers on the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism powers to appeal against sentences passed in matters dealing with Fascist crimes.

2. An Italian decree dealing with the epuration of directors of private companies has not been enacted, although requested by this Commission, owing to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

3. In the principal Ministries 35,532 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinised and 7,188 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 303 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 860 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,952 cases have been concluded.

Mine Clearance.

4. In territory newly liberated the mined area extends from the Adriatic coast across EMILIA and CALABRIA Regions to the Mediterranean. The coasts are heavily mined as are the northern provinces of TOSCANA Region.

5. Mine Clearance Units are being organised in these Regions. Schools have been opened in GENOVA and BOLOGNA, and other schools are being opened when instructors and equipment are available.

6. The total number of mines lifted during the past month was 91,251. This figure was lower than the previous month due to the fact that the 562/3 Companies have been moved to EMILIA Region and are at present being organised in that area.

7. The whole scheme is hindered by lack of transport and other equipment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

8. The printed forms and documents for the preparation of Electoral Lists have been distributed to the provinces of TOSCANA Region which remain under Military Government. The Italian Government is printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists in Northern Italy.

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5. In the principal Ministries 35,532 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinised and 7,188 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 308 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 366 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,868 cases have been concluded.

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9. A reply has been received to the Allied Commission's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915, on the conduct of Municipal Elections, which the Italian Government proposes to revive, be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Italian Government stated that in its opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

10. Out of thirty-seven Provinces (excluding VENEZIA GIULIA) liberated during April and May, Prefects are reported to have been formally appointed in only twelve Provinces, all of which are in EMILIA and VENEZIA Regions. In thirteen other provinces individuals are acting as Prefects with the consent of the Regional Commissioner in his capacity as PGCAO, but formal confirmation by the PGCAO has not yet been given. In all these cases the Prefects, or those acting as such, are nominees of the CLN and no case has been reported of the appointment of any of the other officials nominated by the Italian Government in PGMG.

11. Requests have been received for certain Vice-Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of FERRARA, BOLOGNA, PIACENZA, PARMA and REGGIO. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

12. The major work of the Education Sub-Commission during May was in the Civ Northern Regions. Much of the ground work had already been done by the Committee of National Liberation and as a matter both of AG policy and because of shortage of staff, education Officers have withdrawn the CLN to the utmost.

13. It was found that the CLN had set up a Regional Education Office and, in many cases, provincial education committees. The provincial school committees of CLN were retained as advisory bodies for the Regional Education Officer and Provveditorati and Staffi. The Regional or Provincial CLN had abandoned Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori and, in many cases, new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments still have to be confirmed, the new appointees were able to handle the schools until more careful and legal action could be taken.

14. In LIGURIA 1,247 of the 2,670 schools are available for use. Of the balance 967 are damaged or destroyed and 223 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of BOLOGNA only 16 of the 515 school rooms are available and classes are being held in odd rooms here and there and teachers homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions.

15. The redisposition of requisitions throughout ITALY is being examined with AFHQ.

16. In LIGURIA, schools generally were reopened; in the other Northern Regions many reopened only for final examinations because they had functioned almost normally during most of the year. Wherever the school year was badly interrupted, however, summer sessions are being provided.

17. The printing of the de-fascised series of elementary text books for the current year came to a close early in May, the total having reached two million.

18. In the north all universities and other higher institutions of learning and cultural organizations such as operas and orchestras are being operated and Rectors or temporary Directors have been appointed. University examinations are being held. Orchestras and operas are being made available to Allied Troops and some universities are offering courses for troops. Faculties of political science have been abolished.

19. Very few university buildings in the north have been requisitioned but many are severely damaged or destroyed.

20. Boy Scouts organizations, and to some extent Girl Guides, are getting under way in the North and are steadily increasing in the rest of Italy.

21. Publications donated by the National Library in WASHINGTON have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy.

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18. The redisposition of requisitions throughout ITALY is being co-ordinated with AFHQ.

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21. Publications desired by the National Library in NAPLES have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

22. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG courts. The position in NAPLES Province (AMG) has remained almost unchanged and there is still a heavy volume of work at FOGGIA Province (AMG); in this latter port, however, shortage of AMG personnel has necessitated the transfer of many cases to the Italian Courts. The most serious cases heard in NAPLES were prosecutions for the counterfeiting of A.M. lire on a large scale. Sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.

23. In North ITALY the number of AMG Court cases has been very small and have been mostly concerned with curfew offences and violations of travel permits. There has been a small number of prosecutions for possession of arms.

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24. The principal legal activity in North ITALY has been the establishment and operation of the Special Courts of Assize, for the trial of persons charged with collaborating with the enemy, and of the Special Section of the Court of Cassation in MILAN for the disposal of appeals from those courts.

25. The courts are now established and functioning in every province of the northern regions. There is difficulty in the provision of the large number of judicial personnel required to preside at these courts but this problem is being overcome. The number of persons at present in gaol awaiting trial before these courts is very large. For example, in PIEDMONT - TURIN there are estimated to be 1,200, in GENOA 1,600, in PARMA 2,000 and in MILAN 5,000. In MILAN Province, three persons out of twelve have been sentenced to death, in other Provinces in LOMBARDIA, none.

26. General Order No. 46 has been issued in the North to establish and regularise a form of epuration in private industry.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

27. Public health reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory. There have been no epidemics, water supplies are untouched, hospital accommodation is adequate and many medical supplies have been discovered.

28. The refugee problem is one which is causing anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to ITALY of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them louse infested and coming from typhus stricken areas and many suffering from tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern: all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 60 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between LAKE GARDA and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The mass disinfestation of returning refugees necessitates the use of large quantities of DDT in excess of stocks held by AC. AFHQ, with ready appreciation of the situation, have agreed to make Army stocks available and have also indicated that the military will, if asked, render every possible assistance in solving public health problems in ITALY.

29. Infant mortality in ROME is decreasing. The April figures were 70.7 per thousand as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

30. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month, foot and mouth disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of brucellosis being reported from GROSSETO. 160,000 swine in Central and Southern ITALY and SARDINIA have been vaccinated against swine cholera.

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31. Lack of proper coordination between MEDICAL and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. Medical supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are arriving at NAPLES, BARI and LEGHORN.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

32. Immediately upon the liberation of the North and before AMG was firmly established, certain bands of Partisans took the law into their own hands and instigated mass killings of known fascists; armed men masquerading as partisans satisfied personal grudges by extortion and murder; wholesale political arrests, often unsupported by sufficient evidence, kept the prisons in a bad state of overcrowding. However, towards the end of the month the authority of AMG began to be realised, demonstrations were fewer and more orderly, the numbers of murders and cases of extortion committed were substantially smaller and courts were set up; the Northern Regions began to settle down to a normal life and security began to be restored to the people.

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35. Questori and Vice Questori in the North in most cases are CLN nominees, most of them with little or no former police experience. Career Questori from the South are requested but appointments are being made as the situation tempers sufficiently.

36. Forgeries of Allied currency are being suppressed in the South and except in a few localities have not appeared in the North.

37. Prostitution is a continuing major problem in the South and preventive control measures are being instituted in the early stages in the North where, due to mobility of [illegible] troops, it has not yet become a problem.

38. Relations between Allied Military Police Units and Italian Police are excellent in the North. A few clashes in the South have been reported but no major adverse condition has arisen.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

39. Preliminary reports show that movable works of art in N.W. ITALY and in the PO Valley are safe and in good condition. A cache of works of art, believed to be from VENEZIA, is reported near [illegible]. Ninety nine per cent of the missing FASCIST works of art have been recovered in two caches in BOLZANO Province in good condition.

40. Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CIRENAICA, transported to the North in 1943 from the Museo Coloniale in ROMA and no confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Mongolian works of art missing from MONTECASSINO have been recovered. Almost the entire German Fine Arts staff and their records have been captured.

41. Damage to monuments in the North West is slight, except for the heavily bombed cities of GENOA, MILAN and TURIN. In general in the PO basin outside VENEZIA isolated monuments only were damaged, in particular at PARMA the Teatro Farnese and at MANTUA S. Maria del Miracoli. In VENEZIA, VERONA and VICENZA are severely damaged. Libraries have suffered heavily, notably at TURIN and BOLOGNA.

42. Air raid protective covering is being demolished and two temporary exhibitions for troops are already open in VENICE, one of VENETIAN primitives, the other of the famous classical and renaissance bronzes. The new museum at OSTIA opens on 12 June.

43. It is reported that, on the whole, condition of Archives in the Northern Provinces is good.

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

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42. Considerable headway was made with the disposal and disarming of Patriots, particularly in the agricultural areas; in the frontier districts and the large cities the Patriots have proved somewhat unwilling to lay down their arms and go home but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and "mopping up" purposes, notably in TURIN, MILAN, GENOA (where a special force of 2,100 is being employed) and MILAN (where the GAPPO and CARETTONI Groups have been retained). By the end of May, 65,600 weapons had been collected in LOMBARDIA and 46,200 in EMILIA. In VENEZIA, where there are still a certain number of armed Germans at large, the Patriots have been ordered to store their weapons in central armouries from which they can be drawn should they be required. It is clear, however, that although a very large number of patriots have attended ceremonial disarming parades and handed in one weapon, they still possess many which have not been declared.

43. Twenty-three Patriot Centres were in operation by the end of May.

44. The immediate enlistment of 4,000 volunteers into the Italian Army

/has been .....

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has been sanctioned, and the three screening (Recruiting) agencies under control of AMG have reverted to Italian Army control for use, if required, in connection with this intake.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

45. The rapidity of the advance of the Armies in ITALY and the conclusion of hostilities in EUROPE resulted in uncontrolled movement, mainly across the AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN frontier, starting before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up. The movement of these refugees has been aided by back-loading empty Army transport. About 80,000 Italians have returned to their homes South of the line MODENA-BOLOGNA-FORLI and many thousands have returned to their homes in Northern ITALY. Apart from returning Italians, some Poles and Jugoslavs, uncertain of the eventual position in their respective countries, have moved into ITALY.

46. A civilian doctor, working directly under the Camp Commandant, has been allocated to each refugee camp. On 1 June UNRRA are to take over distribution of supplementary rations to Allied Nationals. A medical survey of Northern ITALY is being carried out with a view to typhus and tuberculosis control.

47. At the end of the month a total of 79,946 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 different nationalities. Of these the location of approximately 60,894 is known and the remaining 19,052 were known to have been in ITALY during the past year.

48. While financial assistance for these displaced persons and refugees will probably be needed in due course the whole situation is, at present, so fluid that any programme which could be effected would benefit relatively few people. Meanwhile, the Swiss Consular Office is continuing loans to AMERICANS, GREEKS, POLES, YUGOSLAVS, and a few other nationalities.

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PART III.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Damage to land reclamation and forest areas in Northern Regions has been slight.

2. Crop estimates throughout ITALY are not as promising as had been hoped, due to extensive drought, shortage of fertiliser in recent years and frost in Northern areas. Grasshopper outbreaks in SARDINIA could only be partially controlled due to the lack of preventative material.

3. The 1944 Granai del Popolo collections reached 1,165,857 metric tons of wheat. A decree controlling the 1945 harvest in Italian Government territory and General Order No. 40, carrying out the terms of that decree in Military Government territory, were published.

4. Redistribution of livestock continued and captured draft animals were allocated to civil needs in Northern ITALY.

5. Relaxation of regulations have resulted in extensive fishing operations, and for the first time in many years the fishing industry reported a large catch in all areas.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

6. It was agreed that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour would take over the complete control of distribution of tyres and tubes in Italian Government territory. The necessary Ministerial Directive has been drafted and approved by this Headquarters.

7. 1,000 tons of newsprint arrived from AMERICA, but 667 tons were used for the repayment of a loan made by AFHQ Printing and Stationery Services Directorate from Mideast stocks. 1,022 tons of newsprint were located in Northern ITALY and utilized for printing newspapers in the Northern cities.

8. Approximately 1,500 kgs. of raw silk from 1944 crop have been successfully hidden from German requisitions.

9. Shipments during the month represented a value of over 100 million lire. With the expansion of COSENA (Shipping) activities and the relaxation of control by the Allies, it became necessary to hand over to the Italian Government complete control of supplies of POL for COSENA.

10. The Regional Welfare Officers of PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA, VENEZIA, VENEZIA GIULIA and TOSCANA Regions were allocated 15,000 blankets each for distribution

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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

11. The 5% five year issue of Italian Treasury Bonds has been most successful, a total of 31 billion 15 million lire having been subscribed. The Minister of the Treasury wished to extend the loan to Northern Italy but decided not to do so in the face of opposition from the CLNAI.

12. Information uncovered in Northern ITALY indicates that from 10 September 1943 to 30 April 1945 the Republican Fascist Government spent 359.6 billion lire, of which 189 billion lire represents German occupation costs and reimbursement to Germany of war costs.

13. The total Italian Government indebtedness is now approximately 654 billion lire, of which 254 billion is consolidated and redeemable and 600 billion floating debt. The currency circulation of Italy is now approximately 285 billion lire exclusive of the 61.3 billion AM lire in the hands of the Italian public and banks on 31 March 1945.

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14. It is estimated that the budget deficit for all of Liberated ITALY for the fiscal year 1944-45 will be approximately 350 billion lire.

15. No AM lire or metropolitan lire will be used to pay surrendered German troops in ITALY. German Army funds are being seized as war booty and the problem of collecting lire currency now in the possession of individual German soldiers is being investigated.

16. The Council of Ministers has passed a decree which established a new foreign exchange control agency, the Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi, and liquidated the old agency, Istecambi. The new agency will have an autonomous management headed by the Governor of the Banca d'Italia and under the control of the Ministry of the Treasury.

17. Twenty-three tons of gold discovered at FORTEZZA, near BOLZANO has been transported to ROME and placed in the vault of the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section, pending instructions as to its disposition. The Banca d'ITALIA has stated that this gold was part of the Bank's gold reserve which was taken north by the Fascist Republican Government prior to the liberation of ROME.

18. All currency seized from the enemy or found abandoned will be turned over to the Finance Sub-Commission pending later settlement. Several billion lire have already been received. It is planned to reopen stock exchanges in MILAN, GENOA, TURIN and VENICE early in July and the opening will take place simultaneously in all these cities.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Allied Commission food stockpiles on Eastern and Western coasts were more than adequate to cope with the demands of the Northern provinces and transport was the controlling factor in determining the amount of food that could be issued. By the end of the month a total of over 19,000 tons of food had been issued from warehouses on the East coast, distributed over the whole of the PO Valley and over 5,000 tons from the warehouses on the West coast were distributed to the Ligurian coast.

20. Considerable stocks of grain, rice, sugar and cheese have been declared in Northern Provinces and these will be incorporated in plans for the provisioning of North ITALY.

21. Imports of foodstuffs during the month were again on a large scale. In particular, cereal imports were heavy, amounting to over 140,000 tons, which enabled reserves of grain to be built up in all the deficiency areas so that the grain supply is now amply assured until the next harvest.

22. The figures of locally produced grain are still satisfactory, there being 198,000 tons in warehouses, of which 91,000 tons are [illegible]

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22. The figures of locally produced grain are still satisfactory, there being 198,000 tons in warehouses, of which 84,000 tons are still available for allocation.

23. 17,500 tons of foodstuffs were moved by rail and over 4,000 tons were moved coastwise during the month. These figures are in addition to the large quantities moved by Italian organisations. Salt shipments during the month were lighter but the Southern position is very satisfactory and there are considerable reserves in the ROME and NAPLES areas.

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24. The yeast position has been materially improved with the liberation of the North. Plants have been found in good working order at MILAN, GENOA, PADUA and UDINE. In addition, the yeast production at BAFFETTA has been increased.

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25. The midshift meal for workers employed by the armed forces has been increased by the addition of 125 grams of bread a meal. A supplementary ration for harvest workers of 150 grams of bread and 50 grams of pasta has again been adopted for this year's harvest.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

26. Ninety per cent of industrial capacity of the North has escaped destruction and industry in ITALY is now dependent only on imports of coal, cellulose, rubber, cotton and wool.

27. The reopening of the Soda Solvay Works at ROSIGNANO on 23 May has increased production of glass, washing wool, pharmaceutical goods and has considerably reduced the price of caustic soda.

28. There has been an improvement in the production of SARDINIAN coal and the Italian Government has been urged to encourage and foster further increases in production. The production of lignite has been handicapped by shortage of transport and labour. The lack of coal is the main problem in the North as it is of vital importance to Italian economy. All industries are dependent on this fuel in some way or another and normally ITALY had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. At the present time only about 300,000 tons of coal a month are scheduled for ITALY and even this supply is uncertain. Employment in the industries affected, which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly five and a half million, will be seriously endangered and a consequent unemployment of four to five million may easily result. Many plants which have raw material available have already been forced to close or to reduce production from lack of coal.

29. Cement requirements for the whole of ITALY can now be produced if coal is made available.

30. Arrangements have been made for the shipment of about 500 tons of M.T. spares from ALEXANDRIA and 800 - 1,000 tons from ERITREA. AFHQ has been asked to release a portion of the 300,000 discarded tyres held in ALEXANDRIA.

31. 44,000,000,000 matches are available in Northern ITALY and, once movement has been arranged, rationing will not be necessary in Southern ITALY. Production capacity for matches and raw materials are adequate to meet ITALY's needs with a possible surplus for export.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

32. Allied Military Government administration of labour in EMILIA, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE and VENEZIA was established during the month. Industrial plant and establishments were found to be in good condition but shortage of coal and supplies, the return of refugees

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32. Allied Military Government administration of labour in EMILIA, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE and VENEZIA was established during the month. Industrial plant and establishments were found to be in good condition but shortage of coal and supplies, the return of refugees demanding their old employment and the dislocation occasioned by the change from war to peace time production will inevitably produce grave unemployment problems. Relief schemes are being planned and temporary arrangements have been made for the continuance of the "Cassa Integrazione" to assist firms in paying a guaranteed wage.

33. Wages are lower in Northern ITALY but prices are rapidly rising and demands for wage increases are bound to develop. In BOLOGNA one wage increase has already been approved.

34. In Central and Southern ITALY wage increases continue to be negotiated in various districts, no serious trade disputes have occurred and the Italian General Confederation of Labour has launched a campaign with a view to reducing the cost of living. Adjustments of the Armed Force Wage Scale to conform with prevailing rates in private industry have been made in ROME, NAPLES, BARI, SALERNO, TERNI and PALERMO.

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PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

35. Highways in Northern ITALY are in fair condition and it is not anticipated that serious difficulties will be encountered in repairs and maintenance; temporary bridges or diversions have been made on all principal routes.

36. Public utilities in Northern areas have not been seriously impaired and repair work is well in hand.

37. It is estimated that nearly 400 Communal Housing Committees are now organised and working and a total of 17,739 housing repair projects have been started and 8,473 completed. The value of work on housing to the end of May amounts to 1,859 million lire.

38. The total number of bridges completed is 1,652.

39. Ample electric power is available in the whole of the Northern area. About 10% of the generating plants were damaged but half of these will be repaired within the next three months.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

40. The transport situation in Northern ITALY is better than had been expected but will need a considerable amount of reorganisation, particularly road transport.

41. On the cessation of hostilities the movement of refugees and displaced persons became a major problem, throwing a heavy strain on rail, road and shipping transportation. By sea, the Italian cruiser "GARIBALDI" was allocated to a shuttle service between PIOMBINO and MESSINA; she completed two voyages during the last week of the month, carrying about 1,000 repatriates for SICILY each time; two Italian torpedo boats each carried 100 persons on the same run. By rail, the major movements of displaced persons were from FLORENCE and FORLI to ROME and South of ROME; during the month 66 special trains were dispatched carrying a total of 68,902 persons. Meetings have been held with SHAEF and other headquarters to regulate the flow of refugees from North of the ALPS to ITALY.

42. Following the establishment during April of regular coastwise sailings under the control of Comitato Gestione Navi (COGENA), the former bidding procedure for movement of stores by sea has been discontinued with the exception of bids which cannot be met by tonnage under the control of COGENA. All bids for movement during the month have been met, and the total coastwise tonnage lifted amounted to 56,606 tons, including schooner traffic which carried about 21,810 tons of this total.

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43. Figures for the latest four-week period for which statistics are available show that 206,961 tons were moved by rail on the mainland of ITALY, including traffic moving from SICILY to the mainland.

44. Arrangements have been made to complete the transfer of about 4,500 trucks to the Italian Government. This transfer will be effected in three groups, the first being captured equipment now operated in SICILY, the second, War Department trucks operated in truck pools throughout liberated ITALY numbering about 1,100 and the third consisting of 2,000 new trucks being shipped from the UNITED STATES. The transfer of the first two groups should be completed within one month while the Italian Government will take delivery of the third group at the rate of 200 a week. 834

45. It is hoped that a three times weekly passenger service ROME-AREZZO, ROME-ANCONA and ROME-FLORENCE will commence on 4 June.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. The Branch in meetings with G-5 Section IV Corps and the CLNAI at MILAN, helped overcome difficulties incident to republication of the Corriere della Sera, former fascist newspaper which, it was finally agreed, would be published under the name of Corriere d'Informazioni. The paper's first issue came out on 22 May. The Temporary Film Board approved Italian sponsored film legislation with minor changes and blocked all raw film stocks in the North, setting up procedure to prevent the materials from falling into the hands of speculators.

2. Approximately twenty five regular press releases were written and distributed to regular outlets. The OWI Photographic Section also covered, as a standard operating procedure, the picture possibilities of all A.C. press releases and distributed its photographs to more than fifty outlets, giving the Commission a most effective avenue of publicity. Approximately sixty home-town releases on U.S. personnel, issuance of which is a requirement of the U.S. War Department Bureau of Public Relations, were written, the total number issued to date amounting to more than four hundred.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

3. In response to a request from the Italian Ministry of Marine, the Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean has agreed to the return of a portion of NAPLES Harbour to Italian Government control. One discharge berth has been released without restriction and three berths have been released on Pontile Viglieno, subject to the right of Allied Naval authorities to use one berth whenever it is required for the discharge of Allied tankers.

4. The Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief has made available one Italian cruiser and several smaller Italian naval vessels for the purpose of transporting refugees and displaced persons from the Northern Italian areas to SICILY and SARDINIA.

5. On 23 May Italian Naval Control Service Officers were appointed to duty in the ports of CIVITAVECCHIA, PIOMBINO and MADDALENA. Directives to these officers were issued on their responsibility to the Italian Naval Officers in Charge for the safe routing of all Allied merchant vessels leaving these ports.

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sixty home-town releases on U.S. personnel, issuance of which is a requirement of the U.S. War Department Bureau of Public Relations, were written, the total number issued to date amounting to more than four hundred.

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (M&LA)

6. The moving of the Security Control Line to the R. PIAVE and the Prohibited Frontier Zone has enabled 50,000 Italian soldiers of the older classes to be demobilized and returned to their homes. Leave has also been granted for those with homes in Northern Provinces.

7. Owing to the fact that large numbers of Italian troops employed mainly by the UNITED STATES are becoming surplus, further call-up has been temporarily suspended. Surplus service personnel of demobilizable age will be sent home and others re-allocated to other categories. The U.S. policy of employing PWs and cooperators as service troops has released large numbers of Italian soldiers for re-employment. Patriots may volunteer for the Italian Army and, although it is not possible to enlist these men in bands, every effort is being made to keep friends in the same units.

8. Much Italian/...

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8. Much Italian Army property has been located in Northern ITALY, some of it in the hands of the patriots.

9. Units of the Italian Army are being employed on internal security duties such as guarding the BRENNER PASS and assisting in guarding German PWs held by the British.

10. During the month a reduction was made in the reinforcement holdings for the Italian Army. The previous percentage of 25% for combat troops and 5% for Service units has now been reduced to a 5% total all round holding.

11. An initial transfer of 3,000 manpower spaces from BR-ITI category to CC.RR was authorised by AFHQ.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

12. Up till the capitulation of the German armed forces on 8 May the Italian Air Force continued operations on a scale comparable with the previous month. A detachment of 6 SM.82s transport aircraft assisted the Desert Air Force in following up the rapid forward movement of the EIGHTH Army in its closing stages of the campaign, by transporting POL and DID rations from RAVENNA to LAVARIANO. A signal of appreciation of the efficiency with which these operations were carried out was received from the A.O.C. Desert Air Force.

13. The six squadrons previously under command of B.A.F. have now been handed back to the operational control of this Sub-Commission. A letter from A.O.C. Balkan Air Force expressing his thanks for the keenness and spirit shown by these Italian squadrons has been received.

14. Between the period of the cessation of hostilities and the announcement of peace terms, flying will be restricted and controlled for all fighters and trainers; load-carrying aircraft including light bombers and seaplanes will be used for the extension of existing courier transport services; the Air-Sea Rescue Service with seaplanes and high speed launches will be continued and probably extended.

15. Primarily for the benefit of A.C. the land plane services to MILAN, TREVISO and BOLOGNA were opened, which have helped considerably in overcoming the shortage of transport. Regular time schedules have been run.

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16. The strength of the I.A.F. is still about 3,000 below the ceiling of 31,000 and every effort is being made by the Directorate of Personnel to stimulate recruiting, chiefly by means of recruiting posters which are being displayed on a liberal scale.

17. Large supplies of much needed spares have been discovered in the North. Official reports indicate that there are sufficient spares to maintain all aircraft of the I.A.F. and authority has been sought for sufficient quantities of these spares to be issued. There is no POL available from these sources and the number of complete aircraft found in the North has been small.

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COMMUNICATIONS/.....

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COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

18. Re-establishment of local services for all essential needs in Northern ITALY was effected during the month.

19. Inter-urban cables and equipment were sufficiently damaged to prevent resumption of telephone and telegraph facilities between the North and South of ITALY but this service is expected to be resumed on a limited scale during June.

20. Mail service throughout the Northern Provinces and between Northern and Southern ITALY has been restored on a limited scale and cablegram and radio facilities with the UNITED STATES and UNITED KINGDOM were resumed on 4 May. Foreign mail service was opened with HOLLAND and LUXEMBOURG.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PRISONER OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION

War Material Disposal.

21. The collection of vehicles and weapons in the newly liberated Northern areas began immediately hostilities ceased.

22. Considerable stores of material have been taken over by the Armies. This material includes machine tools, clothing, silks, spirits, motor car spares, tyres and tubes which, awaiting the opportunity of removal into GERMANY, had been stored by the Germans in caves and tunnels in ITALY. Lists of this material are being made by representatives of A.C.

23. Salvaged material amounting to 11,500 tons, offered by American and British Army sources, was disposed of through the Allied Commission and Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. About 20-30 thousand salvaged tyres were offered by British salvage from TORRE ANNUNZIATA and steps are being taken to have these despatched to Pirelli Works, ROME, for inspection and retreading. 2-4 thousand of these tyres have been retained by the Allied Commission to be used in connection with the anti-malaria campaign.

Italian PW.

24. It has been agreed that 35,000 IPW from AMERICA will be despatched to ITALY at the rate of 10,000 a month commencing 1 July. During May 4,100 IPW were repatriated, the majority of which were sick and wounded.

25. On the cessation of hostilities large numbers of ex-Italian PW from

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Italian PW.

24. It has been agreed that 35,000 IPW from AMERICA will be despatched to ITALY at the rate of 10,000 a month commencing 1 July. During May 4,100 IPW were repatriated, the majority of which were sick and wounded.

25. On the cessation of hostilities large numbers of ex-Italian PW from GERMANY poured over the frontier into ITALY. Displaced persons camps were shared for the reception of the Italian ex-PW in the initial stages and small numbers of Italian officials were attached to each camp to care for them until they arrived at the camps specially prepared for military personnel. On arrival at military camps ex-IPW were documented, given clothing, money and the necessary transport to assist them to reach their homes. The Armies assisted in moving these men.

26. General MANNERINI, Autonomous Office of War Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War, showed great initiative and expended much energy and hard work in getting teams organised to handle difficult problems in FLORENCE, MILAN and BOLZANO.

Allen W. Stone

ALLEN W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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APO 394

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-SECTION (G)

3/27/1/18

6th July 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged monthly report for June 1945

TO: Civil Affairs Section

1. The date for the commencement of the compilation of electoral registers in the Bertram province under allied military Government, excluding Venezia Giulia, has been determined by AMG to be 15 July 1945. Under Italian law 120 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted only to communes which can prove that, because of war damage and disruption, they are absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time limits set.

2. A schedule, for the guidance of AMG officers in the field, giving "a brief description of the procedure for the preparation of electoral lists" was completed on 25 June and has now been issued under cover of Executive Instruction No.5 dated 1 July 1945.

3. Printed forms and stationery prepared by the Italian Government for the compilation of electoral lists have been delivered to Regional Headquarters in U.S. territory. Instructions to provinces and communes to commence the preparation

4. A new title is shortly to be made to transfer the present Italian Government to survive the existing ordinance 106, which were passed in 1919. The efforts of this Section undertaken previously in this direction resulted in a reply from the late President of the Council, F. S. Nitti, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate".

5. Visits to AMG territory by officers of the L.G.S.G. have stressed the importance of setting up local Government bodies, such as the Legislative Assemblies, and the adequate staffing of Prefectural and Communal offices. The sub-Commission has been assured that the AMG officers are well aware of this fact. The fact that the compilation of electoral lists is dependent on the efficient functioning of the local government machinery is being increasingly stressed in provincial reports, as well as on Prefects who, at the present time, are all non-career officials.

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RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Deputy Director
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

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AMG 334
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

AG/27/4/B 6th July 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged monthly report for ~~May~~ June 1945

TO: Civil Affairs Section

1. The date for the commencement of the compilation of electoral registers in the Northern provinces under Allied Military Government, excluding Venezia Giulia, has been determined by AMG to be 15 July 1945. Under Italian law 100 days are required, from the date of commencement, for the completion of these electoral lists. An extension of this time-limit will be granted only to Communes which can prove that, because of war damage and disruption, they are absolutely unable to complete their lists within the time limits set.

2. A schedule, for the guidance of AMG officers in the field, giving "a brief description of the procedure for the preparation of electoral lists" was completed on 25 June and has now been issued under cover of Executive Instruction No.5 dated 1 July 1945.

3. Printed forms and stationery prepared by the Italian Government for the compilation of electoral lists have been delivered to Regional Headquarters in AMG territory. Distribution to provinces and thence to communes is in progress.

4. A new attempt is shortly to be made to persuade the present Italian Government to revise the existing electoral law, which were passed in 1919. The efforts of the Allied Commission previously in this direction resulted in a reply from the late President of the Council, F.S. Nitti, to the effect that no reform was required since, in his personal opinion, the law was "adequate".

5. Visits to AMG territory by officers of the A.C.C. have stressed the importance of setting up local government bodies, such as the Deputazione Provinciale, and the adequate staffing of Prefectural and Communal offices. The Sub-Commission has been assured that the AMG officers are well aware of this fact. The fact that the compilation of electoral lists is dependent on the efficient functioning of the local government machinery is ~~xxxx~~ being impressed on Provincial Commissioners, as well as on Prefects who, at the present time, are all non-Fascist officials.

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P.R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Deputy Director
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref: 624/EC.

21 June 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 1945

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Ref: 824/EC.

21 June 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. The Council of Ministers met on 4 April and amongst other things approved a draft decree law re-instating the property rights of Italian subjects and foreigners against whom Fascist racial legislation had discriminated. This decree is supplementary to the decree law which was passed in January 1944. The Council further approved a draft decree regarding the administrative steps to be taken for the drawing up of electoral lists and particularly for establishing the means of registering electors in communes which are not their normal places of residence. The Council also approved increases in war pensions. Another important measure was the decision not to apply common law to patriots for acts committed during the war of liberation. This provision therefore puts patriot units recognised by the Committees of National Liberation on the same footing as military formations taking part in war.

2. The Communist Party held its annual Congress in ROME from the 6 to 10 April. Signor TOGLIATTI, the Secretary General of the Party, declared that the Communist Party would keep the truce on the institutional question but that, so soon as the North was liberated, the problem would call for a rapid solution. Once the North was freed, the truce would automatically lapse and the Constituent Assembly would make the final decision of the people on the question.

3. The Labour Democrats and the Democratic (Monarchist) Party also held Congresses at the same time. The Labour Democratic Congress approved various resolutions touching on agrarian reform and the administrative elections, while the Democratic Party Congress produced a 9-point programme emphasising the need for preserving law and order, private initiative and the rights of individuals against any form of state dictatorship. Another plank in their platform vigorously defended the "territorial integrity" of the country, including Italy's right to all colonies held at the end of the last war.

4. The liberation of the North was already imminent when the Council of Ministers met on 20 April to discuss the agreement with the Committee of National Liberation of North Italy (CLNAI) signed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territory on 29 March during his clandestine visit to TURIN and MILAN. This agreement, which was concerned mainly with local administration by the CLNAI during the period between a German collapse and the establishment of Allied Military Government, was approved by the Council, which took the occasion to reiterate its agreement with, and faith in, the policy of the CLNAI and the work of armed partisan bands under its control.

5. On 21 April, BOLOGNA was liberated by the advancing Allied Armies, and on 25 April GENOA was wrested from German control by Italian patriots. This was followed by the liberation of MILAN by partisan bands on 26 April, and soon German dominance of the North [illegible]

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5. On 21 April, BOLOGNA was liberated by the advancing Allied Armies, and on 25 April GENOA was wrested from German control by Italian patriots. This was followed by the liberation of MILAN by partisan bands on 26 April, and soon German dominance of the North was everywhere being submerged by Allied arms and the decisive action of the patriots. On 30 April General CLARK was able to say that "the military power of Germany in ITALY has practically ceased".

6. With the liberation of MILAN, the radio station there was immediately put into service to broadcast General CADORNA's orders to the partisans for a general uprising. The CLNAI proclaimed a state of emergency and subsequent broadcasts of ordinances enacted by the Committee showed that it was proceeding effectively with the establishment of its administration.

7. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 26 April agreement was reached on the formation of a Consultative Assembly, to be composed of three principal groups. Of these, the first will be nominated by the six major political parties represented in the CLNAI, with twenty places going to parties outside the Committee. The second group will include anti-fascist deputies and senators of the last free Parliament, while the third group will be composed of representatives of labour unions and veterans' organisations. Reaction to the Government's decision was generally favourable.

8. Unanimity/....

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8. Unanimity of feeling at Italy's exclusion from the United Nations Conference on international organisation at SAN FRANCISCO was reflected by the press, and the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 25 April voted to send a message to SAN FRANCISCO claiming the right and reaffirming the will of ITALY to participate in world reconstruction.

9. Concern for the fate of TRIESTE was intensified by the reported occupation of that city by JUGOSLAV forces. Following the Cabinet's expression of a desire for harmonious and good-neighbourly relations between ITALY and JUGOSLAVIA, the Government issued an official communique on 30 April affirming "in the most resolute and explicit manner" its view that controversial questions between the two countries should not be prejudiced by military operations then in progress in VENEZIA GIULIA but settled by direct agreement after final liberation of their respective territories.

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PART II/I.....

PART I.

AMG ARMIES AND REGIONS

AMG FIFTH ARMY.

1. The month of April falls into two clearly marked period of AMG activity. During the first of these the calm and routine administration of the small area of PT.DX lying within the Army boundary was carried on, while at the same time preparations were diligently made for the commencement of military government in the large areas which it was expected the Army would occupy during the coming advance. Food was stock-piled at FLORENCE, VIAREGGIO and FORLI. An advance food depot was established at PORRETTA TERME. The Provincial and Regional teams, particularly those in the nearest provinces and regions, were prepared for early movement. On 11 and 12 April the 92nd Division took MASSA-CARRARA and the first of the new territories to be liberated was entered by AMG officers. Shortly after the middle of April the attack on BOLOGNA began and that city fell on 21 April. MODENA was entered on 23 April, PARMA on 26 April. On 28 April the city of MILAN, which had previously been the scene of a Partisan uprising, was entered by IV Corps. By the end of the month the greater part of North ITALY had been occupied and rumour of an impending surrender was already current. Within a period of ten days, the zone of Allied Military Government under the FIFTH Army had been expanded from a little more than three provinces, FIRENZE, LUCCA and PISTOIA, to thirty provinces covering a far greater expanse of territory, population, wealth and industry than had ever been subjected to Allied Military Government in ITALY at any one time before.

2. The first great problem that confronted AMG in all the new territory was the Partisan situation. Great efforts were made by AMG to disarm the Partisans and with considerable success. Parades were held at which Partisans passed in review, fully armed and under their own leaders, before General Officers of the FIFTH Army and at the conclusion of the parades surrendered their arms. Speeches were then made and Partisan Certificates were presented to the leaders. At BOLOGNA 3,500 Partisans surrendered their arms and at MODENA more than 14,000. It was noted, however, that the number of pistols and machine guns turned in was small.

3. A new and important situation that confronted AMG during the month lay in the character and strength of the Comitati Liberazione Nazionale (CLNs) encountered in every province and almost every commune. The CLNAI representing the various CLNs had been recognised by ROME as the government of Northern ITALY during the period of German occupation and, while it was understood that they were to relinquish their powers when AMG came in, nevertheless their actions during the occupation acquired a certain validity which otherwise they would not have had.

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4. Authority was given to Corps SCAOs to establish the bread ration at 125 grams of bread initially, to be raised, when grain or flour should become available, to 250 grams of bread and 40 grams of pasta either from local or imported stocks.

5. Grain crop plantings were below normal, especially rice. The current crop condition was fair with some damage in the central PO Valley due to frost. Summer vegetables and fruit crops were good, with surplus in nearly all areas. Approximately 400 tons of surplus potatoes were found in the BOLOGNA area and part of them were transported South.

6. AMG officers entering BOLOGNA found large numbers of farmers and their possessions, including livestock, living in the city under abnormal conditions. There were even cattle and swine on third floors of some houses and hundreds of cattle were found in basements. This produced a condition of sanitation easier to observe than to imagine.

7. Generally speaking, agriculture North of the Apennines was found to be in a satisfactory state.

8. Comparatively/...

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8. Comparatively little damage was found in BOLOGNA. A local plant supplied sufficient power to supply hospitals and for water pumping until the power lines from MODENA could be repaired. The flow of water was however small and was insufficient for sanitation purposes.

9. In general the liberated towns were found to be almost normal with public works and utilities functioning or ready to function.

10. Where necessary the people started repairing utilities on their own initiative, in remarkable contrast to the behaviour of the Southern Italians.

11. The health situation in the newly liberated area has been extremely good. Living conditions in BOLOGNA were extremely over-crowded but no ill-effects resulted during April.

5TH EIGHTH ARMY.

12. This report covers only that territory occupied during the month, being the provinces of FERRARA, ROVIGO, PADUA, VENEZIA, TREVISO, BELLUNO, UDINE and part of BOLOGNA. The territory occupied varied widely in nature, containing some of the richest agricultural land in EUROPE in the PO Valley and also barren mountainous territory.

13. In FERRARA Province there is a belt of devastated country along the line on which the Army was halted for the Winter extending Northwards and Westwards for about ten miles, which is at least as badly damaged as the CASSINO Valley. Beyond this strip, however, damage is limited to the immediate vicinity of the river crossings of the PO and ADIGE, factories which were the target for air attack, and areas surrounding railway stations.

14. There is very much less damage in this Northern area than in any part of ITALY further South and some places, as for example VENICE, appear to have emerged from the war completely unharmed.

15. It is too early yet to give any detailed survey of the political background of the area. In almost every instance the CLN has proved to be sensible and cooperative and had generally organised a working system of administration prior to the Allied occupation. The improvement in calibre of public officials North of the PO is marked and considerable initiative and vigour has been encountered.

16. Prior to the advance beyond PADUA no serious difficulties were encountered from Patriots who were everywhere cooperative. Disarming proceeded satisfactorily, if somewhat slowly, but all parades held for the purpose were successful.

17. Except in the Province of UDINE, which is subject to unusual circum-

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part of [redacted]. The territory occupied varies widely in nature, containing some of the richest agricultural land in [redacted] in the PO Valley and also barren mountainous territory.

13. In [redacted] Province there is a belt of devastated country along the line on which the Army was halted for the Winter extending Northwards and Westwards for about ten miles, which is at least as badly damaged as the [redacted] Valley. Beyond this strip, however, damage is limited to the immediate vicinity of the river crossings of the PO and ADIGE, factories which were the target for air attack, and areas surrounding railway stations.

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16. Prior to the advance beyond [redacted] no serious difficulties were encountered from Patriots who were everywhere cooperative. Disarming proceeded satisfactorily, if somewhat slowly, but all parades held for the purpose were successful.

17. Except in the Province of [redacted], which is subject to unusual circumstances, there is a sufficient quantity of grain and flour in the area to carry over until the next harvest. The allotted quantities of supplies other than flour have been distributed to the various Provinces, but stocks found of some commodities, particularly sugar, have made it unnecessary to distribute some of the items to all the Provinces. The ration scale prevailing in the majority of the area was 150 grams of bread a day, with a monthly allotment of ½ kilos of pasta and 1 kilo of maize. Prices, as expected, were lower than that part of ITALY previously liberated.

18. Except in the devastated area in [redacted], banks and post offices have mostly been in a condition to open within a few days of occupation and in most places there has been sufficient cash without drawing on the reserve in the South.

19. At the/.....

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19. At the beginning of the period the refugee problem was confined to the housing and feeding of a number of inhabitants from the destroyed villages on the Winter Line. Thereafter the movement of refugees was small, for though there is in the area a large number of refugees from Southern and Central ITALY these have been located here for a considerable time and it has been the policy to restrain them from early movement.

20. There will be a very considerable movement of displaced persons returning from GERMANY and AUSTRIA in the near future. A great number are already making their way down through Northern ITALY.

21. CC.RR have been steadily moved into each Province as captured and no particular Public Safety problems have arisen.

22. The health of the population is good and there were no indications of contagious or infectious diseases in epidemic proportion, although there is a potential danger in the area of the ARSENA GAP.

SICILIA REGION.

23. In the course of the month the remaining territory of FORLI and RAVENNA Provinces was liberated and on 25 April the whole of FORLI and RAVENNA Provinces was handed over to regional control by EIGHTH Army.

24. All flooded areas South and East of RAVENNA, being about 45,000 acres, have now been drained but work on bridges was delayed by lack of materials, only three being completed during the month.

25. The supply of bricks for re-housing schemes is sufficient for present needs, but without further coal, work will come to a standstill when present stocks are exhausted.

26. The standard of health remains good.

27. Plans were completed for the re-starting of fishing from the seven ports of the Region and it is anticipated that about 200 tons of fish will be obtained over a period of three months.

28. The sugar-beet crop has fallen below expectations due to the drought and some areas had to be re-seeded owing to non-germination of seed.

29. The condition of the people has improved with the advance of the Army and the resultant release of accommodation. Their attitude has become more friendly and "incidents" are rare.

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EMILIA REGION.

23. In the course of the month the remaining territory of FORLI and RAVENNA Provinces was liberated and on 25 April the whole of FORLI and RAVENNA Provinces was handed over to regional control by EIGHTH Army.

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29. The condition of the people was improved with the advance of the Army, and the resultant release of accommodation. Their attitude has become more friendly and "incidents" are rare.

30. Immediate assistance is being given to the Republic of SAN MARINO to instal electric power to provide adequate water.

TOSCANA REGION.

31. On 30 April AFC took over the administration and control of the remaining Provinces of TOSCANA Region - FLORENCE, PISTOIA, LUCCA and AREZZO - previously under the control of HQ FIFTH Army.

32. The Communists continued to be the most active of the parties and have been responsible for some minor disturbances in the Region.

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33. Local Government functioned well but, in the Provinces recently liberated, the work of establishing orderly administration is handicapped by poor communications due to destroyed bridges and highways.

34. There have been no unusual supply problems; the salt ration has been increased and citrus fruits have been imported. Sixty two tons of fish were sent to ROME from GROSSETO during April.

35. Small/.....

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35. Small quantities of wheat are still being amassed and olive oil amassed to-date amounts to over 65,000 quintals. Crops are promising well but agricultural work in APULNIA Province has been greatly delayed by military operations and is still being impeded by mines; a mine lifting detachment is now at work. Insecticides and fungicides, although late for the best crop results, are now being received.

36. The morale of the civil police has increased slightly during the month and there has been no serious crime; there was a noticeable decrease in the number of cases to be tried.

37. Undulant fever has been reported in several localities. The malaria control programme is well organised and the distribution of clothing is complete except in APULNIA and the Island of CAPRAIA.

38. Glass production is suffering from lack of carbonate of soda and production will cease at the end of May unless new supplies are made available. The urgent need for tyre repair and manufacture facilities is made more critical by the lack of raw materials; shortage of coal is hampering the production of cement.

39. Protective coverings for monuments have been ordered to be removed throughout the Region. Repair work to damaged monuments and fine arts in MASSA will be commenced in May.

UMBRIA-MARCHE REGION.

40. The Region has received instructions to hand over administration of its last remaining provinces to the Italian Government on 10 May, so that its final efforts are being devoted to the preparatory measures necessary to put this into effect.

41. During its existence the Region has administered no less than twelve provinces, which is believed to be the largest number that any Region has been called upon to administer.

42. Activity generally during the month dealt with routine matters and there is little in the nature of highlights to report. Wheat amassing reached a total of 124% of the target figure and 76% of the olive oil target has been collected so far. As to the coming harvest it is feared that lack of rain, as elsewhere, will reduce the yield as compared with last year.

43. Steady progress has been made with the removal of mines, which will have a beneficial effect on agricultural production generally. 4,000 were dealt with in the first three weeks of the month but it is estimated there are still 100,000 to be lifted.

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39. Protective coverings for monuments have been ordered to be removed throughout the Region. Repair work to damaged monuments and fine arts in M.S.A. will be commenced in May.

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41. During its existence the Region has administered no less than twelve provinces, which is believed to be the largest number that any Region has been called upon to administer.

42. Activity generally during the month dealt with routine matters and there is little in the nature of highlights to report. Wheat amassing reached a total of 124% of the target figure and 76% of the olive oil target has been collected so far. As to the coming harvest it is feared that lack of rain, as elsewhere, will reduce the yield as compared with last year.

43. Steady progress has been made with the removal of mines, which will have a beneficial effect on agricultural production generally. 4,000 were dealt with in the first three weeks of the month but it is estimated there are still 100,000 to be lifted.

44. Public health continues very good, hospitals being adequate for current needs. Italian welfare organisations functioned satisfactorily. For some time education has been seriously handicapped by the widespread use of schools for accommodation of troops. Lately a large exodus of the latter has taken place with a consequent revival in the educational system.

45. Great efforts have been made to restore public utilities to active operation and over 600 projects have been completed during the life of the Region. This despite the serious shortage of raw materials and transport.

46. 8,500 cases have been brought before AMG Courts since the formation of the Region and especial attention was given to curbing black market activity with marked success.

PART II.....

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Defascism

1. A decree establishing Special Courts of Assize to try civilian collaborators has been adopted (DLL 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 "judges" chosen from panels of local persons of accepted probity. The panels are prepared by CLNs of the provincial capitals.

2. General Order No. 35, which is intended to accomplish a preliminary epuration of employees of Government offices and parastatal institutions in North Italy and which was modelled on the basic Italian epuration law, DLL 159, is in effect in most of the Northern territory.

3. New decrees which are expected to become law very soon have been discussed at length with the Government 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. In the principal ministries about 26,000 of the 45,000 employees have been scrutinized, 6,300 have been sent for trial; of these, 2,770 cases have been concluded, resulting in 7,000 dismissals. In addition, there have been numerous compulsory retirements and other lesser punishments.

Mine Clearance

4. There are now four Italian military Mine Clearing Companies operating under Allied Commission some of which will be used in Northern Italy as required. On the civilian side, a new Zone has been opened in EMILIA Region and has begun operations and a number of Italian officers earmarked for the Northern Regions have gone forward to form new Zones if they are needed.

5. 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 except along last winter's line.

6. In EMILIA Region 674 minefields have already been located. Good work is being done, but lack of transport is a considerable handicap.

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

Distribution of Clothing

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5. 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 except along last winter's line.

6. In EMILIA Region 67 minefields have already been located. Good work is being done, but lack of transport is a considerable handicap.

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

Distribution of Clothing

8. During April a small quantity of repaired clothing was received from the Commerce Subcommission and distributed to Patriots Branch and Displaced Persons and Repatriation Subcommission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION

9. 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 antiquated and likely to lend 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 will not be countenanced in AMG Territory unless a more truly democratic procedure is adopted.

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10. It has been decided that the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG to the CLNs in Northern Italy is that, while the Allied Commission supports 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 will be sought and acted upon in so far as it does not conflict with the policy of AMG. It has been agreed with the Italian Government that although the appointments of Prefects and other senior officials in the North of Italy were ultimately for AMG

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views thereon. It was therefore arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons it suggested 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.

11. 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.

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION

12. Progress was made in UMBRIA MARCHE and TOSCANA Regions in the distribution of books, printing of note books and derequisition and repair of buildings.

13. A special meeting was held with the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission, the Minister of Public Instructions and this Subcommission, to discuss cultural interchange. The Minister of Public Instructions has expressed his approval of the steps already taken in the field and has agreed to appoint two committees to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied Nations.

14. A decree has been prepared to allow special university examinations for students whose work with the Partisans had made it impossible for them to take those arranged at the end of regular courses.

15. As a temporary measure the property of the Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) has been taken over by the Provveditori agli Studi for youth activities in the North and 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.

LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION

16. The number of cases tried by AMG Courts has been substantially reduced owing to the withdrawal of local personnel for work in Northern ITALY. This has resulted in an increase in the already heavy load borne by the Italian Courts causing, in most courts, heavy lists of arrears. Theft and illegal possession again formed the bulk of the AMG Court cases and the cases of serious crime were few. A 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 thirteen years' imprisonment.

17. Of five espionage cases reviewed, two death sentences were confirmed, two prison sentences were affirmed and one conviction quashed.

18. The economic policy originally planned for the Northern territory has been slightly modified necessitating 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

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION

19. 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 the health of the nation. The term of office of the Central Advisory Commission is for one year after the cessation of hostilities.

20. Two hundred and seventy-four smallpox cases have been reported from NAPLES Province during April: sixty-two from AVELLINO; fourteen from SALERNO; six from FROSINONE; and one from each of the Provinces of ROME, PALERMO, CATANZARO, and CAMPOBASSO. As 3,000,000 vaccinations have been performed in NAPLES the reason for the large number of cases which continue to be notified there is unknown. An investigation is being made by the Italian Government.

21. The anti-malarial project on the Pontine Marshes continues but is seriously hampered by lack of transport. The Tiber Delta demonstration project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the programme is about to begin.

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So far, about 4,350 buildings have been treated.

22. The infant mortality rate for ROME was 27.4/per 1,000 in March, as compared with 111.5 in February. The number of deaths in ROME Commune from all forms of tuberculosis in March was 256, as compared with 190 in February.

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

24. The regular feeding programmes are continued and children' diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione [illegible] per l'Italia (UNRRI). A widespread distribution of 137,000 blankets has been made during the month.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION

25. The "spearhead" force of 5,500 Carabinieri has moved into the Northern [illegible] and a further 4,000 men are moving forward. 500 Carabinieri and 1,200 [illegible] Al Finanza from Southern ITALY have been assigned to work under the direct control of the Italian Frontier Control Detachment (CIC) which is responsible for control of movement at the Northern Italian Frontier.

26. AFHQ have authorised an increase in the CC.RR ceiling to a total of 65,000 but arrangements for the supply of rations and clothing have still to be worked out for the additional 10,000.

27. There were four prison disturbances during the month, the most serious of which was at PORT BOCCA where the entire prison was for a while in the hands of about 450 Italian Military prisoners. CC.RR and Civil Police with armoured cars and machine guns restored order.

28. Many demonstrations and impromptu parades were held in protest to the rumoured JUGOSLAV intention to annex TRIESTE.

29. Twenty out of the thirty-one members of the "Onore" Group arrested, as mentioned in last month's report, have been interned and eleven released.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION

30. Initial reports have come in concerning the condition of the recently liberated cities in the North. Damage was generally slight except at VERONA and [illegible] where many of the important monuments were damaged. VENICE was untouched, [illegible] where many of the important monuments were damaged. At BOLOGNA damage to the monuments in the centre of the city was the Abbey at POMPOSA; in BOLOGNA damage to the monuments in the centre of the city was the [illegible] of the dome to S. Francesco, the [illegible]

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26. AFHQ have authorized an increase in the CC.RR ceiling to a total of 65,000 but arrangements for the supply of rations and clothing have still to be worked out for the additional 10,000.

27. There were four prison disturbances during the month, the most serious of which was at PORT BORGIA where the entire prison was for a while in the hands of about 150 Italian Military prisoners. CC.RR and Civil Police with armoured cars and machine guns restored order.

28. Many demonstrations and impromptu parades were held in protest to the rumoured JUGOSLAV intention to annex TRIESTE.

29. Twenty out of the thirty-one members of the "Onore" Group arrested, as mentioned in last month's report, have been interned and eleven released.

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31. Florentine deposits removed by the Germans from POGGIO A CAIANO and MONTEGRAPPA to places in the Italian Tirol near BOLZANO and MERANO are now safe in Allied hands.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

32. The most important development during April was the temporary authorization 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 CCS.

33. As a result of the Allied advance the Patriot Centres at FLORENCE and PESCIA passed from FIFTH Army to TOSCANA Region control and the liberation of BOLOGNA and RASSA 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.

34. 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 Commanding General 15 Army Group and a number of other senior Allied officers.

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35. The Ministry of War intends to issue a special medal ribbon for patriots and also to grant combatant patriots the same family allowances as are given to members of the fighting forces.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION

36. 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 five hundred inhabitants of CINECITTA Centre showed that about 6% had some form of tuberculosis. The epidemic of typhoid at No. 27 AMG Evacuation Camp, FLORENCE, has abated.

37. Approximately 3,000 Italian refugees arrived in ROME during the month, the majority coming from the RIMINI area. 400 persons were returned to homes in ORTONA area and 1,591 Italians with homes in SICILY, SARDINIA or the South were repatriated.

38. At the end of April, 78,479 persons were recorded with the Record Bureau of the Subcommission. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known.

39. UNRRA has taken over the responsibility of Financial Assistance Advances for United Nations Nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in the ROME area. As from June, UNRRA will make payments throughout Free ITALY, with the exception of thirteen recently liberated Provinces where payment will continue to be made by this Commission.

40. During the month the Banca d'Italia was authorized to make 2,195 payments totalling 2,195,250 lire; 3,734 persons were scheduled to benefit from these payments.

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PART III

ECONOMIC & CIVIL

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. The third Joint Agricultural Conference was held in ROME 16-19 April. The conference was planned and organized by the Italian officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and was distinguished by the intense interest of all parties concerned and a large representation of farmer groups. It was devoted mainly to agricultural production, processing, restoration of agricultural experimental institutes and plans for Northern ITALY.

2. General Order No. 40 for the Collection of Cereals was approved and has been distributed to all the Northern Regions.

3. Wheat consignment to the "Ammasso del Popolo" reached a total of 11,423,383 quintals, or 94% of the estimated goal; current consignments are small. Olive oil collected has reached 478,420 quintals.

4. A proposal was made for the setting up of a FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT Memorial Forest in ITALY to be planted both with American and Italian trees and dedicated to the memory of the late President.

5. In order to supplement the available meat supply with fish ACC has been asked to modify the existing fishing regulations.

TRANSPORT SUB-COMMISSION.

6. Releases for the month from AFHQ(I)S continued to be satisfactory, the principal items totalling 3,700 tons of cement for April, 82.5 tons of ammonia gas in liquid form, and 35 tons of paint, an increase on previous months.

7. Arrangements were made for the supply by the Italian match monopoly to the Allied Forces of 1½ million boxes of matches monthly for three months.

8. The shortage of leather belting is being relieved by the production at RAVENNA of a substitute in the form of a rubber-impregnated five-ply canvas belting, scrap rubber from inner tubes being used for the impregnating process.

9. The newsprint situation was eased by the arrival of 1,612 tons from AMERICA and just over 500 tons from SWEDEN. Of this, however, 600 tons was used to repay previous loans.

10. Part of the thread output from Cucirini Cantoni Coats SA. of MILAN is declared by the Fifth Army to be surplus to Army needs and placed at the disposal of this Commission for distribution.

11. The Italian Government was informed of the new export policy laid down by

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dedicated to the memory of the late President.

5. In order to supplement the available meat supply with fish AFHQ has been asked to modify the existing fishing regulations.

COMMERCIAL SUB-COMMISSION.

6. Releases for the month from AFHQ(I)3 continued to be satisfactory, the principal items including 5,700 tons of cement for April, 32.5 tons of ammonia gas in liquid form, and 35 tons of paint, an increase on previous months.

7. Arrangements were made for the supply by the Italian match monopoly to the Allied Forces of 1½ million boxes of matches monthly for three months.

8. The shortage of leather belting is being relieved by the production at MILANO A of a substitute in the form of a rubber-impregnated five-ply canvas belting, scrap rubber from inner tubes being used for the impregnating process.

9. The newsprint situation was eased by the arrival of 1,612 tons from AFRICA and just over 600 tons from SWEDEN. Of this, however, 600 tons was used to repay previous loans.

10. Part of the thread output from Cucirini Cantoni Coats Co. of LECCO was declared by AAI Fifth Army to be surplus to Army needs and placed at the disposal of this Commission for redistribution.

11. The Italian Government was informed of the new export policy laid down by the CCS in WASHINGTON and given a list of those commodities which are in world short supply or are required for the war effort (Category A) and those which are treated on a different basis from all other commodities (Category B). Category A commodities continue to be allocated in accordance with instructions issued by the UNITED NATIONS, whilst Category B commodities may be exported by the Italian Government to any country on whatever terms it may choose, although it has been recommended that they be sold at not less than the equivalent cost of production in Lire. This policy represents a definite step in the direction of resumption of private trading and opens the way to free commercial relations with Allied countries.

12. Exports during the month totalled 3,610 tons with an estimated value of about 28 million lire. The exports were to U.S.A., INDIA and JUGOSLAVIA.

13. The decree legalising the functions of CIP (Comitato Italiano Petroli) has been issued; previously CIP had functioned simply as an organ of Petroleum Section, AFHQ.

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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

14. During April the Allied Commission was notified that a further credit of 50 million dollars was made on 15 March 1945 to the account of the Italian Government with the U.S. Treasury Department. This amount represented the net expenditure by U.S. troops in Italy out of their pay. A total of 100 million dollars had now been credited to this account, covering the period through 31 December 1944. These funds are reserved for the purchase of reconstruction materials.

15. Total tax collection in March amounted to 5 billion lire, bringing the total collected from 1 July 1944 to 31 March 1945 to 15.5 billion lire.

16. On 8 April 1945, AFHQ issued Administrative Memorandum No. 14. [illegible] document AFHQ Admin. Memo. No. 99 of 1945 was rescinded and cash (lire, payment for certain types of supplies was authorized as a matter of expediency in order to insure a continuing supply of essentials necessary for the prosecution of the war effort. Arrangements have also been made for all unpaid bills and requisitions held by the Allied Forces to be handed over to the Ministry of the Treasury for settlement under the terms of the Armistice.

17. Subscription lists for the new 5 year 5% Treasury Bonds were opened on 5 April and will remain open until 15 May. It is hoped that subscriptions will total lire 25,000 million and reports received at the main offices of the Banca d'Italia, ROME, up to and including 10 April, show a total subscribed of slightly over Lit. 13,000 millions.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

18. Food imports for the month totalled 160,721 tons, a higher figure than during previous months due to the making up of deficiencies which had developed during the first quarter of the year.

19. As a result of the increase in imports it has been possible to widen the distribution of milk to cover all priority classes for which a ration scale had been laid down. Reserves of cereals have been built up in all the large deficiency areas of South ITALY and the Islands which have been dependent on imported supplies.

20. The bread grain situation remains satisfactory with a total of 240,000 tons in warehouses at the end of the month, of which 113,000 tons were still available for allocation. Grain reserves for ROME at the end of April were 40 days of flour and 31 days of pasta. The arrivals of non-rationed foods in ROME amounted to 18,101 tons or an average of 646 tons a day, compared with 519 tons a day in March and 435 tons a day in February.

21. Salt shipments during the month were the largest up to date, amounting to 16,677 tons; supplies are now sufficient in most areas to permit a ration of 500 grams a month to be issued, in contrast to the 100 or 200 grams ration previously in force.

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Food imports for the month totalled 160,724 tons, a higher figure than during previous months due to the making up of deficiencies which had developed during the first quarter of the year.

20. As a result of the increase in imports it has been possible to widen the distribution of milk to cover all priority classes for which a ration scale had been laid down. Reserves of cereals have been built up in all the large deficiency areas of South Italy and the Islands which have been dependent on imported supplies.

20. The bread grain situation remains satisfactory with a total of 340,000 tons in warehouses at the end of the month, of which 143,000 tons were still available for allocation. Grain reserved for ROME at the end of April were 42 days of flour and 31 days of pasta. The arrivals of non-rationed foods in ROME amounted to 18,134 tons or an average of 646 tons a day, compared with 519 tons a day in March and 425 tons a day in February.

21. Salt shipments during the month were the largest up to date, amounting to 16,677 tons; supplies are now sufficient in most areas to permit a ration of 500 grams a month to be issued, in contrast to the 100 or 200 grams ration previously in force.

22. Regional Officers of the Italian High Commissioner for Food have been appointed to TUSCANY, EMILIA-MARCHE, APULIA and PIEDMONT Regions and appear to be functioning quite satisfactorily.

23. It is intended to sanction supplementary rations for all heavy and other workers in Northern territories, wherever they are found to be in force.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

24. Preliminary reports show that damage in the North is almost negligible, one estimate giving 90% of the plants in operational order with ample supplies of power but an almost total deficiency of coal. The immediate problem to avoid grave social unrest in the near future will therefore be the provision of raw materials and coal. The sewing thread factory at Cuorirni, Central Coasts, AMG/A, is now producing 1,250 Kgs. of thread a day, with a planned increase to 2,000 Kgs. a day. In the woollen industry the production of

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[illegible] and blankets now amounts to over 40,000 metres a day. The amount of hemp pooled in April decreased sharply and unless supplies can be moved from Northern ITALY, the factories will have to reduce their output.

25. A serious situation has arisen as no phosphate rock has been imported since March. This is due to the refusal of French producers in NORTH AFRICA to continue shipping until their demand for a 30% increase in price is met. So far, despite urgent representations and conferences, it has not been possible to overcome the difficulty.

26. March production reported by the Società Siciliani sulphur mine was 4,351 metric tons. The present production figure for April is 5,500 tons, an increase on the previous month. Sardinian coal production for March was 34,467 metric tons, the estimated production for April being 26,000 metric tons. The estimated reduction in output is due to strikes and the "go slow" policy adopted by the miners. During the first half of April, this reduction materially decreased the supply of coal available for distribution and the loss had to be made up from imported sources. Largely due to transportation difficulties, the estimated production of lignite on the mainland was only 4,500 tons.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

27. The policy of freezing wages in private industry north of the Provinces of RAVENNA, FORLI, PESARO, PISTOIA, LUCCA and APUANIA at the level prevailing on 3 April 1945 has been put into effect. Where it is impossible to stabilise prices, corresponding adjustment of wages may be negotiated between employers and workers, but any agreement reached can only be operative subject to ACC approval. The Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committee will consider and make recommendations to the Regional Commissioners on such proposed wage changes.

28. Wage rates for Government employees will also be held at the level prevailing on 3 April and special provision is being made for employees transferred from the South; Allied Forces employees will be paid at the rates prevailing in each locality.

29. It has also been decided that, in general, Italian Government wage decrees will not be implemented north of the above mentioned boundary.

30. The dispute over wages and piece-work conditions involving 3,900 workers in Sardinian coalfields has been settled for the time being and normal work resumed.

31. There was agitation amongst Armed Forces employees early in the month for wage increases to compensate for the emergency indemnity granted to workers in private industry.

31. The provision of labour for the harvest in FOGGIA has caused concern and there is [illegible] that the high wages offered to harvest workers may entice other

...including, the estimated production of lignite on the ...
...,000 tons.

ABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

27. The policy of freezing wages in private industry north of the Provinces of RAVENNA, FORLI, FIRENZE, PISTOIA, LUCCA and APUANIA at the level prevailing on 3 April 1945 has been put into effect. Where it is impossible to stabilize prices, corresponding adjustment of wages may be negotiated between employers and workers, but any agreement reached can only be operative subject to AMG approval. The Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committees will consider and make recommendations to the Regional Commissioners on such proposed wage changes.

28. Wage rates for Government employees will also be held at the level prevailing on 3 April and special provision is being made for employees transferred from the South; Allied Forces employees will be paid at the rates prevailing in each locality.

29. It has also been decided that, in general, Italian Government wage decrees will not be implemented north of the above mentioned boundary.

30. The dispute over wages and piece-work conditions involving 2,500 workers in Sardinian coalfields has been settled for a time being and normal work resumed.

31. There was agitation amongst Armed Forces employees early in the month for wage increases to compensate for the emergency indemnity granted to workers in private industry.

31. The provision of labour for the harvest in APULIA has caused concern and there is fear that the high wages offered to harvest workers may entice others away from the employ of the Allied Forces. The Italian Government has been asked to make plans to utilize unemployed labour from other regions.

32. The scheme for recruiting building and civil engineering workers for the FAR EAST has been approved in principle by the Italian Government, who to stimulate interest, propose to pay a considerable bonus to all workers volunteering. Preparations are also in hand for the recruitment of 500 skilled workers for various shipyards in SICILY.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

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33. Information so far received on conditions in newly liberated areas is encouraging. An additional 40,000 KW of electrical generating plant is now available for use in Central ITALY. It was anticipated that some of this energy would be required in the area north of FLORENCE; however, it is now known that there is sufficient electricity already available in Northern ITALY and in fact it is expected that surplus energy will shortly be available for use in Central ITALY. It is proposed to form an Advisory Committee on Electric

/Power (Northern ITALY)..

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Power (Northern ITALY) as early as possible.

34. The second of the large 35,000 KW generating units, at GARDA TRENTINO was into operation on 10 April, together with an 11,000 KW unit at PIAN D'ALMA in UMBRIA.

35. 565 Kms. of transmission line were rehabilitated in ITALY during the month. Work has been started to restore transmission systems to recently liberated plants north of the MARECHIA area.

TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

36. The approximate civilian tonnage moved by rail in April was: SARDINIA, 55,000 tons; SICILY 152,000 tons; and the MAINLAND, 170,000 tons.

37. The supply of cement for railway reconstruction was better during April. The ORTONA-ANCONA line was completed, but an unfortunate land slip at the CANTO ALTA Tunnel near ANCONA has prevented the opening of the line; it may be some time before work on the tunnel is completed. The PISA-LIVORNO-MAGLIANA line has been opened to traffic and work on the ROMA-VITERBO line was completed during the month. A number of local passenger train services have been reopened.

38. Virtually all shipping bids were met and approximately 80,000 tons of stores were moved by sea. There has been a considerable waste of shipping during the month owing to a difference of opinion on the freight rates to be charged on cereals and to a dispute between the French and Italian Governments on the price to be paid for phosphate rock from NORTH AFRICA. The Maritime Commission Shipping Authorities have handed back ten ships to be operated by the Italian Government with a total estimated capacity of approximately 29,000 tons a month. Regular coastwise sailings are being established.

39. Warehouse accommodation is taxed to the utmost with Allied civilian supplies for Northern ITALY. The Italian Warehouse Association has not yet shown itself capable of full management of these warehouses and considerable Allied supervision has been necessary.

40. Of 1,700 1½-ton trucks allotted by U.S. to the Commission for civil needs, 1,344 have now been delivered.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. The month's activities, as with all work of the Allied Commission, was climaxed by the opening of the final campaign in ITALY. Representatives of the Branch were sent forward for work in the Northern Areas.

2. The News Production Division issued forty one releases during the month, including several technical articles to trade magazines in ENGLAND and AMERICA.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

3. In conjunction with, and under the control of the Allied Naval authorities, the Ministry of Marine is arranging to supply numerous Italian Navy personnel for duties connected with the operation of the various Northern Ports when they are freed from enemy control.

4. The Ministry of Marine announced on 7 April His Royal Highness, Vice Admiral Aimone di SAVOIA (The Duke of Aosta) was relieved from his posts of Inspector General of M.A.S. of Assault Craft and of the San Marco Regiment and has been placed on the list of those officers available for assignment. Contrary to a widely held belief, the Duke of Aosta has not been deprived of his rank of Vice Admiral but only relieved of his duty appointment for his statement regarding the Italian High Court of Justice.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (LSC.)

5. During the last big push by the FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies of the five Italian Combat Groups, four of them, "CREMONA", "LEGNANO", "FRIULI" and "FOLGORE" were in the line. On 11 April, advanced units of the CREMONA and FRIULI Groups crossed the SENIO. By 24 April the LEGNANO Group had entered BOLOGNA and the remaining two Groups, after experiencing heavy fighting and capturing many prisoners, were concentrated S.E. of BOLOGNA. The CREMONA Group was again called forward on 30 April, and, advancing with units of the EIGHTH Army, crossed the River PO and took part in the operations which culminated in the crossing of the ADIGE River and the ultimate surrender of the German Forces in ITALY. The fighting qualities of all Italian Combat Troops and their active contribution to the great Allied victories during the past month have received the highest praise from Field Marshal ALEXANDER and his subordinate commanders.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

4. The Ministry of Marine announced on 7 April His Royal Highness, Vice Admiral Aimone di SAVOIA (The Duke of Aosta) was relieved from his posts of Inspector General of M.A.S. of Assault Craft and of the San Marco Regiment and has been placed on the list of those officers available for assignment. Contrary to a widely held belief, the Duke of Aosta has not been deprived of his rank of Vice Admiral but only relieved of his duty appointment for his statement regarding the Italian High Court of Justice.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (LFSC.)

5. During the last big push by the FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies of the five Italian Combat Groups, four of them, "CREMONA", "LEGNANO", "FRIULI" and "FOLGORE" were in the line. On 11 April, advanced units of the CREMONA and FRIULI Groups crossed the SENIO. By 14 April the LEGNANO Group had entered BOLOGNA and the remaining two Groups, after experiencing heavy fighting and capturing many prisoners, were concentrated E.S.E. of BOLOGNA. The CREMONA Group was again called forward on 20 April, and, advancing with units of the EIGHTH Army, crossed the River PO and took part in the operations which culminated in the crossing of the ADIGE River and the ultimate surrender of the German Forces in ITALY. The fighting qualities of all Italian Combat Troops and their active contribution to the great Allied victories during the past month have received the highest praise from Field Marshal ALEXANDER and his subordinate commanders.

6. On 24 April the Ministry of War was informed that the combat ceiling of the Italian Army was increased by 12,000 as from 19 April. This increase was to be balanced by a reduction as from the same date of the IR-ITI service ceiling by 12,000.

7. The general policy regarding the employment of Italian troops was established. No Italian troops will be employed outside the frontiers of ITALY.

8. The demobilisation of Italian soldiers of first four months of 1923 class and older classes, whose homes are South of Army boundaries, was authorised and has begun. Initially this will effect about 4,000 men.

AIR FORCES/.....

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

9. The efficiency of the Italian Air Force continues to increase although the administration and organisation is not yet up to Allied standards.

10. Largely for political reasons, permission was granted for the Italian Air Ministry to retain a number of obsolete type aircraft provided no work was done on them. The retention of these aircraft has had a good effect upon the morale of the I.A.F. who were reluctant to have a reduction made in aircraft strength.

11. Acting Air Vice Marshal I.E. BRODIE, C.B.E., has been appointed Director Air Forces Sub-Commission in place of Acting Air Vice Marshal W.A.B. BOWEN-BUSCARLET, reassigned.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

12. Preliminary reports from North ITALY show that the damage to civil communication services is not severe, though removal of equipment and damage to cables has been sufficient to prevent immediate resumption of some services.

13. Foreign mail service was opened with FRANCE, BELGIUM, GREECE, BULGARIA and RUMANIA. Agreement was reached on the terms of opening a cablegram and radio service with UNITED STATES and UNITED KINGDOM.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL & LPW SUB COMMISSION

14. This Sub-Commission is now acting as the allocating authority for all salvage in ITALY, thus speeding up operations at the Salvage Depots and relieving congestion. Scrap vehicles inspected during the month totalled 110. Nine of these were returned to the Italian War Ministry and fourteen handed over to the Italian Ministry of Transport. The remaining 87 vehicles are being rebuilt by private enterprise, under contract, and will operate under EKAC when the work is completed. The total tonnage of salvage material claimed on behalf of Allied Commission and the Italian Government was 9,250 tons.

15. During the month 1,247 Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated of which 148 were specialists.

16. Clothing donated in the Italian Red Cross Drive, sponsored by this Sub-Commission, was handed over to the Italian authorities to be given to needy Italian Prisoners of War who have been repatriated and released.

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13. Foreign mail service was opened with FRANCE, BELGIUM, GREECE, BULGARIA and RUMANIA. Agreement was reached on the terms of opening a cablegram and radio service with UNITED STATES and UNITED KINGDOM.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL & NEW SUB COMMISSION

14. This Sub-Commission is now acting as the allocating authority for all salvage in ITALY, thus speeding up operations at the Salvage Depots and relieving congestion. Scrap vehicles inspected during the month totalled 110. Nine of these were returned to the Italian War Ministry and fourteen handed over to the Italian Ministry of Transport. The remaining 87 vehicles are being rebuilt by private enterprise, under contract, and will operate under AMAC when the work is completed. The total tonnage of salvage material claimed on behalf of Allied Commission and the Italian Government was 9,290 tons.

15. During the month 1,247 Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated of which 148 were specialists.

16. Clothing donated in the Italian Red Cross Drive, sponsored by this Sub-Commission, was handed over to the Italian authorities to be given to needy Italian Prisoners of War who have been repatriated and released.

17. Remittances by Italian Prisoners of War to their families totalled £ 44,393. Final Credit balances of repatriated Prisoners of War were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for PWs, representing a total of £ 32,212 - showing a marked increase over the total of the previous months.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

27/B

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/AG

Sel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly report for May 1945.

12 June 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparation of electoral lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of Tuscany Region remaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.

2. Elections. The Prime Minister replied at the end of May to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under consideration.

3. Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 57 provinces (excluding Venezia Giulia) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in Emilia and Venezia Regions. In 13 others, individuals are acting as Prefect, with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as PGCAO) but formal confirmation by the SCAO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are members of the CLN. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 32 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Parma, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Imperia. Delay is being experienced in obtaining acceptances from the Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

6. No surveys of the state of local government have been made during the month.

7. Two officers have been detached for temporary duty, one with Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission (to assist in handling refugees in the North) and the other with 15th Army Group, G-5 British. The officer strength of this Sub Commission is therefore reduced from 6 to 4.

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of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 37 provinces (excluding Venezia Giulia) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in Emilia and Venezia Regions. In 13 others, individuals are acting as Prefect, with the consent of the Regional Co-ordinator (in his capacity as DCAO) but formal confirmation by the ACAO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are residents of the CLN. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for eleven Vice Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Imperia. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

6. No surveys of the state of local government have been made during the month.

7. Two officers have been detached for temporary duty, one with Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission (to assist in handling refugees in the north) and the other with 15th Army Group, G-5 Branch. The officer strength of this Sub Commission is therefore reduced from 6 to 4.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

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RALPH S. EAGLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CGHW/pcc

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785(2)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/S/LG Tel: 473190

SUBJECT: Abridged monthly report for May 1945. 8 June 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparation of electoral lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of Toscana Region remaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.

2. Elections. The Prime Minister replied at the end of May to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

3. Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 37 provinces (excluding Venezia Giulia) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in Emilia and Venezie Regions. In 15 others, individuals are acting as Prefects, with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity of DCCAO) but formal confirmation by the SCAO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are nominees of the CLN. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Imperia. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

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RALPH R. TEETLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 825/188/EC.

Tel: 478201

21 May 1945.

22 MAY 1945

SUBJECT: A.C. Monthly Report for March.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. With reference to the above mentioned report please amend page 14, para 7 (Commerce Sub-Commission) to read:

"7. The Italian Government is now responsible for making allocations of POL for the whole of Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA, including LAZIO and ABRUZZI Compartimenti, from bulk supplies made available to them by the Allies."

Amended 23/5 JSW

2. The error is regretted.

For the Chief Commissioner:

D. Allen
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Archives O.
Civil Affairs Sec
Public Health S/C
Public Safety S/C
Education S/C
Economic Section
Industry S/C
Labour S/C
P.W.& D. S/C
Establishment Section
Navy S/C
Land Forces S/C (MMLA)
Communications S/C
Public Relations Br
Tuscann Region
Liguria Region
Venezia Region

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allocations of POL for the whole of Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA, including LAZIO and ABRUZZI Compartimenti, from bulk supplies made available to them by the Allies."

2. The error is regretted.

For the Chief Commissioner:

L. Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Archives C.
Civil Affairs Sec
Public Health S/C
Public Safety S/C
Education S/C
Economic Section
Industry S/C
Labour S/C
P.W.& U. S/C
Finance S/C
Liaison Div
Patriots Br
Exec Offr (B)
" " (A)
Air Forces S/C
War Material Dis S/C
Political Adv (A)
" " (B)
Local Govt S/C
Property Control S/C
Legal S/C
M.F.A. & A. S/C
Agriculture S/C
Commerce S/C
Food S/C
Transportation S/C
Shipping S/C
Displaced Persons & R.S/C

Establishment Section
Navy S/C
Land Forces S/C (MMLA)
Communications S/C
Public Relations Br
Toscana Region
Liguria Region
Venezia Region
Emilia Region
AMG Ancona Prov
Lombardia Region
Piemonte Region
AMG Naples Commune
L.O. Bari
" Palermo
" Sardinia
" Catania
AMG Fifth Army
AMG Eighth Army
C.A.B., HQ East African Command
C.A.B., GHQ, MEF.
DOC.O, 15 Army Group
Chief Sec, B.M.A., Tripolitania
HQ Det 2677 Regt, Office of Strat Services.
J.Ingman Esq.,
Min of Economic Warfare Rep.,
G-2 (Adv Int Sec),
AFHQ C/o PRO.

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18 MAY 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref: 824/EC

18 May 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH 1945

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PART	IV	- Public Relations Branch Navy Sub-Commission Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA) Air Forces Sub-Commission Communications Sub-Commission War Material Disposal & Italian PW Sub-Commission	Pages 19 - 21

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MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH 1945

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. Under the terms of the new Combined Chiefs of Staff directive for ITALY, known as the "New Deal", the Headquarters of SOUTHERN, SICILIA and SARDEGNA Regions were abolished on 31 March and the new UMBRIA-MARCHE Region came into force.

2. An outstanding event of the month was the escape of General ROATTA on 4 March from the custody of the Carabinieri and his subsequent disappearance. General ROATTA was in process of being tried with Signor SUVICH, Signor JACOMONI and others for crimes against the Italian State and his case was of especial significance as he had been named by the authorities in YUGOSLAVIA as a war criminal.

3. The whole press showed great indignation over the affair both from the international point of view and on account of the evidence of hidden Fascist influence which it had brought to light. The Communist Party demanded the immediate dismissal of the Heads of the Carabinieri and the Police, and the suppression of the General Staff, suspected of having organised the escape.

4. On 6 March a demonstration moved to the Quirinal where an attempt was made to enter the Palace. During the demonstration a hand-grenade was thrown killing one Italian civilian and wounding two Allied soldiers and an Italian Police official. Shots were fired by the Carabinieri.

5. Signor BONOMI then received a deputation which demanded the Government's resignation. He replied that he could not desert his post and that as head of a coalition of parties he would shoulder responsibility for the Council of Ministers.

6. A communique was issued on 7 March by the Council of Ministers which relieved all fears of a Governmental crisis, and among other palliatives announced the dismissal of General ORLANDO, the Commanding General of the Carabinieri, and the transfer of the Intelligence Office, the former S.I.M., from the Italian General Staff to the General Staff of the Army in accordance with arrangements approved by the Allied Command.

7. This event and its demonstration of inefficiency on the part of the police authorities, has shown an unexpected degree of strength in the Government or, at any rate, an unwillingness of the parties composing it to witness its dissolution with unpredictable possibilities in regard to the formation of a new Government.

8. The Council of Ministers met on 16 March and, amongst other minor

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suppression of the General Staff, suspected of having organised the escape.

4. On 6 March a demonstration moved to the Quirinal where an attempt was made to enter the Palace. During the demonstration a hand-grenade was thrown killing one Italian civilian and wounding two Allied soldiers and an Italian Police official. Shots were fired by the Carabinieri.

5. Signor BONOMI then received a deputation which demanded the Government's resignation. He replied that he could not desert his post and that as head of a coalition of parties he would shoulder responsibility for the Council of Ministers.

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7. This event and its demonstration of inefficiency on the part of the police authorities, has shown an unexpected degree of strength in the Government or, at any rate, an unwillingness of the parties composing it to witness its dissolution with unpredictable possibilities in regard to the formation of a new Government.

8. The Council of Ministers met on 16 March and, amongst other minor measures, approved a draft decree aimed at the fusion of Patriot units with the Regular Army. The Government have for some time been seeking to give the Patriots some form of recognition and at the same time to keep alive their military enthusiasm without impairing the administration of the Regular Army. This decree envisages the enrolment of Patriots in the Regular Army with recognition of the ranks being held while in Patriot units. These ranks go up to and include that of lieutenant colonel. Somewhat later in the week Signor SCOCCIMARRO, the Minister for Occupied Italy, stated amongst other things during an interview, that it would be unwise to count on assistance from the North in the reconstruction of ITALY. It would be more than likely that the liberated areas would need aid from central and southern ITALY. He, therefore, looked to the Committees of National Liberation to mobilise the working masses immediately after liberation. In a speech on 22 March the Minister also announced that ITALY claimed the right to try German prisoners of war for war crimes committed in ITALY.

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9. At the Council's meeting on 21 March the High Commissioner for Food, Signor BERGAMI, presented a report in which he stated that the wheat situation was satisfactory until the next harvest. The population would receive its 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta. The High Commissioner spoke again on the need of controlling prices and protecting the citizens against speculation. At this same meeting the Council also approved a decree to keep existing agrarian contracts in force until the end of the war.

10. The principal business of the Council Meeting on 28 March -- and the most important development of the month -- was the setting up of the long awaited Consulta or Advisory Assembly. As at present planned the Consulta will have 320 members, selected as follows: 180 chosen by the most important parties; 70 by the syndical organisations and 70 from among old anti-Fascist senators and ex-deputies. The Assembly will be divided into commissions corresponding roughly to the various Ministries and will express opinions on the general problems and legislative measures which are submitted to it by the Government. The Government is bound to seek the opinion of the Consulta on matters affecting the budget and public expenditure, taxation (except in cases of extreme urgency) and the electoral laws.

11. During the month it was announced that Signor Giuseppe SARAGAT had been appointed Italian Ambassador to FRANCE. Signor SARAGAT is one of the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party and is well-known in FRANCE where he spent 13 years as an exile from Fascism. It was announced later in the month that Italian diplomats had been nominated for various posts in SOUTH AMERICA and would soon be leaving to assume their duties.

12. The QUINTIERI-MATTIOLI Mission has given its report on returning from the UNITED STATES. The report has been favourably commented upon by the press in general, not so much for any real concessions which the two financiers have won, as for the encouraging tone of American interest in ITALY.

13. On 8 March the Italian Government signed an agreement with the representative of UNRRA implementing Resolution 56 of the UNRRA Conference, held at MONTREAL last Autumn, for assistance to ITALY. The refugee camps established by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission in Southern ITALY will be formally handed over to UNRRA on 1 April. In the matter of food supplies a joint programme has been prepared by UNRRA with the Allied Commission and with the Italian High Commissioner for Food. It should be noted that UNRRA will not function in territory administered under Allied Military Government except by permission of the Allied Commission.

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on matters affecting the budget and public expenditure, taxation (except in cases of extreme urgency) and the electoral laws.

11. During the month it was announced that Signor Giuseppe SARAGAT had been appointed Italian Ambassador to FRANCE. Signor SARAGAT is one of the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party and is well-known in FRANCE where he spent 13 years as an exile from Fascism. It was announced later in the month that Italian diplomats had been nominated for various posts in SOUTH AMERICA and would soon be leaving to assume their duties.

12. The QUARTIERI-MATTIOLI Mission has given its report on returning from the UNITED STATES. The report has been favourably commented upon by the press in general, not so much for any real concessions which the two financiers have won, as for the encouraging tone of American interest in ITALY.

13. On 8 March the Italian Government signed an agreement with the representative of UNRRA implementing Resolution 98 of the UNRRA Conference, held at MONTREAL last Autumn, for assistance to ITALY. The refugee camps established by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission in Southern ITALY will be formally handed over to UNRRA on 1 April. In the matter of food supplies a joint programme has been prepared by UNRRA with the Allied Commission and with the Italian High Commissioner for Food. It should be noted that UNRRA will not function in territory administered under Allied Military Government except by permission of the Allied Commission.

14. The first Regional Commissioners' Conference since last August was held in ROME at the Allied Commission Headquarters on 8 and 9 March. The meeting was presided over by the Acting President and discussions ranged over a large number of subjects. Particular attention was given to the political, economic and other problems which will confront the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government on the liberation of Northern ITALY.

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Q.B

PART I.

ALL ARMIES AND REGIONS

ALL FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES.

1. The territory administered has remained unchanged and the month has been marked more by quiet progress than by any event of outstanding importance.

2. Food supplies during the month were sufficient and the issue of flour was based on the 300 gram ration. In the EIGHTH Army area flour was obtained entirely from local stocks and with the exception of 125 grams of sugar a head to the whole population, imported foodstuffs were distributed only to special classes.

3. All farmland in FOGLI Province, other than mined areas, is under cultivation and the wheat acreage is almost normal.

4. The standard of health remained satisfactory. A programme of immunisation against typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox was started and was well under way by the end of March.

5. Very little electric power is available for industrial use so far, but in the meantime the repair of selected factories has been pushed forward. Four factories engaged in producing hemp products have been repaired in the EIGHTH Army area and, at one of these, production of sacks and industrial belting has begun. 11,000 hectares have been sown with hemp.

6. Repair of a sugar beet factory at CESENA is well advanced and sufficient beet has been planted to produce approximately 6,000 tons of sugar this year. Farmers in the North East are being encouraged to produce raw silk and a great deal of work has been done towards restarting silk mills. In addition to the three brickworks already in operation, four others, capable of producing 4,400,000 bricks a month, are ready to operate as soon as power is available.

7. In the meantime bridge building and other reconstruction projects have been slowed down for lack of materials. Practically the whole of the flooded area South and East of RAVENNA has been drained and only 500 hectares remain under water. 6,713 mines were lifted during the month bringing the total up to 7,217 mines.

8. The civilian population remains friendly and incidents have been few.

SICILIA REGION.

9. There was genuine regret among the official classes at the withdrawal

3. All farming activities are in full swing. Spring cultivation and the wheat acreage is almost normal.

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8. The civilian population remains friendly and incidents have been few.

SICILIA REGION.

9. There was genuine regret among the official classes at the withdrawal of the Allied Commission staff from the Island and it is believed that the population as a whole shared in this regret.

10. A Liaison Officer was left at PALERMO for Western SICILY, and CATANIA for Eastern SICILY and a Mining Officer remained at PALERMO. One Property Control Officer and two Transportation Officers are also being left on the Island until about 1 May.

11. No change was made as regards the Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA which still come under AMG; one C.A.C. remaining on each Island.

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12. There were no signs of improvement in the effectiveness of the local administration which remained at a low level.

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13. Grain ships arrived regularly thus enabling a steady distribution of the full 300 gram ration of bread and pasta throughout the Island, but there were no indications of any reserve stock being built up. The increase in the price of bread and pasta consequent on the cancellation of the state subsidy caused no unfavourable repercussions. Public morale remained comparatively good due mainly to the continuance of regular issues of rationed bread and pasta and to the meeting of demands for wage increases. Much discontent arose from the increasing lack of clothing and shoes for the workers.

14. Inter-regional and export trade was hampered by lack of transport. Production of sulphur from the mines continued at an abnormally low level.

15. Agriculture was seriously hampered by shortage of fertilisers, labour and machinery; the area under seed is less than that of last year and the olive oil amassing can be considered as almost a complete failure.

16. Crime remained at a high level; the number of cases of banditry in the country districts appears to have decreased slightly due to strong measures taken in certain areas resulting in many suspects being arrested.

17. The health of the population remained very good and there were no serious epidemics.

18. There was a considerable improvement in the supply of railway box-cars which were steadily being returned to the Island.

SOUTHERN REGION.

19. Increased political activity was inspired by the ROATTA escape and sporadic demonstrations against the Government took place at NAPLES and BARI on 7 March, at TARANTO and BARLETTA on 8 March, and elsewhere. Most of these were led by Left Wing personalities and Communist flags and placards were carried. The events led to no serious trouble or casualties except at ANDRIA, near BARLETTA, on 8 March, where a motor cyclist, who persistently interrupted a political meeting by racing his engine, was set upon and killed. There was a disturbance of somewhat different type at MINERVINO MURGE, near BARI, following a religious ceremony. One Carabiniere was mortally wounded. There was an instance of disorder at CALABRIA where a priest was killed and the Carabinieri were restrained by armed Communists, acting, it is alleged, under the instructions of the Sindaco. These disturbances have been very freely commented upon by the parties of the Right Centre, and have been minimized by the Communist and Socialist Press. It would appear therefore that the Liberal and Christian Democrat Parties in South ITALY are

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20. The food situation is fairly normal.

21. At the PORTICI plant the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphate proceeded well and at Vetreria Ricciardi, NAPLES, production of domestic glassware and medical bottles is continuing at the rate of three tons a day. Frequent inspection of clothing repairing plants, laundries and disinfestation plants and dyeing factories were made and work is being carried out satisfactorily. The output of the two laundry plants in operation reached 42,000 pieces a week and 62,982 repaired garments were distributed during the month. The shortage of dyeing material is, however, still a most serious problem and for this reason the dyeing of salvaged uniforms and garments could not be met to the full extent.

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22. A strike of Public Utility workers in the first three days of the month was settled without serious results and no interference with Allied interests took place.

23. The crime situation was static except for a few minor instances. The unsatisfactory state of transport for the civil police has shown no improvement.

24. Smallpox remained at low endemic levels in NAPLES City and Province in the face of a continued vaccination programme. Four suspected cases of typhus occurred near BRINDISI.

25. Six additional NAPLES-ROME telephone circuits were connected and a ROME-SICILY telegraph and telephone circuit was made available.

26. Under the "New Deal for Italy" policy A.C. officers were withdrawn from Southern Region, with the exception of a small Liaison Office at BARI and officers at NAPLES Commune, which continues to function under AMF.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

27. LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, then under the title of Region IV, was formed on 1 August 1944. Eight months later, on 31 March 1945, the Region officially ceased to operate, the UMBRIA Province (TERNI and PERUGIA) being transferred to the newly formed UMBRIA-MARCHE Region on 16 March.

28. Local Government has progressed steadily and well from the first hastily selected Prefetti and Sindaci to more considered appointments based on experience of the individuals.

29. The health of the people during the last eight months has been remarkably good. There is still not enough food being distributed at reasonable prices and the poorer people suffer as a result of the Black Market, but there is no starvation.

30. Grain amassed stands at 165,430 tons or 104% of the goal; small quantities of grain are still trickling in but this can be considered as the final total for the year. The olive oil collection has reached 5,760 tons which is 64% of the goal and there is likely to be a fair increase on this figure. Importation of livestock to those Provinces which were denuded has made excellent progress. The figures to date are :

Cattle 2360

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Cattle	2380
Horses, Mules	1089
Sheep	4170

31. Provision of seed potatoes caused much anxiety; transportation difficulties and lack of cooperation restricted the imports to under 1,000 tons - about 12% of the requirements.

32. During the eight months, 905 public works reconstruction projects for 865 million lire were approved and financed in FASCIO alone. Of these, 350 have been completed. Among major achievements is a big reduction in flooded areas, reduced from approximately 33,000 acres to about 7,500 acres.

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33. Crime has decreased. The civil police have shown that there is good material out of which a first-class force could be made but clothing and equipment are still unsatisfactory and transport is insufficient.

34. In the Italian Courts the delays are still a serious problem. Since 15 August 1944 the Legal Division of this Region has sent to the Procuratore del Regno 1,763 cases in which the Allies were interested. So far 280 have been cleared through the Italian Courts. Crime reports processed since the formation of the Region totalled 75,955.

35. Soup kitchens in ROME City were arranged by radio with the Vatican before the Allied arrival in the City and approximately 250,000 meals have been served daily. Latterly the service was extended to the Provinces and a further 45,000 were distributed each day. In all welfare matters very close contact was maintained with the Vatican State.

36. Five refugee camps containing 8,000 refugees remain in ROME, mainly for those who are waiting to go North.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

37. On 16 March the Region took over the Provinces of PERUGIA and TERNI. On 1 April it handed back to the Italian Government the Provinces of the ABRUZZI, viz: AQUILA, CHIETI, PESCARA and TERAMO. As from 16 March the Region will be known as UMBRIA-MARCHE Region and consists of the Provinces of ASCOLI-PICENO, MACERATA, ANCONA, PESARO, URBINO, PERUGIA and TERNI. Expressions of the greatest regret were made in the Provinces of the ABRUZZI on the cessation of Allied control; much apprehension about the withdrawal and little pleasure was noticed on the publication of the news.

38. Special efforts, achieving a large measure of success in the reduction in the price of foodstuffs, have recently been made in certain Provinces to stop the activities of operators in the black market.

39. The crops everywhere showed good promise. Wheat amassing for this Region has now reached 122%, and olive oil 55%, of the target figure.

40. The CABERNARDI mine is producing approximately 600 tons of sulphur a week and an allocation was made to ASCOLI and MACERATA of refined sulphur from BELLISIO Refinery (PESARO) for sulphur ointment to combat scabies.

41. Out of the estimated surplus of 50-60,000 tons of potatoes (Italian figures) only about 8,000 tons have been amassed since the crops first started to come in last autumn; 4,000 tons of seed potatoes have arrived from the U.K. In ANCONA, 340,000 eggs are being amassed monthly and sold

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42. In most of the Region the standard of efficiency of the CC.RR has been maintained. Much clothing is still required and replacements are already needed. The transport situation continues to be bad. There have been minor demonstrations in ASCOLI, AQUILA and SPOLETO but there has been little serious crime.

43. There have been a number of strikes of short duration; Italian State employees and 400 workers of the Genio Civile struck for an increase in wages. The disparity between statal and para-statal wage rates, and Army and AG wage rates causes much discontent but increases in the wage rates of statal and para-statal employees have given some satisfaction.

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44. The health of the Region has been good and no epidemics have been reported. Hospital facilities in all Provinces are sufficient to meet the needs of the population and the number of cases of typhoid have continued to show a further decrease. Schools are functioning on an almost normal basis in all Provinces.

SARDEGNA REGION.

45. SARDEGNA Region, which had been in operation since October 1943, closed on 31 March. Efficient cooperation has been received from the High Commissioner and his staff throughout and the Allied Commission has been the recipient from many sources of expressions of goodwill and regret for its departure.

46. A notable event during the month has been the resignation of Emilio LUSSU from the Sard Action Party. He has been the recognised leader of this Party and a moving spirit in attempting to complete a fusion with the Italian Action Party. The Sard Action Party appears to be the strongest in the Island, followed by the Christian Democrat Party, as far as declared numbers are concerned. The Communist Party, though considerably smaller, is probably the best organised.

47. The severely bombed city of CAGLIARI has had its water supply, sewage, electricity (including street lighting) and trams completely restored and gas is supplied at the rate of half the pre-war service.

48. Grain harvest reached a figure of 31,000 tons which constituted 1,000 tons more than the September 1944 estimate.

49. About 29,000 tons of grain have been imported since the harvest ended and three more grain ships of 8,000 tons each will complete the programme to provide the ration until the next harvest is gathered. The distribution of food is now satisfactory and food demonstrations, which were a frequent cause of anxiety last summer, have practically ceased. Livestock in the Island, particularly sheep, is excessive and there is some indication that ground which could be utilised for crops for human consumption is being used for surplus livestock.

50. Production at the Sardinian coal mines is still below 40,000 tons a month. About 500 additional local miners have been taken on mainly as a result of the recruiting campaign. Unfortunately there is an undercurrent of unrest in the labour field and a "go slow" programme at one of the big mines (BACU ABBIS) has seriously interfered with production. It cannot be said that the increased ration specially provided for the miners has been

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51. Thirty eight armed robberies were reported as compared with fifty in February. The legal situation is unsatisfactory, more than 16,000 cases are still awaiting trial and additional judges and legal clerks have not been forthcoming. Nine Italian military agents dropped by parachute in SARDEGNA were tried by the Italian Military Tribunal at ORISTANO, one being sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and the remaining eight acquitted.

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52. A summary of exports and imports shows that for the first quarter of 1945 SARDEGNA exported approximately 104,000 tons of commodities and imported 40,000 tons. In addition 1,200 cattle, 500 horses or donkeys and 4,100 sheep were exported. The principal commodities exported were 82,000 tons of coal, 8,200 tons of salt and 750 tons of paint pigments. Main imports were 16,300 tons of grain, 11,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons of phosphates.

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TOSCANA REGION.

53. During the month reconstruction projects amounting to 167 million lire were initiated but the devastation in the Region is such that many projects remain untouched.

54. Olive oil amassed to the end of March amounted to 54,539 quintals. 556 tons of salt were produced at SALINA in three weeks while an average of 22 tons a day was maintained at the Solvay Plant at ROSIGNANO. The latter plant is reverting to caustic soda production and it is doubtful if it can maintain any appreciable output of common salt at the same time; for this reason it was decided not to increase the salt ration. 861 tons of seed potatoes have been distributed.

55. Public safety has slightly improved and the conduct of Allied troops is good. The large number of Italian Prisoners of War in the LIVORNO area, however, present a grave problem; they roam the streets dressed in American uniforms, only distinguished from American soldiers by a little detachable metal insignia. If this emblem is removed before a crime is committed, the blame is generally laid on American troops. The Italian police are reluctant to interfere because they are told the Prisoners of War are under Allied protection.

56. In GROSSETO the Court of Assises pronounced death sentences on three Fascists (in absentia) for divulging to the Germans, a year ago, the whereabouts of three British other ranks, who were shot.

57. Public health continues good and the excellent work of Italian Provincial Departments, both in the furtherance of their own schemes and in cooperating with military units, has done much to prevent disease occuring. First Aid Posts have been established in Provincial capitals. There has been a small outbreak of typhoid at LIVORNO, traced to a polluted well.

58. Over 350,000 text books for schools have been printed and over 300,000 distributed. In the larger towns practically all schools have been supplied with new books, but the lack of transportation makes the supervision of schools almost impossible. Repair to school buildings is being hampered by shortage of materials.

59. Bank deposits still show an increase over withdrawals.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Defascism.

1. The number of decrees on defascism is now 106. One of these extended up to 60 days the time limits within which **epuration** may be commenced, according to employment; another has allowed persons suspended to receive the high cost of living allowance and makes certain administration changes.

2. A tour of all provinces in AMG Territory has been concluded. On the whole, provincial epuration is working well.

3. The epuration of grade I - IV officials is practically complete. 136, or 9%, have been dismissed and a further 283, or 18%, retired. Many who would have come within these grades have fled to Northern ITALY.

4. As to epuration generally, in the principal Ministries about 21,000 of the 45,000 employees have been scrutinised and 4,800 have been sent for trial. Of these, 2,100 cases have been concluded resulting in 600 dismissals. In addition there have been numerous compulsory retirements and other lesser punishments.

5. Military Tribunals, to try members of the forces who collaborated with the Germans in North ITALY, have been established and a decree is under consideration for setting up a special Assize to try civilian collaborators.

Mine Clearance.

6. The total number of mines reported lifted in ITALY for the past month by Mine Clearance Companies, Civilian Squads and Contractors is 151,947. Permission to form a further company for mine clearance work has been granted. There are approximately 550 **civilians** engaged in Mine Clearance with a further 125 under training and 150 are also employed by contractors. Steps have been taken to form a pool of Instructors for use by the Northern Regions. There is still a shortage of equipment and transport.

Devastated Areas.

7. During March eighty tons of canvas were allocated to LAZIO-UMBRIA and ABRUZZI-MARCHE Regions for temporary repair of the less badly damaged dwellings.

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8. A drive in FLORENCE for the collection of money, clothing and blankets was carried out and over 6,000,000 lire, upwards of thirty thousand articles of clothing and a very considerable number of blankets have been contributed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

9. The Italian Government has furnished its preliminary plans, based on a pre-fascist law of 1915, for the conduct of local elections in liberated ITALY. A proposal to hold such elections in AMG Territory is being studied.

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10. The Sub-Commission has taken part in the planning arrangements for North-West ITALY in regard to local government and prefectural appointments, and an officer will be attached to Army HQ to advise and assist in such work.

11. Arrangements have been made (in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior) with a view to contacting and employing certain officials with anti-fascist records, known to be in the North, after the liberation of their respective areas.

/LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION ...

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

12. Owing to the withdrawal of officers from Southern ITALY only three Allied Military Courts were authorised during the month in Italian Government territory; at BARI arising out of the extensive purchase and sale of AC permits, at ROME for the counterfeiting of large sums of AM lire and for the forgery and sale of an AC travel permit.

13. In Military Government Territory, Allied Military Courts continued to operate. The volume and type of crime remained substantially unchanged. One serious case in TOSCANA arose out of an attack made by a gang of Italian soldiers on Italian women and their Allied soldier escorts.

14. General Courts were held in both 5th and 8th Army areas for the trial of spies. Of the cases reviewed during the month, two convictions were quashed, two death sentences were confirmed and one death sentence was commuted.

15. Requests have been received from patriot sources that steps should be taken to protect patriots from prosecution in the Italian Courts for offences committed against the property of other Italians during the period of German occupation. Arrangements have been made that complaints of this kind arising in AMG Territory are scrutinised before prosecution is authorised. The Italian Government has prepared a draft decree to deal with complaints which arise in Italian Government Territory and the Ministry of Justice is preparing a further decree of amnesty in respect of offences committed by patriots.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

16. Up to 31 March 1,567,733 elementary school text books have been printed and distribution is only slightly behind production. A further 378,180 books are in the press and should be ready during the first part of April, completing the revised programme for elementary text book production for liberated ITALY for the year.

17. The final report on school buildings in ROME shows improvement in the situation since representations were made to the Prime Minister though 18 schools are still wholly, and 37 partly, unusable owing to the need for repairs. Schools are running almost normally but the supply of the new text books was below the demand. In TOSCANA region new text books are in general use, 552,727 having been printed in FLORENCE and the bulk of them distributed. In FORLI 438 out of 470, and in RAVENNA 37 out of 219 elementary schools are now functioning and proportionate numbers of the other types of school are open in both Provinces

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18. Continuing the policy of cultural and scientific exchange between ITALY and the Allied Nations, selected books on Education in BRITAIN, UNITED STATES and CHINA and on social, political, and economic subjects are being printed and published in Italian. Catalogues and bulletins on engineering education have also been obtained from leading institutions in BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES and given to the Committee on Reform of Engineering Education of the Italian Society of Engineers. The American Library Association has been asked to send at least a part of ITALY's share since 1939 of the scholarly publications it has been collecting to rehabilitate the libraries of EUROPE. NEW YORK University has offered a number of fellowships to advanced Italian students in art and history of art and requested information regarding a reciprocal arrangement. The Minister is in full sympathy with the plan and practical details are being worked out. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are increasing in ITALY and are being assisted materially and encouraged by British, American and International organisations.

/PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION ...

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

19. All Allied Commission Public Health Representatives were withdrawn from Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA on 31 March with the exception of 3 officers who are to remain at NAPLES. Liaison will continue with the Italian Public Health authorities on questions of policy. Military Medical authorities in Southern ITALY who wish local action to be taken on health problems will now approach the Medico Provinciale through the Prefect.

20. No cases of Typhus were reported during the month and anti-typhus demonstrations have now been given throughout the whole of liberated ITALY; the Typhus Control unit will remain available to assist the Italian Government in the case of major epidemics. 10 cases of smallpox were reported from FROSINONE Province; the SALERNO figures fell to 9, while NAPLES City reported 149, and NAPLES Province 116 cases. From the time of the onset of smallpox in SOUTHERN Region until 28 February 3,552,400 people were vaccinated. The PRATO typhoid epidemic may now be considered finished.

21. Work on the TIBER Delta Anti-Malaria project is more than half completed and the production of liquid Chlorine for sterilisation of polluted water supplies has begun in ROME.

22. The high incidence of Venereal Disease in ROME is causing anxiety and representations have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against clandestine prostitution and to improve the diagnosis of infected women.

23. The ROME infant mortality figure for February was 111.5 as compared with 148.2 in January. The Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 190 deaths as compared with the January figure of 257 deaths.

24. FRUMEA has completed the distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory. It is feared that the medical supplies for the first six months of the current year, due from the US, will not arrive until May.

Veterinary.

25. Brucella Abortus vaccine is being produced in ROME and administered locally to dairy cows. The large scale immunisation of swine against swine cholera with Crystal Violet vaccine and antiserum continues. Foot-and-Mouth Disease is widespread and every possible effort is being made to increase the production of vaccine against this disease.

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polluted water [illegible]

22. The high incidence of Venereal Disease in ROME is causing anxiety and representations have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against clandestine prostitution and to improve the diagnosis of infected women.

23. The ROME infant mortality figure for February was 111.9 as compared with 148.2 in January. The Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 190 deaths as compared with the January figure of 257 deaths.

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Veterinary.

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Welfare.

26. The release of 182,000 blankets has been obtained and distribution of these will be made to the Italian Government and in AMG territory, hospitals having the first priority.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

27. General ROATTA, on trial before the High Commission for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, escaped from hospital on 4 March and is still at large. The escape, which was due to negligence on the part of those responsible for guarding the prisoner, has been described in paras 2 - 7 of this report. On the dismissal of General ORLANDO the appointment of General Bru[illegible] 812 BRUNETTI as Commanding General CC.RR was announced.

28. On the retirement of General AMMONTINO, General Giovanni OZILIA took over command of the Royal Finance Guards.

29. Although in no way connected with the escape of ROATTA, disturbances took place in CAULONIA (CALABRIA) and GRAVINA di PUGLIE following on the

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complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern ITALY. Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated ITALY, but as the month closed the situation was under control.

30. Arrests were made on 8 March by Allied Security Agencies in ROME of twenty-five members of the Fascist "Onore" Group. A further twenty members have been arrested by CC.RR and an enquiry into their organisation is being carried out by Rome Area Allied Command. Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption.

31. A report has been received from AMG of cases of civilians desecrating and pillaging Allied and enemy war graves, particularly in the ANZIO and CARIGLIANO districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for energetic action to detect offenders with a view to stopping such deplorable offences.

32. In some locations, particularly the Island of SARDEGNA and LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, decreases in major crime have been reported and the situation generally is considered satisfactory.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

33. At RAVENNA immediate first-aid repairs have been pressed ahead, and the major monuments are now weatherproof. A special Italian Fine Arts Commission visited this city and expressed satisfaction at the progress made. The same Commission visited RIMINI to prepare plans for the eventual restoration of the Tempio Malatestiano and reports that little further immediate action is needed. On 16 March the buried repository containing the finest antiquities and works of art from the Museum and Cathedral of AMCONA was finally recovered after six months work. The contents were found to be substantially intact or repairable.

34. The Borghese Gallery in ROME formally reopened on 25 March with a special loan-exhibition including many pictures brought for safe custody from North ITALY. The attendance during the first fortnight was 7,244 persons.

35. The famous "Tavolette di Biccherna" (decorated mediaeval bookcovers) at SIENA, previously reported missing by the Italian archivist, have been found. The Archivio dello Stato at BARI, occupied by troops since 1943, has been released.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

36. During the month two mass movements took place. 899 Jewish Emigrants left for PALESTINE and a mixed party of Greeks, Maltese and [illegible] returned to TRIPOLITANIA and CYRENAICA. In addition,

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36. During the month two mass movements took place. 899 Jewish Emigrants left for PALESTINE and a mixed party of Greeks, Maltese and Arab repatriates were returned to TRIPOLITANIA and CYRENAICA. In addition, 31 French children born of Italian parents were returned to French NORTH AFRICA.

37. Medical conditions and health in the Camps and Centres continued to be satisfactory and the advent of warmer weather has assisted in hygiene problems. A minor epidemic of Typhoid occurred at AMG Evacuation Camp No. 27 at FLORENCE; 34 cases (including suspects) were reported. 1,750 Allied Nationals in ROME are now receiving the extra food supplement on medical grounds.

38. 1,454 Italian Refugees with homes in SOUTH ITALY or SICILY were repatriated and a total of 2,409 refugees arrived in ROME from the Northern Army areas.

39. At the end of March, a total of 74,681 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau of Allied Commission and the location of approximately 60,000 of these was known.

/40. It is announced.

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40. It was announced that UNRRA would take over financial assistance advances for United Nations nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in ROME from May 1945 and will assume responsibility for payments throughout liberated ITALY from June 1945.

41. During March the Banca D'Italia was authorised to make 2,240 payments, totalling 8,142,910 lire, benefiting 1,436 persons.

Patriots Branch.

42. 2,743 Patriots were handled during the month at the Patriot Centres at FLORENCE, PESCIA and RAVENNA. Approval is still awaited for authority to draw supplies (rations and clothing) from military sources for the large number of Patriots who will have to be handled on the liberation of the North.

43. The Ministry of Occupied ITALY has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses connected with Patriot Centres as from 1 April and gave official approval to the payment of the following sums to Patriots and their dependents:-

a) 1,000 lire demobilization bonus;
b) 5,000 lire to wounded patriots;
c) 10,000 lire to the dependents of patriots killed in action.

44. Small quantities of salvaged clothing have been allotted to FIFTH and EIGHTH Army Patriot Centres. During the month 127 Patriots in Italian Government Territory were issued with clothing from the Ministry of Occupied Italy store in NAPLES.

45. 2,964 Patriots have been enlisted into the Italian Army during the period 21 January 45 to 28 February 45, and the Ministry of War has issued instructions that when posting army volunteers to combat units priority shall be given to Patriots.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Crop prospects in Army and AMG areas continued satisfactorily although there has been some lack of rainfall and fertilizer distribution has been handicapped by lack of supply. Seed potato distribution was completed but supplies were limited. The sugar beet production programme was finalised with 7,100 hectares to be planted.

2. Agricultural supplies, principally fertilizers, were received and distribution was initiated, although delays have been encountered in handling and transportation. There was adequate sulphur available except in SARDINIA and Central ITALY, where supplies from SICILY had not been received.

3. Land reclamation work in the LITTORIA-PONTINIA area proceeded satisfactorily. The movement of livestock from SARDINIA to the mainland has been curtailed owing to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease.

4. Wheat consigned to "Granai del Popolo" totals 1,125,306 tons, 16,600 tons of which were collected in March. Central ITALY target figures have been surpassed by 14% but collection practically ceased in Southern ITALY. Olive oil collection was far from satisfactory, 9,191 tons being collected during the month in mainland provinces, bringing the grand total to 40,413 tons collected in mainland provinces, or 50% of the target. It was decided that, owing to the effective support given to the olive oil collection programme by Allied personnel engaged on this work, the personnel would not be withdrawn from territory under Italian Government jurisdiction until 15 April and plans were made for continuing the work despite closing of Regional Headquarters.

5. Production of timber for military requirements, fuel wood and charcoal continued to be satisfactory, with stocks on hand increasing.

6. Additional fisheries supplies were received during the month and distribution under Fondazione Assistenza Riformamenti Pesca (FARP) proceeded satisfactorily. Canning supplies requisitioned for the tuna season could not be delivered in time and were cancelled.

3. Land reclamation work in the LITTORIA-PONTINIA area proceeded satisfactorily. The movement of livestock from SARDINIA to the mainland has been curtailed owing to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease.

4. Wheat consigned to "Granai del Popolo" totals 1,125,306 tons, 16,800 tons of which were collected in March. Central ITALY target figures have been surpassed by 1% but collection practically ceased in Southern ITALY. Olive oil collection was far from satisfactory, 9,191 tons being collected during the month in mainland provinces, bringing the grand total to 40,413 tons collected in mainland provinces, or 50% of the target. It was decided that, owing to the effective support given to the olive oil collection programme by Allied personnel engaged on this work, the personnel would not be withdrawn from territory under Italian Government jurisdiction until 15 April and plans were made for continuing the work despite closing of Regional Headquarters.

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7. The Italian Government is now responsible for making allocations of POL for the whole of Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA, including LAZIO and ABRUZZI Compartimenti, from bulk supplies made available to them by the Allies."

... decree by a decree of the Ministry of Finance, effective as from 15 March 1945, owing to the increased cost of manufacture. Improved production figures of cut tobacco rendered possible an increase in the ration to 50 grams a week.

9. The leather situation shows a slight improvement, a moderate quantity of sole and upper leather having been declared by tanners in TOSCANA Region. The tanning extract plant at BAGNI DI LUCCA went into production on 1 March. Over 4,000 tyres and a similar number of tubes have been made available by AFHQ for distribution.

10. The critical newsprint shortage of February was overcome during the first week of March with the arrival of 500 tons from ALGIERS and 100 tons

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DEFENCE SUB-COMMISSION.

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Prices of matches have been doubled by a decree of the Ministry of Finance, effective as from 15 March 1945, owing to the increased cost of manufacture. Improved production figures of cut tobacco rendered possible an increase in the ration to 50 grams a week.

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10. The critical newsprint shortage of February was overcome during the first week of March with the arrival of 300 tons from ALGIERS and 100 tons

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from the BALKANS. Allied Publications Board decided that in the future the Italian Press Commission should receive 30% of all imported newsprint supplies up to a maximum of 300 tons a month.

11. 58,422 garments and 13,833 pairs of shoes were allocated to civilian workers for military establishments and patriots during the month.

12. This month's exports reached the record figure of 280 million lire and the total tonnage shipped was 9,638 metric tons. This is the first month in which shipments to France have figured. The 1944/45 citrus fruit exports from SICILY to U.K. came to an end on 24 March 45. Over a period of four months, 911,434 boxes of lemons and 80,380 boxes of bitter oranges were shipped. Good reports on landing condition have been received from the Ministry of Food, London.

13. The Istituto Commercio Estero, has undertaken contracts with the CALABRIA silk filatures for the reeling of the 27 tons of imported Persian cocoons.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

14. In February the net investment in Italian Government bonds in Liberated ITALY was 1,570 million lire. This brings the total net investment in the first eight months of the current fiscal year to 16,663 million lire.

15. The cash deficit of the Italian Government in February was approximately 6,300 million lire.

16. A number of important tax revision decrees were published by the Italian Government, which included the Fund of National Solidarity, an increase in the entertainment tax, an increase in the rates of tax on vehicles, boats etc., and changes in the Succession and Donation Taxes. Total tax collections in Liberated ITALY in February totalled 2,140 million lire, bringing the total collections for the first eight months of the current fiscal year to 10,280 million lire.

17. Effective 1 March 1945, the agreement between the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section and Banco di Sicilia/Banco di Napoli regarding the handling of remittances was terminated. The position of AFA Sub-Section as the supplier of lire for the making of remittance payments has now been assumed by the Banca d'Italia to whom AFA Sub-Section has transferred the dollar and sterling balances already accrued. The Banca d'Italia has agreed to make dollar and sterling payments only upon orders of the Italian Ministry of the Treasury approved by the Finance Sub-Commission.

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14. In February the net investment in Italian Government bonds in Liberated ITALY was 1,570 million lire. This brings the total net investment in the first eight months of the current fiscal year to 16,665 million lire.

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18. The net investment in Postal Bonds and Accounts in February amounted to approximately 1,000 million lire. Commercial bank deposits continue to increase, provisional figures for January indicating an increase of about 3,500 million lire.

19. Supply accounts for all Regions have been received and consolidated at HQ up to 31 December 1944. In addition, returns have been submitted by all but one Region up to 31 January 1945. The time lag is being reduced and the situation of the supply accounts is considered very satisfactory.

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

20. March was the first month of the universal application of the 300 gram bread ration to the whole of Liberated ITALY. The scale was generally fixed at 200 grams of bread daily and 550 grams of pasta weekly, which is the equivalent of 300 grams of bread, but in Northern TOSCANA, where pasta is not so popular, it was agreed that the present ration should be fixed at

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250 grams of bread, the balance to be given in the form of pasta. Other items distributed on the ration scale were 125 grams of sugar, 2 decilitres of olive oil, 200 grams of salt monthly and in addition the special issue of 200 grams of meat products for towns of 50,000 inhabitants and above was continued.

21. There was a further extension of communal feeding facilities and many new popular kitchens were opened under the auspices of the Officio Assistenza Convivenze del Vaticano. Supplies were provided jointly by the Allied Commission and the Italian High Commissioner for Food and advantage has also been taken of the provision of facilities on a fixed scale of issue for industrial masses, with consequent improvement in workers' feeding conditions.

22. The grain situation remains unsatisfactory with 278,000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month but imports of grain were below schedule. The supply of grain to ROME showed an improvement and a reserve of 32 days bread supply was built up.

23. Arrivals of non-rationed foodstuffs into ROME showed an improvement in every case over the previous month. A daily average of 237 tons of fruit, 249 tons of vegetables, 32 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs and 152,000 eggs arrived into the city through official channels while wine shipment totalled 6,500 tons.

24. In connection with the recent assumption of responsibility by the Italian Government for food supply in Italian Government territory, the new system of bidding for rail transportation of non-rationed foods came into effect during March. Instructions for the new system of bidding for sea transportation of non-rationed foods were also issued. The regular arrival of fresh vegetables into ROME augurs well for the new organisation and procedures.

25. Imports of foodstuffs amounted to 99,549 tons, of which 92,427 tons were cereals and the remainder miscellaneous foods. Among the latter, there were considerable deficiencies from planned schedules of sugar, fats and soap.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

26. The work of derequisitioning industrial premises is progressing and during the last two months, eleven plants have been released from military control.

27. Repair of beet sugar production plants is proceeding satisfactorily [illegible] tons of sugar and

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152,000 eggs arrived into the city through official channels while the shipment totalled 6,500 tons.

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27. Repair of beet sugar production plants is proceeding satisfactorily and it is estimated that production will attain 13,100 tons of sugar and 4,000 tons molasses yearly.

28. The output of four factories manufacturing flat glass was 2,050 square metres a day at the end of March.

29. The MONTECATINI fertilizer plant at PIOCCA, CATANIA, resumed operation on 1 March and the ammonium sulphate plant of the Soc. Elettricita' Sarda at OSCHIRI (SARDINIA) is now producing 900 tons monthly. 2,600 tons of Italian pyrites have been shipped to SARDINIA.

30. Mainland sulphur supplies moved forward satisfactorily, 1,943 tons being shifted from the CASTELLAMARE stock pile and 2,100 tons from BENEVENTO. Sardinian coal production has been seriously reduced on account of a "slow down" strike which took place between 15 and 29 March.

31. The Aniene plant in ROME has been reactivated and is now producing 40 tons of chlorine a month and 30 tons of caustic soda.

32. Approximately 700 textile looms are now working in the PRATO area by the use of improvised motive power and daily production is in the neighbourhood of 20,000 metres, a figure which will be greatly increased when electric power can be supplied. Manufacture of cotton goods shows an increase over the previous month of approximately 15%.

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LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

33. The rising cost of living and free negotiation between employers and workers, without any fixed ceiling to wage levels, has resulted in wages in private industry rising above the Armed Forces Scale and causing unrest amongst Italian employees of the Armed Forces. The principle of maintaining the Armed Forces wage scale generally in step with outside wages has now been confirmed and proposals have been made for expediting adjustments.

34. As regards Northern ITALY, it has been decided, in principle, that the appropriate wage rate prevailing in industry in respective areas of employment at the date of liberation will be paid to civilian employees of the Armed Forces. Any wage changes will be subject to AMG approval.

35. Committees representing the Italian Government, Italian industry and organised labour are being established in AMG territory to advise Regional Commissioners upon proposed wage changes and industrial unrest. They will also identify industrial establishments which should be safeguarded from requisition or should be derequisitioned and re-established to prevent unemployment.

36. Representatives of the British Admiralty have discussed with the Italian Government the proposed recruitment of 15,000 Italian workers for employment overseas. The Italian Government, with representatives of organised Italian labour, promised full support to the scheme provided financial arrangements could be satisfactorily concluded. Discussions on questions of finance are proceeding.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

37. Power supply was increased by 12,000 kilowatts as a result of the reconstruction of a generating set at CASTELNUOVO-LAGONEGRO. This plant is operated by volcanic steam and therefore dispenses with imported fuels.

38. Power allocations for the month of April (made in March) will be sufficient for all military requirements in Southern and Central ITALY. Further supply in this area will be available for civilian use but may have to be transmitted to Northern ITALY after liberation.

39. Street lighting service, on a greatly curtailed scale, was resumed in NAPLES and ROME on 31 March; this service has long been requested by Public Safety officers.

40. The first objective of rehabilitation of the port of CIVITAVECCHIA has been attained, and 3,000 tons can be handled daily.

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41. Approximately 220 communal committees are now functioning in accordance with the Governmental Housing Decree. 12,000 projects estimated to cost 1,100 million lire have been initiated and of this total 6,000 projects are completed.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

42. Transportation Officers at PALERMO (1), REGGIO (2), BARI (4), NAPLES (4), CIVITAVECCHIA (1) and ROME (1) are to be retained after withdrawal of A.C. Officers from Southern ITALY carried out on 31 March under the "New Deal for ITALY" policy. This is to ensure that civilian transport, which in Southern ITALY is closely associated with military transport, is coordinated. In addition, officers in charge of "Truck Pools" at NAPLES, FOGGIA, CAMPOBASSO and CHIETI will be retained until the WD vehicles in the truck pools are handed over to the Italian Government.

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43. With effect from 19 March the procedure governing the movement by rail of all non-military traffic on the mainland of ITALY was made the responsibility of the ITALIAN State Railways.

44. The reconstruction of the railway track from PISA to FLORENCE has been completed, freeing a number of road vehicles for other important haulage work.

45. On 5 March the ROME-NAPLES and NAPLES-REGGIO train services were merged to provide a daily through service from ROME to REGGIO. The service runs three days a week via CASSINO and four via FOGGIA with connections to and from BARI. A daily perishable freight train service from the PUGLIE and CALABRIA districts to ROME was introduced early in the month. It has brought an average of 700 tons of perishable foods a day to ROME and has run fairly well to time.

46. Of the 1,700 civilian load-carrying vehicles of 1½-ton capacity long expected from the UNITED STATES, 1,396 have been received; 416 have been assembled and will shortly be put into operation.

47. Five barges averaging 300/350 tons each are operating on the coal service between CIVITAVECCHIA/FIUMICINO and ROME. Dredging of the TIBER River, which will be undertaken shortly, will enable a larger tonnage of coal to be delivered at the terminus.

48. The handover of warehouse management to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzio Agrari was completed during the month. In the Army area only the accounting has been handed over, but at ANCONA, LEGHORN and NAPLES the complete operation is the responsibility of the Federazione.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH & INDEPENDENT SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Further steps were taken to improve cooperative relationships between the new United States Information Service (U.S.I.S.) PWB, AFHQ PRO and the press attaches of the British and American Embassies. The Press Plan for Northern Italy was the subject of many meetings and was finally forwarded to AFHQ after approval by the Allied Commission and P.W.B. The temporary Film Board was formally established and met for the first time, with the Chief Commissioner presiding. The Director of the Public Relations Branch visited zones of the Fifth and Eighth Armies and laid plans for development of public relations in the forward areas with the field staff and AMG staff officers. Attention was given to the future problem of service to Allied correspondents left behind in ROME when AFHQ PRO establishments move forward.

2. The News Production Division doubled its output issuing 62 original releases. Direct delivery was arranged to all Allied correspondents to all Italian papers and agencies in ROME and to the Italian provincial newspaper outlet. A party of nearly 50 Allied Italian and neutral correspondents was conducted to cover the inauguration of the 'new CASSINO' ceremonies. Background articles with photographs were dispatched directly to trade periodicals in ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES not having representatives in ROME. A standard operating procedure on picture coverage of worthwhile stories was set up with PWB Pictorial Division and the Photographic Section of AFHQ PRO.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

3. A directive was issued by Allied Force Headquarters on 7 March 1945 under which the Navy Subcommission is responsible for all administrative and material questions affecting the Italian Navy including:-

(a) Employment of Personnel.

(b) Supplies of Food, Clothing, Transport and Naval Stores.

(c) Disposal of War Material.

(d) Requisitioning of Italian Naval property.

4. The directive further provides that all communications relating to matters of policy in connection with the Italian Navy under the Armistice Terms

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3. A directive was issued by Allied Force Headquarters on 7 March 1945 under which the Navy Subcommission is responsible for all administrative and material questions affecting the Italian Navy including:-

(a) Employment of Personnel.

(b) Supplies of Food, Clothing, Transport and Naval Stores.

(c) Disposal of War Material.

(d) Requisitioning of Italian Naval property.

4. The directive further provides that all communications relating to matters of policy in connection with the Italian Navy under the Armistice Terms and the General administration of the Italian Navy, not directly affecting the operation of the Italian Fleet under the Cunningham-de Courten Agreement, will be referred directly to the Subcommission.

5. Approval was received from Allied Naval authorities to make available 430 000 Italian shell forgings for scrap. By securing the release of these forgings it is anticipated that nearly 1500 tons of former Italian war material can be re-smelted into steel for constructive purposes.

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LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (AMMA)

6. The manpower position of the Italian Army improved rapidly during the month. On 9 March there was a deficiency of 18,000 including the Carabinieri. This deficiency has since been covered by further intakes due to call-ups and voluntary enlistment - and wastage has been reduced considerably.

0418

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795631

7. MMIA demobilization plans for the older classes were agreed by AFHQ and are being carried out. Plans are also being made against the manpower problems which will arise when homes of many serving soldiers of older classes are liberated, entitling them to demobilization.

8. Thirty five thousand ex Italian soldiers were repatriated from the Balkans between 11 November 44 and 31 March 45. Of these, 10,610 have been taken into the Army. Remnants of the Garibaldi Division have now been repatriated; the personnel are good fighting soldiers with considerable battle experience and their morale is high. Three thousand volunteers for combat are being concentrated for re-equipment and training in the Italian Army barracks at VITERBO.

9. Reports from EIGHTH Army and liaison visits to the Italian Combat Groups in Army Areas confirm that the Groups are giving a good account of themselves. Co-operation between Allied and Italian staffs continued to give good results and the training of reinforcements at the NCO ICP, CESANO made progress during the month.

10. On 8 March 45, the War Ministry issued a decree which increased the pay of OR's up to and including the rank of corporal. With effect from 16 August 45 these ranks receive double pay for service under 40 months and treble over 40 months.

11. The Italian Army Welfare Training School opened in ROME on 6 March. Ten day courses for officers are being held with a view to training future unit welfare officers. The school is being run in close liaison with the British Army Welfare and AFHQ authority has been obtained for the issue of a limited scale of rations for Italian Army canteens on repayment.

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

12. The Italian Air Force is still being employed in active operations over YUGOSLAVIA and the Istrian Peninsula. A record number of sorties were carried out during the month.

13. Among other operations, the Bomber/Transport Wing has transported a large weight of supplies and dropped them over YUGOSLAVIA. In addition they have evacuated a large number of Partisan and YUGOSLAV wounded. The Light Bomber Wing has dropped a considerable weight of bombs with good results. There has been one accident in this Wing involving the death of the crew of one aircraft.

14. The morale of the Force remains satisfactory, and a good spirit of co-operation is in evidence in the Italian Air Ministry.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759631

months

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14. The morale of the Force remains satisfactory and a good spirit of co-operation is in evidence in the Italian Air Ministry.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

15. The areas open to internal civil communications services have not changed during the month; the chief developments have been the doubling of the number of NAPLES - ROME circuits open to civil use and the commencement of a telegraph service to FLORENCE and adjacent towns.

16. Signal Stores commenced to arrive for the planned restoration of communication services in North Italy and increased tariffs have been legalised for postal, telegraph and telephone services.

17. The ROME - NEW YORK radio telephone service for official calls, opened 2 March.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUBCOMMISSION

War Material Disposal

18. Approximately fifty tons of fired brass cartridge cases were collected and despatched to the Montecatini works at BAGNOLI for inspection and ultimate disposal in accordance with existing instructions.

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19. Scrap vehicles inspected during the month numbered forty-two, of which seven were returned to the Italian War Ministry. The remainder are being repaired, rebuilt, and cannabalised, - the rebuilt and repaired vehicles will operate under EWAC in due course.

20. The value of material disposed of during the month amounted to 1,082,000 lire.

Italian Prisoners of War

21. During the month, 1,471 Prisoners of War were repatriated. (This figure includes over 800 muleteers who were required for service with the Italian Combat Groups: the remainder of the total were mainly sick and wounded)

22. Remittances by Prisoner of War Co-operators to their families totalled £. 262,326 - a marked increase on the totals of the previous two months (January £. 10,421, February £. 92,274). Final credit balances of repatriated Prisoners of War totalled £. 13,599 for March. Statements for these monies were passed to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War for payment. For the period from last June to the end of February remittances to Italian relatives from Americans amounted to 10,830,000 dollars (approximately £. 2,707,500). Similar payments for the same period from the United Kingdom amounted to £. 130,000.

23. The repatriation of a number of Sardinian miners who are held as Prisoners of War, is being investigated. These men are required in the coal mines in SARDINIA.

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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FILERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/16

Tel: 476150

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of April 1945

14 May 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. The Sub Commission has studied the Italian Government's plans for the holding of municipal elections which are greatly in the pre-Fascist law of 1915. This revealed that the proposed system was designed, numerous defects would have many influential persons think, to encourage corruption of voters and electoral officials, misuse of the ballot by voters, and political party pressure. There was accordingly reason to doubt the possibility of an independent, free and secret vote being conducted under the proposed system. Some of the principal defects were:-(a) no formal nomination of candidates prior to voting; (b) no official ballot paper; no control of electioneering at the polling places. The Italian Government was accordingly requested that the law proposed to be used should be amended prior to the holding of elections in accordance with the control of the Government. The Government were also informed that the Allied Commission could not countenance the holding of elections in Italy hereafter under the 1915 system and that substantial improvements and modifications thereto tending to establish more truly democratic procedures would first have to be made as far as ASC Territory was concerned.

2. Shortly before the advance to the North, the Government again refused the request of the Commissioner of Perugia and other senior officials in the North of Italy primarily on account of the possibility of the CLN claiming to fill such offices exclusively by their own members. Investigations took place and it was agreed that while some 40 vacancies were already for ASC to decide, it was, having regard to present conditions, proper for the Government to have an opportunity to express their views thereon. It was, therefore, arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons they suggested for appointment as Prefects and Assistant in the northern provinces and that these should be considered by ASC, together with any nominees proposed by the CLN or from any other source. Such names have been conveyed to Senior ASC officers in these areas. Directive has been issued containing all policy to be followed and the procedure to be adopted by ASC towards the CLN. The Director of the Sub Commission visited ...AOs and certain ...s to discuss the necessary arrangements involved.

3. Conversations have taken place with the Ministry of Interior regarding the reasons made by senior Italian officials as being brought to other Provinces where a shortage of staff has been reported by ASC. In the period 1 December 1944 to 31 March 1945, 17 officials nominated by the Italian Government were unable to ...

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6. Contact has been maintained with the appropriate departments of the Ministry of the Interior with regard to various matters concerning the appointment, transfer and removal of officials. Steps included arrangements for the temporary appointment of a new Prefect for Siena. The final appointment was left to the Ministry, in view of the importance of the particular province to the Italian administration. A vacancy of Vice Prefect was also filled at Siena. Similar urgent vacancies were dealt with in Venice and other provinces.

7. While the Ministry of Interior has completed the investigation of the cases of all its officials in connection with Fascism, and has initiated proceedings against some 350 officials, the actual trial of the cases has proceeded slowly. Only twelve cases were concluded in the month of April, leaving 177 to be concluded before 15th July next. This unsatisfactory position has been pointed out to the Minister of Interior and he has been asked to give an assurance that the outstanding cases will be concluded in time.

8. At the request of the Minister of Interior, AFHQ was requested to endeavour to locate and produce the files and records of the majority of officials of the Italian administration which were removed by the Fascists or their departure from home and which may now be located or be in transit.

9. Answers to questions on matters of present and future policy regarding subjects within the interests of this Sub Commission were provided for Civil Affairs Section's report to AFHQ.

W. D. GRIFFIS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

WDG/jec

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AG/27/B/hg

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Abridged monthly report for April.

10 May 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. The Italian Government's proposed system for the conduct of municipal elections based on a law of 1915 has been examined and conversations have taken place with their technical representatives. The system is antiquated, lends itself to corrupt methods and contains certain serious defects which make an independent, free and secret vote doubtful. The principal defects are (a) no formal nomination of candidates prior to voting, (b) no official ballot paper and (c) no control of electioneering at the polling places. The attention of the Italian Government has been drawn thereto and it has been recommended to amend the law prior to holding elections in Italian territory. The Government was informed that the Allied Commission could not countenance the holding of elections in AMG Territory under the 1915 system and that substantial improvement tending to establish more truly democratic procedures would first have to be made for such territory.

2. 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 presumably on account of the possibility of the CLN desiring to fill such offices exclusively by their own nominees. Conversations took place and it was agreed that whilst such appointments were ordinarily for AMG to decide, it was, having regard to present conditions, proper for the Government to have an opportunity to express their views thereon. It was, therefore, 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. Such names have been conveyed to senior AMG officers to whom also a directive has been issued containing the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG towards the CLN.

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

4. 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 program.

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5. An officer of the S/C conducted a survey of local government conditions in the province of Forli and Ravenna which were found satisfactory.

6. Conversations have taken place with the Ministry of Interior regarding the reluctance of officials to proceed to northern provinces in the event of their services being required. This attitude is based on economic grounds and the Ministry have been urged to take the necessary steps to ensure that the arrangements made to effect speedy arrival of officials are maintained.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

WT/pec

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG

Ref: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of March 1945. April 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section. 11 APR 1945

1. The Secretary of the Interior asked for an interview to clarify the application of the new policy announced in the Acting President's Aide-Memoire. This took place on 7 March when the Chief of Cabinet, Dott. BENNANI, stated that in connection with promotions to the rank of Prefects and Vice-Prefects, it was proposed first to inquire whether the official would be acceptable to the Allied Commission in case the officials concerned should become liable for service in the North. It was agreed that the proposal was a sound one.

2. (a) The Italian Government have informed the Allied Commission of their plans for the conduct of local elections. It is intended to revive the pre-Fascist law. This is being studied in the light of its possible implementation in All Territory.

(b) On the suggestion of the Allied Commission, provision is being made authorising the compilation of electoral lists in All Territory without waiting for these areas to be returned to the control of the Italian Government.

3. (a) An interview took place at the Ministry of Interior, in connection with the desirability of a circular being issued to Prefects giving precise instructions as to the effect of the "New Deal" Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the Acting President of the Allied Commission on 24 February.

(b) The Ministry have submitted a draft of the circular, and this has been approved by the Allied Commission, subject to certain suggestions that might usefully be included concerning the Liaison Officers who will remain in the areas referred to in the Memoire.

4. (a) The Italian Government has been informed that in view of the MacMillan Memorandum, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by AAI and whose employment the Italian Government contemplate in territory under their control should be subject to epuration proceedings as quickly as possible.

(b) The Italian Government has also been informed that while every en-

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(b) The Ministry have submitted a draft of the circular, and this has been approved by the Allied Commission, subject to certain suggestions that might usefully be included concerning the Italian officers who will remain in the areas referred to in the Memoire.

4. (a) The Italian Government has been informed that in view of the Italian Memorandum, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by AMG and whose employment the Italian Government contemplate in territory under their control should be subject to epuration proceedings as quickly as possible.

(b) The Italian Government has also been informed that while every endeavour will be made to forward lists of personnel found by AMG in the various Prefectures on liberation, and to indicate those retained and those dismissed, it may not be possible to state the reasons for dismissal, nor can it be considered the responsibility of the Allied Commission to decide whether a person has been "seriously compromised", this being a matter for Epuration Commissions.

5. (a) Interviews were held with the Personnel Director of the Ministry of Interior to ensure that they realised the necessity of completing the investigation of the cases of all officials to determine their liability to epuration before 31 March.

(b) The Ministry's latest report shows that this has in fact been done. The cases of all 797 officials of Grades I to IX in Italian Government Territory have been examined and epuration proceedings have been initiated in 225 of these cases. An interview was held with officials of the Epuration Commission to ensure that these cases were heard as quickly as possible. To date, 126 cases have been disposed of.

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6. A memorandum has been submitted to Civil Affairs Section setting forth the interests of this Sub Commission in planning arrangements for reconstruction in Italy. The memorandum deals with the system of local government (AG 124) to be established, the filling of professional positions, arrangements for transfer of Italian officials and the attachment temporarily of an officer of this Sub Commission to the IV Corps to give advice and assistance to local government officers.

7. (a) The Deputy Director visited Grosseto Province on 21/22 March when he interviewed the PG and the Prefect with the view of ascertaining the progress which had been made in local government organization, and to advise on any outstanding local government problems.

(b) The question of appointing a Vice Prefect Rivarola had given some concern, but this has been settled by the recognition of the Italian Government nominee.

(c) The provincial administration was stated to be in good shape, the deputations provincials operating well, the officials satisfactory and civilis formed in all Communes.

8. (a) With the view of exploring all avenues to meet demands that may arise for officials for northern provinces, the Italian Government was requested to furnish the names of any Italian officials who had been informed or were prisoners of war.

(b) A list of such names and information has been received and action taken with the appropriate Sub Commission to have their release expedited.

9. A list of officials thought to be anti-Fascist who are likely to be found in Italian Territory not yet liberated have been furnished by the Italian Government and passed to CMAO's 5th and 8th Armies and to HQ's of Siemens and Yarnell with the request that if any be discovered, full particulars be reported to this Sub Commission as early as possible.

10. The question of officials having left their posts as a result of anti-fascist views and having fled to Switzerland was taken up with the Ministry of Interior. Certain names have been supplied and appropriate action has been taken.

11. At the request of the Italian Government approval has been given for steps to be taken in connection with the preparation of electoral lists for the Comune of Campodunk.

12. Consequent on the withdrawal of AC personnel from Italian Government [illegible] the request of AFHQ, a short memorandum for the use of military [illegible] Italian administration and

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repatriation provided the operating unit, the Officials Secretary and Control remain in all Communes.

8. (a) With the view of exploring all avenues to meet demands that may arise for officials for northern provinces, the Italian Government was requested to furnish the names of any Italian officials who had been interned as bona prisoners of war.

(b) A list of such names and information has been received and action taken with the appropriate Sub Commission to have the names removed.

9. A list of officials thought to be anti-fascist who are likely to be found in Italian territory not yet liberated have been furnished by the Italian Government and passed to SCAO's 5th and 6th Armies and to HQ's of Piedmont and Venezia with the request that if any be discovered, full particulars be reported to this Sub Commission as early as possible.

10. The question of officials having left their posts as a result of anti-fascist views and having fled to Switzerland was taken up with the Ministry of Interior. Certain names have been supplied and appropriate action has been taken.

11. At the request of the Italian Government approval has been given for steps to be taken in connection with the preparation of electoral lists for the Commune of Lampedusa.

12. Consequent on the withdrawal of all personnel from Italian Government Territory and at the request of AFHQ, a short memorandum for the use of military commanders was prepared, outlining the outline of the Italian administration and indicating the various officials with whom they should deal.

13. (a) By Executive Order No. 20 dated 29 March the Patriots Branch and Local Government Sub Commission were amalgamated and are now known as the Local Government Sub Commission. The new Sub Commission has been divided into two branches, i.e. Local Government Branch and Patriots Branch, and will carry out the functions and activities previously performed.

(b) Colonel R. H. Crapps (AD) has been appointed Director, Local Government Sub Commission, vice Colonel R. G. D. Spicer (GSC (I)) relieved.

(c) Major Ralph K. Temple has been appointed Deputy Director, Local Government Sub Commission (Local Government Branch).

Ralph K Temple

for R. H. CRAPPS, Colonel
Director
Local Government S/C

RHC/sca

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG. Tel: 478190.

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for March, 1945. 10th April, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. All necessary detailed arrangements have been concluded with the Ministry of Interior to give effect to the changed conditions established by the "New Deal" in relation to the Sub-Commission's work, particularly in regard to appointments, transfers etc., of Prefects and other senior administrative officials. Advice which the Ministry requested on various matters arising therefrom has been given.

2. The Italian Government have furnished their preliminary plans for the conduct of local elections in restored Italy. These are based on a pre-Fascist law of 1915. A proposal to hold such elections in AMG territory is being studied.

3. Epuration proceedings by the Ministry of the Interior in regard to their administrative officials have proceeded satisfactorily.

4. The Sub-Commission have taken part in the planning arrangements for North Western Italy in regard to local government, prefectural appointments, conveyance of officials etc. An officer of this staff will be attached to HQ IV Corps to advise and assist in such work.

5. Arrangements have been made (in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior) with a view to contacting and employing certain officials with anti-Fascist records known to be in the North after the liberation of their respective areas.

6. A memorandum on the Italian Administration and the senior officials thereof has been prepared for AFHQ to assist Military Commanders in Southern Italy as a result of the withdrawal of AC personnel from that area.

R.R.GRIFFS,
Colonel,
Director,
Local Government Sub-Commission.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref: 824/EC

24 March 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

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MONTHLY REPORT

FEBRUARY 1945.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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POLITICAL SECTION

1. A corner was turned in the history of ITALY and a milestone passed in the work of the Allied Commission when the Rt. Hon. Harold MACMILLAN, Acting President of the Allied Commission, at a Press Conference on 24 February, announced the imminent implementation of the "New Deal for Italy", as set out in the Combined Chiefs of Staff directive to the Commission.

2. During the past month, events in ITALY have not unnaturally been overshadowed by the CRIMEA Conference. The Italian Government had all along been pressing the Allied Governments to clarify the country's status of co-belligerency and, if possible, accept ITALY as one of the United Nations. This pressure was translated into a concrete request for the grant of Allied status in a telegram addressed simultaneously to President ROOSEVELT, Mr. CHURCHILL and Marshal STALIN on 8 February. The communique issued at the conclusion of the Conference made no reference specifically to ITALY and it is feared keen disappointment was felt by all Italians. This disappointment was, however, in some measure offset by the news that the British Labour Conference which was sitting in LONDON at the time had invited the Italian General Confederation of Labour to send it's representatives to LONDON and also by the release of the news of the "New Deal" directive.

3. The Council of Ministers met on 7 February and tackled the difficult problem of the "political price" of bread. The object was to reduce the burden on the State treasury and on 16 February a decision was reached to abandon the policy of subsidizing the price of bread as from 1 March. At the same time it was announced that the new price of bread would not be fixed at more than 16 lire per kilo, (The price fixed for ROME, however, was 18 lire per kilo). To mitigate the effect of this increased retail price, a monthly indemnity of 95 lire per person is to be paid by employers (including the State and local governments) to workers, their wives, and minor children. In addition the unemployed, paupers and dependents of military personnel will be paid this "caro pane" indemnity by the State.

4. As part of its tax and anti-inflation programme, the Italian Government meeting on 18 February decreed a "Fund of National Solidarity" to assist that part of the population injured by the war, to reconstruct the liberated areas, and to create employment for partisans. It is hoped that a number of voluntary contributions will be paid into the fund. The Council again stated that the goods of high-ranking fascists would be confiscated and that the war excess profits taxes already in force would be extended to farmers - a class hitherto exempt. Further the pay of troops was to be doubled. As regards control of prices it was announced that the interministerial committee had suggested that cooperative and communal kitchens should be set up and encouraged, and the Food Commissariat was given wide powers to control markets and supplies.

5. The Government and the Allied Commission had jointly announced on 21 February that as from 1 March the bread ration for all liberated ITALY would be 300 grams or its equivalent e.g. for example, 200 grams of bread daily and 550 grams of pasta weekly.

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5. The Government and the Allied Commission had jointly announced on 21 February that as from 1 March the bread ration for all liberated [illegible] would be 300 grams or its equivalent - for example, 200 grams of bread daily and 350 grams of pasta weekly. On the whole, public opinion as reflected in the press, has reacted very favourably to these developments.

6. The Government announced on 6 February that they had been studying closely the problem of Italian prisoners of war in Allied hands. It was stated that there are 340,000 prisoners in British hands, [illegible] held by the Americans and 35,000 held by the French. 670,000 soldiers and "several hundred thousand" civilians are detained in Germany and are not given the proper status of war prisoners, since Germany does not recognise the Bonomi Government. The statement added that accurate figures on prisoners held by the Russians are unobtainable. This objective report of the Government was not well received by the press which insisted that the prisoners detained by the United Nations should be repatriated and that Germany should be compelled to give recognised status and better treatment to those in German hands. The news that Count [illegible] had assumed the protection of Italian interests in the UNITED KINGDOM - following the departure of the SWISS Legation in LONDON - was hailed with satisfaction as it was realised that the prisoner of war question is the chief Italian concern in the United Kingdom at this present time.

../ It's meeting 8Øa....

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7. At its meeting on 8 February, the Council of Ministers set up a new Commissariat for Veterans. This Commissariat will deal not only with Veterans but also with civilians in the areas to be liberated and, through the partisan organisations, will also be concerned with assistance for the patriots. Signor CASPAROTTO has been named High Commissioner.

8. In the field of party politics it is reported that the Socialist and Communist parties published a declaration on 10 February in which a joint programme was set out. The workers were first of all reminded of their duty to carry on the war against fascism. Next, the Allies were asked for the grant of more autonomy.

9. The trial of General ROATTA and others continues without any startling developments to report. The left-wing press has been enraged by the presence of certain witnesses at the trial who, it is claimed, are members of the OVRA and yet are still safe and in the employment of the State. The Government have denied that these witnesses are in fact members of the OVRA and the newspapers have retorted that the Government must know who are members of this ill-fated organisation, that the names should be published and the individuals put on trial. It is reported that the OVRA employed members of practically all the State services for short periods at one time or another for particular jobs and that there was not, in a strict sense, a complete and permanent list of the staff of the organisation. The central organisation has, of course, been broken up and its leaders will undoubtedly be punished in due course but it would be impossible to seek out and bring to justice the great number of small officials whose association with the OVRA was a temporary and short-lived. Meanwhile the business of epuration has moved hand in hand with the setting up of a central commissions. Signor BONOMI spoke on the occasion of its inauguration and emphasised again that epuration must strike those who had important charges and were blindly subservient to the fascist regime but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all, the operation must be carried out with justice and legality.

10. Signor TARCHIANI has taken up his post in WASHINGTON. Duke GALLARATI SCOTTI, the new Ambassador to SPAIN, has also reported his arrival in MADRID. There is still much speculation in the press as regards the resumption of diplomatic relations between ITALY and FRANCE and it is hoped that a statement will be made in the very near future.

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PART I.

AMG AREAS AND REGIONS.

AMG FIFTH ARMY.

1. From the operational point of view, February has again been an uneventful month. The limited advances made in the MONTE BELVEDERE sector in the last week brought no new communes under Military Government as the area captured was entirely mountainous and the few inhabitants had been previously evacuated. The Army area thus remains unchanged from January.

2. There has been a general improvement in public safety throughout the area and the arrest of a number of persons for brigandage in country districts has contributed to the restoration of confidence among the population. Very few crimes of violence were reported.

3. Four persons were tried by General Courts on charges of espionage. Two were convicted of whom one was sentenced to death and the other to life imprisonment.

4. Public health remained unsatisfactory and the typhoid epidemic at PRATO continued to abate; energetic action resulted in more people submitting to innoculation.

5. The work of the American Red Cross continued at a high standard and a total of 32,800 persons, representing approximately 10% of the population in the forward areas, were given clothing.

6. Olive oil amassing continued to move slowly despite the campaigns waged by the Provincial organisations. Power for the flooded lands near VIAREGGIO was increased and all flood waters were pumped off. A considerable part of this land has been ploughed and planting is in progress. The labour supply continued to exceed demand and the number of registered unemployed increased to about 6,450.

7. The Acting President of the Allied Commission visited the Army area during the month and saw many phases of Military Government work. The Lieutenant General of the Realm has also been in the area inspecting Italian Army units.

AMG EIGHTH ARMY.

8. The area administered remains unchanged, namely, the whole of FORLI Province and the greater part of RAVENNA Province;

9. Italian Provincial administration is well established in FORLI

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AMG EIGHTH ARMY.

8. The area administered remains unchanged, namely, the whole of FORLI Province and the greater part of RAVENNA Province.

9. Italian Provincial administration is well established in FORLI with all the normal local government agencies in operation. In the liberated portion of RAVENNA, local government is also well advanced.

10. Italian courts are functioning in both Provinces and their jurisdiction over violations of travel and curfew restrictions has been extended to include CESENA. The policy of re-opening schools has been carried well forward into Corps areas, although in many cases buildings are leaking and classes are being held in private houses.

11. There were two demonstrations in favour of the Army call-up, one at FORLI and the other at CESENA. The demonstrations were orderly.

12. The standard of health is satisfactory.

13. Good progress has been made in reclaiming flooded areas. Five pumping stations have been repaired and re-activated and a total of 14,350 acres have been drained. This land is drying out well, and it is hoped to sow most of it in time for this year's harvest. Military units have cooperated in repairing breaches in river and canal banks and in clearing obstructions, and the danger of re-flooding has been averted.

14. In RIMINI..../

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14. In RIMINI, further progress has been made in effecting first aid repairs to houses, in clearing the streets of debris, and demolishing dangerous buildings.

15. Approximately 700 bridges in this area have been destroyed and before Bailey bridges are removed a minimum of 100 bridges must be repaired or rebuilt to maintain essential civilian communications. So far eight bridges have been completed, eleven are under construction, and plans have been prepared for thirty-eight others which are awaiting financial sanction. Progress is slow owing to shortage of bricks and timber.

16. Crime remains at a surprisingly low level. Carabinieri and other police agencies are giving good service but efficiency is hampered by lack of uniforms and equipment.

17. The Autotrasporti of both Provinces are now getting into their stride and are operating 294 trucks with a total load carrying capacity of 5939 quintals.

18. Cultivation is well advanced and crop prospects for the coming season are good.

19. A mine clearance school was started during January at which civilians are trained in mine lifting. The first squad began work 5 February and on 19 February this was increased to five squads of five to seven men each. By the end of the month 504 mines had been lifted.

SICILLA REGION.

20. There have been no public disorders during the month and the military call-up, on a reduced scale, proceeded without incident. There was a slight increase in crime and armed bands continue to operate. The civil police have, if anything, shown slightly more zeal and activity but are still badly handicapped by shortage of transport, arms and personnel.

21. There were no strikes or labour troubles. The only immediate effect of the announcement of further wage increases was a rise in black market prices. The disparity between wages and prices was as great as ever.

22. The bread situation remained good with the arrival of five ships bringing over 20,000 tons of wheat and barley and 1,200 tons of flour. The 300 gram ration of bread and pasta was issued regularly and there was no real shortage of food although the prices charged are beyond the pocket of many.

23. There was little political activity [illegible]

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23. There was little political activity during the month and the people showed no signs of increasing interest in political matters. The SICILIAN distrust of the central Government is long-standing and deep rooted and the inauguration of the new Consulta was given a very restrained welcome and little enthusiasm or interest was shown by the man in the street. The people are apathetic and without confidence in their own administrative officials, many of whom they know to be inefficient and corrupt. It appears that the Consulta meetings were regarded as the forum for presentation of political views rather than for the consideration of constructive measures. The Provincial and Communal administrations showed no sign of increased efficiency.

24. In spite of the lack of an adequate system of relief or assistance and the shortage of clothing for the needy, the health of the people continued to be remarkably good and the cases of typhoid fever have decreased. The health and medical treatment in the prisons still leaves much to be desired.

25. Trade, and particularly inter-regional trade, was gravely handicapped by lack of road, rail and sea transport. Mixed cargoes have, however, been shipped to MALTA and there have been shipments of citrus fruit and salt to the mainland.

26. During...../

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26. During the month 1,946 quintals of grain were amassed, bringing the total to [illegible] to 1,324,100 quintals. The amassing of olive oil was again very small. Artificial manures and seed potatoes continued to be distributed.

SOUTHERN REGION.

27. The handing over of food storage and distribution to the Italian authorities was an important step completed during the month. Ecrals and Consorzi Agrari have made a good start with their new responsibilities.

28. Farmers and agricultural officials predict a serious decline in production due to the accumulated effects of the shortage of fertilizers for several years past. The campaign for the collection of olive oil has met with considerable success and by 17 February, 21[illegible],13¼ quintals had been amassed. There was, however, a lack of cooperation shown by various Tribunals in convicting and sentencing offenders against the olive oil decree. NAPLES and SALERNO Zones have built up their wheat stocks to about one month's supply.

29. Public safety in the Region remained generally satisfactory. Civil police agencies, with the exception of Guardie Municipali, maintained a reasonable standard of efficiency, but their duties were hindered by a lack of transport and communication facilities. A gang of armed criminals was broken up in NAPLES by the arrest of seven civilians and the recovery from their possession of firearms and ammunition. Ten civilians have been killed by Allied sentries while attempting to steal from dumps, trucks and trains. The criminal misconduct of Italian paratroopers is reaching serious proportions, including in some cases the use of firearms and hand grenades and appropriate representation has had to be made to the Italian authorities.

30. Production of neutral glass has been delayed owing to lackof coal, but domestic and medical glass-ware is being produced from 30 to 35 quintals daily at Vetreria Ricciardi, NAPLES. It is still necessary to ration electricity in Southern ITALY.

31. The schools of NAPLES Commune were returned to Italian hands on 6 February and were re-opened on 12 February, having previously been closed due to the cold and lack of fuel for heating purposes. Approximately 70,000 elementary textbooks were printed during the month, bringing the total to 238,655 of the original 900,000 ordered.

32. Banking in the South continued to be marked by an increas[illegible]ing

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32. Banking in the South continued to be marked by an increase in deposits, attributed to high prices, lack of raw materials for the resumption of commercial activity, moderate public investments and the large profits made by the farmers.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

33. The month passed without political sensation and local government in its present limited form is, on the whole, working as well as can be expected and forms a reasonable foundation on which a more democratic structure can be erected.

34. Good progress has been made with the livestock problems. Grain amassing is now almost at a standstill but showing very creditable figures with over 100% of the target not amassed. Bad agricultural features were the olive oil amassing and the distribution of seed potatoes. Olive oil amassed reached only about one-third of its goal and the Italian authorities showed considerable reluctance to enforce the law, whilst the distribution of seed potatoes was so inefficient that a potato famine threatens. ROME stocks of soft grain and flour decreased by 57%, mainly due to the failure of truck owners to carry the grain to the railhead in the exporting areas. There was no issue of meat. The issue of other foodstuffs on the ration scale was restricted by lack of availability, 78% of the sugar ration being distributed and 68% of the oil. There has been a steady improvement in the supply of charcoal and lignite.

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35. FIUMICINO harbour is now 9½ ft. deep and 2,300 tons of fuel were discharged there during the month. 55 bridges were completed and good progress has been made with Bonifica repairs in the PONTINE MARSHES.

36. Perhaps the outstanding development during the last three months has been the increased efficiency of the Italian police agencies. The big problem of unauthorised possession of firearms is being tackled, but the inability of the Italian courts to deal with their case load is alarming. Forged currency cases were reported from ROME, FROSINONE, RIETI and VITERBO. The total amount involved was 56,700 lire; so far only two arrests have been made.

37. Health has been surprisingly good and the winter has passed with unexpected freedom from any serious epidemic.

38. Out of a total of 387, elementary and secondary schools now functioning number 231. Of the 156 which are not open, Allied formations are only occupying 15 and the Allied Military authorities have been extremely cooperative in this respect. Nearly 300,000 textbooks were distributed.

39. Distribution of American Red Cross clothing in TERNI was completed on 17 February.

40. Among Allied officers in this Region there is the feeling that there is not very much more that they can do and that the Italian machinery, out-of-date and creaking though it may be, has been put in a position to run on its own on the Regional level.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

41. The Region, in general, has been quiet throughout the month, the Communist Party alone displaying any initiative, particularly in TERAMO and AQUILA, where, upon the announcement that AC officers would be withdrawn, a flare-up of political activity occurred.

42. The collection of olive oil under the impetus of control officers increased 50 per cent. during February, but at the month's end only one-fifth of the target figure had been obtained. The Region exported important surpluses of eggs, wheat and alcohol, chiefly from the middle MARCHE Provinces.

43. The amassing of wheat came practically to a standstill after the target figure was reached, and there is little inclination on the part of the Italian officials to insist upon further collections. The doubling of the price of potatoes in the middle of the collection period caused considerable difficulty.

44. Unemployment has been less than had been feared in the Region and further improvement is expected as soon as weather permits resumption of work on roads, bridges and railways. The very low salaries of state

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44. Unemployment has been less than had been feared in the Region and further improvement is expected as soon as weather permits resumption of work on roads, bridges and railways. The very low salaries of state and parastatal employees, including school-teachers, have created a critical situation.

45. Public works reconstruction and highway maintenance were hampered chiefly be lack of transport and somewhat by lack of materials.

46. A start was made in re-establishing civilian telephone services in ANCONA city and civilian mail services in PESARO.

47. The standard of efficiency of the CC.RR continues to improve and some clothing is now arriving, though much more is still required. There has been little serious crime throughout the Region, the major problem being extortion gangs which have been formed by the worst elements of the former partisans. Mobile night patrols by Italian and Allied police have reduced the danger.

48. From a...../

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48. From a health standpoint, the Region came through the winter well. Blankets and clothing have been distributed in the devasted areas.

49. The grain harvest resulted in substantial increases in bank and post office deposits.

50. The latest information available shows that 258,639 mines have been cleared in the CHIETI-PESCARA area since June 1944.

51. The SAFFA match factory at JESI, working during the night hours only, owing to power restrictions, has increased its production from 54 to 70 million matches weekly.

52. Six truck pools, with 167 trucks lifting an average of 475 tons a day, and three Italian GT Companies, provide for the transport needs of eight Provinces. A total of sixty-seven bus lines, twenty of them inter-provincial, are licensed to operate.

SARDEGNA REGION.

53. Production of the coal mines at CARBONIA remained at approximately 40,000 tons for the month but it is hoped to increase the monthly output to 100,000 tons for which 2,500 additional miners will be required. In pre-war days about one third of the total number of miners came from the main-land but an attempt is being made to recruit the required number locally. Arrangements have been made for the conditions of pay, housing and food, including the news of the increased ration allowed in February, to be broad-cast by radio, published in the Press and spread by means of town crier in the villages to encourage more miners to sign on.

54. The call-up of the Italian Army in February went very smoothly. The maximum estimated local intake from the first classes to be called back to the Army was 10,000 and this number has been substantially exceeded. The men were contented and there was very little real opposition. What opposition did occur was dealt with by the local authorities and was probably due to ignorance as there are few newspapers and news travels slowly in country districts.

55. Crime showed a considerable increase including 8 murders and 50 armed robberies. A welcome addition to the small garrison has been provided by the arrival of a detachment of Marine Military Police on temporary duty at the Port of CAGLIARI. During the month bombs were thrown at the Carabinieri and Questore Garages in NUORO and at other centres causing slight damage.

56. Amassing of wheat has reached approximate finality for the season at nearly 310,000 quintals but the olive oil collected so far is only just over 5,000 quintals as compared with an estimated total of 50,000 quintals.

57. A consignment of boots arrived by ferry steamer and allotments have been made to the Mines and Railways. Boots are also now on sale in the shops.

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58. Another enemy agent was dropped in SARDINIA by parachute on the 21st and captured on the 26th with a radio transmitter and 143,000 lire in his possession.

59. The health of the people was good and text books for schools are being distributed satisfactorily.

TOSCANA REGION.

60. Of the nine provinces of TOSCANA Region, four of them have not yet come under Regional control. LUCCA, PISTOIA, and FIRENZE Provinces are under AMG Fifth Army control and APUANIA is still in the hands of the enemy. Part of LUCCA Province is also enemy territory.

61. The Communist continues to be the most active and best organised of the political parties. In certain parts of the Region increased membership was due, in part at least, to the fact that its leaders are discouraging actions which will bring the Party into disrepute. Anti-monarchist feeling is crystallising. In certain provinces recruiting for the Italian

Army...../

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Army has taken on a political aspect. In some cases Communists have endeavoured to make the departure of recruits an occasion for a Communist celebration. Political activity of this description has been discouraged.

62. The food situation improved slightly and collections of last summer's grain for the ammasi were still being made. An additional source of salt supply has been obtained at the Solvay works in LIVORNO Province, by the use of steam for boiling down brine which was previously wasted. The amassing of olive oil is not progressing satisfactorily due to the passive resistance of the producers. The total amount amassed was 37,072 quintals.

63. The labour situation improved due, mainly, to the increased wages and food rations.

64. The C.R.R. are becoming more effective throughout the Region and there has been an improvement in communications and morale but over 400 men in the Florence Region are still without uniforms.

65. Both the Italian Courts and the Allied Military Courts functioned effectively. In the Allied Military Courts in LIVORNO Province alone, 693 sentences were passed.

66. Poor water supply has been responsible for a small epidemic of typhoid in AREZZO, but generally the health of the civilian population throughout the Region is satisfactory. Schools are functioning well in Provinces under Regional control and school lunches are being served in 90 communes. While there has been definite improvement in the distribution of medical supplies, the work of ENDIMEA was still unsatisfactory. Distribution of American Red Cross clothing in the Region was almost completed.

67. Reconstruction projects included the PRATO aqueduct, the flood control works in the VAL DI CHIANA, repair of University buildings at PISA and harbour repair works at PIOMBINO, ORBETELLO, and PORTO S. STEFANO. The west coast railroad is in operation through LIVORNO and thence east to MONTECATINI and every commune in GROSSETO now has telephone communication. Postal restrictions have been relaxed.

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PART II...../

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PART II.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Defascism.

1. To date (exclusive of the Services) the records of 15,588 persons representing 41% of those subject to epuration by Central Commissions, have been scrutinised. Of these:

(a) 6,033 (38%) have been referred to Epuration Commissions for decision.

(b) 1,834 cases (30% of (a)) have been decided.

(c) 463 persons (25% of (b)) have been dismissed.

483 appeals, of which about two-thirds are appeals by the High Commissioner against acquittal, have been filed in the Central Commission which was inaugurated by Signor BONOMI on 14 February.

2. The time limits fixed for the commencement of proceedings have been extended. This was necessary owing to the difficulty of setting up sufficient courts without drawing too many judges from their normal duty and also because of delays in investigations caused by lack of transport. The extended time limit for civil servants employed in the Central administration expires on 15 March.

3. Progress is at last being made in the appointment of Provincial Commissions. Conferences attended by AMG officers, the Prefects and local representatives of the High Commissioner were held to co-ordinate the functions of each in the process of epuration. The question of allowing avvocati to sit on Epuration Commissions in lieu of judges is still under consideration.

Mine Clearance.

4. Mines removed during the month by the Mine Clearing Companies and civilian squads numbered 106,054. Authority has been granted to form a third mine clearing company to be known as the 563 Company.

Devastated Areas.

5. Distribution of blankets and clothing allocated to devastated areas in LAZIO-UMBRIA and ABRUZZI-MARCHE Regions was completed and 75,000 square metres of strong canvas have been distributed in LAZIO-UMBRIA Region for temporary repair of

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6. A branch committee of the Italian National Committee for Relief in Devastated Areas has been formed in FLORENCE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

7. Under the terms of the "New Deal" for ITALY, the Allied Commission no longer has any authority over the appointment or dismissal of State officials (except certain Service officials) in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. During the course of the month the Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects, impressing upon them the urgency of completing the appointment of Giunte Communali and Sindaci in substitution for Commissari Prefettizi, of whom too many are still holding office.

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8. In order to overcome difficulties anticipated from extended lines of communication, Regional Commissioners for the Northern Regions of ITALY have been authorised to appoint or remove Prefects Regent without first obtaining the approval of HQ AC. Notification of a change must, however, be made as soon as possible. A circular has been issued to Regional Commissioners explaining that appointments and promotions of Italian officials

by AMG...../

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by AMG are temporary and have no effect upon the permanent rank or status of the appointee in the Italian Civil Service. Permanent promotions will be dealt with by the Italian Government when they resume responsibility for liberated provinces.

9. With the view to alleviating the grave shortage of local Government officials, the Italian Government has been asked to furnish particulars of officials held as Prisoners of War or as civilian internees in AFRICA. The question of release will be taken up with the appropriate military authorities.

10. The Government Decree extending the right to vote to women over 21 years of age was published on 20 February 1945.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

11. Disorders and riots in protest against the military call-up, which were prevalent in SICILY during the months of December and January, have subsided. In SARDINIA demonstrations resulting from the same cause increased, but not to an alarming degree. Conditions throughout ITALY were quiet.

12. The strength of the Carabinieri at 24 February was 53,990. Of this figure, 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder 8,783 being ineffective owing to leave, sickness or being employed with the Italian Army on provost duties. 992 men were recruited during the month.

13. It has been decided that the control of the Italian-French and the Italian-Swiss frontiers will be a purely military responsibility.

14. From all sections of the country come reports indicating improvement in morale, efficiency and initiative of law enforcement agencies. This is particularly true in the case of the Carabinieri and is especially evident where units have recently received uniforms, boots and other items necessary for proper performance of police duties. Another factor contributing to improvement in morale is the support given by the Allies who are working closely with the Italian police agencies.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

15. Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at LATIANO near BRINDISI and the other at MODICA near RAGUSA in SICILY. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from MESAGNE, a small town about five or six miles from LATIANO. The Typhus Demonstration Unit tours were continued. It is felt that with the approach of spring and with the preventative measures which have been taken all over liberated the possibility of a serious typhus

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12. The strength of the Carabinieri at 24 February was 53,990. Of this figure, 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder 8,783 being ineffective owing to leave, sickness or being employed with the Italian Army on provost duties. 992 men were recruited during the month.

13. It has been decided that the control of the Italian-French and the Italian-Swiss frontiers will be a purely military responsibility.

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16. The Smallpox situation in NAPLES remains much as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,838 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in SALERNO Province where 90,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from BENEVENTO and no cases have occurred since 20 February 1945.

17. Early in February a meeting on malaria control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior; the Italian Authorities, the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA and the Institute of Hygiene were represented. The AC agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Authorities 50 million Atebrine tablets, all available stocks of Italian quinine preparations and 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was not anticipated before April. UNRRA agreed to provide further supplies.

18. In AREZZO Province a Typhoid epidemic which flared up early in February is now under control. There were 3 deaths out of the 134 cases reported. The PRATO epidemic is virtually at an end, only 28 cases being

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reported during February and approximately 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. The help given by the Military Medical Authorities has been invaluable.

19. The ROME infant mortality rate for January 1945 was 148.2 and the tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) for January was 257 deaths.

20. Veterinary. Production of Crystal Violet Swine Cholera Vaccine has begun at Sclavo Institute, SIENA, and vaccine against foot and mouth disease is being produced slowly. The introduction of lime sulphur dip against sheep scab is contemplated and the Italian veterinary authorities have issued instructions concerning production.

21. Welfare. The distribution of clothing in SICILY, the devastated areas and the forward areas has been greatly appreciated. Milk, supplied by EMDSI is to be distributed through Welfare Officers and local Italian Committees. Material has been procured for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

22. Arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Italian Government of the assets and liabilities of the Institute Nazionale di Trasporto of SICILY. Captured German and Italian vehicles were transferred to this organisation which was operated under the auspices of AMG.

23. At the request of AC, the Italian Government has framed a decree making it an offence for Italian civilians to harbour Allied deserters or absentees. This decree has been implemented in AMG territory.

24. The jurisdiction of the Tribunale Militare of M.GEN.T., which was recently established in co-operation with the Minister of War, has been extended to the Provinces of FORLI and RAVENNA.

25. A decree has been passed establishing a Tribunale Militare in TUSCANY. This Tribunale will sit in FLORENCE as soon as the necessary personnel have been provided and will deal with the large number of offences committed in the area by members of the Italian Army.

26. Continued pressure is being applied to the Minister of Justice to increase the pool of judicial officials for Northern Italy, and circulars have been issued by the Minister to Courts in Italian Government territory to discover additional personnel.

27. Examinations have been held in FLORENCE for Procuratori and Avvocati and arrangements have been made for similar examinations to be held in ROME during March.

28. AMG Courts continued to function throughout the period but there [illegible] serious crime. Of these, [illegible] cases related to counterfeiting AM

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28. AMG Courts continued to function throughout the period but there was little serious crime. Several cases related to counterfeiting AM lire while in TOSCANA Region there were a number of prosecutions for black market operations and possession of firearms. Ten espionage cases were reviewed during the month. Three death sentences were confirmed and five death sentences were commuted. Two sentences of imprisonment were imposed. The AMG Courts in BARI have been closed. During the 2½ months of their operation, they disposed of approximately 600 cases involving 850 accused persons.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

29. The survey of Italian education is completed up to 1943 and is being distributed to Education Officers as background material.

30. Epuration, short of final hearings under Italian Epuration Commissions, is practically complete.

31. Repairs were begun in 17 of ROME's schools; 65 schools still remain in need of repair. The 15 universities in Liberated Italy are all functioning, a number with record enrolments and some are offering courses to Allied Forces.

32. The project.../

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32. The project of publishing and distributing elementary school text-books is drawing to a close. The lateness of arrival of supplies from the United States, the shortage of electricity, and the use of printing presses for war purposes, have necessitated halving the programme contemplated. Nevertheless, 1,233,624 books have been printed and distribution has been made in every province in Liberated Italy. 500,000 school notebooks were printed in ROME in February; 140,000 in PALERMO.

33. The number of elementary school children enrolled in all Liberated Italy is approximately 1,472,500. 428,150 lunches of American dried soup and dried vegetables are being served daily in 416 communes.

34. A commission on youth activities has been organised in ROME. In TOSCANA sport and recreation clubs, student councils and orchestras are springing up and university groups are becoming active. Italian Boy Scouts have had provisional recognition by the international organisation and the movement is growing rapidly in all Regions.

35. Arrangements are being made for sending a professor of physics to the United States to study recent research in nuclear physics as a start in the policy of cultural and scientific exchange between Italy and the Allied Nations.

Amendment: First four lines of Para 32, Education Sub-Commission report for January should read: "SICILY reports disorders in all universities due to the call-up of students for the Army. At CATANIA a riot, begun by students, resulted in the burning of buildings. At PALERMO a more harmless student riot broke up inaugural ceremonies".

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

36. On 18 February 1945 the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Paintings at the Palazzo Venezia, ROME, was closed and the proceeds, amounting to Lire 1,626,000 will be used by the Italian Government for repairs to national monuments.

37. Much progress has been made during the month including the completion of the consolidation of the Cavallini frescoes in S. Cecilia in TRASTEVERE. In FLORENCE City repairs have been completed on the Carmine, S. Croce and S. Frediano. In the devastated area, the church of S. Stefano is being repaired, the four towers are being re-roofed and shored and frescoes of the Palazzo Acciaioli are being detached. At AREZZO the major project is still the Badia, one side of which has been completely re-roofed. The work on the Cathedral, S. Francesco and S. Maria in Gradi was completed. Work is progressing satisfactorily on 16 churches in PISA. Outside the city the churches of S. MINIATO and at S. PIETRO A GRADO are being repaired. Most of the repair projects in the ABRUZZI are now finished. In the MARCHE

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38. Archives. A census by the Italian Ministry of Interior of Italian Archives shows a very small proportion of loss or disturbance by Allied troop occupation.

39. A revised and documented account of the losses from art deposits in TUSCANY has been received at this HQ and further information has been obtained from the Ministry of Public Instruction concerning German removals of pictures from FORLI.

DISPLACED PERSONS...../

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DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

40. All centres, including CINECITTA' and AVERSA, were inspected by a Medical Officer during the month. Difficulty is experienced in teaching sanitary discipline to transient refugees, but on the whole the standard is high; medical Administrative Instructions have been issued in English and Italian. Health continues to be good and ROSIGNANA Centre was freed from quarantine for smallpox on 12 February 1945. 1,785 Allied Nationals in ROME are receiving extra food on medical grounds.

41. Approximately 700 Royalist Yugoslavs have been concentrated at SANTA CESAREA Centre. Certain Jews in the Southern Centres have been selected for emigration to PALESTINE. UNRRA personnel continued to arrive and the hand-over is almost completed.

42. During the month, 2,275 Italian refugees arrived in ROME from the Northern Centres, the majority from the RIMINI area. 2,404 Italians were repatriated to homes in SICILY or the South; repatriates to Yugoslavia numbered 731. Up to the end of February 74,609 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau; the location of approximately 59,000 of these is known, the remaining 9,460 are reported to be in German occupied Italy. These records cover 70 different nationalities.

43. During February the Banca d'Italia was authorised to make payments totalling 8,363,110 lire, the number of persons benefitting from these payments being 3,912. Payments to Yugoslavs have decreased considerably, only 176 payments were made as against 2,117 in December 1944. Currency conversation proposals were approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff on an "ad hoc" basis for a group of Jewish refugees scheduled to leave shortly for PALESTINE.

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

44. The patriot position on the Fifth Army front remains practically unchanged. On the Eighth Army front about 400 patriots have passed through the Patriot Centre at RAVENNA.

45. Liaison with the Italian Government has been made easier by the formation of the Ministry for Occupied Territories. Priority of employment will in future be given to genuine patriots.

46. A national "Patriot Day" was celebrated on 18 February 1945. A parade of Italian Regular Troops and patriots was held in ROME with the object of demonstrating the union between formerly antagonistic regular soldiers and partisan forces. This was followed by the posthumous award of the Italian Gold Medal to regular soldiers and patriots [illegible]

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Surveys have been made of SICILY, CAMPANIA, EMILIA and TOSCANA areas in regard to crop production requirements and land reclamation. Crop production prospects were encouraging with seed requirements well provided for and imported materials scheduled for early arrival and distribution. Of the 4,334 tons of imported seed potatoes scheduled for import against spring requirements, approximately 3,500 tons were received and distributed. Sulphur distribution was satisfactory except in SARDEGNA and Central ITALY.

2. Wheat consigned to the Grand Ad Deposit reached a total of 10,884,736 quintals, or 92% of the estimated goal, with current consignments small. Olive oil collection reached 325,281 quintals, and there is evidence that the total may reach 450,000 quintals.

3. Production of railwood and charcoal continued slightly to exceed the consumption. A long term programme is being established for reafforestation by the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. Fisheries supplies delivered permitted a distribution programme to be started under Fondazione Assistenza Riforniment Pesca. Additional supplies of fish are anticipated as a result of restrictions relaxed during the month.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

5. The reprocessing of salvaged clothing carried out in NAPLES has more than met expectations. Large quantities of garments were made available by MMIA for reprocessing, including 300 tons shipped from NORTH AFRICA, the condition of which necessitated the setting up of laundries and disinfestation plants. At present two large plants in NAPLES are laundering and disinfesting approximately 40,000 garments a week.

6. Textiles and clothing factories in AMG Fifth Army area have started production and considerable quantities of clothing, textiles and blankets are being produced and distributed.

7. Total exports during the month amounted to over 2,450 tons gross, representing a value of approximately [illegible] million Lire. Contracts have been placed for 150 kilos Jasmine Concrete, and there have been bought 100,000 lbs Bergamot Oils. Negotiations are in progress for the export of surplus minerals, such as Pyrites, Bauxite and Zinc Blende.

8. The supply of newsprint for Liberated Italy was practically exhausted during the month and in the City of NAPLES newspapers were forced to suspend publication for two days. In conjunction with [illegible]

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6. Textiles and clothing factories in ANC Fifth Army area have started production and considerable quantities of clothing, textiles and blankets are being produced and distributed.

7. Total exports during the month amounted to over 2,450 tons gross, representing a value of approximately 150 million lire. Contracts have been placed for 150 kilos Jasmine Concrete, and the US have bought 300,000 lbs Bergamot Oils. Negotiations are in progress for the export of simple minerals, such as Pyrites, Bauxite and Zinc Blends.

8. The supply of newsprint for Liberated ITALY was practically exhausted during the month and in the City of NAPLES newspapers were forced to suspend publication for two days. In consequence with this, small stocks of newsprint have been obtained and it is hoped that these will be sufficient to meet requirements until American newsprint is available. The official price of scrap paper which is the basis of present newsprint production has risen from 7½ lire per kilo to 22 lire per kilo, with black market quotations as high as 40 lire per kilo; the price of newsprint has jumped from 26 lire per kilo to 64 lire per kilo in contrast to a landed cost of 3/6.59 lire per kilo for the American newsprint.

9. Although the majority of silk filatures in TUSCANY were demolished, two remain in AREZZO Province and the small stocks of cocoons which still exist will be delivered to these. Twenty-seven tons of Persian cocoons have been imported for the Italian reelers and these are being distributed among the filatures in CALABRIA.

10. The Italian Government assumed responsibility for all civilian allocations of petroleum in LAZIO and ABRUZZI Compartiments as from 1 March 1945.

FINANCE/.....793

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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

11. On 27 February it was widely reported in the Italian press that the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury had stated before a Congressional Committee that the Italian Government had accepted responsibility for the redemption of "invasion currency" under the terms of the Armistice. The reactions of the Italian Government to the statement were mainly of disappointment rather than disillusionment. It is thought that reports of the QUINTIERI - MATTIOLI Mission had already indicated that the U.S. Government had no intention of assuming any liability for the redemption of AM lire used by the U.S. Armed Forces in ITALY, other than the troops expenditure credits already made available. The new Italian Ambassador to the U.S. has, however, been instructed to ascertain the precise meaning of Mr. MORGENTHAU's statement.

12. The Italian Treasury has decided upon two internal loans. A large loan for purposes of reconstruction will be attempted as soon as substantially all of ITALY is liberated. It is planned to issue immediately 25 billion lire of bonds. The books will be open for subscriptions for one month beginning 15 April 1945. These bonds will have a five year maturity, will pay 5%, and will be issued at 97.50.

13. The net investment in Treasury bills during January was 2,405 million lire. The monthly average for the preceding six months of the current fiscal year was 2,400 million lire. Tax collections in Liberated ITALY for the seven months to 31 January 1945 amounted to 8,040 million lire.

14. The programme for turning over to the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari the accounting and financial responsibility for imported foodstuffs is proceeding smoothly. The large AC stock-pile warehouse at NAPLES and the warehouses and depots of ANG FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies will be handed over to the Federazione on 1 March 1945. The detailed work of pricing, billing, and collecting for sales is done by the Federazione, which renders a receipt report to AC.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

15. Arrivals of imported grain reached a higher level during the month. The actual figures of cereal imports were :

Wheat	91,927 tons
Barley	22,952 tons
Flour	17,333 tons

This enabled reserve stocks to be built up and the "300 gram bread ration policy" to be implemented in Central ITALY as from 1 March making the whole of the liberated territory uniform with respect to the bread and pasta ration. Heavy Worker's ration scales were adjusted . Several other schemes were introduced during the month for the improvement of the feeding conditions of office workers, refugees, Sardinian miners and labour employed by the Armed Forces, and also for an extension of public assistance work.

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16. The normal issues of bread, pasta and sugar remained unaltered. Owing to distribution difficulties the ration of olive oil for each person for the month had to be reduced in some areas, including ROME, from three to two decilitres. The issue of meat or meat and vegetable stew to the population of cities of 50,000 and above was reduced from 400 grams to 200 grams due to diminishing stocks and the probability that no further supplies would be forthcoming. The grain situation remained satisfactory. There were 330,000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month representing over two months stock of grain at the present rate of consumption.

17. The average weekly arrival of wheat and flour in ROME City fell from 3690 tons in January to 2892 tons in February. As a result the bread reserve of ROME fell from 32 days on 1 February to 22 days on 1 March, the fall being largely due to reduced rail acceptances from the ANCONA area. Approximately 13,000 tons of non-rationed foods arrived in ROME at an average of 425 tons a day. In addition 3400 tons of wine arrived from APULIA and SICILY and about 65,000 eggs a day arrived at the Mercati Generali.

18. An exchange/....

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18. An exchange plan for vegetables, which has been under discussion for some months, was adopted by AMG. This will involve a replacement by the Armed Forces of an agreed tonnage basis for a certain amount of the local vegetables purchased on behalf of the Allied Armies. This is in addition to vegetables automatically made available for military hospitals and other priority classes.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

19. The improvement of the stockpile of coal at the ROME Gas Works has enabled an increase in the ration of gas to be made.

20. During the month seven factories were derequisitioned. Reconstruction is proceeding at sugar beet processing plants for the 1945 campaign and seven plants are scheduled for operation with an estimated output of approximately 30,000 tons. The Pirelli Rubber Reclaiming plant has resumed operations.

21. Approximately 1,650 tons of sulphur have been delivered to factories for the manufacture of carbon bisulphide and for agriculture. Bids have been made for the continuation of deliveries at the rate of 630 tons a week. Sicilian supplies depend upon transportation and so far it has only been possible to deliver 3,000 tons a month. Three hundred and thirty tons of carbon bisulphide have been delivered to oil extraction plants in SICILY and SARDINIA and the Southern mainland. In addition, power has been obtained for the plant at SIENA and a combined production of approximately 200 tons was obtained.

22. Lignite production on the mainland is still handicapped by lack of electric power and transportation, but the production for February was 40,000 tons and estimated stocks above ground amount to 280,000 tons. Total cement production for the month was 4,000 tons.

23. Delivery of sulphate rock from NORTH AFRICA during the month was approximately 24,000 tons. Production of copper sulphate fungicide by Montecatini at BAGNOLI, near NAPLES, has started and is expected to be maintained at the rate of over 300 tons a month; 2,000 tons of scrap brass are used for this production which will cover the 1945 requirements of this plant.

24. Production of woollen goods shows little improvement on account of the lack of electric power. Approximately fifty firms are, however, running at a reduced capacity by using old motor and lorry engines. Production of cotton goods shows an increase on the previous month.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

25. The Confederazione Generale Italiano del Lavoro (CGIL) Congress held at NAPLES 28 January to 1 February was a marked success, and considerably enhanced the prestige of the Confederation. The keynote of the Congress was the import-

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LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

25. The Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL) Congress held at NAPLES 28 January to 1 February was a marked success, and considerably enhanced the prestige of the Confederation. The key-note of the Congress was the importance of preserving unity of trade union movement without regard to party politics and delegates showed open resentment of the few speakers who introduced political issues. The Executive demanded a share in reconstruction, in the fight against the black market, the institution of a sliding wage scale to meet cost of living; and where possible, the requisitioning of factories. There was strong criticism of labour offices. Proposals for agricultural reform, for reform of social insurance, protection of women and juveniles in industry and improved pensions were also carried.

26. Threatened strikes in a number of undertakings have been postponed pending negotiations, and the CGIL used its influence as a moderating factor in the prevention of the spread of strikes.

27. Agreements have been reached with the Government for substantial wage increases for State and parastatal employees. Representatives of the Confederation of Industry have agreed that general retribution of new wage agreements shall take place in all industries, with new basic scales and a variable bonus to keep step with changes in cost of living.

28. The Minister/[illegible]

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28. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour has submitted particulars of a draft decree providing for the institution of a "Social Assistance Fund" from which to meet the special needs of workers.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB COMMISSION.

29. Electrical service was greatly improved as a result of the successful operation of the Central ITALY Grid. FLORENCE, most distant large city from the main centres of generation, reports that voltage during period of maximum demand has been increased by approximately 20%.

30. Italian Advisory Committees on electric power are now functioning in Central and Southern ITALY and during February Committees were organized in SICILY and SARDINIA.

31. The CANTERNO Generating Station, of 10,000 kilowatts capacity, was completed and connected to the transmission network. Construction of this plant was commenced prior to the war and suspended in 1943. During the German occupation, employees of the company buried parts of the machinery and after liberation they were salvaged and construction resumed.

32. Arrangements have been completed for the withdrawal of AC officers from the Southern Region, and transfer of their military highways responsibilities to representatives of the military district.

33. Operation of the FLORENCE gas system was resumed on 18 February.

34. The effectiveness of the entire reconstruction programme is seriously hampered by shortage of transport, and there is a progressive decline in the number of vehicles available in working condition.

35. During the month 1,474 public works projects were initiated, 613 completed and 2,424 were still in progress.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

36. The bids made on AFHQ for the movement of AC traffic by rail were accepted up to 80% and the majority of these bids were actually moved. The system of bidding for, and programming AC traffic is, at present, under review and new arrangements will come into force during March. The object of the contemplated change is to decentralise some of the work and to secure more accurate records of tonnages carried.

37. ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose) came into being on 1 February. It is too early to determine the effectiveness of the organisation, but cooperation between ENAC and this HQ has been good.

38. Out of the first consignment of 1700 trucks, mentioned in last month's report, to be imported from the USA, 360 have arrived. These vehicles are sent

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Southern Region, and
representatives of the military district.

33. Operation of the FLORENCE gas system was resumed on 18 February.

34. The effectiveness of the entire reconstruction programme is seriously hampered by shortage of transport, and there is a progressive decline in the number of vehicles available in working condition.

35. During the month 1,474 public works projects were initiated, 613 completed and 2,424 were still in progress.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

36. The bids made on AFHQ for the movement of AC traffic by rail were accepted up to 80% and the majority of these bids were actually moved. The system of bidding for, and programming AC traffic is, at present, under review and new arrangements will come into force during March. The object of the contemplated change is to decentralise some of the work and to secure more accurate records of tonnages carried.

37. ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose) came into being on 1 February. It is too early to determine the effectiveness of the organisation, but cooperation between ENAC and this HQ has been good.

38. Out of the first consignment of 1700 trucks, mentioned in last month's report, to be imported from the USA., 360 have arrived. These vehicles are sent cased and will be assembled in this country. They will operate mainly in the North.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH & INDEPENDENT SUBCOMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. News services of PWB in Italian Government Territory terminated on 15 February and newspapers and radio stations in this territory will now be serviced by private agencies.

2. Representations were made to the Italian Government concerning reported inefficient handling of imported Allied newsprint by the Italian Press Committee which, during the month, resulted in suspension of publication of several newspapers in NAPLES and ROME due to shortage of newsprint.

3. The News Production Section expanded its programme and local outlets were increased to twenty-nine direct recipients, including all Allied neutral correspondents, morale papers, wire services, four Italian news agencies and also nine indirect channels, such as AFHQ News Production Section and Italian Government Press Bureau.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. There were no far-reaching changes during February.

5. The Ministry of Marine, at the request of the Navy Subcommission, has agreed to supply sixty Italian naval officers for assignment to duty with Italian military courts in order that the Navy may bear its proportionate share of court work.

6. The Italian Navy has shown an interest in obtaining general technical publications from England and the United States and some publications have been supplied already to the Ministry of Marine by American and British representatives.

7. On 19 February Rear Admiral G.L. WARREN was appointed as Chief of the Navy Subcommission, vice Rear Admiral C.E. MORGAN, C.B., D.S.O.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

8. Assisted by Patriots, Italian troops of the Cremona Combat Gp, in their first major action since they entered the line, fought a successful battle in the Adriatic Sector of the EIGHTH Army front. Praise and recognition of their success was given both by Field Marshal Alexander and General Mark Clark. All reports generally indicate a good standard of morale and discipline.

9. During the month the Friuli Combat Gp moved into the line after a period of training and later came under command EIGHTH Army.

10. An unexpected increase in the numbers of men enlisted for Combat necessitated the establishment of an overflow camp in the Reinforcement Centre area which imposed a severe strain on equipment and Italian staff.

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11. The enrolment of Patriots into the Italian Combat Gps continued during the month. Over 1,800 Patriot volunteers were moved from the forward area by road and rail to CESANO where their initial training in British methods and equipment commenced. Some difficulty was experienced in persuading these volunteers to hand in their arms and, owing to delays in providing training facilities and comforts, there was some discontent. Following a visit to CESANO by General Browning and H.E. Palermo, Italian Under Secretary of State for War, during which both explained to the troops the actual position and made it clear that everything possible was done to improve conditions, no further trouble has been experienced.

12. Results of the re-call to the colours and the call-up of the 1914-15 recruits were most encouraging. Reinforcement Camps at ORVIETO, TRANI and AFRAGOLA are almost full to capacity.

13. The ration scale of flour, olive oil and nuts was increased by authority of AFHQ from 20 February 45.

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14. The month has shown an all-round improvement in the morale of the Italian Army. This was due mainly to the increased welfare facilities which have been implemented during the last few weeks. The Italian Army newspaper "LA PATRIA" now has a wide distribution and is issued free to all Italian Units in the forward areas. Several voluntary welfare organisations have been started in the forward areas and the Italian Forces' Rest Home in ROME was visited by the Prime Minister, the War Minister and the Minister of Marine on 9 February.

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

15. The Italian Air Force is still being employed in active operations over the BALKANS. The scale of effort during the month of February was the second greatest since the Italian Air Force has been controlled by the Air Forces Sub-commission. The Fighters attacked a variety of targets, and it is confirmed that damage to enemy transport was inflicted.

16. The Seaplane Wing carried out a very successful Air/Sea Rescue sortie and rescued the crew of an Allied aircraft in spite of extremely difficult weather and sea conditions.

17. The Bomber/Transport Wing has carried out the largest number of sorties since August 1944.

18. The Light/Bomber Wing has dropped a considerable weight of bombs with good results. Unfortunately the Commanding Officer of one of the Squadrons and his crew were lost by a direct hit from anti-aircraft fire.

19. The morale of the Force remains satisfactory, and a small increase in the rations for flying personnel has been very well received.

20. The new Minister, H.E. DOCTOR LUIGI GASPAROTTO, has made a good start and is popular with the units.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

21. Considerable extensions were authorized by the military security authorities to the areas open to civil communications. These are now:

Postal boundary (foreign and domestic). The Northern boundary of PESARO and AREZZO provinces, thence the line of the R. ARNO through the provinces of FIRENZE and PISA (including the provincial capitals).

Telegraph boundary (domestic). The Northern boundary of PESARO and AREZZO provinces, the line of the R. ARNO through the province of FIRENZE, thence including SIENA and GROSSETO provinces.

Telephone boundary (inter-provincial service). The Northern boundary of

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Telephone boundary (inter-provincial service). The Northern boundary of MACERATA, PERUGIA and GROSSETO provinces; the province of FOGGIA is excluded. Provincial telephone service is allowed in ANCONA, SIENA and FOGGIA provinces.

22. Services are not in full operation in all the northernmost parts of these areas but they are being steadily restored.

23. Tests were satisfactorily made and all arrangements completed for the opening of the ROME-NEW YORK radio telephone service. The Italian language may now be used in telegraph and telephone communications from ITALY.

24. Authorization was received from Combined Chiefs of Staff for the issue to the Italian Government of the communication stores requisitioned from Allied resources on the "prevention of disease and unrest" basis; this basis allows for about a 3% restoration of facilities.

25. Arrangements were completed for the method of sale in situ of surplus military signal stores, and the transfer of circuits constructed by military signals in SARDINIA was completed and the price settled.

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PAGES MISSING OR

PAGINATION INCORRECT -

FILMED AS FOUND

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WMD & HW SUBCOMMISSION

War Materials Disposal

26. A new procedure for handling all surplus salvage and scrap material made available from the Allied Armies in Italy to the Italian Government has been established. Arrangements have been made with PBS and British Salvage regarding future allotments.

27. Some 7,550 tons of salvage material was offered by PBS and British Salvage to the Allied Commission during February and bids have been made accordingly. This salvage material included aluminium, canvas, cotton, ferrous metals and rubber.

28. Abandoned ammunition continues to be a serious problem and a scheme whereby it can be broken down and remade into mining explosives is being considered.

Italian Prisoners of War

29. The number of Italian prisoners of war repatriated during February was 819. This figure is less than 50% of the average for the past six months and the Italian Government, through the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, expressed great concern at this reduction in numbers. Most of those repatriated during February were sick and wounded.

30. Remittances to Italian families made by Italian co-operator prisoners of war increased from 10,[illegible]1 pounds sterling in January to 92,2[illegible] pounds sterling during February. The statements were passed to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War for payment.

31. 523 packages of impounded valuables were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and the Italian Red Cross for distribution to claimants.

32. A meeting was held at this Headquarters regarding the repatriation of some 30,000 Italian prisoners of war for enrolment into the Italian Army. The policy with regard to types of specialists and priorities was discussed, and arrangements as to procedure were agreed.

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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31. 593 packages of impounded valuables were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and the Italian Red Cross for distribution to claimants.

32. A meeting was held at this Headquarters regarding the repatriation of some 30,000 Italian prisoners of war for enrolment into the Italian Army. The policy with regard to types of specialists and priorities was discussed, and arrangements as to procedure were agreed.

Emery W. Stone

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

11 MAR 1945

Ref: C25A.6/3C.

10th March 1945.

SUBJECT: AC Monthly Report.

TO : Distribution Below.

1. Regional Commissioners, Heads of Sections and Sub-Commissions will make it their personal responsibility to see that a higher standard in writing the abridged report, for inclusion in the AC Monthly Report, is achieved.

2. At present abridged reports are in nearly every case too long and there is a lack of appreciation of the relative value of items reported.

3. The difficulties of condensing into a few lines a report on their varied activities throughout the month is appreciated; that there are many points of view on the relative importance or value of material is realised and it is obvious that it is neither desirable nor possible for all to write in the same style. It should be remembered, however, that the AC Monthly Report is not for the consumption solely of HQ AC staff but is to give a concise general picture of the work and achievements of the AC over a period of one month, to AFHQ, LONDON and WASHINGTON. The readers of the whole report are not specialists on the work of each individual Sub-Commission or Region and will not be interested in domestic details. A study of the AC Monthly Report for the last two months will give an idea of the kind of material which is required and should be made. Individual reports are condensed into one half to three-quarters of a page of foolscap and with careful wording and the elimination of padding and redundant phrases, a considerable amount of interesting facts can be reported. Unauthorised abbreviations should not be used, phrasing and punctuation should be checked and long sentences avoided. Facts and not theories should be recorded and achievements rather than hopes for the future set down.

For the Chief Commissioner.

Brigadier,

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3. The difficulties of condensing into a few lines a report on their varied activities throughout the month is appreciated; that there are many points of view on the relative importance or value of material is realised and it is obvious that it is neither desirable nor possible for all to write in the same style. It should be remembered, however, that the AC Monthly Report is not for the consumption solely of HQ AC staff but is to give a concise general picture of the work and achievements of the AC over a period of one month, to AFHQ, LONDON and WASHINGTON. The readers of the whole report are not specialists on the work of each individual Sub-Commission or Region and will not be interested in domestic details. A study of the AC Monthly Report for the last two months will give an idea of the kind of material which is required and should be made. Individual reports are condensed into one half to three-quarters of a page of foolscap and with careful wording and the elimination of padding and redundant phrases, a considerable amount of interesting facts can be reported. Unauthorised abbreviations should not be used, phrasing and punctuation should be checked and long sentences avoided. Facts and not theories should be recorded and achievements rather than hopes for the future set down.

For the Chief Commissioner.

M S Hall

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of February 1945. 10 March 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. With the issuance of the Aide-Memoire by the Acting President containing the terms of the "NEW DEAL" for Italy, a number of questions which have been engaging the attention of the Sub Commission have solved themselves, such as the promotion of certain officials at the Prefecture of Palermo. In informing the Italian Government that this latter matter was not one for them to dispose of, opportunity was taken to bring to their notice that consideration be given to those employees who worked so efficiently and loyally with the Allies in the administration of Italian local government.

2. Similarly, a number of appointments of Prefects and Vice Prefects in Italian Government Territory, the approval of which was pending in this Sub Commission, have become entirely matters for the Government.

3. A step forward in the democratization of Italy has been taken by the Government, under a Decree published on 20 February, extending the right to vote to women over 21 years of age.

4. (a) An instruction has been issued to AC's in ASC territory advising them as to the status of the compilation of electoral lists and directing them to see to it that the Italian local government authorities begin the preparation of one of the necessary preliminaries, namely, the drawing up of population registers.

(b) The AC's have been asked to furnish, should the Prefects so request, such assistance as is at their disposal in the distribution of the material to be used in compiling the lists.

5. As a result of a recent survey in Puglie by an Italian Inspector General, the Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects impressing upon them the duty to have Giunte Comunali constituted and Sindaci appointed to replace Commissari Prefettizi.

6. (a) In connection with the planning for northern provinces, lists of officials submitted by the Italian Government for the various Prefectures have been enquired and the necessary steps taken from a security and suitability

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2. Similarly, a number of appointments of Prefects and Vice Prefects in Italian Government Territory, the approval of which was pending in this Sub Commission, have become ordinary matters for the Government.

3. A step forward in the democratization of Italy has been taken by the Government, under a decree published on 20 February, extending the right to vote to those over 21 years of age.

4. (a) An instruction has been issued to PG's in the territory advising them as to the status of the compilation of electoral lists and directing them to see to it that the Italian local government authorities begin the preparation of one of the necessary preliminaries, namely, the drawing up of population registers.

(b) The PG's have been asked to furnish, should the Prefects so request, such assistance as is at their disposal in the distribution of the material to be used in compiling the lists.

5. As a result of a recent survey in Puglia by an Italian Inspector General, the Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects impressing upon them the duty to have Giunta Comunali constituted and Sindaci appointed to replace Commissari Prefettizi.

6. (a) In connection with the planning for northern provinces, lists of officials submitted by the Italian Government for the various Prefectures have been examined and the necessary steps taken from a security and suitability point of view.

(b) Arrangements have been made for transporting these officials, the question of accommodating them en route is under consideration.

(c) It is planned to have an officer of this Sub Commission attached to the Fifth Army. He will be permanently attached, but Regional Commissioners or AMGOT No. 2 District may apply for his help to advise them on local government problems in their specific areas. The arbiter in this instance will be the SCAO Fifth Army; this Sub Commission, however, to be informed.

7. An amendment to Executive Memorandum No. 30 has been issued which has the effect of empowering AC's of Sqdn., Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia Giulia to appoint and remove Prefects Regnal without first obtaining the approval of HQ A.C., provided such actions be reported to HQ AC as soon as possible, with full particulars of the persons appointed, or the reasons for the removal.

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8. (a) Questions of status and promotion of Italian Government officials in Allied Military Government territory have been under consideration. As a result the Ministry of Interior has issued a circular to Prefects setting forth the position, and the position has been clarified in a covering circular to AC's from this HQ.

(b) Appointments and promotions by AMG are to be treated as temporary and have no effect upon the permanent rank or status of the appointee in the Italian civil service. Permanent promotions in grade will be dealt with by the Italian Government when responsibility is resumed for administration of liberated provinces.

9. (a) As usual, a number of interviews have taken place with the Ministry of Interior officials, and approval has been given to employment of Prefects as follows:--

(i) VOLPES, Giovanni - to Chieti in substitution for PETRELLA, Gaetano
(ii) PALMARA, Giovanni - to Foggia, in substitution for COTRONEI, Gen. Ettore
(iii) VILLASANTA, Carlo - to Nuoro, in substitution for PALMARA, Giovanni.

(b) The Prefetto Mangano at Palermo has been recalled. He will be employed at the Ministry with inspective functions until the judgment of the Epuration Commission is known.

10. The question of Italian local government officials pleading illness as an excuse to avoid taking up appointments became so acute that the Director interviewed the Under Secretary of the Ministry. As a result the Government has issued a circular to Prefects directing that in the event of illness it will be necessary for the official concerned to produce a certificate from a military doctor of the Italian Army. Disciplinary action is to be taken in cases not genuine.

11. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to furnish particulars of local government officials held as prisoners of War or as civilian internees in Africa, so that the question of release may be raised with the appropriate military authorities. The object is to make such officials as can be released, available to the Italian Government, and thus to some extent relieve the present grave shortage.

12. A Decree has been issued by the Italian Government fixing the dates for holding examinations for the "patento" of communal secretary. As the Decree prescribes the holding of the examinations only in those provinces which on 11 June have passed to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, it has

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(b) The Prefetto Reggente at Foggia has been recalled. He will be employed at the Ministry with inspective functions until the judgment of the Epuration Commission is known.

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12. A Decree has been issued by the Italian Government fixing the dates for holding examinations for the "patente" of communal secretary. As the Decree prescribes the holding of the examinations only in those provinces which on 11 June have passed to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, it has been suggested to the Italian Government that steps might be taken to cause the Decree to be altered so as to make it applicable to provinces under Allied Military Government.

13. (a) Periodical reports showing the progress of epuration of civilian administrative employees of the Ministry of Interior have been compiled and rendered to Civil Affairs Section. Generally, the reports indicate that "fair" progress has been made.

(b) A Commission of Epuration has been constituted to deal with Central and Provincial Secretaries. The preliminary inquiries are made by the Prefetto who forward cases to the High Commissioner's office.

14. Pursuant to directive by the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Executive Officer of the Sub Commission visited the Southern Region and conferred with the Regional Commissioner, members of his staff, and the PC of Higher Zone of Italian local government writers. There were no outstanding problems.

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5. The Director visited Tuscan and Emilia Headquarters and conferred with the RC's and a few Italian Government officials on local governmental problems. Appropriate action has been taken to resolve a number of the questions raised.

Ralph R. Temple
major
for R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/8/LG Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for February 1945 10 March 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Under the terms of the "New Deal" for Italy, this Sub Commission no longer has any authority over the appointment or dismissal of officials in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The hope has been expressed, however, that the Government will give consideration to those employees who worked so efficiently and loyally with the Allies in the administration of Italian local government.

2. The Government of Italy has taken a step forward in democracy by extending, under a Decree published on 20 February, the right to vote to women over 21 years of age.

3. The Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects, impressing upon them the urgency of completing the appointment of Giunte Comunali and Sindaci in substitution for Commissari Prefettizi, of whom too many are still holding office.

4. In order to overcome difficulties anticipated from extended lines of communication, Regional Commissioners for the Northern Regions of Italy have been authorized to appoint and remove Prefects Regent without first obtaining the approval of HQ AC, provided that notification is made as soon as possible.

5. A circular has been issued to RC's, explaining that appointments and promotions of Italian officials by AMG are temporary and have no effect upon the permanent rank or status of the appointee in the Italian civil service. Permanent promotions will be dealt with by the Italian Government when they resume responsibility for liberated provinces; AMG officers should not normally concern themselves with such matters.

6. With the view of relieving to some extent the grave shortage of local government officials, the Italian Government has been asked to furnish particulars of officials held as Prisoners of War or as civilian internees in Africa. The question of release will be taken up with the appropriate military authorities.

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R. C. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394

Ref: 824/EC

28 February, 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

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POLITICAL SECTION

1. A great step was taken in the History of ITALY when a decision was reached by the Council of Ministers on 30 January to extend the vote to women over 21 years of age. The Government had already laid down in two recent decrees that electorial lists should be drawn up in all communes of Liberated ITALY in order that elections might take place in the late Spring. Originally the lists would only have comprised the names of male electors, but in view of the decision of 30 January it will now be possible to include the names of female voters.

2. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the resumption of relations between ITALY and NORWAY and that relations were also being resumed between ITALY and RUMANIA and BULGARIA. Diplomatic relations between these two latter countries and ITALY were never broken off, but were merely suspended as a result of a force majeure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs also announced the formal recognition by ITALY of the Chungking Government and declared null and void the Fascist Vienna Award of 1940, replacing it by a declaration of the "necessity of free co-operation between ITALY and the Balkan/Danubian Nations". At the same time announcement was made of the appointment of Signor Alberto TARCHIANI as Ambassador to the United States. Signor TARCHIANI is a real anti-Fascist. He was once Editor of the "Corriere della Sera" in MILAN and went into exile in 1926. He is a member of the Action Party and served in the last Badoglio Government as Minister of Public Works.

3. Owing to ill-health, Air Minister SCIALOIA has been forced to resign his post and has been succeeded by Signor Luigi GASPAROTTO who recently returned to ITALY from SWITZERLAND. Signor GASPAROTTO does not belong to any party and although he is 72 is an extremely vigorous and forceful personality.

4. Signor BONOMI, who also lately returned from exile in SWITZERLAND, was named Secretary of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism. This appointment relieved the President of the Council of Ministers from his responsibilities of presiding over the four assistant commissioners which he had been doing since the resignation of Count SFORZA.

5. The Council of Ministers decided to place the Chief of Army Staff under the Ministry of War and General RONCO has been appointed to this post.

6. On 11 January the ROME press carried an Order of the Day published by the Central Committee of National Liberation urging the Government to constitute a National Army. The press, particularly the left-wing press, came out strongly in support and the Committee of National Liberation thereafter sent copies of it to the British, United States and Soviet Embassies. The agi-

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Action Party and served in the last Badoglio Government as Minister of Public Works.

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7. At a press conference towards the end of January Signor SCOCCIMARRO, the new Minister for Occupied Italy, reported correctly that the enlistment of patriots in the regular Italian forces had progressed rapidly in the last few weeks.

8. On 5 January the Council of Ministers set aside three billion lire for repairs of public buildings and two billion lire to be used to provide adequate housing for civilians. The Government emphasized that the funds were to be spent on urgent repairs rather than on new construction which must wait for a more fitting time for nation-wide planning.

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PART I

AMG AREAS AND REGIONS.

AMG FIFTH ARMY.

1. January was a quiet and uneventful month. The area under control remained unchanged throughout the period and no new communes were taken under Military Government. The routine administration of the three provinces of FIRENZE, PISTOIA and LUCCA presented no new aspects though the familiar economic problems remained as acute as ever, particularly the shortage of cement and electric power and the difficulty of ensuring adequate food and fuel supplies in the larger towns.

2. XIII Corps passed to operational command of EIGHTH Army in mid-January, but continues to be administered and supplied by the British Increment of FIFTH Army. Agreement was therefore made with AMG EIGHTH Army that for AMG purposes the Corps would continue as before to be under FIFTH Army. This arrangement worked satisfactory.

3. In the forward areas a distribution of clothing by the American Red Cross did much to alleviate the distress of the most needy of the population. Over 4,000 refugees were evacuated from these areas with no unusual difficulties except those of providing for the animals and grain stocks of farmers in the battle area.

4. The recruiting drive for the Italian Army organised by the CLN gave an opportunity for several parades and demonstrations, but none of these were on a large scale or caused any trouble. Although no exact figures are available, the total number of recruits reached several thousand and the drive is thought to have been a success.

5. There was less serious crime than in December, though cases of violence occurred. Several large deposits of arms were seized, noticeably in PISTOIA. These were of mixed Allied, Italian and German origin and were unquestionably hidden for future use by ex-partisans.

6. Public health remained satisfactory with sporadic cases of diphtheria and no typhus or rabies. The typhoid epidemic at PRATO continued serious for the early part of the month but was definitely on the decline as the month ended.

7. Agriculture was surprisingly normal except for the shortage of livestock. Olive oil pressing was going very slowly but was expected to improve as a result of energetic action by Provincial Commissioners.

8. Twelve enemy agents were tried before General Courts. One was acquitted, one convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and the remainder convicted and sentenced to death.

AMG EIGHTH Army.

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AAI EIGHTH Army.

9. Advantage has been taken of the lull in operations to embark, to a greater extent, than is usually possible in any area, on longer term projects. Schools were opened as far forward as Corps rear boundaries, and Italian courts were reformed and given power to try minor violations of AMG orders. Civilian transport pools were organised. The institution of Provincial Labour Offices, which will eventually be taken over by the Italian Ministry, and the state social insurance offices have been commenced.

10. Good progress has been made in setting up the machinery of Italian Provincial government. Political activity is on the increase and as usual the Communist party is by far the best organised.

11. Stabilisation of the line made it necessary to evacuate a large number of civilians from the most forward areas. This was accomplished without incident. Wherever possible, livestock and such personal effects as could be moved were also evacuated; in many cases, however, circumstances prevented this but every effort has been made to safeguard the property.

12. The typhoi[illegible]/.....

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12. The typhoid epidemic in the [redacted] area has ended and the general standard of health has been good.

13. There are ample stocks of grain, but the surplus must be regarded as a stockpile for regions as yet unliberated. Local production of olive oil has been very small and will not be of much assistance, but a certain amount of lard will be available in the country districts as hog slaughtering has now begun. Meat is very scarce but, although on the present rations the townspeople are undernourished, there is no starvation and the country people have sufficient. The major problem of fuel was partly solved by a controlled programme of tree cutting.

14. The Carabinieri and other police agencies gave loyal service, and their morale was good. Their efficiency, however, varies in proportion to the time they have been under Allied control. Clothing, blankets and equipment were still urgently required.

15. In the neighbourhood of [redacted], patriots gave valuable assistance in evacuating civilians and their livestock from the forward areas. In this sector three hundred patriots are still being used in an operational role. In [redacted] however, where patriots have been disbanded, they have been very reluctant to part with their arms, and the number of weapons handed in was small.

SICILIA REGION.

16. The principal problems of this month, as in the previous month, have been Public Safety and Alimentation.

17. Serious disorders, centred in the Southern Provinces of the Island, chiefly in the Province of [redacted], resulted from a continued protest against the military call-up; the police and Carabinieri were unable to maintain order and Italian troops were employed. The rioters offered resistance to the troops in several places particularly in [redacted] where they were in control of the town for approximately five days. During the various conflicts one officer and three soldiers, one finance guard and one Carabiniere were killed and fifteen soldiers were wounded; five civilians were killed and eight wounded. Following the disturbances investigations were conducted and several hundred persons arrested. Some of the persons arrested have been sent to the Island of USTICA.

18. The immediate cause of the riots was resistance to the military call-up but this, as in the case of previous disorders, appears to have been the means of expressing general dissatisfaction over economical conditions and a strong resentment against the Government. Following these disturbances the situation during the latter part of the month appeared outwardly calm and reports indicate that the results of the call-up decidedly improved. Lack of communications and

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19. The National Committee of the Separatist Movement held a congress in PALERMO on 16 and 17 January and shortly afterwards Separatist propaganda leaflets appeared in the town appealing to the Allies for recognition or a return to Military Government.

20. The food situation was improved by the arrival of two cargoes of grain totalling 12,755 tons. The bread ration of 300 grams was maintained but the distribution of the pasta ration was erratic. 100 grams of sugar per person were issued.

21. Shipments of about 2,000 tons of wine and fruit were sent to the [illegible] area and exports included 280,000 cases of lemons to UK, 3,195 tons of sulphur to NORTH AFRICA and 3,580 tons of sulphur to Southern FRANCE. Inter-regional trade and exports to other countries were handicapped by bad weather.

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22. The road/.....

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22. The road transportation which until now has been adequate is deteriorating rapidly owing to the lack of tyres and spare parts for maintenance. Railway transportation is also becoming increasingly difficult owing to a shortage of box-cars. These leave the Island with shipments of goods and are not being returned.

23. A series of night classes was inaugurated by the Regional Labour Office and if these prove successful similar facilities will be offered in other Provinces. When the Sicilian schools reopened after the holidays a full year of teaching and study under the new regime was celebrated. Lack of heating and window glass, as everywhere, are the main problems.

24. The condition of health in SICILY was particularly good with the exception of widespread typhoid fever. The typhoid epidemic in ARCHERLE was found to be due to water pollution and steps have been taken to bring it under control. The outbreak of smallpox has been completely stamped out.

SOUTHERN REGION.

25. January has passed without incidents in the political or economic structure of South ITALY. Possibilities of danger were averted and the situation generally improved. When the month opened it was still not certain whether the food ration might not have to be reduced; in fact, the bread and pasta rations have been maintained throughout the month. In TARANTO it has even been possible to catch up on old standing arrears in the delivery of the pasta ration. A second distribution of olive oil has taken place throughout much of the Region.

26. Results of the drive to gather oil to the oleari del popolo exceeded the first, rather reserved, expectations. By 28 January, a total of 159,977 quintals had been amassed.

27. December closed with a serious threat of labour difficulties at BARI. Fortunately, the situation was carefully handled and a delegation representing the aggrieved government employees received a sympathetic hearing by the government in ROME and returned to BARI sufficiently satisfied to enable them to call off the threatened strike.

28. A satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained among the Civil Police with the exception of the Guardia Municipale. Shortage of personnel, immobility due to lack of transport and poor economic conditions have been adversely affecting morale. There were 214 cases of forgery of Allied Military currency, involving 275 notes, 22 arrests and two denounced for forgery offences, but on the whole civilian crime decreased throughout the Region.

29. Public health remained good and the BENEVENTO smallpox epidemic declined

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28. A satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained among the Civil Police with the exception of the Guardia Municipale. Shortage of personnel, inability due to lack of transport and poor economic conditions have been adversely affecting morale. There were 218 cases of forgery of Allied Military currency, involving 275 notes, 22 arrests and two denounced for forgery offences, but on the whole civilian crime decreased throughout the Region.

29. Public health remained good and the BENEVENTO smallpox epidemic declined in incidence. As in most other parts of the country the majority of schools in this Region had to be closed for lack of heating and window glass.

30. Shortage of both road and rail transportation seriously affected the movement of commodities essential to the economic functions of Southern ITALY. ENAC, the new road transport organization, will start functioning from 1 February. The NAPLES/ROME passenger train service reopened on 22 January; the arrival of the first train was made the occasion of considerable ceremony.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

31. Funds for public works of all kinds have at last been obtained from the Italian Government though the financial "block" may yet prove to be costly, particularly when the malaria season comes round again.

32. TERNI and PERUGIA, the two Provinces which make up UMBRIA, are still under AMG control and because of their military importance it is considered that they should remain so for a further period.

33. Stocks of grain in ROME have been raised to cover thirty days, but the food position has not improved materially and the 300 gram ration is still a crying need.

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34. The officers sent out towards the end of January, to assist in the amassing of olive oil, are faced with a difficult task. The extent of evasion of the law would hardly be believed by anyone who has not actually experienced it. It is too early, however, to say what degree of success will be achieved but without these officers collections would have been virtually non-existent, and it is more than likely that incidents of violence would have arisen. Total oil collected as at 23 January was only 908 tons.

35. Perhaps the most encouraging development was the increase in efficiency and morale of the Italian Police Agencies. It was most marked in the City of ROME itself, but the same tendency was revealed throughout and the results do very great credit to the hard work of the Public Safety Officers at all levels. There was strong political interest in the case which started with the shooting by police agencies of the criminal known as "Il Gobbo" and developing with the arrest of SALVAREZZA, the Secretary of the Unione Proletaria. While there have been hints that sensational revelations may follow his examination, nothing has yet come out.

36. Lignite deliveries improved considerably and, although there was still insufficient fuel to cover general industrial needs, the situation has improved. One glass factory made a welcome start and every effort is being made to keep the FIRMIL works in operation. Soap production, which is the responsibility of the Italian Government, is being held up by delays over soda allocation. Water supply in ROME is now up to 100% but there is grave danger of chlorine shortage, although the general salt position has improved. The seed grain distribution has been satisfactorily completed, but the seed potato situation is extremely bad. Concrete results have been achieved in making good the losses in livestock from the Southern Provinces.

37. ENAC is now working in all Provinces except TERNI and PERUGIA. Considerable difficulties are being experienced as the organisation is extremely unpopular with truck owners. In general it can be said that there is enough transport in the Provinces to cover all needs but that the tyre situation threatens to be the deciding and even fatal factor. Good work has been done in salvaging vehicles. The Regional Commissioner reports that the Regional Engineer can show twenty six new bridges opened during the month.

38. But two questions are for ever in the minds of Allied officers. How do the people live? How long can they stand it? The ration is not enough, prices are at a tremendous level, many things are unobtainable and, sooner or later, become necessities. The majority must be living on capital or by dishonest means. The answers, insofar as any reaction is concerned, may well depend on future events in the North.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

39. Grave concern is being caused in this Region by the greatly inadequate pay of statal and parastatal employees, commonly known as the black coated

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ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

39. Grave concern is being caused in this Region by the greatly inadequate pay of statal and parastatal employees, commonly known as the black coated workers. Many of this class receive less pay than unskilled labour and are forced to sell their private possessions or spend their capital in order to eke out an existence.

40. The situation with regard to olive oil was not good but an improvement should be shown in the near future as the officers have now arrived for duty on olive oil amassing. The wheat collection was extremely satisfactory and the Regional total has reached 111% of the target figure. TERAMO Province estimated an exportable surplus of 11,000 tons and the Prefect received a letter of congratulation from ROME on the satisfactory amassing results achieved so far.

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41. Communication and administration was considerably hampered in PESARO Province owing to approximately 500 bridges being down in this area. Some communes could only be reached on foot, wading through mud and snow. The village of CASTEL di SANGRO was cut off on all sides by snow and ten tons of grain had to be dropped by the Italian Air Force.

42. In order to re-establish the morale and prestige of the Carabinieri a parade of all available personnel was held in ANCONA and was inspected by the Area Commander. A remarkable improvement has been noted in the general performance of the Carabinieri since this ceremony.

43. Some/.....

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43. Some success is being achieved in combatting black market activity by the imposition of heavy fines, imprisonment and the confiscation of goods. There has been an increase in the number of forged notes in circulation.

44. Lignite mines at SCARPITO and BUSSI are operating satisfactorily and the SAFFA match factory at JESI recommenced production on 15 January. During the first seven days of operation over 54 million matches were produced.

45. Approximately 66,000 mines have been cleared in the CHIETI-PESCARA area during the last month, making a total of 218,600 cleared in this area since June 1944.

46. The general health of the population in the Region is satisfactory and a diminution is shown in the number of typhoid cases. A considerable number of schools have had to close down for periods ranging from a few days to several weeks, during the recent cold spell, due to lack of fuel.

47. RTAC began the registration of vehicles in ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region during the last few days of the month.

SARDEGNA REGION.

48. Between 11 and 16 January a general strike occurred in the mining centre of CARBONIA, affecting all mines. There was no serious point at issue and the strike was not openly backed by any of the political parties. Work was resumed on 17 January but it seriously affected production of Sulcis coal, the output of which has never been high. Total production in January amounted to 33,000 tons of washed coal.

49. Small demonstrations on 17 and 18 January against Army call-up at CAGLIARI, during which the crowd appeared good tempered, culminated in bombs being thrown on the night of 18 January. One police agent was killed and eighteen persons wounded. It is believed that the bombs were thrown by irresponsible members of the Sard Action Party. The police and Italian Army personnel showed good discipline and the crowd was kept under control throughout; it seems possible, however, that the extent of a Separatist Movement in SARDINIA has been under-estimated. The Army call-up starts in February and 26,000 recruits are expected by the end of March.

50. The Italian Army in SARDINIA was reduced to just over 4,000 effectives. The special army unit of 500 formed to help the Carabinieri has been put under orders to leave the island and has begun to embark. The formation of a Mobile Battalion of Carabinieri and Italian military personnel was sanctioned, and the personnel will be recruited and trained locally. Vehicles will be obtained from Italian Army sources now in the Island.

51. Crime included two murders and forty three armed robberies, a steady increase in this form of robbery. Nine U.S. mail bags were rifled on 19 January in CAGLIARI and public order is deteriorating.

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52. The Granai del Popolo exceeded the revised target figure of 300,000 quintals by 7,000 quintals. Owing to the lateness of the olive crop, only 1,100 quintals of oil were brought in during the month. Controls were arranged on the mills but the responsibility for the return of the oil was put on the Sarda. The arrival of sufficient sugar to permit a distribution of 125 grams per head was most welcome.

53. Nearly 2,000 head of cattle and sheep for breeding purposes and also a few horses were exported to the mainland during the month. In addition about 4,000 tons of other commodities and 20,000 tons of Sardinian coal have been exported. Imports amounted to 19,000 tons including about 8,000 tons of both wheat and coal.

TOSCANA REGION/.....

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TOSCANA REGION.

54. Regional Headquarters moved during the month to MONTECATINI. The American Red Cross distributed approximately half a million articles of clothing throughout the Region and all institutions in vital need have been or are being supplied. The clothing was valued at about half a million dollars.

55. The Carabinieri did exceptionally good work and one Maresciallo after being molested by a gang of bandits returned later and arrested seven of them single handed.

56. Energetic action was taken by this HQ, in conjunction with an AMG officer, to increase production at the salt works of Saline, VOLTERRA, which had been in the hands of Italian officials. Figures at the end of the month showed an increase of more than double the output of December. Approximately eighty arrests were made for cases of illicit trade in the manufacture and sale of salt in the Province of PISA.

57. Sugar has again been distributed throughout the Region. The pressing of olive oil has not been as successful as anticipated but progress is being made and it is though that the Region will be self-sustaining in this product. An Italian Naval Officer has been appointed to assist in re-starting the fishing industry.

58. Public health continues to be good. Diphtheria, nowhere in epidemic form, is at present the most prevalent disease. Prophylactic inoculation under the normal Italian scheme is being carried out. There was a 50% decrease in incidence of V.D. in GROSSETO Province.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Defascism.

1. To avoid a recurrence of incidents which took place in certain districts in FRANCE where the people took matters into their own hands, or erected peoples' courts, planning for North ITALY has received detailed consideration. An Order authorising Regional Commissioners to set up Provincial AMG Epuration Commissions has been drawn up and posters and forms have been printed. Under this scheme the AMG Commissions will only suspend persons and it will be the responsibility of the Italian Commissions to judge whether the employee should be dismissed or not. It is intended that only those persons in positions of authority should be suspended, whose fascism is so well known or active that their ultimate dismissal is not open to doubt, or whose retention is likely to have an adverse effect on public opinion. Services should not be disorganised by large scale dismissals of subordinates.

2. Over 150 Italian Commissions have so far been appointed and 100 more are still required. Under the law each has to have a judge presiding but the withdrawal of so many judges has affected the administration of justice which has been brought to a standstill. It has been suggested that advocates of experience should be considered as qualified for these duties and it is understood that a decree to this effect will be published.

Mine Clearance.

3. A tour of inspection of an Italian Mine Clearance Company was carried out in January at CHIETI and PESCARA. The civilian Centre of Instruction was well organised and the standard of instruction appeared to be good. The squads are doing satisfactory work and the Company cleared over 6,000 mines in December. A training centre is being organised and run by the Company. The men are well led and this is reflected in the enthusiasm for the work.

4. In all areas a total of 60,285 mines have been removed during the month.

Devastated Areas.

5. Owing to an unusually severe winter the suffering of the inhabitants of the devastated areas has in certain cases been acute. Every effort has been made to mitigate their hardships and an improvement in conditions has resulted.

6. The Italian National Committee for Relief in devastated areas, formed in ROME, has carried out a vigorous drive in the City with gratifying results. These include the collection of over 5,000 blankets, 30,000 articles of clothing, 1,500 pairs of shoes and many tons of wool, 30 tons of which were contributed by the Italian Government. In addition five million lire was subscribed by the citizens of ROME and a grant of ten million lire, with a guarantee of a further twenty million lire, was made by the Italian Government.

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4. In all areas a total of 80,289 mines have been removed during the month.

Devastated Areas.

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6. The Italian National Committee for Relief in devastated areas, formed in ROME, has carried out a vigorous drive in the City with gratifying results. These include the collection of over 5,000 blankets, 40,000 articles of clothing, 1,500 pairs of shoes and many tons of wool, 30 tons of which were contributed by the Italian Government. In addition five million lire was subscribed by the citizens of ROME and a grant of ten million lire, with a guarantee of a further twenty million lire, was made by the Italian Government.

7. The National Committee decided to form provincial committees to organise other similar drives which up to the present have yielded about 42,000 blankets. Of this number 24,000 have been distributed in the devastated communes in the Provinces of CHIETI, AQUILA, PESCARA, FROSINONE and LITTORIA. Shortage of transport has prevented distribution being as speedy as could have been wished.

8. The housing problem is acute. By the use of canvas many of the less badly damaged dwellings are being patched up and made habitable. A certain amount of rebuilding has begun and 100,000 square metres of canvas have been ordered.

9. The special ration scale for devastated areas in FROSINONE Province has been extended to include other communes where under arrangements made by the Vatican authorities popular kitchens have also been opened.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT/.....

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

10. Arrangements have been made whereby a number of Prefects and Vice-Prefects will be held available for filling posts in North West ITALY. One-half of the "Pool" of officials will remain in ROME and be employed at the Ministry of Interior until their services are required; the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to ROME to take the places of those who are eventually sent North.

11. A decree has been promulgated in connection with the re-organisation of ROME, to which the Allied Commission has already given consent.

12. The Prime Minister has been asked for information as to the plans of the Italian Government for local elections and the bodies to be elected.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

13. The disorders in SICILY, and later in the month, in SARDINIA and on the mainland mainly in protest against the military call-up, have been reported in Part I, Regional Reports. Details of the Separatist Movement in SICILY can be found in the Report for that Region.

14. Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a Carabinieri and three civilians led to the death of "Il Gobo", the leader of the Hunchback gang, who was shot on 16 January by a Carabinieri while endeavouring to break into a villa in ROME. On 18 January, 25 of his gang were arrested during a raid in which 1,000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Safety took part. 700 persons were detained for interrogation and for possessing fire arms and a large quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. Other similar raids were made in which the civil police acquitted themselves well.

15. During the month the strength of the Carabinieri reached a total figure of 54,899, excluding 3,800 Italian Army troops attached for temporary Carabinieri duty. As the ceiling fixed is 55,000, 3,000 troops of the Piedmo Division have been ordered to return to combat duties. Renewed representations have been made for authority to increase the strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. In the meanwhile, efforts are being made to reduce the number of Carabinieri who are "ineffective" as far as public safety duties are concerned.

16. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a new body - the "Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Economica Proletaria" - has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the "Movimento Partigiano" and the "Unione Spartaco", and seeks to exhort its members to some form of revolutionary action. However, it is not believed that any direct form of action is likely at this stage.

17. The trial of Carabinieri [illegible]

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17. The trials of Generals ROATTA, ROVICI and others have been without incident so far, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of CASOMELLI, ROATTA's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of operation proceedings.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

18. A Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession has been compiled from British and American medical journals by the Public Health Sub-Commission in conjuction with PWB. The first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout Liberated ITALY will take place. A proportion of copies will be stockpiled for the North.

19. One case of smallpox occurred in ROME. In BENEVENTO the number of cases reported during January was 51 as compared with 81 in December, and 24,000 persons were vaccinated during the month. The NAPLES Province figure was 761 as compared with 285 in December. 93,410 people were vaccinated. Isolated cases have been reported from various Provinces in Southern Region.

20. An experimental/...

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20. An experimental anti-malaria spraying project was carried out at SONNINO, CASTEL VOLTURNO during January with good results. A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at NAPLES for several months, the total number of cases reported being 734. Much assistance in control measures has been afforded by the local military medical authorities and by members of the 2nd US Medical Laboratory. Recent reports state that the epidemic is under control. The ROME Infant Mortality figure for December was 148.8 and the ROME Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213. Allied stocks of Penicillinin this theatre are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers.

21. Of 15,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease in the past year in ROME Commune, none developed any signs of infection. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of NAPLES, TORINO, LECCE and BRINDISI.

22. There is no present shortage of imported medical supplies but distribution by ENDIMEA, the Italian distribution agency, has been unsatisfactory. Steps have been taken to effect improvement. The new 2665 Central Civilian Supply Depot (CVHD) was activated on 6 January. This organisation, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this theatre and other countries in the MTO.

23. The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with ENDSI, is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to SICILY. ENDSI (Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi all'Italia) is the title under which American Relief for Italy Inc. is known in ITALY. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

24. Lord SCHUSTER, Chief Legal Advisor designate for AUSTRIA, and a Staff Officer visited the Legal Sub-Commission for ten days. A memorandum was prepared and handed to Lord SCHUSTER for use in planning for AUSTRIA. It explained the system adopted in ITALY of implementing Italian decrees to bring them into operation within Military Government Territory.

25. General Order No.29A was drafted relating to the declaration of certain essential commodities such as wheat, animal fats, flour and olive oil, and the fixing of prices therefor. Another draft General Order dealt with the anticipatory payment of certain pensions. These Orders were designed as interim measures for use in new territory from the date of its occupation until the application of corresponding Italian decrees.

26. In cooperation with the Italian Government the following decrees were prepared :

(a) A decree to strengthen the law regarding the harbouring of Allied deserters and increasing the penalty.

(b) A decree to establish Italian Military Tribunals for Northern ITALY

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(a) A decree to strengthen the law regarding the harbouring of Allied deserters and increasing the penalty.

(b) A decree to establish Italian Military Tribunals for Northern ITALY during the period of Allied Military Government.

(c) A decree to facilitate the marriage of personnel and employees of the U.S. Armed Forces with Italian citizens.

(d) A decree modifying the exercise of the power to order citizens to "confine".

27. The Minister of Justice, in response to advice of the Allied Commission, took steps to recall to service certain retired judges to alleviate the scarcity of judicial personnel.

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28. Nine espionage cases were reviewed. Four death sentences were confirmed; four death sentences were commuted and one sentence of imprisonment was affirmed.

REDUCTION/.....

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

29. Control of schools and higher educational institutions in the Commune of NAPLES has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. Preliminary defunction of schools and universities is practically completed in all Military Government Territory.

30. In LAZIO-UMBRIA, ABRUZZI-MARCHE and TOSCANA about 651,000 children are attending school, representing 73% of normal enrolment in the kindergartens and 81% of normal enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools. In EMILIA Region 14,038 children have been enrolled.

31. 379,513 elementary school textbooks were distributed in December and January to the schoolchildren in LAZIO-UMBRIA, ABRUZZI-MARCHE and TOSCANA and more are printed and awaiting transportation. 161,000 textbooks have been printed in PALERMO for distribution to SICILY and CALABRIA. NAPLES has printed 174,485 for Southern ITALY and SARDINIA. More school supplies have arrived from AMERICA.

32. SICILY reports disorders in all universities due to the call-up of students for the Army. At CATANIA a riot, begun by students, resulted in the burning of buildings at PALERMO; a more harmless student riot broke up inaugural ceremonies at NAPLES. Deans appointed by Allied Commission were confirmed by vote of faculty and the irregular election of the Director of Oriental Institutes was invalidated by the Education Sub-Commission and Minister of Public Instruction. The University of ROME has an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes and the University of PERUGIA is functioning regularly in restricted quarters but is in financial straits. SIENA University has had its main administration buildings de-requisitioned and its current enrolment is the largest for years. 5,478 students have been enrolled in the University of FLORENCE. The PISA University medical buildings have been de-requisitioned and are being rapidly repaired. 4,539 students have been enrolled.

33. 127,273 children in more than 254 communes are getting school lunches, and the number is steadily increasing.

34. The absence of constructive organisations for youth to replace the Fascist GIL, manifests itself in destructive and disorderly activities. Younger boys and to a lesser extent, girls, are being organised on an increasing scale as Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

35. The work on the survey of Italian education is completed up to 1940.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

36. Steady progress of repair-projects continues. Weekly meetings were held in FLORENCE with the Superintendent of Monuments, directors, inspectors and architects to consider the major problems. Procurement of materials has at times been difficult. Cement has been procured from the Army, but the tile

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37. In FLORENCE the major project is the repair of the Uffizi Gallery. Work in the devastated area around the Ponte Vecchio is in hand, as are the minor repairs to S. Frediano, Orsanmichele, the cloister of S.Croce, the Certosa, the Church at CERTALDO, and the villas of Petraia, Castello and Poggio a Caiano.

38. Progress is being made in carrying out repairs in the cities and provinces of AREZZO, SIENA, PISA, LIVORNO and LUCCA. The work at LIVORNO, previously almost impossible because of lack of labour, has now started under the direction of the superintendent of the province.

39. S.Maria in PORTO FUORI at RAVENNA is still practically inaccessible because of the condition of the terrain, and mines. Initial reports on conditions at FAENZA have been received. The major damage has been to the ceramic museum and collections and to some of the libraries.

40. On 7 Jan/.....

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40. On 7 January a new letter from AFHQ was sent out to all Commanders on the subject of the protection of monuments of cultural and educational importance which, it is expected, will greatly facilitate the work of the Sub-Commission.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

41. One hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty Yugoslavs have been repatriated although a number still remain who came from parts of YUGOSLAVIA not yet liberated. About three hundred dissident Yugoslavs have been collected at SANTA CESAREA Reception Centre in APULIA.

42. All centres except AVERSA, were visited by one of the Medical Staff during the month. Great improvements had been made in the hygiene conditions at LUCCA and about 1,700 Allied Nationals are receiving extra food on medical grounds in the ROME area.

43. Only 990 Italian refugees arrived during January. 1,352 Southern Italians were repatriated to homes in SICILY and the South.

44. A party of Latin Americans, mostly ecclesiastics, were granted transit visas for BRAZIL. There are "breadwinners" in TRIPOLITANIA who have juvenile dependents still living in ITALY; some of these dependents are living under conditions of hardship and a scheme to permit them to rejoin their relatives is under consideration. A similar scheme would be operated in respect of those wishing to return from TRIPOLITANIA. A group repatriation of Greeks and Maltese, resident in TRIPOLITANIA or CYRENAICA before the war, will shortly take place.

45. During January the Bank d'Italia was authorised to make 2,175 payments totalling 7,639,230 lire, average payment per person being 3,116 lire. Payments to Yugoslavs continued to decrease. CCG have instructed that no lire or other currencies should be accepted by the Allied Commission from emigrants from ITALY with assumption of obligation to exchange them. Non-legal tender currencies collected months ago from emigrants who went to the U.S. and PALESTINE have been despatched to the War Refugee Board and American Joint Distribution Board for redemption.

46. At the end of January, 70,702 persons of 65 different nationalities were recorded by the Record Bureau. A total of 1,324 communications were received during the month. 764 enquiries were received and processed.

PATRIOTS (FRANCE).

47. Further progress has been made in connection with the rehabilitation and welfare of patriots. On authority granted by AFHQ, 2,000 sets of clothing have been delivered to armies. In addition, patriots of [illegible]

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PATRIOTS BRANCH.

47. Further progress has been made in connection with the rehabilitation and welfare of patriots. On authority granted by AFHQ, 2,000 sets of clothing have been delivered to Armies. In addition, patriots on FIFTH and EIGHTH Army fronts are now on the full Italian Army Ration Scale, and wounded patriots are being tended in Italian Military hospitals. A further important concession has been made and instructions issued that five hundred patriots may be enlisted on the EIGHTH Army front directly into the Combatant Italian Forces. These men are sent straight into the line and do not have to report to Base Training Centres for initial training.

48. As a result of our contacts with the labour organisations of the Army, over 1,000 patriots are now employed on labour gangs at NAPLES and 750 at LIVORNO.

49. Enlistments into the Italian Army show a considerable increase. At a special recruiting drive held in SIENA during the month of January over 700 recruits were enlisted.

50. The immediate clothing position is good and there is sufficient to supply a further 4,000 patriots. Efforts are being made to obtain agreement from higher authority for the immediate issue of clothing on a basis of 20% of the numbers of patriots reported to be in occupied ITALY, so that it may be available when occupation takes place.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. The second joint agricultural, forestry and fisheries conference of Italian and Allied personnel was held in ROME from 23-25 January, and was devoted largely to production prices, bonifica and live-stock problems. Farmer groups were represented. Considerable attention was given to the problems of fuelwood and charcoal and the reorganisation of the Royal Forest Corps in some areas. The Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with Istituto Commercio Estero has set up an organisation to control the distribution of fishery requirements in order to avoid speculation.

2. Production during the current season will be somewhat restricted by the shortage of nitrogenous fertilizer but with the exception of seed potatoes, seed requirements are being met in nearly all cases. Sugar beet production has been programmed to total 9,100 hectares.

3. Wheat consigned to the "Granai del Popolo" has passed 90% of the estimated goal and deliveries in the liberated provinces of EMILIA Region are proceeding satisfactorily.

4. Olive oil collection at a total of 203,472 qli is improving under the Italian/Allied cooperative programme and is receiving wide publicity. Out of a total of 60 officers to be supplied for specific assignment to the olive oil programme, 42 are now actually at work. 200 tyres and tubes for use in the olive oil campaign are being delivered to the areas needing them most.

5. Re-distribution of livestock began during January with two shiploads of cattle, sheep and horses moving from SARDINIA to restock areas in LAZIO-UMBRIA Region. A total of 745 head moved in the initial shipments. Because of the high market value it has been necessary to arrange for a personal inspection by the buyer whenever possible.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

6. The match plant at JESI started production on 15 January. Due to an allocation of power for seven hours nightly an output of 220,000,000 sulphur matches monthly was secured as against the pre-war figure of 460,000,000 monthly.

7. A large release of materials for civilian requirements was obtained by the Commission at the meeting on 2 January of the Engineering Materials Committee of the AFLR(I)B.

8. There have been no imports of newsprint for two months and the shortage has now become apparent. Newspapers are being cut down on their circulation and, if newsprint does not arrive in the very near future, may be forced to suspend publication.

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9. During the last week of the month a large black-market operation in newsprint was uncovered in NAPLES but the centre of this activity appears to be in ROME. Large amounts of stolen paper from the Allied Army newspapers and PWB were involved. A police investigation is now under way.

10. The reprocessing of salvaged Army clothing under the supervision of Southern Region developed with marked success. Repaired clothing was being turned out so rapidly that by the end of the month practically the entire stock of garments turned over to AC by MSD. was either completed or in the hands of contractors or dyers. Distribution was made through the AC Priorities Board.

11. January exports surpassed those of any previous month and amounted to a total of 19,592 tons, representing a value of over 193 million lire. Goods at ports awaiting shipment at the end of January, totalled 3,272 tons. The difference between Italian exporters' prices and the limits imposed by buyers overseas based on world market prices is now so marked that contracts are difficult to conclude.

12. 25,000 ounces/.....

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12. 35,000 ounces of Turkish silkworm seeds arrived in ROME by plane and were delivered to ASCOLI PICENO for cold storage.

13. Discussions have been started with the Italian Government and AC Regions with a view to handing over the responsibility for allocations of POL in LAZIO and ABRUZZI Regions to the Italian Government w.e.f. 1 March 1945.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

14. The Finance Sub-Commission has recommended that the Allied Commission should not intervene in the question of increasing the price of bread and pasta. Since the increase in the price of wheat to 1,000 lire per quintal, the political price for bread has laid an intolerable burden upon the budget, and the recent wage increases have shown that the Italian Government does not wish, or is not able, to use a low subsidized price for bread to hold the line against further income inflation. The net daily increase in cost to the consumer is so small, particularly in view of the provisions of the proposed Italian Government decree, that no serious charge of increasing the cost of living can be levelled. Similar steps will be taken in AMG territory.

15. The Combined Chiefs of Staff directed that effective Italian controls over external assets should be in operation, as certain types of business communications may now be sent from ITALY to US/UK. As the Italian Government has no effective controls over foreign exchange, trade and communications, the Finance Sub-Commission is now working with the Italian Government toward the establishment of an exchange control. To supplement the exchange control, a licensing system for communications relating to trade and business transactions will be necessary, and the Minister of the Treasury has been requested to establish such a system.

16. During January notification came through the American Embassy, ROME, and the State Department, that the account in the U.S. Treasury Department, in the name of the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, for the account of the Italian Government, had been credited with $ 50 million, the first instalment of the dollars corresponding to the amount of lire spent by American troops in ITALY out of their pay. It was also stated that another transfer of dollars to this account would be made on or about 31 March, 1945. These dollars are to be used to purchase goods in the U.S. for the rehabilitation of ITALY.

17. Net investment in Treasury Bonds (Ordinari) for the month of December amounted to Lit. 1,994 millions; this figure is appreciably lower than the average, Lit. 2,480 millions, for the preceding five months of the current fiscal year.

18. The past month has seen a decided improvement in securing landed costs on imported commodities. In the past, AC supply accounting operations were severely handicapped by the absence of landed costs on many imported articles.

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18. The past month has seen a decided improvement in securing landed costs on imported commodities. In the past, AC supply accounting operations were severely handicapped by the absence of landed costs on many imported articles. The situation was unsatisfactory, particularly in regard to miscellaneous supplies in the agricultural, industrial, mining and public works categories. Repeated requests were made by I.C.S. for the landed cost figures of these items for which they had taken over distribution. Late in the month AFHQ received landed costs on a large number of items shipped from the U.S. and forwarded these to the Allied Commission. The information received is now being prepared in suitable form for reference to the Italian Government through appropriate channels.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Discussions took place during the month with the recently appointed High Commissioner for Food with a view to the latter assuming the responsibility for food supplies in Italian Government territory at the earliest possible moment.

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20. The distribution of rationed foodstuffs remained unaltered, and a ration of 400 grams of meat, or meat and vegetables stew, was issued to the urban centres of 50,000 and above. The salt position continued to show some improvement and, in addition to the normal distribution, it was possible to make some supplies of salt available for pig-curing in several parts of the country. Oil came into the Ammasi at a slightly improved rate and there was a 50% increase in the supply of eggs. Approximately 11,000 tons of non-rationed foods arrived in the ROME market and about 2,500 tons of common table wine arrived from SICILY and was distributed on a ration basis at a controlled price.

21. Owing/.....

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21. Owing to the insufficiency of local resources the question of feeding LIVORNO province continued to receive much attention. In addition to the extra issue of food made to the many thousand civilian workers employed by the Armed Forces, plans are under discussion to make special provision for workers' families.

22. The grain situation remained satisfactory with 338,000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month. This represents over two and a half months stocks of grain at the present rate of consumption. Two truck companies moving grain from the ANCONA-MACERATA area have moved a total of 20,062 tons to deficient areas during the last three months.

23. Arrivals of cereal ships were again below schedule, and in certain areas, which depended upon sea imports, there were anxious moments over the bread supply.

24. Imports of foodstuffs into ITALY during January were as follows:

Item	Indicated arrivals Metric Tons	Actual Arrivals Metric Tons
Wheat	84,000	46,842
Barley	20,000	14,368
Powdered Milk	3,995	1,129
Soup	-	86
Fats	2,290	149
Sugar	2,700	-
Meat (or substitutes)	3,320	-
	116,305	62,574

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

25. During January the rehabilitation programme for Italian industry was completed and the requisitions are now in course of translation and collation.

26. Two plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery were surveyed. One has been reactivated and has orders for forty wine presses and six olive oil presses.

27. The responsibility for tyre production was transferred from Transportation Sub-Commission to Industry Sub-Commission. Tyre repair plants will start work at once.

28. A comprehensive survey of East Coast cement production was made. One plant at TARANTO and one at BARLETTA are working for civilian requirements, under the supervision of the Italian Government, with a maximum production of 4,000 tons

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Soup	2,250	119
Fats	2,700	-
Sugar	5,360	-
Meat (or substitutes)		
	116,305	62,574

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29. The Sciarra Glass Plant in LAZIO-UMBRIA Region started production at the rate of 15,000 sq. metres of window glass a month. Production of neutral glass for medical ampoules continues and in addition, two plants in TOSCANA Region are producing, by hand methods, 1,500 sq. metres of window glass a day.

30. A monthly output of 65,000 bricks from three plants in CESENA is being obtained, and with the provision of additional fuel, production can be increased.

31. The manufacture of superphosphate fertiliser reached a total of 9,000 tons during the month. 24,000 tons of phosphate rock arrived from NORTH AFRICA, an increase of 6,000 tons over December. Another plant has been reactivated in SICILY.

32. SARDINIA coal/....

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32. SARDINIA coal production still gives cause for anxiety, and was further reduced owing to the strike which took place between 11 and 17 January. Total output for the month was approximately 33,400 tons. Production of lignite on the mainland was hampered by shortage of electric power and reached only 30,000 tons. The output of sulphur in SICILY was 4,000 tons for the month. MIROLLA lignite mine at GROSSETO resumed operation during January.

33. Lack of electric power still hinders production of vitally needed carbon bisulphide. An approximate quantity of 190 tons has been produced. Steel works of ILVA at BAGNOLI were visited and it was reported that rehabilitation of this plant has been accomplished.

34. Textile manufacture was still retarded by lack of electric power, and the production of hemp was unsatisfactory due to the shortage of transportation.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

35. The labour front was fairly quiet with only sporadic strikes occurring in some parts of the country. Though the workers in these few cases requested increased wages, they were in reality calling for more food and clothing. To avert a strike in the LIVORNO area the Commerce Sub-Commission was called upon to supply badly needed heavy working clothes and shoes for coal heavers and dry-dock workers.

36. The most important event in January was the inauguration of the first National Congress of Italian Trade Unions held under the auspices of the CGIL at NAPLES, from 28 January to 1 February. The Congress attracted international attention and served to build up the prestige of the Italian Trade Union Movement. The Communist Joint Secretary dominated the proceedings, but although the attendance of delegates included slightly more than 50% Communists, the election of the National Executive Council resulted in equal division of seats between the three principal parties. A summary report of the proceedings will be made next month.

37. The Italian Government has taken the first steps in the reorganisation of the service of Contributi Unificati in Agricultura in proposals contained in a draft decree which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 5 January. The decree provides for the setting up of a Central Commission in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, comprised of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Finance and Agriculture together with representatives of agricultural employers and workers and of each of the social insurance institutions concerned. The Central Commission will assume those functions previously delegated to the former Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Employees and Workers. Provision is also made for Communal Commissions to be set up by the Prefect in each Commune. The functions of the Communal Commissions will be to ensure the proper performance of directives of the Central Commission.

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38. The Social Insurance scheme is operating satisfactorily and in SICILY the Italian Institute is cooperating fully. In SOUTHERN Region the new scheme for the Port of NAPLES involving the reactivation of the Uffizio Portuale del Lavoro is in force and is proceeding fairly smoothly. In the Northwest area social security and sickness agencies are functioning.

39. The formation of associations of trade unions continued; in the Northern areas these formations were permitted to proceed so long as their activities were not contrary to Army policy.

40. Regional Labour Organisation plans for Northwest ITALY have been completed and labour teams have been formed.

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

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41. The Master Control Centre was inaugurated by the Electrical Division of A.C. on 20 January and the generating and transmission facilities of four companies now operate under a single unit control. These companies are situated at ROME, AZIENDA, TERNI and SELT-VALDARNO. The Centre is responsible for, and gives instructions involving, the following:

(a) Load carried/.....

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(a) Load carried by each generating station connected to the Central Italy Electricity Grid System.

(b) Number of units of electricity to be generated by each station.

(c) Hours of operation of each station.

(d) Amount of reserve capacity to be carried at each station, whether in operation or standing-by.

(e) Opening and closing of all switches associated with the generating plants and high voltage grid systems.

(f) Issuing instructions to meet emergency conditions.

(g) Collection and tabulation of all data of maximum loads, units generated, switching instructions, and abnormal occurrences.

Other electrical systems in Central ITALY will be brought into this control plan at an early date.

42. A Board known as the "Advisory Committee on Electric Power" for Central ITALY was created and held its first meeting on 1 February. It is composed of an official from each of the five major electric companies in Central ITALY and its functions will be to:

(a) Advise on the operations of the Master Control Centre.

(b) Maintain close contact with the general operation and rehabilitation programme.

(c) Make recommendations to and advise the General Inspector for Electricity (Public Works Ministry) on all matters in connection with electricity in Central ITALY.

It is planned later to establish similar committees for Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA. The Electrical Division acts in an advisory capacity until such time as the functions can be entirely transferred.

43. Generating capacity in Southern ITALY was increased by 5,000 KW from the GALORE Station, a part of the S.M.E. System. Generating capacity available in Central ITALY in January was increased by 36,600 KW compared with the preceding month. There are three other generating units at the GALLETO plant and all are scheduled to be repaired and in operation in 1945. Because of the great importance of this Station the Division maintains close supervision of its reconstruction programme. Much assistance has been provided at various times by Army agencies and units. Due to shortage of coal and the linking of the hydro-electric plants in this area to the centrally controlled grid, it was [illegible] operation of the ROMA Thermal Stations.

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44. By reason of the utter devastation at CASSINO special attention has been given to its clearance which has been greatly hindered by unexploded mines and booby traps. It is intended to leave a portion of the town untouched as a memorial.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

45. During January, re-organization of Transportation Sub-Commission was carried out. It is now divided as follows:

Planning Staff
Administration Division
Movements Division
Rail Division
Road Division
Port & Warehouse Division

46. The first/.....

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46. The first meeting of the Allied Railway Board was held on 16 January. The Board consists of representatives of AC, the Military Railway Service, and the Italian State Railways under the Chairmanship of DDME (Mov & Tn), AFHQ. Five sub-committees were set up to deal with traffic, construction, equipment, stores, and finances.

47. On 22 January the first civilian passenger train since the Allied occupation ran from ROME to NAPLES. The service is scheduled to run three days a week in each direction. The Minister of Transport travelled on the first train and the inauguration of the service was given a good Press. The possibility of starting other passenger services is continually being examined, but the shortage of passenger rolling stock is the main handicap.

48. The first batch of a large number of civilian load-carrying vehicles being imported into ITALY from the UNITED STATES arrived during the month. These vehicles will be driven by Italian drivers under the general supervision of Allied officers; they are being formed into QM and ST companies and consideration is being given to joining them into a Motor Transport Brigade.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH & INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

1. Upon the liquidation of Psychological Warfare Branch operations in Liberated ITALY-South of the Army control line, a series of discussions were held to arrange for the re-distribution of responsibilities. Allied press agencies, Reuters, A.P., U.P., INS and the Italian ANSA, SI and ORBIS began operating in ROME on 15 January and a technical committee was set up to establish methods of distributing agency material outside ROME.

2. Aide-memoires were prepared for the Italian Prime Minister on the proposed Governing Board of Italian radio and on the functions of the proposed Film Board.

3. More than sixty Allied correspondents attended a press conference arranged for the Acting President on 3 January.

4. During the month an Italian press section was set up at HQ A.C. to assist Italian journalists in interviewing officers of the Allied Commission and to facilitate better mutual understanding.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION.

5. The outstanding event has been the repatriation of five warships and four minor vessels from SPAIN. These vessels, which left SPEZIA for MALTA in September 1943, with the remainder of the Italian Fleet, had put into ports in the BALEARICS and SPAIN. Their purpose was, among other reasons, to land survivors from the Battleship "ROMA" but on arrival the vessels were interned.

6. At the request of the Italian Government, an Italian Cruiser was sent to CATANIA on 15 January to help in quelling the local disturbances by a show of force and to protect har bour installations if it should become necessary. She also visited PALERMO and ferried several batches of rebellious young men to the Island of USTICA but has subsequently been withdrawn, not having been called upon to take any offensive action.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (AMIA).

7. The manpower requirements for the Italian Army in the Allied programme continued to be met during January from the call-ups in CAMPANIA, LAZIO and SICILY. Figures for SICILY at the end of the month were encouraging; over 1,600 men were sent to the R.T.C. I.C.F. at CESANO as reinforcements for the Combat Groups, while about 4,000 men were allotted to service units. The 1924-25 recall in SARDINIA started well, over 4,000 men reporting in the first five days.

8. Volunteers from Patriot bands reached a record figure. Over 2,500

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8. Volunteers from Patriot bands reached a record figure. Over 2,500 patriots were accepted for combat and all arrangements made for their training. The desire to come into, and stay in, the Army on the part of patriots and "recalls" became more evident as the improved pay, rations and welfare facilities were realized and as the administration of the Italian War Ministry became better organised.

9. The Italian Army Regional organisation for all ITALY came into force on 1 January and has been implemented in Liberated ITALY up to Rear Army boundaries. It comprises:

(a) Eleven Territorial Regions, each with a Territorial Hq;
(b) Ninety-nine Military Districts;
(c) Ninety Regimental Depots;

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The object of this organisation is to extend the authority of the Ministry of War up to Army Rear Boundaries, to enable control of any personnel and real estate to be resumed as soon as the Allied advance proceeds Northwards, also to implement the call-up or demobilisation as required.

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

11. There has been little change to report during January. The Italian Air Force continues to support the Allied war effort in active operations over the BALKANS but the scale of effort during the month has again been reduced very considerably. This is mainly due to the fact that the enemy has retreated beyond range of fighter bases in Southern ITALY, and bases further North from which he could be reached are still occupied by RAF squadrons.

12. Owing to ill-health, Dr. Carlo SCHIANCA has been forced to resign his post as Minister for Air and has been succeeded by Signor Luigi GASPAROTTO. First impressions of the new Air Minister have been satisfactory.

13. The number of Air/Sea rescue sorties increased slightly over those of last month, but no rescues were effected. A terminal in the ROME area for seaplanes has been allotted. Bomber Transport Wing dropped supplies over ALBANIA and YUGOSLAVIA and aircraft landed at airfields in both countries to deliver and pick up personnel. The Courier/Transport Squadron continued on much the same scale of effort as in previous months, and despite the bad weather conditions the postal service to ROME got through on all but five days. The bad weather during the month naturally reduced the number of sorties carried out by the Light Bomber Wing, but a very reasonable tonnage of bombs was dropped, with good results.

14. The serviceability of aircraft remains satisfactory. Considerable work on the fighters has been done during the slack period so that they will be ready when operations recommence. It is hoped that certain urgently needed spares and equipment will shortly be available for the Bomber Transport aircraft.

15. The question of defascisation still remains very unsatisfactory. There were indications of a slight lowering of morale in the Italian Air Force, but this always appears at a time when the operational effort has been small, and it is hoped that when the squadrons can resume their active cooperation with the Allies the position will improve.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

16. As a result of the comparitively static military situation in the theatre there have been no major changes in the communications situation in ITALY.

17. Externally, the first telegraph service abroad for civil use was opened by the restoration of the ROME - MOSCOW radio telegraph circuit at the

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17. Externally, the first telegraph service abroad for civil use was opened by the restoration of the ROME - MOSCOW radio telegraph circuit at the end of January. Negotiations were also begun for the opening of a ROME - NEW YORK radio telephone service, for Allied non-military use.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PW SUB-COMMISSION.

18. The PBS Salvage Dump at LIVORNO was visited and bids for material wanted by the Commission have been made to PBS. A quantity of captured enemy material available in the Middle East was offered to the Commission and bids for certain items have been submitted.

19. The number of salvaged vehicles brought into ROME during the month was fifty-one. The Ministry of War claimed twelve, the balance to be rebuilt by individual firms. The question of whether a number of German pontoons found in the TIBER could be operated as river transport was discussed.

20. The number of/.....

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20. The number of IPW repatriated in January was 1,440, made up of 774 Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, the balance being mostly sick and wounded. Requests for the repatriation of 1,166 specialists were forwarded to AMG, the majority asked for being Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza. The number of requests submitted during January for repatriation on compassionate grounds was 66 of which only 12 were approved.

21. Plans are being made for the transport and lodging of Italian Nationals who find their way across the frontier on the cessation of hostilities.

22. A plan has been prepared for the repatriation of IPW in Allied hands and will become operative when a general repatriation is agreed. The basis of the plan is to give priority to specialist personnel most urgently required for reconstruction and agricultural work in ITALY.

KELSEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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FLEET W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

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17 February 1945

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POLITICAL SECTION

1. The Italian political crisis which had reached a climax with the resignation of Signor Bonomi on Sunday, 26 November, was clarified on 7 December when four of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation entered the new government presided over by Signor Bonomi. It is now evident that the crisis was precipitated by two important points of disagreement between the parties of the right and left. The center and right wing parties maintained that the government's authority would be weakened by the extensive epuration carried out under Count Sforza and also by the granting of power to the Committees of National Liberation in liberated territory. The left wing parties were in sharp disagreement on both points.

2. When the new government was formed Signor Bonomi gave formal assurance that he accepted all previous Italian obligations towards the Allies and that the Italian Government would not re-open the institutional question without prior consent of the Allied Governments until Italy had been liberated and the Italian people given the opportunity of determining their own form of Government.

3. The new Cabinet contains practically the same personalities as in the previous government. The primary changes are the exclusion of representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties and the reduction of the number of Ministers Without Portfolio from seven to three, two of whom are also Vice-Presidents. The Ministry of Communications was split into the two Ministries of Post and Telegraph Communications and of Railroad Transportation. One entirely new Ministry was created - the Ministry of Occupied Italy, headed by a Communist.

4. Two new situations emerged after the formation of the present Government. First, the position of the CLN was undoubtedly weakened and the Government given a conservative tinge: second, the absence of the Socialists in the Government resulted in a strong opposition bloc of the Socialist and Action Parties. Nenni, who will undoubtedly be the opposition's spokesman stated that the basic issues were avoided but not solved. He said that his party would not fight the Government systematically but would criticise dispassionately all measures not directed towards winning the war and achieving an Italian democracy.

5. The Communists achieved a technical triumph and secured an excellent bargaining position due to their alliance with the Socialists as they are virtually inside and outside the Government.

6. Signor Bonomi undoubtedly achieved a personal success by his patience and tenacity in adhering to his principles in spite of the pressure which was brought to bear during the days of the crisis.

7. It is still too early to judge the capabilities of the new four-party coalition government, but its competence should result in a greater degree of stability and unity than heretofore.

8. The Right-Left Division in the political parties seems to be based to a

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7. It is still too early to judge the capabilities of the new four-party coalition government, but its compactness should result in a greater degree of stability and unity than heretofor.

8. The Right-Left Division in the political parties seems to be based to a large and increasing degree on an ideology expressed by the distinction in the Pope's Christmas message between the "people" and the "masses". There were indications of a consolidation of the Christian Democrat, the Liberal, and the Right-Wing elements of the Labour Democrat Parties with a view to forming a "Peoples' Group" which would threaten politically the "Masses Group" of the Left.

9. While the apparent cause of the demonstrations against military conscription in CATANIA on 14 December was a protest by students against being drafted, there appear to have been other less obvious causes. Outside forces were believed, and not without evidence, to have incited the students to assume their attitude of indifference toward the war and to rebel against participation in it. Both Separatist and Fascist elements were considered responsible at least in part for the disturbance.

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10. Count Sforza declined the appointment of Ambassador to the United States. At the end of December no other nomination for the post had been made by the Italian Government.

11. On 27 Dec/....

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11. On 27 December the Public Relations Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers announced that diplomatic relations were to be resumed with BELGIUM and were to be "reactivated" with RUMANIA. At the same time it was stated by Italian Government representatives that most problems impeding a resumption of relations with FRANCE were solved and that the Government was hopeful of a speedy settlement of those which remained.

12. The press of 29 December announced a resumption of ITALO-NORWEGIAN relations.

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PART I

AMG Fifth Army.

1. This was the most uneventful month since last winter. The area remained unchanged throughout the period except for the temporary recapture by the enemy of the commune of BARGA (LUCCA Province), which is now back in Allied hands. This was the first time since the landing at SALERNO that a commune had been lost after the setting up of Military Government. A fascist radio station was heard broadcasting a message of formal thanks to AMG for the civilian food the enemy found in the village, which had only been delivered two days before its recapture. The amount involved was not large.

2. As a result of new policies and support from Headquarters Allied Commission a new Patriot Branch was created at FIFTH Army AMG at the opening of the month, with a Patriot Officer in charge of the two large Reception Camps at FLORENCE and PESCIA, for the handling of homeless patriots now coming through the line. The problem remains extremely difficult owing to the absence of any clear cut system of obtaining the necessary supplies for rehabilitating individuals and to the delicate political questions involved.

3. Public morale was in general slightly higher except for a rumour scare created by military operations at the close of the month. In LUCCA this scare caused a noticeable outflow of cash from the banks. Elsewhere the improvement in morale can be attributed to the distribution of the first olive oil rations for many months and to the general feeling of goodwill due to the holiday season. The arrangements made for Midnight Masses and the Allied Christmas parties for children created an extremely favourable impression.

4. In spite of the improvement in morale noted above there was a general undercurrent of discontent among the population as a result of the widespread scarcity and high price of food. The continued failure to establish a 300 gram bread ration also caused some bitterness.

5. There were several cases of armed robbery and one of jail-breaking. These were thought to be the work of lawless gangs who in some cases claimed to have been Patriots. This discredited the whole patriot movement in the eyes of many Allied officers and Italians. Masked armed bandits continued to operate in FLORENCE Province, their crowning achievement was the holding of a Civil Affairs Officer.

6. There was an increase in forged currency: 90 forged 1000 lire notes were discovered in FLORENCE and some 30 others elsewhere. Apart from the paper the forgeries were excellent imitations.

7. The typhoid epidemic at PRATO continued to be serious. After a lull in the middle of the month many new cases were reported as a result of a systematic house-to-house search and is not thought to indicate a true rise of incidence.

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7. The typhoid epidemic at PISTOIA continued to be serious. After a lull in the middle of the month many new cases were reported as a result of a systematic house-to-house search and is not thought to indicate a true rise of incidence. The main water supply was still out of commission owing to the destruction of a large railway viaduct and the source of infection from the many subsidiary supplies has not been discovered.

8. The shortage of electric power remained extremely acute and prohibited any large scale rehabilitation of local industry. Reconstruction of buildings of all kinds was held up by a shortage of cement.

9. Five enemy agents were tried by a General AFHQ Court: All were convicted and sentenced to death except one girl who was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

AFHQ Eighth Army. 769

10. Additional territory was liberated in the Province of RAVENNA, and the capital of the Province was captured on 5 December.

11. Patriots in FORLI Province either returned to their normal occupations or accepted work with the Army in labour squads. In RAVENNA Province about 800 Patriots were employed in an operational role and the majority were reported to be first class men doing fine work.

12. The/....

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12. The attitude of the civilians towards the Allies is satisfactory. Anti-looting patrols established by the Army in RAVENNA, FORLI and PARMA have proved effective and a noticeable improvement in the attitude of the people has resulted.

13. There was a stronger undercurrent of political feeling in the area than has been encountered hitherto. It came to the surface soon after a speech in ROME by Signor BONOMI, which was interpreted by the Committees of National Liberation to mean that they were the representatives of the Italian Government in liberated as well as occupied ITALY. It had to be explained to them, very firmly, that this was not the case and that the only government permissible in an Army area must necessarily be Allied Military Government. Action taken against the Committees of National Liberation is a matter of some delicacy, as it is liable to be construed as action against the Communist Party, because, although the Committees are composed of all six parties, it is the Communist Party which is best organised, most active and most vocal.

14. The area is almost entirely agricultural and as usual the countryman is in a far better position than the townsman for basic necessities. There is no shortage of grain, and on the whole, despite an acute shortage of oils and fats, the food situation is satisfactory. A serious shortage of fuel, however, particularly in the towns is causing some concern. Sufficient wood is obtainable from local sources in the plain to keep the bakeries going, but supplies for hospitals and domestic purposes are meagre.

15. The health of the people was good, apart from an epidemic of typhoid, which showed a decline.

16. There was no critical evacuation problem in the forward areas, but with the coming of winter the Army's need of quarters was expected to increase and plans to deal with this were in hand. So far these needs have been met without too drastic a disturbance of the inhabitants. Evacuation of inhabitants was, however, necessary.

17. Of the larger towns, RIMINI is the most heavily damaged and the housing problem there is acute.

18. In the Province of RAVENNA, where large areas were flooded by enemy action, work was begun on repairs to breaches in river and canal banks and on the restoration of pumping stations. The flooded areas have already been considerably reduced. In the Province of FORLI the reconstruction of bridges along the major roads was begun and plans made for dealing with minor roads.

19. Throughout the area civilian motor transport is almost non-existent, but every endeavour is being made to recondition such vehicles as have not been removed by the Germans. While the most essential needs were met with W.D. transport, the lack of vehicles is inevitably impeding progress everywhere.

20. Factories have been badly damaged. Those which it was hoped might restart cannot do so until electric power is available. Reactivation was therefore large-

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20. Factories have been badly damaged. Those which it was hoped might restart cannot do so until electric power is available. Reactivation was therefore largely confined to brick, cement and limeworks.

SICILIA REGION.

21. General conditions in SICILY during December were very unsettled. Although the heads of the political parties attempted to arouse interest in the war effort, the majority of the population were non-political; the people are interested in the outcome of the war but primarily from a personal point of view. However, lack of confidence in the Government, the economic situation, disparity of prices and wages, threatened food shortage, the suffering from an early and severe winter were causes which continued and intensified existing discontent. Between 10 - 20 Dec the military call-up provided the means of an immediate protest which was expressed in an extensive series of demonstrations which, in some places, led to riots. The Italian civil authorities were unable to maintain order without resort to the military. In CATANIA, the centre of the disturbances, damage was serious and public buildings were fired.

22. With the/....

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22. With the exception of one large meeting held at ALCAMO, the Separatist Party was apparently inactive and the leaders of the movement attempted to clear themselves of any connection with the riots. It has, however, been reported that propaganda was continued clandestinely, particularly against the call-up.

23. In addition to a slightly critical attitude toward the Allies, there were increased signs of fascist sentiments. This was particularly noticeable at the time of, and after, the enemy offensives on the Western and Italian fronts.

24. Public officials continued to show uncertainty of their position, lack of confidence and general administrative inefficiency. The High Commissioner showed additional authority as a result of the proposed grant of increased power to the local administration and after the incident at C.P.W.D. the Central Government quickly replaced the Prefect and transferred the Questore.

25. The crisis in the food situation was averted by the arrival of grain shipments totalling 12,000 tons wheat and 6,000 tons barley. In local trade there was a continuous upward trend of prices and the poor classes in the towns suffered considerably on this account. The total amount of olive oil harvested to-date was 4,386 quintals, which was insufficient to meet the December ration and accordingly this amount was reserved for hospitals.

26. The amount of grain ground increased slightly as a result of the High Commissioner making provisions to collect one half of the legal per capita retention. Exports from the Island consisted of a cargo of 4,000 tons of wine, citrus fruits and salted fish sent to the continent and 165,800 cases of lemons and 130 tons of argols sent to England.

27. The work of reconstruction made very little progress due primarily to the lack of materials. The rainfall relieved the shortage of electrical power by refilling hydro electric reservoirs. Railroads operated satisfactorily but were restricted by the inadequate coal allotment and the need for additional cars while road transportation deteriorated because of the scarcity of spare parts and tyres. Scarcely any progress was made on new telephone installations for lack of materials, and services are only about 50% completed. Telegraphic services were almost normal and the mail service continued to operate satisfactorily.

28. The health of the people was good generally but the early and severe winter combined with the lack of clothing and shelter caused considerable suffering. The rate of infectious diseases decreased.

29. Schools in the two remaining provinces were reopened, after a delay caused by a threatened smallpox epidemic. A few school buildings were released, but many were still occupied by Allied and especially Italian military and governmental agencies.

30. The number of refugees in SICILY was 3,721. Their standard of health was

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30. The number of refugees in SICILY was 3,721. Their standard of health was low and there was considerable suffering among them for lack of clothing.

SOUTHERN REGION.

31. The end of the cabinet crisis, though it had never roused violent feelings in Southern ITALY, was welcomed and removed the deadlock which had prevented the appointment of a Sindaco for the City of NAPLES.

32. The distribution of the bread ration was maintained throughout the month, although stocks at NAPLES sometimes reached a dangerously low level. The pasta ration was generally maintained, but fell behindhand at TARANTO and elsewhere due to power shortage at the mills. An olive oil ration was distributed.

33. The olive crop was fair to good. With the withdrawal early in the month of the olive oil officers borrowed from convalescent depots, collection of 768 oil fell to a low level. The orange crop promises well.

34. Heavy rain early in the month caused several road and rail breaks in CALABRIA and BASILICATA. Floods also caused breaks in the power line between SILA hydro-electric stations and BARI and repairs were hampered by snow.

35. Trans/.....

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35. Transportation continued to be the touchstone of all SOUTHERN Region problems. Small deliveries of tyres were obtained from HOME, but they met only the smallest proportion of the needs.

36. The labour situation was uneasy throughout the month. There were sporadic strikes caused by the question of adjustment of salaries and wages and by difficult living conditions, and at the end of the month there was a threat of a widespread strike of statal and parastatal employees at NAPLI. Generally speaking, hardship and discontent were more prevalent among professional and clerical staffs than among the labourers or shopkeepers. Competent Italian authorities estimate that many of the professional classes are keeping themselves alive only by selling their household goods.

37. The opening of AMG Courts in NAPLI and PISCINO, chiefly to deal with thefts from the large British Ammunition depot, was a great success: the thefts declined rapidly and local Italian Courts received a powerful stimulus. Work in the AMG Courts continued to be heavy.

38. Public health remained good. There was a worrying flare-up of smallpox at BENEVENTO, chiefly noxious because of the proximity of troops. It was however of a mild type, there were few deaths and preventive measures were taken.

39. Armed bands of deserters are still terrorising the country side - usually Italians in stolen Allied uniforms - though to a decreasing extent owing to the energetic measures taken against deserter groups by the Allied and Italy authorities.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

40. The activity of political parties was less obvious during the month, and took the form of consolidating initial advantages and recruiting members.

41. In ROME the only imported food stuff in general distribution [illegible]. Other imported items such as dried vegetables, dehydrated pasta, sugar and evaporated milk were distributed mainly to school children, hospitals, etc. 523,245 people received these special distributions.

42. The electric rationing scheme proved satisfactory, and improved distribution with a slight increase in power supply should further ease the situation.

43. Though crime is still a serious problem there was a slight improvement. There were a number of armed hold-ups in isolated areas but nothing to indicate the work of well organised gangs.

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44. Italian courts still functioned extremely slowly and the prison load remained heavy. The Higher courts, however, particularly the High Court for Sanctions against Fascism, worked hard and efficiently.

45. Parties and distribution of Christmas parcels were organised for 24,000 children affected by the war.

46. No action was taken either regarding damaged schools or requisitioned schools now being used for other purposes. The uncooperative attitude of the Italian authorities in this matter has been the subject of strong representation to the Italian Government. Schools will probably have to close on health and MCI in the cold weather because of lack of glass and all heating facilities.

47. Italian refugee camps in ROME were overcrowded due to a large number of refugees from the North, and from the devastated areas, who cannot return to their homes. New centres have, however, been opened in the Provinces of RIETI and FROSINONE and refugees from these Provinces are in their ordinary [illegible] having on 1 January 1945.

48. Black market was still rife and there was no shortage for anyone who could pay the price. Discussions with representatives of the Merchant Associations were held to control black market activity.

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ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

49. Although on the surface all seemed quiet on the political front there was an ever-present activity underneath. While the more cultured and intellectual heads of other parties talked ways and means among themselves, the active Communist leaders showed greater aggressiveness by doing the work necessary to getting additional members and votes for their party, should the popular elections announced for the coming spring be eventually held.

50. The bulk of the population was more concerned with the food situation as it affected them. They cannot understand why the promised 300 gram bread ration is not forthcoming, particularly in those surplus producing provinces which ship grain to areas receiving 300 grams, while they, the producers of apparent plenty, are allowed only 200 grams.

51. The provision of an organised truck company has greatly eased the supply situation. This company is being used in the distribution of grain from the surplus provinces to deficient areas and to the railhead at JESI for shipment to southern ITALY.

52. ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region has now reached 107% of the target set for the collection of grain of the 1944 crop. A substantial amount more is expected to be collected.

53. The collection of potatoes was very poor due to the big difference in prices obtained by the grower and the retailer in ROME and the much higher prices given to growers in the NAPLES area.

54. Olive Oil milling was very unsatisfactory and, with the exception of the Province of TERAMO, practically none came in. The larger producers had more confidence in the value of the oil than in Italian money and were therefore hoarding it.

55. All provinces now have organised labour offices. Due to the large number of troops billeted in the Region, there was no unemployment problem but the Camera del Lavoro, organized on political lines, caused trouble with labour, particularly in ANCONA Province.

56. Progress was made in repair work on military and other roads, though it was hampered by lack of transport.

57. Good progress was made in work on all electrical projects.

58. The black market increased considerably with the cold weather and shortage of essential foodstuffs.

59. 90,200 mines of various types were removed during December by the Mine Clearance Coy in CHIETI Province but the work was hindered through lack of transport.

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SARDINIA REGION

60. The month was reasonably quiet on the surface, but there were signs of turbulence in the increased number of lesser crimes.

61. The Autonomy Decree, which was delayed by the Italian Government crisis, was the focal point of the month in Sardinia. Full details are awaited but according to information available the High Commissioner will have increased powers and will not only coordinate but also direct all authorities except the Armed Forces and State Tax Legislation which will be controlled by the Central Government. A Bank of Sardinia is to be formed with an opening fund of 150 million lire and special provision is being made for the development of mining.

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62. As special conditions exist in SARDINIA, powers to fix local prices, etc., should be beneficial and, provided control is kept over shipping, such powers should not have disturbing effects on other Regions.

63. The Crenai...

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63. The Grand Del Popolo figure for grain now totals over 303.000 quintals so the modified goal of 300.000 quintals set four months ago was reached and passed. Some grain is still coming in but the harvest is virtually collected.

64. The olive oil crop was exceptionally good, though it is still uncertain whether the olive oil will be successfully collected. The Press and Radio campaign was pushed forward vigorously and all possible pressure brought to bear to attain this object.

65. Meat prices were down to a reasonably low figure, the seasonal stock of lambs were available at below 60 lire a kilo (without the Italian Government tax) and there was no black market for the moment in this commodity. Shipping difficulties, unfortunately, made the purchase for the export of lambs to ROME impracticable.

66. During December there were 11 murders as against the monthly average of 5 and 36 cases of armed robbery as against the normal 25. Concern is felt because the robber bands were evidently better armed than usual. They aquired or stole weapons and ammunition from all the different armed forces that were in the Island and their activities were most disquieting.

67. Over 300 prisoners at ASINARA Penal Settlement and 25 at ISILI Penal Settlement finished their sentences. Arrangements were being made for 50 or 60 to return to home communes in liberated Italy, work can be found for 15 more in SASSARI and another 10 in the mines.

68. The Italian Army in SARDINIA has now been greatly reduced and troops remaining in the Island, including Services, numbered less than 10.000.

69. Steady exports of paint pigment, coloured earth, cork, salt and fireclay continued. Salt docks totalled over 1.000.000 tons.

70. SARDINIAN coal production remained at about 40.000 tons for December. It is estimated that production can be raised to 55.000 tons a month with mines now in sight, but additional miners will be required to attain the 70.000 figure needed to fulfill military needs.

71. A regular bi-monthly steamer service began between SARDINIA and the mainland, taking up to 300 passengers and 1.000 tons of cargo on each trip.

72. The drought which had a serious effect on the CAGLIARI water supply ended on Christmas Day. On Christmas Eve the reservoirs held little more than 100.000 tons of water; by 31 December the total had risen to over 2.000.000 tons. The water situation is, therefore, secure until February when heavy rainfall is again normally to be expected.

73. Mine sweeping operations in CAGLIARI Bay were carried out and were enlivened by the presence of a U.S. Navy blimp.

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TOSCANA REGION.

74. Conditions in TOSCANA Region for December were on the whole an improvement on those for November, particularly in regard to local government, food and wages.

75. The new Prefects in AREZZO and GROSSETO made a very favourable start and the local government situation in those Provinces improved.

76. A general distribution of olive oil and sugar to the population increased food for midshift meals for PBS civilian employees and the granting of a definite allowance for a noon meal for AMG civilian employees were all favourable factors.

77. The increase in wages for employees of PBS became effective 16 December, and of FIFTH Army 1 January 1945. The delay in the increased wages for provincial and communal employees becoming effective was unfortunate as the Italians believed that the Allies were preventing them from obtaining this much needed increase.

78. Successful action..

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78. Successful action was taken against counterfeiters and masked bandits operating in SIENA Province. At least five members of a counterfeiting gang that had made and distributed about 7.000.000 lire of counterfeit money were arrested in ROME and several counterfeiting plates discovered.

79. The situation in LIVORNO improved due to increased wages, more food and a more active police force.

80. The Island of ELBA passed to Regional control on 20 December and is now administered by LIVORNO Province.

81. In most provincial capitals troops and other Allied personnel provided Christmas parties for Italian children - a gesture which was greatly appreciated by the people.

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PART II

CIVIL JUDICIAL SECTION

Judiciary.

1. 125 "central" hearing tribunals were formed and another 44 should be formed shortly. Of the "Provincial" Commissions only one, Kiel, is actually working, though 8 are being set up. 40 more, however, without taking North Italy into account, will have to be found. One of the chief problems is lack of judges. So many have already been taken for this purpose that the administration of ordinary justice has been affected and the Ministry of Justice objects to releasing more. The possibility of using experienced advocates for this work is being considered

2. The preliminary investigation of the first four grades of civil servants was completed in ten out of the thirteen Ministries by 30 December. In the remaining Ministries the Prime Minister used his power to retire all those officials whose cases had not been investigated by that date, and will subsequently withdraw the order for retirement in those cases where the completion of the investigation shows there was no guilt. These investigations should be completed by 15 January

3. The time limit for the completion of the preliminary investigation in all other cases was 28 January. In these investigations could not be completed by that date decree was issued extending this time by one month for cases to be dealt with centrally and by three months for those to be dealt with provincially.

4. The preliminary investigations to date resulted in 16,500 persons being committed for hearing. This is estimated to contain 60% of the first four grades, 20% of the middle grades and only 1% of the lowest grades.

5. Nearly 1,900 of those committed for trial were suspended previously by the High Commission as their freedom was so notorious that their retention was detrimental. 2,900 officials were suspended at the request of other than the High Commission, including a large proportion by AC officers. By present standards many of these would not have been suspended and will probably be reinstated after trial.

6. 3,600 cases of the 16,500 have already been heard and 600 dismissed, 1,500 given a lesser punishment and 1,500 acquitted. Most of those acquitted were suspended by AC officers in the early days.

7. The High Commission has lodged over 200 appeals against these decisions.

Mine Clearance.

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Mine Clearance.

8. Good progress was made in mine clearance but was handicapped by short age of equipment and transport.

9. The undermentioned are engaged in mine clearance in Liberated ITALY:

(a) Trained:

561 Italian Mine Clearance Company	Str	209
562 Italian Mine Clearance Company	Str	209
Civilians awaiting trained and working	Str	307
		725

(b) Under Training:

765

Civilians	Str	160
Total Personnel		885

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10. The 561 Company was working at CHIETI where the terrain is difficult. Most of the buildings were demolished and the ruins mined. Work was necessarily slow and the number of mines removed smaller than in minefields.

11. The 562 Company was working in and around TERAMO and CHIETI. The area is a vast mine belt containing many thousands of mines.

12. Civilian squads were working at PISA Province, LUCCA, LIVORNO, PISTOIA, PERUGIA, TERNI, CHIETI, ORTONA, VITERBO and FLORENCE.

13. Centres of Instruction were opened at PISTOIA and VITERBO. The centres of instruction at CHIETI, SPOLETO and TERAMO continued to train workers and the centres of instruction at PISA and LUCCA will shortly be holding further courses.

14. A total of 114,311 mines were removed in all areas during the month.

Devastated Areas.

15. A G.S. Company was temporarily allotted to augment existing transport in the devastated areas, and with this assistance, many tons of clothing brought to the country under the auspices of National Agency for the Distribution of Relief in Italy, and 4,000 blankets from Allied Military sources, were distributed.

16. The housing decree, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 12 December, provided assistance for individuals to rebuild damaged buildings, and coal was allotted to enable cement works in the neighbourhood of PESCARA to resume work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

17. The problem of the Sindaco of NAPLES was satisfactorily solved by the appointment of Avv. Gaetano FERRIELLO, who took up office on 8 January. He was assured of the unanimous support of the Comitato di Liberazione, and will begin functioning with a Vice-Sindaco and a Giunta of fourteen members.

18. In PALERMO Province Prefect D'ANTONI was replaced by Dr. BATTISTI, a career official. When the change was made the Ministry stated that it had been necessary due to recent disturbances.

19. A substitute for Prefect CIASCA HUIS of CATANIA had to be found as he proved incapable of meeting the situation during the recent incidents. The Ministry of Interior sent Prof. of VIZZINI to take over office temporarily, but has since asked formally for him to be appointed Prefect.

20. In view of the possible short age of senior officials for the administ-

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15. A.C.C. Supply was temporarily allotted to support existing transport in the devastated areas, and with this assistance, many tons of clothing brought to the country under the auspices of National Agency for the Distribution of Relief in Italy, and 4,000 blankets from Allied Military sources, were distributed.

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20. In view of the possible shortage of senior officials for the administration of Northern Provinces the Ministry of Interior agreed to promote a number of younger officials. It was proposed to the Ministry that a "pool" of junior officials be formed to meet first demands in newly liberated Provinces.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

21. The most important feature of December was the disturbance in SICILY largely due to the military call-up. Protest demonstrations, the first of which occurred in PALERMO on 11 December, rapidly spread to other cities and towns and became so serious that Italian Military Units had to be called in by the Italian authorities. Fire-arms, hand-grenades and other weapons were used by both the military and rioting civilians, resulting in death, injury and property damage. Additional troops were dispatched from the mainland to SICILY by the Italian Command and at the close of the month the situation was reported quiet.

22. The Ministry of War agreed to place at the disposal of Carabinieri in SICILY, two cars, 24 trucks and 24 armoured vehicles for two mobile battalions, each of 500 Carabinieri. The vehicles were expected to be in service on the Island early in January 1945.

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23. On 22 December a raid by the Carabinieri in the S[illegible]th in section of [illegible] resulted in the seizure of a considerable amount of firearms, ammunition and [illegible] explosives. 175 persons were detained for investigation, 24 of whom were arrested. Prosecution of 27 others is expected.

24. Armed robberies and banditry occurred in some areas but suitable action was taken.

25. The morale of police appeared improved further, but they still lack equipment, particularly motor transport, and are frequently found with [illegible] equipment. Are well equipped with both transport and arms.

26. The black market continued a major problem, with prices still in the upward trend. No [illegible] can be derived from the populace who buy [illegible] available at any price.

27. The trials of Major General [illegible] and Lieut. General [illegible] held in the High Court of Justice, ITALY, in connection with [illegible] offences were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. The prosecution in the larger case involved the following prosecution of General [illegible] and 15 others on 22 January.

28. An Army agent named [illegible] was dropped by parachute in the Province of [illegible], SICILY on 30 December and arrested.

29. Efforts were made to reconstitute the central registry of criminal records which was destroyed by the Fascists and Germans.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

30. Two cases of typhus were reported in the suburbs of NAPLES during the month. Delousing of typhus contacts & refugees were held in ROME & the Provinces of LATIO-UMBRIA, Region, and the Typhus Delousing Unit began a tour of DUCHIES, Region and Fifth Army area. Disinfestation of the Naples Quali prison in ROME began and incoming refugees and refugee camps were disinfected.

31. The Italian Government ordered material and equipment for anti-malaria work for 1945 and Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA provided assistance for the coming year's anti-malarial programme.

32. The infant mortality figure for Naples was 100.2 and not 114.9 as previously stated.

33. The ROME Institute of Public Health produced vaccine for the protection of cattle against brucella [illegible] in addition [illegible]

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[illegible] PESSANO, SICILY on 30 December and returned

29. [illegible] to establish the control registry of original records which was destroyed by the Fascists and Germans.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

30. Two cases of typhus were reported from the outskirts of MESSINA during the month. Disinfestation and typhus control measures were held in hand in the provinces of RAGUSA-MODICA, Ragusa, and the Typhus Decontrol Unit began a tour of PALERMO, Ragusa and CATANIA areas. Disinfestation of the Ragusa Gaol prior to 2000 began and incoming refugees and refugee camps were disinfected.

31. The Italian Government released material and equipment for anti-malaria work for 1945 and Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA provided assistance for the coming year's anti-malarial programme.

32. The infant mortality figure for November was 100.2 and not 104.2 as previously stated.

33. The MMIP Institute of Public Health produced vaccine for the protection of cattle against brucella and in addition to rabbit vaccine. The MMIP Veterinary Lab not only produced vaccine against foot and mouth disease. There was little rabies in the country except in CATANIA Province where active measures were taken to eradicate it.

34. ENDIM, the Italian agency for distributing medical supplies, was not successful during the first month of operation, and distribution of supplies was badly held up. Corrective measures were taken.

35. The Medical Supply Branch with the cooperation of the Industry Sub-Commission put 44 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms into partial production during the past year. Penicillin was given to two biological firms and in due course small quantities of this drug should be available for use.

36. The Welfare Branch distributed food and clothing to the needy throughout and helped Emergency Relief for Italy Inc. in the handling of 4,500 tons of clothing. It was arranged that discarded clothing and shoes from naval and military areas will in future be distributed to the needy.

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

37. Additional Italian judges are required for the increased number of Italian criminal cases and cases involving Allied interests, and for the epuration committees. Judges who have themselves been epurated will have to be replaced.

38. A new directive was prepared with the Office of Publication of Laws of the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of Italian legislation in Military Government Territory.

39. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Epuration Commission over Italian Judges serving in colonies administered by British Military authorities was examined.

40. Allied Military Courts in AMG Z no operated effectively and a directive on Italian law applicable to theft or damage to ammunition and other war stores was distributed.

41. Three death sentences for espionage were confirmed and submitted for confirmation.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

42. Paper, inks, etc. for printing and binding received from the UNRRA Stores and 950,000 duplicated elementary text books have been printed to date and distributed.

43. By using make-shift buildings and double sessions most of the children in liberated ITALY can now get school.

44. The need for building material especially glass, was acute. School superintendents were authorised to close schools during severe weather and carry on into next summer to make up lost time. No progress was reported in ROME in repairing and disinfecting schools, 92 of which remained closed as a result. Elsewhere much more energy and ingenuity were used and buildings were either sufficiently repaired to function (usually without glass) or alternative locations were found.

45. SAN MARINO Republic asked for help in opening schools. A survey was made and preliminary steps taken to this end.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

46. In ROME the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting was again extended and still [illegible] upon throughout the country. Over 23,000 visitors

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confirmation.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

42. Paper, inks, etc. for printing and binding received from the UNRRA MISSIONS and 950,000 corrected elementary text books have been printed to date and distributed.

43. By using one-shift buildings and double sessions most of the children in liberated ITALY can now get to school.

44. The need for building material especially glass, was acute. School superintendents were authorised to close schools during severe weather and carry on into next quarter to make up lost time. No progress was reported in PISA in repairing and disinfecting schools, 90% of which remained closed as a result. Elsewhere much time, energy and ingenuity were used and buildings were either sufficiently repaired to function (usually without glass) or alternative locations were found.

45. SAN MARINO Republic asked for help in opening schools. A survey was made and preliminary steps taken to this end.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

46. In ROME the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting was again extended and will remain open throughout the month of January. There were 23,000 visitors during the month of December. The National Gallery of Modern Art was opened to the public.

47. On 22 December during a violent windstorm areas of the 14th century frescoes by the Sienese artist BARNA collapsed in the Collegiata at SAN GIMIGNANO. The plaster in which they were painted covered the bricked-in windows of the Romanesque church. These fill-ins were apparently weakened during the German bombardments of the town and the windstorm completed the damage. Measures to safeguard the remaining frescoes and to strengthen the walls of the church were taken.

48. Excellent co-operation with the Eighth Army was achieved in protecting the world-famous early monuments in RAVENNA and a local committee was formed to help in the repair and stone masonry. All the great churches were virtually intact, and only two monuments of highest importance received severe damage: S. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA and S. APOLLINARE IN PORTO FUORI.

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49. Three important reports on the location of movable works of art were transmitted to WASHINGTON and LONDON during the month. The first concerned the treasures placed in deposits in TYROL; the second, those in the deposit of LAZIO, and the third the present location of the objects shown in the MUSEE D'OLTREALPE at MERANO in 1940.

50. A documented report was received from Prof. PASOLI, of the UNRRA in FLORENCE concerning the objects removed from the Tyrolean deposits by the Germans.

51. SHUSI was visited in order to inspect the damaged frescoes and important fragments of Etruscan pottery were brought to ROME for repair.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

52. By 4 December 4,790 Yugoslavs had been repatriated to YUGOSLAVIA. Subsequent movements cancelled by the Yugoslav Government due to lack of accommodation and food in YUGOSLAVIA. 1,400 now await repatriation.

53. Camp Commanders and their staffs organised Christmas and New Year festivities for all refugees in Allied national camps, which were greatly appreciated.

54. There was less illness and epidemics of infectious diseases subsided, though a few cases of chicken pox were reported.

55. 5,000 Italian refugees were repatriated to the south from Army areas. Good work was done by the UNRRA teams formed to assist at FORT LUPTON Italian refugee camp, near ROME.

56. The Banca d'Italia was authorised to advance the total sum of 12,100,000 lire. 5,000 displaced persons benefited from these advances. The average payment authorised was, to a household 3,950 lire, and to others 2,420 lire.

57. One of the more important agencies distributing equipment and clothing to the needy in ITALY was American Relief for Italy Inc., which worked in liaison with MG Allied Commission. Shipments of supplies from the UNITED STATES arrived and considerable amounts of food and clothing was and will be distributed.

58. The fact that clothing reached many communes before the snows in high altitudes had a good moral effect.

59. The Vatican ship from MARSEILLES discharged 197 tons of food supplies including coffee, sugar, tea etc. This will be re-loaded to GREECE.

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54. There was [illegible] and chickens [illegible] were reported. Subsidies, though a few cases of chicken pox were reported.

55. 5,000 Italian refugees were repatriated to the south from Army areas. Good work was done by the UNRRA Camp Leader assist at PORT AUGUSTA Italian refugee camp, near [illegible].

56. The Banca d'Italia was authorised to advance the total sum of 12,100,000 lire. 5,000 displaced persons benefited from these advances. The average peasant authorised was to a householder 3,950 lire, and to others 2,440 lire.

57. One of the more important agencies distributing equipment and clothing to the needy in ITALY was American Relief for Italy Inc., which worked in liaison with MG Allied Commission. Shipments of supplies from the UNITED STATES arrived and considerable amounts of food and clothing was and will be distributed.

58. The fact that clothing reached many communes before the onset of high altitudes had a good moral effect.

59. The Vatican ship from BARCELONA discharged 197 tons of food supplies including coffee, sugar, tea etc. This will be rail to ROME.

60. The last relief ship on present schedule is discharging at NAPLES.

61. High priority was obtained for a further ship to leave NEW YORK by the end of January with 1,400 tons mixed cargo on board including 50 trucks for P.W.D.S.I. (Ente Ursinelo Distribuzione Generi in Italia).

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

62. Sufficient quantities of equipment and clothing are in hand to meet immediate requirements and reports from Fifth and Eighth Armies showed that the Reception Centres were working smoothly. There were approximately 900 patriots in the Centres under Fifth Army control and less than 500 in the centre under Eighth Army control.

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63. A Recruiting Agency was sent to Fifth Army area and, in addition, two resident Recruiting Officers were located at each Patriot Centre. There was a considerable increase in the numbers volunteering for the Italian Army.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

1. The Sub Commission continued to work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and officials on the development of an over-all agricultural program for Italy. Some personnel changes took place within the Ministry which should improve the operation and administration of its technical branch.

2. The movement of wheat seed was completed in Central and Southern Italy and a high percentage - 98 in LATIO-UMBRIA Region - of wheat seed requirements were met. 1027 tons of seed potatoes were moved from AVSCSA/C to SICILY though this was only 20 of the estimated requirements. Some potatoes were sent to APULIA, but the quantity will be far short of the minimum requirements.

3. The estimate of agriculture, forestry and fishery import requirements prepared jointly by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub Commission was completed and submitted to the Economic Section on the 30 December 194_. It covered a period of 18 months broken down into units of six months. The principal items were for agriculture -- fertilizers, pesticides, farm power and machinery; for fisheries -- thread for nets, cables, tin and marine power; for forestry, saws, axes and saw mill requirements. The estimated landed cost of the imports is 57 million dollars.

4. The movement of surplus citrus fruit from SICILY to Central Italy continued with greater quantities being available for areas other than ROME.

5. By the end of December, 89 of the estimated wheat collection for liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo".

6. The olive oil arvesting was most unsatisfactory. By the end of the month only 101,947 quintali had been harvested in liberated Italy compared with 353,610 quintali at the same date in 1942-43. In view of this serious position the Minister of Agriculture asked the Allied Commission for active assistance in the harvesting program. The Allied Commission undertook to supply 60 Officers with transportation to assist the Italian Government in its oil harvesting program. These will commence operations in January.

7. By a decree dated 2 December 194_, 500 million lire were appropriated for the repair and reconstruction of war-damaged public reclamation areas.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION

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December 1944. It covered a period of 10 months broken down into units of six months. The principal items were for agriculture -- fertilizers, pesticides, farm power and machinery; for fisheries -- thread for nets, cables, tin and marine paint; for forestry, saws, axes and saw mill requirements. The estimated landed cost of the imports is 37 million dollars.

4. The movement of surplus citrus fruit from SICILY to Central Italy continued with greater quantities being available for areas other than ROME.

5. By the end of December, 89 of the estimated wheat collection for liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo".

6. The olive oil crushing was most unsatisfactory. By the end of the month only 101,547 quintali had been crushed in liberated Italy compared with 353,610 quintali at the same date in 1942-43. In view of this serious position the Minister of Agriculture asked the Allied Commission for active assistance in the crushing program. The Allied Commission undertook to supply 60 officers with transportation to assist the Italian Government in its oil crushing program. These will commence operations in January.

7. By a decree dated 2 December 1944, 500 million lire were appropriated for the repair and reconstruction of war-damaged public roads in liberated areas.

CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION

8. December was a month of handing over to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and coaching Ministry personnel in the work of freezing, releasing, and preparing availability reports of controlled materials.

9. The Italian Press Corsis for was unable, on account of lack of warehouse space, to take over the control of newsprint stocks, and the transfer of control was therefore deferred until January. Imports of newsprint were at a low figure, and stocks will only cover requirements up to February 1st.

10. The Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria of Naples assumed supervision of the repair of salvaged army boots in Southern Region, but was unable to take over supervision of the repairing and dyeing of salvaged army clothing, owing to the lack of transport and warehousing facilities. The Sub-Commission therefore set up the necessary organization, using AFHQ funds. Six factories were put into operation for repairing clothing, contracts were placed for dyeing, eight warehouses were requisitioned, and the necessary supplies of dye, thread, needles and pins were obtained. Production at the rate of 2,000 garments a day established, and has already been increased.

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11. Shipments for exports during the month totalled 8,445 tons, valued at 65 ½ million lire, whilst a further 8, 755 tons were at the ports, awaiting shipment at the end of the month. The shipping situation remains difficult, and much of the above returned was lying at the ports for some time; a further ,873 tons was called forward to the ports for January. Total exports since the Allied occupation have now passed the one milliard lire mark.

12. Shipments of lemons to U.S. during this season now total 13,519 tons. Further purchases were suspended whilst the question of freight rates on timber for lemon boxes was under consideration.

13. Difficulty in moving residual stocks greatly affected the chances of exporting sulphur to any extent during the first half of 1945, only 10,000 tons being available against total Mediterranean requirements, excluding Italy, of 30,000 tons.

14. 2,100 Kilos of silk stolen at NAPLES in October 1944 was recovered; a survey of ASCOLI region disclosed 6 filatures in good working condition and 12,000 kilos of silkworm cocoons available, with a possibility of securing a further 20,000 kilos.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

15. The Italian Government's Financial Mission to the United States continued its discussions with the U.S. Treasury Department during December. The Mission made a number of technical proposals dealing with the provision of lire to the Allied Forces, accounting for imported supplies, and further dollar credits, but the Treasury had, at the end of December, made no reply to such proposals.

16. During December it was felt that the time was appropriate to discuss formally and on a broad basis with the Italian Government the question of Italy's foreign exchange position and policies. Informal conversations had been carried on with the Minister of the Treasury for several months, but without any positive action. The Minister appeared to favour the retention of Istorobi, while the Finance Sub-Commission recommended that the necessary executive organisation be established within the Bonomi Ministry. In order to bring the problem to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers and to stress that it was a matter of national importance, involving several Ministries, the views of the Finance Sub-Commission were embodied in a letter sent to H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi by the Chief Commissioner. At the same time, a letter was addressed to the Minister of the Treasury, outlining the immediate tasks that will confront the new exchange control organisation.

17. On 23 December 1944 the Minister of the Treasury made his third budget statement. In this [illegible]

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12,000 kilos a week [illegible]
20,000 kilos.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

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17. On 23 December 1944 the Minister of the Treasury made his third budget statement. In this lengthy document, not all of which was made public, he estimated that the total budgetary deficit may reach 190 billion lire for the fiscal year 1944-45.

18. Pursuant to authority received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Minister of the Treasury was informed that the estimated aggregate amount of Allied lire in the hands of banks and the public in Italy at the end of October 1944 was 44 billion lire. Of this amount 6 billion lire was issued through the Allied Commission or Allied Military Government to meet the necessary currency requirements of the Italian civil administration.

19. In implementation of the statement by the President of the United States on 10 October 1944, and pursuant to instructions received through the U.S. State Department, the President of the Council of Ministers was informed that the amount of dollars corresponding to the amount of lire paid to civilians by American troops in Italy out of their pay was estimated to be in excess of one hundred million dollars.

20. The excess of purchases over redemptions of all Italian Government bonds was 2,085 lire in November. This figure compares with a monthly average of 1,679 million lire for the period of four months of the current fiscal year.

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21. The new major trade revision terms were published during December, and work on a number of long important trade agreements.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

22. Despite the cessation of the general issues of miscellaneous commodities in urban centres, the general supply situation during December was reasonably satisfactory, because greater supplies of local produce came on to the market for the Christmas period.

23. In areas where local produce was not available, however, grave feeding problems arose, as for instance in LIVORNO Province (in which lies the important port of LEGHORN). Here, to deal with the problem a concession was made, and supplies of pasta, soup and dried vegetables were authorized to enable a ration meal to be served to workers in addition to the present inadequate meal authorized for heavy workers employed by the Allied Forces.

24. Another instance was the overcrowded areas which have no local resources to supplement the basic rations. There are about 200,000 roofless persons in these areas concentrated over six large towns and special provision for their feeding was made.

25. Stocks of local grain at the end of the month were satisfactory (487,000 tons in all), but were concentrated largely in Central Italy. In South ITALY and the Islands the grain from last year's harvest is practically exhausted and these regions have now to be fed almost entirely upon imported grain. The irregularities in the arrival of several ships continued, thereby causing near-crises in the bread supply of several regions in the South, and emergency adjustments had to be made. The ROME grain situation, however, improved, and at 31 December there was a 25 days supply in the city, the highest since the occupation.

26. Imports for the month showed an improvement over November, but as these included considerable quantities which are to be stockpiled for eventual use in Northern ITALY when liberated, there were no greater amounts available for general distribution.

27. Early reports of the result of the harvesting of the new olive oil crop were disappointing. Pending a fuller report of the actual possibilities for 1945, authority was given to issue three additional hogs for December. The quantities required for ROME and NAPLES were distributed from the stocks of old crop oil.

28. Progress was at last made in attempts to persuade an Italian Government organization to take over control of food questions in liberated ITALY. A High Commissioner dealing with direct access to the Chairman was appointed and started to organise his Department.

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W.P.(45)

25. Stocks of local grain at the end of the month were estimated (487,000 tons in all), but were concentrated largely in Central Italy. In South ITALY and the Islands the grain from last year's harvest is practically exhausted and these regions have now to be fed almost entirely upon imported grain. The irregularities in the arrival of cereal ships continued, thereby causing near-crises in the bread supply of several regions in the South, so that emergency adjustments had to be made. The NORTH grain situation, however, improved, and at 31 December there was a 25 days supply in the city, the highest since the occupation.

26. Imports for the month showed an improvement over November, but as these included considerable quantities which are to be stockpiled for eventual use in Northern ITALY when liberated, there were no greater amounts available for general distribution.

27. Early reports of the result of the crushing of the new olive oil crop were disappointing. Pending a fuller report of the ration possibilities for 1945, authority was given to issue three additional rations for December. The quantities required for SOUTH and NAPLES were distributed from the stocks of old crop oil.

28. Progress was at last made in attempts to persuade an Italian Government organisation to take over complete control of food questions in liberated ITALY. A High Commissioner of Food with direct access to the Chief Commissioner was appointed and started to organise his Department.

29. During the period 26 November to 30 December approximately 17,000 tons of non-militant food was brought into the NORTH market, i.e. an average of 500 tons a day. 1,500 tons of carbon also arrived. Larger boats (Western or Liberties) with both citrus fruits and carbon now arrive regularly.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

30. During December assistance was given to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in preparing a programme of Essential Imports for the Industrial rehabilitation of ITALY.

31. Further assistance was given to the Soda Ash Works at ROSIGNANO 760 which when running can produce all the caustic soda and soda carbonate needed for the whole of ITALY, thus avoiding import from Switzerland, and enabling industries depending on these products to start functioning.

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32. Industrial gases and calcium carbide manufacture received considerable assistance. Given the necessary electric power, TERNI should be able produce 600 tons of calcium carbide monthly.

33. The PERUGIA match plant which closed down owing to lack of power, is to start producing again, thus relieving the critical situation in matches.

34. Food processing was transferred during the month from Food to Industry Sub-Commission, and surveys of sugar beet processing plants were pushed forward vigorously. It is hoped to produce substantial quantities of sugar by autumn 1945.

35. Soap production continued but was hindered by the transport difficulties of moving sulphur oil to the factories.

36. Map paper for the British Army will be produced at FABRIANO (ANCONA) to AFHQ Survey Director's specifications: all arrangements are in hand and 100 tons will be produced a month. Newsprint and 'standard' paper were produced under A.C. supervision at four mills.

37. Sardinian coal mining caused concern due to lack of labour and transport.

38. Superphosphate Fertilisers were produced at four plants, two more will start operating almost at once, and three more will follow early in 1945. Copper sulphate production will start shortly at BARNOLI on delivery of copper and brass military scrap and of copper matte from SARDINIA.

39. Hemp production continued and 1,200 tons were pooled during the month. Power for hemp was available, but transportation thefts and contraband activities reached considerable proportions.

40. The TORRESPACCATA Plant of PIRELLI is now ready to reclaim rubber for remanufacture of tyres, soles and heels, and automobile accessories. Efforts were made to obtain derequisition from the British Army of the PIRELLI ROME Plant for the remanufacture of soles and heels and other articles.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

41. The labour situation was fairly satisfactory and there were few serious disturbances.

42. Due to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour's drastic budget cut many activities of the Labour Offices in Italian Government territory will be curtailed.

43. Several industries and trades [illegible]

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39. Hemp production continued and 1,200 tons were landed during the month. Power for hemp was available, but transportation thefts and contraband activities reached objectionable proportions.

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LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

41. The labour situation was fairly satisfactory and there were few serious disturbances.

42. Due to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour's drastic budget cut many activities of the Labour Offices in Italian Government territory will be curtailed.

43. Several industries and tenders, including the sulphur mines, were investigated.

44. The Sub-Commission drafted a standard provision to be incorporated in all contracts between Allied Armed Forces and private Italian contractors governing the payment of wages and social benefits to contractor's employees. The standard provision was approved by Allied Forces Local Resources Board and is now being published by AFHQ. It protected the Armed Forces against overcharges for labour and social insurance on contract work while making it possible for contractors to pay their employees the standard Italian wage and enable them to obtain indemnities and social security benefits.

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

45. The number of qualified and experienced Italian engineers was still far below requirements for the vast repair and reconstruction programmes before the Government. Salaries offered were considerably inadequate, often below the wage of a semi-skilled worker. Successive Ministers have failed to improve matters and an individual who cannot hold at times more than one

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by intent drawing a double or triple salary. Alternatively, fees were paid to whole-time professional men, such as Consulting Engineers, according to plans and estimates prepared. The only judge of those plans is often the man himself and abuses are inevitable. The Minister was warned of these dangers.

46. At the special request of the Chief Engineer, AFHQ, the Allied Commission assumed responsibility for all roads and bridges (Military Lines of Communication) to ENGINEER. Every item of contractors' plant was mobilised. During the month an important conference was held, convened by the Chief Engineer No.1 District, which settled organisational detail regarding roads and bridges and the further tasks of the Commission. Ten special inspections were made of all military routes between NAPLES, ROME, LEGHORN and FLORENCE. Portable bridges (Bailey type) were removed at six out of seven sites South of ROME and were replaced by more permanent structures. North of ROME reconstruction on 25 large bridges will start shortly.

47. At the end of December the following were in progress:

(a) Projects of Military priority:

	Number	Value (Lire)
Highways	175	590.000.000
Bridges	286	414.000.000

(b) Other Projects(..C. Responsibility).

Miscellaneous	699	663.000.000

(c) Other Projects(Italian Responsibility).

Miscellaneous	675	671.000.000

(d) Bridges rebuilt to date: 736

(e) Roads under maintenance: 6.000 Kr.

48. By the end of December 2.000 Km of transmission lines were restored in Central ITALY and 21.000 Kw of hydro-electric generating plant. A "master-control" station will be established in ROME to regulate output, loading of transmission lines, maintenance of standard voltages and frequencies at a fixed figure (45 cycles). This is a major change of policy, which has never before been attempted in ITALY, involving the "pooling" of resources and the acceptance of unified control. The Electrical Reconstruction Committee approved the change. By June 1945 it is expected that 300.000 Kw of plant will be in operation as opposed to 50.000 Kw in June 1944, though it will still be only one-third of normal requirements. Power allocations in TURIN and ROME areas will not be increased until additional output is available. Insulating mater-

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(a) Projects of Military priority:

	Number	Value (Lire)
Railways	175	590.000.000
Bridges	286	414.000.000

(b) Other Projects(...C. responsibility).

Miscellaneous	899	663.000.000

(c) Other Projects(Italian Responsibility).

Miscellaneous	675	671.000.000

(d) Bridges rebuilt to date: 736

(e) Roads under maintenance: 5.000 Km.

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TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION

49. The A.C. played a predominant part in reconstruction and rehabilitation work on twelve major projects in forward rail heads, including the supervision of repair of the rail line from GENOA to ...COMO. Owing to the acid static conditions on the fronts, the former railheads reading at COMO on the East coast and PISA on the West.

50. The New Works and Contracts Committee, formed jointly of Military Railway Services, Italian State Railways and A.C., satisfactorily settled problems on construction, supply, finance and, to some extent, shortage of freight cars.

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51. There were still no passenger services working North of ROME but additional facilities were provided for civilian railway travel between ROME and CIVITAVECCHIA. A tri-weekly service between ROME and NAPLES will shortly be instituted.

52. Five companies out of a complement of eight in the Italian Truck Bn were fully employed on various hauls in the forward areas. Of the remainder one works in ROME under Transportation Sub-Commission and the other two are not fully formed owing to lack of Italian personnel.

53. Four G.T. Coys. were in operation, two in Army areas and two further to the rear of AMG territory.

54. Negotiations proceeded with the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose (ENAC), the Italian Governmental agency which will license and issue permits for petrol to all road vehicles concerned in the transportation of goods and passengers. It will also coordinate all road haulage movements. ENAC will not function in AMG territory but transportation is being organised on a similar system to facilitate an easy change over to ENAC when AMG territory is taken over by the Italian Government.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INFORMATION SUBCOMMISSION

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. The most important developments of the month centered around Italian films and introduction of Allied news agencies into the Italian theatre. Approval was given by SACMED to the distribution of news in Rome only by Allied news agencies from January 15. The ban on Italian news agencies was lifted from the same date. Approval was also given by SACMED to the establishment of a Temporary Film Board to regulate the Italian film industry and discussions were initiated between AC, PWB and the Italian Government regarding the drafting of a necessary decree.

2. The number of Italian correspondents permitted to cover news grew to 62 who were issued official accrediting cards. Twelve neutral correspondents also have these privileges.

3. The work of the Archives Section of the Public Relations Branch made progress in gathering, arranging and collating the records of the Allied Commission preparatory to eventual turning over to official record agencies of the British and American Governments.

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. Cruisers and destroyers of the Italian Navy continued their useful work of transporting troops and stores in the Mediterranean. The work of the dockyards one of the most important contributions made by the Italians to the Allied war effort, proceeded satisfactorily.

5. The Navy Subcommission requested numerous Allied authorities to supply information regarding benefits to be derived from a greater use of the port of PIOMBINO. It is hoped that the replies received can then be used to formulate instructions to the Ministry of Marine which will assure maximum assistance from the Italian Navy. Present indications are that increased use of PIOMBINO for off loading civilian supplies would greatly relieve the port of LEGHORN.

6. The Ministry of Marine was asked to supply complete information regarding the number of schooners that can be handled by the Italian Navy Port organization at SAN STEFANO.

7. 2000 volunteers were enrolled into the Italian Navy to replace an equivalent number of time-expired men. These were the first volunteers to be accepted since August 1943.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (AGIA)

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6. The Ministry of Marine was asked to supply complete information regarding the number of schooners that can be handled by the Italian Navy Port organization at SAN STEFANO.

7. 2,500 volunteers were enrolled into the Italian Navy to replace an equivalent number of time-expired men. These were the first volunteers to be accepted since August 1943.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (SACMA)

8. The call-up of the 1914-1924 classes in SICILY began on the 4 December. It caused serious clashes between youths eligible for service and the Italian military authorities. In spite of pressure to postpone the call-up temporarily the War Ministry was instructed to continue and to take severe disciplinary action against those refusing to report.

9. The Allies were supplied with manpower from call-ups and personnel repatriated from the BALKANS and GREECE. Over twenty-one thousand Italian Military were evacuated from GREECE and a considerable proportion of those fit for service was allotted to the Allies, the largest proportion as reinforcements to the Combat Gps and Pack Tpt Grps.

10. The PICENO Gp, originally one of the Combat Gps, was disbanded because of the urgent need for Carabinieri and volunteers due to the poor response to the call-ups and the Allies' demand for volunteer reinforcements.

11. Of the five combat Groups four were engaged in higher training during the month and are ready to move forward. The Fifth Group which was on Internal Security duties in the SOUTH made a good start with individual training.

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12. The Reinforcement Training Centre and Schools for the Combat Force are now situated in CESANO-BRACCIANO area. This centre will deal with about 2,000 trained reinforcements a month and can accommodate 12,000 men. The permanent staff is composed of personnel from the former PISCENO Group.

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

13. The Italian Air Force continued to support the Allied war effort in active operations over the BALKANS. The scale of effort during the month was considerably reduced partly due to bad weather conditions and partly to the fact that the enemy has withdrawn northwards in the BALKANS and is moving out of range of the Italian Fighter Wing. On 14 days during the month the only flying possible was weather reconnaissances.

14. The number of sorties carried out by the Fighter Wing were considerably reduced for the reasons given above. On the other hand results were satisfactory and enemy transport was damaged or destroyed. The serviceability of fighter aircraft decreased slightly. This was expected because of the intensive nature of the operations carried out during December. A quantity of Daimler-Benz engines and spares for these were discovered in TRIESTE and were released for the Italian Air Force by SHAEF.

15. There was little demand for the Seaplane Wing except for Air/Sea Rescue service. Preparation for the use of the seaplanes on the Transport Service continued.

16. Both the Light Bomber Squadrons are now at their operational base and made a satisfactory number of sorties throughout the month. Serviceability remained good.

17. In spite of bad weather conditions, nearly the same number of sorties was carried out by the Bomber Transport Wing during the month as during November. A satisfactory weight of supplies was either carried or dropped, and a number of British and other personnel and equipment evacuated from the BALKANS. The serviceability of the Bomber Transport aircraft remained the same. Tires were the biggest difficulty and unless suitable sizes can be found the aircraft will shortly be grounded. A quantity of engine spares were found in the Middle East and released for the Italian Air Force.

18. The number of sorties carried out by the Courier/Transport Squadron was satisfactory and the service was much used by Government officials who would otherwise have lost much time through inadequate road and rail facilities.

19. The School is now ready to accept pupils and has its full quota of training aircraft and instructors. The first course will start as soon as the pupils arrive, though for the moment there is a surplus of trained crews.

20. The morale of the Italian Air Force remained high. The Fighter Wing was naturally anxious to be moved to a base from which they could operate over their

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18. The number of sorties carried out by the Communications Transport Squadron was satisfactory and the service was much used by Government officials who would otherwise have lost much time through inadequate road and rail facilities.

19. The School is now ready to accept pupils and has its full quota of training aircraft and instructors. The first course will start as soon as the pupils arrive, though for the present there is a surplus of trained crews.

20. The morale of the Italian Air Force remained high. The Fighter Wing was naturally anxious to be moved to a base from which they could again carry on their good work against the enemy.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

21. Civil telegraph and provincial telephone services were authorized in the additional provinces of ANCONA and PERUGIA.

22. Civil telegraph service from ROME to the South was much improved during the month by the release of circuits from Allied use and by the installation of equipment transferred from SICILY.

23. Many additional telephone exchanges in Military Government territory were opened and many more are practically installed; this is the result of work in progress since July. PISA, MACERATA, TERAMO, MONTECATINI, FLORENCE, LUCCA and PESCARA are among the towns with new services.

24. Long distance telephone services were authorized in all Italian Government territory, except FOGGIA Province.

25. Mail services were extended to the provinces of ANCONA, PERUGIA, SIENA, AREZZO, LIVORNO, FLORENCE, and PISA. (the last two up to the R. ARNO only).

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26. Censorship was closed in the provinces of FROSINONE, LITTORIA, VITERBO, ORIETI and RIETI, and opened in the provinces newly included in postal services.

WAR MATERIALS & ITALIAN P.W. SUBCOMMISSION

27. In December, 54 derelict vehicles recovered into ROME were inspected. Of this number 12 were returned to Italian War Ministry and 42 were handed over to LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, Transportation Division, for repair and rebuilding.

28. Scrap material was cleared from twenty railway wagons in ROME. Five wagons containing Italian machine gun parts were handed over to the Italian Directorate of Artillery and six wagon loads of factory equipment were despatched direct to interested firms.

29. Vehicles operated by the ROME transport pool are using German tires and it has been decided that they would not be confiscated, but that the Subcommission would issue permits as and when necessary for the use of such tires.

30. Credit balances of repatriated PW totalling 4,400,000 lire were cleared through the Subcommission during December.

31. Allotments made by Italian cooperator PW amounting to 20,000,000 lire were forwarded to the Italian Government for payment.

32. The policy of transferring as much responsibility as possible to the Italian Government on the question of Italian PW was continued.

33. During November and December a total of 20,000 Italian PW and soldiers were repatriated from the BALKANS and FRANCE. A considerable number have been earmarked to go back into the Italian Army as combat troops after a period of leave.

34. Italian PW in NORTH AFRICA continue to receive 6,000 copies of PWB's "Notizie" per day, and the Italian Red Cross have arranged for the supply of suitable books.

35. The plan for the repatriation of half a million Italian PW was being prepared and should be available early in January.

Elleryh W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR

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HELEN W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG. Tel. : 478107

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report. 8 Feb. 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. It has been recommended that greater powers be delegated to the RCs Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria whereby they may appoint Prefects without prior approval of Allied Commission, provided such action be reported immediately thereafter to AC. HQ.

2. Arrangements have been made to have available a number of Prefects and Vice-Prefects to fill posts in the Prefecture in North West Italy. One-half of the "pool" of officials to be formed will be in Rome and employed at the Ministry of Interior until their service are required; the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to Rome to take the places of those who go forward.

For the purpose of filling gaps among junior officials, the Minister of Interior has suggested local recruiting, on a temporary basis.

3. Attacks continue to be made upon certain Prefects, especially those of Florence and Teramo Provinces. From reports received from the RCs and PCs the allegations have no foundation in fact. On the contrary it is stated that the Prefects perform their duties satisfactorily.

4. A Decree has been promulgated in connection with the re-organisation of Rome. The consent of Allied Commission was given several months ago.

5. A letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister requesting information as to the plans of the Italian Government with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected.

It was been agreed to provide transport for the distribution of the forms and other material for the preparation of electoral registers to provinces under regional control in Military Government Territory.

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Abriged Monthly Report.

6. The Director visited Sicily (22-31 Jan.) for the purpose of ascertaining generally, the position of local government, in the Island. Among other officials he interviewed the RC., the Prefects of Palermo and Messina, the Sindaco of Palermo and the High Commissioner. The opinion of the Director is that Local Government administration is not so strong as when the Allied Commission was in Sicily in an executive sense, and a Regional Commissioner was functioning with AMG authority. He was also of opinion, although his visit was brief, that from impressions which he gathered from various reports, newspapers and conversations, it was an over statement that Sicily is an Island of rebellion.

7. Two officers of the Sub-Commission made a survey of the Provinces of Arezzo and Florence and report satisfactory progress in Local Government administration.

R. G. B. SPICER,
Colonel,
Director,
Local Government Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of January 1945.

7 February 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. During the month, the Sub Commission has been largely engaged in efforts to supply Italian officials for the needs of Prefectures in Military Government Territory. Delays and difficulties have been encountered in meeting such demands due partly to the growing shortage of officials but mainly to persistent attempts of many of them to evade transfer for personal reasons. So serious has this evasion become that the Director personally interviewed the Under Secretary in this connection.

2. The Ministry of Interior submitt d the name of Dott. Umberto PADELI as Vice Prefect Vicario of Florence. On 23 January, PADELI was interviewed at this Headquarters. He stated that he did not wish to go to Florence; one of the reasons advanced by him being that he did not think he would make a good Vice Prefect Vicario, as his functions would be mostly of an inspective nature. It has been decided to ask the Ministry to submit another nomination. This is presented as by no means one of the most flagrant cases but as typical of the lack of proper spirit in the Italian administration. As a result here in this Sub Commission, we are liable to get the boomerang of irky and National dissatisfaction.

3. With regard to the delegation of greater powers to SCs, it has been recommended that the SCs Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria be authorized to appoint and remove Prefects without prior approval of Allied Commission, provided such action be reported immediately thereafter to AC HQ.

4. Arrangements are being made to have available a number of Prefects, Vice Prefects. "Pools" are being created from which will be drawn the senior officials for the purpose of filling gaps among junior officials, the Minister of the Interior himself has suggested local recruiting, on a temporary basis.

5. The disposition of the personnel to form pools will be most embarrassing to be held here at Bari and employed at the Ministry until their services are required in the North, and then the other half will be spread over Prefectures and

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evasion before that the Director personally interviewed the Under Secretary in this connection.

2. The Ministry of Interior submitted the name of Dott. Umberto PARESI as Vice Prefect Vicario of Florence. On 21 January, PARESI was interviewed at this Headquarters. He stated that he did not wish to go to Florence; one of the reasons advanced by him being that he did not think he could make a good Vice Prefect Vicario, as his functions had been mostly of an inspective nature. It was then decided to ask the Ministry to submit another nomination. This is presented as by no means one of the most flagrant cases but is typical of the lack of proper spirit in the Italian administration. As a result here in this Sub Commission, we are liable to get the boomerang of Army and Regional dissatisfaction.

3. With regard to the delegation of greater powers to PCs, it has been recommended that the six Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria be authorized to appoint and remove Prefects without prior approval of Allied Commission, provided such action be reported immediately thereafter to ACC HQ.

4. Arrangements are being made to have available a number of Prefects, Vice Prefects. "Pools" are being created from which will be drawn the senior officials. For the purpose of filling gaps among junior officials, the Minister of the Interior himself has suggested local recruiting, on a temporary basis.

5. The disposition of the personnel in the pools will be that one-half will be held here in Rome and employed at the Ministry until their services are required in the North, at which time the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to Rome to take the places of those who go forward.

6. A visit was made to the Province of Arezzo to review and advise on the reorganization of local government. The Provincial Commissioner, Administrative Officer and the Prefect were interviewed. No Deputazione Provinciale had been constituted, but names had been submitted and were being considered. The non-official members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa had not been appointed either. There were Giunte Comunali in all communes and these were functioning well. Certain appointments of Sindaci had been reviewed and some had been dismissed as they were politicians rather than administrators. There was a shortage of Segretari Comunali, most of them having fled.

7. The Province of Florence was visited on 6 January. Attacks were still being made upon the Prefect, but he continued to work well and to the satisfaction of the PC. Giunte Comunali had been formed in all the communes, and the Deputazione Provinciale and Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa were functioning.

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8. Reference para 16 of the Monthly Report for December, attacks are still being made against the Prefect of Terni. Reporting upon the latest one, the PC states that according to information the allegations are nothing but local gossip.

9. The Chief Executive Officer interviewed the Headquarters Staff of Lazio-Umbria and discussed local government matters generally. The state of local government in the Region was good. The formation of Giunta Comunali had been slow, but this was expected to improve soon.

10. A representative of the Comit to Controllo di Liberazione called for the Director on 11th January, for the purpose of discussing the position of the CLN in the Province of Ancona. He was informed that the only authority with which this Sub Commission could deal was the Ministry of the Interior.

11. The Ministry of Interior communicated that the Prefect of Florence had requested that permission be granted for the installation of Internal Commissions in State offices and in the offices of bodies which are under the control of the State. This is under review in cooperation with the Labour and Legal Sub Commissions.

12. In the monthly report of Tuscany Region for December it was stated that delay in making the Italian Decree providing increases of salaries to provincial and communal employees was causing a regrettable discrimination against AMG. On investigation it was ascertained that it was necessary for each province, by specific order, to adopt the Decree giving effect to the increases. This has now been done.

13. The Italian Government have now finally promulgated Decree No. 426 in the Official Gazette of 20 January relative to the re-organisation of the administration of Rome. The consent of the Allied Commission was given to the draft Decree several months ago.

14. A memorandum has been prepared for the information of the acting President on the present position of the question of holding local elections. A letter to the Prime Minister, Italian Government, requesting information as to the Government's plans with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected, has also been prepared for the signature of the Chief Commissioner. The Commission has agreed to provide transport for the distribution of the forms and other material for the preparation of electoral registers to provinces under Regional control in Military Government Territory.

15. [illegible] (22 January) for the purpose of ascertaining

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Commissions.

12. In the monthly report of Treasury Region for December it was stated that delay in taking the Italian Decree providing insurance of salaries to provincial and communal employees was causing regrettable discrimination against AMG On investigation it was ascertained that it was necessary for each province, by specific Order, to adopt the Decree giving effect to the insurance. This has now been done.

13. The Italian Government have now finally promulgated Decree No. 425 in the Official Gazette of 20 January relative to the re-organization of the administration of Rome. The consent of the Allied Commission was given to the draft Decree several months ago.

14. A memorandum has been prepared for the information of the Acting President on the present position of the question of holding local elections. A letter to the Prime Minister, Italian Government, requesting information as to the Government's plans with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected, has also been prepared for the signature of the Chief Commissioner. The Commission has agreed to provide transport for the distribution of the forms and other material for the preparation of electoral registers to provinces under Regional control in Military Government Territory.

15. The Director visited Sicily (22-31 January) for the purpose of ascertaining generally the position of local government in the Island. He interviewed the PG and members of his staff, (2) the following officials: the Prefect of Palermo; the Sindaco of Palermo; the Secretary General for the High Commissioner; the Director of Personnel; the Prefect of Messina and the High Commissioner. Suffice to say in this report that it is the considered opinion of the Director that local government administration is not as strong as when the Allied Commission was in Sicily in an executive sense and a Regional Commissioner was functioning with AMG authority. There are too many vacant appointments in the senior ranks, too many senior positions held by junior officials "in furnione" who must of necessity have their authority lessened by the fact that they do not hold those appointments titulare. He also, although after a very short visit, feels it incumbent on himself to state that the impressions he gathered from various reports, newspapers and verbal conversations to the effect that Sicily is on island of rebellion is an overstatement.

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16. Progress reports for the period ending 15 December covering activities of the Epuration Commission in the Ministry of the Interior, which includes Public Safety, Public Health and this Sub Commission, have been rendered.

As progress in appointing Provincial Epuration Commissions has been slow, attention has been drawn to this fact and a request made for the number of Provincial Commissions legally appointed, and also for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which MEL 159 applies will be appointed.

All the cases of Grade III and IV officials have been examined by the Ministry of Interior and so reported to the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, who in turn has sent the appropriate cases for formal hearing to the Epuration Commission in the Ministry of Interior.

R. G. S. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Penal Government Sub Commission

TCS/per

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R. G. S. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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9 JAN 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AIC 394

Ref: 82A/CCS. 30 January 1945

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PART I.

AMG FIFTH ARMY.

1. PISA Province was transferred to Regional Control with effect from midnight 25 November.

2. Apart from the repercussions in the Press from a visit of the Committee of National Liberation to ROME this has been a much quieter month politically. The tighter control over the movement of Cabinet Ministers and others into the Army Area has doubtless contributed. At the end of the month the parties are presumably waiting to see the outcome of the impasse in ROME and it is expected that activity will increase when the composition of the new government is known. There is a general hope that a new government can be found which is more efficient and energetic, especially about Defaeatism, than the last one. There is also a widespread demand for action on the institutional and electoral question in spite of the impossibility of such action at this time.

3. Except in the areas where gunfire is audible the people are less friendly with the Allies. (The contrast in the attitude between the ARNO Valley and a village within a few miles of the German is very striking.) This is attributable to the restrictions and inconveniences caused by the presence of large numbers of troops and to the inevitable reaction to the insufficient food supplies in the towns. It was felt that after the American Presidential Elections the implementation of the promised 300 gramme bread ration would be immediate and the apathy born of disillusionment is now creeping in. Public morality is also deteriorating, though of course it has a long way to go before it reaches the level of, say, NAPLES.

4. The refunctioning of nearly all the hotels, restaurants, and clubs of FLORENCE for Allied use, chiefly British, continues to be a sore subject with the Italians, who sometimes say that it is far too difficult for an Italian civilian to obtain a meal or room for the night by honest means.

5. Sugar is non existent and soap is short supply. Salt is sufficient for an increased ration of 210 grammes per month but there is none available for curing the hogs which are now due for slaughtering in some areas. Apart from these items it has been possible to distribute supplies satisfactorily to implement the existing ration scales. It is not considered however, that the towns, especially FLORENCE, are receiving sufficient to maintain full health and efficiency. The POL situation is satisfactory. Some 11,000 gallons a day are being drawn from the Fifth Army.

6. The rehabilitation of industry proceeds very slowly owing to the absence of electric power, the necessary materials for repairing plants and raw [illegible] manufacture. No early solution to these problems can be fore-

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7. Much progress has been made in planting winter wheat and large quantities of seed wheat have been brought in from GROSSETO. At the end of the month the olive harvest was just starting. The crop promises to be a good one and in spite of the destruction of the largest presses sufficient small mills have been put into operation to deal with it. It remains to be seen how much of the oil escapes the Amassi and flows into the Black Market.

8. The slaughtering of hogs in the mountain areas is handicapped by shortages of salt.

9. A great amount of work has been done helping the Army in labour procurement. In FLORENCE the demand exceeds the supply except for white-collar workers. In the rest of the area there is widespread unemployment and supply exceeds the demand. At the same time there are insatiable military demands for labour in LIVORNO and in the mountainous areas near the front, but there are no facilities in either case for housing and feeding the workers required.

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10. Progress has been made in repairing the Bonifica near VIAREGGIO which is ready to operate as soon as power is available for the pumps.

11. The security problem continues to be of paramount importance and large numbers of enemy agents have been caught: about 60 now await trial as soon as the cases have been prepared. Heavy demands for Carabinieri Reale to assist in the control of movement have had to be met and it has only been possible to comply as a result of the presence in the area of men waiting to go North. Without their assistance in controlling movement it is improbable that such a large number of enemy agents would have been caught during the month. Carbinieri Reale continue to give very good service: their morale is good and cooperation with Corps and Divisional Military Police is excellent.

12. On 10 November a demonstration was staged by about 150 women outside the FLORENCE Prefettura demanding more milk, less Fascism and more epuration. The purpose was undoubtedly political but it is not certain who organised it. Both this and a smaller demonstration at SESTO (FLORENCE Province) on 22 November were dispersed without difficulty.

13. The ten kilometre rule was abolished in FLORENCE Province South of the ARNO with effect from 25 November. It is hoped that this will allow a greater resumption of normal trade and economic activity within the Province than has been possible hitherto. The strict control of movement continues to bring to light many expired, altered or Bogus passes, and the control is still far from satisfactory.

14. There are many signs of undernourishment in the large towns, especially FLORENCE. The shortage of soap is responsible for many local outbreaks of scabies. Typhoid has been on the increase, especially in PRATO where there are at present 250 cases. Diphtheria occurs sporadically throughout the area and there have been several cases in the FLORENCE Refugee Centre, necessitating the creating of an isolation block. There has been no case of typhus. Apart from the above general health continues to be satisfactory.

15. The A.R.C. Field Representatives continue to perform outstandingly good work on the reorganisation of civil hospitals in the forward areas. No praise can be too high for them.

16. The two centres, at FLORENCE and LUCCA, were kept open during the month. An officer from the Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub Commission is on duty at the former, while the Sub Commission are taking over the latter at the beginning of December. In addition one of the tented camps from Eighth Army continued to operate under 13 Corps. 4200 persons were evacuated during the month of whom some 450 were returned to their homes locally. Half of the total have homes North of the battle line, the remainder wished to return South in any case. The bulk of the total were from a group of small communes right in the battle line who were evacuated

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17. In the forward areas advances have been made direct to communes. In BOLOGNA Province a new system of Communal Financing has had to be devised in the absence of any Banks. Elsewhere the work has been more typically Regional in character. A number of Local Government Budgets have been passed, in most cases after drastic reduction in the estimates submitted. A Specialist Revenue Officer has been appointed temporarily to work in the Provinces.

18. Arrangements have been made for restarting the FLORENCE Tobacco Factory on a limited scale. The factory at LUCCA is also working. The Salt factory at VOLTERRA is not working satisfactorily - in part this can be attributed to the usual causes of lack of fuel, etc., but to a large extent it is due to the character of the manager.

19. a) The educational activities during the month continue to be satisfactory. Notably is the situation excellent in FLORENCE City and Province where the Provveditore agli Studi reports that for the City nine-tenths of the pupils are receiving daily instruction with a minimum schedule of two hours and with many pupils following a normal schedule. In the Province South of the ARNO most of the schools are now functioning and North of the ARNO the schools have been opened where possible and others are being reopened as rapidly as buildings can be found or be released by

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Army Units.

b) The University of FLORENCE is carrying out its program of make-up courses and examinations preparatory to the beginning of a new school year in January quite satisfactorily. It is also offering short survey courses in Italian Language, Literature, History, and Art for Canadian soldiers in this area and has outlined a much more comprehensive program for all Allied personnel. This proposal is now being studied by the Education Officers of the American and British Forces.

c) The University of PISA was formally opened on 25 November and SIENA on 26 November.

d) Epuration has been completed in all three universities of FLORENCE, PISA and SIENA and is far advanced in all provincial schools.

20. a) For the first time since the landing at SALERNO it is possible this month to record real progress in mine clearance. In FLORENCE Province this is due to local initiative in making use of the trained Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea personnel available. They have done excellent work.

b) After many false starts the Italian Army School on the west coast has at last started to produce results. At the end of the month work was also starting in LUCCA Province and a school opened in PISTOIA. The difficulties confronting the officer in charge are considerable but the results achieved so far are encouraging.

21. On the 2 November the ARNO overflowed its banks and inundated the City of PISA. After considerable argument it was accepted as being the highest level the river had reached for 100 years. In PISA no serious damage was done except the covering of the streets with several inches of mud. Energetic emergency measures were necessary and the Prefect performed magnificently. It was fortunate that the consequences were not more serious. Headquarters escaped inundation by the narrow margin of two feet. War damage to drainage systems prevents the land from draining and large areas are still under water: they are likely to remain so until the Spring.

AMG EIGHTH ARMY.

22. No additional territory was handed over to regional control during the month.

All fresh territory occupied was in the Provinces of FORLI and RAVENNA. The provincial capital of FORLI was captured during the month and that of RAVENNA during the first few days of December.

23. Fresh territory [illegible]

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23. Fresh territory occupied consists either of the rich agricultural plain with certain industrial areas or of the extremely mountainous last ridges of the APENNINES. Large areas of the plain are water logged and in some cases completely flooded owing to destruction of dyke retention walls. Administration of the mountainous country has become more difficult owing to the withdrawal of Bailey bridges on the mountain roads, and though all available help is being given by the Army, they themselves are short of material for the replacement of these bridges.

24. The details of a scheme for the amalgamation of the staffs of Region EMILIA and AMG 8 Army (under the command of SCAO) were worked out and will be put into practice early in December. The scheme is designed to obtain the best possible administrative results from the use of all available personnel whilst the Army area is more or less static.

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25. The local food situation cannot be described as satisfactory. The large stocks are hoards which must be conserved for emergency in BOLOGNA, FERRARA or even VENICE. The townsmen has his 200 grammes of bread daily plus a monthly ration of 500 grammes of pasta, 75 grammes of salt and 125 grammes of sugar. Imported milk, dried vegetables and tin meats are issued only to special classes and in cases of grave hardship. Fresh supplies of these items are highly erratic.

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Generally speaking the fresh vegetable situation is satisfactory. Meat is rarely available, but fresh milk can be purchased in limited quantities in a number of communes. With the approach of the new curing season (for which a special distribution of salt is being made) it is hoped to alleviate the shortage of protein and fats in the mountain communes, but in the plain there are few pigs to kill and it is neither administratively nor statistically practicable to attempt a large scale redistribution between various parts of the area.

26. Oil and soap have been the principal shortages - absence of the former has been a chronic feature for a long period and no relief is in sight.

27. The olive oil harvest is just starting and some presses are operating. Unfortunately the present area produces little oil and estimates of the total quantity "presumable" do not exceed 200 tons.

28. Considerable quantities of sugar beet were located but so far none of the sugar factories found were in workable condition.

29. By the first of the month little wheat had been sown due as much to adverse weather as to war damage and dislocation. At the end of the month about 80% of normal area was planted; no barley was sown as it comes after the wheat sowing is finished if there is time. Some wheat and barley will be sown in the spring, the barley mostly for green feed for livestock. Sufficient wheat for seed was found and of 300 tons located in CESENA 200 tons are being moved to the RIMINI area where the seed shortage is acute. In other areas the farmers were able to use their own seed or obtain it in their own commune. There will probably be no need to import wheat or barley seed for the spring planting season as it can be found in communes which threshed before the battle.

30. Contrary to earlier reports, the livestock situation is not hopeless, but is definitely an acute problem. About 50% of the oxen were saved (although different communes vary considerably), 60% of the milk cows and 50% of the sows; only about 30% of the feeder and work calves and young stock and 30% of feeder pigs, however, remain. The sheep situation is satisfactory and though only about 15% of the chickens were saved they can be quickly replaced by multiplication. Most of the horses were taken by the enemy for transport.

31. The typhoid-paratyphoid epidemic in the Republic of SAN MARINO and RIMINI area is under control. For the period 4 Sept to 27 Nov 1944, 812 cases were reported for the Republic of SAN MARINO and RIMINI area and the mortality rate was about 5%.

32. The distressed areas are in the larger communes along the Adriatic coast road and the devastated towns in the flooded PO Valley. Emergency issues of clothing to people in dire need by the Red Cross has helped, and though food supplies have been inadequate they have kept people alive. Restoration of drainage should be carried out in these calamitous zone by next April or widescale aerial spraying considered to render it safe for occupation.

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33. Refugees have had to remain in Forward Camps because transport difficulties from AVIGLIA southward have prevented them being moved to A.C. camps. FOGGIA was faced with the problem of about 2,000 southerners, principally from the AVELLO area, but it is now practically clear.

34. Currency floods into the banks in the FOGGIA and BARI provinces in a most extraordinary manner. The cash position of Banco d'Italia has more than doubled during the month. Authority was granted by Finance Sub Commission to allow AMG finance officers in Eighth Army Area to advance funds to communes for repairing house damaged through the war in cases where the owners do not have necessary funds to effect such repairs.

35. The patriots in FOGGIA have not been disbanded and arms handed in.

SICILIA REGION.

36. In general the situation remained unchanged as, although the food position

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deteriorated, the month on the whole was quieter with few strikes and little agitation. There had been no improvement in the effectiveness of local administration. While the economic difficulties of the situation are apparent no one attempts to take a stand against the prevailing spirit of laissez-faire. Corruption among all classes is probably one of the main reasons for this.

There is still a large number of Commissari Prefettizi in office throughout the Island.

37. To the list of laws or decrees which have been enforced only partially or not at all and which include the grain amassing decrees, laws regarding the circulation of vehicles, and a recent local decree aimed at producing a grain reserve on loan must be added the olive oil amassing decree. Indications are that the amassing of olive oil will be a complete failure.

It is to be hoped that the decrees regarding the calling up of certain classes for the armed forces will not be added to the above list but that there will be rigid enforcement.

38. The month generally was quiet. This may be due to reaction after the serious incident at PALERMO on 19 October. The increase in wages also had a good effect. It is hoped that this effect may be more than temporary but the continuing rise in prices coupled with diminishing stocks of grain and the advent of the cold weather are factors which may lead to a deterioration in the situation.

39. Among the reasons food and its price dominate the situation and the bread prospects were the cause of grave concern to the administrations in the large towns. The position as known to the local administration during the month was that, while there was only sufficient grain in the Island to feed the population to the end of the year, no grain imports were to be expected. For all practical purposes the amassing of grain ceased. A seasonal falling off in the small amounts being amassed was to be expected but the prospects of the Island having no grain in its Granai del Popolo during the first 6 months of the coming year and the increasing profits to be made in the Black Market had the natural result of nullifying any efforts to revive amassing. There was also considerable opposition to the movement of grain from grain-producing provinces to non-producing provinces normally supplied by them. A most complex situation developed. If no grain were imported the principal sufferers must be the workers, many of them in Allied employ, in the large towns, and their families. Those who would not suffer would be those responsible for the failure of the Island to amass a sufficient quantity of grain at least to have fed it throughout the winter as, for instance, the land owners, particularly the large ones, mainly Separatists, the supine local administrators, higher administration who had allowed the pay of the UPSLA officials to fall seriously in arrears, political wranglers and black market operators. All such, if grain is imported, would continue to have the advantage of buying bread both at the ration and at the black market prices.

40. The average daily quantity of grain amassed during the month was 1020 quintals. Total wheat amassed to date is 1,2[illegible],276 quintals, and total barley

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40. The average daily quantity of grain amassed during the month was 1020 quintals. Total wheat amassed to date is 1,243,376 quintals, and total barley is 105,936 quintals. Amount of wheat reported to be on hand in Consorzio Agrario warehouses on 27 November was 317,875 qls. and barley 40,354 qls.

41. There was no outstanding political activity during the month.

Crime remained at about the same level.

Health continued to be satisfactory. A small outbreak of smallpox occurred in PALERMO, 39 cases occurred during the month but it is hoped that the prompt restrictive action taken will prevent any spread of the epidemic.

42. The "Economic Kitchens" started operations during the month with 14 open in CATANIA feeding 3500 destitute per day. In PALERMO some 12000 hot meals are being served daily and it is expected that this will soon rise to 20000. Of the 20000, 15000 will be free and the remainder sold at a nominal cost. The soup served is rich and thick, providing a great deal of sustenance.

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43. Prisons are still seriously overcrowded. 306 persons are now serving sentences imposed by AMG courts as compared with 391 on 31 October 1944.

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44. The road transportation situation has improved somewhat due to a supply of tires for civilian trucks becoming available, but the road movement is limited by the amount of petrol obtainable.

Military highways continue to be maintained in reasonably good condition. Trucks operated by I.N.T. during the first half of the month total 6793, a daily average of 453. The second half of the month is expected to be about the same. A supply of some 700 tires and 300 inner tubes has been allotted for purchase by I.N.T. for trucks in SICILY. This supply is most welcome.

45. The schools opened on 16 November in 7 of the Provinces. The opening in TRAPANI and PALERMO provinces was postponed owing to the smallpox outbreak. Education is still hampered by a shortage of books and accommodation due to war damage and continued occupation by the Services.

46. Currency continues to flow out of the Bank of Italy, PALERMO. Not only was the Bank unable to repay any of the Lit. 200,000,000 advance due on 15 November but an additional Lit. 200,000,000 was brought to the Island from NAPLES by Italian cruiser. The bank here seems to have done and to be doing little to meet the constant drain on its cash resources, referring responsibility in the matter to ROME.

47. It is understood that a first allotment of 400 million lire has been made to cover war damage in SICILY of which 100 million is to be used for repairing private houses. A commission of which the Provveditore alle Opere Pubbliche is to be President, will arrange the allocation of these funds on a provincial basis.

48. The refugees situation has eased considerably after the departure of 2300 for the mainland. Improvement is being effected in the accommodation of the remaining 4802 (this number does not include 16,044 refugees from North African awaiting repatriation).

SOUTHERN REGION.

49. SOUTHERN Region is a geographical group of 9½ million people separated from the rest of ITALY by a devastated belt 30 miles deep and corresponds roughly to that part of ITALY south of the 1943/44 winter battle line. As the Region was spared the heavy destruction of the North due to the fairly rapid Allied advance in the Autumn of 1943 and has now had six months for reconstruction, life is slowly returning to normal. The important power plants in the SILA were untouched and supply a certain amount of electric power to the whole area. Though the service is limited and overcrowded the railways are open to civilian traffic. Lack of material is a problem, but nevertheless, a fair amount of repair work is in hand, particularly in NAPLES, and articles of local manufacture are appearing in the shops.

50. There is, however, a real struggle for livelihood, especially in [illegible] and provincial capitals, which has [illegible]

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50. There is, however, a real struggle for livelihood, especially in NAPLES and provincial capitals, which has led to a great deal of petty thieving and in NAPLES, much prostitution. There are now less Allied troops from whom to cadge and steal which has sharpened the struggle. A fear of deserter gangs, agrarian break-up and a distrust of currency - which leads to the hoarding of non-perishible agricultural products - all contribute to the difficulties of livelihood in the Region. Nevertheless, though conditions are unstable, provided there are no crises either within the Region or externally there is every reason to believe that rehabilitation will continue satisfactorily.

51. The principal troubles in Food Supply were road transportation difficulties, shortage of railway wagons in FOGGIA Zone, at CASTELLAMMARE (Province of NAPLES) and at CROTONE (Province of COSENZA), and limited supplies of sugar and olive oil.

52. The wheat situation in BRINDISI and LECCE was critical on several occasions, and is a cause of continued anxiety unless reserves are accumulated sufficient to make the arrival of a grain ship on schedule not a matter of vital urgency.

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53. Prices continued high throughout the Region, with a tendency to rise further in CATANZARO Zone.

54. The demands of the Military for winter quarters was found to be increasing the housing difficulty badly in large towns where the housing shortage was already acute.

55. Executive responsibility for soap making and distribution passed to the Italian Ministry, effective 1 November 1944.

56. Industrial surveys were conducted in six important plants in the NAPLES area with a view to their reactivation. The Montecatini plant at PORTICI, Province of NAPLES, continued satisfactorily in the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. The sulphuric acid section of the Montecatini plant at BAGNOLI, Province of NAPLES, was derequisitioned, and it was estimated that production there would start by 15 February 1945.

57. The Hemp Control Office of the Industry Sub Commission operating within Southern Region reported as follows. Collection of hemp improved. 1,000 tons of hemp were received from farmers during November as compared with 500 tons for the preceding six weeks. This was because 1,000 tons of fertiliser were made available by the Agriculture Sub Commission for hemp farmers, and it was announced that two quintals of fertiliser would be advanced for every ton of hemp delivered by farmers. In the course of the month, there was a complete switch over from the manufacture of hessian for sacks to the manufacture of canvas suitable for water-proofing, and it is hoped to produce 175,000 square metres of such canvas per month. A large quantity of ropes, canvas and other hemp products was discovered in a clandestine store and the goods were confiscated and will be made available to the Allied Forces. The owner escaped arrest, only to be run over and killed a few days later. A representative of the British Royal Navy tested 13 samples of rope that had been made for the Navy under the supervision of the Hemp Control Office, and in every case the breaking point was above the high standard required by the Admiralty.

58. Grain collections were practically completed with totals of 3,087,000 quintals of wheat and 341,000 quintals of barley. The planting of grain was generally well advanced, but, because of prevailingly heavy rains, preparation of land and planting were retarded and the crop is very delicate. Some additional hard wheat seed is still needed and several wheat areas in the Provinces of NAPLES and SALERNO and in CALABRIA are in need of additional soft wheat seed.

59. The olive oil harvest proceeded with some difficulty and it is anticipated that the collection of olive oil will be extremely disappointing unless many more control officers are made available. Black Market activities in olive oil are constantly increasing.

60. The limited supplies of ammonium nitrate and other nitrogenous fertilisers on hand in the Region were distributed. More than 9,000 tons of rock phosphate were received during the month.

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61. A feeling of insecurity on the part of farmers became increasingly a major problem affecting agricultural production. A conference at HQ AF commencing on 30 November concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries, was attended by four officers of the Region.

62. In BARI Zone there were several minor strikes, all of which were settled in a short time. The greatest threat was agitation on the part of port workers at BARI on the question of the "indennita' di presenza".

63. The conduct and efficiency of all police agencies, with the exception of the Vigili Urbani (municipal police), was satisfactory in spite of shortage of personnel, lack of equipment and particularly transport, and poor rate of pay. In NAPLES Zone, patrols of Carabinieri Reali were still operating in conjunction with Allied Military Police patrols in combatting crimes of violence. In the City of NAPLES, 75 CC.RR were assigned to patrol from 2000 hours to 0800 hours in the hope that crime would be accordingly reduced.

64. There was reasonably little crime apart from an increase in crimes of

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violence in NAPLES Zone and CATANZARO Zone.

The principal crime in the Province of CAMPOBASSO was cattle stealing, although there has been a marked drop in offenses of this sort.

Forgery of Allied Military currency reached serious proportions - a total of 108 cases during the month, involving 319 forged notes.

65. Civil police were consistently energetic in combatting black market activities and much contraband was seized throughout the Region.

66. At BENEVENTO a man was arrested by the CC.RR for being in possession of a parachute and a wireless transmitting set. In SALERNO an enemy agent was dropped by parachute and arrested.

67. The prison population of the Region, excluding the small Mandamentali prisons, decreased by some 700 to 12,869 at the end of the month, and of these about half were awaiting trial. Effective 15 November, all civil prisons in the Region became the complete responsibility of the Italian Government, and supervision from Regional Headquarters ceased.

68. Permanent Superior and Summary Military Courts were put into operation at BARI to deal with cases of pilfering and sabotage by civilians in and around BARI and in particular at 14 B.A.D.

69. There was a decline in incidence of both smallpox and typhoid fever which appear to have been checked.

There were four cases of typhus of the murine type, three at CANDITO, Province of NAPLES, and one at BARI. Active prophylactic measures were taken by the Allied Commission Typhus Control Unit.

Rabies was still prevalent among dogs, but the incidence in man was very low in spite of the fact that in the City of NAPLES alone approximately 15 dogs' heads had been examined monthly with 40 per cent of them showing positive. One case of cerebro spinal meningitis was reported from ISERNIA, Province of MATESA.

70. Schools were opened in the Provinces of AVELLINO, NAPLES, and SALERNO on 6 November and will be opened in the Province of BENEVENTO on 1 December, where postponement was due to the threat of small pox. Though school premises were insufficient throughout the Region partly because of requisition by the Allied Forces, alternative accommodation was found or schools operated with two or more shifts of pupils.

71. a) Rail. There was a shortage of equipment, particularly box cars, on the railway at the beginning of the month though conditions improved later. It was hoped that a rail transportation conference to be held in NAPLES on 30 November

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68. Permanent Superior and Summary Military Courts were put into operation at BARI to deal with cases of pilfering and sabotage by civilians in and around BARI and in particular at 14 B.A.D.

69. There was a decline in incidence of both smallpox and typhoid fever which appear to have been checked.

There were four cases of typhus of the murine type, three at CANDITO, Province of NAPLES, and one at BARI. Active prophylactic measures were taken by the Allied Commission Typhus Control Unit.

Rabies was still prevalent among dogs, but the incidence in man was very low in spite of the fact that in the City of NAPLES alone approximately 15 dogs' heads had been examined monthly with 40 per cent of them showing positive. One case of cerebro spinal meningitis was reported from MATERA, Province of MATERA.

70. Schools were opened in the Provinces of AVELLINO, NAPLES, and SALERNO on 6 November and will be opened in the Province of BENEVENTO on 1 December, where postponement was due to the threat of small pox. Though school premises were insufficient throughout the Region partly because of requisition by the Allied Forces, alternative accomodation was found or schools operated with two or more shifts of pupils.

71. a) Rail. There was a shortage of equipment, particularly box cars, on the railway at the beginning of the month though conditions improved later. It was hoped that a rail transportation conference to be held in NAPLES on 30 November would ease the situation and it is proposed that a similar conference be held monthly in future.

b) Telecommunications. More circuits were available to the public and there was a large increase in civilian use of telephone and telegraph services.

72. Allied Financial Agency at NAPLES received 1,241,600,000 lire of Allied Military currency from the United States and made payments to United States and British Armed Forces totalling 1,665,744,000 lire. Remittances from the United States to persons resident in Italy were 360,761,884 lire during the month.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

73. In ROME the political scene was dominated by inter-party events which finally led to the government crisis. In the Provinces economic difficulties were the principal preoccupation and the fall of the Government rode no impression. It is difficult to know how the people do live and there can be few families who are not living on capital or at least partly by some dishonest means. Confidence in the

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Allies is weakening, though this would be strengthened by work being started on an energetic housing programme and an improvement in the food supplied by the Allies.

74. In so far as grain and flour are concerned ROME began December in its best position in several months, as there were 1066 tons of soft grain, 866 tons of flour, 351 tons of hard grain, 1752 tons of barley on hand on 1 December. Throughout November the population received its regular bread ration without interruption and it was of satisfactory quality.

All other foodstuffs on the ration scale were distributed in their full amount except sugar which was not available in sufficient quantity. The special classifications also substantially received the amounts to which they were entitled.

In the Provinces there was great improvement in the flour situation and the black spots in the Devastated Areas (LEGHORN and FROSINONE) had no shortages. The introduction of a small pasta ration generally was a helpful move in the right direction.

Distribution of other A.C. food supplies was on a very small scale and it cannot be claimed that the country is getting an adequate diet. Rumors of an increased scale are, of course general.

The shortage of salt is the most serious problem this month. The failure of the Italian Government to take steps to ensure that sufficient supplies are available is a sad comment on the administration. Unless very much more honest and energetic action is taken at once there will be serious results. The people know that salt is available in the country and this is an added danger.

75. All police agencies in ROME are working better. The P.S. agents and Finance Guards are now receiving their improved scale of rations and this has raised their morale.

The recall of the CC.RR and P.S. from various duties with Allied Forces in the City has resulted in approximately 1000 men being available for night duty patrols. Over 4,000 streets, squares and public places are now patrolled effectively after dark. Lt. Col. Fornett, Chief of CC.RR in ROME and Maj. Solutto of the Finance Guards (now in forward area) were both decorated during the last few days by General Clark for their services in connection with our entry into ROME on 5th June 1944, with the Allied contingent of 3000 men.

76. The total crimes reported are about the same as the previous month in ROME but there is a substantial decrease in serious crimes and armed hold-ups.

77. Italian Courts. The resulting case load in ROME Prisons obliged close liaison being maintained with the Italian Courts in ROME. Despite precautions the unrest in the prisons finally developed into rioting which for a period of 24 hours was extremely disturbing. On the face of it, this looked like a police prob-

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75. All police agencies in ROME are working better. The U.S. agents and Finance Guards are now receiving their improved scale of rations and this has raised their morale.

The recall of the CC.RR and R.C. from various duties with Allied Forces in the City has resulted in approximately 1000 men being available for night duty patrols. Over 4000 streets, squares and public places are now patrolled effectively after dark. Lt. Col. Parkhill, Chief of CC.RR in ROME and Maj. Schutte of the Finance Guards (now in forward area) were both decorated during the last few days by General Clark for their services in connection with our entry into ROME on 5th June 1944, with the Allied Contingent of 3000 men.

76. The total crimes reported are about the same as the previous month in ROME but there is a substantial decrease in serious crimes and armed hold-ups.

77. Italian Courts. The mounting case load in ROME Prisons obliged close liaison being maintained with the Italian Courts in ROME. Despite precautions the unrest in the prisons finally developed into rioting which for a period of 24 hours was extremely disturbing. On the face of it, this looked like a police problem, but the refusal of the Judiciary to recognise the need for cooperation and coordination between them and the Arresting Authorities was a large factor. A number of joint conferences were arranged between all Officials having any degree of responsibility in the matter and as a result pressure in the prisons was relieved and further rioting avoided. The Italian Judicial authorities still fail to grasp the full extent of their responsibility however.

78. Public Health in ROME and the provinces has been satisfactory. The small outbreak of smallpox at TERNI has subsided and vaccination is proceeding. In the devastated areas of FROSINONE and LITTORIA the old problem of clothing, food and shelter exists and anti-malarial plans for the coming year are still a main preoccupation.

Attendance at popular soup kitchens in the City showed a slight decrease during the month, dropping from 180,000 to 170,000 meals served, but industrial kitchens have increased from 300 serving 55,000 workers, to 368 serving 65,600 workers.

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79. Distribution of the limited electric power available in the provinces is causing many problems. It is hoped that it will be possible to export very sub-

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stantial progress in this direction next month. At the moment the olive pressing plants, mills and tile factories are seriously impeded.

Work is proceeding as fast as the difficult circumstances allow on bridges and with the repair to public buildings.

Considerable anxiety has been caused by the reluctance of the Italian Government to release funds for projects. LITTORIA Province has suffered very badly in this respect. Despite the untiring efforts of the Provincial Commissioner and the Prefect, the delays are never-ending and seem exasperatingly unnecessary. While this is no responsibility of A.C., it is impossible to allow without protest a state of affairs which may have wide repercussions and which has every sign of being largely no more than bad administration. LITTORIA is only the worst sufferer in what is a general and very serious situation.

80. During the month information concerning approximately 2000 suspects has been carded. Individual case files have been opened for 671 persons. The majority (1700 individuals and 600 cases) live in ROME City; the remainder in the provinces.

81. During the month 22,309 visitors attended the exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in Palazzo Venezia. Gross receipts amounted to L. 504,782,25 expenditures L. 85,250,000.

Deposits in the CC. Banco Commerciale for fund for repairs to Italian national monuments damaged by war total L. 1,615,000.

82. A traffic survey of ROME has been made and plans drawn up for the formation of a Traffic Commission to coordinate the transit facilities of the City. A limited number of small trucks will be legalized to carry passengers and to act as an adjunct to the present system of street cars and electric buses. The allocation of electric power and petrol is the determing factor in the amount of mass transportation facilities available in ROME and has been used in deciding upon the routes to be used and the frequency of service.

83. An increasing amount of time has been devoted to the re-activation of specific factories, consequent on the assumption of responsibility by the Italian Government for supplies of controlled and other materials. Re-activation work has mainly been in those industries which can take a substantial contribution to Allied Forces requirements.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

84. Politically this has been on the surface a fairly quiet month though the [illegible] the form in making themselves felt.

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ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

84. Politically this has been on the surface a fairly quiet month though the Communists are still well to the fore in making themselves felt.

85. Political agitation can be traced to the shortage of certain foodstuffs, the wholesale requisitioning of property by the Army, the inefficiency of the Italian administration and, in the case of AQUILA, a feeling that whatever the disturbance the promoters thereof can get the better of the CC.RR.

86. The Provincial Government varies considerably in different Provinces but has generally speaking not settled down. The population has,with justification, no confidence in their present officials.

87. The harvest is coming in well, and the assessing figure is 99% of the target of 2½ million quintals. Amassing is hampered by the Army in ANCONA and PESARO Provinces, as many warehouses have been requisitioned by the troops. In MACERATA 30,000 quintals of maize is ready as soon as storage becomes available. The October and November allocations of olive oil have not yet arrived and though colt is coming in arrivals are not yet up to standard. The intake of potatoes at a rate of under 100 tons a day is also well below the anticipated figure.

88. Work continues on communications and public works, though unless adequate transport is forthcoming in the near future it will fall off considerably. Bridges

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in the North of the Region constitute a very big problem and in the KANDE area alone the construction of 16 bridges is held up through lack of material.

89. Estimates have been submitted showing materials required for rehabilitation of houses in the Region but to date NO materials have been received.

90. Electricity has improved, though work is again held up through lack of transport.

91. The Postal Service is being augmented throughout the Region.

92. Police are working efficiently but unless further clothing and equipment are sent soon a number of them will have to be sent on leave.

93. The general health of the population remains satisfactory.

94. In the devastated areas immediate action is being taken in view of the approaching winter. Transport is again a problem in stockpiling the devastated areas and moving 250,000 tons of assessed grain out of the Region to deficiency regions.

95. A general increase in unemployment is shown throughout the Region and this is likely to increase during the winter. Prices are rising and black market commodities increasing in variety.

96. Organisation of Provincial Labour offices has been completed in the Region with the exception of ANGOYA and PERAMO Provinces.

97. The Court of Appeal of KANORA is functioning in TOLEVIEO and good headway is being made with the cases.

98. The Mine Clearing School at CHIETI has made a successful start, 32 out of 40 volunteers having passed the first course. They have now started work. The total number of mines cleared during the month in CHIETI, PESCARA and TERAMO Provinces amounts to 88,520.

99. The educational system is gradually being resumed.

100. A certain amount of anxiety is felt over the occupation of historical buildings by troops, especially when units are constantly being changed.

SANDRANA REGION.

101. The press announcement of the changes in the powers of the High Commissioner and the granting of more autonomy to his office has come too late for comment in this month's report. The trend of public feeling has, however, been in favour of this

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95. A general increase in unemployment is shown throughout the Region and this is likely to increase during the winter. Prices are rising and black market commodities increasing in variety.

96. Organisation of Provincial Labour Offices has been completed in the Region with the exception of AVEZZANO and PESCARA Provinces.

97. The Court of Appeal of MARCHE is functioning in TOLENTINO and good headway is being made with the cases.

98. The Mine Clearing School at CHIETI has made a successful start, 32 out of 40 volunteers having passed the first course. They have now started work. The total number of mines cleared during the month in CHIETI, PESCARA and TERAMO Provinces amounts to 68,920.

99. The educational system is gradually being resumed.

100. A certain amount of anxiety is felt over the occupation of historical buildings by troops, especially when units are constantly being changed.

SARDINIAN REGION.

101. The press announcement of the changes in the powers of the High Commissioner and the granting of some autonomy to his office has come too late for comment in this month's report. The trend of public feeling has, however, been in favour of this development and it should be beneficial, specially if it curtails absences of Officials in ROME.

102. There has been only one small demonstration directed against food this month and the arrival of two grain ships with a total of about 15,000 tons of barley and wheat has been very welcome.

103. The Granai del Popolo figure has now reached over 293,000 quintals (29,300 tons) out of 300,000 quintals aimed at to enable the Island to be self supporting until mid-December. The target total may be reached but hopes of exceeding the figure are fading and unfortunately, the local paper, the "Unione Sarda" came out with an article, misquoting President ROOSEVELT, and announcing that everyone might expect an additional 100 grams of bread per day from Allied sources. Further publicity had also been arranged to spread this news and had to be stopped at once. Whether because of this or for other reasons, the return of grain to the Granai del Popolo, which had risen to a weekly rate of 9,000 quintals, has fallen again to about half that figure.

104. The food rations in SARDINIA, although obviously not over liberal and the subject of constant cuts, are being distributed and keep the people going. Stories of starvation which appear from time to time are difficult to understand. Their origin may be in enemy propaganda, Fascist radio and German reports via BERLIN have

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put out such stories. The persistent efforts of the enemy to drop parachutists are perhaps connected with an endeavour to find out the real situation in the Island.

105. Apart from grain, SARDINIA is in a position to make a small outside contribution, and export some types of food to the remainder of Italy. 700 tons of cheese is ready for shipment to the mainland and requisitions have been initiated by the Regional Food Officer with the High Commissioner's Office with a view to exportation of a very substantial number of lambs in December and January. A further export of sheep in May and June next may also be possible.

106. Olive oil prospects continue to be good and the U.N.R.R.A. representative has been supplied with figures of the crop predicted and the quantities of oil that may be obtained. He has also been asked to work out radio talks and a vigorous propaganda to bring home to the people that the oil will be available in the Island and that there is proper machinery for its collection and distribution provided everyone does his duty and co-operates. The responsibility for a fair return of oil is being put on the Sardinians themselves.

107. The trial of the Fascist Militia General, MARIZZI, has been concluded this month. He was charged with treason and an attempt to organise a plot to escape to the mainland to join the Germans in November 1943 and was given 14 years penal servitude by the ORISTANO Tribunal. Five other accused were sentenced with him, the sentences being from 3 to 10 years penal servitude. The remaining 13 of the accused were acquitted. They included certain well known Fascists, among other the late Secretary of the Fascist Party in SARDINIA, CAPPEDU, and there is no doubt that some sharp feeling has been aroused by comparisons between this just but comparatively mild procedure with the stories of great Fascist brutality and Fascist activities at the present time in Northern Italy.

108. A fleet of both British and American minesweepers has arrived in CAGLIARI Port and they are expected to remain about three months. American troops of the Allied Garrison have moved out with their stores and the Regional Commissioner was appointed Allied Garrison Commander as from 6 November. The Regional Legal Officer has carried out a great amount of administrative work, in particular American Garrison administration in addition to his other heavy duties. The British ration strength is still over 1,000.

109. The small but steady stream of enemy agents dropped in SARDINIA continues. Three more have been dropped this month bringing the total up to 12 since July. One man dropped by parachute on 9 November was captured very quickly in the usual area not far from ORISTANO. Reports have come in of two more being dropped on the 20 November in a new area on the east of the Island, S. GIOVANNI VILLANOVA. These men have not yet been caught but a Wireless transmitter of American make dropped by parachute with them has been brought in by the Carabinieri.

110. Progress is at last being made in clearing and cleaning CAGLIARI City which was badly bombed. Italian soldiery have not been used for the job though a few trucks have been lent by the Italian Army.

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109. The small but steady stream of enemy agents dropped in SARDINIA continues. Three more have been dropped this month bringing the total up to 12 since July. One man dropped by parachute on 2 November was captured very quickly in the usual area not far from ORISTANO. Reports have come in of two more being dropped on the 20 November in a new area on the east of the Island, S. GIORGIO WILLAPUTZU. These men have not yet been caught but a wireless transmitter of American make dropped by parachute with them has been brought in by the Carabinieri.

110. Progress is at last being made in cleaning and clearing CAGLIARI City which was badly bombed. Italian soldiery have not been used for the job though a few trucks have been lent by the Italian Army.

Lack of water at CAGLIARI continued to be a great anxiety. There has been no substantial rain over the catchment area and even with water open for only 5 hours out of the 24 daily the reservoirs will be dry by the end of December unless the expected rain comes.

111. On the opening of schools, the Education Officer visited 44 schools this month and reports that interest in higher education is good but elementary schools have been neglected.

TUSCANA REGION.

112. Region HQ moved from SIENA to LUCCA on 2 November 44 and the Province of PISA was handed over to Regional HQ by 5th Army on 26 November 44.

113. Oscillations due to the violent swing from Fascism to Communism appear to be slowing down with a distinct bias towards the "Left", but there is no cause for anxiety regarding the political situation within the Region, chiefly because all are preoccupied with their own futures.

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114. Food situation both in the Provinces of PISA and LIVORNO is difficult. In the former there is little besides bread and some vegetables, whilst in LIVORNO dry vegetables are off the list for December. In SIENA where wheat has been amassed to the extent of double provincial needs, withholding of sugar, etc. in favour of large towns is keenly felt. In GROSETTO the loss of vegetables in the recent floods has been severe. PISA to date has amassed 152,000 quintals of grain.

115. Hay, straw and oats have been [illegible] in large quantities by both Allied Armies. The olive harvest promises to be above average, though the results of the vintage are disappointing.

116. It is hoped that supplies of rope etc. for flax and nets will be forthcoming for GROSETTO Province as a result of the AC Hemp Controller's visit. Fishing will be revived at MARINA di PISA when sanctioned by the R.S.

117. The floods at the beginning of the month caused widespread damage to roads, bridges, crops, livestock and river banks.

118. A/G and Italian courts are now functioning satisfactorily in each Province. The first 19 cases of fascists who committed crimes under SNF and PFR regime have been tried in GROSETTO Province and sentences from 2 to 5 years inflicted.

119. Health continues good in spite of overcrowding and lack of essential foods. It is hoped that there will be no further requisitioning of hospitals and also that the new system for the distribution of medical supplies will soon improve: it is not working well at this time.

120. In all Provinces there is large occupation of school buildings by Military Units and Refugees. Lack of window glass and roof cause a good deal of hardship. Examinations for admission, promotion and graduation took place during the month.

121. It is understood that refugees in the Region who came from the south will be evacuated to their homes. It is hoped that this will be done speedily for with the static nature of the operations and the building up of military personnel and establishments in the Region, it is grevely overcrowded.

EMILIA REGION.

122. Further progress has been made by the Armies and the entire Province of FORLI and a large part of the Provinces of RAVENNA and BOLOGNA are now in Allied hands. Some penetration has also been made into MODENA. 5th ARMY and EIGHTH Armies are administering these areas, though in EIGHTH Army sector the Provincial Commissioners of FORLI and RAVENNA are controlling their Provinces under command of MAG EIGHTH Army.

123. After the capture of the city of FORLI, the Provincial HQ was established in the Prefecture on 25 November 44. This was the first provincial capital of EMILIA

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118. Axis and Italian courts are now functioning [illegible]. The first 15 cases of Fascists who committed crimes under PNF and PFR regime have been tried in GROSSETO Province and sentences from 2 to 5 years inflicted.

119. Health continues good in spite of overcrowding and lack of essential foods. It is hoped that there will be no further requisitioning of hospitals and also that the new system for the distribution of medical supplies will soon improve. It is not working well at this time.

120. In all Provinces there is large occupation of school buildings by Military Units and Refugees. Lack of window glass and fuel causes a good deal of hardship. Examinations for admission, promotion and graduation took place during the month.

121. It is understood that refugees in the Region who come from the south will be evacuated to their homes. It is hoped that this will be done speedily for with the static nature of the operations and the building up of military personnel and establishments in the Region, it is grossly overcrowded.

EMILIA REGION.

122. Further progress has been made in the Armies and the entire Province of FORLI and a large part of the Provinces of RAVENNA and BOLOGNA are now in Allied hands. Some penetration has also been made into FERRARA. Both FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies are administering these areas, though in EIGHTH Army sector the Provincial Commissioners of FORLI and RAVENNA are controlling their Provinces under command of SCAC EIGHTH Army.

123. After the capture of the city of FORLI, the Provincial HQ was established in the Prefettura on 25 November 44. This was the first provincial capital of EMILIA to be liberated. The city was still subject to sporadic shelling and occasional air attack.

124. The RAVENNA town was also moved forward and on 25 November 44, Provincial HQ was established at CERVIA. As the city of RAVENNA has since been captured it is hoped that this Province will shortly be installed in its provincial capital.

125. As foreseen in the last report area of RAVENNA Province was flooded by the enemy. This was done by breaking the banks of the PO DEAD UNITI south of the town.

126. In EIGHTH Army area a special plan has been made whereby the executive administration of the area will be placed under a HQ staffed by EMILIA Region, [illegible] directly responsible to the SCAO. The purpose of the plan is to provide the specialist staff not normally present with Army and thus be able to make an earlier start on rehabilitation than would normally be possible. The scheme has been approved by AC Allied Commission and will come into operation when the SCAO considers the position sufficiently static. To facilitate the operation of this scheme Region HQ was moved to RICCIONE 1 December 44.

127. In FIFTH Army area the position remained unchanged and the SCAO continued to

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take full use of the Region EGILI officers under his command to reinforce Provinces in FIFTH Army territory and to reinforce G&Os in forward areas. A provision in the EIGHTH Army plan was made enabling specialist officers to remain free to devote part of their time to FIFTH Army area when required.

126. To maintain close liaison with FIFTH Army a portion of the Regional HQ staff was left at SAFFRO, calling themselves WEST HQ. PISCENZI. ILAN moved to SAFFRO 1 December 44.

127. Although specialist officers were taking an active part in the administration of the Region no part of the area was under Regional control.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Definition.

1. The problem in Italy is very different from that in FRANCE; Fascism in ITALY covers over 20 years and decrees passed many years ago have not only to be repealed but measures found to undo the harm they have done. It may take much time and work to undo a wrong done a dozen or more years ago. The Italian Government is tackling the problem energetically and methodically. Since July 43 it has published 70 decrees on this subject (without counting decrees merely appointing new controllers to organisations set up under the Fascist regime), ten of which were published before the invasion of the mainland began.

2. The position regarding epuration of the Government up to 30 Nov was:

(a) All suspect senior officials (down to Grade IV included) had either been dismissed or suspended in eight out of thirteen ministries, and the remaining five would probably be epurated a few days later, transport difficulties having delayed certain investigations.

(b) 28,000 cases among the lower ranks had been or were under consideration. Of these, 1700 had been suspended at the request of the High Commission, a number believed greatly to exceed this by the Ministries themselves without reference to the High Commission, and nearly 7,000 cases i.e. 25% of the cases investigated have been referred to the hearing commissions for decisions as to whether or not the persons concerned should be dismissed.

3. Over one thousand two hundred crimes have been investigated for Fascist "crimes" and in only five cases has it been decided that the evidence does not justify trial; the cases are already being heard. These do not include, however, crimes committed by Fascists which are punishable under the ordinary penal code as was the case with CARUSO.

4. This report does not include epuration of small undertakings in the Provinces. The Provincial Commissions are only just being formed and though some have actually started, work is in the initial stages.

5. General Order No.35 and administrative instructions have been drawn up for the epuration of Italian officials between our occupation of recovered territory and its restoration to a degree of tranquillity enabling the Italian Government to undertake its own epuration. It covers investigation of the antecedents of officials of certain grades and decision as to whether or not they should be suspended. It is not applicable in any region without approval of this wo[illegible]

receiving files would probably be operated a few days later, transport difficulties having delayed certain investigations.

(b) 26,000 cases among the lower ranks had been or were under consideration. Of these, 2,000 had been suspended at the request of the High Commission, a number believed greatly to exceed this by the Ministries themselves without reference to the High Commission, and nearly 7,000 cases i.e. 25% of the cases investigated have been referred to the hearing commissions for decisions as to whether or not the persons concerned should be dismissed.

3. Over one thousand two hundred cases have been investigated for Fascist "crimes" and in only five cases has it been decided that the evidence does not justify trial; the cases are already being heard. These do not include, however, crimes committed by Fascists which are punishable under the ordinary penal code as was the case with CARUSO.

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Devastated Areas.

6. Progress continued in the devastated areas through the provision of materials for the repair of housing and clothing and blankets for the inhabitants. Up to date, 75,000 metres of canvas have been handed over to the Consorzio at FROSINONE for the repair of houses and a further 25,000 metres were being dispatched to CHIETI for the same purpose. 4,000 blankets were due to arrive early in December and a drive has been inaugurated in ROME to collect more blankets for the devastated areas.

7. The glass situation is being investigated. AFHQ Headquarters have offered the Italian Government [illegible] glass table tops in their building for hospitals and other damaged buildings. A housing report is now assessing the repairs necessary to dwellings in devastated areas.

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Mine Clearance.

8. Progress in mine clearance continued, particularly at PESCARA, CHIETI and PIS., and the towns of PESCARA and PIS. were reported practically clear of mines. Planning for the Northern Provinces was being undertaken with the Italian Government.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

9. Local Government:

(a) Reports from Prefects continue to show good progress in the establishment of local government in the ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region. In the same Region, a serious disturbance took place at MACERATA which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. His place has been taken by Gen. ZANETTI as Prefetto Reggente and no more complaints have been received. An enquiry is being held.

(b) A People's Court was set up at MONTECATINI in PISTOIA Province but was promptly dissolved.

10. Appointment of Italian Government Officials: Some confusion and delay in filling vacant administrative posts has been caused by the "Personale" Division of the Ministry of the Interior nominating for such posts officials upon whom reports indicate the undesirability of their employment for security reasons. Steps have been taken to ensure that greater care is taken in such matters by the Ministry in future.

11. Sindaci:

(a) Reports were received from 33 Provinces of the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci and the desirability of paying such Officials in forward areas. The general feeling was that payment should only be made in particular instances but as the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci arose in only 8% of all Communes, the case for payment was considered not proven.

(b) The appointment of a new Sindaco of NAPLES has been held up owing to the Government crisis.

12. Epuration: The Central Committee for Epuration has continued its work and considered the cases of 50 officials in the higher grades.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

13. Police: AFHQ approved the transfer of the PICENO Division of the Italian Army to the CC.RR. This involved a total of 181 officers, 4142 ORs. An equal number of CC.RR will therefore become available for duty in the North. The movement of personnel should be completed by 24 December.

14. Recruiting:

(a) In agreement with Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA), 4% of non accepted into

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future.

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(b) The appointment of a new Sindaco of NAPLES has been held up owing to the Government crisis.

12. Epuration: The Central Committee for Epuration has continued its work and has considered the cases of 90 officials in the higher grades.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

13. Police: AFHQ approved the transfer of the PICENO Division of the Italian Army to the CC.RR. This involved a total of 181 officers, 4,141 OR's. An equal number of CC.RR will therefore become available for duty in the North. The movement of personnel should be completed by 24 December.

14. Recruiting:

(a) In agreement with Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA), 40% of men accepted into the Army will be enrolled as CC.RR. They will be selected by CC.RR Officers and it is anticipated 1000 recruits will be obtained in the period December/January.

(b) 1500 recruits are at present under training and 3500 Army OR's will be transferred to CC.RR in the near future. In all 5000 additional men will be available for CC.RR service at the beginning of 1945.

15. Mobile Battalions: All agencies concerned have agreed on the formation of mobile, light armoured battalions of CC.RR. The scheme will start in SICILY and later on the Mainland. This scheme should greatly increase efficiency.

16. Prisoners of War: CC.RR PW are now being repatriated. 12 Officers and 643 OR's have recently arrived from ARGYLL and GREECE.

17. Railway Police: The Ministry of the Interior has planned to recruit 1800 Agents of Public Security to form a special Railway Police. Pending training of these men, ex-railway employees will be used.

18. Policing the North Italian Frontier: It is generally agreed that at first there will be no civilian movement across the frontier of NORTH ITALY and that subsequently persons with Military Travel authorizations only will be permitted to cross the borders. Details for policing by Allied and Italian personnel were being worked out with AFHQ and ACC.

19. Reform/...

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19. Prisons: After the riots in Regina Coeli Prison, ROME, 700 prisoners were transferred to other prisons. The same prisoners were still trying to create trouble, using as an excuse that they received 500 grams of bread a day in Regina Coeli prison and only received 300 grams in other prisons. The question of an overall ration scale for prisoners was being considered.

20. Prison Supplies: There was still a great shortage of necessary items for prisoners such as beds, mattresses, blankets, medical supplies, shoes, clothing and cooking utensils. Steps were being taken to have this remedied.

21. Crime:

(a) Crimes of violence have increased in SOUTHERN ITALY. They are committed largely by Allied Military personnel, or persons masquerading as such. Joint patrols of Italian and Allied Military Police were being used to combat this situation. In the same area counterfeit AMG currency is appearing more frequently.

(b) Crime throughout liberated ITALY is under control and had not increased since last month's report, particularly in the case of ROME.

(c) The so-called black market was still a major problem but often, and with many items, it is the legitimate market hoarding and selling at exorbitant prices. The question of supply and demand is, as usual, the determining factor.

22. Fire and FAD: In forward areas near FLORENCE, UNRRA, directed by Fire and FAD officers, is being used in mine clearance work with excellent results.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

23. Political: Complete control of Public Health in SARDINIA has now been handed over to the Italian Authorities. The Public Health policy in liberated ITALY is to use more and more in a consultative and advisory capacity to the Italian authorities and to assume no executive responsibility. The Sanita' Pubblica Branch of the Ministry of the Interior welcomed this policy and assumed more responsibility in Public Health administration.

24. Public Health:

(a) Four cases of "endemic" or murine typhus have been reported from NAPLES province. The illness assumed a mild form and there were no deaths.

(b) The Typhus Demonstration Unit successfully completed its tour of SOUTHERN Region and SICILY and arrangements were made for similar demonstrations to be held in ROME for troops from the Provinces of LAZIO-UMBRIA Region. The Unit will in the course tour in the forward areas.

(c) A dusting station has been set up at the Prenestina Railway Station, [illegible] with anti-louse powder on arrival.

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(c) A dusting station has been set up at the Preparation Railway Station, ROME, where refugees are treated with anti-louse powder on arrival.

(d) A report has been prepared on malaria control work in the OSTIA LIDO and FIUMICINO areas.

In preparation for next season's malaria work a series of classes has begun at the Institute of Hygiene. Medical Practitioners will attend them to learn the most up-to-date methods of controlling malaria.

Plans for the coming malaria season were also being discussed with the Italian Government and it was proposed to start experimental work on the destruction of hibernating mosquitoes in the VOLTURNO area.

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(e) The incidence of Venereal Disease in the more Southerly Regions was increasing and the Italian Government was trying hard to provide additional beds in its hospitals for the treatment of this disease.

(f) Outbreaks/.....

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(f) Outbreaks of typhoid at SAN MARINO and RIMINI were energetically dealt with and the Army Medical Services gave great assistance. The BENEVENTO epidemic is now over.

(g) November tuberculosis figure for ROME was 193 compared with 238 in Nov 43.

(h) During November, 29 cases of smallpox were reported in the PALERMO area. Cases and contacts were isolated and 400,000 vaccinations have been performed. In mid November six cases of smallpox were reported from a civil hospital in TRIESTE but there have been no further cases, and the usual precautions have been taken. The BENEVENTO outbreak has now subsided to 30 cases and NAPLES Province had 317 cases, 46 less than in October.

(i) The ROME infant mortality figure for November was 134.9.

25. Veterinary:

(a) The Veterinary Schools of PERUGIA and PISA reopened and the PERUGIA Laboratory produced vaccine for swine erysipelas.

(b) The incidence of all animal diseases previously reported had considerably decreased during the month.

(c) Twenty seven condemned horses have been procured for the Solaro Institute, SIENA, in order to maintain its production of anti-serum for human beings.

(d) A culture of Brucella Abortus, received from the United States, has been given to the Italian authorities to begin producing the appropriate vaccine.

26. Medical Supply:

(a) ENDIME, the Italian Government organization, began distributing medical supplies which arrived at LEGHORN during the month and were transferred to FLORENCE. A small quantity of medical supplies was sent to GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA. A shipment of 750 tons captured by the FIFTH Army at SALUZZO was released for the civil population and some was also given to the Italian Army.

(b) The clothing Section with all its personnel was transferred to the Transportation Sub-Commission.

27. Welfare:

(a) In SOUTHERN Region and SICILY the Italian Government's interest in welfare was increasing. The Italian Welfare Director for SICILY visited ROME to discuss welfare questions with the

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(b) The clothing Section with all its personnel was transferred to the Transportation Sub-Commission.

27. Welfare:

(a) In SOUTHERN Region and SICILY the Italian Government's interest in welfare was increasing. The Italian Welfare Director for SICILY visited ROME to discuss welfare questions with the Undersecretary for the Interior and suggested that a Provincial Welfare Department should be created for every Province in ITALY.

(b) The Welfare Branch considers that the ONMI (Opera Nazionale Maternita ed Infanzia) should devote greater interest to its activities outside ROME.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

28. RDL No.151 Constituent Assembly: The Legal Sub-Commission advised on the function of the Constituent Assembly established by RDL No.151 of the 25 June 1944 and expressed the opinion that it was the function of this Assembly to determine whether the Italian Constitution should be amended or not.

29. Status of Yugoslav Missions: The status of the members of the Yugoslav Missions in R.R.I was considered and the decision was reached that according to existing law, members of these Missions were subject to the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts.

30. Regina Coeli Prison Riots: The troubles at the Regina Coeli Prison in ROME were investigated and found to be largely due to delays in the pre-trial procedure of the Italian Courts. To lessen these delays, arrangements were made for the appointment in ROME of four additional judges.

31. GO No.28/.....

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31. GO No.28 - Labour Relations: Rules decided upon under General Order No.28 cover the operation of Provincial and Regional Labour Offices and arbitration procedure in cases of labour disputes.

32. Italian Judges: In view of the anticipated shortage of Italian Judges in the Northern Regions, Italian Military Tribunals will sit in these areas. The necessary Decree to implement this policy was prepared.

33. Espionage trials: The cases tried in AMG Courts and reviewed by this Sub-Commission included nine cases of espionage. Of these cases six death sentences were confirmed, one death sentence commuted owing to the youth of the accused and two prison sentences were confirmed.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

34. Visits: The Acting Director and the Minister of Public Instruction visited the Provveditori agli Studi, the pro-rectors and other staff members of the Universities in SIENA, FLORENCE, LUCCA and PISA. A number of informal and informative conferences were held with school officials and students.

35. Printing:

(a) The "summer printing" of new elementary school text books were reaching the book shops and the children, and a large distribution will take place in December throughout liberated ITALY. Paper, ink, etc are arriving in quantity from AMERICA.

(b) The new programmes of study for elementary and secondary schools have been printed and distributed.

36. Universities and Schools:

(a) Educational work progressed in all Regions, but most actively in TOSCANA Region. The Universities of PISA and SIENA have been ceremonially opened though their buildings have been almost entirely requisitioned. Some work was, however, carried on in improvised quarters.

(b) Schools are open and functioned wherever suitable locations could be found. From 50% to 100% of the children normally attending school are at school, the percentage varying according to local conditions.

(c) A hot mid-day meal for school children was offered to schools and they are beginning to avail themselves of it. The programme is, therefore, being extended and will, it is hoped, eventually cover all schools.

37. Boy Scout Movement and Girl Guides:

(a) The two National Boy Scout organisations in ITALY, Catholic and non-Sectarian, have federated, with Vatican approval, each retaining internal autonomy. Requests have been forwarded to the International Commissioner of Boy Scouts for recognition of the federation and its two component organisations.

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(b) The Girl Guide organisation in ITALY is being slowly developed.

38. Derequisitioning of School Buildings: Derequisitioning of school buildings proceeded too slowly. Allied Forces were more helpful than Italian officials, though, so far, Allied persuasion (no authority was lacking) has been ineffectual particularly in ROME where schools were still occupied by miscellaneous organisations, including leading political parties.

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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

39. Condition of monuments in newly occupied territory:

(a) RAVENNA - First reports showed that, with the possible exception of S. APOLLINARE IN CLASSE, none of the great Byzantine monuments had suffered serious damage.

(b) RIMINI - Detailed inspection by Italian experts confirmed that the TEMPIO MALATESTIANO, despite heavy damage, would be restorable without grave loss to its essential character.

(c) Damage in the Romagna was in general widespread, though FORLI escaped surprisingly lightly.

40. Repairs to Monuments: First-aid repairs to war damaged monuments continued throughout AFHQ and AC territory. Work was started on the Churches of PISA, and substantial repairs were under way in VITERBO. Great progress has been made in NAPLES since the summer.

41. Monuments in enemy hold ITALY: From detailed examination of air photographs damage to monuments in VERONA and PADUA seems to have been slight, and damage in BOLOGNA is far less than might be expected.

42. Deposits of works of art:

(a) Reports have been made based on information obtained from intelligence and diplomatic sources, on deposits in TUSCANY, what has been removed from them by the Germans and the subsequent fate of some of the objects removed.

(b) A completed report on movable works of art in LAZIO revealed a very small percentage of loss.

(c) There are indications that in NORTH ITALY some deposits of works of art have been moved to the ALPINE VALLEYS.

43. Exhibitions:

(a) The Exhibition of European Masterpieces at the PALAZZO VENEZIA continued to attract 800 visitors daily and has been extended to 31 Dec. Similar exhibitions will open shortly at FLORENCE and SIENA.

(b) In ROME preparations were made to reopen the BORGHESE GALLERY and a part of the GALLERY OF MODERN ART. MICHELANGELO's Moses and the mosaics of Santa Costanza have been cleared of their protective covering.

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44. Photographic Record: Difficulties of equipment and supply continued to hamper the compilation of essential photographic record. The documentation of NAPLES and BENEVENTO was well advanced. A third group of photographs, illustrating deposits of works of art in TUSCANY, was sent to WASHINGTON and LONDON.

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

45. Reorganisation: A reorganisation of the Patriots Branch has taken place in the light of five months' experience. The Advanced Echelon in FLORENCE has been closed, and the distribution of Intelligence Reports to Regional Commissioners and others from the Advanced Echelon has ceased.

46. Planning for the North: It is likely that much larger numbers of patriots will be met than hitherto and arrangements have been made accordingly. Centres and points for the reception of patriots are being established in Army areas.

The following have also been requested:

(a) A large scale release of boots, clothing of all kinds, and blankets from military sources for the use of patriots.

(b) The issue of rations on a scale approximate to the Allied Military ration to patriots employed in labour gangs in Army areas or being handled in the reception centres behind the front.

(c) The/.....

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(c) The acceptance of wounded patriots in ITALIAN or Allied Military hospitals.

47. Monetary Allowances: The INPC decided that monetary allowances would be paid to all fighting patriots and that indemnities and pensions equal to those granted the Italian Regular Army would be paid to wounded patriots and the families of the dead.

48. Certificates issued to Patriots: The INPC have been informed that no certificates other than those signed by the Allied Commander in Chief can be issued in Military Government territory. They have been informed further that no Patriot Committees other than those constituted by the Allied authorities can be tolerated in Military Government territory.

49. Withdrawal of Patriots Representatives from Italian Government territory: All patriot representatives of the CLN in Army areas have been withdrawn, and all patriot representatives, Military or CLN, will be withdrawn from Italian Government territory by 31 December.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

50. Yugoslavs: A general exodus of Yugoslavs to YUGOSLAVIA began from SOUTHERN ITALY. The original request for 1500 agriculturalists to return was followed by a request for a further 1500 agriculturalists to be sent to the Yugoslav Islands. Finally the Committee of National Liberation Army, Yugoslavia, at BARI said they wished to return all Yugoslavs to their home country. By the end of the month 2,537 had been evacuated. The attention of the Yugoslav Representative was drawn to the fact that conditions for orphan children might be very difficult in Yugoslavia and it was suggested that these might be left in ITALY to benefit from Allied care during the winter months.

51. Health in Camps and Hospitals:

(a) All Northern Camps were visited during the month, with the exception of FLORENCE. The general condition of refugees was fair. Up to 60% or 70% scabies was reported with varying degrees of louse infection (5% to 50% reported). Living conditions are very trying in water logged and muddy camps and the shortage of blankets is an acute problem.

(b) Hospitals in SOUTHERN ITALY have average number of admittances. The most prevalent disease was mild mumps. One confirmed case of typhus was reported from OSSIC Camp at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) and appropriate measures were taken.

(c) A dental clinic has been opened in ROME for refugees at CINECITTA Reception Centre.

52. Repatriation: Nationals of some twenty six nations have been registered for repatriation. The work of

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52. Repatriation: Nationals of some twenty six nations have been registered for repatriation. The work advanced rapidly but repatriation was still a lengthy procedure.

53. Refugee Movements:

(a) Italian refugees moved from the North to ROME totalled 7,096 and 4,700 Southerners in ROME were repatriated to the South.

(b) At the end of November there were 4,790 persons in SICILY who wished to return to FROSINONE and LITTORIA, ROME, CASERTA and NAPLES. Due to present conditions in FROSINONE and LITTORIA, no repatriation is possible for at least two months.

54. Loans to Allied Nationals: Cash loans to Allied Nationals through the [illegible] d'Italia and its branches were started in November. Payments were authorized to be made in 21 Provinces and 4,230 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,435,000 lire, an average of 2,470 lire a person. Displaced persons of 18 different Nationalities have been helped by this scheme. Information was received early in the month that a U.S. Treasury licence had been issued to the American Joint Distribution Board to effect a transfer of funds to PALESTINE and it was also agreed that the Joint Distribution Board would repay the refugees sent to U.S... for lire collected by the Sub-Commission. No information has been received that payment has been made.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

Reconstruction of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

1. . The development of a closer working relationship between the field and central staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission through a joint conference on Liberated Italy on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Hunting was the outstanding feature of November. A clearer understanding of mutual problems, the joint development of concrete recommendations for their solution, a gain in self-confidence by Ministry representatives together with the acceptance of increased responsibilities by the Italian Staff was the result of the four-day conference.

The major recommendations of the conference were plans to increase production of cereals, dried vegetables, potatoes, olive oil, fuelwood, charcoal, fish and guns. Improvement in the control of livestock slaughter and fish markets, and transfer by motor schooner were also suggested. Methods for improving the status of personnel carrying out the recommendations were suggested, such as the provision of legal status for Provincial and Communal Committees in Agriculture, de-militarization and further epuration for the Forestry Corps and a budget for the re-organized Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. A joint programme of requirements for agricultural supplies was being worked out with the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Wheat production estimates for CALABRIA and SICILY will be reduced one-fourth from the 1944-45 estimates of August. Dried vegetables for ITALY will be one-tenth less due to lack of fertilizer and seed. About one-sixth of the proposed seed wheat program failed to materialize because of transportation difficulties. A report of estimated quantities of vegetable seeds for export is now available. Seed potatoes are moving to SICILY but collections in AVEZZANO are disappointingly low. Increased corn acreage is predicted to use land not planted with wheat, hemp, sugar beet and potatoes because of plant destruction or lack of seed.

4. CAMPANIA and TOSCANA Regions have surpassed their goal in the "Granai del Popolo" and LAZIO-UMBRIA and ABRUZZI-MARCHE were rapidly attaining theirs. The total stands at 9,813,774 quintals, or 85% of estimated collections.

5. Olive Oil collections started late and reached 35,303 quintals, compared with 101,047 quintals in 1942-3.

6. A definition of respective responsibilities for dealing with reclaimed land areas problems was being prepared, in conjunction with the other Sub-Commissions involved.

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7. Regional Meetings of Prefects and representatives of the Forestry Corps were held at five large consumption centres to discuss fuelwood prices. Plans were made for some wheat to be made available to woodmen, and charcoal bags allocated to the producers.

8. The Fisheries Division obtained a further relaxation of naval restrictions and planned for the distribution of recently arrived fishing supplies.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

9. Materials Division:

(a) Availability of Materials.

A new list of controlled, restricted and Italian Government-controlled materials was compiled and sent out to all interested parties. The list of materials controlled by AFHQ has been reduced from fifty items to thirty-five, 7.38 warding this list to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, it was suggested that the Italian Government might wish to place on their controlled list some of the items taken off the AFHQ list. So far, nothing definite has been advised by the Ministry on this point.

(b) Acquire/.....

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(b) Requirements and Releases.

As the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour have undertaken to furnish returns of availability of controlled materials and their blocking and releasing as from the 1 November 1944, much time during November was devoted to conferences with Ministry officials and the preparation and distribution of the necessary directives to ease the inevitable growing pains of the new system.

Though the whole matter of control and release of materials in general demand for the reconstruction of Italy's industrial and economic structure including, in some instances, the priority requirements of the Allied Armed Forces, is a very complex one, it is already obvious that the original directive was fundamentally sound. This is confirmed by the evidence reaching Commerce Sub-Commission of the apparent smoothness of the switch-over from A.C. to Ministry control in the Provinces.

(c) Newsprint.

There have been very few arrivals of imported newsprint, the total quantity amounting to about 62 tons. Large stocks were on hand, however, and no serious difficulty ensued.

AFHQ approved the requisition of 1000 tons of newsprint a month for the first six months of 1945 and it was forwarded to WASHINGTON.

AFHQ under the terms of Memorandum No.50 of 25 November has approved a plan of A.F.H.Q. to transfer control of the press to the Italian Press Commission. The necessary steps to implement this memorandum as regards distribution of newsprint are being taken.

(d) Textiles, Shoes and Clothing:

As directed by this Headquarters, Commerce Sub-Section, SOUTHERN Region, arranged for the transfer of the shoe repairing and clothing repairing and dyeing contracts to the Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria of NAPLES. This was carried out and made effective 1 December.

(e) Matches.

The match situation has improved inasfar that constant efforts to obtain power for the important SAFFA Plant at IESI have been successful. An output of 5,000,000,000 matches has been attained.

(f) Tobacco.

The tobacco situation is bad in SICILY, because of the delays in sea transport from the mainland, which has to supply raw tobacco to the tobacco factories at PALERMO and CATANIA.

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AFHQ approved the requisition of 1000 tons of newsprint a month for the first six months of 1945 and it was forwarded to WASHINGTON.

AFHQ under the terms of Memorandum No.30 of 25 November has approved a plan of A.F.H.Q. to transfer control of the press to the Italian Press Commission. The necessary steps to implement this memorandum as regards distribution of newsprint are being taken.

(d) Textiles, Shoes and Clothing:

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(g) General.

Commerce Sub-Commission was charged with obtaining net import requirements for clothing, shoes, textiles, matches, paper (including newsprint), rocks, candles, materials for the functioning of State Monopolies, the manufacture of cigarettes and materials to implement an export program.

Complying with instructions from Public Health Sub-Commission, 4,500,000 litres of Alcohol were ordered from SICILY.

10. Fuel Section:

Arrangements have been made for the Italian Government to take over the printing of all POL Application Forms, Circulation Permits, Petrol Coupons etc. At our suggestion a new type of more flexible coupon is being introduced w.e.f. 1 Jan 45, and the printing is nearly completed.

11. Foreign/.....

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11. Foreign Trade Section.

Shipments of various commodities in November totalled approximately 9,000 tons, with a total value of Lire 51½ millions. A further 9,500 tons were at port awaiting shipment at the end of the month.

The silk industry in CALABRIA and SICILY was running smoothly, the monthly production amounting to 4 to 5 tons of raw silk. Some of the silk produced has given disappointing results in the tests carried out in U.K., but generally speaking the standard has been satisfactory.

The first three lemon ships of the season were loaded during the month and from all reports the quality of goods shipped was excellent.

From 25 October to 21 November 2,834 tons of timber were transferred from CALABRIA to SICILY for lemon box making.

A provisional six months program of exports to MALTA has now been authorised.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

12. The prolonged delay in the formation of a new Government following the resignation of Prime Minister BONOMI and his cabinet on 26 November resulted in a serious interruption of day-to-day business between the Finance Sub-Commission and the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. Long awaited decisions were deferred, and certain decrees essential to the welfare of the community were not ratified. As an example, discussions on the controversial subject of the management and custody of Italian foreign assets were suspended. A decision whether this important function should be centralized at the Istituto per i Cambi con l'Estero or revert to the Banca d'Italia was still awaited.

13. Before and during the interregnum, signs were not lacking that the Italian Government through official and unofficial channels were continuing to press for an extension of the dollar credits made available to ITALY and announced by the President on 10 October 1944. From conversations with the Minister of Treasury it was known that these were his personal views, but it was not until 24 November, at a meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee of Reconstruction with members of the Economic Section, Allied Commission, that the Minister presented a memorandum requesting, inter alia, that either goods or foreign exchange should be made available as a counterpart against Allied Military lire paid out by the Allied Forces for goods and services; and, in addition, against those amounts disbursed by the Italian Government on behalf of the Allied forces. While the Minister of Treasury explained that the proposal was not officially presented by the Italian Government, there can be no doubt that its policy was to press constantly for such concessions.

14. From a report forwarded from WASHINGTON by Lieut.Comdr J. J. LOWER, USCGR,

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14. From a report forwarded from WASHINGTON by Lieut.Comdr J. J. LAWLER, USCGR, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, it was evident that the Italian Government Mission, whose visit to the U.S.A. was referred to in the October report, was approaching the U.S. authorities in similar terms. At a meeting on 10 November with representatives of the U.S. State Department and F.E.A., MM.QUINTIERI and MATTIOLI indicated that the basic problem of ITALY was financial and would be largely solved by the creation of countervalue in dollars for AM lire issued in ITALY. Mr. QUINTIERI added that the dollars resulting from net troop expenditures should not be used for the purchase of supplies but as a reserve to back the Italian currency. It was not known by what alternative method it was proposed to finance the supply program. No information has yet been received on the results of meetings with the U.S. Treasury and other interested departments, but reports indicate that progress has been slow. The date of the return to ITALY of the Mission has not yet been notified, but it appears unlikely that they will visit LONDON.

15. The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,025 million lire in October, compared with 2,999 million lire in September, and with an average of 2,652 million lire for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The decline from September resulted largely from reduced purchases in SICILIA and TOSCANA Regions and increased redemptions in ROME.

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It will be/.....

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It will be noted that the October net gain of 2,025 million lire in Buoni Ordinari is in contrast to a net gain of 1,323 in all Buoni. In addition to the Ordinari (discount bonds), the latter figure includes Buoni Novennali and Buoni Poliennali (coupon bonds) and interest payments on both types. For the Novennali and Poliennali, counting interest, there was a net loss of 702 million lire during October.

16. The indicated deficit for October was 5,365 million lire. For the first four months of the fiscal year beginning 1 July, 1944, the deficit totalled 24,818 million lire, a monthly average of 6,207 million lire.

17. The agreement between the Banca d'Italia and the Allied Commission concerning the remittance system was approved by CCS. Following the receipt of approval, representatives of the Banca d'Italia and the Banco di Sicilia and the Allied Commission to effect arrangements respecting the operation of the system on a geographical basis. The various correspondent banks in the UNITED STATES will continue to send lists of remittances to the Banco di Sicilia for SICILY and to the Banco di Napoli for SARDINIA, ROME and the Provinces South of ROME. In addition, following the appropriate amendment to General License 32 A on 24 Nov , they have begun to forward to the Banca d'Italia remittances for the ten (10) extra provinces North of ROME and the Banca d'Italia will effect payment of remittances through the nearest commercial bank, as follows :

Banco di Roma	TERAMO, AQUILA, PESARO
Banco Nazionale del Lavoro	ASCOLI, MACERATA, CHIETI
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	GROSSETO, TERNI
Banco di S. Spirito	RIETI, VITERBO

The "Big Five" banks in the United Kingdom agreed to act as correspondent banks of the Banca d'Italia for all liberated ITALY, and will, no doubt, be forwarding remittances at an early date. The Bank of England is now in a position to withdraw from active participation in the remittance scheme. While it was advised that it would be preferable for the banks in GREAT BRITAIN and UNITED STATES to have direct correspondent relations with Italian commercial banks, there are certain practical difficulties which must be taken into consideration, i.e., the restrictions of the amount one individual may receive in a given period, and the location of the head office of some of the more important banks in that area of ITALY still occupied by the enemy. It is deemed advisable to use the Banca d'Italia for effecting remittance payments North of ROME until the whole of ITALY is liberated.

18. Up to 26 November, 1944, the property of 266 individuals and organizations was placed under protective sequestration, including such Fascist leaders as MUSSOLINI, STARACE, GIUNTI, FARINACCI, GRAZIANI, CIANO and PAVOLINI. It is estimated that over five billion lire worth of property has been sequestered. However, as much Fascist property is believed to have been cloaked both in ITALY and abroad, the above mentioned estimate is believed to be low. An active investigation was in process to uncover such further holdings.

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Banco di Roma	TERAMO, AQUILA, PESARO
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19. Further progress was made in the plan for transferring to the Italian Government the responsibility for receiving, distributing and accounting for miscellaneous supplies. The plan followed in general the procedure now employed for foodstuffs. Under the proposed system the Italian Government through the Istituto Nazionale Commercio Estero would receive cargoes of imported supplies based on ships' manifests and thereafter distribute the same through their agents in various cities. Some imported supplies have already been turned over to UNCE under the new plan, and the required receiving reports obtained by AC. Further expansion of the plan is considered highly desirable by AC. The arrangement has previously been approved in principle by CCS. The present difficulties encountered in the distribution of miscellaneous imports are twofold; first, the uncertainty as to the specific Italian Ministry under which UNCE will operate - a condition that has been further complicated by the recent resignation of the Italian Government, and second, and of more immediate concern, the inability of AC to furnish landed costs as a guide for fixing the ultimate sale prices on these commodities. Very likely the uncertainty regarding the supervising agency within the Italian Government will be resolved in the near future, by the establishment of a Ministry of Foreign Trade, in order that official arrangements may be made for the receiving, distributing and accounting requirements: prolonged delay, however, in making the landed costs of articles available to UNCE will impede the effective distribution of supplies by that organization.

FOOD/.....

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

20. The Director of Food Sub-Commission returned to AC Headquarters at the end of the month after completing his special mission to WASHINGTON and LONDON, the object of which was submission of Allied Commission estimates of food requirements for January - June 1945, and a first hand presentation of the information and reports on which the estimates were based.

After a series of discussions lasting nearly two months, the estimate for pulses, meat, milk and sugar was approved. The wheat programme was still under discussion when Colonel Legg concluded his mission on 21 November.

21. General Supply Situation:

(a) The 300 gms ration for the whole of ITALY was again the question of paramount importance throughout the month. Several summaries of the present wheat situation in relation to the establishment of this ration were submitted through AFHQ to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, to enable a decision to be reached.

It was hoped that this decision might have been reached by the end of the month, but such was not the case and demands for an increased bread ration, a possibility that had been receiving increased publicity, had still to be faced with no indication of how demands could be met. The question at issue was the wheat import required as against the amount of wheat that could be imported due to the world shipping situation and as against the commitments that may be necessary in Northern ITALY when that territory is liberated.

(b) There was no immediate improvement in the prospects with regard to sugar, dried vegetables and dehydrated soup owing to lack of definite news from WASHINGTON. Pending the grant of further imports, ration issues of these items have been consistently reduced since September to attempt to conserve supplies. A final cut in the issues of soup and dried vegetables was postponed as long as possible, but by the end of the month it was found necessary to discontinue issues in urban areas, and only distribute these items to special classes such as hospitals, refugees etc.

Increased imports of dried skim milk were announced at the end of the month.

(c) Transporting supplies to the right place at the right time was no easier during November owing to the usual difficulties of scanty imports, slow unloading of civil supplies and difficulties of coastal movement and inland transportation.

22. Under Secretariat of Food.

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22. Under Secretariat of Food.

Though it was hoped as a result of long discussed plans that an Italian Under Secretariat of Food would assume responsibility during the month for the feeding of liberated ITALY, very little progress was made in this direction owing to delays on the part of the Italian authorities. The Royal Decree forming the new Undersecretariat was not finally passed owing to technical difficulties. A draft plan showing the organisation of the new Ministry and roughly how they propose to function was submitted and discussed but so far no organisation has started work.

23. Rome Supplies.

With the assistance of the ROME Supply Committee a total of 15,000 tons of non-rationed foods arrived in ROME markets, an average of 525 tons a day. Of these, 1,000 tons were potatoes, and energetic measures were being taken to increase this tonnage for December.

24. Ration/.736.

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24. Ration Scales.

As a temporary measure pending the decision on the 300 gram bread/pasta ration, an additional pasta ration of 300 grams for a fortnight for all normal consumers North of the GARIGLIANO line was authorised as from November. A ration scale was also agreed upon for feeding returned Italian prisoners of war whilst in disembarkation camps in SICILY and Southern ITALY.

The arrangements for printing ration cards for the period 1 March - 30 June 1945 are well in hand - despite the non-arrival of 440 tons of paper requisitioned for this purpose.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

25. Two major events occurred in the month of November :

(a) The initiation of a basic rehabilitation programme for Italian industry.

(b) The establishment of the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Force Local Resources (Italian) Board.

The Rehabilitation Programme (a) above:

This is a relatively short term policy for putting some of the basic industries of ITALY on their feet, and dollar credits for an amount at present unspecified are to be placed at the disposal of the Italian Government for this purpose. The huge and complicated task of establishing priorities of certain raw materials and of using these credits to the best possible advantage was now to be tackled. This is the responsibility of the Italian Government with the assistance and supervision of Sub-Commissions in the Economic Section.

After a number of conferences between Economic Section and the Italian Ministers it was decided that the relatively modest credits available would be devoted to rehabilitation of the following basic services and industries which are vital to the recommencement of the economic life of the Italian Nation:

Transportation.
Hydro-Electric Service.
Agriculture.
Textiles and Leather.
State Monopolies.

Industrial Coordination Committee (b) above:

In May last Industry Sub-Commission suggested the formation of an Industrial Coordination Committee in a letter to AFHQ, G-5 Section, dated 30 May 1944. It had long been obvious to officers of Industry Sub-Commission that indus-

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Industrial Coordination Committee (b) above:

In May last Industry Sub-Commission suggested the formation of an Industrial Coordination Committee in a letter to AFHQ, G-5 Section, dated 30 May 1944. It had long been obvious to officers of Industry Sub-Commission that industrial resources in liberated ITALY were being unreasonably and illogically utilised, that parallel production by various branches of services of the Allied Armies was the cause of waste of available electric power, of imported materials, and of transportation. Materials available and unused in one plant were unavailable to another. Factory equipment such as motors and machine tools were treated by the Allied Forces not as a means of production in the factory in which they were installed but as "loose resources". In other words the services were demanding the removal of plant itself instead of demanding from the plant its final product.

In November the Industrial Coordination Committee of AMMG was formed. One of its important functions will be the consideration of applications to derequisition industrial plants, many of which are being utilised by the Armed Forces for purposes other than those for which they were constituted, e.g. as billets or supply dumps.

26. Industrial/.....

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26. Industrial Activities:

(a) Textiles and Ancillary Industries:

Further progress was made in the rehabilitation of the PRIMO woollen factories, and report were received which indicate that if power and fuel were available, upwards of 1,000,000 Kgs of cloth could be produced a month. Power however remains the limiting factor and at present out of over 50 firms reported to be ready or almost ready to resume operations, only 6, which have their own generating plants, are working partially. Bids have therefore been placed for 700,000 KWh a month, to be consumed largely during night hours to avoid normal peak periods.

Production of leather remains unsatisfactory, and new proposals made by the tanners themselves are under consideration by the Ministry.

(b) Structural Materials:

Grinding of clinker has started at COLLEFERRO and about 600 tons of cement have been produced. Bids for coal and power have also been submitted the cement factories at MONOPOLI and VIBO VALENTIA.

The possibility of reactivating two glass works in the ROME area by modifying the plants to burn lignite instead of long flame coal is being investigated and, pending trials, bids for fuel and power have been made. The production of parraffinised paper as a glass substitute has begun at POMERINI-BARONI MELANO, COLLEFERRO.

S.I.M.S.A., COLLEFERRO, has started making roofing felt and experiments are also being carried out in ROME in the manufacture of roofing materials from salvaged tins.

(c) Coal:

The new coal quay at CIVITAVECCHIA was completed during the month and discharge and distribution have averaged 600 tons a day. FIUMICINO is also ready to discharge barges or small steamers.

AFHQ has decided that AC and the Italian Government shall be responsible for supplying 31,850 tons of coal and lignite a month to the Armies during the winter.

(d) Mining:

SARDINIAN Coal. Production for October was 34,602 tons. Stock on hand on 31 October was 31,875 tons. Increasing production to quantities required is a problem of labour, much of which was lost during the period of curtailed production.

Mainland lignite. Power and transportation are the usual problems of [illegible] estimate for November was 20,000 metric tons. Stocks of

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The possibility of reactivating two glass works in the ROME area by modifying the plants to burn lignite instead of long flame coal is being investigated and, pending trials, bids for fuel and power have been made. The production of paraffinised paper as a glass substitute has begun at BOMBRINI-PARODI DELFINO, COLLEFERRO.

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Mainland Lignite. Power and transportation are the usual problems of production here and the estimate for November was 20,000 metric tons. Stocks of 200,000 tons of lignite and 15,000 tons of briquettes at CASTELNUOVO may be drawn upon by Allied Forces to the extent of 18,000 tons a month, which will relieve the financial situation.

Sulphur. Production of the SICILIAN mines increased substantially during October from an average of 3,415 tons in the previous two months to 4,928 tons. On the mainland stocks in the MARCHE-ROMAGNA mines now amount to 18,000 tons.

(e) Caustic Soda:

The Ardeno Plant, ROME, is ready for operation except for supplies of electrolytic Salt. This has been located in SICILY and arrangements are being made for shipment.

LABOUR/..... 735

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LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

27. The labour situation was still precarious and, although increased wage adjustments stemmed the tide in most instances, the real answer to industrial [illegible] peace was still sufficiency of food.

28. The Labour Sub-Commission frequently stressed to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour the importance of legalizing the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices in Italian territory by Royal Decree. Reports from various areas showed the increasingly prominent role that these Labour Offices played in the labour field. Further delay is unjustified and is affecting the efficacy of the work being done.

The Labour Offices are the machinery through which the Italian Government can study and solve labour problems and through which a free and independent trade union movement can obtain support. A few of the many problems of the Labour Offices are:

(i) To follow the labour phenomenon in its social aspect so as to be always informed of developments.

(ii) To study labour problems and provide regular compilation of labour statistics.

(iii) To promote the peaceful settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, mediation and arbitration by offering the contending parties a meeting ground as well as a legal means of composing their differences.

(iv) To control and supervise a placement of labour which, according to the decisions of an International Labour Conference, should be a State responsibility.

(v) To supervise the recognition and enforcement of all social legislation.

29. The Labour Sub-Commission did not object to the re-establishment of the Offices of Port Captaincies nor to the registration of seamen through the Personnel Section of that office, providing that these "Capitanerie di Porto" charge no fees and that such registrations will not result in a monopoly of employment process.

30. The labour situation in the LIVORNO-PISA area has been complicated by short supply, and the fact that LIVORNO is a supply base for operations on the fighting front. Upon the request of the Regional Commissioner of TOSCANA Region, the Base Purchasing Agent of PBS, FIFTH Army, Royal Navy and other units, a special Headquarters Labour Officer was detailed as a single authority to coordinate all the labour activities in this area. Problems were generally comparable to those of last winter in the Port of NAPLES. Results already achieved justify the continued assignment of our representative for an indefinite period.

31. Wage agreements between employees and employers of the "S.I.E.L.T.E.", NAPLES [illegible] were reviewed and

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conciliation, mediation and arbitration by offering the contending parties a meeting ground as well as a legal means of composing their differences.

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31. Wage agreements between employees and employers of the "S.I.E.L.T.E.", NAPLES - PIEDIMONTE D'ALIFE Railroad and COMPAGNIA CONTINENTALE BRUNT were reviewed and approved during the month.

32. Independent investigations were carried out after the PALERMO riot of 18 Oct to ascertain the causes of the incident from the labour point of view. From unofficial sources it was learned that the main cause of the demonstration was economic and not political. Good judgment of the Civil Authorities could easily have avoided the tragic denouement. The demonstration arose out of the following:

(i) Proposed to increase the bread ration.

(ii) Lack of control of prices.

(iii) Blackmarket speculation.

(iv) Demand for higher wages.

33. In order/.....

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(77)

In order to parallel the Italian Royal Decree of 31 October for an increase of wages in private industry, the Special Sub-Committee of the Labour and Wages Control Committee approved an increase in the Allied Forces Wage Scale, granting an additional 40 to 60 lire a day to the present wages of workers for the Armed Forces. This increase, effective 16 November, was proposed to meet the higher cost of living and to restore the preferred position of the Armed Forces.

34. The plan to give full social insurance coverage to Italian workers employed directly by the Allied Forces throughout ITALY was approved by both the Italian Government and Allied Forces during the month and was scheduled to become effective on and after 1 December.

35. Progress was good in the registration of labour. New registration forms have been completed and distribution to all areas will be made shortly.

36. In L.Z.I.O-U.S.A.F. Region the request for supply of labour to Allied units increased and our labour supply office has been very active. During the month, of the 65 requests processed from Allied units, a total of 1105 of various categories were employed.

Exact statistics of the number of persons unemployed and available for work are difficult to obtain. Though the ROME Province Labour Office registered 49,725 unemployed it is still an incomplete return. A conservative estimate of unemployed figures for the whole of L.Z.I.O-U.S.A.F. Region is 125,000.

37. In AMG FIFTH Army territory there are 51 Labour Supply Offices in the area now in operation, in FLORENCE, PISTOIA, LUCCA and highway 65, and they have altogether thus far furnished 7,161 men and women.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

38. The Italian Government was given greatly increased powers to execute within its territory all projects not involving use of critical (or imported) structural materials. Works of military necessity required by Armies will, however, continue under direct control of this Sub-Commission.

39. A decree covering financial subsidies for building repairs (private properties) was approved by the Council of Ministers. This will be the beginning of a considerable housing programme. The Minister of Public Works has a 500 million lire fund for discretionary allocation in connection with commencing initial projects. Some delay due to administrative difficulties has occurred. There is a similar difficulty in the financing of repairs to hydro-electric plants and power facilities generally for which a fund of 2 billion lire is contemplated.

40. As "black market" activities have extended to building materials, which are increasingly reflected in estimates submitted by Genio Civile, the Minister was urged to establish controls and maximum prices by promulgation of a decree or by some other methods.

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are difficult to obtain. Though the ROME Provincial Labour Office registered 49,735 unemployed it is still an incomplete return. A conservative estimate of unemployed figures for the whole of LAZIO-UMBRIA Region is 125,000.

37. In the FIFTH Army territory there are 51 Labour Supply Offices in the area now in operation, in FLORENCE, PISTOIA, LUCCA and Highway 65, and they have altogether thus far furnished 7,161 men and women.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

38. The Italian Government was given greatly increased powers to execute within territory all projects not involving use of critical (or imported) structural materials. Works of military necessity required by Armies will, however, continue under direct control of this Sub-Commission.

39. A decree covering financial subsidies for building repairs (private property) was approved by the Council of Ministers. This will be the beginning of a considerable housing programme. The Minister of Public Works has a 500 million lire fund for discretionary allocation in connection with commencing initial projects. Some delay due to administrative difficulties has occurred. There is a similar difficulty in the financing of repairs to hydro-electric plants and power facilities generally for which a fund of 2 billion lire is contemplated.

40. As "black market" activities have extended to building materials, which are increasingly reflected in estimates submitted by Genio Civile, the Minister was urged to establish controls and maximum prices by promulgation of a decree or by some other method.

41. In SARDINIA the Public Works Sub-Commission has had no officer for the last three months and by January 1945 this position will apply to SICILY and CALABRIA.

42. A draft decree concerning increases in rates for water, gas and electricity (public utilities) was modified, in conjunction with other interested Sub-Commissions, but it has not yet been promulgated.

43. The general rehabilitation of water undertakings and some sewerage systems continued, water supplies to ROME City being almost back to normal standard.

44. The 50 million lire Pontine Marshes project (Bonifiche) made good progress, particularly towards prevention of further flooding along Route 7. Channels have been cleared. Temporary dams built to replace destroyed floodgates and smaller pumping stations restored to service. The largest one (MAZZOCCHIO) remains useless, the enemy having removed all electrical plant. Similar works were executed in ROSARNO Region, vine valleys river ARSO, ESSA, ANEGO, CIMRONE and elsewhere. Studies of the probable situation in PO Valley area continue in conjunction with Agriculture, Public Health and Industry Sub-Commissions. Portable pumping units totalling 10,000 h.p. have been indented for, equivalent to 10% of installed plant now there. (In POLESINE area 90% of such plant found destroyed).

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45. Special/.....

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45. Special works required by P.B.S. on Routes 1 and 7 (NAPLES - ROME - LEGHORN) were begun. Urgent bridge works are in hand on Route 6 (ROME - CASSINO) preparatory to the removal of portable Bailey bridges urgently required by the Armies in the North. Access roads to air fields (FOGGIA area) were taken over from the U.S.A. Air Force Engineers on special request. Floods in North caused extra demands from Military Districts for diversions and bridge works. Bailey bridge replacements by more permanent structures continue regularly. Of all Bailey bridges in an area North of ROME 72% will be released by January 1945 and another 14% will be replaced by "FLADRO" bridges (steel) now being manufactured in ITALY. In November 318 roads and bridges schemes (military) were in hand, value 620 million lire, 85 being completed during the month. The Sub-Commission approved 422 other schemes; viz. roads and bridges, public buildings, schools, debris clearance, public utilities including water works, housing etc., at a total cost of 332 million lire. During the month 273 such schemes were completed at a cost of 194 million lire. Projects dealt with independently by Italian Government totalled 330 end of October. Value 75 million lire.

46. About 20,000 K.V.A. generating equipment (electrical) restored to service, making total 100,000 in Central ITALY. 163 Km transmission lines were restored and in MARCHES-UMBRIA and TOSCANA Regions considerable similar works was done, as well as on small generating stations. The lack of transport and consequent lack of regular maintenance over a long period caused a serious transmission line breakdown in SOUTHERN Region. The electrical companies concerned were assisted by the Sub-Commission's personnel and special transport. Electrical Reconstruction Committee held first meeting, Lt.Col. LAPPER making reports on his mission to USA, UK and FRANCE. Planning to rebuild repairable power stations by end of 1945 was begun in conjunction with the principal electric companies and the Ministry of Public Works. Electrical construction supplies showed some improvement except for insulating materials. Some of these are now beginning to arrive by sea. The transportation problem of many Power Companies becomes more and more acute, handicapping both reconstruction and regular maintenance. The Ministry of Public Works has been asked to appoint a representative, located at HQ of Sub-Commission, to facilitate interchange of ideas, reduce correspondence and from time to time take over responsibilities.

47. Officer personnel was 71 in total, viz. 19 at HQ and 52 in Regions. The Director of the Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. JERMY, returned to duty from WASHINGTON and Lt. Col. LAPPER from LONDON.

SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION.

48. The general situation is satisfactory. Vessels, except schooners, have operated smoothly and no particular difficulties have been encountered.

49. The schooner situation, however, has presented certain anomalies which continue to receive the attention of Economic Section, Mediterranean Shipping Board

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SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION.

48. The general situation is satisfactory. Vessels, except schooners, have operated smoothly and no particular difficulties have been encountered.

49. The schooner situation, however, has presented certain anomalies which continue to receive the attention of Economic Section, Mediterranean Shipping Board and the Italian Ministry of Marine. One of the main difficulties, now overcome, is the legalisation of COMETA. This enabled the operating committee to come to satisfactory terms with the schooner industry.

50. Negotiations have continued during November on a freight tariff based on a ton mileage basis to cover all commodities. This tariff is now practically agreed by all parties and supersedes the unsatisfactory methods hitherto in force. These tariff rates will prevent erratic freight rates and will be a considerable help to schooner owners.

51. The tariff rates for carriage of goods by schooner will be approximately forty-five times greater than was laid down before the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. This was due to increased running costs, delays and rate of exchange.

52. During October, 1944 weight tons of civil cargo was carried by Italian schooners and 3000 weight tons by Italian coaster. In November 5945 weight tons and 3950 weight tons respectively were carried by schooner and coaster. Approximately 6500 weight tons of civil cargo was also carried by vessels under flags other than ITALIAN.

53. In view/.....

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53. In view of the cessation of the present service between CAGLIARI and NAPLES a civilian service will be instituted. This service will be the first return to a regular shipping service run by the Italian Authorities for civilian cargo.

54. Schooners are still delayed unfortunately by cargo not being available against individual allocations. It is requested that all concerned give their particular attention to this point so that the maximum use may be made of those vessels which are available for the carriage of civil goods.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

Railways.

55. Military railheads have been almost static during the month. Weather conditions have caused damage to various tracks making movement difficult. A plan has been agreed with Director of Military Railway Services for the satisfactory rehabilitation of Italian Railways. This will place additional responsibilities on AC.

56. Fourteen engineering projects were in hand, ranging from long stretches of track to bridge work, and all projects when completed will assist in the distribution of essential needs of the community.

57. The question of a ROME - NAPLES passenger service continued to the fore, but limited track capacity and priority of military and food supply demands have so far prevented its introduction.

58. A violent cyclone in SARDINIA caused a train derailment on 8 November, when one person was killed. Locomotives in that island are being converted to burn Sulcis coal, thus restricting import of coal.

59. The work of wagon repairs has been stepped up to meet acute shortage of wagons.

Roads.

60. Three G.T. Coys were operating, viz: Nos. 1000, 1001 and 1004. The fourth G.T. Coy (No.1002) was made available by AFHQ and is reporting on or about 8 Dec.

61. The progress of ENAC has been very much retarded owing to the crisis in the Italian Government. As a result the revised haulage rates were not published and the formation of ENAC not completed.

62. During the month returns have been received from Regions with information concerning location of vehicles, present holdings, and additional requirements of maintenance, personnel, equipment, garages etc. These returns are now being consolidated and every endeavour made to meet requests still outstanding.

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63. Three additional tyre repair plants in ROME have been requisitioned and re-established by this Section. These will resume operations as soon as requisitioned raw material arrives. The collective output of these will average 110 of various sizes a day.

64. One of the problems encountered by the 1st Truck Battalion was the lack of Control Vehicles. The civilian cars assigned were inadequate in number, not road worthy for operation in Army Forward Areas and difficult to maintain.

Shipment/.....

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Shipment.

65. Bad weather caused serious delays in schooner traffic during the month. The small vessels which are operating are confined to port whenever weather conditions are unfavourable. Many of them are under repair and winter conditions generally reduce the available tonnage. During November goods amounting to 8946 tons were lifted by schooner and 5950 tons by coaster.

66. All bids submitted to AMMG during the month were accepted with the exception of 8600 tons phosphate rock.

67. A regular service from SARDINIA to NAPLES was agreed with AMMG and will start on 25 December. The S.S. ARIADNE has been selected for this ferry service and will do two round trips per month. Her capacity will be about 250 personnel and 1000 tons cargo.

68. CASTELLAMMARE, CIVITAVECCHIA, PALERMO and CROTONE all worked satisfactorily.

General.

69. On 21 November the Clothing Section, Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission, was transferred to Transportation Sub-Commission.

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68. CASTELLAMMARE, CIVITAVECCHIA, SALERNO and CROTONE all worked satisfactorily.

General.

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PART IV.

POLITICAL SECTION, PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB COMMISSIONS.

POLITICAL SECTION.

1. November brought many important events of political significance. In spite of the Prime Minister's efforts to strengthen the Government and his plans for unity early in November, the dissension within the Government and the dissatisfaction without continued to increase until it became clear that reconstruction of the Cabinet was a necessity. Consequently, on 25 November the Prime Minister submitted his resignation to the Lieutenant General of the Realm, thereby precipitating a crisis that was still unsettled at the end of the month.

2. Following constitutional procedure, the Lieutenant General proceeded to hold conversations with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, with leaders of the six Government parties, and with other political personages. These conversations were concluded on the evening of 29 November and shortly thereafter the Lieutenant General charged Signor Bonomi with the task of forming a new Government.

3. A number of factors had contributed to the political instability. Probably the most important was the realization by the old Government and the public that warfare in Italy will continue for some time and that the existing Government, instead of being an interim organization, as some had originally thought, would be called upon to take planned and energetic action for an indefinite period. The Government had been hanging together largely as a result of the agreement to co-operate which the several parties were attempting to maintain for their individual advantages, in spite of the bitter attacks they levelled at each other in the public press.

4. At the time of the resignation, it was rumored that the Parties of the Left had contributed to the instability by demanding that they be given the portfolio of Interior, War and Foreign Affairs and by asking for the removal of certain representatives of the moderate parties from the Government.

5. Elsewhere it was said that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a Cabinet of technicians. The Communist paper, "Avanti", was loud in denouncing such a possibility and called it an attempt "to exclude the Communists from the Government".

6. Subsequent to the resignation, Count Sforza was named Chairman of the group of C.L.N. representatives who had met to discuss a means of solving the crisis. It was said that he was cast for the Foreign Affairs portfolio in a new Government. However, Count Sforza resigned as Chairman, after a Committee of the C.L.N. had called upon the British Ambassador. According to INS they were given to understand by the Ambassador that Count Sforza, would not be welcome to the British Government as a member of the new Italian Cabinet.

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7. In spite of numerous contributory factors, it appeared likely that the resignation of the Government was caused primarily by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate members of his Cabinet to accede to the demand for key ministerial posts by the Parties of the Left.

8. The announcement of the resumption of direct relations between Great Britain and Italy and the establishment of diplomatic relations by the United States, Russia and the Latin American countries with Italy has been followed by a considerable degree of diplomatic activity. At the end of November fifteen of the Latin American Representatives had advised the Italian Government of their intention to resume diplomatic relations and five of them, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru have already appointed representatives.

9. The issuance of instructions to the patriots in the North by Field Marshal Alexander in which the patriots were asked to slow down activity due to the condition of the winter campaign caused a large amount of public comment. In general, the press called for an intensification of Government and Allied assistance to prevent collapse of all partisan activity, while the press of the left urged recognition of the Committees of Liberation as "provisional governments" in newly liberated territory.

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The Socialists in a subsequent resolution urged the recognition of the main Committee in enemy-occupied territory.

10. The arrest of General Mario Roatta and Colonel Bertoldi, former Chief and member, respectively, of the Army General Staff brought again into public discussion the possibility of a full inquiry into the cause of, and responsibility for, the collapse of the Italian Army after the Armistice.

11. A very favorable public reaction resulted from the review of the re-equipped and re-organized Italian Army units that was held when the units passed through ROME on 2 November. Although the occasion was used by some of the parties as an opportunity to show their political banners, the splendid appearance of both personnel and material provoked favorable comment and no small degree of pride from the large number of spectators.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

12. While carrying on the usual routine work associated with daily press releases, daily digests of the Italian press, trend of correspondent's copy, weekly bulletin and arrangements for interviews and conferences on behalf of Allied, neutral and Italian correspondents, the Public Relations Branch was also increasingly occupied by questions arising from the resumption of Italian activity in the cinema, theatre, radio, and press agency fields, and the question of opposition as it touches the Undersecretariat of the Press and Information and the parastatal agencies depending from it. As a result of protracted discussions, agreement was obtained from AFHQ for the establishment of a Temporary Film Board to decide the various complex problems now arising with AC, PWB and Italian Government representation. After considerable discussion with AFHQ a plan for the future structure of the Italian radio was also put forward to AFHQ; a similar plan was laid before the Council of Ministers by the Undersecretary of the Press. Steps were taken to clear up the copyright difficulties existing over theatrical productions translated from English. Agreement was obtained from AFHQ to permit Allied Press Agencies to resume the input of news as 15 January and steps were taken to open the field similarly by Italian news agencies, provision being made against exclusivity.

13. A feature of the month was the delegation by the Allied Publications Board to the Italian Press Commission of all powers regarding the granting or revocation of licenses in territory under Italian jurisdiction, A.M.G. controlled papers remaining exempt from this control and the APB reserving the right of intervention on questions of military security or undemocratic practices.

14. The vexed question of accreditation and procedure for Italian war correspondents was finally cleared up, and a conducting officer was sent with those correspondents to the Fifth and Eighth Army areas. An air tour was arranged for Italian civilian correspondents to Italian air units re-equipped by the Allies.

15. The work of the Archives Section [illegible]

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agency fields, and the question of operations as it touches the Undersecretariat of the Press and Information and the permanent agencies depending from it. As a result of protracted discussions, agreement was obtained from AFHQ for the establishment of a temporary Film Board to decide the various complex problems now arising with AC, PWB and Italian Government representation. After considerable discussion with AFHQ a plan for the future structure of the Italian radio was also put forward to AFHQ; a similar plan was laid before the Council of Ministers by the Undersecretary of the Press. Steps were taken to clear up the copyright difficulties existing over theatrical productions translated from English. Agreement was obtained from AFHQ to permit Allied Press Agencies to resume the input of news on 15 January and steps were taken to open the field similarly by Italian news agencies, provision being made against exclusivity.

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15. The work of the Archives section proceeded steadily, light erasion of documents being received from SICILIA Region. SOUTHERN Region is in process of sorting out obsolete records for subdivision.

NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

16. The general disposition of the Italian Fleet remains the same and the ships continue to carry out useful work in the MEDITERRANEAN. The larger vessels have been used mainly as fast transports.

17. The Navy Sub Commission has received information from the Ministry of Marine, that the Italian organization of the ports of CIVITAVECCHIA, SAN STEFANO and PIOMBINO is proceeding satisfactorily. The three ports were recently returned to Italian control and the full administrative and operational responsibility is now vested in the Ministry of Marine.

18. The Ministry has announced its intention of establishing a Port Division in its offices in ROME which will be under the direction of a Senior Naval Officer and which will co-ordinate all matters in those ports which have been or which will in the future be returned to Italian Navy Control. In the larger ports the local Italian or-

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ganisation will be in charge of a Naval Commander of appropriate rank: in the smaller ports, such as SAN STEFANO, the Tenente di Porto or Harbourmaster will be in charge. The representatives of the Ministry of Marine appear to have accepted their new responsibilities in the ports enthusiastically and have undertaken the necessary arrangements in a business-like manner. It is hoped that it will be possible for the Ministry of Marine to obtain an estimate of the amount of Allied traffic expecting to use the ports so that necessary arrangements can be made by them for labour and equipment.

19. One of the main difficulties regarding the supply of Naval Stores to the Italians is that no central storing system exists in the Italian Navy. The Ministry of Marine has recognised the disadvantage of its departmental system however, and it is understood that it is setting up a central stores department which will co-ordinate the demands of the various departments of the Ministry. It is worthy of note that this step is being taken quite spontaneously by the Ministry of Marine.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION (L.F.S.C.).

20. During November the FRIULI and CREMONA Combat Groups completed their re-equipping and preliminary training in the BENEVENTO Area. Inspections were made by H.R.H. Prince UMBERTO of PIEDMONT and by Field Marshal Sir Harold ALEXANDER who told the commanders he was impressed and well satisfied, and that the Groups would form part of His Group of Armies and be treated in the same way as those of all the other nations fighting under him. Some anxiety was experienced over the standard of training of motor drivers and other mechanical specialists which has resulted in considerable damage to equipment; extra British personnel were provided to raise the standard. Towards the end of the month both Groups moved forward to come under command of British 1 District and 10 Corps respectively for higher training before going into the line. During the moves each Group provided a representative column of 1500 men and 200 vehicles to march through ROME as evidence to the citizens of their existence. They were given an enthusiastic reception from large crowds in spite of the efforts of the younger generation to turn the event into an excuse for expressing their political views. H.R.H. Prince UMBERTO took the salute of the FRIULI combat group on 24 November but was prevented from doing so in the case of the CREMONA group by the government crisis.

21. LEGNANO and FOLGORE Groups remained in the CASSA Area reorganized on the new basis but awaiting their equipment and vehicles - modified training scales only of which have been received. There was some discontent over clothing and lack of blankets and boots but this situation improved towards the end of November when equipment was released in greater quantities.

22. MANTOVA Group remained in the heel and completed its reorganization in time to move to BENEVENTO Area at the end of the month to relieve the FRIULI and CREMONA Groups. Training section of equipment are due to be released during the first week in December. The SIM has been formed and is functioning.

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21. LEGNANO and FOLGORE Groups remained in the CAPUA Area reorganised on the new basis but awaiting their equipment and vehicles - modified training scales only of which have been received. There was some discontent over clothing and lack of blankets and boots but this situation improved towards the end of November when equipment was released in greater quantities.

22. MANTOVA Group remained in the load and completed its reorganisation in time to move to MONTEVERDE Area at the end of the month to relieve the FRIULI and CREMONA Groups. Training scales of equipment are due to be released during the first week in December. The SIW has been formed and is functioning.

23. PICENO Group is still under discussion and its future was changed many times during the month. The latest decision is that 3,000 of its officers and men should be loaned to the Allied Commission for Carabinieri duties until 15 February 1945. It is undecided whether the remainder is to join the nucleus of the Sixth Combat Group, be used as a reserve holding Group, or be disbanded and converted into a Replacement Training Depot.

24. Reinforcements for the Combat Groups are being provided from call-ups in various parts of Italy and a Depot has been established at TEANO (N.W. of CAPUA). The problem of equipment, training facilities and future location for this depot has not yet been solved, though considerable attention was given to it during November.

25. Auxiliary units which were to be formed for the first two Groups are now ready to accompany them to the forward area. The rest are slowly forming alongside their respective Groups but their equipment presents a difficult problem.

AIR FORCES SUB COMMISSION.

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26. The Italian Air Force continues to support the Allied war effort in active

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operations over the BALKANS. The scale of effort during November has greatly exceeded that ever achieved before. This has been due partially to the arrival at operational bases of squadrons equipped with Allied types of aircraft which have been under training during the past months, and partially to an increase in serviceability.

27. Fighter Wing: The whole of the Italian Fighter Wing is now fully operational. The number of sorties carried out by the Wing is an all time record and considerably in excess of that ever carried out before. Enemy transport has been damaged or destroyed, and a considerable weight of bombs has been dropped by fighter bombers on important targets. Unfortunately this effort has not been carried out entirely without loss.

28. Seaplane Wing: There has been little demand of an operational nature on the activities of this Wing, and the number of sorties carried out shows a considerable reduction. Permission has been granted by H.Q. M.A.A.F. for a limited number of the aircraft of this Wing to be used on transport service, and preparation of the bases for this service is now being actively carried out. The air sea rescue commitment still remains, but during the month few sorties have been carried out and there have been no results.

29. Light Bomber Wing: One of the squadrons has been on active operations and has carried out a number of sorties, it is claimed, with average results. Half the second squadron is at its operational base and the other half is held up by weather conditions, but will move to the operational base as soon as these improve.

30. Bomber Transport Wings: In spite of difficulties through serviceability of aircraft more sorties were carried out during November than in October, and a satisfactory weight of supplies was either carried or dropped.

31. Progress has been made in the formation of the school, and the aircraft and personnel are now located on the training airfield. Training flying at the school has actually started, but because of the considerable surplus of trained crews it has not been found necessary to carry out any intensive flying, and the main effort has been devoted to the improvement of serviceability.

32. The serviceability of the Italian Fighter aircraft again shows an increase which is greatly to the credit of all concerned. In spite of considerable technical difficulties the serviceability of the Bomber Transport aircraft has improved slightly compared with October. The initiative, ingenuity and hard work of the technical personnel and ground crew of this Wing is most praiseworthy. The serviceability of the Light Bomber Wing is good and demonstrates the ability of the Italian technical personnel to keep these aircraft in a serviceable condition.

33. The situation as regards manpower is unchanged, but the I.A.F. is making a substantial contribution to both the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.A.F.

34. It is regretted that the question of an increase of rations for aircrews is still not settled. A visit by a Staff Officer from H.Q. M.A.A.F. Rear, has been made and certain definite recommendations have been forwarded by that H.Q. to higher

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35. The morale of the Italian Air Force still remains high. A special message of congratulation was received by the Fighter Wing from the Air Officer Commanding, BALKAN Air Force, for their operations during the early part of the month.

36. The political crisis which occurred in the last week of the month has naturally had its effect on the Italian Air Force, but so far this effect seems to be less far reaching than usual, and at any rate in so far as the operational units are concerned they are putting their active aid to the Allies first.

37. The question of defascination is still highly unsatisfactory.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB COMMISSION.

38. Telecommunications.

(a) Telephone. Exchanges were repaired or installed and brought into use

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in: FIUGGI, ANZIO, VENTOTENE, TUSCANIA, LORIANO, NAPLI, AMELIA, ACQUASPARTA, TODI, RONCIGLIONE, ANCONA, JESI, OSIMO, CASTELFIDARDO, LORETO, PESCARA, FIANO and FOGGIA. Circuits were completed from ROME to TERNI (additional), RIETI, ANZIO, AQUILA (additional) and between many towns in the UMBRIA-LAZIO, ABRUZZI-MARCHE and TOSCANA Regions.

(b) Telegraph. Many additional offices have been connected to the telegraph network, and between 50% and 80% of offices in the forward provinces in the authorised zone are now open.

The pneumatic tube distribution system for the telegraph service in NAPLES has been restored.

Many conferences, in which the U.S. and British Embassies took part, were held in an attempt to reach an agreement on the conditions for opening of a radiogram and cablegram service to the U.S. and U.K., but no decision was taken.

39. Postal.

(a) Commercial correspondence was authorised in the U.S. and U.K. with certain restrictions, and the weight limit for this class of correspondence has been increased from 210 grams to 1 Kilo.

(b) The overprinting of large stocks of certain denominations of Fascist Republican stamps was agreed with the Italian Government and 80 bags of stamps and postcards were sent to FLORENCE in readiness for extension of services.

(c) The withdrawal of the Italian Naval ship service to SARDINIA has made postal connection insufficiently frequent. A merchant ship service now carries correspondence only bi-monthly, though urgent official and air mail stamped private correspondence is being taken by air.

(d) The forms originally intended for International Red Cross messages to civilians in enemy occupied territory may now be used for Italian soldiers in GERMANY. Previously these men could not receive any mail as the Germans refused to let them be considered entitled to Prisoners of War treatment.

(e) The foreign mail letter traffic now totals about 15 tons a month, of which about 10 tons is P.O.W. mail. This is approximately 3 million letters a month.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN P.W. SUB COMMISSION.

40. War Materials Disposal.

In respect to the War Material Disposal side few words should suffice to explain what covers a considerable amount of constructive effort and planning.

41. The main problem of the month was in connection with transference of salvage material between the Commission, PBS and British Salvage. Opinion was divided as to

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(b) The overprinting of large stocks of certain denominations of Fascist Republican stamps was agreed with the Italian Government and 80 bags of stamps and postcards were sent to FLORENCE in readiness for extension of services.

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WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN P.W. SUB COMMISSION.

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In respect to the War Material Disposal sifo few words should suffice to explain what covers a considerable amount of constructive effort and planning.

41. The main problem of the month was in connection with transference of salvage material between the Commission, FRS and British Salvage. Opinion was divided as to whether Commerce Sub Commission should handle directly all material offered by salvage agencies or if it should in the first instance go through the War Material Disposal Sub Commission. The question is still under consideration and a decision awaited.

42. The day to day work of the Sub Commission included the inspection of all the goods yards in ROME Area with a view to clearing material, (mostly salvage) from loaded trucks. After inspection a number of trucks containing machinery etc. were despatched to factories in agreement with Industry Sub Commission. Other material which it was impossible to dispose of was sold on the public market and 23 railway trucks and wagons were thus made available for Movements.

43. Seventy derelict MT vehicles which had been recovered and brought into ROME Area were inspected. It was found possible to make eleven available to Italian Ministry of War and nine to LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, Transportation Division. These vehicles will, in due course, after repair, be back on the road again.

44. A considerable number of jerricans were returned through the Sub Commission to the Petrol Section of RAAC.

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ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

45. The work of the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the Sub Commission was centered on the adjustment of past policy to meet new directives, the continuation of Italian Prisoners of War repatriations, the co-ordination and control of Italian Prisoners of War repatriated to fill specific appointments in Italian Government and local administration, and the study of a plan for the ultimate absorption by Italy of over one million and a quarter of the male population who are now Prisoners of War. In the carrying out of these duties, the Sub Commission was ever cognisant of the necessity to avoid or give rise to such questions as might cause political issue or agitation on the subject of Italian Prisoners of War.

46. On all questions of Italian Prisoners of War the Sub Commission stipulated that the main issue was for all Italians to understand how essential it was that Italian Prisoners of War should contribute the maximum possible to the war effort.

47. The Sub Commission has always worked on the lines that the Italian Government should assume the maximum amount of responsibility in connection with Italian Prisoners of War and by gradually making the problems relative to Italian Prisoners of War, Italian Government problems rather than ones for the Commission, a considerable amount of unnecessary work should in due course be eliminated. In accomplishing this the relationship between the Sub Commission, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and the Undersecretary of State for War has continued to be cordial and understanding. On the 8 November, the Italian Ministry of War set up a new branch called Autonomous Office for Veteran Prisoners of War and Repatriated Soldiers. It is too early to express an opinion as to how this department will carry out its function: so far it has been entirely satisfactorily.

48. Detailed work of the Prisoner of War Sub Commission included sorting and forwarding to the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War semi-monthly allotments by Italian co-operators to their families in Italy, the total amount of allotments made for November being 6,106,000 lire, balances due to repatriated Italian Prisoners of War amounting to 3,500,000 lire were also forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War to pass to the Italian Ministry of War for payment.

49. The final decisions in respect of liability for the payment of the repatriation balances, is still unsettled.

50. Complaints on conditions of Italian Prisoners of War in INDIA, 136 individual enquiries concerning the health of Italian Prisoners of War whose families had not heard from them for over 6 months, the despatch of 6,000 copies of Notizie Nazioni Unite daily to Prisoners of War in NORTH AFRICA, and the forwarding of Italian packages to Prisoners of War in SARDINIA and CORSICA were all duties carried out during the month.

51. Repatriations during the month of November totalled 1,141 and a return of approximately 2,400 Italian Prisoners of War during December has been arranged. Requests for repatriation of 3,556 Italian Prisoners of War were passed through [illegible] the Sub Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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51. Repatriations during the month of November totalled 1,141 and a return of approximately 2,400 Italian Prisoners of War during December has been arranged. Requests for repatriation of 3,556 Italian Prisoners of War were passed through the Sub Commission during November. During the previous month the Sub Commission has in conjunction with PWB been able to inform the Italian public both by radio and through the Italian press the numbers and names of the Italian Prisoners of War who have been repatriated. The Sub Commission originated a bi-weekly radio program giving the names of the recent repatriated Italian Prisoners of War and certain other information which would help to give peace of mind to Italian families regarding their prisoners of War. The work in connection with this radio program has now been handed over to the Italian Red Cross who will continue the program as in the past; in transfering this work to the Italians the Sub Commission passes on another duty which rightly belongs to the Italian Government.

52. The staff of the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the Sub Commission working on the plan for the mass repatriation of all Italian Prisoners of War are completing their study on this subject. The object has been to find ways and means of returning these Prisoners of War to ITALY so as to cause as little discontent and unhappiness as possible. Throughout the study the heads of the other Sub Commissions and different parties of the Italian Government have been consulted and discussions with those most interested in the Vatican are also taking place. The report on this plan should be ready for consideration within the next few weeks.

Wesley W. Stone

WESLEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78662

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG.

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report.

10 January 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. A satisfactory solution of the problem of the Sindaco of Napl s has been effected by the appointment of Avv. Gennaro PANNUNZIO, who will take up office on 6 January 1945. He has been assured of the unanimous support of the Comitato di Liberazione, and will begin functioning with a Vice Sindaco and a Giunta of fourteen members.

2. In Palermo Province Prefect D'ANTONI has been replaced by Dr. BATTIATI, a career official. In intimating the change the Ministry stated that it had been urgently necessary owing to recent disturbances, and apologised for not having first obtained the approval of the Allied Commission. In all the circumstances it was decided to raise no objection.

3. Owing to incidents which happened in Catania, it has been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect GIARRUSSO, who had proved incapable of meeting the situation. The Ministry of Interior in the first instance sent Prefect VIRGILI to take over the functions temporarily, but have since made formal application to have him appointed Prefect. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before agreeing.

4. The question of holding municipal elections has been raised. A memorandum on the desirability and possibility of holding such elections has been prepared by this Sub Commission and circulated to the Sub Commissions concerned. The Italian Government has asked for transport in connection with the distribution of forms required in connection with the compilation of electoral lists, and this has been granted.

5. In view of the possibility of a shortage of senior officials for administration of northern provinces, the Ministry of Interior has agreed to promote a number of younger officials. Proposals have been submitted to the Ministry so that a "pool" of junior officials will be available in Rome to answer the first demands in newly liberated provinces.

6. The Ministry of Interior has submitted proposals for restoring to their former rank some 23 AMG promoted officials at Palermo Prefecture. It has been agreed to take no action until clarification of the policy of the Allied Commission is obtained.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 985071

7. A draft Decree setting out the powers and organization of the new Ministry for occupied Italy has been received. It has been circulated to the appropriate Sections, Sub Commissions and Branches for report.

R. C. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RCS/pec

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 470197

AC/27/8/hc

8 January 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for month of December 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

1. The Regional Commissioner of the Southern Region has reported that a satisfactory solution of the problem has been effected by the appointment of Avv. Gennaro PIGNATIELLO, who will take up office on 8 January 1945. The Sindaco designate has been assured of the moral support of the Commissione Liberazione, and he will begin functioning with a Vice Sindaco and a Giunta of fourteen members.

2. During the month the average number of appointments and transfers of Italian officials took place.

3. The routine work of the Sub Commission in relation to the Ministry of Interior was not unduly affected by the recent political situation, and regular contacts with the Chief of Control and subordinate officials continued.

4. In Sicily Region (Palermo province) the Ministry of Interior has replaced Prefect D'ANGELI by Dr. BELTRAMI, a career official. The Ministry in intimating the change stated that it had been urgently necessary to take this step owing to recent disturbances, and apologised for not having first obtained the approval of the Allied Commission. In all the circumstances, it was decided to raise no objection.

5. Following upon incidents which had happened in Catania on 14 December, the Ministry of Interior had stated that it had been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect CHIARAMELLO who had proved incapable of meeting the situation. The Ministry in the first instance sent Prefect VITELLI to take over the functions temporarily, but have since made formal application to have VITELLI appointed Prefect of Catania. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before VITELLI's definitive appointment is agreed.

6. The question of holding municipal elections in Italy was raised at the Deputy Chief of Staff's meeting of [illegible] Sub Commissions of the Civil [illegible] expressed an opinion on the desirability and possibility of holding

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3. The routine work of the Sub Commission is [illegible] the Ministry of Interior was not unduly affected by [illegible] political objectives, or regular contact with the Chief of Police and subordinate officials continued.

4. In Sicilia Region (Palermo province) the Ministry of Interior has replaced Prefect D'AGOSTINO by Dr. BATTAGLIA, a career official. The Ministry is intending the change should not be construed as necessarily necessary to take this step owing to recent disturbances, and apologised for not having first obtained the approval of the Allied Commission. In all the circumstances, it was decided to raise no objection.

5. Following upon incidents which had happened in Catania on 11 December, the Ministry of Interior intimated that it had been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect GIUFFRIDA who had proved incapable of meeting the situation. The Ministry in the first instance sent Prefect VIZZINI to take over the functions temporarily, but has since made formal application to have VIZZINI appointed Prefect of Catania. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before VIZZINI's definite appointment is agreed.

6. The question of holding municipal elections in Italy was raised at the Deputy Chief of Staff's meeting of Heads of Sub Commissions of the Civil Affairs Section. A memorandum on the desirability and possibility of holding such elections has been prepared by this Sub Commission and circulated for information and observation to Legal, Public Safety, Public Health, Econ. & P.A., Education, Civilian and displaced Persons Sub Commissions. The memorandum has also been sent to the Political Section.

As the Decree No. 247 of 22 September 1944 limited the time within which the electoral lists had to be completed by the Germans, the Italian Government, being short of transport, approached the Allied Commission for help and this has been granted.

7. In view of the possibility of a shortage of senior officials, who might be required for the administration of northern provinces, the Ministry of Interior has agreed to promote a certain number of younger officials. There has also been outlined to the Ministry broad proposals to constitute a "pool" of junior officials for service in the northern provinces, with the object of ensuring a sufficient number of the required officials available at once to answer the first demands in newly liberated provinces.

8. On 9 October 1944, the Ministry of Interior submitted proposals for reverting to their former rank some 40 A/S promoted officials at Palermo Prefecture. The matter was raised at a Vice President's meeting when it was agreed that no action be taken until clarification of the policy of the Allied Commission was obtained.

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9. On 28 September 1944, the Ministry of Interior requested that an inquiry be conducted with the view of examining the position of Vice Prefect Gino GIGLI at the Prefecture of Florence. Dr. MASCOLO, one of the Ministry's Inspectors carried out an inquiry with the result that he recommended that GIGLI be transferred to another Prefecture. Action is being taken accordingly.

10. The HC of Lazio-Abruzzi region inquired on behalf of local Italian officials whether it was the intention of the Italian Government to renew the practice of holding examinations for censorial secretaries. The matter was taken up with the Ministry who have replied that it is not the intention to do so to conduct such examinations, but that the question would probably come up for consideration next February or March.

11. Periodical reports of the activities of the Epuration Commission which cover activities in connection with officials for which the Public Safety, Public Health and this Sub Commission are concerned, have been received and dealt with.

12. It has been necessary to draw the attention of the Ministry to the slowness in appointing Provincial Epuration Commissions. A request has also been made for the number of Provincial Commissions already appointed, and for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which AMG/15) Region will be appointed.

13. A draft decree setting out the powers and organisation of the new Ministry for occupied Italy has been received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Ministry desired an expression of the Allied Commission's opinion by the 29th of December as it was proposed to present the draft to the Council of Ministers the following day. As the draft required careful study for military reasons the Ministry was asked to defer the presentation. A French draft has since been received, and circulated to appropriate Sections, Sub Commissions and Branches for report.

14. On 26 May 1944, the HC of Lazio-Abruzzi region requested the appointment of a Commissario Speciale to assist the Prefect in dealing with the devastated areas of Cassino in Frosinone Province. Signor [illegible] was appointed by AFHQ and later the Italian Government appointed Signore [illegible] in addition. Since it has never been reported that the employment of these officials is no longer necessary, the Italian Government has been notified that the Allied Commission has no objection to the termination of Sig. [illegible]'s appointment, but that as [illegible]'s appointment was made at the request of the Prefect, the question of terminating it was one for them to decide.

[illegible] Prefetto Reggente di

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minister of the Interior to which [illegible]

13. A draft decree setting out the powers of organization of the Ministry for occupied Italy has been received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Ministry desires to appropriate of the Allied Commission's opinion by the date of [illegible] Council of Ministers the following day. for military reasons the Ministry was asked to wait for its presentation. A reply draft has since been received, and circulated to appropriate Sections, and Commission are pressing for report.

14. On 20 May 1944, the [illegible] Section suggested the appointment of a Government Specialist to assist and advise it in dealing with the devastated areas of Cassino in Southern Province. Signor [illegible] was appointed by AFHQ and later the Italian Government appointed another official in addition. Since it has never been regarded that the employment of these officials is no longer necessary, the Italian Government has been pressing that the Allied Commission has no objection to the termination of Mr. [illegible]'s appointment, but that as AFHQ's appointment was made by the Pope, the question of termination it was one for them to decide.

15. On 10 December, the Secretary of [illegible] Affairs, Profetto di Carte of Arezzo called at this Headquarters and [illegible] that he had been requested by the Provincial Commissioner to change the present Vice Prefect Ricerbi (DC), a nominee of [illegible] CLN of which he was a member. The basis for the charge was that Ricerbi was a member of the Action Party which was not represented in the present Government. It was indicated to the Secretary that membership of a party which was not represented in the Government did not seem to be sufficient to warrant removal if the official were otherwise competent, co-operative and loyal to the Prefect, and if his holding office did not interfere with the good administration of the Province. The Secretary was instructed that requests such as this one should in the first instance be made of the Prefect in consultation with the Provincial Commissioner who could make any recommendation to the Regional Commissioner and that he would then deal with the matter. The Secretary was asked to bring this procedure to the notice of the Prefects.

16. The Ministry of Interior have passed to this Sub Commission reports which they have received in connection with the administration of the Prefecture at Ferrara, and particularly direction of the Prefetto, Giovanni [illegible].

the Ministry stated that they deemed it necessary to have an inquiry made by the Prefect Inspector, and inquired whether a joint inquiry with an officer of the Allied Commission could be carried out. The Ministry had also asked that [illegible] be replaced. The Ministry have been informed that the Allied Commission cannot agree to [illegible]'s removal, and that while they have no observations to make on the proposal to hold an inquiry regarding the Provincial Administration they do not desire to take part in the proceedings.

H. C. S. BRICKER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JCB/pcn

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff.

5 JAN 45

Ref/325/128/CCS.

4 Jan 45

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report.

TO : Distribution below.

1. An abridged version of all Regions' and Sub-Commissions' Monthly Reports is sent to LONDON and WASHINGTON every month. Information for this has been obtained up till now from Part I of the Regional Reports and an abridged version of Sub-Commissions' full Monthly Report. But the compilation of this abridged report has become extremely difficult due to the manner in which Regions and Sub-Commissions present these versions of their report.

2. In future Regions will submit Part I and Sub-Commissions their abridged version set out in paragraphs exactly as they appear finally in the complete report. (See Monthly Abridged Report for October forwarded under 825/CCS)

3. Regions.

a) Regions will as suggested in Letter No. 497/79/CA of 2 September, divide their Monthly Reports into Parts I and II.

b) Part II will be the normal full length Monthly Report, exactly as previously submitted.

c) Part I, however, which has not been satisfactory, will comprise from ten to twenty (at the very outside) paragraphs on both outstanding facts of the month and the general position regarding supply, Public Safety, Transportation, Reconstruction, etc. It will not be a summary of Part II but a concise, independent report. Statistics will be included where precise information increases the value of the statement and there will be no vague or redundant comment.

4. Sub-Commissions.

a) Similarly, the full length report of the Sub-Commissions does not need alteration.

b) The abridged version, however, fails to achieve the purpose for which it was intended.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 825028

3. Regions.

a) Regions will as suggested in letter No. 437/79/3A of 2 September, divide their Monthly Reports into Parts I and II.

b) Part II will be the normal full length Monthly Report, exactly as previously submitted.

c) Part I, however, which has not been satisfactory, will comprise from ten to twenty (at the very outside) paragraphs on both outstanding facts of the month and the general position regarding supply, Public Safety, Transportation, Reconstruction, etc. It will not be a summary of Part II but a concise, independent report. Statistics will be included where precise information increases the value of the statement and there will be no vague or redundant comment.

4. Sub-Commissions.

a) Similarly, the full length report of the Sub-Commissions does not need alteration.

b) The abridged version, however, fails to achieve the purpose for which it was intended.

It will comprise a well-balanced ten to twenty paragraphs containing the outstanding events of the month, written as a concise individual report and not as a summary of the detailed Monthly Report. It can therefore be compiled from facts collected throughout the month without reference to the detailed Monthly Report.

5. All Parts I and abridged versions will be submitted not later than the 15th of every month.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION

See over.

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DISTRIBUTION :

AMG Fifth Army	(1)
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Sicilia Region	(1)
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Lazio Umbria Region	(1)
Abruzzi Marche Region	(1)
Tuscany Region	(1)
Emilia Region	(1)
Civil Affairs Section	(10)
Economic Section	(10)
Political Section	(1)
Navy Sub-Commission	(1)
Land Forces Sub-Commission	(1)
Air Forces Sub-Commission	(1)
Communications Sub-Commission	(1)
War Material Disposal S/C	(1)
P.W.B.	(1)

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12 DEC 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394

Ref: 825/005.

MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

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PART I.

AMG FIFTH ARMY.

1. During the month very little advance was made in the difficult mountainous country of the APENNINES. In all, about a dozen new communes were occupied in the Provinces of BOLOGNA, RAVENNA and FORLI. The four Provinces of PISA, FLORENCE, LUCCA and PISTOIA remained under command of AMG FIFTH Army throughout the month. Half of LUCCA Province and one commune in PISTOIA were still in enemy hands at the end of the month, while the liberated parts of these Provinces were for the most part full of tactical troops.

2. In the interest of good administration TOSCANA Region specialist officers have been encouraged to work in the Army area on long term problems and are in fact handling Education, Engineering, and certain phases of Economics.

3. Six Provincial teams of TOSCANA and EMILIA Regions have been under command, waiting to operate in their own areas, and during the month five other teams for Northern ITALY were added.

4. Because of the special eminence of TUSCANY in this field, Fine Arts have been of greater importance than ever before. Considerable progress has been made in repairs to the Campo Santo at PISA and the restoration to FLORENCE of paintings and sculpture, which had been taken elsewhere for safety.

5. In FLORENCE the chief interest has been over the food and fuel supply, which are both still far from satisfactory, and the political-constitutional struggle between the Prefect and the Committee of Liberation, in which important issues of national importance were raised. At one time the political atmosphere was lively but things had quietened down by the end of the month.

6. In PISA life is still paralyzed by the physical destruction and mining of the city and the acute housing shortage, which is further aggravated by large scale requisitioning for accommodation for military units.

7. Public morale generally was far from high, largely owing to the present inferiority of physical living conditions as compared with those prevailing under German occupation. While the people are in general friendly towards the Allies, empty bellies and economic distress are submitting this new friendship to a severe test.

8. In the towns the food situation was bad. There were demonstrations during the month in FLORENCE, PISTOIA and PISA, in each case dispersed without much difficulty. LUCCA and PISTOIA Provinces both run out of locally produced grain and PISA will do so early in the new year. There are a large number of towns in the area economically dependent on industry and in these the shortage of groceries and animal products caused severe hardship.

[illegible] has been lost as

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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9. Much of the wheat crop on the southern side of the APPENINES has been lost as a result of military operations. The shortage of livestock hampers autumn planting and precludes the distribution of any dairy products in the cities. Prospects for the olive crop are good.

10. Some 1500 refugees were sent South during the month. With the slowing down of the advance and the onset of bad weather, both of which make necessary the accommodation in buildings of large numbers of troops, it is expected that large-scale evacuation from forward areas will soon start.

AMG REGION, LEGHORN.

11. The Province of [illegible] was handed over to Regional administration on 22 October and it has been announced that the Provinces of [illegible] and PISTOIA will be handed over to [illegible] on 1 Nov.

12. The area territory captured by EIGHTH Army can be divided into two geographical categories:

722

(a) The low lying/.....

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(a) The low lying agricultural plain in the triangle RAVENNA - RIMINI - FORLI, which is rich agricultural land producing grain, sugar beet and market garden produce. There was considerable damage to dwelling houses in this area and a very large portion of it is now under water as a result of the destruction of dykes, retaining walls and pumping stations.

(b) The mountain territory lying directly south of Route 9 and forming the most northerly ridges of the APENNINES. Here there was heavy damage to some of the villages and an almost complete destruction of the bridges which cross the not inconsiderable rivers running down to the PO Valley.

13. From the above description it will be appreciated that damage generally was heavier than in the past and that the outlook for the coming winter is extremely gloomy. The progress of troops has become slow and the war may almost be stated to be in a static phase, with large numbers of troops seeking winter quarters in the much reduced number of available houses. To this must be coupled great destruction caused by flooding on farm land, with the resulting impossibility either of harvesting this year's crop or of sowing next, and the difficulty of transporting such supplies as there are over bridgeless roads.

14. Committees of Liberation were met with in all newly captured areas but no particular difficulty was found in dealing with them. Prefects of all Provinces operated satisfactorily and Sindaci and Giuntas functioned in the communes of ANCONA Province, as well as in all but the ten most northerly towns in PESARO Province.

15. Miscellaneous food supplies from ANCONA and flour from SENIGALLIA were brought up to the advanced base supply depot at RIMINI. Special issues of grain were authorised to consumers in the Provinces of ANCONA and PESARO, where much of the wheat crop was lying unthreshed in the fields until an unusually late date. Measures were taken in FORLI and RAVENNA Provinces to supplement the very inadequate diet of the civil population by a properly organised distribution scheme for fruit and vegetables, which are plentiful in the plain.

16. The Civil Police performed excellently during the month in keeping the main Army roads free of civilian traffic.

17. Operation of tented refugee camps was greatly handicapped by the weather, which also made it more difficult to move displaced civilians to neighbouring communes. In all 6326 civilians were evacuated through AMG camps, of which 1890 passed through a camp in FIFTH Army area. The necessity of housing troops in an over-crowded and damaged zone may mean that a considerable number of refugees will have to be evacuated South.

18. All troops have now evacuated the Republic of SAN MARINO. Supplies of food and medical stores have been arranged for the Republic.

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SICILIA REGION.

19. The tide of unrest caused during the early part of October by shortage of food, the rising prices of essential commodities, unfulfilled expectations as to increases in pay and the general inability of the local administration to control the situation culminated in an unpleasant incident at PALERMO on 19 October, when troops opened fire on and used grenades against a crowd (from which a bomb is reported to have been thrown) which was gathered in a confined area outside the Prefettura and the Office of the High Commissioner. Serious casualties occurred, 26 civilians being killed and 156 wounded. The bomb thrown from the crowd injured 11 soldiers.

20. Many misrepresentations of the incident appeared both in the press and elsewhere, where the impression was sometimes given that a serious battle between strikers and the Italian Armed forces had occurred, or that an attempt had been made by the Separatists to initiate violent action. It seems clear that the causes of the trouble were in the main economic and that, though the situation at the time was tense, had the forces of law and order been properly employed bloodshed could have been avoided or at least only a few casualties caused. Though excitement subsequently ran high in the city of PALERMO for some days and strong patrolling of the streets was necessary, the situation by the end of the month was outwardly calm and normal. Throughout the rest of the Island the situation was not abnormal, though there was continuous agitation against the low rate of wages and the high cost of living.

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21. During the month the Separatists held a congress at TAORMINA. The meeting was orderly but it appears that the movement is gaining strength. The congress was attended by some 250 individuals, mainly from CATANIA, MESSINA and PALERMO. Although the delegates held different political views there was complete unanimity over the fundamental aims of the movement.

22. Food and its price continue to dominate everything, while the approach of winter makes the lack of clothing material and of shoes most serious. Workers would prefer a stabilization of prices at a reasonable level rather than a rise in wages, which may tend to drive prices still higher. Efforts are being made by the local administration to bring prices down and to exercise some rigid form of control but the shortage of commodities, the operations of those interested in keeping black market prices high, non-observance of laws and regulations and the inefficiency of the lower administration make the problem most difficult.

23. Grain availability, which has a disturbing influence on the whole situation, is most serious as present stocks will be exhausted by the end of the year and no plan has as yet been made to meet this situation. It is estimated that about one million quintals have not been amassed. Unfortunately activity in enforcing the amassing laws was seriously hampered by the PALERMO disturbance on 19 October. Black market prices of bread and pasta are rising steadily.

24. Communal soup kitchens are being set up in all the larger towns. Soup kitchens sufficient to feed fifteen thousand poor people will shortly be functioning in PALERMO.

25. Preparations have been made for the reopening of the schools on 1 November, but many school buildings are still occupied by the military, either Allied or Italian, and many others are uninhabitable due to war damage. Certain buildings are occupied by refugees but the utmost is being done to return these to the schools.

SOUTHERN REGION.

26. The Region continues to give day-to-day assistance to Allied forces. Amongst other routine work more than 2,000 civilians were found alternative accommodation in NAPLES Province to make room for Allied troops.

27. During the month a large number of activities were handed back to Italian control, including two cement and two brick works, distribution of drugs, control of certain industries such as soap, repairs to power stations and the operation of public utilities etc. At the provincial level the Italian authorities are functioning fairly well but they complain of a lack of guidance from their Government in ROME.

28. The political position continued to be confused but the activities of the various parties were under reasonable control. The Communist Party was stimulated by a visit of the Russian Trade Union delegation. The Socialist Revolutionary Party declared itself against the parties of the Committee of Liberation and also sponsored

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28. The political position continued to be confused but the activities of the various parties were under reasonable control. The Communist Party was stimulated by a visit of the Russian Trade Union delegation. The Socialist Revolutionary Party declared itself against the parties of the Committee of Liberation and also sponsored the newspaper "Bandiera Rossa". The great mass of the people, however, remained indifferent to the political situation and were more concerned with the problems of food and clothing for the winter. Fears for the future persisted, fear that the Italian currency would collapse and that the withdrawal of the Allies from ITALY would result in chaos.

29. As regards local government, the low salaries of all grades of state and municipal officials and employees was a subject of complaint, and inaction at ROME caused irritation locally and created a deepening mistrust.

30. The main difficulty in connection with the food supply was still transport. Fruits and vegetables were plentiful in producing areas but scarce elsewhere. The situation remained unchanged insofar as rationed items and free market goods were concerned. FOGGIA exported 27,000 tons of grain and flour to other Provinces during the month and 4,300 tons of wine were transported by ship from TARANTO to ROME.

31. Total grain collections reported up to 29 October were 3,011,666 quintals of wheat and 305,792 of barley. Provincial grain collection committees were requested to submit plans for action to bring in as much additional grain as possible.

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32. Prices in general rose and in NAPLES today are double those of a year ago.

33. Now olive oil control officers, in training at POGGIA, seized on their first effort 9 quintals of wheat, a truck with a false bottom containing two quintals of oil and 80 gallons of Allied petrol.

34. The promise of an increased food ration for civil police agencies resulted in a marked uplift in morale. A number of crimes of violence, mostly committed jointly by deserters from Allied Forces and civilians, were reported in outlying districts of NAPLES Province. Operations of all police agencies against the black market were continued with success.

35. The local Housing Commission in NAPLES commenced a programme of house repair/ in conjunction with the Genio Civile.

36. As regards public health, Italian smallpox vaccine was found to be defective and it is not now clear how many of the 1,300,000 persons vaccinated in NAPLES area have actually been immunized.

LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

(A) ROME City.

37. Both the general population of ROME and others entitled to rations in ROME received their quota of rationed food during October, with only slight exceptions. The issues were within 2% of the ration entitlement, a considerable improvement on September. The distribution of foodstuffs available in ROME no longer presents a major problem but transportation difficulties hinder the bringing in of food.

38. Labour made "strike talk" more often during October. Organised labour in ROME is getting stronger and finding its voice. A half-hour strike to take place on 11 October was proposed by the ROME Chamber of Labour, but was later called off.

39. The City Sindaco has formed a Committee for Coordination of Technical Services, the initial meetings of which indicate constructive and helpful cooperation.

40. Police agencies have worked better during the month but are still short of food, boots and clothing. However, the increase as from 1 November of the rations of Metropolitani, Finance Guards, Prison Guards and Fire Brigade personnel to a similar scale to that of the CC.RR is appreciated by the men and should still further improve efficiency.

41. Although crime decreased in October there has been a number of holdups and robberies after dark, against which concerted drives are being made by the civil and military police.

42. Public health has remained good. Typhoid cases have decreased to about seven daily and will decrease further. Infant mortality, which was high, has also improved as has the malarial situation, the

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43. At the end of the month 230,700 daily bowls of soup were being served in industrial kitchens.

44. Schools were due to open on 6 November. The situation as regards de-requisitioning of schools is still unsatisfactory but is improving.

45. There was no marked change in the black market where food still appears to be plentiful. Prices have not been increased.

46. A control post has been established North of ARICCIA in LAZIO Province in order to expedite the delivery of potatoes to the general markets in ROME.

47. Detailed instructions for the formation and operation of truck pools have been prepared and translated into Italian. Provincial Commissioners have also been contacted in connection with the formation of provincial pools.

48. The unblocking of uncontrolled materials has proceeded according to plan. As from 1 November the Italian Government will assume responsibility for controlled materials in Liberated Italy, with a few exceptions.

(A) PROVINCES./.....

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(B) PROVINCES.

49. Lack of transportation and communications are primarily responsible for failure to improve the supply situation. In many instances Provinces had on 1 October sufficient of certain foodstuffs to make the prescribed distribution but failed to do so for one or other of the above reasons.

50. Housing is a serious problem which the Italian Government has not successfully tackled.

51. The official scheme for dealing with landmines is now in the training stage. In the meantime one company has picked up a few and is helping to clear power lines etc. A small band of volunteers has also collected some eight thousand in FROSINONE.

52. Two new Prefects took office during the month. The change in LITTORIA was a great improvement and in VITERBO it seems likely that the high standard already reached will be maintained. Good progress is being made by the Italian Government with building up the rest of their provincial administration.

53. The main task in industry was the unblocking of various commodities. TERNI, the only industrial center in the Provinces, showed remarkable progress.

54. The transportation of seed wheat was the main agricultural problem of the month, and a reasonable degree of success was achieved.

55. Ploughing is behind schedule owing to bad weather and POL shortage. The collection of grain is still progressing well, with over-flowing granaries as one of the difficulties. 94% of Allied Commission goals was reached by 23 October.

56. The revival of the fishing industry is showing slow progress.

57. In the labour field, so long as the Italian Government does not hold up the release of funds for public works there will be no great unemployment problem. Provincial Labour Offices are in operation.

58. The only reports of serious crime come from Provinces where there are bands of Allied deserters but these are not widespread.

59. The proper equipment of Carabinieri is extremely urgent if public order is to be upheld.

60. A seasonal decrease in malaria and typhoid in general but VITERBO reports concern over tuberculosis and LITTORIA over scabies.

61. Heavy rains and the removal of Bailey bridges for more urgent military needs have made travel by road increasingly difficult. All Provincial capitals except FROSINONE are now in signal communication with ROME.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

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ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION.

62. Political activity was more widespread, with meetings throughout the Region, chiefly of a communist nature. The Christian Democrat party was reported to be in the lead with members but the Communist party was well to the fore with propaganda.

63. Welcome changes continued to be made in the Italian local government personnel. Prefects were co-operative and were beginning to take their full share of responsibility. A provincial epuration committee was set up in ANCONA and PESARO Provinces.

64. Collection of grain slowed down considerably in the last half of the month, especially in those Provinces handed over to the Italian Government. The weather was very bad and it may be that this was the reason. Collection was, however, approaching the target figure.

65. While the supply of salt improved, the olive oil position has deteriorated. The olive oil allocation for October and November had not yet been received. Up to the date of handing over AQUILA Province to Italian administration potatoes were coming in faster than they could be transported.

Civilian/.....

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66. Civilian labour offices were organized in all Provinces except in ANCONA and PESARO. There were no widespread clashes between employers and employees but dissatisfaction continued regarding the relationship of wages to purchasing power.

67. Work continued on the reconstruction of roads and bridges, though such work was hampered by bad weather latterly.

68. A number of plans for the rebuilding of schools, government offices, etc., were approved, the largest of which was the reconstruction of the AVEZZANO Prison at a cost of L. 2,400,000.

69. Some 41,000 mines were removed during the month from the Provinces of CHIETI, PESCARA and TERAMO. There is still a great amount of clearance to be done. This is also the case in PESARO Province, from which area the battle has only recently gone forward.

70. An improvement in the electricity supply is expected shortly, when it will be augmented by an allotment of power from Southern Region.

71. The Region continued to be free from serious crime and no large black market activities are reported. The political demonstration staged at CHIUDUNO appeared at one time to be formidable. It was firmly handled by the Carabinieri and it is not thought that another such outbreak is likely to occur.

72. The health of the population is satisfactory and twenty tons of medical supplies received will be of great benefit.

73. The majority of the schools have been reopened, with the exception of those in the Provinces of PESARO-URBINO. Reopening in the Northern Provinces was hampered owing to the lack of accommodation, the schools having either been destroyed or occupied by the Army. New Rectors were elected in the three Universities of the Region and examinations were being held prior to reopening.

74. About 1300 refugees were received from the forward areas and dispersed in the Provinces. The organisation for their reception and dispersal functioned admirably and no difficulties were experienced.

SARDEGNA REGION.

75. General progress was made towards all round better cooperation and improved administration, the improvement being reflected in the absence of serious reaction following the reduction of the workers' food ration. Although the reduction was considerable and affected more than 200,000 workers there were only five food demonstrations in September and October against seventeen in the two previous months. But although the change has been accepted in good spirit, anxiety is not over as the grain collected on the Island will only maintain the ration until mid-December. 7000 tons of imported grain will then be required by the 15th of each month. This

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76. A serious factor in the food situation is a universal lack of sugar.

77. The political situation remained comparatively quiet. On 15 October the fusion of the Sardegna Action Party and the Italy Action Party was announced. The Communist Party had an opportunity to show itself as an organised group during the visit of the Russian Labour Delegation, at whose meetings it was prominent. Other visitors included Dott. CORBI, the Socialist Under-Secretary for Marine and EMILIO LUSSU, the Leader of the Action Party, who on this occasion came in connection with welfare matters and not politics. Summarising political tendencies on the Island, there is an expressed desire for greater administrative autonomy under the High Commissioner but [illegible] there is no real separatist movement.

78. The functioning of the SARDINIA Courts of Law is again causing anxiety. There is an accumulation of over 10,000 cases awaiting trial and more than 1600 prisoners in jail awaiting trial. Despite this congestion, which continues to grow worse, the additional Judges sent to the Island have been removed.

Progress/.....

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79. Progress was made in the release of 611 time-expired prisoners at ASINARA Penal Settlement; 362 of these, whose homes were in Southern Italy, were embarked for the mainland on 29 October. One of these men said that he had completed his sentence sixteen months ago and another protested that his crime had been anti-fascist activity. There are still 250 men imprisoned in this Settlement who have completed their sentences.

80. Rain fell during the month and cultivation is well forward; barley and oats for forage have already been sown in many districts and the preparation of land for wheat is well forward. Prospects for the olive crop continue to be good.

81. Clearance of badly bombed CAGLIARI is a tale of slow progress, due to lack of transport to remove debris. Repairs to schools and public buildings are in hand.

82. 25 cases of armed robbery were reported during the month, whilst organised banditry continues in NUORO. A shepherd's vendetta resulted in the wanton slaughter of 800 sheep.

83. There was no unusual trend in Public Health except for an epidemic of typhoid in ORUNI, which has subsided.

TOSCANA REGION.

84. At the end of the month Regional Headquarters were obliged to move from SIENA in order to make room for an operational HQ. FLORENCE was the obvious centre but it proved impossible to find accommodation and the HQ had perforce to move to LUCCA.

85. The slowing up of the Armies' advance caused unavoidable congestion in the area close behind the fighting line, resulting in increased demands on stocks of food, fodder, accommodation etc. The widespread destruction to communications added to the difficulties experienced.

86. The various political parties continued to play for position, but on a reduced scale. Public morale generally was good. The necessity of requisitioning buildings to house troops caused concern in some areas, notably in AREZZO and LIVORNO, where anxiety was aggravated by a number of crimes committed by troops against civilians.

87. Local government functioned well in SIENA and GROSSETO. Communal Committees for aid to Patriots were established in LIVORNO and though in AREZZO no Sindaci have as yet been confirmed, all Northern communes are gradually being brought into the governmental administration.

88. There is ample lignite in AREZZO and GROSSETO Provinces and in the latter there is a good supply of charcoal, pyrites, pelts, wheat, oats, and olive oil when harvested. Shortage of sugar, however, will probably be seriously felt. A comprehensive programme to supply the Northern Provinces with seed wheat was worked out and some 250 tons have already been moved.

89. There were no labour disputes nor trade union developments during the month. The most difficult unemployment problem is at PIOMBINO but this will decrease when

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89. There were no labour disputes nor trade union developments during the month. The most difficult unemployment problem is at PIOMBINO but this will decrease when mining in the area is increased.

90. The Public Works and Utilities Division worked hard during the month, the drainage of flood water being among the most important tasks. Work on roads has also been constant and the railway has reached LIVORNO. A civil mail service from GROSSETO was resumed on 16 October.

91. Civilian crime in general was not serious and Allied and Italian courts functioned satisfactorily. Health in the Region continued to be good, the outbreak of typhoid in AREZZO Province having decreased. Finally, schools opened in GROSSETO, SIENA and AREZZO Provinces and are expected to open in LIVORNO during November.

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PART II.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

1. The Italian Government has issued a decree directing that priority be given to the epuration of the four senior grades of government and railway employees and requiring that epuration of these grades be completed by 31 Dec. It has also issued the Rules of Procedure for the epuration courts. Both decrees should expedite the process of epuration.

2. Despite shortage of equipment and other handicaps progress is being made by the Italian Government in mine clearance. 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, where about 20 men are under instruction on the first course. At CHIETI a course of instruction for 30 men has commenced and a group of about 100 men are reported to be at work in PESARO.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

3. The Provinces of PESCARA, TERAMO, ASCOLI, MACERATA, ANCONA and PESARO have been surveyed and good progress is noted in the reorganisation of local government.

4. 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, his reports being made available to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

5. A Decree has been published by the Italian Government in connection with the preparation of electoral lists. Implementation in Military Government Territory is held up pending study of the new decree.

6. At the request of the VP, the Director visited FLORENCE to investigate relations between the CLN, the Prefect and AMG.

7. Reports from political sources severely attacking the AMG Prefect of TERAMO 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 and the Prefect is to receive all possible support.

8. Naples CLN was consulted by the Zone Commissioner as to the appointment of a new Sindaco. No suitable nomination was submitted by them and under pressure from the CLN through newspapers the AMG nominee withdrew. The Zone Commissioner therefore appointed a Commissario Prefettizio. The situation is being watched and the Regional Commissioner is to include in his monthly report special reference to this question.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

9. Agreement had been reached that the Carabinieri [illegible]

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3. The Provinces of PESCARA, TERAMO, MATERA surveyed and good progress is noted in the reorganisation of local government.

4. 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, his reports being made available to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

5. A Decree has been published by the Italian Government in connection with the preparation of electoral lists. Implementation in Military Government Territory is held up pending study of the new decree.

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

9. Agreement had been reached that the Carabinieri would be temporarily augmented by 5,000 Italian troops who would 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 December. Suitable protests are being made.

10. The disturbance in PALERMO on 19 October (see account in report on SICILIA Region) was exploited by political factions and on the following day leaflets of a Separatist character were distributed in the streets. On 21 October the Separatist Headquarters in PALERMO were raided by the Police, documents were seized and 11 persons arrested. No repercussions followed the incident and public order is normal.

11. The police (particularly the Carabinieri who are popularly supposed to be Monarchists) have been accused of being influenced by politics. The Commanding General of the Carabinieri has issued an order to the Force, again emphasising the need for the police to remain strictly non-political. To counteract unfair Press criticism, which was undermining public confidence in them, Col. Young of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, addressed the editors of the Italian Press in ROME, asking for their cooperation in restoring the prestige of the police.

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

13. Armed hold-ups in SICILY are on the increase. In ROME there has been an out-break of theft in the streets at night, particularly robbery with violence.

14. 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.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

Public Health.

16. Only 15 cases of typhoid have been reported in NAPLES up to 26 October as compared with 90 for the whole of September.

17. Smallpox continued in NAPLES and adjacent areas, but 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.

18. A grossly exaggerated account of V.D. amongst young girls in NAPLES has appeared in the Italian press.

19. The total tuberculosis death rate for ROME has also fallen, the October figure being 323.

20. Plans are being prepared for the 1945 Anti-Malarial Campaign.

21. Two cases of Endemic, i.e., not louse borne, typhus have occurred in NAPLES Province.

Veterinary.

22. Italian laboratories are producing all requirements for animal diseases with the exception of Hog Cholera.

23. The incidence of Rabies is decreasing, but the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis is high among dairy cattle. Recommendations concerning the pasteurization and boiling of milk have been made.

Medical Supply.

24. Medical supplies to the total value of $5,335,000 and the approximate weight of 3,000 long tons have been imported into ITALY from the start of AMG operations in ITALY

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25. The National Wholesale Druggist Association, formed for the distribution of Medical Supplies, was due to start operating on 1 November.

Welfare.

26. Satisfactory conferences with the Italian Government regarding the allocation of funds for Welfare projects have been held and as the result of a meeting held in the office of the Director of Public Health and attended by H.E. CANEVARI, Under-Secretary of the Interior, the establishment of a Commission to deal with devastated areas resulted.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

27. The Office of the Chief Legal Advisor was concerned during the month with completion of documents for restoration of additional territory to Italian jurisdiction and consideration of various needs pertaining to the future structure of the press, radio and film industries in ITALY. The problem of denazification of the press, of United Nations nationals was also considered, as well as a decree to restore property to Jews. Finally, a directive on enemy partisans was issued by the Office of the Chief Legal Advisor.

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Abstract work/.....

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28. ~~Amongst work carried out by the~~ Office of the Chief Counsel ~~was preparation~~ of opinions on:

(i) right to require Italian Army to supply material and services;
(ii) to control appointment and personnel of Commissarii;
(iii) to control general economy.

Rules and regulations to supplement General Order No.28 (Labour Relations) were prepared, and the subject of control of utility rates was considered.

29. The Italian Branch was concerned with the control of draft decrees prior to their submission to the Council of Ministers and the procedure to be adopted, as well as with rules for restoration of property rights to Jews. Work was done on the reorganisation of the administration of Italian military justice. A memorandum on the complaints made by the Waldesian Church, arising out of its position in ITALY under the Lateran treaty, was considered and a decree was drafted on property control for administration by the Italian State of the property of members of the United Nations. A decree to facilitate marriage of the members of the U.S. Forces under the Italian law was approved.

30. The Office of the Chief Judicial Officer was visited by Chief Judicial Officer of TOSCANA Region, who reported that things were quiet in that Region and there was little work for Allied Military Courts, except at LIVORNO.

31. Espionage cases in October were :

Death sentences confirmed - 6;
" " confirmation by Chief Commissioner awaited - 2;
" " commuted - 0.

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

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

32. 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 under way. The paper and ink ordered from the UNITED STATES last April had 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 and the taking over of presses, in the midst of printing, by PWB. In FLORENCE there was necessarily a late start.

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

34. The gravest problem is in regard to school buildings. The number occupied by [illegible] Italian Military and Carabinieri and by refugees and homeless constitutes

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

34. The gravest problem is 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.

35. This building problem is 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. Sindaci and Genii Civili are being pushed into making repairs and disinfesting and disinfecting buildings. Their great cry is for materials.

36. Schools opened in the 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.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

37. Liaison with LONDON and WASHINGTON: 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 crescendo provided that the photographic equipment can be properly maintained. 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.

38. Liaison/....

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38. Liaison with Italian Government: Meetings with Italian officials were concerned chiefly with taking energetic steps on the question of the budget for repairs, and assisting representatives of the Ministry of Public Instruction to go to SARDINIA and to cities in the MARCHE, where inspections and repairs were necessary.

39. Activities in various localities: In ROME the Exhibition of European Masterpieces still attracts many people. It will be kept open until 1 December. To-date 1,210,000 Lire have been deposited in the bank for use in monument projects, from the gate and photograph 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. 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 fresques continued by Italian experts.

Both at FLORENCE and SIENA exhibitions are being prepared of works of art brought back to these cities from the deposits.

40. Operations of MFAA Officers (General): During this month MFAA Officers with FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies 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. Various tours of inspection in LAZIO-UMBRIA Region were undertaken by the Deputy Director.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

41. 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, LECCE, is becoming acute. The need for release of blankets for Italian and Allied refugees is stressed.

42. In the southern camps the epidemic of measles and whooping cough had died down as the result of control measures. Mumps of a mild form has been prevalent and there have been a few cases of diptheria. Immunisation against diptheria is in process of completion. Adult health in general was good. Among new arrivals few cases of tuberculosis were reported. All camps north of ROME were visited during the month. General conditions were fairly good, although sanitation requires improvement in some instances. An automatic water pump and chlorinator has been installed at CINECITTA and .VERNA Camps.

43. Excellent work has been done during the month by the Records Bureau and [illegible]

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43. Excellent work has been done during the month by the Records Bureau and 62,740 displaced persons are now recorded. Welfare and whereabouts enquiries continue to be received in large numbers.

44. Preliminary work on repatriation of 900 Jews to PALESTINE has been begun.

45. Advances to Allied Nationals continue and some 1611 people of 18 different nationalities have received sums totalling 6,736,200 lire. These loans average 2,686 lire a person and 1,380 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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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

Reconstruction of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

1. Progress in the acceptance of responsibility by the Italian Government has been made during the past month in all three fields, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Programs have jointly been determined, responsibilities for securing results have been accepted and certain personnel changes, which should ensure speedier results, have been made.

2. Another step in the direction of closer working relationships with the Italian Government for King's ITALY resulted in the assignment of greater responsibilities to the Allied Civilians, who will work even more closely with the Italian Civilian representatives in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agriculture.

3. Progress in developing a uniform livestock program was made by the Ministry through issuance of a decree prohibiting the slaughter of bovines, buffaloes and equines, except in certain unusual conditions.

4. Lack of transportation has been an especially important problem during the month with regard both to movements of seed wheat and seed potatoes. It is now clear that yields of these crops will be lowered by many thousand quintals during the coming season due to the use of poor quality local seed and actual reduced acreage in certain war damaged areas. In addition, the decision of AFHQ to reduce the imports of seed potatoes will mean a greatly reduced production of this important food item in 1945, as local seed potatoes are not being made available because of lack of transportation and of the high prices obtained as food.

5. Progress of the "Granai del Popolo" continues in many areas in spite of transportation and warehousing difficulties, showing an increase of 7½% during the month, reaching a total of 9,197,232 quintals. Three Regions have now surpassed 90% of the estimated quantity of wheat to be amassed. SICILY and CALABRIA are still lagging far behind.

6. Wheat amassing will be limited in the forward areas due to a large proportion being damaged by weather conditions. In some communes it has been necessary to distribute such damp wheat as quickly as possible after occupation to all families in order to save it. In a few cases lack of warehousing has caused some damage, since sufficient transport was not available.

7. To increase delivery of the 1944 wheat as well as to give a reward for a high proportion of the crop amassed over family retentions, a limited quantity of the available nitrogenous fertilizers in SICILY are being used on an incentive basis in accordance with plan worked out jointly with the Regional personnel.

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8. Olive oil amassing has now started. No reports are as yet available but estimates of production, consumption and quantities to be amassed are in the process of preparation.

9. The prices of rice, olive oil, silk cocoons and nitrogenous fertilizers have been approved by the Price Committee, and this information is being distributed to the forward areas as well as to other Regions.

10. For the first time since the Allied occupation a limited quantity of rock phosphate imports were received on the mainland for processing.

Forestry.

11. Acceptance by the Ministry of Agriculture of the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps for carrying out a six-point Forestry program for charcoal and fuel wood production, allocation and distribution, marks another step forward toward turning the job of A.C. over to the Italian Government. The appointment of a few key people in the Royal Forest Corps and the re-motivation of certain field offices lend further encouragement.

Fisheries/.....

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(36)

Fisheries.

12. To increase the supply of fish at regular fish markets two interdependent plans to bring about uniformity in the distribution of Naffa for motor fishing enterprises and to discipline marketing centres, have been circulated to all Provincial Prefects in Italian territory by the Ministry of Agriculture through its Ufficio Centrale della Pesca e delle Caccia. The Naffa circular goes into effect on 1 January 1945, while the one on the discipline of marketing centres goes into effect upon receipt. The plans are interdependent, since the assignments of Naffa and Oil Products depend on the amount of fish taken to the collection centres.

13. The problems of requisitioning and derequisitioning of motor fishing vessels and jurisdiction in transferring fishing craft from one area to another for increased production have been discussed with the various authorities concerned.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

14. Materials Division:

(a) Availability of Materials.

Difficulties were encountered in connection with handing over to the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour the work of collecting data on, and reporting availability of, controlled materials in Italian Government territory; but eventually a formula was found which was acceptable both to AFLHQ and to the Ministry, whereby it was agreed that Military Units requiring Italian controlled materials should notify the Ufficio Provinciale before withdrawing them.

(b) Requirements and Releases.

Releases from AFLHQ to AC were on a reduced scale.

The Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour circularised the Uffici Provinciali, putting into effect the new system of dealing with controlled materials as from 1 November.

Distribution of cement releases was hampered by the general shortage and poor quality of sacks.

Military demands for calcium carbide created a serious problem in connection with supply of this material in the ROME area.

(c) Special Materials.

Newsprint arrivals enabled stocks to be built up at distribution points in anticipation of demands for Northern ITALY when liberated. Supply of newsprint to SARDINIA was difficult, owing to lack of transportation facilities, but one ton was sent by air and 25 tons by boat. A plan for turning over control of this commodity

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Printing Ink. A supply sufficient for two to three months' requirements has been built up. 15 tons were received at LEGHORN and shipped to ROME, and a further seven tons are expected shortly at NAPLES.

Textiles, Shoes and Clothing: Negotiations were in progress regarding the transfer of the distribution of repaired clothing and shoes to the Italian Government to fit in with the proposed transfer by Industry Sub-Commission of the actual repairing process.

83,665 pairs of workers' canvas shoes exported from the U.S. arrived at LEGHORN, were shipped to ROME and transferred to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Another 234,000 pairs at NAPLES were in the process of being transferred

(c) General.....

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(d) General.

Allegations concerning purchases for export by French agencies were investigated and evidence on the question was submitted to AFHQ, G-5, with the recommendation that French purchases should be coordinated with those of other forces and their export should go through regular channels.

Over 100,000 square metres of light, heavy and waterproof canvas were obtained by allocation from AFLRS for the FROSINONE-CASSINO housing project.

The situation in regard to the availability of sacks for foods and grains was well in hand and no undue difficulty was expected in providing for current needs of sacks for charcoal.

Leather continued to be critical in supply but current needs for boot repairs were met by using rubber soles and also surplus leather soles and heels from Army sources.

Production and distribution of belting was satisfactory.

Commencing in November the ration of matches was to be increased from 25 to 50 per month in the whole of occupied and liberated ITALY. This was made possible by improved production figures, availabilities found in forward areas and some importation from abroad.

Bidding for transportation of tobacco was turned over to the State Monopoly and all other questions concerning tobacco were transferred to Finance Sub-Commission, to avoid overlapping.

15. POL Section.

Control over POL allocations in Southern ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA was handed over to the Italian Government, to whom bulk allocations were made.

Further work was done on canalising demand and control of POL for fleets of vehicles operated by the Vatican, Knights of Malta, Diplomatic Corps and Consular Offices.

16. Prices Section.

The work of the Sub-Commission in connection with prices officially was concluded on 9 October and was transferred to Economic Section.

17. Foreign Trade Section.

Shipments of various commodities to the value of Lire 90,000,000 were made [illegible] of the month goods purchased but not yet shipped [illegible]

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A shipping program for 20,000 tons of lemons for U.K. during Nov/Jan was arranged and bids were made for the first two shipments.

30 tons of silk cocoons were imported and contracts for raw silk production in the next three to four months totalled 27,630 Kgs.

A serious theft of 3800 Kgs of silk, valued at 4 million Lire at controlled prices, took place between REGGIO CALABRIA and NAPLES and is being investigated by SIB Military and civilian police forces in NAPLES and REGGIO.

Initial reports and investigations were made in regard to export possibilities of the many artisan and small industries of Central ITALY.

The Instituto Commercio Estero was rapidly developing its work and had opened inspectorates at NAPLES, BARI and in SICILY; they were supplied with all relevent data in possession of the Sub-Commission.

18. General/.....

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(3H)

18. General.

Col. W. P. EVANS, Director of the Sub-Commission, proceeded to LONDON for consultation with the Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Food, War Office and Board of Trade.

A number of officers from HQ were assigned to forward Regions but remained with the Sub-Commission on call by the Regional Commissioners, whilst certain newly-assigned officers commenced work at HQ in preparation for later assignment to field activities.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Financing of Imported Civilian Supplies.

On 10 October President ROOSEVELT announced that the United States Government would make available to the Italian Government the dollar equivalent of all lire issued as pay up to now and hereafter to troops of the United States in Italy. Later it was clarified that this referred only to that part of the dollar equivalent of lire issued to troops of the U.S. which is not sent home by way of remittances or through purchases of War Bonds. In addition there were, and will continue to be, made available the dollar proceeds representing (a) Italian exports to the U.S.A., and (b) remittances to ITALY from or through the U.S.A. The dollars made available will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies to be purchased in the UNITED STATES.

It is contemplated that the Italian Government with the Allied Commission will jointly prepare a program of essential civilian imports.

Although the dollars accruing from all the sources indicated will not be applied by the U.S. Government against any claims upon ITALY, it is made clear that the provisions of the agreement do not affect the terms of the Armistice nor prejudice the final settlement between the Governments of the UNITED STATES and ITALY.

No similar announcement has been made by the UNITED KINGDOM, which will continue to provide its quota of essential civilian supplies but under different financial arrangements.

20. Italian Government Financial Mission to the UNITED STATES.

In July, 1944, the Italian Government raised with the UNITED STATES Government the possibility of sending a group of technical experts to the U.S. to discuss financial and economic questions. The U.S. State Department indicated that there was no objection to such a mission.

The Italian Government nominated as its representatives Ing. Quinto QUINTIERI, President of the Banco di Calabria and Minister of Finance in the third Badoglio Government (April, 1944); Dott. Raffaele MATTIOLI, Joint Managing Director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and one of ITALY's most prominent bankers; Dott. Egidio

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No similar announcement has been made by the UNITED KINGDOM, which will continue to provide its quota of essential civilian supplies but under different financial arrangements.

20. Italian Government Financial Mission to the UNITED STATES.

In July, 1944, the Italian Government raised with the UNITED STATES Government the possibility of sending a group of technical experts to the U.S. to discuss financial and economic questions. The U.S. State Department indicated that there was no objection to such a mission.

The Italian Government nominated as its representatives Ing. Quinto QUINTIERI, President of the Banco di Calabria and Minister of Finance in the third Badoglio Government (April, 1944); Dott. Raffaele MATTIOLI, Joint Managing Director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and one of ITALY's most prominent bankers; Dott. Egidio ORTONA, of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dott. Enrico CUCCIA and Avv. Mario MORELLI, Secretaries. The mission, which is due to leave ITALY on 3 November, will be accompanied by Lieut-Comdr. J. J. LAWLER; recently appointed Joint Director (A) Finance Sub-Commission, in place of Col. E. H. FOLEY, Jr.

21. Modification of British and United States Trading with the Enemy Legislation.

The British Prime Minister and President ROOSEVELT, in a joint statement on 26 September, announced that the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act would be modified so as to enable business contacts with ITALY to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people.

Banks and other financial institutions in the U.S. and U.K. may now reply to requests for information from their depositors in Liberated ITALY, documents such as birth, death, marriage certificates, wills and legal notices may be transmitted, and US/UK and Italian firms may exchange business information with a view to the future resumption of business relationships. The resumption of private trade is not yet permissible. It is understood that no licences will be granted for private trade transactions at the moment, since trade with ITALY is now being carried on only through governmental agencies. The transmission of payment orders, proxies and powers of attorney from UK/US to ITALY will continue to require licences from the existing control authorities.

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The status/.....

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The status of Italian assets in the U.S. and U.K. is not in any way affected by this modification of the Trading with the Enemy legislation.

22. Investment in Treasury Bills.

The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni Del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,999 million lire in September; the net investment for the first three months of the fiscal year was 9,461 million lire.

23. Tax Receipts.

Available information indicates that gross revenue receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 (July through September, 1944) were approximately 2,500 million lire for the 11 Provinces of Liberated ITALY.

24. Rehabilitation of Industrial Plants.

The Italian Government has set up an appropriation of two billion lire to be used as a fund to guarantee loans to be made by credit institutions to private firms. The credit institutions may advance money on loans up to 75% of the estimated works cost, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the Ministries concerned. The Italian State will pay part of the interest charges provided they do not exceed 3%. This arrangement will continue in force for four years, after which time loans will be consolidated on new conditions as to the re-payment of the capital and interest.

25. Advances to United States and British Nationals.

The U.S. and British Consuls have assumed the responsibility for making loans to their respective nationals in Liberated ITALY, with the following exceptions :

(a) SICILY and SARDINIA. British Consul NOT yet responsible.
(b) Provinces of APUANIA, AREZZO, FIRENZE, FORLI, LIVORNO, LUCCA, PISA, PISTOIA, SIENA and RAVENNA. Swiss Legation will continue to look after the interests of British and U.S. Nationals.

Emergency payments will be made by Finance Officers of AMG FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies in newly liberated territory, until the Swiss Legation is able to take over the responsibility.

26. Defascism of Financial Institutions in AMG Territory.

The first specially trained group of Guardia di Finanza left for FIRENZE, PISTOIA and LUCCA in October to facilitate defascism in forward areas. Additional groups have been trained and will move forward as important additional territories are liberated.

27. Property Control.

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The credit institutions may advance money on loans up to 75% of the estimated works cost, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the Ministries concerned. The Italian State will pay part of the interest charges provided they do not exceed 3%. This arrangement will continue in force for four years, after which time loans will be consolidated on new conditions as to the re-payment of the capital and interest.

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27. Property Control.

A draft of decree under which the Italian Government will assume responsibility for the care and custody of Allied property in transferred territory was finally approved by AC and by a committee representing the Ministry of Treasury on 17 October, but the decree had not been passed by the Italian Government when the month ended.

28. Distribution of and Accounting for Imported Foodstuffs.

In the last month's report mention was made of the arrangement which went into operation on 1 September. On that date the Italian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, assumed responsibility for receiving, distributing, and accounting for imported foodstuffs. Cargoes arriving at ports (except NAPLES) now pass directly to the local Consorzio Agrario, who prepare receiving reports. Such reports are ultimately routed through the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari to the Chief Accountant. This new arrangement was extended to certain forward areas during October.

Food Sub-Commission/.....

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Grain Situation.

29. A topic which received a great deal of attention during the month was that of the general grain situation in relation to the proposed universal 300 gram bread ration. Representations continued to be made by Northern Regions of the prevailing discrepancy between Northern and Southern bread/pasta ration scales. It has long been recognized that such a discrepancy is illogical and the whole purpose of recent discussions and the visit of the Supply Section to WASHINGTON has been to have this discrepancy removed.

General Supply Situation.

30. It has been reported in previous months that the general supply situation has been deteriorating. A large extension of areas to be fed, coupled with almost complete cessation of imported foodstuffs other than grain, have led to a steady eating down of stocks. A memorandum to this effect prepared early in October showed that at present rate of consumption and present scheduled imports, stocks of dehydrated soup, meat and dried vegetables would be exhausted by January 1945. The situation was explained at the SIBENA Conference in early October and views were asked as to the principle of Selective Rationing being applied to make the best possible use of existing stocks of miscellaneous items, and to make presently available supplies last at least through the winter.

31. This was also discussed at a meeting with Italian Ministers, called owing to the imperative necessity of getting a decision in agreement with the Italian authorities upon vital questions such as the idea of Selective Rationing, the release of present controls upon some or all of locally produced foodstuffs, and the provision of supplies by the Italian authorities when they no longer have our imported supplies upon which to rely. At this conference it was decided that the Italian Government should put forward concrete proposals upon the points submitted to them, but at the end of the month these proposals were still awaited.

32. Studies were made of the actual bread/pasta ration that would be available throughout ITALY if present scheduled import tonnages were maintained, and also of the actual amount of grain imports that would be required if the higher ration of the South were to be made universal. The conclusion reached on the first was that a considerable reduction of the ration in the South would be necessary if no further increase upon scheduled imports were granted. The result of the second was communicated to AFHQ and an early decision upon the question of the higher ration for the present "unprivileged" part of ITALY was requested.

33. The necessity for such a decision became more pressing as the month went by, as statements in the Press, based upon the joint statements made in WASHINGTON, reflected the growing assurance of the Italian population that such a concession would, in fact, be granted to them.

34. By the end of the month, however, no definite program of increased imports had been issued and the question of the 300 gram universal ration was still in abeyance.

35. The SICILIAN wheat situation also was the subject of a special study during October. Harvesting had been disappointing in the Island and by the end of the

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35. The SICILIAN wheat situation also was the subject of a special study during October. Amassing had been disappointing in the Island and by the end of the month the total amassed was still 100,000 tons below even the revised and decreased target figure. The Regional authorities are doubtful if much more amassing can be expected and at the moment it appears certain that SICILY will have to be "bailed out" long before expected.

36. Barley imports arrived during the month for the first time. The idea is that a certain amount of barley, surplus in certain countries, will be imported into ITALY to ease the pressure upon world supplies of wheat. Present proportion is 20% of barley will be imported to 80% of wheat. Certain stocks of local barley also exist and therefore instructions were sent to all Regions ordering the use of barley flour in bread making and a directive issued laying down milling ratios for barley and the amount of barley flour that is to be mixed with wheat flour in the making of bread. At present this is 20% but a possible revision will be made when the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, in agreement with us, issues complete instructions on the whole subject. The Ministry has also been requested to make allocations of all present stocks of locally grown barley.

37. Data to 7/1.4

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37. Data to show the diminishing scale of imports are as follows ;

MONTH	SUGAR	MILK	MEAT	DRIED VEG.	SOUP	FISH	TOTAL
JULY	-	1,375	6,306	2,634	-	404	10,719
AUG.	+2,687	10	-	-	-	158	2,855
SEPT.	-	-	-	1,834	-	291	2,125
OCT.	2,682	-	-	4,661++	-	326	7,669

\+ Into SICILY.
++ Into LEGHORN - stockpile earmarked for NORTH ITALY.

38. The first ship with sugar to reach the mainland since May arrived in NAPLES. It came in so late in the month, however, and rate of discharge was so slow, that for the second month in succession it was not possible to issue a sugar ration in large areas of the mainland.

39. Pending the final settlement of the question of the universal high bread/pasta ration it was decided, with the approval of AFHQ, to authorize an issue of 300 grams of pasta or flour fortnightly in all Provinces north of the GARIGLIANO. First issue was to take place during the first week in November.

Rationing.

40. A new ration scale for Guardia di Finanza and Public Security Agents was formulated to come into effect from 1 November. The new scale is near that of the existing military scale.

41. Further progress was made to provide special rations for meals for school-children.

42. Italian Under-Secretariats of Food: The question of the formation of all Under-Secretariats of Food has been followed up and after much discussion it is hoped that the whole organization will be prepared to function in a very short time under the leadership of the former Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Prof. M. E. MEDICI.

43. Port Facilities: The Army authorities ceased operating the ports of CASTELLAMMARE and TORRE ANNUNZIATA and arrangements were made to hand them over for civilian operation.

44. Rome Supply Committee: This Committee continued to operate and an average daily tonnage of 500 tons plus a daily average of 2500 eggs were brought into ROME. Wine has also started to flow, a shipment of 4300 tons arriving in CIVITAVECCHIA.

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45. Olive Oil: The movement of olive oil from APULIA was delayed by lack of tankers. 800 tons were scheduled to move but the total arrivals in the ROME area to 30 October, including oil railed from NAPLES, only amounted to 35 tons. 318 quintals of edible oil have been distributed in ROME to cover the September issue of 200 grams p.c.

46. Transportation: Problems increased in October with the continued shortage of rail cars, wet weather and railway operating difficulties. Because of this tonnage bids were cut and other bids accepted to remote stations, necessitating long road hauls. These set-backs increased the already difficult job of keeping the food supplies flowing.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

47. General.

(a) On 9 October the directorship of the Industry Sub-Commission was handed over to a civilian, Mr. W. S. VAUGHAN. Colonel J. S. M. TODD, the Acting Director, is leaving for another assignment, making this the first of the Sub-Commissions to have a civilian as its head.

(b) The suggestion/...

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(b) The suggestion that small committees of experts in the Ministry of Indus should handle individual types of industries has materialised and the Ministry has an organisation of some 60 odd engineers at work collating, correlating and resolving the data submitted by individual plants into lists from which it can be decided which products to manufacture. Certain technical organisations as well as the C.E.I. (Comitato Esperti Italiani) have been engaged on this task for a considerable time. This mass of information will finally be condensed into many requisitions for materia items to be purchased either in ITALY or from foreign sources.

(c) The weekly meetings with the Minister of Industry have continued and it is felt that much is being accomplished by these contacts. Many items on the weekly agenda are settled at once and thus much loss of time in correspondence is avoided. This personal touch brings together many technical officers from the various divi of the Sub-Commission - Building Materials Division, Textile Division, Chemicals Division, Mining Division, Coal Division and Hemp Division - with their opposite num in the Ministry.

(d) It was pointed out in the last report that the Minister of Industry wa showing a strong desire for complete independence of action when making appointme to industrial posts under the Ministry. H.E. the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, during the month insisted on the appointment of his nominees in connection w the discipline of the hemp and Sardinian coal industries. Industry Sub-Commission registered strong protests in writing but up-to-date has heard nothing further regar ing them.

(e) The month of October brought to a successful conclusion the question of whether or not an Industrial Coordinating Committee should be formed. It had been felt for a long time that the Allied Commission should have a stronger representation on Committees, especially those where the allocation of industrial plant or equipment was concerned, and where the well-being of the Italian civilian economy was affected. Industry Sub-Commission now feels that through the proposed committee not only will military and civilian needs be protected, but productive capacities will be maintained at a higher level than would be possible without the direction of an organisation of this kind.

48. Decrees. During the month additional decrees were published by the Italian Government. Those of particular interest were :

(a) Regarding the appointment of a Commissary for the National Institute of Processed Food Products.

(b) Regarding the control of hides and tanning products.

(c) Regarding the blocking of olive-oil by-products and of sulphur oil.

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(d) Regarding the declaration and blocking of industrial raw materials.

49. Industrial Activities. These can only be referred to briefly. The most outstanding activities during the month were :

(a) Transfer of control of Soap and Paper Manufacture to the Italian Government, with the exception of plants producing for the Allied Forces.

(b) Progress toward the rehabilitation of the important Solvay Soda Plant at ROSIGNANO, the reactivation of which will eliminate completely need for imports of caustic soda and sodium carbonate. One 30 Km long pipeline has already been repaired and the difficult problem of repairing bridges, particularly that of the railway bridge at VADO, seems likely to be successfully solved shortly.

(c) The first

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(c) The first imported American cotton has been delivered and is already in work. Production plans have been drawn up by the Italian Government with the advice of A.C. for manufacture of essential civilian fabrics, chiefly bed and personal linen, and sewing thread. These plans also include conversion of 400 tons of Sicilian Cotton now en route to the mainland of ITALY.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

50. A draft decree concerning Chambers of Commerce, submitted to AC by the Italian Government, was altered so as to transfer all functions in the labour field to the Provincial and Regional Labour Offices.

51. An active part was taken in the matter of wage increases and as a result the advance in the Armed Forces Wage Scale, which became effective on 1 October, was further increased by a mandatory 40 to 60 lire daily increase in wages. This matched the action taken by the Italian Government on 31 October, which made effective a mandatory increase to workers in Italian industry in similar amounts.

52. Wage control can in part be exercised by an active inspection service. Such a service, known as the "Ispettorato dell'Industria e del Lavoro", has been in existence since 1906, and representatives of the Labour Sub-Commission have recently made a number of trips in the field so as to aid in the reactivation of this excellent service.

53. Continued efforts have been made to facilitate the return to normal functioning of the national offices of the five major social insurance institutes: Previdenza Sociale, Malattia and Infortuni (covering workers in private employment); Previdenza Statali and Previdenza Enti Pubblici (covering government employees).

54. Although the Italian Government had made a commitment to provide for social insurance coverage for employees of the Armed Forces, definite action on their part through the issuance of a Royal Decree has not yet taken place and conferences between our representatives, the Minister of the Treasury and the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour are leading to imminent action upon the adoption of the implementing decrees.

55. Because of the involved labour situation in the LIVORNO-PISA area, due to overlapping territorial authorities, this Sub-Commission, by request, has taken the matter in hand and sent a representative to take charge of the problem in that area.

56. Colonel J. R. SMITH was appointed Acting Director vice Colonel J. T. R. BAIN. He was also appointed as Chairman of the Labour and Wages Control Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board, AFHQ.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

57. Production

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PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

57. Epuration.

Defascism of Ministry of Public Work's personnel proceeded satisfactorily (refer September report). Special instructions given to Ministry to expedite cases down to and including Grade IV.

58. Mine Clearance.

Repairs and reconstruction of bridges, roads, buildings and other schemes were still being seriously retarded by lack of a mine clearance organisation. (A single commune reports the presence of at least 150,000 mines).

59. ROME Tunnel.

Request by Italian Ministry of Communications for engineering measures to pump out a flooded tunnel near the Colosseum (Ferrovia Metropolitana di Roma) was rejected after two detailed inspections. A simpler alternative was suggested after consultation with Public Health Sub-Commission.

60. Financing/.....

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60. Financing (repairs).

Conferences were held with Minister of Public Works (Signor MANCINI) and his Director-General, directed to proper financing of electrical rehabilitation (power stations and transmission lines) and that of first-aid repairs (war-damage) to private properties. Issue of certain decrees is being expedited.

61. Road Reports.

Heavy rains and floods causing many road blocks and interruptions, even in October, revealed value of the small "Road Reports Bureau" now maintained by this Sub-Commission.

62. Companies (increase of charges).

Increasing and more urgent demands from Public Utility Companies to be allowed to increase their charges to consumers (gas, water, electricity, etc.) resulted in conferences with other Sub-Commissions (Finance, Legal and Industry) at which principles suitable for general application were settled. These concern a decree about to be issued by the Italian Government.

63. ROME Electricity.

Complaints were lodged with Electricity Control Board (Rome Area Allied Command) concerning apparent lack of control of the situation, both by correspondence and in personal interview with Chairman of Board. A particular complaint was made about the energy allocated to local tram services whilst lighting situation remains so serious and preventing operation of lifts in a building such as A.C. Headquarters. Sub-Commission succeeded in getting a direct representative on the Board and also took other appropriate steps to bring about some improvement.

64. Controls and Approvals (Italian Government).

A codified system for approval of public works projects was prepared, setting out types and cost limits in Italian Government and A.M.G. territories respectively. It has operated satisfactorily and is now thoroughly understood by all concerned. It is being further modified almost immediately by permitting the Italian Government widely extended further powers, viz., to plan and execute works of a civil character without any cost restrictions, provided use of critical materials is not involved.

65. Highways, Bridges, Public Works.

Under Military Highways and Bridges headings 53 new contracts were made in October, and 41 for miscellaneous works (civil) including bridges, buildings and

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Expenditure on the former since last January reached a total of 887 million lire, and on the latter nearly 450 million lire. Monthly rate of expenditure is increasing rapidly. Serious local flooding on Routes 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in October was caused by temporary bridges built by the Armies with insufficient waterway or by culverts having been filled in with earth during spring and summer. Emergency gangs were organised and interruptions continued for only short periods. Route 1 at end of October still remained blocked in three places. Consistent with severely restricted transport these "floating gangs" will be moved to critical places throughout the winter. But the only real remedy is reconstructing culverts and bridges as they previously existed.

Main railway line near CASSINO (Route 6) was closed by a "wash-out"; traffic was unloaded and carried forward by road for some distance, involving crossing of a large concrete bridge, fortunately just completed (20 October) in time to carry this unusual traffic.

66. Housing.

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Schemes from the LAZIO-UMBRIA Region were approved as to repairs (32 million lire) and new construction (116 million lire).

67. Electrical/.....

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67. Electrical Division.

Revised organisation and increased officer personnel were arranged for to carry out AFHQ instructions dated 5 October making the Sub-Commission wholly responsible for all reconstructional and repairs activity in ITALY. Special conferences were held with Electrical Companies (co-ordination of all repairs that can be completed by 1 January 1945).

Several conferences were held with WASHINGTON and LONDON representatives. Detailed information was furnished to them.

Copies of approved estimates supplied by Electrical Companies in South ITALY were furnished to Finance Sub-Commission (repairs of war damage). Special maps were furnished to A.A.I. and also to AFHQ at request of respective Chief Engineers, relating to Northern plants and transmission lines.

Measures were taken under which all generating capacity in Central ITALY was put under impartial and equitable distributional control.

Fuel situation at ROME Power Stations (thermal) was critical throughout October; mechanical condition also was poor but output was increased. Special arrangements were made to provide energy to numerous industrial plants.

New rationing scheme ROME City to be put into force on 1 November.

68. Miscellaneous.

Repairs to damaged water-works continued steadily, including large scheme at TERNI. Tendency on part of Italian authority to carry out more work than is strictly necessary, in several cases, checked. Supplies to ROME City will shortly be back to normal.

Repairs to sewage systems in various towns were continued and also several land reclamation schemes ("Bonifiche"), including PONTINE MARSHES and protection of Route 7 from local flooding.

As to gas, production in SICILY was suspended owing to lack of coal. Elsewhere restricted supplies were maintained, in ROME, NAPLES, BARI, TARANTO etc.

69. Personnel.

Lt. Cols. JENNY and LITTLE were absent during the whole month in AMERICA on special duty.

Four American civilian engineers joined the Sub-Commission in October making a total of 72 officers, viz., 19 at Headquarters and 52 in the Regions.

70. SICILIA Region.

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Four American civilian engineers joined the Sub-Commission in October making a total of 72 officers, viz., 19 at Headquarters and 52 in the Regions.

70. SICILIA Region.

The Sub-Commission has now only one Engineer Officer on the Island. In October 137 projects were in hand (estimated cost 73 million lire) including 63 public buildings, 10 bridges, 19 harbours and lighthouses, etc. Works at MESSINA and AUGUSTA required by Navy were in hand. In general, satisfactory progress was made throughout the Island in restoring roads and bridges (on one road, length 100 Km., there were, last Spring, 40 interruptions, including thirty demolished bridges; all are now completed or almost completed. This is one example).

71. SOUTHERN Region.

Requests for works are continually being received from Royal Navy, P.B.S., Military Districts, Air Forces and Sub-Commissions of A.C. There was a severe electrical breakdown on 29 October at hydro-electric station in CALABRIA. Repairs to three other plants were continued, also transmission lines and transformer stations.

Principal electric supply company in the Region estimates war damage at 200 million lire.

Fresh applications for power were 250, of which only 64 were approved owing to general power shortage.

Desperato/.....

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Desperate shortage of road transport was reported for bridge and road works and also to enable Electricity Companies to maintain their hundreds of miles of transmission lines.

Distribution of gas in NAPLES was still further extended and aqueduct repairs (water supply) was continued. Elsewhere throughout the Region water supply conditions are almost back to normal and restrictions on consumption have been cancelled.

Fair progress on road works is reported, with eight bridges completed in October, five new contracts and many others in hand.

For supply of stone (highways) a working agreement was reached with United States Air Corps for pooling joint resources and equipment.

Regional Engineer reports that Genio Civile officials (NAPLES) have recently been very lax and unhelpful, adding that this may be, in part, because they are very poorly paid.

72. LAZIO-UMBRIA Region.

Electric power available is barely 10% of pre-war demand. There has been a slight improvement which is continuing. ROME water-works repairs are still in hand.

Since July 146 bridge projects have been approved but 40 await financial sanction. Of bridges (classification Military) 43 were handed in October, bringing total to 137, of which only 19 were completed.

Housing schemes were obstructed by financial difficulties and absence of decrees. Over 130,000 people are homeless in FROSINONE and LITTORIA Provinces. Severe criticism is felt of Italian administrative and financial delays.

Clearance of FIUMICINO port made progress. There is a general shortage of cement, bricks and bitumen.

Slightly better progress was made in mine clearance.

73. ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region.

The Regional Engineer has a forward office at ANCONA. Genio Civile are still very disorganised, particularly in PESARO-URBINO. In PESARO Province all bridges are destroyed and communication is impossible.

Several bridge contracts were arranged permitting removal of Bailey bridges further northwards, numerous bridges and diversions are in hand on Route 16; ten out of eleven bridges are nearly finished. Road and bridge works are in progress on many secondary and minor roads. In ANCONA and PESARO enemy carried out demolitions with exceptional thoroughness. A scheme is in hand at mouth of MISA River to prevent [illegible] undertakings are well in hand,

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PESARO Province is without electric power. Elsewhere extensive repairs are in hand to power stations. Rainy season has slightly improved output of energy.

A general shortage of transport, cement and bitumen is reported.

74. SARDEGNA Region.

The Island is under Italian control and there is no Regional Engineer. Debris clearance in CAGLIARI City is 84% completed. Program amounting to 80 million lire for re-housing in CAGLIARI were prepared. In October 11 million lire spent on anti-malarial works, with a further program 92 million lire.

Water supply position at CAGLIARI has improved but strict rationing is still in force. Electrical situation is satisfactory. Street lighting has been re-started. Normal progress was made on ports, highways, bridges and other matters.

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75. TOSCANA/.....

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75. TOSCANA Region.

More engineering tasks were taken over from FIFTH Army. Electric power situation is serious and joint conferences were held with FIFTH Army, AAI, FBI and other interests. Several transmission lines and small power stations are under repair. Close liaison was maintained with Industry Sub-Commission to ensure power for special industries, with particular reference to that for oil presses.

There is a very heavy bridge reconstruction program; in hand 36 on Military highways, 45 provincial and 4 in FLORENCE City. Latest bridge survey shows total of nearly 1400 bridges needing heavy repairs or complete reconstruction. Demolition of dangerous buildings and removal of debris cost 14 million lire in October. A survey is in hand of damaged provaye houses.

First priority is given to flood control schemes, having regard to conditions near rivers ARNO, SERCHIO and OMBRONE.

Works projects totalling over 76 million lire were in hand at end of October.

All officials of Genio Civile in Region are working well. There is an acute general shortage of road transport, both for supervisory personnel and materials.

76. EMILIA Region.

Assistance was given to FIFTH and EIGHTH Army AMG Headquarters. PISTOIA City aqueducts were repaired as well as small power plants. Water pumping stations were reconstructed for RICCIONE, CATTOLICA and RIMINI. At RICCIONE enemy had used reservoir for sewage; ; it is being emptied, cleaned and sterilised.

Generally, conditions are extremely serious over a wide area as to bridges, roads, utilities and general public works problems. There has also been serious flooding of areas through enemy destruction of dykes and pumping stations.

77. PIEMONTE, LIGURIA, LOMBARDIA and VENEZIA Regions.

No active work was possible and activities were confined to collecting information, planning, etc. Officers of Regional Engineer's staffs were temporarily transferred to give assistance in other active Regions.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

Rail Section.

78. During the month there have been many critical moments due to shortage of freight cars and concern is felt that traffic has been accepted for movement whilst the actual facilities for movement have not been available. Rolling stock has been shipped from SICILY and SARDINIA but this can only be a temporary relief as it soon gets merged into the general pool.

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79. Plans are in hand for close working between Military Railway Service and Italian State Railways to ensure that rehabilitation of tracks is carried to greater effect. A number of important lines have been scheduled for repair and contracts signed by the Italian State Railways with contractors. In Southern ITALY improved rail services have been agreed, while SARDINIA Railways have been handed over to AC for supervision.

80. A decree has been agreed authorising increase in Railway rates and fares to 100% over June 1943 figures. Severe restriction to coal in SICILY is causing considerable difficulty and urgent requests have been made for reversion to original tonnage.

Shipments, Ports and Warehousing Division.

81. Shipment: Schooner traffic has been severely curtailed by the weather during the month. Schooners allotted to civil trade are the smallest type which are most affected by weather conditions, being constantly forced into port and remaining there for days. This will get worse during the winter and most civil bids have to be carried on other ships set up by AFHQ. The position cannot be improved until larger schooners are allotted to carry civil supplies.

82. Ports/.....

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82. Ports.

(a) CIVITAVECCHIA: A port Committee is now set up and an AC Port Liaison Officer appointed to ensure the smooth turn-over of the port to civil uses. The rail served berth should be completed shortly.

(b) CASTELLAMMARE: To enable a discharge of a top-loading of bag grain lighters and tugs have been obtained for the use of the civil contractors operating these ships, but bad weather has prevented this discharge.

(c) SALERNO: An inspection has been made of the port. It may have to be used for final discharge of ships with civil supplies, in order to avoid the rail congestion round NAPLES. The port is capable of taking ships alongside quay with the draught up to 21 ft. Warehouse accommodation is being repaired and all necessary arrangements made for accepting a ship with 4000 tons of cargo.

83. Warehouses.

As of 1 October the Warehouse and Forwarding Division of the Food Sub-Commission became the warehouse Section of the Shipment, Port and Warehouse Division of the Transportation Sub-Commission. The following were the principal changes made during the month:

(a) A.C. Dept No.49 in SIENA was turned over to TOSCANA Region for operation.

(b) A.C. LEGHORN accommodations were greatly expanded, increasing the capacity from about 14,000 tons to 40,000 tons. This change was necessary in order to accommodate the increase in Food Sub-Commission stock-piling activities. Further expansion is contemplated to bring capacity up to 70,000 tons.

Roads Section.

84. Of the two C.T. Coys (Italian) promised by AFHQ, one, the 1004 C.T. Coy, has been assigned and is operating out in the ANCONA area. Of the American personnel required to operate the Truck Battalion 9 officers and 20 enlisted men have been received, but we have no assurance as to the definite date when the remaining personnel will be made available. Three Q.M. Truck Coys have been formed and the training of two more is proceeding. Of the 250 vehicles promised by AFHQ, 100 have been drawn and it has not been considered advisable to draw any more until the necessary supervisory personnel have been obtained.

85. A standard work ticket has been agreed with MMAC and it is hoped that this standard work ticket will shortly be in operation throughout the whole of occupied ITALY.

86. Maintenance instructions have been published, setting out a complete system of maintenance to be applied to all vehicles. These instructions have been forwarded to all Regions and the system has now been put into effect. At the present moment a combined maintenance team, consisting of two British and two American officers from

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87. Steps have been taken for the manufacture of a number of spare parts and the outlook is fairly promising.

88. The tire position, although still acute, has improved slightly as a shipment of tires and tubes has been received from Army sources. Tubes, however, are rapidly becoming a more serious problem than tires.

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PART IV.

POLITICAL SECTION, PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

POLITICAL SECTION.

1. There were no major political developments during the month of October. It was a period of marking time for the moment when the Commission would be in a position to explain to the Italian Government the meaning of the joint declaration of 26 September by President ROOSEVELT and Mr. CHURCHILL, in its day-to-day application towards ITALY. The good intentions of the Allied statesmen were shown in the announcement that the word "Control" would be eliminated from the title of the Commission as from 23 October.

2. Certain further statements of policy were made in WASHINGTON. The lifting of the trading with the enemy regulations for Liberated ITALY was announced. A more profound expression of Allied policy was the announcement on 25 October that direct relations had been resumed between GREAT BRITAIN and ITALY and a following announcement that diplomatic relations with ITALY had been established by the UNITED STATES and RUSSIA. The U.S. Government stated that its action had been taken after consultation with the other American Republics, all of whom, excepting ARGENTINA, had agreed to resume relations with ITALY. The communique made it quite clear that no change in ITALY's status of co-belligerency was inherent in the government's announcement which, however, would signify its intention to return to ITALY control of her internal affairs as soon as possible.

3. The Italian press viewed these developments as an important step toward ITALY's emergence from isolation and towards the government's obtaining greater autonomy. The Prime Minister found that by them ITALY had regained her individuality as a nation but that this situation was incompatible with the state of subjection in which she was held by the terms of the Armistice.

4. The encouragement offered the Italian government and people by these developments was damped by a statement made in the House of Commons which the press attributed to Mr. EDEN, saying that the British Government was opposed to the return of colonies to ITALY, and that the Italian Empire in AFRICA was irrevocably lost. A clarification of these reported statements indicated that the questions and answers made in the House of Commons sought to lay down the present attitude of the British Government and that the future of territories will have to await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace. The public feeling of resentment toward the British Foreign Secretary was assuaged by his visit to ROME at the end of October. At this time he conferred with the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to LONDON. The visit was regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of re-establishment of direct relations between the two countries and in light of the antagonism which had existed between Mr. EDEN and the Fascist regime. Press comment was friendly and stressed the fact that Mr. EDEN was opposed to Fascism, not to the Italian people.

5. In the field of domestic affairs the most important developments were a decree

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6. Incidents occurred of the seizing of land by peasants which, in some cases, led to conflicts between them and the Carabinieri. As a consequence the Prime Minister issued a circular instruction to the Prefects explaining the decree and urging strict observance of the law.

7. Following the incident in PALERMO on 19 October the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in SICILY a consultative body of 24 members representing various interests on the Island, the financing by special funds of further industrial development and agrarian reform.

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NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

8. Three of the seven active Italian cruisers have been refitting during the past month. The remainder and the destroyers and small craft continue to be fully employed in their transport and escort duties. The morale of officers and men remains satisfactory.

9. The Ministry/.....

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9. The Ministry of Marine has been notified of the turn-back of the ports of CIVITAVECCHIA, PIOMBINO and SAN STEFANO to Italian Navy Control and has been requested to issue appropriate organisation orders for the above ports to ensure their efficient operation.

10. During the past several months the Navy Sub-Commission has arranged for the evacuation from the ROME area of over 1,000 inactive members of the Italian Navy and their families. The evacuees have been removed to SOUTHERN ITALY and SICILY under the guidance of the Ministry of Marine, to locations where they will be able to obtain better living conditions.

11. Routine activities of the Commission have included the usual problems of supplies and materials for the Italian Navy and control of movements of Italian Navy personnel.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (AMLA).

12. The call-up of the 1915 to 1924 classes in the LAZIO Region continued during October. Personnel were recruited with a view to completing outstanding commitments for Allied Units. Certain units of the Italian Combat Groups were still in need of reinforcements and instructions were issued to the Ministry of War that all suitable personnel recruited at FROSINONE were to be allotted to these Groups and dispatched to the Reinforcement Depot for posting to units in the Combat Groups.

13. The results of the LAZIO call-up did not fulfill the necessary requirements. Land Forces Sub-Commission consequently authorised the War Ministry to extend the call-up of the 1914 to 1924 classes to CALABRIA, CAMPANIA, MARCHE, PUGLIA and LUCANIA. Later the period of this call-up was extended owing to transport and communication difficulties in recruiting, assembling and dispatching this personnel.

14. Total reinforcements sent to Allied Units and the Combat Groups was 3,813.

15. The Italian Army Patriot screening agencies operating in the Army areas continued their work and sent 460 patriot volunteers to the Combat Groups.

16. The organisation and training of the Italian Combat Groups continued during October. By 3 October CREMONA Division had been reorganised and training had commenced.

17. Frequent visits to the Combat Groups were made by Land Forces Sub-Commission officers to discuss equipment, training and reinforcement problems. The issue of British clothing and equipment continued, as did the training of regimental instructors. Results of courses held during October were good and reports showed great keenness and ability on the part of the Italian students attending these courses.

18. October was a heavy month for the movement of Italian Army personnel. The main commitments were :

(a) Movement of troops from SARDINIA to the mainland.
(b) Regional call-up of classes to the Italian Army.
(c) Movement of labour personnel to ports after re-forming

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(a) Movement of troops from SARDINIA to the mainland.
(b) Regional call-up of classes to the Italian Army.
(c) Large moves of labour personnel to ports after re-forming at MINERVINO Camp.
(d) Additional movement of personnel and supplies to the Combat Groups training areas.

19. The evacuation of the first batch of Italian Military from the Balkans commenced towards the end of the month. Land Forces Sub-Commission ensured that the War Ministry made full arrangements for the reception, housing and screening of these men. Any suitable volunteers for the Army would be accepted after screening and sent to the Reinforcement Regiment of the Combat Groups after a period of leave. A Land Forces Sub-Commission Liaison Officer was dispatched to TARANTO in order to deal with any questions and problems of urgency.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

20. For most of the month of October the Fighter Wing was bogged down by heavy rain. On 19 October, however, it began operating with considerable intensity and has achieved good results. Enemy motor vehicles have been damaged or destroyed and a train knocked out. Successful bombing attacks have also been made on bridges and other communication targets. Although the number of sorties carried out is not as high as usual, the daily average is far above that ever carried out before.

21. The operations/..

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21. The operations of the Bomber Transport Wing were considerably curtailed owing to bad weather but a satisfactory weight of supplies was dropped over YUGOSLAVIA. In addition to their active operations, Bomber Transport Aircraft have proved a valuable means for evacuating damaged fighters from airfields which are inaccessible to transport. A method has been evolved whereby damaged fighters can be flown out in the SM.82's without extensive dismantling. In addition a shuttle-service has been in operation between ITALY and NORTH AFRICA carrying spares and equipment. Without this it would have been impossible to have made the Light Bomber Squadrons operationally ready by the end of October.

22. The Light Bomber Wing is now fully operationally trained and is about to move to its operational airfield.

23. Very few operational demands have been made on the Seaplane Wing. Two British aircrew and a dinghy were picked up under extremely difficult weather conditions, the aircraft being damaged during the process of landing and picking up the survivors.

24. The serviceability of the Italian Fighter aircraft shows a substantial increase. This is due to the protracted efforts of the Air Forces Sub-Commission Technical Staff and the Italian Technical Staff. With the aid of salvaged spare parts and a certain amount of improvisation, very creditable results have been achieved.

25. The demands for manpower from the I.A.F. in substitution for R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. manpower are gradually being satisfied.

26. The question of an adequate ration for aircrews is still in abeyance but the Sub-Commission has been visited by a Staff Officer from M.A.A.F. (Rear) and it is hoped that something will be done very shortly.

27. The morale of the Italian Air Force remains high, particularly in the Fighter Wing. The fighter squadrons have earned the praise of the Air Officer Commanding, Balkan Air Force.

28. Defascism within the Service is still proceeding very slowly and it is clear from some of the verdicts that some of the tribunals cannot be considered to be free from taint of favouritism.

29. Since the declaration by Mr. CHURCHILL and President ROOSEVELT it is clear that the Italian Air Force has expected something quite out of the ordinary to be done for them in the way of direct assistance, so that they can take their part to better advantage with the Allies. Air Forces Sub-Commission has done everything possible to discourage any undue optimism in this respect.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

30. Telecommunications.

(a) Telephone: Intra-provincial service was authorised in the four additional provinces, and inter-provincial service was authorised in fourteen additional

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(a) Telephone: Intra-provincial service was authorised in the four additional provinces, and inter-provincial service was authorised in fourteen additional provinces. The telephone cable to SARDINIA was restored to the Italian Government and taken into use by them.

(b) Telegraph: Telegraph service was authorised in fourteen provinces. Restoration of circuits has now given the Italian Government telegraph communication to all provincial capitals of provinces under Italian administration plus five provinces to the North of Italian Government territory.

About 150,000 telegrams a month are now passing through the ROME office.

Notification was received from AFHQ that civil radio and cablegrams would be permitted to U.S. and U.S. possessions, and to the U.K. and BRITISH EMPIRE from 15 November.

31. Postal.

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(a) Internal postage rates were doubled on 1 October.

(b) Allied Military postage stamps were withdrawn from use in SICILY on 1 Oct.

(c) Internal/.....

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(c) Internal and foreign mail services were restored in all the further Provinces of ASCOLI, GROSSETO, MACERATA, TERNI and VITERBO. Preparations made in the Provinces of ANCONA, AREZZO, LEGHORN, PESARO, PERUGIA and SIENA, which are now ready to introduce services on receipt of the necessary authority.

(d) Restriction on type of language used in civilians' letters to places abroad removed. Any language now permissible.

(e) Direct despatches of mails from ITALY to MALTA introduced.

(f) Conference held at AFHQ on subject of delay to POW and civilian mails addressed to U.S.

(g) Announcements were made in press and radio broadcasts regarding resumption of commercial correspondence between U.S. and U.K. with ITALY, and action was taken regarding postal arrangements.

(h) Announcements were made in radio broadcasts and press of limited parcel service to be introduced between U.S. and ROME, NAPLES and PALERMO. Action was also taken regarding censorship, restrictions on contents, customs charges and operating accommodation and transport.

(i) Postcard services between members of Allied Forces in this theatre with civilians in parts of liberated FRANCE; application has been made to extend the service to Italian civilians.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN P.O.W. SUB-COMMISSION.

War Materials Disposal.

32. During October progress was made with the proposal for re-forming and expanding the Italian Air Force Salvage Unit. Should the scheme be approved by HQ AAI it can start to operate at once. It is considered that when the organisation starts to function a considerable number of vehicles, stores, etc., will be made available to the Italian armed forces which are at present a dead loss. It is also considered that a good number of vehicles will become available for Allied Commission purposes.

33. In conjunction with Regional Transportation Divisions, 51 derelict vehicles were inspected, the majority of which were recovered and a considerable number put under repair. A number of these are now on the road working for Allied Commission, or have been handed back to the Italian Army. A further 16 are undergoing repair and will be on the road at an early date.

34. The Sub-Commission, with representatives from the Italian War Ministry, and at the request of the Italian Air Ministry, inspected a number of Italian military vehicles which were held illegally. Most of these vehicles have been returned to the Armed forces and are now back working for the Italian Army or Air Force.

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service to Italian civilians.

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32. During October progress was made with the proposal for re-forming and expanding the Italian Air Force Salvage Unit. Should the scheme be approved by HQ AAI it can start to operate at once. It is considered that when the organisation starts to function a considerable number of vehicles, stores, etc., will be made available to the Italian armed forces which are at present a dead loss. It is also considered that a good number of vehicles will become available for Allied Commission purposes.

33. In conjunction with Regional Transportation Divisions, 51 derelict vehicles were inspected, the majority of which were recovered and a considerable number put under repair. A number of these are now on the road working for Allied Commission, or have been handed back to the Italian Army. A further 16 are undergoing repair and will be on the road at an early date.

34. The Sub-Commission, with representatives from the Italian War Ministry, and at the request of the Italian Air Ministry, inspected a number of Italian military vehicles which were held illegally. Most of these vehicles have been returned to the armed forces and are now back working for the Italian Army or Air Force.

35. Experiments are being carried out by the Italian War Ministry for repairing tyres classed as BER by RAMC. Ten such tyres are being tried out now and, if the experiments prove successful, a scheme is prepared and it will be possible to commence work on a large scale.

36. The problem of clearing derelict ammunition and mines is still acute. Applications from farmers etc., for assistance in this matter arrive almost daily. Inspections have been made and AFHQ requested to give permission for the Sub-Commission to employ Italian munition experts to collect and break down such ammunition, and remake into explosives. If AFHQ agree to the collection and breakdown of such ammunition, a means will be found of providing explosives, of which Allied Commission alone requires several hundred tons.

37. Several truck loads of Italian guns and materials were located, inspected and the Italian War Ministry instructed with regard to disposal.

38. The question/.....

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38. The question of salvage was discussed with the Economic Section, who were in agreement that all salvage should in the first instance be handled through this Sub-Commission. A scheme is being prepared for discussion and consideration.

Italian Prisoners of War.

39. As forecast in the September report, the repatriations of Italian Prisoners of War increased to an average of some 120 a day during October. The return of these Italians to ITALY were :

(a) Sick and wounded, of whom the total was 1500.

(b) Specialists to fill administrative and medical appointments, some Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, totalling 2400.

40. The question of broadcasting messages to Italian Prisoners of War in AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN and CANADA had been discussed and approval has now been received to broadcast messages from the Italian Government to their Prisoners of War. A Committee to approve the broadcasts has been formed.

41. Weekly broadcasts from Radio Rome continue to be made, giving the names of those Prisoners of War who have been repatriated.

42. The official intimation of the release of the 65,000 paralled Prisoners of War in SICILY was made to the Italian Government.

43. The question of apprehending Prisoner of War co-operators stationed in ITALY who had absented themselves - or had not returned from leave - was raised with AMG and instructions on this subject are awaited. If a Prisoner of War co-operator gives himself up to an Italian Army Unit it is extremely difficult to apprehend him without causing certain embarrassment to the Italian Government.

44. During the last week of October some 800,000 lire a day were paid in allotments from Prisoners of War to their families in ITALY.

45. Transit Camps for the reception and disposal of Prisoners of War have been opened in NAPLES, BARI, TARANTO and PALERMO, under Italian administration.

46. The difficulty of finding transport to move sick and wounded Prisoners of War from ship to hospital has always been a problem. For the present the arrangement that we can, in emergencies, call on the military to help out with ambulances has been sufficient to cover all requirements.

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47. The Sub-Commission is now dealing with some 20/30 requests a day for repatriation on compassionate grounds. Since only cases for compassionate repatriation forwarded by Allied Commission will be considered by AFHQ, an extra strain has been thrown on the Sub-Commission. Ways and means are being devised so as to cut down the number of applications received from the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War which in many cases do not come under the conditions approved.

48. Among the complex questions of Italian Prisoners of War, the ever recurring one of the removal from Prisoner of War status was raised on every possible occasion by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

49. The Italian newspapers wrote a number of articles attacking the system of repatriation of their Prisoners of War and also the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

50. On an average 10 to 15 people call daily regarding Prisoners of War, mostly female, enquiring for husbands, sons, fathers and sweethearts, whom they have been told are on their way home and who have not yet arrived. To tell them to go to the [illegible] High Commissioner for Prisoners of War takes more time than to give a soft answer, which at least turns away wrath.

PUBLIC RELATIONS/.....

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

51. Reorganisation: On 1 October PRB took over responsibility for operations of the Information Division and Archives.

52. News Production: Daily releases to allied, neutral and Italian press and PWB on normal range of topics including civilian movement, FLORENCE art exhibit, malaria control record, infant mortality and [illegible] vaccination, typhus, Allied Advisory Council meetings, mail service, and [illegible] for, advised on and reviewed stories on AC by PRB [illegible] tion through United Nations News News Service.

53. Journalists:

(a) Italian - Number of accrediting cards issued to screened journalists now total approximately 40. Interviews arranged with AC officers. Correspondence with ROME editors on various items of news. War correspondents finally sent in the field with Italian armed forces. Permits obtained for visits to forward areas.

(b) Allied - PRB Villa (billeting and mess) put into operation and used as a gathering place for political correspondents. Interviews arranged and information given on request. Trips arranged to NAPLES and field. PRO assigned to FIFTH Army ADC to assist correspondents.

(c) Neutral - Interviews, briefings and information arranged and given.

54. Relations with Italian Government: Recommendations forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, on re-activation of Italian news agency, films and radio. The Allied publications Board also recommended that responsibility for licensing of newspapers and distribution of newsprint in Italian Government territory be given to Italian Press Commission. Arrangements made with Italian authorities on Allied coverage of ZAMBONI and other epuration trials.

55. AC Anniversary: Extensive research and writing devoted to production of press release marking one-year anniversary of AC and 16 months of military government in ITALY. Release now in hands of ACSG for approval.

56. Information Division: Activities of Central Reference Library, distribution of maps and issuance of news bulletins continued. Increasing use of library by AC personnel noted as well as by Italian journalists who ask for Allied publications.

57. Archives: Documents have been placed in chronological order and gaps are being filled by requests from appropriate agencies possessing original files.

58. Routine: Trend of Correspondents' Copy, Daily Digest of Rome Press and Weekly PWB Bulletin continued to be issued.

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AC to Assist correspondents.

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Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/5/12 Tel: LEGGIO Ext. 120

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for month of November 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

1. Reports from Prefects visiting Rome show that good progress continues to be made in establishing local government in the Abruzzi-Marche Region. Giunte Comunali have been set up and Sindaci appointed throughout all provinces with the exception of a few communes requiring special treatment. In the same Region a minor disturbance took place at Macerata which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. He was immediately replaced by Colonel ZAMPERI and no more complaints have been heard. Irregularities of food distribution were given as the reasons for the disturbance. An enquiry into the incident is being conducted.

2. A survey of local government in the provinces of Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca has been made and reports are now being prepared.

3. A letter was received from the Ministry of the Interior stating that a People's Court has been set up at Corte d'Assisi Terms in the Province of Pistoia. Enquiries from SCAO 5 Army elicited the information that the Court has been promptly dissolved and that a Commissario Prefettizio had been appointed in place of the Sindaco. The commune will thus be under prefectoral rule until such time as a new Sindaco and a Giunta Comunali can be appointed.

4. In addition to the appointment of General ZAMPERI as Prefetto Reggente of Macerata, the transfer of several Vice Prefetti and many junior officials have been arranged during the month. Symptoms of reluctance to serve north of Rome began to be shown: officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government crisis. A request made to the Ministry to deal firmly with any such cases has already, however, produced a good effect.

5. The appointment of a new Ispettore of Giglio has been held up by the Government crisis.

6. The Sub Commission has advised the Vice President, C. A. Section that the supervision formerly exercised by this Sub Commission over the appointment of Italian Government officials in Italian Government territory could now properly be discontinued. The Sub Commission would, however, still require to be notified of appointments of Prefetti and that officials appointed by AMG would not be removed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

2. A survey of local government in the provinces of Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca has been made, and reports are now being prepared.

3. A letter was received from the Ministry of the Interior stating that a People's Court has been set up at Montecatini Terme in the Province of Pistoia. Enquiries from Allied Army circles in Florence went to the Court had been formally dissolved and that a Commissario Prefettizio had been appointed in place of the Sindaco. The command will thus be under provisional rule until such time as a new Sindaco and a Giunta Comunale can be appointed.

4. In addition to the appointment of General Caviglia as Provveditore Generale, the transfer of several Prefetti and many junior officials have been arranged during the month. Symptoms of reluctance to serve north of Rome began to be shown. Officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government crisis. A request made to the Ministry to deal firmly with any such cases has already, however, produced a good effect.

5. The appointment of a new Questore of Naples has been held up by the Government crisis.

6. The Sub Commission has given the Vice President, C. A. Section that the supervision formerly exercised by this Sub Commission over the appointment of Italian Government officials in Italian Government territory could now properly be discontinued. The Sub Commission would, however, still require to be notified of appointments of Prefetti and also officials appointed by AMG would not be removed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

7. In Military Government Territory Italian government officials will be dealt with this Sub Commission's approval for assistance on grounds of administrative necessity, but requests for leave for reasons of the personal convenience cannot be considered. Few cases have been put forward lately on these latter grounds but the shortage of both suitable officials and of transport renders it impossible to consider them.

8. Some confusion and delay in filling vacant administrative posts has been caused by the "Personale" Division of the Ministry of the Interior nominating for such posts officials upon whom reports in our possession indicate the undesirability of their employment for security reasons. It is hoped that the strong reproach addressed by the Prime Minister himself to the department responsible will result in their exercising greater care.

9. Reports were called for and received from all provinces under AMG control as to the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci and the desirability of paying such officials in forward areas. Although the general feeling seemed to be that payment should be made in particular instances the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci arises in only 6 percent of all communes and the case for payment was therefore considered not proven.

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10. The question of recognising promotions of Italian officials made by AMG and retain by the Italian Government, or in interview with U. S. Account, it was agreed that such promotions do not mean any alteration in the officials' permanent rank or grade in the Italian Civil Service, and that they are to be regarded as temporary appointments only enabling the officials concerned to use the title, exercise the functions and draw the pay of a higher rank while holding such temporary appointments.

11. It was of course agreed by Account that none of these officials would be removed from the posts to which they had been appointed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

12. The General Committee for Operation has continued its work and has now considered the cases of fifty officials of prefect rank in Grades 3 and 4. Seven settlements of disputed were reached in the first seventeen cases which were decided.

R. H. W. SPENCER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

WHS/pmc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG

Tel: 476107

SUBJECT: Summary of principal items of Local Government Sub Commission report for November 1944. 9 December 1944

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Reports from Prefects visiting Rome continue to show good progress in the establishment of local government in the Abruzzi-Marche Region. In the same region, a minor disturbance at Macerata resulted in the Prefect leaving for Rome. His place has been taken by General ZANETTI as Prefetto Reggente. An inquiry is being held.

2. A People's Court was set up at Montecatini in Pistoia Province. It was quickly dissolved as illegal.

3. No objection will be raised to discontinuation of supervision of the appointments of certain Italian government officials in Italian Government territory. Changes of Prefects should still be ratified and AMG appointees should not be removed without consent of A.C.

4. Italian Government officials in Military Government Territory are to be moved only for purpose of improving administration and not for reasons of personal convenience.

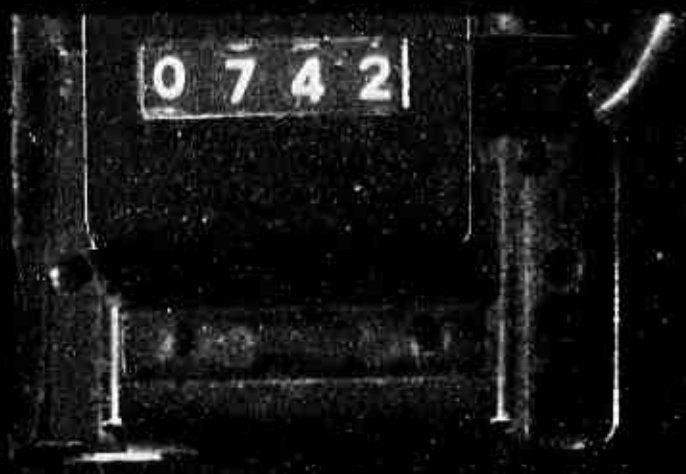
5. Some confusion and delay has been caused by the Personnel Department of the Ministry nominating officials upon whose reports in our possession indicate undesirability for Security reasons or on the grounds of incompetence. Steps have been taken to ensure that greater care is taken in such matters by officials of the Ministry.

6. Reports on the desirability of paying Sindaci were received from all AMG provinces. The case was considered non-proven.

7. The appointment of a new Sindaco of Naples has been held up by the Government crisis.

8. Fifty cases of officials in the higher grades have been considered by the Central Epuration Commission.

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