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MONTHLY SITUATION REPORTS
NOV. 1945 – JULY 1946

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APO 794

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL - 1946

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supported by a Chamber of Economic Councils; a President elected by the Chamber; a government responsible to the Chamber; a constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, thought, speech, press and organisation; definition of the right to work, to a home, to existence and to education; limitation of the right of ownership with socialisation of the public services and monopolies and repudiation of war. The Party's foreign policy was that it could not afford to side with any bloc, whether Russian or Anglo-American. She needed to make regional ententes with FRANCE, SPAIN, JUGOSLAVIA, and GREECE. The just frontier with JUGOSLAVIA was that of 1919 and other claims to Italian territory were indisputable. The Socialists wanted trusteeship for the colonies, access to raw materials and freedom of emigration. As regards the Church, the Party accepted the Lateran Treaty as a fact, but thought it was necessary to define powers more clearly. Signor Nenni then broached the topic of greatest interest - the position of the Party. The Socialists would tackle the political struggle on the basis of unity brought about either by the " pact of united action" or by " fusion". Polemics on the subject of "fusion" with the Communists were artificial. The important point was unity of action and that the Socialists and Communists should gain the majority in the Constituent Assembly. Signor Nenni's report was the subject of lively debate on successive days and the delegates were often hostile in attitude in the early stages.

2. The results of the voting on the four motions submitted for discussion showed the "Mozione di base" (inspired by Signor Nenni) to be in the lead by a slight majority. Generally it reaffirmed that the Socialist Party is, and remains, a class Party inspired by the Economic and social Principles of Marxism, having as its ultimate aim the destruction of capitalism, and as its immediate objectives the creation of the Republican and democratic State and the gradual application of substantial reforms in the sphere of land, industry and credit, which will free all the working classes from political oppression and economic exploitation; declares that there is no incompatibility between the members of the Socialist Party on proletarian unity and their religious belief. The Congress reaffirmed the necessity for the autonomy and independence of the Party, considering them indispensable conditions for making the pact of united action between the Socialist and Communist Parties. It therefore reaffirmed, as a result of the debate on the relations between the Socialists and Communists, that there is no question of fusion between the two Parties, but only a question of unity of the working class.

3. The final day of the proceedings of the Congress was taken up with the election of the new Party Executive, Signor Nenni being elected Chairman.

4. The Christian Democratic Party Congress opened in Rome on April 24th. Signor De Gasperi, the President of the Council and Secretary General of the Party, spoke on the opening day. He said that the programme of the Christian Democrats, having been carefully studied and drafted by the technical committees working under the Party Executive, had been drawn up and developed in full detail as shown by the resolutions of the Party's National Council. He reviewed the vast and complete record of Christian Democracy and the activities of its youth and women's organisations. He stated that loyalty to Trade Union unity must be maintained but subject to the condition that unity within the CGIL was not subordinate to Party programmes and directives. He gave a warning that the

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. The month was notable mainly for the holding of the Socialist Party and Christian Democratic Party National Congresses and for a serious crisis in the food situation. The 24th National Congress of the Socialist Party opened in Florence on April 11th and lasted until April 17th. The principal topic of discussion was the question of fusion with the Communist Party linked with which to a certain degree was the future position of the Secretary General of the Party, Signor Nenni. Signor Togliatti, the Communist leader opened the proceedings and ridiculed the idea that his Party wished to absorb the Socialists. He pleaded for a permanent union in domestic and foreign affairs of the two left-wing parties. Speeches followed by representatives from [illegible], POLAND, [illegible], DUTCH and [illegible]. Prof. Laski, the Chairman of the British Labour Party spoke next and declared that British Labour stood shoulder to shoulder with Italian Socialism; he went on to predict that in May Italians would be sitting side by side on equal terms with their British comrades at the Peace Conference table. Signor Nenni claimed that the Socialist Party had been the most intrepid and consistent champion of the Constituent Assembly and outlined the Party's programme - a democratic Republic; a united State with local autonomies; a single legislative Chamber supported by a Chamber of Economic Councils; a President elected by the Chamber; a government responsible to the Chamber; a constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, thought, speech, press and organisation; definition of the right to work, to a home, to assistance and to education; limitation of the right of ownership with socialisation of the public services and monopolies and repudiation of war. The Party's foreign policy was that it could not afford to side with any bloc, whether Russian or Anglo-American. She needed to make regional ententes with POLAND, SPAIN, JUGOSLAVIA, and GREECE. The just frontier with JUGOSLAVIA was that of 1919 and other claims to Italian territory were indisputable. The Socialists wanted trusteeship for the colonies, access to raw materials and freedom of emigration. As regards the Church, the Party accepted the Lateran Treaty as a fact, but thought it was necessary to define powers more clearly. Signor Nenni then broached the topic of greatest interest - the position of the Party. The Socialists would tackle the political struggle on the basis of unity brought about either by the " pact of united action" or by " fusion". Polemics on the subject of "fusion" with the Communists were artificial. The important point was unity of action and that the Socialists and Communists should gain the majority in the Constituent Assembly. Signor Nenni's report was the subject of lively debate on successive days and the delegates were often hostile in attitude in the early stages.

2. The results of the voting on the four motions submitted for discussion showed the "maggiore di fuso" (inspired by Signor Nenni) to be in the lead by a slight majority. Generally it reaffirmed that the Socialist Party is, and remains, a class Party inspired by the Economic and social Principles of Marxism, having as its ultimate aim the destruction of capitalism, and as its immediate objectives the creation of the Republican and democratic State and the gradual application of substantial reforms in the sphere of land, industry and credit, which will free all the working classes from political [illegible]

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Christian Democrats were not prepared to yield to brow-beating and intimidation, and in this connection added, " if there is still something that disturbs our hope of a serene and free decision by the Italian people in the elections, it is the rumors of arms and armed men and of intimidation from the Left and Right." It was absolutely necessary, he went on, that all Parties and citizens should disarm. He declared that the position of the Christian Democrat Party was clear and definite, it was neither Socialist nor Communist but favoured solidarity in the sense of the solidarity of groups in the interests, and for the purposes, of helping in the rehabilitation of the country, and through the system in which work has ensured pre-eminence over everything. As regards industrial reform it was not possible to think that in ITALY two or three million organised workers should presume to decide, unaided, the fate of the working classes when there were still many workers who were not centrally organized. " We are afraid that Marxism, as a tendency, may transform the economic sphere into a political one leading, at a certain point, to intervention with coercion which will be capable of making us lose our freedom. Marxism is permeated by the dialectical materialism which denies the conception of life affirmed by the Church, and we cannot be tranquil and rest content with the accommodating statements made by this or that Party in dealing with Catholics and believers; we do not in fact know the extent to which these statements are a continuation of the tactics often affirmed by Lenin in his writings."

On April 25th delegate Picciani spoke on the institutional question. The recention of this speech revealed that its topic was the one which interested the delegates most. Debates were extremely lively and it was often difficult to maintain order. Voting by secret ballot was held on the question and resulted in 7,0,000 in favour of the Republic, 254,000 in favour of the Monarchy and 68,500 abstentions.

The Council of Ministers did not transact much business during the month. Its attention was chiefly occupied by the food problem. In meetings over Easter week-end, it became clear that, unless further Allied support were forthcoming, the bread ration would have to be cut from 200 to 150 grammes on April 28th if the total stocks of wheat held in the country were not to be reduced to 40,000 tons by May 15th. The Council approved a measure on April 17th for the supplementary amassing of 6% of the legal retentions held by producers. This programme is supposed to produce approximately 75,000 tons by May 15th or 30th (as against the UNRRA target of 158,000), but it was felt that it would be largely ineffective if at the same time the Council decided to cut the ration. On April 23rd the Council authorised Signor De Gasperi to cut the ration, if absolutely necessary. The President of the Council held his hand, however, until he could consult Mr. La Guardia, the Director General of UNRRA. He accordingly spoke to Mr. La Guardia on the trans-Atlantic telephone on the same evening and learnt that two ships with a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat each had been diverted from GREAT BRITAIN to ITALY. There was a possibility of a third. In view of this information, Signor De Gasperi decided not to reduce the bread ration for the present, but to concentrate on the supplementary amassing programme. The immediate crisis had passed, therefore, but the situation remained extremely grave. It is, however, rather optimistically hoped that the May and June arrivals (which will also include shipments of gift wheat from the Argentine) will suffice to see the country through the next few critical months.

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PART I - LIAISON GROUP REPORTS

LIGURIA LIAISON GROUP

1. Conditions improved slightly in the Port of GENOA in spite of the abundance of "feasts". There was an increase in the number of arrivals and a slight increase in the number of passengers carried. There still remains a considerable amount of repair work to be done to bring the Port installations back to their peacetime basis. On 28th April ANSALDO Works launched a motor ship "CROSBY' MORSI", tonnage app. 3,200 at L. SPEZIA. A tanker "PUNTA VACCO" (dead weight 9,500) was also launched at GENOA on the same date. The British Director of Merchant Ship Repairs, Western Mediterranean, reported that he had lodged a complaint with Higher Authority, submitting that the increasing number of local and National Holidays was interfering seriously with urgent ship repairs.

2. Agriculture was the only work that offered any employment. There was very little unemployment amongst farm workers, the majority of them being engaged on flower-growing which was at its peak during the month. The great mass of unemployment existed among industrial workers. In this class there were 12,000 unemployed with little hope of employment, the lack of jobs being mainly due to the irregular supplies of coal and scrap iron coupled with a scarcity of Governmental and civilian orders for goods; increased unemployment seemed a foregone conclusion. Supplies of cotton stimulated the fishing net industry and smaller shipyards were working, mainly building vessels up to 200 tons. There were over 10,000 unemployed sailors, stewards and other sea-going categories. Future prospects seemed reasonably bright although the likelihood of immediate employment was small. The number of office workers out of work was slightly under 3000 with the prospect of their employment in the near future practically nil. Those who had jobs were badly paid, particularly state employees and consequently there was considerable discontent. The High prices in the shops, which led to an almost complete stagnation of trade, produced some 2,700 out of work. Those who deal in authorized goods suffered far more than the black-marketeers. Paradoxically the unblocking of many goods and the general easing of controls increased unemployment since many people who managed to make a living by dealing in black market goods can now no longer do so. The legal profession was the only one which flourished at all. Doctors, chemists and engineers found work very difficult to obtain and Governmental aid for this type of worker is non-existent. The total of unemployed in the Region up reached 60,000, and the feeling is that the Government is not paying enough attention to the unemployment problem. There was no great danger of trouble due to the fact that the unemployed are not organized. Should they become organized there is every possibility of disturbances.

3. General condition of Public Safety in the Region was satisfactory, and the various police agencies functioned efficiently, bearing in mind the present

Government I and civilian orders for goods; increased unemployment seemed a foregone conclusion. Supplies of cotton stimulated the fishing net industry and smaller shipyards were working, mainly building vessels up to 200 tons. There were over 10,000 unemployed sailors, stewards and other seagoing categories. Future prospects seemed reasonably bright although the likelihood of immediate employment was small. The number of office workers out of work was slightly under 3,000 with the prospect of their employment in the near future practically nil. Those who had jobs were badly paid, particularly state employees and consequently there was considerable discontent. The high prices in the shops, which led to an almost complete stagnation of trade, produced some 2,750 out of work. Those who dealt in authorized goods suffered far more than the black-marketeers. Paradoxically the unblocking of many goods and the general easing of controls increased unemployment since many people who managed to make a living by dealing in black market goods can now no longer do so. The legal profession was the only one which flourished at all. Doctors, chemists and engineers found work very difficult to obtain and Governmental aid for this type of worker is non-existent. The total of unemployed in the Region approached 60,000, and the feeling is that the Government is not paying enough attention to the unemployment problem. There was no great danger of trouble due to the fact that the unemployed are not organized. Should they become organized there is every possibility of disturbances.

3. General condition of Public Safety in the Region was satisfactory, and the various police agencies functioned efficiently, bearing in mind the present difficulties. The Carabinieri are better equipped and disciplined than at any time since the liberation, and are winning for themselves their former prestige and public esteem. Due to indifferent clothing, lack of arms and transports, Public Security did not operate efficiently and the Ministry of the Interior appeared to do little to improve conditions. There was a preponderance of partisan personnel in GENOA and SAVONA executive, most of whom are members of the Communist Party. They are in most instances inefficient and unsuitable agents. Guardia di Finanza, an efficient force, were sadly hampered by lack of motor-patrol boats to patrol the harbours of GENOA, SAVONA and LA SPEZIA. A great deal of black market activity results from small boats, conversing on cargo ships waiting outside the harbours, and with the connivance of ships' crews, they take away cigarettes, coffee, sugar, etc. The Vigili Urbani were well equipped, efficiently administered and well versed in traffic control. The Fire Brigades of the Region are efficient and well equipped. The general picture for offences was satisfactory, no serious crimes were recorded, and the number of general

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crimes less than in March. Public order was well maintained.

4. No security problems were apparent. All political parties appeared to be behaving correctly with a view to influencing favourable public opinion for the forthcoming constituents elections. "Liberation Day" and "Labour Day" passed without incidents in the Region; the processions in each case consisted mainly of Communist Party Sections and the public response was apathetic. Many rumours continued to circulate about the future movements of the Communist Party, particularly that an attempted "Coup d'Etat" may be attempted after the elections should the Communist Party not be successful in obtaining a majority. From normal FSS/CIC sources, there was no concrete evidence of any such possibility. No apparent activity by pro-French sympathisers in the VENTIMIGLIA Italo-French frontier zone was observed. No problems arose from prisons in the Region. Following the revolt in S.Vittore Prison, MILAN, more stringent security measures were taken by Italian Prison Authorities.

5. The arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees by allegedly military lorries at LA SPEZIA on 4th April 45 caused considerable interest. Details of their story will be found on page 24 under Displaced Persons. Their detention was effected spontaneously by the Italian Local Authorities and not by the Allies.

6. The average number of Displaced Persons repatriated to FRANCE and N.W. EUROPE dropped, as anticipated, to one hundred and twenty per week. This may be explained partly by the fact that repatriation to BELGIUM was postponed during half of the month. This postponement was ordered by the Belgian Authorities who sent a special mission to investigate future procedure for transit through FRANCE.

7. There were days when the flour situation approached a critical point, but the danger always failed to materialise. All provinces held sufficient stocks to ensure the bread ration until 5th May, LA SPEZIA until the 9th May. Four ships were expected to arrive within the next week, which would give enough flour to last until 23 - 24 May.

8. Weather conditions were very good and all kinds of cultivation benefited.

The Olive crop continued to show excellent promise as the trees flowered abundantly and early. Grass crops were very good and some of the grain crops, especially wheat, were already in ear. The fresh potato crop began, together with broad beans and peas. Cattle conditions were better but concentrated fodder was scarce and the price of bran remained very high. Agriculture in LIGURIA could be much improved by irrigation, better stock cattle, better distribution of technical information, and the increased use of mountain pastures.

9. During the month, grossly exaggerated reports of an epidemic of smallpox were circulated in the Province of GENOA. Official sources give the figures as six since January 1946. The Medico Provinciale having taken energetic measures

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9. During the month, grossly exaggerated reports of an epidemic of smallpox were circulated in the Province of GENOA. Official sources give the figures as six since January 1946. The Medical Provinciale having taken energetic measures to encourage mass vaccination, this "scare" had the good effect of a remarkable increase in the number of persons who presented themselves for vaccination.

10. On 15th April, both the A.C. Mail and Port Offices were closed. Mail movements for the month dropped in relation to March, but no difficulties were encountered by I.S.R. either in the North or in the 13th Corps area. The doubling of the line between BIVIO POLCEVERA and LIGURNEGO was finished and will officially open on 4 June, thus the bottleneck between GENOA and the North which has existed since the liberation will be eliminated. Work was also started on the doubling of the line from CAMPOBASSO to BIVIO SMISTAMENTO. A large increase in the arrival of colliers during the first 25 days of April resulted in bunching at GENOA and SAVONA ports. It was impossible to handle the unloading of these ships within the lay-days even working at full pressure, and a certain amount of delay was caused. The Coal Branch experienced difficulties in the distribution of coal, the reason being that they wished to store all coal at SAN GIUSEPPE and retain it there until June; the May distribution being made from GENOA. However the present monthly distribution will end within a week, thus diverting all

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colliers to SAVONA as per programme. The result will be a further bunching of colliers at that port and possibly heavy demurrage. The main items discharged in April at the ports of GENOA and SAVONA were coal, grain, P.O.L. nitrates, salt, cotton, pyrites, steel, metals and sulphur; cargoes for Switzerland numbered 28 vessels. During the month 106 vessels arrived in GENOA and 36 in SAVONA and the total tonnage arriving was 246,243 tons. As from 1 April, EMLC in GENOA officially closed down; haulage by road is now uncontrolled, trip tickets having been abolished. P.O.L. however continued to be issued to trucks by EMLC on a basis of litres per carrying capacity. The distribution of tyres was also carried out by EMLC in the case of trucks and for these purposes a skeleton staff continued to be employed.

11. Telegraph service improved within the Region as a result of further repairs and overhauling of several routes. GENOVA-PARIS international circuit was connected and is now clearing traffic. More telephone circuits were put into operation with ROME, MILAN and TURIN and trunk dialling systems worked efficiently. In the Provinces of LA SPEZIA and SAVONA all Telegraph Offices were reopened. Teams were very active all over the Region, carrying out their work quickly and efficiently.

LOMBARDY LIAISON GROUP

12. The month of April produced many incidents in Lombardia and particularly in MILAN. The end of the first week saw the Municipal elections in MILAN which managed to hold its elections in the allotted time limit. The actual elections on April 7 passed off in good order and resulted in a definite win for a well-organized autonomous Socialist Party. Professor Laski, of the British Socialist Party spoke at a meeting in MILAN where he advocated a definite anti-dictatorial and autonomist policy for the Socialist Party of Italy, his emphatic statements being supported enthusiastically by the crowd. There was evidence during the month that the republican feeling was growing among the people and even among moderate circles there appeared to be no doubt as to the result of the referendum. The international situation continued to occupy considerable space in the Italian press.

13. There was a serious riot in S.Vittore Prison Milan which commenced on Easter Sunday and for various reasons was not quelled till April 24. (See Page 24 Public Safety Report). As a consequence about 960 prisoners had to be transferred to other prisons which in their turn were already crowded and their administration was thus made still more difficult. The Ministry of Grace and Justice held an enquiry into the reasons of this riot and in the meantime repairs were in progress but it is likely to be many months before this damage can be made good. Subsequently a new director took over S.Vittore Prison. In consideration of the current conditions the crime situation was fairly satisfactory. The behaviour of Allied troops was excellent. This month all Police forces returned to car raids again and obtained some excellent results. Considerable controversy and publicity were evidenced when the grave of Mussolini was opened and the body taken away by persons unknown. The anniversary of the liberation of MILAN, April 25, was marked by a public holiday and by orderly and not over-crowded ceremonies.

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12. The month of April was dominated by the municipal elections in many towns in MILAN. The end of the first week saw the municipal elections in MILAN. managed to hold its elections in the allotted time limit. The actual elections on April 7 passed off in good order and resulted in a definite win for a well-organised autonomous Socialist Party. Professor Laski, of the British Socialist Party spoke at a meeting in MILAN where he advocated a definite anti-dictatorial and autonomist policy for the Socialist Party of Italy, his emphatic statements being supported enthusiastically by the crowd. There was evidence during the month that the republican feeling was growing among the people and even among moderate circles there appeared to be no doubt as to the result of the referendum. The international situation continued to occupy considerable space in the Italian press.

13. There was a serious riot in S.Vittore Prison Milan which commenced on Easter Sunday and for various reasons was not quelled till April 24. (See Page 24 Public Safety Report). As a consequence about 950 prisoners had to be transferred to other prisons which in their turn were already crowded and their administration was thus made still more difficult. The Ministry of Grace and Justice held an enquiry into the reasons of this riot and in the meantime repairs were in progress but it is likely to be many months before this damage can be made good. Subsequently a new director took over S.Vittore Prison. In consideration of the current conditions the crime situation was fairly satisfactory. The behaviour of Allied troops was excellent. This month all Police Forces returned to anti-raids again and obtained some excellent results. Considerable controversy and publicity were evidenced when the grave of Mussolini was opened and the body taken away by persons unknown. The anniversary of the liberation of MILAN, April 25, was marked by a public holiday and by orderly and not over-crowded ceremonies.

14. Alternate sunshine and rain were very favourable to the crops and the prospects for the harvest were excellent although the lack of fertilizers and tractors is a serious problem. The amassing of rice was disappointing only 1,980,000 quintals being collected instead of the 5,000,000 quintals expected. It is hoped that a further 450,000 quintals might be obtained by the end of June. The fat situation remained serious no ration having been given for 2 months, but the fresh milk position improved as is customary this time of year. The prices of unrationed foodstuffs remained high although vegetables and fruit, being plentiful, were cheaper. It is interesting to note that although prices

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of certain articles came down the cost of living continued to go up. There was a considerable tightening up of discipline and restaurants were forbidden to sell white bread, certain types of pasta and cakes and sweets made with flour and sugar.

15. There was a good deal of unemployment and considerable industrial maladjustment. The same causes do not operate in the same way throughout every section of Lombard industry but generally there is available machinery, manpower and horsepower. The inability to put these into operation arises from lack of capital, outlet, and raw materials. Textile warehouses were choked with goods which they were unable to dispose of due to the fact that the shops are carrying large stocks of goods which the public is unwilling to buy owing to the high prices. The reluctance of the public to buy is due to the fact that the prime necessities of life, food and lodging are practically absorbing the whole of the Italian income. Industries previously connected with armaments are going through a period of crisis due to the complete cessation of war production and comparative inability to set going on peace-time industry. Whatever eventual manufacturing activity is decided upon, it appears clear that only a limited proportion of the present manpower can be absorbed in the near future. In BERGAMO the situation was somewhat relieved by the fact that a high proportion of the work was carried out in very small units, almost private house production. Many of the workers own a small plot of land on which they raise not sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living, but enough to break the shock of unemployment.

16. The Milan Camp was concerned with the sorting and going of refugees chiefly of Jewish Nationality. It was decided to use the camp to stage these people in transit before being routed on to Static Camps, south. 730 were despatched to REGGIO EMILIA and 170 were despatched to LECCE; further moves will take place next month.

17. Public Health in the Region was normal.

18. A second Milan-London telephone line was put through during the month which was notable also for the re-establishment of the ITALY-AUSTRIA service; one cct. connecting MILAN with VIENNA. Of the 4800 numbers requisitioned on the Milan Auto System by the military only 700 were in actual use. It should be possible to hand back to STIPEL some 3000 of the remainder early in May.

PIEDMONT LIAISON GROUP

19. Following the local elections the newspapers of this Region took up the question of the bread rationing and kept the subject in the limelight until it was announced that no cut in the ration would be made as yet. Communist papers continued their propaganda against what was termed the Exploitation of Italy by the Allies; that some success was gained by these articles was evidenced by the trend of conversations heard in the streets and other public places. The Monarchists' morale seemed to be at a low ebb, they complained of the lack of funds provided to carry on their pre-election propaganda. Turin Socialists were against union with the Communists and

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during June, according to best information available. There are 1,021 communes in PIEDMONT, and elections have been held in 908 of them, leaving 213 for the future. While some rumors were heard of attempts to influence voters illegally, as well as cases of persons being illegally denied the right of franchise, not one concrete case was uncovered. Neither did any incidents of a serious nature occur during the actual elections. In all, the elections in the Region were conducted in a manner as to reflect credit on the responsible authorities and the voters.

20. The situation regarding Public Safety showed a considerable improvement; there were no crimes of a political nature and no political disorders or demonstrations involving violence. The police in general and the Carabinieri in particular, continued to improve and effected some useful arrests. Highway robberies practically ceased - probably attributable in part to lighter evenings but also due to the fact that the gangs have nearly all been broken up by police action. There were reported a number of crimes "in the house", burglaries and shop-breakings, but these also appeared to be diminishing. The morale of [illegible] continued to rise rapidly, with crime [illegible] to be under control and also evasion of [illegible] was [illegible] to be [illegible] and distributed. Political activity on the international [illegible] continued to be lively, but there was no recurrence of disturbances in the Aosta Valley nor any incidents on the border in general. The prison situation since the redistribution of prison population [illegible], and since the recent trouble in neighboring [illegible] the officials generally apparently decided on a stronger policy in the future.

21. Prices for rationed commodities showed very little variation from the March figures, but the monthly cost of items obtained in the "free" market showed an upward trend, especially in ASTI and TURIN Provinces. A study of the daily requirements for a family revealed that more than half, about 60%, of the calorific requirements had to come from other than rationed commodities. Stores continued to be well stocked and those with the necessary means had little difficulty in obtaining their requirements. Supplies of grain and flour continued to arrive at CLNAI and were distributed throughout the Region; in all cases the grain went to the mills immediately to be made into flour. Normal consumers did not get any rationed sugar in April. The much heralded cut in the bread ration did not take place, much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

22. Unemployment figures showed that as of 20th April 1946, there were slight increases in all of the Provinces but two, AOSTA and TURIN. In AOSTA the numbers decreased at least one-half from the 20th March 1946 figures, while in TURIN there was a forty percent increase, part of which included the 3,000 dockers shown for AOSTA. The latest figures given show the present number of unemployed as being 75,799. No major labor troubles came up during the month; there were, however, the usual individual and collective cases, the latter being settled and a large proportion of the individual cases adjusted.

23. The prime needs of the manufacturers are well known, coal and raw materials. The large FIAT works employed about 60,000 people, and the numerous smaller firms producing parts etc. for FIAT employed an additional [illegible] number. [illegible] employed about 40

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23. The prime needs of the manufacturers are well known, coal and raw materials. The large FIAT works employed about 50,000 people, and the numerous smaller plants producing parts etc. for FIAT employed an additional like number. This plant produced approximately 20% of its full capacity, usually about 40 trucks and passenger cars per day. Figures were recently made available and the vehicles were being turned out contrary with them. A large Industrial Exhibition was opened the first part of April, where everything from coffee grinders to farm tractors were on display. It is stated that this Industrial Exhibition is to be made permanent. A Building Exhibition is being planned for opening in September. And a Sample Fair is scheduled from 12 to 29 May 1946. Signs of industrial rehabilitation were many and bright.

24. Heavy rainfall in April was generally very beneficial. Seeding of wheat, preparations for the sowing of corn, hemp, potatoes and oats were begun and the planting of vines and fruit trees was completed. Phosphates, sanitized fertilizers and spray materials continued to be scarce. The superphosphate factory at CUNEO (capacity 15,000 qls/month) started production and another at PESSANO can start as soon as phosphate rock from AFRICA is available. There was a continued shortage of sulphurous products, except that found on the black market at very stiff prices. Cereals promised well but owing to the poor fertilization of the soil for the past five years, it's very optimistic to predict a bumper crop. Fruit trees were infested with insects and required treatment. Cattle were reported to be in very good condition.

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25. Delay in rebuilding bridges was attributed to shortage of cement. Repairs to buildings were being done to the limit of supplies and other matters cropping up to hinder the progress. The hydro-electric plants were all well supplied with power as the result of the melting of the snow and the spring rains. The prior planning done by AMG before the hand-over resulted in effort well spent.

26. The Displaced Persons Camp operated in TURIN was being used to full capacity and continued to operate along the lines that made it one of the best Displaced Persons Camps in Italy.

27. The local medical authorities reported that conditions of health were normal. They reported that there were no epidemics of a serious nature prevalent.

28. During the month the Ministry of Transport abolished the trip ticket formerly required for all transport hauliers, and now POL is distributed twice per month according to the load capacity of the truck, etc. Many of the truck owners did not like the new system and claimed that they had to go to the black market in order to make daily trips, and complained that owners who are not busy all of the time can take allotted P.O.L. and sell it on the black market. Just how the new system will eventually work out remains to be seen. In spite of the pros and cons there appeared to be ample P.O.L. available. The projects on reestablishing telegraph and telephone facilities continued to make some progress. The shortage of coal was blamed as the reason for some of the rail facilities not being operated to greater capacity.

VENEZIA LIAISON GROUP

29. A very noticeable decrease in Political activity throughout VENEZIA Region was observed during the month of April, due largely to lack of party funds and enthusiasm expended in the communal elections. The press generally was more occupied with the Paris peace conference and the general economic and food situation. The only groups expressing any great concern over the June elections appear to be the supporters of the monarchy; they seriously urged that the vote on the referendum be postponed for at least a minimum of three or four months. This being their first experience in resorting to electoral processes to maintain their existence they seemed to be at a loss to organize their strength and conduct an effective campaign. It was interesting to observe that the newly elected Communal Council and Giunta generally attempted to cooperate in tackling local problems, irrespective of party affiliations. The Right, particularly the Christian-Democrats, were in many instances surprised and disillusioned by Quient; this did not seem to have reached the point of

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30. In general the Public Safety situation throughout the Region declined slightly during April, particularly due to several instances of highway robberies in the Rovigo area; however this entire gang was apprehended. "Reduci" and unemployed were responsible for some demonstrations and minor demonstrations by unemployed were also staged in BELLUNO but all demonstrations were reasonably orderly. The prisons throughout the region continued to be overcrowded. General Military Security was good and no actual acts of sabotage were reported, although

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telephone lines were occasionally interrupted. Recent troop movements into VENEZIA GIULIA with their display of strength evidently had a deterrent effect upon the public.

31. It was most difficult to obtain an accurate and true picture of the food situation in this Region. During April there was no suspension of rationed cereals, and although there was a shortage of oils and fats as well as sugar, these commodities were available to mothers, children and the indigent. All restaurants and shops appeared to be well stocked with foodstuffs. The average cost of living for a family of three was generally estimated at 18,000 lire in VENEZIA and this allowed nothing for luxuries. The average office worker's salary was from 8 to 10,000 lire and the factory worker's from 5 to 9,000 lire monthly. The Italian officials were finally aroused to the necessity of devising ways and means of encouraging the farmers to bring in more grain to the granasi but at least 70% of grain requirements was being met by UNRRA. Present visible stock supplies of grain are sufficient to meet requirements (ration 200 gr.) in the Region until the 10th of May, with two UNRRA ships scheduled to arrive during the month, which should be sufficient to meet requirements providing continuous pressure is put on the farmers to make up the balance. The situation from June 1st until harvest is much more serious but if UNRRA can continue its present allocations it is believed there is sufficient grain in the crop to make up the balance irrespective of what the Italian officials contend. The agricultural outlook was exceptionally good throughout the Region due to recent rains and it is expected that the grain harvest will be approximately normal, the prospects being also extremely good for the fruit and vegetable crops.

32. Industry continued to be handicapped by lack of coal, in fact the glass industries of VENICE have never been able to operate. The wool, silk and cotton industries in VICENZA were operating full time due to arrival of raw materials. Total unemployment throughout the eight provinces of the Region rose from 166,000 in March to 190,000 in April. BELLUNO province sent some 500 miners to Belgium and Poland and the public works programme should be in full operation in May which may decrease the above figures. At the end of April public works projects in the total value of 315,000,000 lire employing 15,200 men were in progress. Approval was received from Rome for two sections of the Venice port improvement project totalling 1,200,000,000 lire. Reconstruction of silos and warehouses will comprise the first goals in this programme.

33. There was little movement of Displaced Persons within the Region and the situation remained unchanged; the camp at PADOVA contained approximately 1200 persons and at VERONA 500 persons.

34. Public Health continued good; oil and DDT for use in malaria control were available in VENICE and UNRRA is making extensive plans to combat malaria commencing May 1st.

35. Telegraph service was practically back to pre-war status. Prior to the war 386 offices were operating throughout this area and at present there are 376. The situation remained the same with the [illegible]

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36. The Preture and Tribunali were still sadly lacking in personnel. The Corti Straordinarie d'Assise, treating the most urgent and serious cases, borrowed personnel from other courts which only served to make a bad situation worse; cases pending in some districts were well over a thousand.

37. In the field of education, bomb damage and requisitions by Allied Units have to some extent reduced the teaching programme, but nowhere in the Region is any child being deprived of schooling because of these conditions. In fact a

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survey of BELLUNO, TREVISO and VENEZIA provinces shows that in 1945, 827 Public schools were in operation against 1056 in 1946.

38. The matter of military requisitions, particularly in VENICE and the LIDO areas is becoming increasingly difficult. Civilians are naturally anxious to reestablish their pre-war business activities but with present military commitments this is at times impossible. Considerable pressure is being put on Prefects and Sindaci to obtain derequisitions and although 86 Area has been most cooperative where possible, this situation will continue to be a source of irritation as long as military occupation continues.

NAPLES LIAISON GROUP (covering Calabria)

39. The number of political meetings increased considerably during the month but no incidents occured. Administrative Elections were held again on the 7th of April which completed the first series, and the results showed the Christian Democrats to be the largest single party everywhere except in Benevento where they were slightly outnumbered by the Liberals. There were many independents, but Communists and l'Uomo Qualunque had few followers. Communists, however, appeared on the Democ-Christian lists and the system of proportional representation is resulting in a weak mixture of many small parties. There was universal good order and interest with heavy polls, amounting to 80% to 90% of eligible voters in many cases. The women voted in strength and in one small Commune 100% of the women voted. Preparations for the Constituente Elections and Referendum on the 2nd of June were in hand and official party signs for 61 parties, for the benefit of illiterate electors were issued. A slight political turn was given to activities of returned POWs by the election of an ex-senior officer of Fascist Militia as President of the Naples Section of the National Union of Italian ex-POWs.

40. Conditions as regards Public Safety continued to be reasonably satisfactory. "Reduci" or returned POW showed increasing activity which alarmed the local authorities as the men did not consider that sufficient was being done to provide them with employment; they demonstrated 7 times in the first half of the month. On the 4th there was a clash between POW returned from Russia and the Communists; labour sided with the Communists in protest and a general strike was only averted by the Prefect taking action to have the Communist Officer guarded. Cases in which Allied troops were involved in theft from or conflict with, civilians numbered 8 as against 14 in March. Two explosions occured in the NOLA area of British ammunition; a total of 20 people were killed and two injured.

41. Further rain made harvest prospects good and a high yield is expected. The free, or so-called black market, for grain and other foodstuffs flourished in all provinces and was particularly in evidence in Naples. Food conditions were discussed with many employees and workmen and all without exception readily admitted that they supplement their bread and pasta rations by purchases on the free [illegible]

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42. There was little labour unrest. The employees of the San Carlo Opera were on strike with a demand for a pre-war pension liability incurred by the Fascist management to be accepted by the present Impresario. Apart from this there were a few small disputes in pasta and preserve factories and the gas company clerical staff. The causes of the disputes were failure to pay bonuses and demands for more wages and were quickly settled.

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43. Extreme slowness in starting reconstruction is a feature of the administration in NAPLES. In TORRE ANNUNZIATA, 3 sets of huts for persons rendered homeless by the munition explosion, were nearing completion. One North

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of the railway, consisting of four reconstructed buildings and 19 huts on a very crowded site, and two South of the railway consisting of 16 and 10 Nissen type huts respectively. Each hut was designed to give accommodation to two families and the whole scheme to about 500 persons. The accommodation will be very primitive with communal latrines and outside kitchens.

44. Public Health was good but the measles epidemic continued to be in evidence. Venereal disease reports were much the same as last month. 1400 infected women treated as against 1600 in March and 1500 in February.

45. The increasing activity of civilian motor vehicles of all sorts, which seemed to suffer from no petrol shortage was noticeable.

46. Italian Courts continued to function satisfactorily. War crimes trials by British military authorities were held at AREZZO in which A.C. arranged legal assistance for the accused.

LIVORNO LIAISON GROUP

47. Since April 7th, the date of the last local administrative election, a marked tranquillity existed in TOSCANA politics. Meetings continued to be held, but these, for the most part, were of small groups planning strategy for the Constituents elections. That the month of May will bring forth an intensive campaign, there can be little doubt. However, no serious disorders are anticipated during the campaign, nor at the polls on June 2nd, in this Region and there existed an unexpected and unusual cordiality amongst the various party adherents. Local government administration was good.

48. An improvement in law enforcement was reported throughout the Region and a decrease of all types of serious crimes was noted in all of the provinces, with the exception of APUANIA. Robberies continued to be prevelent, however, and the robberies recently reported involve foodstuffs. In APUANIA E.N.D.S.I. Depots were robbed and in PISTOIA food store thefts became a real problem. P.S. Agenti functioned in some provinces better than others, obviously according to the efficiency of the Questore, but they lacked proper police training and arms. The CC.RR. showed marked improvement in its proper functioning, but increased personnel was required in PISA, LIVORNO, APUANIA and SIENA. The prison, however, in the City of LIVORNO was not only dreadfully overcrowded, but dirty, unsanitary, and poorly managed. All protestations and advice were unavailing.

49. Unemployment caused unrest in some of the provinces and orderly demonstrations by those out of work were held in the Provinces of LIVORNO, FLORENCE, PISA and AREZZO. The unemployment situation improved in SIENA and in FLORENCE and LIVORNO the numbers of unemployed were high, but not either serious or higher than during February or March. The situation in APUANIA, PISA, AREZZO

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48. An improvement in law enforcement was reported throughout the Region and a decrease of all types of serious crimes was noted in all of the provinces, with the exception of AREZZO. Robberies continued to be prevalent, however, and the robberies recently reported involve foodstuffs. In AREZZO, E.P.D.S.I. Depots were robbed and in PISTOIA food store thefts became a real problem. P.S. Agenti functioned in some provinces better than others, obviously according to the efficiency of the Questore, but they lacked proper police training and arms. The C.C.R. showed marked improvement in its proper functioning, but increased personnel was required in PISA, LIVORNO, AREZZO and SIENA. The prison, however, in the City of LIVORNO was not only dreadfully overcrowded, but dirty, unsanitary, and poorly arranged. All protestations and advice were unavailing.

49. Unemployment caused unrest in some of the provinces and orderly demonstrations by those out of work were held in the Provinces of LIVORNO, FLORENCE, PISA and AREZZO. The unemployment situation improved in SIENA and in FLORENCE and LIVORNO the numbers of unemployed were high, but not either serious or higher than during February or March. The situation in AREZZO, PISA, AREZZO and PISTOIA became worse all the time but an improvement was looked for in LUCCA with the start of a new public works programme. Returning POWs affected labour, and were often found to be the ring leaders in detrimental agitation. Apparently, as Allied Prisoners, they were spoiled with too little work and too much to eat, and now expect similar treatment in civil life.

50. In general, the over-all agricultural situation appeared satisfactory and the people were optimistic on the success of this year's crops of every description but there was a complaint from every Tuscan province, because of the lack of promised fertilizer. The existing cereal supply should last through the ensuing month; sugar is scarce and in most provinces was issued only to the sick and aged, and for children. Oil was scarce in AREZZO, PISTOIA, PISA and LIVORNO: inefficient distribution seemed to be a partial cause. However, meat, fish and green vegetables were available in fairly large quantities although they were too highly priced. Food prices were exhibitantly high and available unrationed foodstuffs were beyond the reach of the very poor who need extra nutrition the most; prices of living necessities, other than food, while very high, continued on the decline. The black market flourished mostly on foodstuffs, bread being readily

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obtainable at 120 lires per kilo - proof of lax amassing. Oil was always obtainable, also at outrageous prices.

51. Commercial establishments showed initiative, enterprise and confidence, and appeared to be on the road to a successful recovery. Many industries began to thrive, but generally lack of raw materials, operational space, and funds jeopardized a normal development of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

52. Public works progressed and results were noticeable, water supply was sufficient and in fact quite normal except for LIVORNO. Electricity was also sufficient except in LIVORNO and APUANIA. The people of LIVORNO protested that the Allied troops and German POWs used too much of their limited supplies of water and electricity.

53. Transportation and communications were both still a long way from normal, but obviously improving although coal shortage had reputedly curtailed railroad traffic, and industrialists in APUANIA complained of insufficient railway wagons.

54. Complaints were general regarding lack of hospital supplies but the state of public health was good, although T.B. continued on an upward trend.

55. Many Displaced Persons passed through FLORENCE and LIVORNO, but they are constantly decreasing in numbers.

56. General opinion seemed to be that the Italian Courts functioned efficiently but too slowly and there continued to be dissatisfaction on the part of Allied Officers with the manner in which cases involving Allied interests were handled in the Italian Courts. Investigation disclosed that this dissatisfaction and resultant criticism, was due to a misunderstanding of the powers of the Court under existing Italian law. Certain offenses under Allied Proclamations are not offenses in the same light under the Italian Penal Code. This is particularly so insofar as possession of military property is concerned, the mere possession not being a crime under Italian law. It was noted that where an Allied accusation comes within the Civil Code, and where the Allied witness appears and offers testimony so that the required evidence proves the guilt of the accused, the Italian penalties have been generally stiffer than they would ordinarily have been in the previous Allied Military Courts.

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BARI LIAISON GROUP. (covering the area of APULIA and MARCHE).

57. The discussions and decisions of the Paris Conference together with the Russian demands in regard to the Italian fleet and indemnities had a very depressing effect on the people, and a lowering of morale was evident. However in spite of this the pre-election atmosphere became keener every day and party convocations were almost a daily affair. The leaning appeared to be strongly towards a Monarchy. The leftist Parties, particularly the Communists, lost ground and the popularity of the Uomo Qualunque increased considerably.

58. Disorders continued to break out in different towns such as MARIO (Lecce), GALATONE (Lecce), TARANTO, BRINDISI, TORREMAGGIORE (Brindisi) and GAVA near Taranto; these disorders were mainly due to unemployment of the "reduci" and demonstration against the black marketeers. In all cases the CC.RR. soon had the situation under control. Public opinion of both CC.RR. and Civil Police was favourable and words in these terms observed accordingly.

59. The prospects of a good grain crop were very bright. There continued to be a lack of fertilizers but there was an adequate supply of fresh vegetables and cereals and a bumper harvest is expected. Swarms of locusts made their appearance in many small towns in the area, but prompt action on the part of the local authorities soon had the situation under control. Four ships containing 146,610 quintals of wheat arrived in BARI during the month and there was sufficient grain in stock to last until the 29th May. All children under 18 years of age received a free ration of 500 grams of sugar, but overcoats with for children fell far short of requirements. Prices of clothes and household commodities showed a decrease although food prices remained unchanged. Shops appeared to flourish everywhere with no lack of customers in spite of the high prices.

60. Derequisitioning continued and a total of 47 warehouses, schools and other premises were derequisitioned during the month. Courts still functioned slowly - due to the shortage of magistrates on the Tribunals.

61. Freight traffic increased and the number of passengers carried steadily rose. There was a marked improvement in the situation in regard to tyres and tubes for road transport which were supplied from the Pirelli Factory Milan. The owners of cars and trucks made strong representations to be given permits for free circulation but were told that there were far more urgent calls to be met before pleasure trips could be indulged in.

62. There was a very large number of unemployed "Reduci" and the number increased as repatriated POW arrived in the country; the situation gave cause for anxiety. The Central Government promised necessary financial help to this Province, but the promise has not yet materialised. Some 600 "Reduci" were given employment in Public Works and Local Authorities did what they could to find them employment. It is thought that Local Authorities will be kept up to the mark in this respect as the "Reduci" are continually staging demonstrations and sending delegations to interview the Prefect and Sindaci.

63. The Central Government granted a subsidy of 540 million lire to the

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63. The Central Government granted a subsidy of 540 million lire to the "Acquedotto Pugliese" and there was normal activity in re-construction throughout the Provinces. Some of the bad roads were at a long last receiving attention, on the whole the main roads were in excellent condition.

64. Public Health was satisfactory, though a further 28 cases of small-pox were reported during the month. There was a serious shortage of disinfectants and quinine.

65. No. 1 Displaced Persons Camp at BARI was being handed over to UNRRA and the handing over is expected to be completed about the middle of May. During the month 367 Displaced Persons arrived in the Camp and 294 left the Camp at BARI.

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SICILY LIAISON GROUP

66. There was little change in the general situation. Demonstrations during the month were on the whole short lived and without incident and the elections proceeded in an orderly fashion. All parties intensified their propaganda activity, the Communist Party being especially active in the organisation and preparation for elections. Student groups carried out organized but orderly demonstrations, the subjects being Trieste and the Institutional issue.

67. Security, law and order, on the whole greatly improved. Incidence of ordinary crime in the PALERMO Area seemed high, but was not considered alarming by the local authorities. Strikes and demonstrations generally were conducted in an orderly fashion .

68. Food shortage and prices continued to be the main source of complaint. Several strikes by different groups and categories of workers resulted in some adjustments and wage agreements. The local authorities expressed possibilities of serious disorders and riots if the cost of living continued to rise and the food shortages, notably pasta, could not be supplemented. There was some improvement in the unemployment situation due to an increase in public works in the PALERMO district, mainly road and utility repairs. Returned soldiers did not appear to be particularly interested in manual labour; however, there was no island wide agitation.

69. The general picture as regards health was satisfactory, and repairs to water mains reduced the danger of contamination.

BOLOGNA LIAISON GROUP. (EMILIA Region)

70. Following the holding of the administrative elections, political activity became less intense. Even the success of the left wing parties did not cause any increase in the activities of the right wing and moderate parties, and apparently the Socialist and Communist Parties, satisfied with their success, were content to rest on their laurels. The general consensus of opinion, however, was that this was a superficial calm. The meeting of Foreign ministers in Paris evoked much interest, while the proposals made by the British Foreign minister caused some dismay and resentment. The general opinion was that the Allies are not keeping their promises of generous treatment to Italy and do not recognise the aid given by Italians to final victory; the more philosophic have the view that Italy lost the war and so must be prepared to pay. Resentment was shown in the attitude of the people who were inclined to increase their already somewhat anti-Allied sentiments. Even the well-to-do asked why the Allies did not get out of Italy and leave her in peace. Summed up briefly, the extremists feel they would have a freer hand if the left, while the others feel that we are doing nothing to prevent Communism. A serious state of affairs came to light in the Questura at REGGIO EMILIA during the month: a Lieutenant employed as an auxiliary agent was dismissed, he then called a meeting of the auxiliary ex-partisan elements and told them that on the 2nd June they would not take orders from the Prefect or Questore but from a "special commission to

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71. During the month of April there was little change in the situation with regard to crime and public order, murders, armed robberies, and cases of extortion continued unabated. There were 11 murders and woundings for political reasons, 6 murders and woundings for non-political reasons, 36 armed robberies and attempts and 24 arrests for these types of crime. Steady improvement in the work of the Carabinieri was noted. Unfortunately, this force was sadly under strength. It was noted that the Press and even public officials, consistently attack the force whenever arrests of ex-partisans are made, even for such serious offences as murder and robbery. The Questure as police agencies were worse than useless, all being riddled with the infiltration of undesirable, untrained and violent elements. There were no serious demonstrations during the month. The prison situation showed little or no sign of improvement, five minor breaks or mutinies being reported in MODENA and BOLOGNA.

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72. The grain situation became more acute in the Region and decrees, ordering the cutting of 6% of producers ration, were issued. There were signs that private stocks of grain and flour were becoming exhausted, and the amount of black market bread is getting steadily less; supply of fats from LEGHORN was held up by maladministration. Shops were full of other forms of food but prices have risen again and it was reported that the turn over of such shops was limited. An order was issued that only bread for the day concerned would be distributed as many people have used their bread ration cards for May and June. It was reported however, that bakers were afraid to comply with this order. Industry was, if anything, in a worse state than before owing to lack of coal and raw materials. There was also a great reluctance on the part of business men to buy in the present unsettled state of the country. It was stated that all pending allotments of coal were suspended and the small amount of coal available was distributed only to industries of importance. Many brick-kilns and cement plants were, as a consequence, practically idle. Unemployment increased, due to the number of "reduci"; this is undoubtedly becoming a major problem; some demonstrations, all quite orderly, were held and more can be expected. Agriculture work proceeded satisfactorily and recent rains increased the prospects of a good crop.

73. Public works projects were carried forward where possible, but delays were caused by shortage of materials, obstruction by some Chambers of Labour and the tardiness of the release of funds by the Provveditore Regionale alle Opere Publiche. The supply of water was adequate and electricity improved, but with the advent of the hot weather, this improvement may not be maintained. There was some shortage of copper. No increase in the supply of gas was possible owing to shortage of coal.

74. In camps in this Region, 560 persons entered and 671 were evacuated. On the 20 April there were 1,698. The health of the camps during the month was excellent; the epidemic of measles in Reggio No.43 subsided and there were no deaths. Chief disease found, except for minor ailments, were T.B.C. and venereal disease; it became increasingly difficult to find beds for tubercular refugees in Italian Sanatoria. The public health in the Region remained good, and no epidemics were reported during the month. A slight improvement in all spheres of Transport and Communications was noted but there continued to be a shortage of P.O.L.

BOLZANO LIAISON GROUP

75. On the surface the decision from Paris was calmly accepted by the South Tyroleans, but there were indications of resentment, which, it was believed, would increase and might be accompanied by outbreaks of violence. The Option Commission (a locally organized body) submitted its recommendations to the Prefect and its members agreed that Italian citizenship should be granted to all those optants who had remained in the country whether they had received emigration papers or not. There were certain categories, still under discussion, to be excluded from Italian citizenship. The Commission recommended that certain optants now in Germany should be allowed to return to the Province. A decree defining this complex question is [illegible]

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76. Security throughout the Province was satisfactory; the CC.RR. were working well and apart from the murders there was little crime. Frontier control was not satisfactory during the month as the French Authorities were rather light-hearted in the issue of passes into Italy. This matter was taken up with the head of the French Security, who promised to abide by the regulations and it is hoped this control will now be more satisfactory.

77. Following a visit to ROME by the Chamber of Commerce of BOLZANO, decisions were obtained to supply surplus food stuffs to the British Army in Austria. It was understood that efforts were being made to obtain the same facilities for American Troops who meanwhile are excluded from this arrangement.

78. There was sufficient grain and flour to last only to the middle of May, but this was being rectified by the provincial UNRRA representative, who borrowed grain from other Provinces to make up the deficiency in BOLZANO. Apart from this the food situation throughout the Province was most satisfactory.

79. There were 2,500 unemployed shown in April as compared to 2,000 in March. Reports were received that public appointments were filled by Italians to the detriment of the South Tyroleans. In one Commune the number of Italians holding such appointments was nearly double that of the Tyroleans.

80. General health was satisfactory and a wagon load of medicines arrived in BOLZANO. Displaced Persons from Camp No 23 numbered 344 Germans, 27 Austrians, and 38 others; authority to repatriate them was urgently awaited. The Italian Red Cross repatriated some 47 families to Germany in the Red Cross train which left Merano on the 26th of April. These families were selected by the Medical Officers on the grounds that further detention was detrimental to their health.

81. Conditions in hydro-electric works was satisfactory; there was however, a shortage of raw material in the Industrial Zone with the result that full output could not be effected.

REGION OF ABRUZZI AND LAZIO. (This covers the area of the eleven Provinces of ANCONA, ASCOLI, PICENO, FROSINONE, LATINA, MACERATA, PESARO, PERUGIA, RIETI, ROME, TERNI and VITERBO).

82. Party activity increased due to the impending national elections and prefects throughout the area appealed to local political leaders to ensure respect for freedom of opinion and the maintenance of public order.

83. No disturbances or disorders were reported during the month and law and order showed a slight improvement as did the organization of police forces. Shortage of petrol was a serious disadvantage to police agencies greatly hampering their mobility and in the Province of RIETI stations were seriously understaffed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785182

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84. Cost of living showed an increase of 10% over the period January to March. The bread ration of 200 grams was maintained throughout the month and distribution of other rationed foods averaged the same as last month. The order for the conferring to the "Massai" of 6% of cereals which producers had previously been allowed to retain for their own consumption was strictly enforced and some good results which however were not deemed sufficient without outside help to cover the gap until the harvest. The order was highly unpopular with the producers.

85. The recovery of industry continued to be hampered by lack of raw materials, electric power, transport etc., and the situation deteriorated owing to the hold up in coal imports. There was no improvement in the unemployment situation. Public Works schedules were carried out in all Provinces while public utilities showed a further slight improvement, particularly in ROME.

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86. Public Health was generally good although in the Province of TERNI the measles epidemic continued, 425 cases out of 511 being in the city of TERNI. 72 cases of measles were registered in VITERBO while 2 cases of small-pox, imported from NAPLES were registered in FROSINONE.

87. Railway functions were curtailed somewhat due to a shortage of coal.

ROME CITY AND PROVINCE

88. Public opinion during the month focussed particularly on the Abdication of Victor Emanuel III and the political tension for the forthcoming elections was high. The Paris conference attracted much attention and anxiety was felt over the revised armistice terms and the lack of agreement between the 3 Big Powers. However, generally speaking, the feeling was that the contributions made by Italy to the Allied Cause and the widespread destruction of the country would not be ignored and confidence was voiced in the Allied sense of justice.

89. Public safety was satisfactory due to the general efficiency of the Police Forces. The number of larcenies was considerably lower than in previous months and cases of juvenile delinquency decreased. The need for automatic weapons and ammunition continued. Morale of the police forces was low owing to the small wages and high cost of living, discontent being mainly due to the inequality between allowances granted to the Civilian Staffs of other government branches and those of the Police, the latter in addition being constantly exposed to considerable risk and danger. The position was considerably improved by a sizeable allotment of uniforms.

90. The economic situation deteriorated. Money was scarce and the Government's policy to quell inflation drove the steady-income categories into ever increasing sacrifices. The cost of living rose during the month due to news and rumours of the serious situation as regards the wheat supply.

91. The industrial situation was difficult due to lack of raw materials and coal; the actual allotment of coal is too low to effect recovery on any large scale.

92. Farming activities progressed satisfactorily and a good cereal crop is anticipated. Much doubt was expressed as to the system of control of threshing machines and it was also felt that the Government price offered to farmers for wheat was much too low to be an inducement for them to bring their grain to the harvest. Recent rains improved the crop outlook considerably. Mowing was hindered because of the tardy distribution of POL due to a strike of the Petrol Workers. A good crop of potatoes, corn, rice and beans is forecast.
Livestock within the Province showed an increase compared with 1944 figures and it is estimated that in 1947 sheep raising will average the 1939-40 figures. Breeders do not slaughter heads under two years but retain them for breeding purposes.

93. The stock exchange after six months decrease showed a brighter tendency

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93. The stock exchange after six months decrease showed a brighter tendency and stocks began to gain quotations. The most active branch was the textile trade but an optimistic outlook was maintained for all industries. The rates on the official market for dollars and sterling rose and it was the general opinion that an increase in the price of wheat might bring about a general increase and therefore a further devaluation in the Lira.

94. Unemployment figures showed an increase due to inactivity of the building trade which in turn was due to the high cost of raw materials. The ranks of the local unemployed were swelled by numerous refugees from the colonies, Greece, Rumania and other countries, these latter being billetted at Cinecitta. The recent France-Italian Agreement on the shipment of Italian workers to France raised the hope of future emigration, at least within Europe.

95. The recent reactivation of several tram-lines in the city was greeted with satisfaction by workers who had found transportation an expensive item. The electricity and water supply also improved. There was confidence that all school buildings might be requisitioned before next year thus permitting full use.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 0782

96. General health was good and there were no occurrences of an epidemic of contagious nature. Medical supplies were inadequate.

A.M.G. UDINE PROVINCE

97. All political parties showed increased activity and the population generally was more confident regarding the outcome of the Peace Treaty. The Communal elections for 66 Communes held during the month showed the Christian Democrats to be in the lead followed by the Republican Concentration and with the Communists 5th down the list. The latter were obviously disappointed with the results which were undoubtedly due to the Pro-Slav tendencies of certain of their leaders and the opposition by the women voters to Communist principles. It was felt that a divorce of Socialists from Communists was imminent. The Allied Boundary Commission completed its survey of the Eastern part of the Province on the 2nd April, 1946, without incident, and was everywhere received with cordiality, though many expressed surprise at their visit to a territory which has been recently described as not in dispute. The anniversary of Liberation was celebrated by a Mass Meeting of ex-partisans in the Castle grounds on 25th April, 1946. Speeches were on the whole moderate and the conduct of the crowd throughout the day was very orderly. Statal and para-statal employees commenced a strike on the 5th May, for an increase in the "carovita" allowance. The precisely of VENEZIA GIULIA, where a higher allowance has been authorised, was partly responsible for this, but Left-Wing political influence was contributory factor. Some of the grounds for complaint were the different conditions in VENEZIA GIULIA where statal employees received higher wages, an improved ration scale and where there was speedier approval of Public Works thus providing employment. It was also felt that in this Province there was a lack of appreciation of accommodation difficulties in devasted areas combined with military requisitioning which led to exorbitant demands for civil accommodation. Public opinion continued to be preoccupied with high prices and inadequate wages, particularly amongst black-coated workers and requisitioning of the resources of the Province gave rise to many unfavourable comments against the Allies as did the alleged bad treatment of POWs.

98. No serious disorders of any kind occurred during the month although there were a few minor unemployment demonstrations, and in general, public safety conditions in the Province reached a very fair standard which could be improved by an increase in the strength of C.C. The improvement in morale and efficiency of Police Forces was maintained and there was only one murder and seven robberies during the month. Automatic arms, pistols and items of clothing were still required for the police services although some uniforms and equipment did arrive. Transport allotted by 13 Corps contributed greatly to the improvement in efficiency. Demands for higher wages were put forward by Guardia di Finanza and Questura agents and they also asked for better facilities for the purchase of adequate civilian food rations. Repair work in Udine gaol was hastened which should improve internal security, sanitation and general housing conditions. General Order No. 1 resulted in the surrender of only 14 rifles and 39 cartridges.

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commenced a strike on the 5th May, for an increase in the "caroveri" allowance. The precisity of VENEZIA GIULIA, where a higher allowance has been authorised, was partly responsible for this, but Left-Wing political influence was contributory factor. Some of the rounds for complaint were the different conditions in VENEZIA GIULIA where state employees received higher wages, an increased ration scale and where there was a greater amount of public works than existing in Italy east. It was also felt that in this Province there was a lack of appreciation of supervision difficulties in devastated areas combined with military requisitioning which led to extortionate demands for civil accommodation. Public opinion continued to be preoccupied with high prices and inadequate wages, particularly amongst black-coated workers and requisitioning of the resources of the Province gave rise to many unfavourable comments against the Allies as did the alleged bad treatment of POWs.

93. No serious disorders of any kind occurred during the month although there were a few minor unemployment demonstrations, and in general, public safety conditions in the Province reached a very fair standard which could be improved by an increase in the strength of CC.RR. The improvement in morale and efficiency of Police Forces was maintained and there was only one murder and seven robberies during the month. Automatic arms, pistols and items of clothing were still required for the police services although some uniforms and equipment did arrive. Transport allotted by 13 Corps contributed greatly to the improvement in efficiency. Demands for higher wages were put forward by Guardia di Finanza and Questura agents and they also asked for better facilities for the purchase of adequate civilian food rations. Repair work in Udine jail was hastened which should improve internal security, sanitation and general housing conditions. General Order No. 1 resulted in the surrender of only 44 rifles and 39 cartridges.

99. Lack of an adequate supply of coal and tyres gravely hampered normal progress. 3,300 tons of coal were received, minimum requirement being 6,000 tons a month. Unemployment was over 90,000, largely due to the delay in approval and financing of public works projects, and reclamation schemes were fervently desired as a solution to the unemployment problem. A.C. Ansaldo repeatedly asked for Italian labour, which was available and the Italian Government have been urged to make a speedy decision to this matter. Further requisitions during were taken over from the Army but mine-lifting was slow owing to the danger of scattered fuses.

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100. Food prices continued to be very high, but regular distribution of rationed foodstuffs proceeded with the exception of sugar of which no allocation was received during the month, a great disappointment to the people at Easter. Hospital patients and other special classes received normal supplementary rations as did all heavy workers. There was no change in the Annona figures but recent deliveries of fertilizers assisted agricultural prospects. Vines showed no signs of disease but fruit trees were infested with aphides, although otherwise they showed good promise. A census of livestock was completed and over 600 head distributed to other provinces. Except for foodstuffs, prices began to show a decline

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101. The cash position of the Bank showed an increase of a quarter of a million lire on last month's figures; state, para-statal and communal financing continue normally. The Cassa di Risparmio deposits show approximately 100% increase since the Council was formed and a new director assigned. A renewed confidence in the banks was noticed amongst the population generally during the past six months.

102. During the month a total of 4,456 refugees passed through the Centre, of which 1,132 were aliens. Half of the Italian were ex-POWs, many of whom came from Rumania. The Communists attempted to win their confidence on arrival, but had a nasty shock when they were repulsed by the ex-POWs who were promptly styled "fascists" by their would-be friends.

103. The Minister of Post War Assistance helped considerably since his visit to the Province, and allotted a further 85 million lire for the relief of devastated areas. Some 60,000 American blankets were received and were being distributed on a priority basis and C/O medical supplies also received during the month were distributed. The health of the Province continued to be good.

104. P.O.L. was insufficient to meet requirements and the tyre situations got steadily worse. Total quantity of goods carried was Qli. 166,605 over 582,476 kilometres. A total of over five million lire was deposited with AFHQ/I AOC Rome for sales of ex-enemy vehicle scrap.

105. Italian Courts worked satisfactorily. 22 cases were tried by the special session of the Court of Assise, 9 cases were dismissed leaving 120 for trial Only seven cases were tried by AMG Courts.

AMG VENEZIA GIULIA

106. Political activity continued at high pressure during the month though the departure of the Four Power Commission on April 8th was followed by a short period of calm. Italian elements showed signs of increased confidence, wholly as a result of the success of their March demonstrations. Pro-Slav propaganda intensified its efforts and the spirits of its supporters were revived by a campaign against the civil police and AMG. However, Pro-Slav elements showed signs of internal domesti trouble which the resignation of the President of the Sindaci Unici did nothing to conceal. Attempts to induce voluntary restriction of the number of persons entering zone "A" from zone "B" for the May Day celebrations caused intensified attacks on AMG from the Jugoslav adherents. The news of the deadlock in the meetings of Foreign Ministers did not cause surprise but hopes were cherished for the reopening of the discussions and the reaching of an agreement.

107. All reports, statistical and otherwise, indicated a further improvement in the public safety situation in Zone "A" this month, attributable in a major degree to the increased activities of all ranks of the Venezia Giulia Police Force. Satisfactory progress was maintained in improving the efficiency, morale and general welfare of the Force and in this connection much was owed to the Allied military authorities for their continued support and assistance. Pol

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106. Normal rations were distributed during April with the exception of pasta and fats which had to be cut due to non-availability. Deficiencies, however, will be made up for in May. Edible salt stocks will last approximately 2 months and the Venezzia authorities were asked to renew their monthly shipments. In order to counteract high restaurant prices discussions were being held with a view to setting up popular restaurants at controlled prices. Cooperation of some of the more public-spirited restaurant owners was being sought. The harvest for VENEZIA GIULIA still depends on rainfall, but given a fair break in the weather the crops will far exceed last years production. This is due to the larger acreage planted as well as better natural conditions and a good start this spring. The fruit trees blossomed well, and despite some vandalism, a good crop is expected. Last year the quota for the Territory was 10,000 quintals of wheat, of which 12,000 quintals was harvested. This year the quota has been set at 20,000 quintals and might be exceeded. Italian rationing decrees will be followed here, modified only in such manner as to encourage voluntary consigning of the wheat. Bonifica in the MONFALCONE and GRADO area were under way, and vast tracts of land never cultivated and now under water will be drained and brought into production. Much of this land will be ready for fall planting. As the season progressed catches of fish increased daily, and the food supply of the Territory was augmented in proportion. Although combing has not yet got under way, due to lack of cans and olive oil, this handicap helped the general supply on the market, resulting in prices dropping again this month.

109. A total of 14,527 tons of shipping were received during the month and 34,136 tons were transported by rail. The sharp decrease from figures of March were due to a drop in the coal imports from U.S. because of the coal strike there. A total tonnage of 59,519.2 was transported by road by civilian vehicles (autotrasporti) and AMG Truck Pool vehicles carried 4,666 tons. The great increase in local movement was accounted for in the tremendous increase of work being done by Genio Civile under Public Works contracts.

110. There was less unrest among industrial workers and General Order No.106 unblocking the dismissal of surplus workers was accepted without any outward signs of serious opposition. Nevertheless it is known abroad that political influences were having an adverse effect on output and orders were more difficult to secure in consequence. Large industries depending upon supplies and markets outside Zone "A" made slow progress but medium and small industries steadily improved. One large industry showing improvement was the Cotonificio Triestino of GORIZIA which increased to 76% capacity. Good progress was made with Port Reconstruction. The distribution of the cloth made at the Cotonificio from the first 800 imported bales of cotton proceeded slowly and 12 million lire worthof goods were taken over by wholesalers to date out of a total of 400 million lire worth of cloth made or to be made out of the first and second lots of cloth to be delivered. A total of 16,301 tons of coal arrived during the month. With the break in the weather, the roads and bridge programme picked up and is now proceeding at its maximum. On this programme alone there were in round numbers 2900 men working, a big increase from the 500 during the winter months. TRIESTE Commune employed nearly 900 men on the roads. The building supply [illegible]

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111. General health continued to be very good except for an outbreak of measles at GORIZIA. About 50 tons of drugs and dressing arrived during the month and a quantity of captured enemy supplies, mainly laboratory equipment, found at the Marine Hospital Pola, was taken over and given to the Hospital at Pola. There continued to be a good deal of political intrigue among the hospital staff in TRIESTE where personal antagonism accentuated by Party bias were apt to interfere with medical administration. The Ente Comunale di Assistenza continued its welfare activities. The EOA's work increased rather than decreased, due to the

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fact that many ex-internees, POWs etc., have returned home and because the recent unblocking order has been put in effect. ECA's estimated quarterly budget showed an increase of about 7,230,000 lire. The number of war orphans enlisted in the Opera Orfani di Guerra was 2,000 and a plan for the appointment of local civilian representative of this organization in each Commune of Trieste, was under consideration.

112. The increase in movements of Displaced Persons noted during the last few months was maintained during the month of April: 1575 entered and 1524 were evacuated. The responsibility for payments to Greek and Czech nationals will be undertaken in the very near future by their respective Governments. British nationals are already being paid by arrangements with this Division from British Foreign Office funds. Attempts were made during the month by Jewish nationals to enter the Territory illegally in order to get to PALESTINE. Those persons were ultimately despatched to Displaced Persons Camps in ITALY and all have now left VENEZIA GIULIA.

113. The cost of living index figure in North ITALY was increased to 150, and the question of amendment in VENEZIA GIULIA was under consideration. Owing to the lack of security in the Port, Insurance Companies were refusing to insure goods, and this constituted a serious matter.

114. In the Summary Courts during April 1946, a total of 82 accused were tried on 89 charges. These figures compare with 518 accused on 546 charges in March 1946. The comparatively small number of cases in the Summary Courts in April was further due to the large number of cases transferred to Superior Courts and consisted mainly of the cases arising out of the demonstrations at TRIESTE and GORIZIA in the latter part of March. This was reflected in the increase of Superior Court cases, which were greater than in any other month due to the fact that all cases arising out of the demonstrations at TRIESTE and GORIZIA were disposed of in Superior Courts. During April 1946, Superior Courts disposed of cases involving 159 accused as compared with 35 in March and 214 charges as compared with 53 charges in March. No General Court cases were tried during the month of April. The Ordinary Civil Courts continued to function with reasonable satisfaction although the problem of adequate personnel was a cause of some concern.

115. Labour Agencies worked satisfactorily in the face of many handicaps but unemployment in the Territory was on the upward trend. The records at TRIESTE, GORIZIA and POLA showed an increase of nearly 2,000 men, 1,200 women and 500 juveniles. This increase would have been more marked if Public Works had not catered for another 3,000 workers. When the gradual unblocking of dismissals becomes effective, figures are likely to increase further unless even more Public Works projects are provided. The margin between wages and cost-of-living is gradually narrowing down and though it is quite correct to say that the gap is still marked, the sweeping statement of the Sindacati Unici that living costs were higher in TRIESTE than in other North Italian Regional Capitals is quite unfounded. Only one strike (and that of a political nature) was staged during

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116. The Month of April was a quiet one as regards the schools of the Territory, and the political situation remained stationary. School administration functioned smoothly except for minor political incidents which occured in both the Italian and Slovene schools. In all towns and villages the work of reactivation of school buildings continued and the number of school buildings being requisitioned increased. On 10 April the 6 Months Training Course for the preparation of Slovene elementary school teachers was started and proved very popular.

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On 11 April the Division, through its "Sovrintendenze Scolastiche" started the distribution of the newly printed 4th and 5th Class elementary school reader - "Slovensko berilo" but the school section of the PWOO is placing considerable pressure on teachers, parents, and even children not to purchase this text book. In TRIESTE area where it was estimated 2,000 books would be distributed only 200 have been purchased. The possibility that Allied Military Government will have to subsidize this text book is being planned for, and the number of schools to be officially recognized may have to be decreased. Both the Slovene School Inspector and the Superintendent of Schools of GORIZIA have received anonymous intimidatory letters threatening death for treason to the Jugoslav cause. Strong opposition to our Slovene Schools, including intimidation of teachers, is reported at COLERO, SESANA, S.DORLIGO DELLA VALLE, in the district of AURISINA, in the towns of DOBERDO, RIFEMBERGO and above all at SALCANO - suburb of GORIZIA - where the teaching of religion in the elementary school is opposed by the Communist leaders of the Community (this Community is almost 100 percent Communist). In the same manner, religion has been taken out of the school syllabus at PLEVIE near MUGGIA. A thorough inspection tour of all Slovene schools is now in course in order to establish which ones are to be granted recognition for having functioned within the established Allied Military Government directives and according to the proper Programme of Studies. The University of TRIESTE functioned regularly and other institutions of higher learning conducted their work quite satisfactorily, though hampered as usual by restrictions, penuries and shortage of laboratory equipment of which much was taken by Jugoslav and German occupation troops.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

1. The official figures for the 115 Communes which voted according to the proportional representation system showed a definite majority for the Left (2,138,998 votes; 2,434 seats) followed by the Centre (1,673, 944 votes; 2,152 seats). It was noted that out of an electoral roll of 5,064,150 over 80% exercised their vote. Seats won in all 5,723 Communes including those 115 voting on the proportional representation system were:- Left 43,950 seats; Centre 47,062; Right 3,148; and Others 12,613 seats. Only 5 communes did not have their electoral lists ready at 30 April. The Ministry of the Interior had taken special steps to insure that these lists were ready in time for the national elections. The above figures do NOT include VENEZIA GIULIA and the Province of BOLZANO. The Italian Government has not yet appointed the Special Commission which has to decide on the cases of German speaking inhabitants and their right to be registered as electors. For this reason, the Province of BOLZANO cannot participate in the national elections on 2 June. Copies were received of two communiques issued by the Italian Government on 5 and 8 March as to steps taken to ensure the use of German as well as Italian in schools, courts, public offices etc. and as to local discussions for working out a scheme of autonomy. Copies of these communiques were forwarded to the British and United States Governments through the Embassies.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

2. In VENEZIA GIULIA the ordinary Civil Courts continued to function with reasonable satisfaction although the problem of adequate personnel was a cause of some concern. LIVORNO reports showed an effort by Italian Courts to cooperate in those cases involving Allied interests and a general improvement in the entire zone as to criminal situation was noted. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons progressed steadily.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

3. The position regarding communicable diseases in Italy during the month was extremely satisfactory. The only diseases requiring notification were small-pox and poliomyelitis. Small-pox showed a sporadic incidence, only isolated cases appearing throughout the country, with the exception of the Province of BARI, where a small outbreak comprising 39 cases occurred. In the Province of NAPLES the number fell from 18 in March to 10 in April. The greatest number of cases of poliomyelitis reported during the month was 5 from the Province of FIORENCE, while the total for the whole of ITALY was 40. The infant mortality rate for 1407 Communes for the month of March showed a considerable decrease compared with the February figure, being 66.9 as against 84.8. In the same Communes deaths from all forms of tuberculosis declined from 312 in February to 188 in March.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

4. Generally, the month was reasonably good both from the point of view of serious crime and public order, apart from a determined attempt by the inmates of the prison in MILAN to overpower their guards and escape, and a case of stealing a truck load of hand grenades and other explosives from a dump of munitions at PONTE RONCA, ZOLA PREDOSA, BOLOGNA Province. It was obvious the motive behind the crime was not that of the ordinary thief, but was committed for some political objective. The morale of the Civil Police continued to improve. The CC.RR. made definite strides forward now that they were being better clothed, equipped, and were being given some transport although they were not receiving all that was required. One retarding feature was that in the case of a large number of officers and N.C.O.s their position as regards "epuration" is still undecided. The Italian Government seemed to be extremely slow in deciding cases and a good and efficient service cannot be expected from men whose future careers are undecided. The Pubblica Sicurezza was also gradually improving. One good feature was that of 91 Questori in service as such throughout ITALY, only six were non-career men. These it is hoped will soon be replaced by career officers. A school for recruits in ROME, and one in PERUGIA, was in full operation and should help much towards improving the efficiency of this Force. Several instances during the month have

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occurred where Fascist leaflets and writings appeared in various towns, and Fascist flags were hoisted in FLORENCE and VERONA by unknown persons. This small wave of Fascist enthusiasm was apparently resurrected when the body of Mussolini was taken from its grave in MILAN. Enquiries by the Civil Police are still in hand to trace the body and the persons responsible but so far without success. The hoisting of the Fascist flags was apparently done in commemoration of Mussolini's death. On 30th April 5 armed men entered the Radio Station at Monte Mario, ROME, overpowered two employees and then broadcast by means of a gramophone disc a few bars of the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza". Enquiry to trace the men has met with a negative result. The prison situation showed no signs of improvement. Several attempted breaks were made during the month, the most serious being the outbreak which occurred at San Vittore Prison, MILAN, on 21st April 1946. In this case some prisoners surprised and disarmed 4 prison guards holding them as hostages and after a short time the prisoners gained complete control of the interior of the prison. CC.RR. and troops were called and prevented escapes. A state of siege ensued and the prisoners were not finally overcome until the afternoon of 24th April. Casualties were 4 killed, 56 wounded. Later an enquiry by the Italian authorities into the circumstances of the outbreak was held. The seriousness of this episode may bring home to the authorities the inadequacy of the prison guard service. Other attempted outbreaks took place in EMILIA Region but none was comparable to the MILAN outbreak.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

2. The difficulties which are being experienced during the interim period between take-over of Camps and assumption by UNRRA of financial responsibilities in regard to certain supplies and stores issued from Military Sources for UNRRA operated Camps, were the subjects of much discussion; solutions were achieved. UNRRA screening teams completed their tour of all UNRRA Camps and the Commission returned to ROME. It is too early yet to say what the final results will determine but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C., in addition to the 6,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRRA will be left with Jews and perhaps 1,000 others. A reconnaissance was made of the NAPLES area to find suitable accomodation for Displaced Persons Camps in that area. This accomodation is required to take the place of MODENA and possibly BOLOGNA No. 2, which are required by the Italian Army. The main event of the month was the unauthorised arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees at the Port of LA SPEZIA. The party consisted of 611 Men, 400 Women and 3 Children who, on arrival, boarded a small coastal vessel named "FENC" which had been partially converted to take passengers, and in which a considerable quantity of rations had been stored. Accomodation was offered to the Jews on arrival at LA SPEZIA, in a specially prepared Camp in CINECITTA, but this was flatly declined. On the refusal of the Italian Government to allow them to sail, the refugees went on hunger strike at dawn on 8th April. The hunger strike was terminated on 10 April as a result of an address given to them by Prof. Harold Laski, who promised to take up their case and endeavour to obtain permission for their entry into PALESTINE. About this time, they had threatened to stage a mass suicide if the required permission to enter PALESTINE was not granted. On 26 April a representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees stated that he had received information from the British Embassy on the evening of the 25th that 750 [illegible]

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indemnity of the prison guard service. Other attempted outbreaks took place in EGYPT Region but none was comparable to the MILAN outbreak.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

5. The difficulties which are being experienced during the interim period between take-over of Camps and assumption by UNRRA of financial responsibilities in regard to certain supplies and stores issued from Military Sources for UNRRA operated Camps, were the subjects of much discussion; solutions were achieved. UNRRA screening teams completed their tour of all UNRRA Camps and the Commission returned to ROME. It is too early yet to say what the final results will determine but it would appear that some 10,000 camp inmates will again become the responsibility of D.P.R.S.C., in addition to the 8,000 which D.P.R.S.C. still hold. UNRRA will be left with Jews and perhaps 1,000 others. A reconnaissance was made of the NAPLES area to find suitable accomodation for Displaced Persons Camps in that area. This accomodation is required to take the place of MURGIA and possibly BOLOGNA No. 2, which are required by the Italian Army. The main event of the month was the unauthorised arrival of 1,014 Jewish refugees at the Port of LA SPEZIA. The party consisted of 611 Men, 400 Women and 3 Children who, on arrival, boarded a small coastal vessel named "ETTE" which had been partially converted to take passengers, and in which a considerable quantity of rations had been stored. Accomodation was offered to the Jews on arrival at LA SPEZIA, in a specially prepared Camp in CINECITTA, but this was flatly declined. On the refusal of the Italian Government to allow them to sail, the refugees went on hunger strike at dawn on 6th April. The hunger strike was terminated on 10 April as a result of an address given to them by Prof. Harold Laski, who promised to take up their cause and endeavour to obtain permission for their entry into PALESTINE. About this time, they had threatened to stage a mass suicide if the required permission to enter PALESTINE was not granted. On 26 April a representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees stated that he had received information from the British Embassy on the evening of the 25th that 769 Jewish subjects would be admitted to PALESTINE. After discussion, the Jews refused to consider sailing unless all were allowed to go. All have subsequently been permitted to sail. A large influx of Jewish refugees into North West Group Camps was reported. These refugees were partly from local areas where previously they had been receiving UNRRA local financial assistance. A disturbance at IT 17 Camp TURIN occurred where between 300-400 non-orthodox Jews rioted against a similar number of orthodox Jews. The disturbance was in no way directed against the Command of the Camp but disagreement arose over a 1,130 Lire subsidy advanced for extra messing by the J.D.C. during the Jewish religious celebrations. The position appeared serious at first but was quelled by the Commandant and his staff. Repatriation to JUGOSLAVIA improved last month and TRIESTE reports showed 353 Jugoslavs repatriated. It is hoped shortly to send Anglo-American representatives into SLOVENIA to further encourage the repatriation. If this is successful, attempts will be made to visit other districts in JUGOSLAVIA.

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PART III.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

FOOD DIVISION

1. In Italian Territory the current cereal ration of 200 grams of bread daily and 500 grams pasta monthly was maintained in April. Rice was substituted for pasta in much of the North. Grain arrivals in April amounted to 176,994 tons or about 65,000 tons below the monthly maintenance requirements. Because of insufficient arrivals and small crossing of local grain, Italian wheat stocks were reduced far below the danger level. As of May 1st only 5 days supply remained in the port warehouses. In addition there was roughly 10 or 12 days supply held in the distributing system (mills pasta factories etc.) These figures are estimates as official inventories are not yet reported.

2. The Italian Government has not reconciled itself to reducing further the bread and pasta ration. It plans to make an all-out campaign to increase local breeding sufficiently to enable a reduction to be permanently avoided. Under the Government's plan cereal producers, who were permitted to set in their future rations out of production will be required to surrender a portion of their retentions, thereby causing them to make sacrifices in the same way that the non-producers sacrificed when the pasta ration was reduced from 2000 to 500 grams per month about the first of the year. A bonus of 1500 lire per quintal for soft grain and 1000 lire per quintal for hard grain in addition to the former price of 900 lire and 1000 lire respectively will be paid for the grain turned in. Producers will be permitted to turn in larger amounts than those asked for which they will also be paid the bonus. Bonuses will also be paid for barley, rye, maize and rice. The purpose of the bonuses is of course to bring the rationing price more in line with black market prices.

3. Cereal collections during April were the smallest of any month since last harvest and totalled less than the equivalent of one small shipment of grain. On the basis of official figures, 672000 metric tons, or more than a third of the total estimated deliveries are still outstanding. It is doubtful that the Government decree for supplementary assessing will be effective in obtaining large deliveries of grain at the prices offered, although increased, are still less than half the prices offered on the free market.

4. The sugar situation was better than at the end of March, 1700 tons of imported sugar being expected in April and May. Sufficient sugar arrived in April to permit a distribution of 100 grams per person to normal consumers and it is expected that this ration will be repeated in May.

5. Central and Southern Italy have sufficient olive oil to permit the distribution of the ration through June and Northern ITALY is securing its fats from locally produced butter and lard. The fat situation in the North is precarious but the High Commissioner for Food hopes to be able to give sufficient lard and refined oils to ensure the distribution until the end of June.

6. Stocks of meat and fish in Italy will meet the rations and a special distribution of 200 grams of fish per person in addition over 20,000 population was made in April continuing through May. Stocks of dried vegetables were

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quintal for soft grain and 1600 lire per quintal for hard grain in addition to the former price of 900 lire and 1000 lire respectively will be paid for the grain turned in. Producers will be permitted to turn in larger amounts than those asked for which they will also be paid the bonus. Bonuses will also be paid for barley, potatoes and rice. The purpose of the bonuses is of course to bring the ceiling price more in line with black market prices.

3. Actual collections during April were the smallest of any month since last harvest and totalled less than the equivalent of one small shipment of grain. On the basis of official figures, 672000 metric tons, or more than a third of the total anticipated deliveries are still outstanding. It is doubtful that the Government decree for supplementary rationing will be effective in obtaining large deliveries of grain at the prices offered, although increased, are still less than half the prices offered on the free market.

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6. Stocks of meat and fish in Italy will meet the rations and a special distribution of 200 grams of fish per person in cities over 10,000 population was made in April continuing through May. Stocks of dried vegetables were very low and it is not expected that May commitments will be fully met.

7. Large quantities of soup and milk were on hand in the various warehouses throughout the country. Means of utilizing the large stocks of milk were being discussed by UNRRA and the Italian Government. No decision as to the use of the soup was made because it was felt it would provide a useful [illegible] for grain should it be necessary to reduce the grain ration further.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

8. The weather during the first three weeks of April was very dry over practically all of Italy. However, during the last few days of the month the drought was broken by good rains in practically all areas except the extreme Northern provinces, including VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE. The crop outlook was improved considerably by the recent rains which came before many crops were

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14. It was learned that the occupation troops in AUSTRIA and GERMANY were in the habit of buying supplies from Italian merchants, paying in lire and it appeared that these payments were debited against the cost of occupation for Allied Forces in ITALY. It being obviously unjust that such an arrangement should continue, Finance Branch took the matter up to obtain a clarification and directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

15. R.A.A. METROPOLITANIA and the Allied Commission discussed trade between ITALY and METROPOLITANIA and it was suggested that a Clearing Account be set up together with two control offices, one by R.A.A. and the other by the Italian Government.

INDUSTRY DIVISION.

16. The general industrial situation was overshadowed by the American coal strike and anxiety and apprehension existed through all the industrial areas of the country regarding its consequences. Confidence which was beginning to return, suffered a sharp setback. On the other hand the improvement in the power situation helped the big users of electric power. Difficulty was experienced by the Italian industries in the dispensing of manufactured products, especially textiles due to large stocks held and lack of export markets. The number of requests received from the Italian Government for the de-requisition of industrial premises continued to increase and successful representations were made in several cases. There was also evidence on the part of the Military authorities to co-operate fully on these cases, especially so in connection with food processing plants, state monopoly concerns and plants specialising in reconstruction. The timber plan submitted by the Italian Government through AC to AFHQ was rejected by them on the grounds that it involved too many small items and would be difficult to operate. An alternative plan was submitted and a decision reached between the Italian Forestry representatives, the Italian Government and the Military. Timber requirements were reduced to a minimum and will be drawn from two areas instead of one, thus spreading the load. Agreement on prices was also reached and it is hoped that this problem is now settled.

17. The amount of imported coal cleared at PORT SAID and SUEZ during the month of April totalled approximately 722,000 tons and in addition to this some 82,336 tons of South African coal were cleared during the month. Re-duction of South African coal totalled approximately 50,500 tons during the month showing a small increase of 2,000 tons over that for March.

18. A joint meeting of the Southern and Central Italy Advisory Committees was held in ROME to make arrangements for transmitting 110,000 KW of capacity, of which 50,000 KW was to be sent to SOUTHERN ITALY. In June it is expected to transmit 130,000 KW of capacity, of which 50,000 KW will be for SOUTHERN ITALY. Very little change in power allocations was made for SOUTHERN ITALY for May. For CENTRAL ITALY an increase of 19,000 KW of demand and 13,000,000 KWH of energy was allowed for May, most of the increase to be furnished by power to be transmitted from SOUTHERN ITALY. Electrical Division was asked to have a representative present at the discussions on renewal of the wholesale power contract between the CENTRAL Co. of ITALY and the S.G.D.E. Co. of FRANCE, which expired on 30 June. The French Co. desires to renew the contract for a period of one year.

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of industrial products continued to increase and successful agreement was were made in several cases. There was also evidence on the part of the Military authorities to cooperate fully in these cases, especially as in connection with food processing plants, state monopoly concerns and plants specializing in reconstruction. The 6 year plan submitted by the Italian Government through AC to ACC was rejected by them on the grounds that it involved too many small firms and would be difficult to operate. An alternative plan was submitted and a agreement reached between the Italian forestry representatives, the Italian Government and the Military. Timber requirements were reduced to 2 mil.m3 and will be drawn from two areas instead of one, thus spreading the load. Agreement on prices was also reached and it is hoped that this problem is now settled.

17. The amount of imported coal discharged in PT IN and SEDIN during the month of April totalled approximately 722,000 tons and in addition to this some 62,500 tons of S.A. coal was discharged during the month. Production of S.A. coal totalled approximately 95,000 tons during the month showing a small increase of 2,000 tons over that for March.

18. A joint meeting of the Southern and Central Italy Advisory Committee was held in CASERTA to make arrangements for transmitting 110,000 KW of capacity, of which 50,000 KW was to be sent to SOUTHERN ITALY. In June it is expected to transmit 150,000 KW of capacity, of which 50,000 KW will be for SOUTHERN ITALY. Very little change in power allocations was made for SOUTHERN ITALY for May. For CENTRAL ITALY an increase of 19,000 KW of demand and 13,000,000 KWH of energy was allowed for May, most of the increase to be furnished by power to be transmitted from SOUTHERN ITALY. Electrical Divisions were asked to have a representative present at the discussions on renewal of the Umbrella power contract between the CIELI Co. of ITALY and the S.C.D.E. Co. of FRANCE, which expired on 30 June. The French Co. desires to renew the contract for a period of one year.

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING BRANCH.

19. A total of 203 kilometres of Italian State Railway Steam Lines were re-opened to traffic during March and as of 31 March there was a total of 14,804.9 kilometres of Italian State Railway lines in operation, including steam and electric and both single and double track; 17 kilometres of double tracking were completed during March. There were 5067 steam and 1900 electric making a grand total of 6967 locomotives in stock at the end of March; this was an increase of 22 over the number in stock as of 28 February. 45,650,679 ton kilometres were run daily during March which was an increase of 4,994,040 over February and a total of 33,617,200 passenger kilometres daily were run during March which was a decrease of 1,207,339 over February. 6,946 passengers were carried by the various services run by the "Wagon Lits" or "Pullman" during March. 119,552 tons of coal and 5,651,454 gallons of fuel oil were consumed during the month. The supply of materials for rehabilitation of the track and for repair of wagons was fairly satisfactory. Cement required was available

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appreciably damaged by the dry weather. The condition of the wheat is unusually good, considering the dry winter and the lack of fertilizers. Present prospects indicate a somewhat larger yield than was earlier estimated. Grasshoppers threatened to cause serious damage to crops in Southern and Insular Italy, especially in SALERNO Province and in SARDINIA, where large numbers of the insects were reported to be hatching in late April. Control measures devised in anticipation of such a plague were being applied in so far as was possible. Agricultural supplies imported during April consisted principally of fertilizers and farm machinery. Approximately 20,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers were imported against AFHQ requisition and some 500 ploughs, 400 grain binders and 600 mowers were received. Two hundred tons of flax seed were imported by UNRRA from Poland for sowing in Northern Italy. Deliveries of grain to the Ammasso during April were insignificantly small compared with the need for cereal, but larger amounts were expected in the future as a result of a new directive requiring producers to deliver at least 60% of authorized with-holdings. Prices for such grain were to be more than double former prices.

9. Reforestation of areas denuded during the war constituted the major problem of the Forestry Corps. A small effort was made this year, but the planting season was considerably shortened by the very dry weather. The fishery industry during April surpassed all previous post-war monthly catches of fish. As a result retail prices of fresh fish declined sharply in April. Ocean fishing was resumed and is expected to increase in importance by mid-summer.

FINANCE BRANCH

10. The supply of Metropolitan lire to the Allied Forces in Italy under the terms of the Currency Agreement proceeded without any difficulties or delays. During April the Italian Government submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON a document entitled "Memorandum of the Economic and Financial Questions Connected with the Peace Treaty", the main purpose of the memorandum being to counter any claims for reparations from ITALY that may be advanced by any of the United Nations. The main lines of argument were: (a) as a co-belligerent, fighting at the side of the Allies, ITALY suffered extensive material losses and damage; (b) the present state of the Italian economy is such that Italy needs all of her industrial equipment and current output to rebuild her economic structure and increase her exports in order that she may buy in the world market her commercial imports.

11. During the month it was widely reported in the American and Italian press that the U.S. Government had under consideration the granting to ITALY of that portion of the Suspense Account which is the dollar equivalent of the lire expended in Italy by the U.S. Army for the purchase of local goods and service. The net troop expenditure portion of the Suspense Account has already been made available to the Italian Government on a credit. It was unofficially estimated that the amount involved, were the credit to be granted, would be some 110-120 million dollars.

COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) BRANCH

12. Another major change in the functions of Commerce (Foreign Trade)

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COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) BRANCH

12. Another major change in the functions of Commerce (Foreign Trade) Branch was that AMGOT was no longer responsible for the authorising of Restricted Commodity List items. Negotiations took place with representatives of the Military Government of the American Occupied Zone in GERMANY, for the exchange of goods.

13. Representatives of the U.S. Group of Military Government U.S. Zone GERMANY, visited this Headquarters to discuss the possibility of exchanges of goods between the occupied American Zone in GERMANY and ITALY; the imports into this zone from ITALY are intended for the civilian population. The Representatives had a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Trade which the Director of this Branch attended. The Italian Government wanted to know whether GERMANY could supply certain goods normally imported from that country prior to the war and it was agreed that a certain limited amount of reciprocal trade could be done. The system as to how this trade could be carried out was discussed and it was decided that the Italian Government would be credited in dollars, this account to be used as a type of "clearing" and ITALY would have to undertake to use the dollar credit to offset imports from GERMANY.

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but steel was in short supply and while timber was available, it was not sufficient either for ties or wagon repairs.

20. 41,037 load carrying vehicles and 3,340 buses were in circulation at the beginning of the month. This was an increase of 1,417 load carrying vehicle and 30 buses over the February figures. These figures did not include the three wheel and small motor cars adjusted for goods transport. Fuel was in short supply, only 225,000 gallons of gasoline or petrol and 182,000 gallons of diesel oil being allotted monthly for the operation of motor transport. Tyres were also in short supply; the PIRELLI and MICHELIN Tyre Factories were in production but their output could not meet demands as both raw rubber and coal were in short supply.

21. A total of 152,101 tons of coastwise shipping moved during the month which was a decrease of 52,045 tons from March 1946 but an increase of 92,101 tons over April 1945. The decrease was due to non-availability of commodities at ports for loading. 127 ships with UNRRA and Italian Program cargoes of 904,127 tons arrived in Italian ports during April. Ship repairs progressed satisfactorily, 28 ships of different kinds being repaired and put back into operation during the month. 65 Italian cargo, tanker and passenger ships of over 500 tons carrying capacity each were being used for civilian traffic, and the capacity of ports greatly improved during the month as a result of both increase in number of piers available and repair of quay fittings and tracks as well as additional dredging.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS ROUTINE.

22. The number of releases made to the Italian Government increased during the month and a considerable quantity of material which was no longer required for military purposes was declared surplus and made available for handing over to the Italian Government. A total of 293 releases were made to AMMR and 438 signed and completed release notes were received from AMMR. This reduced the outstanding release notes to 109 and a promise was received from AMMR that the position would be brought up to date during the month.

23. 6 dumps containing scrap vehicles were handed over to AMMR, the total number involved being 334 vehicles. Vehicles hulks reported and found were disposed of in accordance with 2 District Instructions and a total of 1,752,900 lire was paid into No. 1 A/C, A.F.H.Q. 4,201,145 lire accrued through the disposal of horse flesh prior to 30 December 1945 was also paid to A.F.H.Q. The Italian Government continued breaking down ammunition in accordance with AMMG directive and two dumps were cleared and the contents passed to factories for breaking down.

24. Lists and schedules showing inter alia source and destination of Italian equipment and material sent out of ITALY by the Germans were prepared from the RUK records and arrangements were made to locate this equipment and for the interrogation of a number of former RUK personnel. The situation of the DAF/DUF funds was investigated and a decision arrived at regarding their disposal. A review of the complicated H.S.H.G liquidation was undertaken and a full report prepared. Complete schedules of RUK and [illegible]

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSION

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Arrangements were made to facilitate the entry into TRIESTE of a party of French journalists who were travelling as guests of the Italian Government. Information services were given to a party of important American newspaper executives and publishers visiting ROME as guests of the War Department.

2. Press releases for general use as well as several home town releases on individuals were issued. The Bulletin was continued and received the commendation of the Chief Commissioner as a unifying instrument of morale in this last stage of the Allied Commission. Complete sets of the Bulletin were in process of preparation for dispatch to universities and libraries in ENGLAND and AMERICA.

3. The Daily Digest of the ROME press was continued and increased in size due to the necessity of adequate covering of the electoral campaign. Normal services continued in the Library Section.

NAVAL SUB-COMMISSION

4. In view of the numerous minefields still existing in Italian waters, and the great need for the increase of coastal shipping, the Italian Royal Navy set up degaussing installations at various ports for the protection of ships from magnetic mines. Italian navy personnel were trained by British Officers, and a large quantity of degaussing stores and equipment, including a mobile wiping unit was transferred to the Italian Royal Navy by the Royal Navy. While a number of items were still expected from MALTA, the degaussing service operated satisfactorily.

5. The Italian Royal Navy have now assumed complete responsibility for the rendering safe of mines washed ashore on the East and West coast of ITALY. Italian Navy personnel were trained by British Officers and the special gear required for this work, including non-magnetic tools, was made available by the Royal Navy. Specially fitted vehicles were also supplied to the Italian Navy Mine and Bomb Disposal Units in order that large stretches of coast might easily be covered. The Units were fully operational and working efficiently.

6. Trawlers sweeping in the Gulf of POLICASTRO were expected to complete operations during the month and will proceed to SARDINIA to begin clearance off SAINT ANTIOCO AND SAN PIETRO. In addition the check sweep off OTRANTO was completed, thus permitting the cancellation of the danger area off the Apulian Coast.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

7. Italian Army strength as at 1st April was 152,736 exclusive of 61,420 CC.RR.

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NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

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6. Trawlers sweeping in the Gulf of POLICASTRO were expected to complete operations during the month and will proceed to BRINDISI to begin clearance off SAINT ANTIOCO AND SAN PIETRO. In addition the check sweep off OTRANTO was completed, thus permitting the cancellation of the danger area off the Apulian Coast.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

7. Italian Army strength as at 1st April was 152.738 exclusive of 51,420 CC.RR. There was a surplus of 5715 not yet discharged due to the fact that certain classes of men, although due for release, could not be in fact as they were overseas e.g. CYRENAICA, ERITREA, and arrangements for repatriation were delayed. The CC.RR. was some 13,000 below the authorized ceiling of 75,000 therefore the total authorized ceiling for the Army including CC.RR. was not at any time exceeded.

8. A conference was held at CMC on 9 April to discuss the provision of training equipment urgently required for training at the Central Military Schools. This resulted in the release of the major portion of the equipment most urgently required.

10. Further work was accomplished on a new order of battle as a result of the 10,000 increase of strength of the CC.RR. The new Order of Battle provides for an approximate 20% increase of strength in Legions, and the employment of the TRIESTE Legion as Mobile Units with Legions where there are no Mobile Bns. The

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War Ministry has promulgated a decree calling back into service, OC.RR. of the 1915-22 Classes, at present in "Congedo"; many of these men have expressed a desire to return to service. It was estimated that 7,000-8,000 extra men will be available for duty by the end of May and there was a total of 1,905 recruits in training. 166 Staghound Armoured Cars, released to Mobile Bns were in actual possession of the units to which they had been allotted; the distribution of ammunition for the Staghounds was arranged and in progress and the translation and printing of instructional handbooks respecting the vehicles was in hand. 43 M/Cs and 3 Jeeps were released to Mobile Bns during the month. Distribution was made to Legnano of 7,000 new automatic rifles from the BENETTA Arms Factory but delay was occasioned with the remaining 3,000 promised, owing to lack of cartridge magazines. Reports continue to be received from LOs and other sources, of the improved efficiency and morale of the CC.RR.

11. A public relations organization was set up by the Ministry of War and a P.R. Officer at each Terr. HQ was envisaged. It was hoped that this organization will quickly improve both morale in the army itself and the esteem with which the army is held by the public.

12. The preparations for the provisioning of the Italian Navy and Air Force by the Italian Government w.e.f. 1 June 46 are well under way and no difficulties are anticipated. To date some 170 railway truckloads of medical machinery have been received at FLORENCE from NEURO. Notification was received from GHQ that medical stores in short supply could not be supplied from Allied sources.

POW Division

13. Progress continued with the repatriation of Italian POW, figures for the month of April being: - from British hands 43,627; from US hands 333; from other sources 14,160 thus making a total of 58,120.

AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSION

14. During the month the Italian Air Force despatched a Commission composed of experts to participate in the PARIS Conference on Civil Aviation. They discussed International Civil Air Lines and the problems of bases. From April 5th all LAF Nuclei Commands were disbanded, this being part of the general plan to revert to the normal peace-time organization. Commissions were set up by the Italian Air Ministry to review the retirement of senior officers. These Commissions were generally unpopular with the Italians because they feel that a stable government should be in power before work of this nature is carried out. A three day Congress was held in MILAN to discuss the technical and commercial aspect of air transport in ITALY. Subjects discussed were the inception of air lines, aircraft and organization.

15. The activity of Aviation Firms slowed down owing to the lack of new contracts from the Italian Air Force Administration. The new Italian S.95 made its debut in the military courier service on the 27th of April four engined aircraft which can

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15. The activity of Aviation Firms slowed down owing to the lack of new contracts from the Italian Air Force Administration. The new Italian SIAI 205 made its debut in the military courier service on the 27th of April. This aircraft is a four engined aircraft which can carry a maximum of 30 passengers and has a top speed of 390 kilometres per hour. Aeronautical inventions studied during the month included principle for the gradual and automatic variation in flight of aircraft pitch and a mounting for piston-shafts designed to increase efficiency. The Italian Air Ministry received applications from MILAN Polytechnic for permission to resume study and research in the Laboratorio di Aeronautica. Permission was granted for experiments to be continued into the structure of parachutes to withstand high-speed opening.

16. A great deal of prominence was given by Allied and local newspapers to the mysterious dropping of wireless sets by unknown aircraft in various parts of ITALY. In fact no wireless transmitters were dropped by aircraft in ITALY, but a number of "Radio Sonde" were despatched for meteorological purposes, and it was these instruments that were found and started the spate of rumours.

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17. Two LLF Officers are to be attached to the American A.T.C. - Ciampino Airfield. They will undertake a 30 days course in the study of A.T.C.'s system of radio communication and meteorology.

18. During April the CAVs at ROME and BRINDISI took over Aircraft Safety duties in Southern Italy from the R.A.F. The change-over appeared to have been made satisfactorily, but handling difficulties were still being experienced between the central CAV at ROME and the subsidiaries at BOLOGNA and BRINDISI. This trouble was being covered by the Italian W/T point to point system.

19. All but a very few sub-depots were concentrated into GALLARATE and NOVARA and the equipment from those few remaining depots will be transferred within the next few weeks to these central depots.

20. About 1000 Prisoners of War were repatriated during the month, amongst whom were officers from IMOLA. The morale of POWs arriving from British and American Camps was high and their physical condition good.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

21. Telephone Services were opened to AUSTRIA with one line each from MILAN, BOLOGNA and TRIESTE to VIENNA, and a second MILAN - LONDON line was complete. A few important internal inter-urban circuits were provided including a second GENOA - ROME cct and a TRIESTE - MILAN cct. Considerable headway was made with the new switchboard installations at FLORENCE and NAPLES, two of the most congested centres.

22. With the completion of the 12 channels voice frequency telegraph system MILAN-PARIS via the MODANE tunnel new circuits were brought into operation including MILAN - PARIS; (2). ROME - PARIS; GENOA - PARIS; TURIN - PARIS; MILAN - LONDON. In addition a GENOA - LONDON and a ROME - LONDON channel were ready to be brought into use and a considerable number of small offices in the areas round BOLOGNA and TURIN cut off by war damage were restored. Arrangements were made for the Army to pass traffic over the Italcable ROME - MILAN radio link should civil disturbance cut all land routes. Sabotage in VENEZIA GIULIA dropped slightly lately but is still bad, particularly the TRIESTE - PISA service.

23. By Ministerial Decree dated 7th March 1946, the Italian Government increased the rates of postage to foreign countries as from 1st April 1946 to approximately three times those in force since 1st April 1945. With the commencement on 4th April of the bi-weekly Trans-World Air Service from GENOA to the U.S.A. via ROME a direct route for the ITALY U.S.A. Air Mail despatches became possible. Unfortunate the capacity available for Italian Air Mails by this service (about 100 Kilos per flight) was insufficient to accommodate all the traffic, which amounts to about 60 Kilos per day. The overflow is being sent to PARIS (for connection with the FRANCE-U.S.A. service) utilising Italian internal and SWISS air services with rail links. It is hoped that an increased frequency of the Trans-World service will soon take effect and provide for the direct transmission of all correspondence.

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22. With the completion of the 12 channels voice frequency telegraph system MILAN-PARIS via the SIMPLON tunnel new circuits were brought into operation including MILAN - PARIS; (2), ROME - PARIS; GENOA - PARIS; TURIN - PARIS; MILAN - LONDON. In addition a GENOA - LONDON and a ROME - LONDON channel were ready to be brought into use and a considerable number of small offices in the areas round BOLOGNA and TURIN cut off by war damage were restored. Arrangements were made for the Army to pass traffic over the Italcable ROME - MILAN radio link should civil disturbance cut all land routes. Sabotage in VENEZIA GIULIA dropped slightly lately but is still bad, particularly the TRIESTE - PISA service.

23. By Ministerial Decree dated 7th March 1946, the Italian Government increased the rates of postage to foreign countries as from 1st April 1946 to approximately three times those in force since 1st April 1945. With the commencement on 4th April of the bi-weekly Trans-World Air Service from CAIRO to the U.S.A. via ROME a direct route for the ITALIAN U.S.A. Air Mail despatches became possible. Unfortunate the capacity available for Italian air mails by this service (about 100 kilos per flight) was insufficient to accommodate all the traffic, which amounts to about 60 kilos per day. The overflow is being sent to PARIS (for connection with the PARIS-U.S.A. service) utilising Italian internal and SWISS air services with rail links. It is hoped that an increased frequency of the Trans-World service will soon take effect and provide for the direct transmission of all correspondence. Air Mails to GREAT BRITAIN, EGYPT, and various other countries continued to be conveyed by R.A.F. services. The R.A.F. service which carried the Italian Air Mail to GREECE was withdrawn. The Air Mail fee from ITALY to other European countries was increased from 15 Lire to 20 Lire each 20 grammes. Traffic in gift parcels continued to be very heavy. During the month 102018 parcel bags were unloaded each bag weighing an average of 20 Kilos.

24. Inspection at NAPLES revealed that serious difficulty was still being experienced by the Post Office in obtaining prior information regarding various ships under British control. It was possible to make arrangements which should improve the system of obtaining shipping information. As regards the acceptance of mails on British controlled ships it is still not practicable for the Post Office to make formal mail contracts with shipping Companies but temporary arrangements were made with Sea Transport A.F.H.Q. for the mails to be accepted by S.T. ships against non-negotiable receipt. Proposals were submitted to the G.P.O. LONDON advocating a

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special system to be adopted until normal liner berth working is resumed. So far as American shipping is concerned the Post Office was pressed to come to an agreement with W.S.A. to operate a similar system to that suggested in the case of British shipping and so terminate the present undesirable arrangement by which the mails for AMERICA are sent to LONDON for despatch with U.S.Army mails. A considerable part of the despatches to the U.S.A. consists of empty mail bags due to be returned for use in the gift parcel service.

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

23

AG/27/B/LG. Tel. 319

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for June 1946 9 July 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. National Elections

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

Total Population in the 31 Election Districts	:	44.242.096
Total Registered Electors	:	28.021.144
Total votes cast	:	24.888.035 = 88,8 of electorate
Valid votes	:	22.952.880 = 92 of votes cast
Void votes	:	1.953.155 = 7,8 " " "

Number of votes gained by the following parties:		Seats won:
Demochristians	8.033.208	207
Socialists	4.744.749	115
Communists	4.342.722	104
National Democratic Union	1.559.417	41
Front of the "Common Man" (Uomo Qualunque)	1.209.918	30
Republican Party	997.690	23
National Bloc of Liberty	636.495	16
Action Party	333.758	7
Democratic Republican Concentration	97.260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70.957	1
Christian Social Party	50.220	1

Five minor parties won 9 seats.

2. Institutional Referendum

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

On the 10th June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following interim results :

R e p u b l i c	Total of votes	12.672.767
M o n a r c h y	Total of votes	10.688.862
Republican Majority :		1.983.862

The Court's Declaration stated that:-
(a) results had not yet been received from 118 polling stations;
(b) Judgment had yet to be passed upon objections lodged;
(c) the Court would therefore issue a final announcement later.

National Democratic Union	1.599.417	
Front of the "Common Man" (Uomo Qualunque)	1.209.918	30
Republican Party	997.690	23
National Bloc of Liberty	636.493	16
Action Party	333.758	7
Democratic Republican Concentration	97.260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70.957	1
Christian Social Party	50.220	1

Five minor parties won 9 seats.

2. Institutional Referendum

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

On the 10th June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following interim results :

Republic	Total of votes	12.672.767
Monarchy	Total of votes	10.688.862
Republican Majority :		1.983.862

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

On the 18th June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:-

Republic	Total of valid votes	12.717.923	=	54,2
Monarchy	Total of valid votes	10.719.284	=	45,7
Total of void votes		1.498.136		
Republican Majority		1.998.639	=	8,5

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

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3. Observation of the Elections

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

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

In view of the allegations made prior to the elections that electoral certificates were being deliberately withheld from voters (see para 6 of report for May last) particular attention was paid to this point. The number of certificates remaining undelivered at the close of the polls was 1.463.847 equivalent to 5,2% of the registered electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of deliberate withholding of certificates. In view of the great practical difficulties inherent to the present circumstances of Italy, the figure of 5.2% is quite good.

4. Complaints as to Elections

Immediately after the elections persons of rightist or monarchist sympathies made complaints to this HQ alleging that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that AC should intervene. The policy adopted by this HQ was to refuse to receive such complaints and refer the complainants to the remedies under the Italian law which are considered adequate. The officers of this HQ were warned in a directive dated 5 June not to receive or encourage such approaches. On 20 June a circular letter to the same effect was issued to AC Liaison Officers in the field.

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

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

5. Functions of this Sub Commission

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

good.

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

5. Functions of this Sub Commission

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

C.G.R. WILLIAMS
Major
Local Government Sub Commission

CGRW/rw

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

22

AG/27/2/Misc

Rel. 319

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1946

9 July 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. National Elections

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

Total Population in the 31 Election Districts:	44,242,096		
Total Registered Electors	: 28,021,144		
Total votes cast	: 24,886,935	= 88.8%	of electorate
Valid votes	: 22,952,880	= 92%	of votes cast
Void votes	: 1,955,155	= 7.8%	" " "

Number of votes gained by the following parties:		Seats won:
Demochristians	8,093,208	207
Socialists	4,744,749	115
Communists	4,342,722	104
National Democratic Union	1,559,447	41
Front of The "Common Man" (Uomo Qualunque)	1,209,948	30
Republican Party	997,620	23
National Bloc of Liberty	636,493	16
Action Party	335,758	7
Democratic Republican Concentration	97,260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957	1
Christian Social Party	50,220	1

Five minor parties won 9 seats.

2. Institutional Referendum

On 2 and 3 June the Referendum on the institutional form of the State was also held. On 10 June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following interim results:

R e p u b l i c	Total votes	12,672,767
M o n a r c h y	Total votes	10,688,862
R e p u b l i c a n m a j o r i t y		1,983,862

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

On the 18 June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:

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Communists	4,342,722	104
National Democratic Union	1,559,417	41
Front of The "Common Man" (Uomo Qualunque)	1,209,918	30
Republican Party	997,690	23
National Bloc of Liberty	636,493	16
Action Party	334,758	7
Democratic Republican Concentration	97,260	2
Italian Unionist Movement	70,957	1
Christian Social Party	50,220	1

Five minor parties won 9 seats.

2. Institutional Referendum

On 2 and 3 June the Referendum on the institutional form of the State was also held. On 10 June the Supreme Court of Cassation in Rome announced the following interim results:

R e p u b l i c	Total votes	12,672,767
M o n a r c h y	Total votes	10,688,962
R e p u b l i c a n m a j o r i t y		1,983,862

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

On the 18 June the Supreme Court of Cassation declared the following final results:-

R e p u b l i c	Total of valid votes	12,717,923	= 54,2%
M o n a r c h y	Total of valid votes	10,719,284	= 45,7%
R e p u b l i c a n m a j o r i t y		1,998,639	= 8,5%

The Court's final Declaration shows that:-
(a) the results from the missing 118 polling stations were as follows:-
additional votes for the Republic 45,442
" " " " Monarchy 30,664
addition to the majority for the Republic 14,778;
(b) that all objections lodged had been decided and that by virtue of these decisions a net 14 votes had been added to the Republican figure and a net 5 votes deducted from the Monarchist figure;
(c) that therefore the interim Republican majority declared on 10 June had been increased by 14,777 votes or a trifle over .06%.

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3. Analysis of the Institutional results by Regions

The results by regions, however, are more interesting facts. The region giving the highest Christian majority is the Provinces of Venice (70,0). Next inferior in size of majority comes Emilia(55,2), Toscana and Umbria (43,2)each), Marche (40,6) and Liguria (36,2). The three northernmost regions showing a distinct drop in the Christian majority - Lombardia (28,), Veneto (18,6) and Piemonte (44,4).

The Communist majority is heaviest in Campania (53,2) followed at some distance by Puglie (34,4) and Sicily (20,6). The majority then drops in Sardinia (21,6), Calabria (20,4) and Lucania (18,6), falling off sharply to Abruzzi (13,8) and the border-line region of Lazio (3).

4. Observation of the Elections.

A close technical study of the procedure was made by officers of the Sub-Commission in Rome, Naples and Milan. AC Liaison Officers likewise observed the elections in typical parts of their districts, full analyses and citation of the figures have also been made by the Sub-Commission.

The reports submitted by the Liaison Officers and by officers of the Sub-Commission, and the analyses and studies above-mentioned show that, in general:-

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

In view of the allegations made prior to the elections that electoral certificates were being deliberately withheld from voters (see para 6 of report for 4, last) particular attention was paid to this point. The number of certificates remaining undelivered at the close of the polls was 1,463,847 equivalent to 5.2% of the registered electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of deliberate withholding of certificates. In view of the great practical difficulties inherent to the present circumstances of Italy (such as destruction of population records, movements of refugees, POWs etc., and misapprehension on the part of the public) it is considered that non-delivery of 10% of the electoral certificates could reasonably have been expected. The figure of 5.2% is therefore quite good.

5. Complaints on the Elections.

Immediately after the elections persons of rightist or moderate sympathies made complaints to this HQ alleging that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that AC should intervene with the Italian Government or even itself investigate the manner in which the elections had been held. The policy adopted by this HQ was to refuse to receive such complaints and refer the complainants to the remedies under Italian law which are considered adequate. The officers of this HQ were warned in a directive dated 8 June not to receive or encourage such approaches. Later in the month it became evident that similar approaches were being made to AC Liaison Officers in the field and on 20 June a circular letter was issued to them to the same effect. Almost all of the complaints or allegations of this nature which came before this Sub-Commission bore their refutation on the face of them. The Chief Commissioner called upon the Italian Prime Minister on 21 June and expressed on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the elections had been carried out.

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(c) the procedure prescribed by law was properly followed.

In view of the allegations made prior to the elections that electoral certificates were being falsely withheld from voters (see para. 6 of report for 16 June) particular attention was paid to this point. The number of certificates reported delivered at the close of the polls was 1,465,847 equivalent to 5.2% of the registered electorate. This figure affords no justification for the allegation of malicious withholding of certificates. In view of the great practical difficulties inherent in the present circumstances in Italy (such as destruction of population records, movements of refugees, flows etc., and minor malpractices on the part of the public) it is considered that non-delivery of 10% of the electoral certificates would reasonably have been expected. The figure of 5.2% is therefore quite good.

5. Complaints re Elections.

Immediately after the elections persons of rightist or neo-rightist sympathies made complaints to this HQ alleging that the elections had been irregularly or fraudulently conducted and requesting that AC should intervene with the Italian Government or even itself investigate the manner in which the elections had been held. The policy adopted by this HQ was to refuse to receive such complaints and refer the complainants to the remedies under Italian law which are considered adequate. The officers of this HQ were warned in a directive dated 8 June not to receive or encourage such approaches. Later in the month it became evident that similar approaches were being made to AC officers in the field and on 20 June a circular letter was issued to that effect. Almost all of the complaints or allegations of this nature which came before this Sub-Commission bore their refutation on the face of them. The Chief Commissioner called upon the Italian Prime Minister on 21 June and expressed on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the elections had been carried out.

6. Functions of this Sub-Commission.

The principal functions of the Local Government (formerly Interior) Sub-Commission group themselves under two main headings:

(a) to secure the establishment of democratic forms of local government in Italy. The local elections held in March and April of this year whereby Communal Councils were established by universal suffrage in over three quarters of the Communes of Italy, may be considered to mark the culminating point in the history of this part of the mission. [illegible]

(b) to watch over the establishment of a democratic electoral system both national as well as local. The national elections held on 2 and 3 June [illegible] mark the completion of this second part of the Sub-Commission's functions.

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C.G.R. WILLIAMS
Major
Local Government Sub-Commission

CGRW/ee

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File 21

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/IV/LG

Tel: 314

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for May 1946

12 June 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

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

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

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

3. Italian Unionist Movement. The voting symbol of this party contains the Italian and the U.S. national flags. This Sub Commission having drawn the attention of the U.S. Embassy to this fact, at the instance of the Embassy, the Italian Government agreed to issue a communique stating that the U.S. Government had given no support or encouragement to this party and had not authorised the use of the U.S. flag.

4. Observation of the elections: On 21 May a directive was issued to all Liaison Officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections (see paragraph 4 of Report for February) Liaison Officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuously as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub Commission are to make a closer technical study of the

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

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

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4. Observation of the elections: On 21 May a directive was issued to all Liaison Officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections (see paragraph 4 of Report for February) Liaison Officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuously as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub Commission are to make a closer technical study of the elections in Rome, Milan, and Naples.

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

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

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(b) Registration of troops. It transpired that large numbers of troops had been in service so long that their original registrations had disappeared and they could not vote. The Italian Government arranged for such cases to be registered in the commune where the men concerned were stationed.

6. Delivery of electoral certificates. The last day for the delivery to the electors of their certificates of registration was 2 May. Shortly thereafter it appeared that large numbers of certificates remained undelivered,

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especially in the city of Rome. An investigation showed that this was partly due to inherent practical difficulties and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all communes however electors can apply personally for certificates up to and including 3 June.

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

7. Public order. A report was made as to the Italian Government's arrangements for guarding polling stations and election documents at night time and in transit.

8. Move to postpone elections. Representations were made to this HQ during the month by persons and organisations of Rightist views urging that the elections be postponed. The Chief Commissioner issued a communique pointing out that the date for the elections had been fixed by Decree of the Italian Government signed by the King, that any applications to this HQ for a postponement was therefore irregular and that he must refuse to receive such pleas.

R R Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

cwk/rbe

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765023

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R. R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CRT/rbe

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/5/LG

SUBJECT : Monthly report for May 1946. 12 June 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Sections.

1. Institutional Referendum. The decree describing the procedure for voting upon the Institutional Referendum was published on 3 May. The Referendum ballots and those for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly which differ in colour will be delivered to the elector simultaneously. The referendum ballot contains two badges or symbols. That for the Monarchy consists of the arms of the House of Savoy surmounted by a royal crown. That for the Republic consists of a female head wearing a mural crown and surrounded by a wreath. Both symbols are printed over an outline map of Italy. The voter expresses his choice by making a pencil mark against or upon the symbol for the Monarchy or for the Republic.

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

2. Nomination of candidates. The list of candidates for the National College (see paragraph 3 of Report for April) was published in the Official Gazette on 20 May. The following parties nominated 270 candidates:-

x Communist
Demo-Christian
x Socialist
National Democratic Union
x National Block of Liberty
Party of Action
x Republican Party
Italian Unionist Movement
Front of the Common Man ("Uomo Qualunque")
Democratic Republican Concentration
Christian Social Party

Those marked "x" nominated the maximum permitted number of candidates, i.e. 31: the others lesser numbers.

The list of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or Colleges was published later in the month. There are 4756 nominations

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG

SUBJECT : Monthly report for May 1946. 12 June 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Sections.

1. Institutional Referendum. The decree describing the procedure for voting upon the Institutional Referendum was published on 3 May. The Referendum ballots and those for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly which differ in colour will be delivered to the elector simultaneously. The referendum ballot contains two badges or symbols. That for the Monarchy consists of the Arms of the House of Savoy surmounted by a royal crown. That for the Republic consists of a female head wearing a mural crown and surrounded by a wreath. Both symbols are printed over an outline map of Italy. The voter expresses his choice by making a pencil mark against or upon the symbol for the Monarchy or for the Republic.

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

2. Nomination of candidates. The list of candidates for the National College (see paragraph 3 of Report for April) was published in the Official Gazette on 20 May. The following parties nominated 270 candidates:-

x Communist	x Republican Party
Demo-Christian	Italian Unionist Movement
x Socialist	Front of the Common Man ("Uomo Qualunque")
National Democratic Union	Democratic Republican Concentration
x National Block of Liberty	Christian Social Party
Party of Action	

Those marked "x" nominated the maximum permitted number of candidates, i.e. 31; the others lesser numbers.

The list of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or Colleges was published later in the month. There are 4756 nominations

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Monarchy or for the Republic.

The Decree makes detailed provision for integrating the voting and counting of votes for the Referendum with the corresponding procedure for the election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The number of officials at the polling station is increased and the period of voting extended to 1200 hours on Monday 5 June to allow adequate time for dealing with the two ballots.

2. Nomination of candidates. The list of candidates for the National College (see paragraph 5 of Report for April) was published in the Official Gazette on 20 May. The following parties nominated 270 candidates:-

x Communist
Demo-Christian
x Socialist
National Democratic Union
x National Block of Liberty
Party of Action
x Republican Party
Italian Unionist Movement
Front of the Common Man
("Uomo Qualunque")
Democratic Republican Concentration
Christian Social Party

Those marked "x" nominated the maximum permitted number of candidates, i.e. 31; the others lesser numbers.

The list of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or Colleges was published later in the month. There are 4756 nominations for 573 seats: leading men have however been nominated in 2 or sometimes 3 districts. The number of competing parties varies from two in the Val d'Aosta up to 23 in the Naples-Caserta district and 27 in the district of Rome-Frosinone-Latina-Viterbo.

3. Italian Unionist Movement. The voting symbol of this party contains the Italian and U.S. national flags. It has nominated candidates in 3 election districts and also in the National College. Its symbol is therefore printed on the ballots and on the official list of candidates. This Sub-Commission having drawn the attention of the U.S. Embassy to these facts, the Embassy pointed out to the Italian Government the undesirable implications in the use of the American flag. The Italian Government agreed to issue a communique stating that the U.S. Government had given no support or encouragement to this party and had not authorised the use of the U.S. flag.

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4. Observation of the elections. On 21 May a directive was issued to all Liaison Officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections (see paragraph 4 of Report for February) Liaison Officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuously as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub-Commission are to make a closer technical study of the elections in Rome, Milan, and Naples.

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Progress of electoral lists. At the beginning of the month a few communes had not yet completed their lists, including the city of Naples. By the middle of the month, however, all were ready. Certain special difficulties arose, however, and were investigated and reported by the Sub-Commission. The principal matters so investigated are:

(a) Sectional lists in Rome. There were a large number of complaints that electors had been placed to vote in sections far distant from their homes. The Italian Government dealt with the matter by granting extra time to apply to be placed in a different section and opening a special office to deal with such matters. The difficulty was mainly due to the failure of the electors themselves to take action at the proper time and to notify the authorities of such matters as change of address.

(b) Registration of troops. During the month it appeared that between 12,000 and 15,000 troops stationed in Rome had not been able to vote. The main reason was that they had been so long with the colors that their original registration in their communes of origin had disappeared. The Italian Government arranged for additional lists to be opened for the registration of such cases in Rome upon a certificate from the CO that application had been made to the commune of origin and that that commune had confirmed non-registration in its own lists. The same difficulty arose in Naples, where the same proceeding was adopted and over 3,000 troops so registered.

6. Delivery of electoral certificates. The last day for the delivery to the electors of their certificates of registration was 2 May. Shortly thereafter it appeared that large numbers of certificates remained undelivered, especially in the city of Rome. An investigation showed that this was partly due to inherent practical difficulties such as changes of address without notification to the authorities, movement of refugees and war damage to public records, and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all communes however the appropriate office remains open daily up to and including the election days, and electors can apply personally for their certificates.

Instructions were therefore issued to the Liaison Officers to report from time to time information as to electoral certificates remained undistributed in their area. Arrangements were also made with the Ministry of the Interior to obtain similar information from their Inspectors General stationed throughout Italy. The information so obtained showed that by the end of the month the certificates remained undelivered was in the overwhelming majority of provinces less than 5% of the number entitled to receive them. This was reported as satisfactory, inasmuch as it is to be expected that a certain quantity of certificates will be undeliverable on account of the factors referred to in paragraph 5 above.

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7. Public order. A report was made as to the Italian Government's arrangements for guarding polling stations and election lockups at night and in transit. It was also made clear to the Italian Government that they were to be responsible for the necessary police arrangements in the Friuli province of Udine and their plans were extended to that province accordingly.

8. Move to postpone elections. An increasing number of representations were made to this HQ during the month by persons and organizations of right views urging that the elections be postponed. Among the grounds advanced for such a postponement it was stated that the lists had not been properly prepared and that a large number would not be able to vote, i.e. prisoners of war, those residing in the colonies, the province of Bolzano and in Venezia Giulia and in foreign countries. An investigation and analysis of the probable figures in each of these categories was made and submitted.

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The Chief Commissioner issued a press communique with reference to these applications, pointing out that the date for the elections had been fixed by Decree of the Italian Government signed by the King, that any applications to this HQ for a postponement was therefore irregular and that he must refuse to receive such pleas.

Ralph R. Temple
Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

CMRM/jc

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Lord Cavendish

CIRV/JS

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Local Govt.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref.: 825/EC

19 June 1946

SUBJECT: A.C. Monthly Report - March 1946.

TO : All concerned.

Reference Allied Commission Monthly Report for March the following Amendments are made:

page 3. Liguria Liaison Group: Add paragraphs 15 to 20 from page 4

page 4. Delete paragraphs 15 - 20.

For the Chief Commissioner

T.B. Hood Brooke
Lt-Col RA
for Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AIC 794

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH - 1946

Ref: 824/EC

7 June 1946

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MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH - 1946

Ref: 621/EC

7 June 1946

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH - 1946

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. The Government have, during the month, taken various steps in preparation for the elections. The date on which the referendum and the elections for the Constituent Assembly would be held was fixed as 2 June. It was noted that elections could not be held in VENEZIA GIULIA because of the present international situation nor in [illegible] Province because the electoral lists would not be completed in time. The Council agreed that voting would, if necessary, be carried over to 3 June. The Council also approved the decree regulating the operation and proclamation of the results of the referendum. As at present arranged, it should be possible to announce the results of the voting five days after the elections, i.e. on 8 June.

2. On 16 March the Lieutenant of the Realm signed the two decrees on the referendum and the holding of the Constituent Assembly elections. In a letter to the President of the Council H.M. observed that if the pact between the monarchy and the people were to be confirmed, it would constitute the foundation of a reformed Monarchy which would make self-government and social justice fully operative. He also referred to his father's irrevocable decision to retire from public life which was noted by some observers to be an advance from the position taken by H.M. in 1942 when his decision was deemed to be a temporary one. It was generally agreed that this development somewhat improves Prince Umberto's chances in the forthcoming elections.

3. It was reported that at an internal referendum of the ROME section of the Christian Democrat Party 9,000 votes were in favour of the Republic, 2,100 in favour of the Monarchy and there were 2,300 votes in favour of a motion recommending political "abstention" or a refusal to decide on the issue at this stage.

4. The Council examined various projects for the relief of unemployment, the promotion of public works, the restoration of ports and harbours and the employment of "reduci." It also studied the food situation and approved the decree granting an amnesty for various military offences. The draft of a law regarding the regulations supplementary to decree-law No. 702 of 9 November 1945 on epuration was approved. The new regulations provide for the prolongation of the time limit for committals to epuration until 31 May, subject to their being limited to the northern territories restored to the Italian Government after the entry into force of the above-mentioned decree; in the rest of Italian territory epuration ceased on 31 March.

5. In a speech during the month the President of the Council declared that Christian Democracy wanted the new political regime to function by means of a responsible majority and a minority free of control. Referring to foreign policy, the President said he declared that Italy must not enter into the polemics between the two blocs, above all before she knew what treatment was in reserve for her. The new Italian period, he said, would belong to the people and the old plutocratic constellation would not be restored. He concluded his speech by declaring that the only hope for the new world was for it to be based on Christian civil[illegible]

i proves Prince Umberto's chances [illegible]

3. It was reported that at an internal referendum of the ROME section of the Christian Democrat Party 9,000 votes were in favour of the Republic, 2,100 in favour of the Monarchy and there were 2,300 votes in favour of a motion recommending political "agnosticism" or a refusal to decide on the issue at this stage.

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5. In a speech during the course of the President of the Council declared that Christian Democracy wanted the new political regime to function by means of a responsible majority and a minority free of control. Referring to foreign policy, the President again declared that ITALY must not enter into the polarities between the two blocs, there still before she knew what treatment was in reserve for her. The new Italian people, he said, would belong to the people and the old plutocratic constellation would not be restored. He concluded his speech by declaring that the only hope for the new world was for it to be based on Christian civilization.

6. The Island of SICILY was again in the news when the Council of Ministers examined and approved the project submitted by the Sicilian Consultative Assembly as regards the grant of regional autonomy to the island. The belief is widely held that separation as a movement is dead although the leader of the Party had declared his party's readiness to compete in the elections.

7. An unsubstantiated report from WASHINGTON to the effect that the UNITED STATES and BRITISH Governments were agreed on the grant of a provisional status for ITALY caused a stir in Italian political circles. De Gasperi declared his satisfaction at the reported declaration that a modus vivendi need not interfere with the work of concluding an early peace treaty. He observed that if a modus vivendi were agreed, particularly if it included some financial and economic clauses, ITALY's situation would at once become easier

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and she would be able to settle down seriously to the work of reconstruction and the provision of relief.

8. SPAIN claimed some attention in Italian thoughts during the month. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers Sig. Bonni supported by Signori Togliatti and Cianca asked that the Italian Ambassador at MADRID should be recalled. Sig. De Gasperi replied that, in view of the Armistice conditions prevailing in ITALY, the Italian Government were bound to conform to the attitudes of the United Nations and to subscribe to whatever decisions they might reach. Signor Bonni claimed that the Italian Government made a mistake first in sending an Ambassador to SPAIN and secondly in concluding a commercial treaty with that country. He urged the need of recalling the Italian Ambassador as a gesture of solidarity with the Spanish people in their struggle against the Falangist regime and of establishing contact with the Spanish Republican Government in FRANCE.

9. Mr. Herbert Hoover, a distinguished visitor to ROME during the month, declared that the 120 days until the next harvest would be crucial and fresh restrictions and sacrifices might have to be imposed on the Italian people. He reiterated UNRRA's promise to make a generous contribution towards the solution of the problem.

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PART I - LIAISON GROUP REPORTS.

LIGURIA LIAISON GROUP.

1. During the month communal elections were held in all the four Provinces of LIGURIA and were remarkable for the discipline and good conduct of the public. Police arrangements were good and no incidents marred the picture. It appeared that in the towns the swing of electors was to the "left" whilst the villages were much more moderate in tone. A noticeable feature was the large number of women voters. All parties jockeyed for position without, as far as one could see, committing their various parties to any definite platform, which made for weakness in all but the Communist and Socialist parties. No trouble was experienced from the Italo-French commissions, but it was apparent that a strong underground French propaganda drive was in operation.

2. A public works programme was opened to employ about 2,000 people, but the main difficulty amongst labourers was the ratio of wages to the cost of living. There were a large number of "refugees" located in GENOA, a great percentage of whom showed no real desire to obtain work.

3. Public safety was satisfactory; crimes were not high and public order was exemplary. All agencies of the Italian Police service functioned fairly efficiently in view of the difficulties of the present time. The Carabinieri were well equipped with transport, and were efficiently administered; they are rapidly becoming the only arm of police in which the public have confidence. Both Pubblica Sicurezza and Guardia di Finanza were sadly hampered by lack of arms and means of transport.

4. The Syndaco of GENOA estimated the deficit in the 1946-7 budget at 1 milliard 4000 million lire.

5. Due to the increased price of containers etc. the canned fish industry was in serious straits. Local enterprise had nearly ceased and only imported canned goods sold, and these in limited quantities due to import regulations. The food industries in LIGURIA were hampered by a lack of materials, tinplate, oil and sugar, and the high cost of these materials when available; unsettled labour conditions and the resulting high price of goods which causes them to be regarded as luxuries. The populace meanwhile resorted more to fresh foods. Notwithstanding this depressing outlook, the manufacturers made every effort to remain active. The recent Government decree, allowing them to retain 50% of their foreign currency holdings, helped a great deal. Black market prices fell slowly but steadily and more goods appeared in the shops.

LOMBARDY LIAISON GROUP.

6. The political struggle during the month was practically confined to the Christian Democrats and the Social Communists with the former slightly in the lead. The tendency was for the right and centre parties

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LOMBARDIA LIGURIAN GROUP.

6. The political struggle during the month was practically confined to the Christian Democrats and the Social Communists with the former slightly in the lead. The tendency was for the right and centre parties to vote Christian Democrat; voting averages were high with the women turning out in full force. The record of well-disciplined elections was blackened slightly by two incidents: in one place a polling station was entered by alleged Communists and the unscented ballots destroyed and in another a polling official was set upon, his ballots destroyed, entry forced into the Municipio and the remaining ballots burned.

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7. Apart from the incidents cited above there were no unusual or disturbing situations. Relations between Military Police and Italian Police were excellent. Although the Police Services functioned satisfactorily and morale was high there was extreme dissatisfaction because of the meagre pay. In every case Police Agencies functioned under many handicaps, lack of clothing, equipment, arms, transport, and petrol, besides a shortage of personnel.

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8. There were serious riots in several prisons but in each case the situation was under control. Order was maintained solely by the use of fire-arms owing to the lack of efficient cell-locks. The next serious problem was that of juvenile offenders who had to be detained in adult prisons owing to the fact that there is now no Juvenile Prison or reformatory in the whole of LIGURIA. Taking into account present conditions the crime situation was generally satisfactory. GENOA City and Province continued to be a matter for concern.

9. Prices of foodstuffs, especially meat, milk, butter and cheese increased, and cereal shortages occurred due to late ship arrivals and difficulties in unloading. There was no availability of butter and supplementary rations to sick people were not possible. Milk for deficient provinces was not delivered owing to unwillingness of producers to release milk at a fixed price and also because of the difference in price between milk for industry and that for alimentation. Meat rationing was limited to quantities necessary for hospitals and workers etc.

10. .. shortage of fertilisers existed and complaints of black marketing of ammonium sulphate were numerous.

11. Recent heavy rains brought about a sudden relief in the electric power situation and restrictions were lifted.

12. Refugee movement continued to be mainly repatriation to W. EUROPE via S. FRANCE.

13. All divisions of the transportation section reported favourable progress. Foreign dispatches cleared through MILAN by rail and air were noticeably heavier and all previous telephone circuits with FRANCE were again active.

14. Public health was normal.

15. The month was remarkably free from "insufficient food scares." The weather was favourable towards practically all branches of cultivation, the prospects of a good hay crop this season were bright and the fruit crop also promised well.

16. The average number of displaced persons repatriated to FRANCE and North West EUROPE was approximately two hundred a week.

17. The Italian State Railways had a successful month. The doubling of the line between GENOA and MONTEBRO was 7% completed and all material for the finishing of the tracks was supplied. The Servizio Lavori was asked to supply urgently all materials required for reconstruction work in the Compartimento di LIGURIA.

18. March was another successful month for the ports of GENOA and SAVONA.

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16. The average number of displaced persons repatriated to FRANCE and North West EUROPE was approximately two hundred a week.

17. The Italian State Railways had a successful month. The doubling of the line between GENOA and MICHELOZZO was 75% completed and all material for the finishing of the tracks was supplied. The Servizio Lavori was asked to supply urgently all material required for reconstruction work in the Compartimento di LIVORNO.

18. March was another successful month for the ports of GENOA and SAVONA. The total amount of coal discharged at both ports exceeded the estimated figure of 300,000 tons by 10%. General repairs proceeded in the port of GENOA. The total tonnage of vessels arriving during the month was 407,602 tons, while SAVONA had a total of 208,464 tons. There is still a great shortage of warehouse space but owing to the improvement in weather conditions the situation was easier. The only cargoes arriving at LA SPEZIA were discharged from coastal vessels and no information was available as to the date for the opening of the port to sea-going ships.

19. Transportation by sea, rail and road all showed great improvement during the month.

20. Improvements took place in the auto-exchange in GENOA. Long distance traffic increased in the Region, and it reached a figure higher than that of pre-war days. Telegraph traffic was being resumed all over the Region and the service improved greatly.

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PIEDMONTE LIAISON GROUP.

21. Party activities were generally quiet and orderly. Local Government functioned well according to local standards and Italian ability seemed to be equal to the task. The municipal elections, which were conducted without incidents, aroused considerable interest - less of course than will arise during the National elections. Local changes in officials have taken place as a result of the elections.

22. Public safety was satisfactory. The position with regard to crime definitely improved and the police made some praiseworthy arrests for serious crimes which occurred in recent months. A considerable improvement in Carabinieri morale and performance of duties with a corresponding increase in the esteem of the general public was noted.

23. Prison conditions at TURIN gave the authorities considerable cause for thought, no less than three large-scale attempts at jail-break having occurred during the month. In each case, assistance by Italian troops and the CC.RR was forthcoming and no escapes actually occurred. The immediate cause of the trouble was the bad physical conditions in a desperately overcrowded jail. Considerable numbers of prisoners were transferred to other jails and the position at TURIN was thereby temporarily improved.

24. An ugly demonstration occurred in AOSTA Province during the month, when about 1,500 demonstrators assembled outside the palace of the President of the Council, demanding a plebiscite on the status of the Valley of AOSTA. Members of the demonstrators assembled outside the palace and manhandled the President rather severely. Local reports state that the incident was organised from across the French frontier and French journalists and photographers had illegally entered ITALY the previous evening to witness the demonstration. Apart from this incident, magnified of course by the local press, there were no cases of grave mob disorder. A few demonstrations by women in connection with grievances about the food situation occurred in some provinces, but there were no cases of a serious nature.

25. The municipal elections so far held passed off peacefully and were conducted admirably by all concerned. Considerable Police arrangements for surveillance and the maintenance of public order were made but not a single instance was reported of police intervention.

26. Cost of living was high, as elsewhere throughout the country, but prices seemed to be striking a level somewhere between regulated and black market prices. In places observed, stores seem to be well stocked with more than just bare necessities. The average cost of living throughout the Region for the average working family was felt to be about 12,250 lire per month, which amount is estimated to include food, rent, cooking and light. The foregoing would indicate a rise in the cost of living of about ten per cent. Shipments of flour and grain from five other provinces to PIEDMONTE, under National Plan No. 2, were normal during the month.

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25. The municipal elections so far held passed off peacefully and were conducted admirably by all concerned. Considerable police arrangements for surveillance and the maintenance of public order were made but not a single instance was reported of police intervention.

26. Cost of living was high, as elsewhere throughout the country, but prices seemed to be stable, a level somewhere between regulated and black market prices. In places observed, stores seem to be well stocked with more than just bare necessities. The average cost of living throughout the Region for the average working family was felt to be about 12,250 lire per month, which amount is estimated to include food, rent, cooking and light. The foregoing would indicate a rise in the cost of living of about ten per cent. Shipments of flour and grain from five other provinces to PIEDMONT, under National Plan No. 2, were normal during the month.

27. A nationally organized general strike of all workers except state employees and transport workers took place throughout the region on 14 March; the ensuing demonstrations were quiet and without incidents of a serious nature. The Italian Labour officials seemed to have done very well in handling individual and collective disputes recently. It is estimated that there are about 85,775 unemployed in PIEDMONTE at this time. About 19,245 were added to the list in March.

28. There is a bright outlook for the cereal crops, fruit and vegetables and meadows; the sowing of oats, planting potatoes and the pruning of vines and fruit trees started. The condition of cattle generally was thought to be good. There was a shortage of fertilizers, spray materials, machine fuel and lubricants, and the fuel allowance for agricultural purposes was recently reduced.

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29. Public works continued to make progress, and the melting of snow refilled the reservoirs having supplying hydro-electric generator stations.

30. Public health was generally good.

31. During the month the Italian Ministry of Transport ordered the abolition of the trip tickets required for trucks, and new POL will be distributed according to the capacity of the vehicles, rather than by cargo miles as was done previously. This action may make it easier for POL to find its way to the black market. There appeared to be very little private transport on the roads as compared to what is seen further south.

32. PT&TE seemed to lag in getting its former telegraph offices connected and going. Otherwise things appeared to be gradually improving.

33. There were reports of pilfering in the Italian mails and particularly those parcels containing foodstuffs and clothing from abroad.

34. The courts proceeded slowly, the delay in getting cases before the courts being blamed on the lack of proper personnel.

VENETO LIAISON GROUP.

35. All of the recent elections throughout the Region were conducted in an orderly manner and in accordance with regulations. Voting averages were high. The Christian Democrats polled the highest vote of any single party (an estimated 40%) but a trend to the left was indicated by the majority of the votes. Election campaigning as well as the elections themselves created a great deal of interest and much sober thought was given by the entire population. Local Government officials appeared to be functioning reasonably well; all Provinces within the Region have changed their CLN Prefects for career men appointed from NOE.

36. Despite the fact that they were still handicapped by lack of transport the various police forces improved in efficiency. Tyres, tubes and spare parts were required and it appeared that the police were not being given the priority to which they are entitled. Supplies of clothing, bedding, arms and ammunition were also in short supply. Morale improved and more reliance was being placed by the public; the Press showed a keen appreciation of work being done. Crime in general showed a slight decrease as compared with previous months, but armed robberies and thefts continued. The police halted large quantities of grain and rice leaving the Provinces illegally. Black market activities continued but it appeared that many had ceased to buy on it. The prison population at VENICE city was over capacity and efforts were being made to alleviate this. One rather large jailbreak took place from BELLUNO Prison involving 64 prisoners, all of whom had been sentenced for political and other crimes, including murder. 8 of the escapees were captured and 3 returned voluntarily. The escape was believed to be due to negligence or collusion on the part of the guards. Conduct of Allied troops continued to be very good and cooperation between Allied Military Police and Italian

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37. Although there were at no time during the month any critical shortages the food situation could at best be described as fair. All deliveries of cereals will be completed by midday with no visible reserves available for the months of June or July or until the harvest. The balance of 6,000 tons of AC food stored in VENICE for the past two months was released to Italian Alimentazione officials. Plans were discussed for intensifying efforts to induce the farmers to bring into the Consorzio every available quintal of grain. With the return of "protected" food requirements increased. Local markets had an abundance of fruits and vegetables, but food prices remained unchanged with the exception of fats, oil and butter which showed a marked increase during the month. Prices of commodities other than foods began to decline.

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38. Sowing was good throughout the Region and a normal crop was expected. Sugar beet planting was normal. The general feeling was that farm prices are too low and for this reason farmers are hesitant about bringing their crops to the Ammasso. There was a serious shortage of insecticides and fertilisers which may affect crop production.

39. There was still an acute shortage of coal for industrial purposes. Allocations for March were lower than in February and the March allotment did not arrive during the month. Several plants were in condition to commence operation but stood idle due to lack of coal. The sugar beet factories in PADOA and ROVIGO are capable of handling all this year's crop providing coal is available.

40. Considerable work stoppages were encountered in silk and textile mills due to wage disputes but these were of a temporary nature. VENICE reported a consolidation in the slowly increasing reconstruction and reactivation of industries. The average production was about 40% of capacity. Unemployment slowly commenced to decrease but continued to present a grave problem.

41. The crisis in the power situation passed and rationing ceased. Public services functioned as before the crisis and industrial conscription increased. March saw an increase in the number of projects approved but reconstruction of war-damaged houses and roads did not reach the desired state. The repair of roads which are in a deplorable condition was reduced owing to lack of materials. Reconstruction of bridges progressed well.

42. The health of the population was good in all provinces. Infectious diseases, with the exception of Influenza which was on a scale less than epidemic proportions, were at a normal rate. A small outbreak of Smallpox was reported in VENICE but due to widespread vaccination it was controlled.

43. In the port of VENICE considerable progress was made in the repair of docks, equipment, warehouses and railroad facilities. Total civilian tonnage entering the port in March amounted to 203,000 tons as against 170,000 tons in February. All main railway lines in the Region were operating although some were on a limit-basis. Construction continued on branch lines. Telephone and telegraph services were rapidly getting back to normal and installations continued to increase.

44. There was a crying need for more judicial personnel in the courts which resulted in hundreds of cases pending and may well jeopardize the legal rights of the individual.

NAPLES LIAISON GROUP. (covering the area of CAMPANIA, LUCANIA, CALABRIA).

45. There were some 83 political meetings during the month in NAPLES, mostly small affairs. The main interest was centred in the elections which began in some provinces on 10 March and were in full swing in all provinces by Sunday, 31 March. The Liaison team visited a total of 20

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43. In the port of VENICE considerable progress was made in the repair of docks, equipment, warehouses and railroad facilities. Total civilian tonnage entering the port in March increased to 205,000 tons as against 170,000 tons in February. All main railway lines in the region were operating although some were on a limit-basis. Construction continued on branch lines. Telephone and telegraph services were rapidly getting back to normal and installations continued to increase.

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45. There were some 83 political meetings during the month in NAPLES, mostly small affairs. The main interest was centred in the elections which began in some provinces on 10 March and were in full swing in all provinces by Sunday, 31 March. The Liaison team visited a total of 39 Communes during the month including selected Communes from all 9 Provinces. An orderly conduct of elections, a heavy poll, 80% to 90% of eligible electors voting; and the large number of women voting were general features. In the smaller communes it was personality rather than party that counted.

46. The Christian Democrats were the outstanding big party with Liberals and Labour Democrats next. Communists appeared in very small numbers. 1037
L'Uomo Qualunque Party also had but a small following and there were many "Independants."

47. Conditions as regards Public Safety were satisfactory and there was a further small decrease in cases of unlawful possession or stealing of Allied property.

48. Relief gave little cause for complaint during the month, but the increasing number of returned POW is a potential danger coupled with unemployment from the closing of Allied installations.

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49. Prisons continued to be overcrowded. The requisitioned prisons at MESINA were handed back to the Italian authorities.

50. The insistant demand for factories, stores, etc. to be derequisitioned was a major issue. Some small progress was made.

51. The cut in the pasta ration to 500 grams a month was accepted with a reasonable understanding of world conditions. Grain ships kept up with the demand for imports. In the many Communes visited in all Provinces in connection with the elections there were no cases of complaint that the bread ration had not been received.

52. The cost of living went up slightly. For a family of five persons of the artisan class, the monthly figure was worked out by the Chamber of Commerce at about 21,000 lire for the month. The latest figures not yet complete showed some rise over December for food but a drop in clothing prices.

53. Harvest prospects up to the present were good and the area sown with wheat approximated to the 1939 area.

54. Unemployment increased. There were seven strikes or stoppages of work, but there were no incidents.

55. An allotment to PALERMO of 6 milliards of lire was made and one of the biggest items will be work on the clearing and reconstruction of the port itself. The reconstruction of the destroyed VOLTURNO hydro-electric station at CAPUA proceeded satisfactorily and it is hoped when reconstruction is complete to work to an output of 22,000 KW.

56. Public health remained good: venereal disease is rampant; 1,135 women were treated in hospitals during the month. The Italian port and medical authorities have resumed control of inspection and quarantine of ships coming into the port.

57. The responsibility for the movement of foodstuffs etc. passed to UNRRA on 1 March and the AC transportation closed.

LIVORNO BASE SUB-AREA. (TOSCANA Region)

58. In spite of great political activity and the holding of many meetings only one disorderly incident was reported. Political groups were well organized and disciplined. The local administrative elections started enthusiastically, great interest was shown and voting was exceptionally heavy. In every case women voters predominated. Voting regulations appeared to be scrupulously observed and the elections were conducted in a most orderly manner. There was unexpected cooperation between the parties and in many Communes there were joint party meetings for the purpose of discussing and explaining voting procedure. The Communist Party was the best organized, with the best publicity, and seemed to have all the initiative and plenty of funds. Election officials and police agencies made an excellent job of a

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biggest items will be work on the clearing and reconstruction of the port itself. The reconstruction of the destroyed Velletri hydro-electric station at Colle I proceeded rather slowly and it is hoped when reconstruction is complete to work to an output of 72,000 KW.

56. Public health remained good; venereal disease is rampant; 1,135 women were treated in hospitals during the month. The Italian port and medical authorities have resumed control of inspection and quarantine of ships coming into the port.

57. The responsibility for the movement of foodstuffs etc. passed to UNRRA on 1 March and the MG transportation closed.

LIVORNO LABOUR GROUP. (TOSCANA Region)

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59. There was a sharp decline in the lesser types of crime, and major crime, for the most part, remained under control. Bands of thieves continued to operate in AREZZO Province where the police appeared to lack the ability or initiative to cope with the situation. The Carabinieri showed gradual improvement in their general efficiency although there is still much to be desired. Quaestura Agents and Finance Guards functioned satisfactorily and the uniform situation for both Carabinieri and Finance Guards improved.

60. There remained considerable unemployment in TOSCANA and efforts to relieve the situation were feeble. LIVORNO showed more progress in this respect than anywhere else in the Region. There was no strife because of

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the adverse labour conditions.

61. Farmers were optimistic as regards the 1946 crops but fertilizers continued to be in short supply. Conflict between farm landowners and farm workers continued, the latter being needlessly aroused by the Communist controlled "Camera del Lavoro." More grain was arrested during the month but a considerable amount continued to be withheld by the farmers because of weak and late enforcement. Advantage has been taken of last year's drought in that it has been used as an excuse for short crops, out of all proportion to the true state of affairs. Oil production was expected to exceed previous years. The cereal supply was precarious in most Provinces; in some Provinces only a partial distribution or none at all was made during the month of pasta, oil and sugar. Non-rationed foods were available on the markets and there was a gradual decrease in prices in other than foodstuffs.

62. Industrial and commercial rehabilitation progressed slowly but surely. Lack of tooling and raw materials remained a serious handicap but there was more coal and electric power available and industrial plants began to show signs of life. There was an increasing amount of merchandise and the transportation situation improved.

63. Public road works were restricted due to lack of funds; funds were made available for schools and other public buildings, but again progress was slow because of lack of materials.

64. Many Displaced Persons continued to pass through LIVORNO, those were principally non-Italians. Public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. Typhoid cases decreased although Tubercular cases increased; children's illnesses prevailed but not in any serious proportions. Hospitals were in need of supplies and ambulances.

BARI LIAISON GROUP. (covering the area of APULIA and MARCHE).

64. Elections were held in different towns in the BARI area each Sunday during the month of March; everywhere they were conducted in an orderly manner and the organization to enable voters to visit the polling stations was good. Greater political activity was shown by all political parties in the majority of the Communes, but in a few places interest in the elections was definitely lacking. From the returns for March the Christian Democrat Party was shown to be in majority. According to the Prefect of BARI the morale of the people was low. The rising prices of foodstuffs, shortage of paste, unemployment, general lack of discipline are all formidable barriers to reconstruction. The Communist Party in certain areas was subjected to strong opposition by returning prisoners of war from RUSSIA; Italian prisoners of war returning from AMERICA have been strongly pro-American, going so far as to put up slogans on walls "VIVA L'AMERICA" or publicly speak in favour of ITALY becoming the forty-ninth State of AMERICA. It would appear that the percentage of Poles in this

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65. The condition of Public Safety gave grounds for concern. Disorders frequently broke out in towns on one pretext or another. The real cause of the trouble could be traced to the fact that the wages earned were out of all proportion to the cost of living and the people just cannot make ends meet; veterans were bitterly disappointed in not finding the employment they were led to expect by promises made by the Italian Government, and their women-folk gave vent to their feelings and disappointment by staging noisy demonstrations. When such demonstrations took place, the opportunity was seized by the rough elements of the town to indulge in looting of shops and stalls.

66. The food situation was critical. Everything was done to bring home to each individual the necessity of preventing wastage of foodstuffs. The tendency was for prices of foodstuffs to rise, but prices for commodities which are a necessity showed a tendency to decrease. The shops were well stocked and almost anything could be purchased at a price.

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67. Derequisitioning of premises continued satisfactorily, special attention being given to buildings such as schools, hospitals, orphanages and other public institutions. All possible steps were taken to get them derequisitioned.

68. The crops showed a healthy appearance and the farmers were busy in their fields but rain was needed.

69. The unemployment situation was acute but the Italian Authorities were doing what they could to find employment, especially for the veterans who will cause trouble if employment is not found for them. The difficulty was that these people would insist on getting the kind of work which suited them and were not prepared to take up jobs they did not like. Provinces were busy carrying out repairs to roads and constructional works which were scheduled by the Central Government for the month of March but the work in question merely touched the fringe of unemployment.

70. The Refugee Camps worked normally and from observation the people in the Camps appeared to be happy enough. The Camp Authorities specially in RAFI worked hard to find employment in the Camp, and provide for recreation and entertainment.

71. The state of Public Health was satisfactory, though with regard to Smallpox fourteen further cases were reported in the Provinces during the month.

72. The serious shortage of coal for the railways caused anxiety and train services had to be curtailed due to a shortage of coal. The situation with regard to road transport was stationary due to a lack of tyres and P.O.L.

73. Italian Courts functioned but slowly. This was due to the acute shortage of Magistrates in the Tribunals.

SICILY LIAISON GROUP.

74. Elections held during the month were quiet and orderly and proceeded smoothly. Law and order on the whole was greatly improved and organised band activity practically ceased due to amnesty arrangements for Separatists and the activity of CC.RR and the Army.

75. The grain shortage was still serious. Perishable foods in considerable quantity were available in the markets with prices on the whole remaining steady and no greater than those prevailing in ITALY. Stocks of commodity goods seemed to be improving with prices generally going down.

76. The unemployment situation continued to be serious and little effort was apparent to provide employment through public works. However, no organized agitation was evident.

77. The general picture as regards health was satisfactory.

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BOLOGNA ILLISON GROUP. (EMILIA Region)

78. Political activity increased in tempo during the month of March, as was expected, with the administrative elections being held. Meetings of all parties were held, all in an orderly fashion. The organization of the Communist Party seemed to be the best, followed by that of the Socialists and Christian Democrats. There was little activity by the Liberals, Uomo Qualunque or other parties. The population took great interest in the elections and the percentage of voters going to the poll was uniformly high, e.g. 84 in BOLOGNA. Red flags, shirts and neckerchiefs were in great display, and here again the parties of the Left were the most active. Generally speaking, the results show the Communists and Socialists in the majority, but there was a healthy opposition from the other parties. Two features of public opinion were noticeable; one was that BERLIN and AMERICA will prevent, by some unknown means, ITALY being a Communist State, and the other, a general feeling that to hold the referendum before the constitutional elections is a mistake. There was some active propaganda on the TRIESTE problem, mostly in the form of students' processions in

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Provincial capitals. Local Government continued satisfactorily. All communal budgets show deficits and this caused some concern.

79. Public Safety conditions in the Region remained about the same; the improvement noted in February was generally maintained in March, but the state of law and order could not be regarded as satisfactory. Political murders and kidnapping still continued, and many crimes are not reported for fear of reprisals. Fifteen murders, woundings or attempts for political motives, five kidnappings, eleven murders etc. for non-political motives, and ninety-six armed robberies and attempts were reported. The total number of arrests for such crimes was twenty-nine. There were no cases of public disorder during the month. Steady improvement was shown in the quality of actual police work, particularly by the CC.RR. The Questura in the provinces did their best to reorganize their forces, but the difficulties were great and progress slow. The equipment of the CC.RR was improved. The prison situation remained unsatisfactory; a serious riot occurred at the [illegible] prison on 10 March, and a serious attempt at escape was made by some sixty prisoners in [illegible] Province on 24 March. On 30 March, at [illegible], some 70 prisoners attempted to escape, two were killed.

80. The food situation from an official point of view was not good; there was enough grain on hand in the Region to last until the end of the month, but supplies depended upon the arrival of grain ships. Unofficially the population was living on the stocks of grain which were hoarded. All other foods except sugar were unrationed but prices were such as to prevent the major part of the population from buying. No sugar was available. The cost of living was high and even the richer elements were feeling the pinch a little. Some industries functioned but at a greatly reduced rate, due to lack of raw materials and fuel and a reluctance to do business. Unemployment continued to be a grave problem; there was no reduction in the number of people out of work and already local politicians used these for the purpose of demonstrations. Agricultural work was static, but it was hoped that some of the unemployed would be absorbed in the near future. Weather conditions were favourable for a good harvest although there was some need for fertiliser and insecticides.

81. Many Public Works were authorized by the Ministry, but much delay was experienced in obtaining the necessary funds. UNRRA helped much in providing transport on rehabilitation schemes. The supply of water was adequate, and the supply of electricity improved considerably. Sufficient gas was available for domestic cooking, supply being maintained for 3½ to 4 hours.

82. During the month some 1,782 refugees were evacuated. The Medical Departments of the various camps ran smoothly, and further immunization was carried out at all camps except for typhus. Typhus inoculations were suspended pending arrival of new vaccine. The arrival of supplies for distribution to the camps showed a vast improvement over February.

83. The public health of the Region remained good during the month. There were no epidemics reported from any Province but there was a general increase in the numbers of cases of measles and whooping cough in the Eastern half of [illegible] during the latter part of March. Cases of malaria were reported from

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84. Road transport appeared to be adequate for the needs of the population, but there was a shortage of petrol. Railway transport continued to improve during the month. Post and telegraph facilities were satisfactory although the former was slow. Telephone communication showed steady improvement.

85. Italian Courts functioned satisfactorily but, as usual very slowly. The criticisms of Courts decisions in political cases, which was very strong in the past, greatly diminished. Education was satisfactory, the only problem which came to notice being the lack of funds for the University.

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BOLZANO.

86. The general political situation was quiet. There was a split in the South Tyrol Volkspartei between the moderates and others who desired a more active policy. The South Tyrol Volkspartei refused to furnish members on a Commission formed to discuss Autonomy schemes, BOLZANO and TRENTO. Preliminary discussions on this subject, however, began between the Prefect and influential South Tyrolians outside the South Tyrol Party. The Prefect had meetings with the judiciary in order to prepare for the use of the German language in the Courts and in judicial procedure. A Commission to discuss the subject of citizenship met and heard views from both ethnical groups. Other meetings will take place from time to time. The number of signatures collected by the South Tyrol Party for annexation to AUSTRIA was believed to be in the neighbourhood of 120,000. The two Autonomistic movements M.I.R. (Movimento Autonomistico Regionale) and A.S.A.R. (Associazione Studi Autonomistici Regionali) slowed down their individual activity as the more tolerant elements among them feel they should combine and form a solid block as the South Tyrol Volkspartei.

87. The strength of CC.RR was 976 and morale was high, although there was a shortage of clothing, arms and transport. Frontier control was carried out as outlined during a meeting between the French and Italian Authorities on 18 February 1946.

88. Negotiations continued for the export of wine, fruit and food to SWITZERLAND and AUSTRIA.

89. The general food situation was satisfactory although there was a cut-down in soup items which was resented by the population; sugar, oil and fat were insufficient, whilst jam was not available.

90. Fertilizers and insecticides were required for agriculture; there was a shortage of labour and farmers asked for the release of their POWs.

91. Unemployed numbered some two thousand in the Province and the percentage of ex-servicemen to be employed by firms and of loss was raised by the Prefect from 5% to 10%.

92. General health was satisfactory. The six hospitals in the BRUNICO Hospital Centre will shortly be reduced to four.

93. Arrangements were made with the Prefect to take over the buildings of No. 29 D.P. Camp when the 400 Germans at present there have been repatriated.

94. Restrictions on the use of electric power were cancelled, the winter supply of electricity was ensured and optimistic views existed regarding the summer supply.

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92. General health was satisfactory. The six hospitals in the RIETI Hospital Centre will shortly be reduced to four.

93. Arrangements were made with the Prefect to take over the buildings of No. 25 D.F. Camp when the 400 Germans at present there have been repatriated.

94. Restrictions on the use of electric power were cancelled, the winter supply of electricity was ensured and optimistic views existed regarding the summer supply.

ROME AREA.

95. The area covered by this report includes the eleven Provinces of ANCONA, ASCOLI PICENO, FROSINONE, LATINA, MACERATA, PESARO, PERUGIA, RIETI, ROME, TERNI and VITERBO.

96. Political activity of the various parties was intense during the month in view of the elections of the Communal Councils which were carried out in all the Provinces as scheduled. The Prefects succeeded in maintaining this activity within the limits of the law without recourse to force by requesting and obtaining the fullest cooperation from all local political leaders.

97. Although the elections provoked no disturbances, the Public Safety situation remained generally unsatisfactory throughout the Provinces particularly in RIETI, LATINA, MACERATA, PERUGIA and ROME. Police organization continued to be decidedly unsatisfactory, the CC.RR being understaffed in rural areas and the Civil Police in larger towns being greatly hampered by insufficient uniforms. There was a serious lack of armament, particularly automatic weapons; transport, tyres and petrol were also in short supply resulting in a curtailment of mobility and efficiency.

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98. The economic situation was unsatisfactory throughout all Provinces; costs of products on the open market increased, and rehabilitation of industry proceeded slowly due mainly to a lack of raw materials, electric power, coal and transport. Unemployment was a serious problem in all Provinces particularly in those areas most damaged during the war (i.e. LATINA, FROSINONE, RIETI, TERNI, ANCONA). Agriculture offered a brighter outlook; recent rains allowed a good sowing and crops progressed very favourably. Public works proceeded satisfactorily within the possibilities of the limited funds at the disposal of the local governments and public utilities improved slowly and steadily.

99. Apart from ROME where the numbers of Displaced Persons and refugees were very large and difficult to ascertain correctly, there was a total of 23,283 Displaced Persons in the area.

100. Public health was generally good, the rates of infectious cases being not above normal. In the Province of TERNI there were 201 cases of measles, 107 of which were in the city of TERNI.

101. Motor transportation was restricted due to the lack of vehicles, tyres and petrol. In FROSINONE and LATINA Provinces telephone and telegraph facilities, save for the cities themselves, were practically non-existent.

A.M.G. UDINE PROVINCE.

102. Political activity increased considerably during the month. Administrative elections were held in 45 Communes and polling was carried out in a most orderly and efficient way. A Socialist Friuli Federation Congress was held and was chiefly concerned with the desire of the party to divorce itself from the Communists. At a Congress held by the Christian Democrats it was significant that a vote was recorded of 14,000 in favour of a Republic and 1,200 against. Strict control of movement across the boundary and the presence of Allied troops did much to assist the tranquillity of the province during the month particularly against the pro-Slav agitation. Public opinion, except for its widely expressed anti-Tito feelings, its interest in the Boundary Commission and in the Communal Elections, was centred wholly in the economic situation. Prices, though falling gradually, were well beyond the capacity of most, and this coupled with the unemployment situation severely taxed the patience of the people. Relations between the population and AMG continued to be cordial, while confidence in Anglo-American equity in deciding the frontier issue was freely expressed.

103. The Public Safety situation in the province during the month greatly improved. Anxiety was felt on account of food and labour conditions and there were signs of impatience which may lead to demonstrations and possible disorders, but on the whole the situation was better than at any time since the liberation. This was brought about by more resolute action on the part of Police Services. In consequence the number of serious crimes dropped considerably although there was an increase in thefts of cars and tyres etc.

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104. The Italian Courts worked satisfactorily and the number of cases tried by Allied Military Courts in the Province during the month was 31, of which 3 were Superior Court Cases.

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105. The Epuration Commission completed its work during the month of March and was formally dissolved. All documents relative to suspensions made by it were transmitted to the Provincial Delegate of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

106. As the expected rice allocation from Northern ITALY did not arrive the first issue of pasta since December - 500 grams was therefore made in lieu. A census of all livestock was taken throughout the Province. This was one of the measures employed to establish a stricter control on the illegal slaughter and exportation of livestock from the Province. It was necessary to establish a more rigid system of control of the movement of livestock within the Province, due to the exorbitant price of meat on the market. A total of 470 head of cattle was exported during the month to VENEZIA GIULIA and other parts of ITALY. The price of bread increased to 19 lire per Kg. after a careful screening of production costs. Poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables and dried and fresh fruit could be found in abundance on the open market.

107. 30,000 hectares approximately were sown with wheat, but a 100% harvest is not expected owing to the lack of fertilisers. It was estimated that over a million grafted layers and several thousand fruit trees were planted, nearly all pears and apples. Dairy production increased and was generally good, the withdrawal of certain restrictions encouraged the use of Social Dairies. Sugar beets were sown on quite a large scale and tobacco growing was on the increase. Agricultural activity was in full swing and the farmers were doing their best to intensify production.

108. During the month 1,059 Italians and 412 non-Italians passed through the UDINE Refugee Centre. One-half of these displaced persons arrived from VENEZIA GIULIA and the balance from AUSTRIA and the UDINE area.

109. The situation as regards POL was at last satisfactory and the March allocation of coal arrived in TRIESTE. The tyre situation continued to be unsatisfactory.

110. The PARMA Sanatorium, the only one of its kind catering for ex-POWs and ex-internees afflicted with T.B. was opened during the month. This hospital was sponsored by AMG and much of its equipment provided from AMG sources, with the welcome assistance of UNRRA in providing an X-ray apparatus. Arrangements were also made to reopen all the summer recuperation and recreation centres connected with different schools, kindergartens etc.

111. Work on hand under the Genio Civile and the State Highway Department totalled 300 projects, value 511,942,460 lire. In addition to this 100 projects totalling 200,439,540 lire were forwarded for final approval to the Ministry of Public Works during March. Considerable delay was experienced in reaching the stage of final approval and initiation, showing the necessity of keeping the military needs pigeoned through [illegible]

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111. Work on hand under the Genio Civile and the State Highway Department totalled 300 projects, value 311,942,460 lire. In addition to this 100 projects totalling 200,439,540 lire were forwarded for final approval to the Ministry of Public Works during March. Considerable delay was experienced in reaching the stage of final approval and initiation, showing the necessity of keeping the military roads financed through AMG until the efficiency of Italian channels is proven.

112. The increase in registered unemployment figures gave some cause for anxiety. Two months ago there were 32,000 of whom 12,000 were thought by the Prefettura to be genuinely unemployed. To-day the registered figure had more than doubled, due chiefly to the fact that a large number formerly did not register.

A.M.G. VENEZIA GIULIA.

113. The political atmosphere in TRIESTE, never calm, was further disturbed by the arrival at the beginning of the month of the Four Power Inter-Allied Boundary Commission. Both the principal contending parties increased the intensity of their press expositions of their respective cases. In addition, the pro-Jugoslav movement complained loudly that the people in Zone 'A' were not given freedom to express their feelings; the leader of the pro-Italian CLN accused Allied Military Government of "too much impartiality" which left the Italians defenceless against Slav-Communist intimidation. There was little change in local government although efforts were still being

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made to increase the number of Comunes conforming to the terms of General Order No. 11. On 9 March, after much persistent work, a Comunal Committee was appointed at DOBERDO (TRIESTE Area). DOBERDO was the first of the twenty almost completely Slovene Comunes in the territory to cooperate with Allied Military Government under General Order No. 11.

114. With the arrival of the Foreign Secretaries' delegates on 7 March and the resulting intensification of political activity, the month has been an extremely busy one for the VENEZIA GIULIA police force. All reports, however, official and unofficial, indicated that they had passed through this trying period with "flying colours." The disassociation of Military and Civil police is now complete and at no time was it necessary to call for military police assistance in dealing with the numerous demonstrations and processions, many of which were on a much larger scale than any experienced since the commencement of the Allied occupation in June 1945. The conduct and reaction of the civil police during these demonstrations showed considerable restraint and impartiality. 548 arrests were made, in many cases the arrests were protective detentions while the remainder were for various offences such as possession of offensive weapons, Assaults on police, breaches of the peace etc. During the major demonstrations the police did not resort to firearms, but three major reports stated that firearms were used against the police. The total strength of the VENEZIA GIULIA police force was 3,771 officers and men. The conduct of Allied Service personnel continued to be satisfactory and confining troops to barracks on the occasion of organised demonstrations was of great assistance to the civil police. Owing to the numerous arrests made during the month the prison population reached a record number.

115. During March, the population received their normal rations with the exception of fats and pasta - these had to be cut by half due to shortage of supply. Although the acreage that can be planted this year is almost double that of the preceding year, the factors of uncertain weather, shortage of fertilizers and lack of certain seeds will influence the final crop returns. There is already a shortage of rain, and the wheat harvest will suffer if the usual spring showers do not arrive soon. Many new plantings of nursery stock are also endangered. However, it is generally expected that the food produced in VENEZIA GIULIA this summer will greatly exceed that of last year.

116. Industrial activities were overshadowed throughout the month by political demonstrations staged for the benefit of the Foreign Ministers' delegates. This culminated in a three days general strike in the middle of the month. Even at other times workers had little regard for their contractdd liabilities. In spite of the large reforestation project for the TRIESTE area, which absorbed 2,500 men and women, and the extension of blocking of dismissals to 10 April 1946, the labour market showed a total of 29,443 registered unemployed for the month of March - an increase of 307 over February. When the unblocking of dismissals order is in force a very much

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117. General health throughout the territory continued to be good, and scabies in POL. and GORIZI. was on the decrease.

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118. It was confirmed that the Assembly Centres in TRIESTE and UDINE should remain open for an indefinite period. The movement of displaced persons showed considerable increase over the previous months: 1,097 entered and 1,096 were evacuated.

119. There were no General Court cases tried during the month and the number of firearms cases remained at the same level. The Ordinary Civil Courts continued to function with reasonable satisfaction as did the Ordinary Court of Assize.

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120. Political unrest in VENEZIA GIULIA which became more pronounced during March, greatly upset the normal functioning of the schools. During the stay of the Foreign Ministers' delegates most people were very sensitive to the daily political issues and this in turn affected the children and students. In Italian schools both instructors and pupils expressed a keen desire to keep the schools out of the political quarrels which disrupt and here the educational process and instruction was regular and quite serene except in isolated cases. In the Slovene schools the School Section of the PNOO became much bolder in its illegal functions of government and recently issued a profusion of direct orders to the Slovene teachers of the territory. The Education Officer whilst visiting several school districts was told repeatedly by teachers that they were at a loss - intimidation was so real that they could not possibly disobey these illegal orders coming from the PNOO.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

1. The Council of Ministers approved and published the final version of the law for the elections to the Constituent Assembly. The Lieutenancy Legislative Decree No. 99 of 16 March 1946 fixed 2 June as the date for the elections to the Constituent Assembly and for the referendum on the institutional forms of the State. The aforementioned law postponed the elections in VENEZIA GIULIA and in BOLZANO Province indefinitely and provided that in the Electoral College of TRENTO-BOLZANO, returning 9 deputies, only 5 deputies should be elected on 2 June by TRENTO Province, leaving 4 to be elected by BOLZANO at a later date to be arranged by subsequent provision. A total of 5,709 Communes held their elections for Communal Councils on Sundays 10, 17, 24 and 31 March. The elections were observed in selected communes. The officers of the Sub-Commission accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior covered GENOVA, ALESSANDRIA, COMO, MILAN, VENICE, PERUGIA, TERNI, ROME, CATANZARO, BARI, BRINDISI and TRAPANI. The results of these observations were that public order was excellent, (one or two minor incidents were noticed but they did not affect the general picture), public interest was great, the average poll was high - 75% to 80%, and the procedure prescribed by law was properly followed.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

2. Allied Military Courts were held in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE Province and a General Court was held at NAPLES. The Courts in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE were Summary and Superior. VENEZIA GIULIA showed an increase of 206 accused over February, most of this increase being cases in the TRIESTE area for violation of the Order for the conservation of electricity, which is no longer operative. The number of cases for possession of arms and ammunition was approximately the same as in February (March 17, February 16). The Italian Courts worked satisfactorily in UDINE; cases tried before Allied Military Courts showed a reduction of 12 from February, actual figures being February 43 and March 31. The Special Court of Assize tried 31 cases and dismissed 29. In VENEZIA GIULIA 35 accused were tried resulting in 20 convictions and 15 acquittals. The range of sentences here was from 1 - 30 years, the average sentence being 11 years. In VENEZIA GIULIA the Ordinary Civil Courts continued to function with reasonable satisfaction. LIVORNO reports on Italian Courts were still not entirely satisfactory, where cases of Allied interests are concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied property. 8 of the 18 accused before the Tribunal were acquitted. The report is better as to the other parts of TOSCANA Region. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons progressed steadily with noticeably good results.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

3. The first of the series of books on education in GREAT BRITAIN, THE

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

3. The first of the series of books on education in GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES and CHINA has now been published in Italian - De Young, - Introduction to American Education. The enrolment in German schools in TOLMINO was 27,528; in Italian schools 3,214. The schools were in good condition, clean and well disciplined. For the few German communities in TRENTO, elementary schools in the German language were progressing very satisfactorily. There was, however, a shortage of qualified German-speaking teachers so a course for 100 such teachers is to be started shortly. Extra-curricular cours in German, under the supervision of the Provveditore agli Studi in UDINE, were organised in two communes in the North-east corner of that Province near TARVISIO, for the children of German parents. The regular school programme is conducted in Italian, and the German teachers are paid by the communes, not by the State. The Commission on the approval of secondary school text books completed its work. 4,000 copies of the Slovene primer, ABC, approved by AMG, were distributed free. In one village, AURISINA (TRIESTE Area) the fathers, in reprisal against AMG for confiscating the IKOO propaganda-impregnated primer, Nasva Beseda, gathered up all the ABC

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primers and handed them back to the CAD. The children therefore have no books. The 4th and 5th class readers, in Slovene, published under AMG auspices, were printed and ready for distribution. Three professors who deliberately violated the AMG order closing Slovene schools in TRIESTE following the students' third strike were dismissed. The Slovene schools were reopened after a few days of being closed. Forty-six students applied for admission to the special concentrated training course for Slovene teachers. Thirty of these were accepted. The course was scheduled to open, in the Istituto Magistrale of GORIZIA, on 10 April.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

4. With the numbers of Italian Repatriates gradually diminishing, five hotels used as hospitals were closed. Six hospitals now remain with a bed capacity of 2,770 of which 1,329 are occupied. The health of the nation continued to be satisfactory; there were no cases of plague or typhus reported. Smallpox cases reported were small, in CASERTA 36, AVELLINO 24, NAPLES 16 and VENEZIA 10. Vital statistics for ROME during February were as follows: infant mortality 84.8 as compared with 70.9 in January. Deaths from tuberculosis showed a decline: 213 for February as compared with 227 for January.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

5. From the "serious crime" aspect the month of March was reasonably calm, but various disturbances amongst the civil population occurred particularly in the NAPLES area. The most serious disturbance occurred at ANDRIA, BARI on 5 March and rioting continued throughout 6, 7 and 8 March. Eventually reinforcements of CC.RR and Questura Agents regained control but the situation remained very tense for some time. The trouble commenced when about 200 unemployed demonstrated against general unemployment. Other demonstrations occurred in the FOGGIA area but were suppressed without great trouble. In VENEZIA GIULIA a number of demonstrations by both Jugoslavs and Italians were held during the latter part of March. Nearly all were unauthorized and were held solely to influence the Allied Mission which was in TRIESTE during that period. Strong police action was necessary and was carried out by the newly formed VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force without help from the Military Police. More than 500 arrests were made and the demonstrations were dispersed where necessary without resort to firearms. The morale of the civil police continued to improve. The increase in the strength of the CC.RR from 65,000 to 75,000 was approved and should help considerably in policing the outer areas where CC.RR are at present very "thin on the ground." The prison situation still remained acute due to overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions and unreliable and untrained prison guards. Several prison breaks were attempted during the month, the most serious being at BELLUNO prison. The Italian authorities were fully aware of the conditions and the cause of these attempted prison breaks but they were slow in taking remedial measures. The pay of the prison guards is already very meagre and there is little doubt that a good reliable type of guard will not be forthcoming until the pay is materially increased.

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5. From the "serious crime" aspect the month of March was reasonably calm, but various disturbances amongst the civil population occurred particularly in the VENICE area. The most serious disturbance occurred at JESOLO, VENICE on 5 March and rioting continued throughout 6, 7 and 8 March. Eventually reinforcements of CC.RR and Questure Agents regained control but the situation remained very tense for some time. The trouble commenced when about 200 unemployed demonstrated against general unemployment. Other demonstrations occurred in the ROVIGO area but were suppressed without great trouble. In VENICE, GIULIA a number of demonstrations by both Jugoslavs and Italians were held during the latter part of March. Nearly all were unauthorised and were held solely to influence the Allied Mission which was in TRIESTE during that period. Strong police action was necessary and was carried out by the newly formed VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force without help from the military [illegible] More than 500 arrests were made and the demonstrations were dispersed [illegible] necessary without resort to firearms. The morale of the police continued to improve. The increase in the strength of the CC.RR from 65,000 to 75,000 was approved and should help considerably in policing the outer areas where CC.RR are at present very "thin on the ground." The prison situation still remained acute due to overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions and unreliable and untrained prison guards. Several prison breaks were attempted during the month, the most serious being at PADUA prison. The Italian authorities were fully aware of the conditions and the cause of these attempted prison breaks but they were slow in taking remedial measures. The pay of the prison guards is already very meagre and there is little doubt that a good reliable type of guard will not be forthcoming until the pay is materially increased.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

6. After consideration of the Interrogation Report on Colonel Moser, Platzkommandant at VERONA in April 1945, which was forwarded by S.H.A.E.F. European Theatre, and consultation with the Italian Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, this Sub-Commission decided that further efforts to determine responsibility for the destruction of the VERONA bridges would not produce any definite results. The Vatican Survey of war damage to Church Archives, is now substantially complete and copies of the returns made by dioceses were placed amongst the Sub-Commission's records.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

7. D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officers were [illegible] at VERONA and BOLOGNA. Disbandment instructions are anticipated for a further two Assembly Centres and three Control Corps. [illegible] of the disbanded

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units will be absorbed within the new war establishment of this Sub-Commission. The period under review was not marked by any outstanding moves, but certain policies and coordination procedures were defined. TRIPOLITANIA at last agreed to accept those Italian children who had already been assembled in ROME under Pontifical Commission arrangements. ERITREA, for the first time, made known its policy to accept back all genuine Eritrean natives irrespective of their past connections with the Axis or whether they were in possession of Vatican passports. 150 Greeks were accepted for transit through ITALY for GREECE and were to be added to the 150 Greeks in BARI who were awaiting repatriation. The Brazilian Government was, according to a press statement, willing to facilitate immigration and 25,000 Italians were to be included in the quota. Italian miners continued to move to BELGIUM via GENOA and VILLARBUCHES. There were still 581 Germans and Austrians at BOLZANO awaiting repatriation. Two batches of Jews, who entered ITALY illegally, arrived in BARI. A typhoid epidemic broke out in the boys' school at TARANTO, TRANI Polish Camps. Necessary precautionary measures having been taken, the situation appeared to be in hand. The UNRRA Camps Chief Medical Officer made a tour of all camps in EMILIA, also GENOA, TURIN and MILAN. Conditions in Camps were generally good, especially TURIN, where general management and medical services were found to be of a high standard.

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ECONOMIC SECTION.

FOOD DIVISION.

1. The grain arrivals in March amounted to about 296,000 tons which was somewhat over the monthly consumption. As a result, the stock in the warehouses rose from 119,000 tons on 1 March to an estimated 160,000 tons on 1 April. However, present indications are that April and May arrivals will be below the consumption level, with the result that a cut in the bread and/or pasta rations is considered to be inevitable in Italian Government territory. The cereal ration in Italian Government territory was maintained throughout the month at 200 grams of bread daily and 500 grams of pasta monthly with a distribution of rice substituted for pasta in much of the North. Only 150 grams of sugar was distributed to normal consumers in March and it does not appear likely that even this reduced sugar ration will be maintained in the future. Sufficient oils and fats were on hand to meet ration requirements through May and present stocks of dried vegetables were equal to April needs and part of those of May. Supplies of preserved meat and fish will take care of requirements through June. Difficulty continued to be experienced in getting people to use dehydrated soup, powdered milk and dehydrated eggs.

2. In Military Government territory the programme was about two months in arrears. No progress was made in building up a reserve of rationed supplies and it was necessary to continue the policy of supporting XIII Corps territory from territory handed over to the Italian Government.

3. Full ration scales were set in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE with the following exceptions: In VENEZIA GIULIA 1,000 grams of pasta were distributed instead of 2,000 grams and less than the full ration of 180 grams of fats was distributed. In UDINE 500 grams of pasta were distributed instead of 2,000 grams and 100 grams of sugar were distributed instead of 200 grams.

4. Arrangements were made to hand over to the Italian Government all foodstuffs on AC charge with safeguards for such commitments as Displaced Persons and the requirements for the Midshift Meal. After UNRRA takes over responsibility for feeding the bulk of Displaced Persons in this country, there will remain approximately 16,000 who cannot be catered for under the UNRRA charter. Arrangements were made with the Italian Government to continue their responsibility for feeding these people. The responsibility for feeding the Italian Army was taken over by the Italian Government as from 15 November 1945, S & T having agreed to maintain the Royal Italian Navy and Air Force until 1 June. The Italian Government, however, could not find the foodstuffs and so a loan was made by S & T (British).

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

5. Light to heavy rains in all parts of ITALY during the first half of March were of great benefit to all crops, and prospects for a good harvest were much better than a month ago. The shortage of fertilisers appeared to be the most unfavourable factor likely to affect crop yields. However,

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and it was necessary to continue the policy of supporting XIII Corps territory from territory handed over to the Italian Government.

3. Full ration scales were cut in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE with the following exceptions: In VENEZIA GIULIA 1,000 grams of pasta were distributed instead of 2,000 grams and less than the full ration of 160 grams of fats was distributed. In UDINE 500 grams of pasta were distributed instead of 2,000 grams and 100 grams of sugar were distributed instead of 200 grams.

4. Arrangements were made to hand over to the Italian Government all foodstuffs on AC charge with safeguards for such commitments as Displaced Persons and the requirements for the Midshift Meal. After UNRRA takes over responsibility for feeding the bulk of Displaced Persons in this country, there will remain approximately 16,000 who cannot be catered for under the UNRRA charter. Arrangements were made with the Italian Government to continue their responsibility for feeding these people. The responsibility for feeding the Italian Army was taken over by the Italian Government as from 15 November 1945, S & T having agreed to maintain the Royal Italian Navy and Air Force until 1 June. The Italian Government, however, could not find the foodstuffs and so a loan was made by S & T (British).

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

5. Light to heavy rains in all parts of ITALY during the first half of March were of great benefit to all crops, and prospects for a good harvest were much better than a month ago. The shortage of fertilisers appeared to be the most unfavourable factor likely to affect crop yields. However, domestic manufacturers were rapidly repairing their war damaged plants and production of both phosphates and nitrates showed gains during March not thought possible two months ago. Imports of agricultural supplies during March fell much below those of the previous month, due principally to the receipt of only two tail-end shipments on RT requisitions and to the delayed arrivals of UNRRA supplies long overdue.

6. Milk production showed a noticeable increase with the arrival of green forage, while fresh meat was in somewhat less supply because fewer farmers are now compelled to sell cattle for slaughter to conserve feed. Imports of only small quantities of cereals were collected by the Ammasso during March. A plan to encourage the delivery of larger quantities of rice by offering fertilisers to producers who exceed their established quotas was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The prospects are good for a large catch of fish during the coming summer, despite the failure of Italian fishermen to

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obtain consent to fish tuna off the coast of TRIPOLITANIA.

7. Much concern was expressed both by Provincial Authorities and by Allied Forests experts over the heavy inroads made on Italian timber supplies during and following the war. Plans for replanting the most seriously denuded areas were being made through the cooperation of the various Allied Agencies and the local Authorities.

FINANCE BRANCH.

8. The final phase in the implementation of the Currency Agreement began on 15 March 1946, which was the date fixed for the Allied Forces to shift over from the use of new AM lire to the use of Metropolitan lire. The Banca d'Italia supplied the required amounts and denominations of Metropolitan lire, and the operation proceeded smoothly.

9. During March the Council of Ministers announced the adoption of a new foreign exchange policy whereby 50% of current foreign exchange accruals will be left at the free disposition of the exporter. Exporters may use such amounts for the purchase of goods abroad or may sell their exchange to other Italian importers. Two general restrictions were announced: the commodities that can be purchased with the retained exchange will be limited to a list to be published, and the retained exchange must be utilized within a given time-period.

COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) BRANCH.

10. During the month this Branch was engaged mainly upon the Italian Government programme of import requirements of reserved commodities. Following the directive from AFHQ a system was worked out to include Zone 'A' VENEZIA GIULIA in the foreign trade system for the rest of ITALY.

11. A commercial contract was signed with DENMARK on 2 March, and trade discussions took place between representatives of the CZECHOSLOVAKIAN and ITALIAN Governments. Arrangements were being made for invitation to ROME of Polish Commercial Delegations from W.B.S.W.

12. There was no change in the items included in the Reserved Commodities List, and the Italian Government in conjunction with UNRRA prepared a programme of import requirements of reserved commodities for the balance of 1946 over and above UNRRA supplies.

13. As a result of Foreign Trade Congress held in MILAN this month, the Council of Ministers decided to pass a new decree giving exporters 50% of the foreign currency resulting from their exports. Thereby the Italian exporter is enabled to use this 50% to purchase raw materials or other goods. It is not necessary, however, for the exporter to use this credit, as he is permitted to transfer it to a third party, but it must be used within ninety days of

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14. Figures for exports for the month of March were not available. Details of February shipments amounted to a gross weight total of approximately 26,000 tons of goods exported from ITALY during the month, as against 5,000 tons during January. The total value amounted to approximately nine million dollars. This represented a considerable increase over January shipments whose total was about 1,140,000 dollars.

INDUSTRY DIVISION.

15. Since the main supply functions were taken over by the Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation, the duties of the Department were chiefly connected with the handling of requests for the derequisition of Industrial premises and the screening of supply requests for VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE. Numerous

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requests for the derequisition of industrial premises were dealt with, an [illegible] number of these were successful, and the plant and factories were returned to the owners.

16. Industrial activity continued at a steadier rate during March with better coal supplies, but the American coal strike had a detrimental effect on the gradually recovering economy of ITALY. The amount of imported coal discharged during the month totalled 623,000 tons and in addition 99,000 tons of Sardinian coal was discharged on the Mainland and in SICILY. There was an increase in production of approximately 15,000 tons of Sardinian coal during the month over the February production figures. Approximately 149,000 tons of lignite was produced during March. The transfer to UNRRA of the responsibility for coal supplies to ITALY, excluding VENEZIA GIULIA and VENICE, was completed during the early part of this month.

17. All electric power rationing controls in North ITALY were removed at the ends of March, with the exception of the use of electric steam boilers; the thermal plants in North ITALY were discontinued and the surcharge for thermal plant operation was also dispensed with due to the improved situation. All Advisory Committees complained of the excessive charges by manufacturers for rehabilitating generating and transformer equipment. This was partly due to the government prices of raw material to manufacturers. In some cases this amounted to five and six times the imported price. The SILA reservoirs supplying Southern ITALY were about 190,000,000 KWH short of the normal storage at this time of year. Lack of normal snow and rainfall were the causes and storage reservoirs in Central ITALY were also below normal for the same reason.

18. During the month the principal North ITALY manufacturing plants producing transformers, generators, turbines, and transmission equipment were found to be in a good position technically. However, the cost of materials was causing the utility companies to be slow about taking orders. The shortage of certain insulating materials, metallurgical coke, magnetic steel sheets also affected the output. These manufacturers are capable of producing about one million KW of rotating machinery and about 3 million KVA of transformer capacity per year.

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING BRANCH.

19. About 86% of the lines of the Italian Railway System were available for traffic during the month although long stretches of the main double track were being operated on single lines, and a large number of the bridges destroyed were only open to traffic by means of temporary bridges. The AREZZO-FLORENCE line was reopened, thus saving about three hours running time between ROME and FLORENCE. Rolling stock continued to be in short supply, but it is hoped that a considerable part of the rolling stock removed by the Germans will be returned in the near future. Only 40% of the prewar total of steam and electric locomotives were available. During the month congestion of loaded wagons

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20. There was a total of 42,960 load-carrying vehicles in operation on 31 March.

21. A total of 204,146 tons were moved by coastwise shipping during the month. Three ships were nominated for the Argentina grain run and will lift in April. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of ports progressed satisfactorily and loadings and discharges of ships increased.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH.

22. As a result of planning during February, the handing over to the Italian Government of CCM Depot No. 1, OLZ/NO and CCM Depots Nos. 1 and 2 MERANO was carried out smoothly. Inventories and documents were in first class order, and all material in good condition, well packed and stacked. The material in No. 1 OLZ/NO Dump was of a considerable commercial value and included enormous quantities of electrical, carpentry, plumbing, hardware and marine equipment, engineering, building and raw materials (metal), vehicle tyres (unusable)

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and cycle tyres, newsprint and other paper, cement, asbestos and miscellaneous equipment of all kinds. The chief representative of AMMR, Dott. De Benedittl and his Italian staff expressed the opinion that, without having visited the Depot, it was impossible to believe the magnitude of the material. The Depots at MERANO contained mainly textiles of practically every kind, including bales of silk, woollens, cotton and large quantities of finished garments and carpets. There was also over 1,500 kilos of silverware, such as tea and coffee services, trays, table cutlery, ornaments etc. The value of the three Depots goes into many millions of dollars or pounds sterling. Dott. De Benedittl expressed enthusiasm for the manner in which the handover had been carried out and was appreciative of the great value to ITALY the material would be. A vehicle dump consisting of over 300 car and truck carcasses all considered scrap was handed over at the same time.

23. The handover of CMI vehicles in the Ufficio Autotrasporti was effected during the month. The vehicles were originally in the hands of the German and Italian armies, and had been used to form transport pools by AMG in the four Regions in the North, and were operated by the Ufficio Autotrasporti under AC/AS direction. There were 312 General Releases and 224 Ammunition Dump releases during the month. 107 vehicle hulks, which were in possession of civilians and which had not previously been reported, were sold for 1,616,000 Lire, and this sum was placed in the Bank of ITALY.

24. Further large amounts of ammunition were made available to the Italian Government, but no start was so far made in the breaking down of this ammunition into component parts for use in industry.

VENEZIA GIULIA / UDINE SUPPLY AND OPERATIONS THEATRE.

25. Of the approximate 57,478 tons of foodstuffs requisitioned for the first four months for the Area some 18,000 tons arrived with approximately 20,000 additional tons notified as set up for shipment for arrival in the latter part of April. No coal arrivals were received against requisitions for the Area. Adjustments of existing allocations and loans effected an average of 18,509 tons per month for the combined requirements of 28,000 tons for the Area. POL requirements were met from local and military sources.

26. Medical, signal and agricultural requirements were approved. In the case of the medical and signal equipment, considerable quantities were authorized for procurement ex theatre stocks. Textile and shoe requirements were partially approved. Consignments ex theatre stocks of 311,500 undershirts, 5,935 pairs of hose and 113,000 woollen blankets were made by AFHQ.

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26. Medical, signal and agricultural requirements were approved. In the case of the medical and signal equipment, considerable quantities were authorized for procurement ex theatre stocks. Textile and shoe requirements were partially approved. Consignments ex theatre stocks of 311,500 undershirts, 5,965 pairs of hose and 113,000 woollen blankets were made by AFHQ.

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PART IV.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

1. There was a continuation of considerable activity during the month for reasons that Allied neutral and Italian correspondents still made heavy demands on PRB for aid, information and interviews. Several such interviews were arranged with the Chief Commissioner, and branches and sub-commissions of this Headquarters. Entry to TRIESTE during the visit of the Allied Investigating Commission was arranged for a party of 21 Allied and neutral correspondents, at the request of the Italian Government. Routine travel arrangements for correspondents, including Italians, to visit TRIESTE were continued in cooperation with XIII Corps.

2. Several press releases were issued including an important one on the repatriation of large numbers of Italian .OW from INDIA. Nearly 40 daily news bulletins from TRIESTE were relayed to the press. The Bulletin was continued and a Bulletin article about VENEZIA GIULIA was made available for re-use by the British Ministry of Information through the British War Office. Full reports on administrative election returns were made weekly in the Bulletin. The Daily Digest of the MORE press was continued and normal services continued in the library section.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION.

3. Arrangements were made during the month whereby the Italian Ministry of Marine was made responsible for the supply of Sardinian coal to the Italian Navy. C.C.S.M. undertook to make available the required tonnage of shipping to ensure a regular monthly supply. In connection with the Air Force Sub-Commission, the Italian Government was provided with an estimate of the food requirements of the Italian Royal Navy for the period June to December 1946 with a view to the Italian Government assuming the responsibility for the feeding of the Italian Royal Navy as from 1 June 1946. The Royal Navy is making available to the Italians coal from its own stocks at MALTA and by diverting a collier to the ports of LEGHORN and NAPLES, to enable the programme to begin operations without waiting for the arrival in Italy of available coal under the national import programme from which Italian naval requirements are now met.

4. All British minesweepers departed from LEGHORN at the beginning of the month. Minesweeping is now entirely in Italian hands under the direction of the Mediterranean Zone Clearance Board. A meeting was held with the Italians in March to acquaint them with the difficulties facing them. They seemed very enthusiastic at the prospect of assuming complete responsibility in regard to all minesweeping matters. By the middle of March all of the ores to man the 52 sweepers turned over to the Italian Navy [illegible]

news bulletins from MOSCOW were relayed to the press. The bulletin was continued and a Bulletin article about VENICE, GIULIA was made available for re-use by the British Ministry of Information through the British War Office. Full reports on administrative election returns were made weekly in the Bulletin. The Daily Digest of the ROME press was continued and normal services continued in the library section.

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5. The Italian cruisers continued to be employed in lifting POW back to ITALY. All POW are expected to be repatriated from NORTH AFRICA by 1 June if vessels now employed on this work can be kept operational. 40% of the prisoners in INDIA have been repatriated. In the week ending 24 March 11,000 men were returned Home leaving an estimated 313,000 overseas. The "ERITREA" sailed from TARANTO on 1 April for PORT SAID, for onward routing to the EAST INDIES and CHINA. She carried Italian diplomatic personnel appointed to the FAR EAST; and a few repatriates.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (M.I.L.)

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6. Disbandment of US-ITI and UK-ITI units continued steadily. The Ministry of War asked that the position of Italian units be reviewed with a view to accelerating disbandment and the release of specialists. Italian army strength as at 1 March was 133,639 excluding 62,409 Carabinieri. The situation as regards Carabinieri mobile battalions was improved considerably. Of the 12 battalions, 4 were 100% up to war establishment, 4 more 80% and the remainder were 50% or less. The transport recently received was in good condition. Arms and ammunition were satisfactory and the battalions were supplied with

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3.7 [illegible] ammunition. A new allocation of 168 Staghound armoured cars for [illegible] battalions was made, delivery expected by the end of May.

7. The War Ministry was asked by the Cabinet to consider a possible reduction in the strength of the army from 140,000 to 100,000 or even 80,000 for economy reasons. However, the Prime Minister was informed that while appreciating financial difficulties the Allies could not consider a reduction of the army strength below approximately 140,000 while there continued to be a large number of redundant civilians carried on the army budget.

ITALIAN PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION.

8. Progress continued with the repatriation of Italian prisoners of war, figures forthe month of March being as follows:

From British hands	39,226
From U.S. hands	4,872
From other sources	3,657
Total	47,755

AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSION.

9. During the month a period of good flying weather coupled with an improved petrol position enabled a full programme to be operated. Spares were still limited for aircraft, the principal requirements being aircrews, engines and tail wheel tyres. The uncertainty of the future tended to lower morale in most stations but the morale of the Bomber Transport Wing was excellent and this wing continued to seem the most satisfactorily organized.

10. A thorough review was made of the aircraft situation in the Refresher Flying School and proposals were under consideration regarding the establishment of a constructive long term policy for the supply and maintenance of training aircraft which would enable the school to operate a standardized training programme. Pilot instructors were of a low average standard and were hindered in their work by a lack of suitable equipment.

11. Due to the closing down of all RAF Air Sea Rescue Units the Italian air force took over the whole of ASR, thus furnishing the only service in ITALY. Further meteorological stations were opened during the month making a total of 128 stations in the Italian Meteorological network.

12. The actual active strength of the Italian Air Force was approximately 22,000 excluding those being paid at home. All IAF personnel of the 1922 class were demobolized, and another 700 POW were repatriated, 400 being released at the end of their homecoming leave.

13. The projected air services from SARDINIA to ROME and from VENICE to MILAN for the purpose of transporting fish and medical relief supplies remained in abeyance due to the apparent unwillingness of the Air Ministry to sign the contract and the reluctance of the High Commissioner to allow fish out of the country. Italian internal air mail services were in operation by

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14. The Italian Government was granted permissive authority for the running of Italian civil airlines which did not include gliding, club or private flying. The regulation of commercial aviation in ITALY will henceforward be the responsibility of the Italian Air Ministry (Department of Civil Aviation)under the Air Force Sub-Commission. Part of the activity of the aviation firms slowed down due to lack of new contracts from the Air Ministry.

15. All CEM Depots have been handed over to the Italian Government with the exception of the VERONA Depot.

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COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

16. Airmail services were extended to cover most parts of AFRICA, the MIDDLE EAST and the F.R EAST. International telephone and telegraph facilities were increases between ITALY and FRANCE via MODANO. Inter-urban telephone services between VENEZIA GIULIA and the rest of ITALY were improved.

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Tel: JIA

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for May 1946

12 June 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

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

The Decree makes detailed provision for integrating the voting and counting of the votes for the Referendum with the corresponding procedure for the election of Deputies to the Constituant Assembly. The period of voting extended to 1300 hours on Monday 3 June to allow adequate time for dealing with the two ballots.

2. Nomination of candidates. The lists of candidates nominated in the 31 election districts or colleges published into in the month show 4,736 nominations for 573 seats. Leading men have however been nominated in 2 or sometimes 3 districts. The number of competing parties varies from 2 in the Val d'Aosta up to 23 in the Naples-Caserta district and 27 in the district of Rome-Frosinone-Latina-Viterbo.

3. Italian Unionist Movement. The voting symbol of this party contains the Italian and the U.S. national flags, this Sub Commission having drawn the attention of the U.S. Embassy to this fact. At the instance of the Embassy, the Italian Government agreed to issue a communique stating that the U.S. Government had given no support or encouragement to this party and had not authorised the use of the U.S. flag.

4. Observation of the elections. On 21 May a directive was issued to all British officers as to their conduct in observing the elections on 2 and 3 June. As in the case of the local elections (see paragraph 4 of Report for February) British officers were instructed to behave as inconspicuously as possible and not to enter polling stations or places where votes were counted. Officers of the Sub Commission are to make a closer technical study of the elections in Rome, Milan, and Naples.

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

(a) Electoral lists in Rome. It appearing that a number of electors were assigned to polling districts far from their homes, the Italian Government granted additional time for applications to be made for transfer and opened a special office for the purpose.

(b) Registration of troops. It transpired that large numbers of troops had been in service so long that their original registrations had disappeared and they could not vote. The Italian Government arranged for such cases to be registered in the areas where the men concerned were stationed.

6. Delivery of electoral certificates. The last day for the delivery to the electors of their certificates of registration was 2 May. Shortly thereafter it appeared that large numbers of certificates received undelivered,

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especially in the city of Rome. An investigation showed that this was partly due to inherent practical difficulties and partly due to inaccurate work by junior officials. In all communes however electors can apply personally for certificates up to and including 3 June.

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

7. Public order. A report was made as to the Italian Government's arrangements for guarding polling stations and election documents at night time and in transit.

8. Move to postpone election. Representations were made to this HQ during the month by persons and organisations of Rightist views urging that the elections be postponed. The Chief Commissioner issued a communique pointing out that the date for the elections had been fixed by Decree of the Italian Government signed by the King, that any applications to this HQ for a postponement was therefore irregular and that he must refuse to receive such plea.

RALPH R. CREWE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CCM/rbc

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the elections be postponed. The other [illegible] that the date for the elections had been fixed by decree of the Italian Government signed by the King, that any application to this [illegible] for a postponement was therefore irregular and that he must refuse to receive such pleas.

RAY

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

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Headquarters Allied Commission
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/LG

No. 329

11 May 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for April 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Results of Local Elections.

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

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

A summary of the results is as follows:-

Total Population..... 7,873,198

Total Registered Electors M. 2,367,959 } 5,064,150
W. 2,696,191 }

Total Electors Voting M. 1,926,828 } 4,073,222
W. 2,146,994 }

Result of Voting:-

Party	Votes	Seats
Left Concentration	209,056	356
Communists	951,729	1,063
Socialists	917,995	822
Action	38,228	29
Republican	178,117	255
	1,251,665	1,580

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A Summary of the Results is as follows:-

Total Population			7,273,190
Total Registered Electors	M. 2,567,959		
	F. 2,696,191		5,064,150
Total Electors Voting	M. 1,926,228		
	F. 2,146,994		4,073,222

Result of Voting:-

Party	Votes	Seats
Left Concentration	809,536	358
Communists	381,729	1,065
Socialists	917,995	888
Action	30,228	29
Republican	176,117	235
Demo-Christian	1,251,665	1,508
Centre Concentration	72,304	154
Right Concentration	47,539	97
Liberal	156,556	119
Labour Democrat	35,292	56
Union Québecoise	28,253	48
Ital. Democrat	1,577	1
Independents	24,212	36
Local Parties	34,451	63
Veterans	11,215	24

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Party	Votes	Seats
Other Groups	3,000	5
Total Valid Votes	3,961,919	Total Seats 4,750

b. Official details of actual votes cast for each party are not yet available for the small communes--3600 in number. Owing to the comparative inexperience or lack of technical training on the part of their officials, many of the returns from these communes have been wrongly made out and have had to be returned for revision. Complete and reliable figures are not expected until a late date. In the meantime, only the seats won by the various parties in these small communes are known.

c. The seats won by each party or group in all 5783 communes are as follows:-

Left Concentration	36,207 seats
Communist	3,206 "
Socialist	3,698 "
Republican	961 "
Action	279 "
Christian Democrat	36,683 "
Centre Concentration	6,078 "
Right Concentration	2,579 "
Liberal	1,916 "
Labour Democrat	1,424 "
Uomo Qualunque	495 "
Italian Democrat	77 "
Independents	8,576 "
Local Parties	2,941 "
Veterans	1,096 "

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Socialist	3,698 "
Republican	961 "
Action	379 "
Christian Democrat	36,683 "
Centre Concentration	6,078 "
Right Concentration	2,576 "
Liberal	1,916 "
Labour Democrat	1,404 "
Home Exchanges	499 "
Italian Democrat	77 "
Independents	8,576 "
Local Parties	2,941 "
Veterans	1,096 "

2. Preparation of electoral lists. It was reported last month that 128 Communes did not, at 11 March, have their electoral lists ready. As of 30 April this figure has been reduced to 5. The Ministry of Interior had taken special steps to insure that these Communes would have their electoral lists ready in proper time for the elections of the Constituent Assembly to be held on June 2. The above figures exclude Venezia Giulia and the Province of Bolzano.

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

The total number of Deputies to be elected is 573. They are divided among 32 Colleges (= constituencies or election districts). One of these, Venezia Giulia, will not participate in the elections, and another, Bolzano - Trento, only partly, as the Province of Bolzano is not ready. A third, Val d'Aosta, is a single member district electing one Deputy. The remaining 30 Colleges (including the Province of Trento) vary in population from 1 million to 2½ million and return from 7 to 36 Deputies.

The parties have to nominate their lists of candidates for each election district by 18 April. With each list must be deposited the symbol which the party intends to use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Communist
Democ-Christian
National Democratic Union (a coalition of Right-Center parties)
Socialist

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

in 29 districts

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

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

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

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

Communist
Demo-Christian
National Democratic Union (a coalition of Right-Center parties)
Socialist

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

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

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

5. National Elections in Bolzano.

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

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

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

3. Autonomy of the Alto Adige.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent to the Chief Commissioner copies of two communiques issued by the Italian Government on 5 and 6 March as to its policy with regard to the Alto Adige. These communiques referred to the Decree passed by the Italian Government prescribing the use of German as well as Italian in schools, courts, public offices and so on, and described certain steps taken to carry out this Decree. The communiques also stated the Government's intention to proceed with local discussions for working out a scheme of autonomy notwithstanding that the South Tyrol Peoples Party had refused to take part.

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

4. Prefect of Udine.

The Provincial Commissioner has requested a career Prefect to replace a provincial non-career Civil servant who has tendered his resignation.

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

For the Deputy
WILLIAM R. POPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CCRM/Roo

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these communiques have been forwarded to the British and [illegible]
who in turn have informed their Governments.

7. Prefect of Udine.

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

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

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CMTR/rbc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
No. 394
Civil Affairs Sub Commission

AC/27/0/IC Phone 349

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for April 1946 11 May 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Results of local Elections.

a) Official figures have become available for those communes which held their local elections in March and April according to the proportional representation system. These are:-

(i) communes over 30,000 in population..... 49

(ii) communes of less population but which are provincial capitals..66
115

A summary of the results is as follows:-

Total Population 7,273,198

Total Registered Electors.....5,064,190

Total Electors Voting.....4,073,222

Result of Voting:-	Votes	Seats
Left	2,136,988	2,334
Centre	1,673,844	2,152
Right	76,958	116
Others	72,904	118

proportional representation system. The city...

(i) communes over 20,000 in population.....49

(ii) communes of less population but which are provincial capitals..66
115

A summary of the results is as follows:-

Total Population.....7,273,198

Total Registered Voters.....5,064,150

Total Electors Voting.....4,073,222

Result of Voting:-	Votes	Seats
Left	2,138,968	2,334
Centre	1,673,844	2,152
Right	76,958	146
Others	72,904	118

b) Official details as to votes cast are not yet available for the 5608 smaller communes, but only figures as to seats won 1020 and reliable figures are not expected until a late date.

a) Seats won in all 5723 communes are: -

Left.....43,550 seats

Centre.....47,062 "

Right.....3,118 "

Others.....12,613 "

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2. Preparation of electoral lists.

As of 30 April, only 3 communes do not have their electoral lists ready. The Ministry of Interior had taken special steps to insure that these lists will be ready in time for the national elections. The above figures exclud e Venezia Giulia and the Province of Bolzano.

3. Elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The following is a very brief summary of the system adopted for these elections:-

The total number of deputies to be elected is 575, divided among 32 colleges (= constituencies or election districts). One of these, Venezia Giulia, will not participate in the elections, and another, Bolzano-Trento, only partly, as the Province of Bolzano is not ready. A third, Val d'Aosta, is a single member district electing one deputy. The remaining 30 Colleges (including the P rovince of Trento) vary in population from ½ million to 2½ million and return from 7 to 36 Deputies.

The parties have to nominate their lists of candidates for e ach election district and deposit their symbols.

These lists are printed on the ballot papers with the appropriate symbol at the head of each. The elector votes for the list by putting in an X against the symbol, with the right to not more than 3 preference votes.

Voting is by proportional representation. The seats thus won by each list [illegible] obtaining the greatest number of preferential v otes

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(m constituencies = election districts). One of these, Venezia Giulia, will not participate in the first one, and another, Bolzano-Trento, only partly, as the Province of Bolzano is not ready. A third, Val d'Aosta, is a single member district electing one deputy. The remaining 30 Colleges (including the 2 portions of Trento) vary in population from 2 million to 2½ million and return from 7 to 36 Deputies.

The parties have to nominate their lists of candidates for each election district and deposit their symbols.

Those lists are printed on the ballot papers with the appropriate symbol at the head of each. The elector votes for the list by putting in an X against the symbol, with the right to not more than 3 preference votes.

Voting is by proportional representation. The seats thus won by each list are filled by the candidates obtaining the greatest number of preferential votes or else in the order in which they appear on the lists.

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Eighty-nine party or political groups have deposited with the Ministry of Interior the emblem which they intend to use at the elections. Fifty-six parties have duly nominated candidates in 30 of 32 electoral districts, i.e. all elect in districts except Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta.

4. The Alto Adige.

The Italian Government has not yet appointed the Special Commission which has to decide on the cases of German-speaking inhabitants and as to their right to be reclintered as electors. The Chief Commissioner has expressed regret to the

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Prime Minister that, for this reason, the Province of Bolzano cannot participate in the national elections on 2 June.

Copies have been received of two circulars issued by the Italian Government on 5 and 8 March as to steps taken to ensure the use of German as well as Italian in schools, courts, public offices and so on, and as to local discussions for carrying out a scheme of autonomy. Copies of these communiques have been forwarded to the British and United States Governments through the Commission.

5. Prefect of Udine.

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

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

R. R. Temple, Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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original non-career GIP nominee who has tendered his resignation.

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

R. R. Temple, Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major

Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

FEBRUARY - 1946

Ref: 824/ED

15 April 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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MONTHLY REPORT

FEBRUARY - 1946

15 April 1946

Ref: 824/EC

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. Decisions of the highest importance were taken by the Council of Ministers during the month in regard to the Convocation of the Constituent Assembly and the powers that body will wield. As regards the appointment of the members of the Cabinet the Prime Minister offered two solutions: either to empower the Assembly directly to make the choice or to form the Cabinet by distributing the portfolios among the six parties in accordance with the results of the elections. Some progress was made in examining a plan which entailed the submission of a draft law defining the powers of the Constituent Assembly to the electors in order that they might express their opinions by a simple "yes" or "no."

2. The Liberals, Labour Democrats and Christian Democrats were in favour of a referendum on the institutional question but the Socialists and Communists were not. The latter two parties hold the same view, were in favour of a civil regency and were apparently not opposed to a referendum for the setting up of a three-member civil regency. However, when the full Council of Ministers met it approved a referendum on the institutional question to be held at the same time as the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The Council completed its discussions on the law for the political elections and on the law on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. The formula of the referendum was altered and it was definitely decided that the question to be asked should be "Monarchy or Republic?".

3. Earlier in the month the Council of Ministers met and discussed the provisions for "reduci" (war veterans). Funds were approved for housing construction for "reduci" and provision is now under study for their employment in the Government.

4. The Consulta reopened on 11 February when the delegates were asked by DE GASPERI to concentrate their discussions principally on the political election law in view of the necessity of early political elections. The President of the Council, referring to earlier Government pronouncements, said it was realised that amendments and amplifications of this earlier legislation were necessary. The discussions of the Consulta touched principally on the problem of the compulsory vote, proportional representation and the necessity for a referendum on the institutional question.

5. The resignation of the Action Party Ministers from the Government followed the passing of a motion proposing to dissolve the CLN's with the Costituente and to call the Costituente before the Peace Treaty. The motion included proposals regarding the sovereignty of the Costituente, the adoption of more efficient social and trade union policies, immediate and far reaching changes in the high ranks of the armed forces, internal administration and diplomatic corps and the achievement of international solidarity. It is open to speculation as to whether Signor PARRI will merge his di[illegible] Action Party blo[illegible] with the

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

FEBRUARY - 1946

Ref: 824/SC

15 April 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

M O N T H L Y R E P O R T

FEBRUARY - 1946

Ref: 824/50

15 April 1946

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

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M O N T H L Y R E P O R T

FEBRUARY - 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765624

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. Decisions of the highest importance were taken by the Council of Ministers during the month in regard to the Convocation of the Constituent Assembly and the powers that body will wield. As regards the appointment of the Members of the Cabinet the Prime Minister offered two solutions: either to empower the Assembly directly to make the choice or to form the Cabinet by distributing the portfolios among the six parties in accordance with the results of the elections. Some progress was made in examining a plan which entailed the submission of a draft law defining the powers of the Constituent Assembly to the electors in order that they might express their opinions by a simple "yes" or "no."

2. The Liberals, Labour Democrats and Christian Democrats were in favour of a referendum on the institutional question but the Socialists and Communists were not. The latter two parties held the same view, were in favour of a civil regency and were apparently not opposed to a referendum for the setting up of a three-member civil regency. However, when the full Council of Ministers met it approved a referendum on the institutional question to be held at the same time as the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The Council completed its discussions on the law for the political elections and on the law on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. The formula of the referendum was altered and it was definitely decided that the question to be asked should be "Monarchy or Republic".

3. Earlier in the month the Council of Ministers met and discussed the provisions for "reduci" (war veterans). Funds were approved for housing construction for "reduci" and provision is now under study for their employment in the Government.

4. The Consulta reopened on 11 February when the delegates were asked by DE GASPERI to concentrate their discussions principally on the political election law in view of the necessity of early political elections. The President of the Council, referring to earlier Government pronouncements, said it was realised that amendments and amplifications of this earlier legislation were necessary. The discussions of the Consulta touched principally on the problem of the compulsory vote, proportional representation and the necessity for a referendum on the institutional question.

5. The resignation of the Action Party Ministers from the Government followed the passing of a motion proposing to dissolve the CLN's with the Costituente and to call the Costituente before the Peace Treaty. The motion included proposals regarding the sovereignty of the Costituente, the adoption of more efficient social and trade union policies, immediate and far reaching changes in the high ranks of the armed forces, internal administration and

Ministers met it approved a referendum on the institutional question to be held at the same time as the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The Council completed its discussions on the law for the political elections and on the law on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. The formula of the Referendum was altered and it was definitely decided that the question to be asked should be "Monarchy or Republic?".

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4. The Consulta reopened on 11 February when the delegates were asked by DE GASPERI to concentrate their discussions principally on the political election law in view of the necessity of early political elections. The President of the Council, referring to earlier Government pronouncements, said it was realised that amendments and amplifications of this earlier legislation were necessary. The discussions of the Consulta touched principally on the problem of the compulsory vote, proportional representation and the necessity for a referendum on the institutional question.

5. The resignation of the Action Party Ministers from the Government followed the passing of a motion proposing to dissolve the CLN's with the Costituente and to call the Costituente before the Peace Treaty. The motion included proposals regarding the sovereignty of the Costituente, the adoption of more efficient social and trade union policies, immediate and far reaching changes in the high ranks of the Armed forces, internal administration and diplomatic corps and the achievement of international solidarity. It is open to speculation as to whether Signor PARRI will merge his dissident Action Party bloc with the Republican Party though PARRI himself denied that his presence at the Italian Republican Party Congress had any such significance.

6. The Minister of the Treasury speaking on the various aspects of ITALY's relations with the Allies dwelt particularly on the issue by them of AM Lire. He expressed the hope that the British Government would accede to the repeated requests of the Italian Government to grant the sterling equivalent.

7. The Uomo Qualunque movement was much in prominence during the month and it announced that it will act together in concert with the Italian Democratic Party during the coming elections. It would appear that the heads of the various political parties had made a "Gentlemen's" Agreement that the elections and the campaign preceding them should be conducted without violence or disorder.

8. There was close interest and considerable pessimism displayed in the press regarding the drafting of the Italian peace treaty in LONDON. The

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possession is due to the slow progress of the Committee and fear has been expressed that the draft peace treaty will not be ready by May for the PARIS Peace Conference. The plan for UNO administration of Italian Colonies has been received with mixed feelings. The Prime Minister in an interview stated that the Italian Government was opposed to the resolution of frontier problems by plebiscite and favoured the adoption of the WILSON Line as a basis for the settlement of the VENEZIL. GIULIA question. He declared that ITALY would never recognise JUGOSLAVIA's claim to TRIESTE or Austrian pretensions on the Upper ADIGE. Commenting on the above, the press interpreted DE GASPERI's statements as meaning not that ITALY voluntarily gave up her claims to FIUME and ZARA but the loss of these two represented the maximum sacrifice acceptable to the Italian Government.

9. Satisfaction was expressed that RUSSIA had agreed with the American and British position which assured ITALY that MOSCOW's decisions in no way altered those taken at POTSDAM. The press has repeatedly stressed the opinion that a definite Italian peace treaty will be postponed for the time being and a revision of the armistice terms will regulate ITALY's international position. This impression was reinforced by the information that MOSCOW has replied favourably to the UNITED STATES and BRITISH note proposing a modus vivendi for ITALY.

10. It was reported that a commercial agreement between ITALY and BELGIUM was signed in ROME during February and that negotiations will be completed with the conclusion of a financial agreement.

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It was reported that a commercial agreement between ITALY and BELGIUM was signed in ROME during February and that negotiations will be completed with the conclusion of a financial agreement.

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PART I - ALLIED CONTROL SECTION

1. ALLIED GROUP.

1. A calm political atmosphere prevailed despite the undercurrent of discontent which permeated the working classes.

2. Questura, CC. RR., Guardia Finanza and Municipal Guards functioned as efficiently as could be expected in view of their lack of transport and arms. The Guardia Finanza, who have a serious problem to tackle in the "black market" and contraband from Allied ships in the Port of GENOA are at a loss to deal with the offenders (many of whom are Allied seamen) who use small boats and meet ships whilst they are awaiting to enter the port. No serious crimes were, however, reported.

3. February was the most successful month since the Liberation both for the port of GENOA and SAVONA, and increased tonnages covered the following: coal, grain, cotton, steel and phosphates for agricultural purposes. The condition of the warehouses damaged by the bombardment, however still left much to be desired. Mine sweeping in the ports of GENOA was completed, and additional berths were made available. The Darsena dry dock which was urgently needed for schooners and small coasters is now functioning. The main cargo discharged at SAVONA was coal and as long as the port's coal position on average of 200,000 tons no further reconstruction work is likely in the near future. It was agreed that no ore going vessels would enter the port of M. SECCA. During the month about 5,000 tons of cargo was discharged by small steamers and coastal vessels.

4. The grain and flour supply for the Region has been assured until about 17 March. The present season produces well, the weather has been good and the crops are doing along very well.

5. Refugees of French nationality continued to be sent to FRANCE and the number increased slightly towards the end of the month.

6. The labour situation was generally calm, although the RENDI presented a problem. A strike of State employees in GENOA lasted 5 days, and was ended when they were informed that their request (an increase of the bonus for high cost of living similar to the one granted to larger cities) would be satisfied at the end of the month. There were 3 other strikes by employees in the Banco di NAPOLI, Insurance companies and theatres and cinemas, but they were all settled after prolonged discussions.

7. Both telegraph and telephone services were improved as work was carried out on routes and exchanges. A number of circuits have been renamed and traffic is being cleared with less delay than usual. During the first fifteen days of February all bids for haulage by road were successfully carried out, and the Italian Government Truck Pool "ASAL" was able to carry out port clearance in spite of the P.O.L. shortage. No difficulties were encountered with movements by rail into XIII Corps area and traffic South of GENOA. During the month a percentage of coal received was despatched to SWITZERLAND. Work continued on the reconstruction of railway lines throughout the Region.

no. [illegible] urgently needed for schooners and small couture i[illegible]
port can maintain an average of 200,000 tons no further reconstruction work is likely in the near future. It was agreed that no sea going vessels would enter the port of MESSINA. During the month about 3,000 tons of cargo was discharged by small steamers and coastal vessels.

4. The grain and flour supply for the Region has been assured until about 14 March. The present season produce well, the weather has been good and the crops are coming along very well.

5. Repatriation of French nationality continues to be sent to FRANCE and the number increased slightly towards the end of the month.

6. The labour situation was generally calm, although the SIRACUSA presented a problem. A strike of State employees in MESSINA lasted 5 days, and was ended when they were informed that their request (an increase of the bonus for high cost of living similar to the one granted to major cities) could be satisfied at the end of the month. There were 3 other strikes by employees in the Banca di NAPOLI, Insurance companies and theatres and cinemas, but they were all settled after prolonged discussions.

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LOCAL JULIA LIAISON GROUP.

9. On the eve of local municipal elections the political front was calm due to the skilful handling of such issues as the referendum on the institutional question and the compulsory vote. The outspoken claim for the integrity of Italian territory was skilfully judged to create a more peaceful atmosphere among the political parties and the populace.

10. On the part of the Socialists there has been a growing tendency to become autonomous. In most Communes and especially where Socialists hoped to obtain the majority, Socialists and Communists are submitting two separate lists of candidates.

11. The outstanding feature of the month was the remarkable success achieved by the ITALIAN Police - particularly the Carabinieri - which earned for them the very high esteem of the public. There was little improvement in the supply of clothing,

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equipment, transport, arms, ammunition and P.O.L. during the month. Relations with all Allied Military Police and Security formations were very satisfactory. The Carabinieri and Agents were very active in dealing with unlawful possession of arms, and forty-one raids were made during the month resulting in the arrest of thirty seven persons. The civil situation slowly improved except in the City and Province of Milan where there were 78 armed hold-ups or raids.

10. Cost of living generally increased. The tendency was for prices of goods and competition to rise and both wholesalers and retailers complained of bad trade. The bread situation was difficult owing to delay in the arrival of imported grain, and the deficiency was met by withdrawals from reserve stocks and from Sicily.

11. The labour situation remained unchanged; unemployment appeared to be a menace to both employers and employed who sensed the lurking danger in its growth. Industry generally was faced with the same difficulties as for the previous month. The enforced retention of unproductive labour was still great, and the limited possibility of discharging excessive personnel on a monthly scaled rate is of serious concern from the financial standpoint.

12. The cotton spinning and wool combing and subsidiary industries were generally better off, and it was reported that some 100 million tons of textiles are still in store in North ITALY, but high prices and inferior materials production are obstacles due to selling. It was reported that during the first fortnight of February the Pirelli works produced 8500 car and 300 truck tyres.

13. Drastic reductions in power supplies were enforced throughout the Region and the rest of North ITALY, along the lines of AFHQ orders issued in November and December 1944. In spite of demonstrations and threatened strikes, especially in the entertainment world, the rationing of light and power was ultimately accepted as inevitable. It is now felt that the peak of the crisis is past, and that it will be possible to carry on without further restrictions until the Spring thaw sets in to refill the mountain reservoirs.

14. Public Works during the month to the extent of 2,825,965.00 lire employing 16,307 workers were carried out.

15. A total of 2568 displaced persons passed through the refugee camps during the month. The general state of the refugees was deplorable. The standard of personal hygiene was very low and there were many cases of Scabies.

16. Repatriation of Italian miners and families to BELGIUM and FRANCE from MENTON and NICE to GENOA and then to NICE still proceeded. A considerable financial saving was made by using sea transportation for repatriation to FRANCE.

17. Work continued satisfactorily on the railways. Closest liaison was maintained with the I.G.A. and settlement of any difficulty was promptly effected. Owing to troubling difficulties, delay was experienced in carrying goods by air.

PEACEFUL LIAISON GROUP.

industries is lacking. It was reported that during the first fortnight of February the Fiat works produced 5500 cars and 300 truck types.

13. Drastic reductions in power supplies were enforced throughout the Region on the west of North ITALY, along the line of the Adda issued in November and December 1945. In spite of demonstrations and threatened strikes, especially in the Piedmont world, the rationing of light and power was universally accepted as inevitable. It is now felt that the rest of the crisis is past, and that it will be possible to carry on without further restrictions until the spring thaw sets in to refill the mountain reservoirs.

14. Public works during the month to the extent of 2,529,965.00 lire employed 16,307 workers were carried out.

15. A total of 9569 displaced persons passed through the refugee camps during the month. The general state of the refugees was deplorable. The standard of personal hygiene was very low and there were many cases of scabies.

16. Repatriation of Italian miners and families to BELGIUM and FRANCE from NORTH and WEST to CENTRE and then to SOUTH still proceeded. A considerable financial saving was made by using troop transportation for repatriation to FRANCE.

17. Work continued satisfactorily on the railways. Closest liaison was maintained with the I.T.O. and settlement of any difficulty was promptly effected. Owing to troubles difficulties, Italy was interdicted in carrying goods by air.

PROVISIONAL ITALIAN GROUP.

18. Better use was made by Italian agencies of Italian channels of communication during the month, and the tendency to consider the liaison groups as processors to all issues to disappear. There was considerable political activity, and allegations were made that Left Wing groups had purchased arms for use at election time. Electoral lists are being completed and administrative elections will begin in March. Local government was satisfactory and there was no tension at the French border, although some propaganda from French newspapers was observed.

19. The food situation was reasonably good except for a shortage of meat, oil, and fats. A shortage however, is anticipated by the middle of March unless a ship of grain arrive.

20. The FIAT factory in TURIN was in operation, although work was seriously handicapped by lack of fuel and power. The electric power shortage continued to cause concern, but as a result of economy measures a 15 decrease over November consumption was made.

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21. Wheat was fair and of satisfactory, and fertilizers were in short supply.

22. The basis for a closer association of capital and labour was created by an agreement between the FTAT management and its workers for the creation of a "Consultative Works Council", and the wage contract for Northern FTAT was completely applied and at some ports fixed.

23. Public works projects, instituted by A/G before the landover, were carried out, thus giving much useful employment.

24. The situation regarding public order remained unchanged, and there were no mass demonstrations of any magnitude and no instances of mob violence. Crime however appeared to be increasing, although police agencies generally were successful in dealing with it. Incidents of highway robbery diminished although there continued to be incidents of cases of serious robberies from private houses. A certain amount of clandestine arms were also recovered by the police during the month. The Carabinieri however did not show such initiative, chiefly through fear of offending the political parties, and the severity of, and delay in, operation also affected their morale.

25. Public health was satisfactory and schools functioned well, bearing in mind the difficulties of communications, housing and shortage of teachers..

26. With the opening of the GENOA - PISA railway line a more direct route to ROME was made available, and highways were in a satisfactory condition except for the lack of bridges.

VENEZIA GIULIA ZONE.

27. Generally the political situation was quiet in the VENEZIA; it appeared that the Christian Democrats were in the ascendancy, except in the Trieste area. In the opinion of the party leaders, the administrative elections will reveal party strengths, but only the political elections can define the role of each party in the national life.

28. Caretaker Prefects have now taken up office in four out of eight provinces.

29. As far as can be judged from reports, all the provinces except VENEZIA, are well advanced in their preparation for the elections. In VENEZIA, however, out of 127 Communes, only 62 will be voting on the prescribed days. The remaining 65 communes are all affected by a strong movement for autonomy from many of the Frazioni of which they are composed. According to the Prefect, these claims for communal autonomy cannot be settled until after the political elections, and therefore the administrative elections must be postponed until a later date.

30. Several demonstrations took place in the region during the month, in protest against taxes, unemployment and the general economic situation, but in the great majority of cases there was no disorder.

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29. Public health was satisfactory and schools functioned well, bearing in mind the decline in communications, housing and shortage of teachers.

30. With the opening of the CASSA - FOGGIA railway line a more direct route to ROME was made available, and highways were in a satisfactory condition except for the lack of repairs.

VENEZIA GIULIA.

31. Generally the political situation remained in the VENEZIA; it appeared that the Christian Democrats were in the majority, except in the large towns. In the opinion of the party leaders, the administrative elections will reveal party strength, but only the political elections can define the role of each party in the national life.

32. Seven Prefects have been taken in office in four out of eight provinces.

33. As far as can be judged from reports, all the provinces except VENEZIA, are well advanced in their preparation for the elections. In VENEZIA, however, out of 127 Communes, only 61 will be voting on the prescribed days. The remaining 65 communes are all affected by a strong movement for autonomy many only of the frazioni of which they are composed. According to the Prefect, those claims for separation cannot be settled until after the political elections, and therefore the administrative elections must be postponed until a later date.

34. Several demonstrations took place in the region during the month, in protest against taxes, unemployment and the general economic situation, but in the great majority of cases there was no disorder.

35. Health of Public Security and the C.C.RR. continued to work with increasing confidence and the number of crimes compares favourably with that of last month.

36. The health of the population was satisfactory, but a few cases of small-pox occurred in VENICE.

37. Prospects for crops were excellent, and the recent change to mild wet weather was welcomed.

38. The rising tide of unemployment continued to cause serious concern, and between 90,000 to 99,000 are out of work in the 6 provinces most seriously affected. To cope with this problem there is widespread desire noted on all sides that facilities be provided without delay for Italian workers to emigrate to BELGIUM and thirteen million lire have already been allotted for the repair of war damaged houses in order to provide work.

39. During the last days of February grain stocks for the bread ration were sufficient to last only to the end of the month and the provision of pasta also caused considerable anxiety. There were no stocks of flour available for the month of March; prices however showed a reduction of from 20% to 40%.

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the political parties, and the severity of, and delay in, operation also affected their morale.

25. Public health was satisfactory and schools functioned well, bearing in mind the difficulties of communications, housing and shortage of teachers.

26. With the opening of the UDINE - PIAVE railway line a more direct route to ROME was made available, and highways were in a satisfactory condition except for the lack of hard cn.

VENEZIA. GIULIA CASE.

27. Generally the political situation was quiet in the VENETO; it appeared that the Christian Democrats were in the majority, except in the large towns. In the opinion of the party leaders, the administrative elections will reveal party strength, but only the political elections can define the role of each party in the national life.

28. Seven Prefects have now taken up office in four out of eight provinces.

29. As far as can be judged from reports, all the provinces except VENETO, are well advanced in their preparation for the elections. In VENETO, however, out of 127 Communes, only 67 will be voting on the prescribed days. The remaining 65 communes are all affected by a strong movement for autonomy each many of the fractions of which they are composed. According to the Prefect, those claims for communal autonomy cannot be settled until after the political elections, and therefore the administrative elections must be postponed until a later date.

30. Several demonstrations took place in the region during the month, in protest against taxes, unemployment and the general economic situation, but in the great majority of cases there was no disorder.

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33. Prospects for crops were excellent, and the recent change to mild wet weather was welcomed.

34. The rising tide of unemployment continued to cause serious concern, and between 90,000 to 99,000 are out of work in the 5 provinces most seriously affected. To cope with this problem there is widespread desire heard on all sides that facilities be granted without delay for Italian workers to emigrate to AUSTRIA and thirteen million lire have already been allotted for the repair of war damaged houses in order to provide work.

35. During the last days of February grain stocks for the bread ration were sufficient to last only to the end of the month and the prevalence of strikes also caused increasing anxiety. There were no stocks of sugar available for the month of March; prices however showed a reduction of from 20% to 40%.

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NAPLES LIAISON GROUP.

36. February was a quiet month politically; there was the usual large number of small political meetings, but none of them was important. The Commune elections will begin on 10 March and will continue on successive Sundays thereafter. Elections in the large centres such as NAPLES and CASERTA will take place in April.

37. The stock of grain on 28 February was under 200 tons at CASTELLAMARE and TORRE ANNUNZIATA. In the other provinces the stock varied between 32.735 quintals (NAPLES) and 5.492 quintals (BENEVENTO). The pasta ration had been distributed in the province of COSENZA up to August 1945, CATANZARO up to November 1945 and REGGIO CALABRIA up to December 1945. However it was noticed that bread, pasta, flour and sugar (all rationed commodities) could be bought freely and openly without a ration card. More wheat was sown during the winter than in 1944/1945 and harvest prospects are good provided rain comes in March.

38. There was some labour unrest during the month and in the last week 3 strikes were called simultaneously. Employees of an electric concern struck against the terms of a new agreement, but after 6 days of negotiation a settlement was obtained and a stoppage of electric power avoided. There were five other strikes or lockouts in NAPLES Area and two in CASERTA/SSO during February.

39. There was a small increase in crime, and and increase in the already high proportion of arrests. The most serious disturbance occurred on the night of the 23rd when there was a fight and an exchange of shots between French soldiers and Italian sailors. It resulted in the death of one Italian civilian and injury to 6 persons. Carabinieri mobile squads continued to work well; combined raids by MPs and Carabinieri resulted in the seizure of fire arms, tyres and fuel oil. The latter were however still short of equipment and transport.

40. No serious epidemics were reported during the month and smallpox decreased.

LIVORNO LIAISON GROUP.

41. There was wide spread political activity throughout the Region, and the Communist Party appeared to lose considerable ground. The several political parties were quite cordial and the fight over obligatory voting did not arouse much interest in the man in the street. Preparations for the administrative elections were nearly completed.

42. The Security situation during the month was excellent and there were no violent political up-heavals, strikes or lockouts and as a result public morale improved. Although there was no widespread crime of a serious nature pilferage of ENS installations continued on a wide scale. Many thieves were killed and others badly wounded by Military Police and Military Guards. Carabinieri and Questura P.S. Agents cooperated with Military Police authorities, and appeared to be more active and more sure of themselves especially in areas where Military Police were also [illegible] Province took over

and Carabinieri assisted in the capture of fire arms, tyres and fuel oil. The latter were however still short of equipment and transport.

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LIVORNO LIAISON GROUP.

41. There was wide spread political activity throughout the Region, and the Communist Party appeared to have considerable ground. The several political parties were quite cordial and the fight over obligatory voting did not arouse much interest in the man in the street. Preparations for the administrative elections were nearly completed.

42. The Security situation during the month was excellent and there were no violent political up-heavals, strikes or lockouts and as a result public morale improved. Although there was no widespread crime of a serious nature pilferage of AMG installations continued on a wide scale. Many thieves were killed and others badly wounded by Military Police and Military Guards. Carabinieri and Questura P.S. Agents cooperated with Military Police authorities, and appeared to be more active and more sure of themselves especially in areas where Military Police were also operating. The Guardia di Finanza, now much enlarged in LIVORNO Province, took over their big job of handling the newly re-opened Italian part of the large port area. Italian lawcourts functioned fairly well everywhere except in the immediate LIVORNO Zone Area. (See page 12, Legal G/O report).

43. Lack of raw materials, fuel, power and tools continued to hamper industry, and transport of materials to the factory and of the finished product was another difficulty which has not yet been overcome. The process of re-building or repairing war damaged factories was slow and all provinces were in need of additional funds for road repairs particularly on provincial and communal highways.

44. In FLORENCE, APUANIA, MASSA, PISTOIA, AREZZO and LIVORNO Provinces the shortage of food was most acute, and little reserve was on hand to last more than the month of March. The more pronounced shortages were in flour, oil, fats and the generally rationed items. In SIENNA, PISA and GROSSETO Provinces however the shortages were not so great, but the black market continued to be patronized by people who could ill afford it.

45. There was a gradual decline of displaced persons in the Region, and the C.L.N. handled the problem most efficiently.

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46. There were no epidemics and public health was generally satisfactory.

47. There was a vast amount of unemployment everywhere and the returning ex-prisoners of war swelled the ranks of the already large army of unemployed. Public service employees demanded increases of pay in order to meet the ever increasing cost of living.

BARI LIAISON GROUP.

48. A very appreciable percentage of the population in the BARI Area appeared to be apathetic to the forthcoming administrative elections; the UOMO QUALUNQUE party seemed to be gaining strength and was far more in evidence than it was a short time ago. The Communist party in BARIA was very active but in adjoining towns such as TRANI, BARLETTA etc. the Christian Democrats and the Uomo Qualunque were more in evidence.

49. Much trouble was experienced in the LECCE camps for displaced persons where large numbers of the hooligan type of refugee made themselves objectionable to the Italian civil population.

50. Public health was generally good although there were four fresh cases of smallpox.

51. All provinces have begun to carry out repairs to roads etc., and much has already been achieved in the province of FOGGIA where the percentage of war damaged buildings is very high.

52. Dock clearance by road transport proceeded satisfactorily during the month and rail traffic to the north increased. There was a serious shortage of tyres and tubes for public transport services.

SICILY LIAISON GROUP.

53. No important changes in general conditions were noticed; tension on the part of the population in PALERMO and TRAPANI provinces ceased as the centre of bandit activity shifted from these provinces to CATANIA and CALTANISSETTA. Although it was generally known that the Communist Party had lost prestige in the island, it was clear that they are still well organised and active.

54. Roads in the PALERMO - TRAPANI area became comparatively safe during the month owing to a notable decrease in holdups of cars, trains, and buses. There were however several clashes between bandits, troops and police in CATANIA and CALTANISSETTA; mass arrests were made and the drive by the Government on that area was prosecuted vigorously.

55. Prices for commodities fell, although food prices rose. The grain shortage was still severe. Isolated agitation and strikes by small groups continued, but there was no widespread agitation. Public health was generally satisfactory.

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SOLARIA LIAISON GROUP.

56. All political parties intensified their activities, and the news of the compulsory vote was well received by all parties except the Communists. Some Neo-fascism literature was circulated in ENNA Province, attacking the church and family life; the distribution was small and no special significance is attached to it. Local Provincial Government functioned satisfactorily and the population appeared to be gaining confidence in the officials.

57. The food situation deteriorated during the month; all official local resources of grain were finished and the ration of bread and pasta can only be made from grain or flour shipped into the country, and the ships are arriving behind schedule. If all ships arrive, the region will have sufficient grain until the end of March. There was no distribution of fats, and the sugar ration was reduced to 150 grammes. Meat however was plentiful, although the prices were so high as to be beyond the reach of all except the very rich.

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58. Unemployment continued to be a grave problem. In BOLOGNA on 28 February there was a total of 18,198 unemployed and in the 5 other provincial capitals the figure varied between 1,279 and 4,758. There were no strikes of any consequence, but one or two stoppages of work by groups of about 50 people in the smaller communes occurred.

59. Less money was in circulation, but bank deposits remained high. Communal budgets showed deficits in every case.

60. Public works programmes were carried out, but much delay was caused by the slow machinery for obtaining the necessary funds. Electric power was in very short supply, and it was cut off for two days per week.

61. Italian Courts functioned satisfactorily but very slowly; prisons were overcrowded but no effort was made to try cases more speedily in order to endeavour to reduce the number of inmates.

62. There was great improvement in the Public Safety situation and serious crimes dropped by nearly 50% over the figure for January. CC.RR. continued to improve and their activities against the criminals were most creditworthy.

63. There were no disorderly demonstrations during the month, although some neo-Fascist activity was noted.

64. Public Health remained good, with no reports of serious outbreaks of infectious, or contagious diseases.

65. An improvement was noted in all communications, particularly telephone services.

BOLZANO LIAISON GROUP.

66. The South TYROL Volkspartei has started collecting signatures demanding annexation to AUSTRIA. Autonomist movements also increased and two more were formed during the month. It was decided that the names of streets, shops, notice-boards etc. are to be written in both German and Italian.

67. The Italian lawcourts were in arrears with their work, chiefly owing to the shortage of personnel; of 52 civil cases only 11, and of 62 penal cases only 24, were tried. The control of the BRENNER Pass is now in the hands of the Italian authorities. Four murders and several armed robberies took place during the month, but on the whole the state of public safety was satisfactory. Road blocks were controlled competently by the Carabinieri.

68. The export of wine to AUSTRIA and SWITZERLAND continued, but wood which was to have been imported from AUSTRIA in exchange for fruit was blocked by the French Military Government, owing to shortage of wood throughout AUSTRIA. Grain [illegible] and as a result there was a shortage of pasta. The general food situat[illegible]

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68. The export of wine to AUSTRIA and SWITZERLAND continued, but wood which was to have been imported from AUSTRIA in exchange for fruit was blocked by the French Military Government, owing to embargo on export of wood throughout AUSTRIA. Grain was scarce and as a result there was a shortage of pasta. The general food situation was, however, satisfactory and meat was plentiful. There was a shortage of agricultural labour and requests for the release of prisoners of war were made.

69. There were 2,690 unemployed registered on 28 February 1946.

70. 27,520 children have been enrolled in German speaking schools, and 9,214 in Italian speaking schools. 350 Germans were moved to MUNICH from BOLZANO during the month, and a further 210 are awaiting deportation.

71. Plans for reducing the consumption of electricity worked satisfactorily.

JULIAN MARCH.

72. The public was much concerned over the intensified Yugoslav propaganda which has been going on for some time in VENEZIA GIULIA and the eastern frontier of VENEZIA GIULIA. This propaganda, which has at times assumed forceful methods, and is supported by a lavish expenditure of money for facilities to show the Yugoslav Flag, is generally subtle and carried on in the province mainly underground.

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73. [illegible] administrative elections have set the propaganda machines of the various political parties in motion and many meetings were held.

74. It has been reported that the Communist and Socialist Parties have agreed to collaborate, while the Christian Democratic party continued to gain ground by its subtle but efficient propaganda, and also by the support it receives from the Church.

75. Local government continued to be too dependent on AMG and too apt to refer to it matters which could very easily be settled by the department concerned. It is hoped, however, that after the elections, the newly elected administrators will feel in a stronger position than the present ones. General lists of male and female electors have been completed in 144 communes; the male lists have been approved in 39 and the female lists in 36 communes. Administrative elections will be held on 24 March, 31 March and 7 April 1946.

76. The morale and efficiency of the Carabinieri, Guardia Finanza and Questura continued to improve and a number of trucks obtained on loan from the Military Authorities will be most useful. Clothing and equipment gradually arrived although more is needed and automatic arms and pistols are in constant demand. By comparison with normal standards the public safety situation was still unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the continued prevalence of armed robberies, but the position is reliably reported as being much better in the Province itself than in many other parts of ITALY and this is unquestionably due in large measure to the presence of Allied Forces in the area. The number of armed robberies reported was 71 which is an average figure over the past few months. A firmer attitude on the part of police generally has been observed, and it appears that the public are regaining some of their former confidence in the ability of the police services to maintain law and order and are becoming more willing to co-operate by denouncing offenders, giving information etc., which is of the utmost importance under any police system.

77. Apart from one or two minor demonstrations against difficult economic and living conditions, there was no disturbance to public order and no large strikes. Unemployment caused anxiety but it is hoped that this may shortly be relieved by the commencement of public works schemes.

78. The Italian Courts worked satisfactorily. AMG Courts tried 43 summary court cases.

79. The food situation during the first ten days of the month was very serious but it improved considerably later owing to an arrival of imported grain. Another allocation of 4013 tons of wheat has been made to the Province so that the normal ration of bread can be maintained up to about the 25th of March. It has been necessary to issue corn flour for about three days a week instead of bread.

80. Fish, eggs, rabbits and poultry can be found easily, though at prices beyond the capacity of anyone except the rich. Up to the end of February 137,596

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Authorities will be most useful. Bicycles and footwear primarily arrived although more is needed and automatic pens and pistols are in constant demand. By comparison with normal standards the public safety situation was still unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the continued prevalence of armed robberies, but the position is reliably reported as being much better in the Province itself than in many other parts of ITALY and this is unquestionably due in large measure to the presence of Allied Forces in the area. The number of armed robberies reported was 31 which is an average figure over the past few months. A firmer attitude on the part of police generally has been observed, and it appears that the public are regaining some of their former confidence in the ability of the police services to maintain law and order and are becoming more willing to co-operate by denouncing offenders, giving information etc., which is of the utmost importance under any police system.

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80. Fish, eggs, rabbits and poultry can be found easily, though at prices beyond the capacity of anyone except the rich. Up to the end of February 137,556 quintals of wheat and 45,580 quintals of maize had been arrested.

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81. Despite the lack of fertilisers no difficulties are foreseen for the Spring sowing. The mild winter has left the soil in good condition and ploughing and harrowing are well ahead.

82. During the month 1,430 Italians and 478 non-Italians crossed through the Refugee Centre. Half of those discharged - rsons arrived from VENEZIA GIULIA and the remainder from ALBANIA and JUGO Area.

83. The overall supply of essential commodities for commerce and industries improved, except for tyres and T.C.L. and the allocation of 6,000 tons of imported coal a month was also insufficient.

84. An allocation of 15,000 square meters of flat-bed glass including 1842 sq.meters of printed glass was received during the month, but the need for glass was still large.

85. The principal work of the month was the drawing up of provisional combined

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programme for reconstruction and unemployment relief during the next three months.

36. A start will be made immediately on the most obviously necessary works but this programme will require considerable revision as time goes on since only about one third of the work proposed will be able to be financed.

37. The German speaking minority in the TARVISIO area requested extra curricular German classes, which will therefore be instituted in 2 schools with the Commune paying the teachers appointed by the Provveditore. No similar request has, however, come from the Slavic minority since permission to set up German and Slavic schools was refused.

AMG VENEZIA GIULIA.

38. There was a considerable amount of political activity, with both sides preparing for the visit of the Foreign Ministers' delegates. Throughout the month, reports of a steady influx of Slovenes from Zone 'B' continued to come in, causing some apprehension on the part of the Italian population, and reported Jugoslav troop movements in Zone 'B' did little to ease a situation which by the end of the month was becoming tense. Red starred Jugoslav flags were being placed in the most prominent positions and triumphal arches and numerous pro-Tito road and wall signs appeared everywhere. Local Government was satisfactory.

39. Progress in all matters connected with the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force was extremely satisfactory; each day showed an improvement in the morale, discipline and efficiency of all officers and men. It is now 2,783 strong. Mounted units of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force (without Allied escorts) have appeared on the streets of TRIESTE and GORIZIA. The prisons in TRIESTE were still overcrowded and efforts are being made to transfer long-term prisoners elsewhere.

40. During the month final arrangements were made to set up control of movement of goods across the Morgan Line. A system of import, export and transit licenses had proved most useful in controlling movement of goods into and out of the territory. Supplies of foodstuffs under the maintenance programme failed to arrive in the month of February, but, with the exception of fats, it was possible to issue the normal rations by borrowing from the Army and the Italian Government. The harvesting of wheat has practically finished for the season, although 50 quintals were collected during the month.

41. 74,058 tons were shipped into the area during the month, and 23,906 tons out of the area.

42. The 2,000,000 trees requested from ROME, were found to be available in state nurseries throughout ITALY, and digging and transportation are being arranged. Due to drainage, irrigation repairs, the filling in of tank-traps and reclamation schemes etc., it is expected that the acreage planted in the spring will be nearly double that of the past season.

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appeared everywhere. Local Government was satisfactory.

89. Progress in all matters connected with the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force was extremely satisfactory; each day showed an improvement in the morale, discipline and efficiency of all officers and men. It is now 2,700 strong. Mounted units of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force (without Allied escorts) have appeared on the streets of TRIESTE and GORIZIA. The prisons in TRIESTE were still overcrowded and efforts are being made to transfer long-term prisoners elsewhere.

90. During the month final arrangements were made to set up control of movement of goods across the Morgan Line. A system of import, export and transit licenses had proved most useful in controlling movement of goods into and out of the territory. Supplies of foodstuffs under the relief imports programme failed to arrive in the month of February, but, with the exception of fats, it was possible to issue the normal rations by borrowing from the Army and the Italian Government. The harvesting of wheat has practically finished for the season, although 50 quintals were collected during the month.

91. 34,000 tons were shipped into the area during the month, and 23,900 tons out of the area.

92. The 2,000,000 trees requested from ROME, were found to be available in state nurseries throughout ITALY, and digging and transportation are being arranged. Due to drainage, irrigation repairs, the filling in of tank-traps and reclamation schemes etc., it is expected that the acreage planted in the spring will be nearly double that of the past season.

93. There was no actual stoppage of work in the shipyards during the month, and work continued on all ships.

94. In the absence of fresh supplies of raw cotton, the Cotonificio mill at GORIZIA had to cut working hours from 43 to 32 per week. Output in all departments averaged about 60% and approximately 430,000 metres of cloth were produced. Electricity remained in short supply and restrictions will have to continue. The TRIESTE economy measures were most successful, and amount to 30% on december figures. It was agreed, from the economic point of view, and in particular as far as trade is concerned, that AMG VENEZIA GIULIA territory should be linked up with the Italian Government programmes of imports and exports; such an arrangement is the only practical one to allow merchants of this territory to trade. OIL consumption was on a rather low level in February; firewood was distributed slowly and 16,927 quintals only were issued during the month.

95. All public works progressed satisfactorily, and every effort was made to absorb the maximum number of unemployed on the various projects; the rebuilding of distressed villages proceed well.

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96. General public health continued to be extremely good, and steady progress was made in hospital rehabilitation and rebuilding schemes.

97. The flow of displaced persons continued and 637 civilians and 81 ex P.W. passed through the area. The total number of unemployed for the territory was 29,136, an increase of 0.6 over the previous month. Several strikes were rumoured but none took place. In the Superior Court, TRIESTE, 92 cases were disposed of (as compared with 21 in January), on 42 charges (as compared with 27 in January). A sharp increase was noted in the number of cases for theft and illegal possession of Allied property (February 23, January 6). No Superior Court cases were tried in ZONE A area, and only 2 in ZONE B area. The Civil Courts continued to function with reasonable satisfaction.

98. Slovene elementary school programmes were distributed to all the Slovene and Croat elementary schools. The Slovene Communist paper "Primorski Dnevnik" continued to attack Allied Military Government's education policy, and is requesting complete autonomy for the Slovene schools of ZONE A. In many sectors of the region, Slovene parents held demonstrations against the dismissal of a number of Slovene teachers "on security grounds".

99. A telegraph circuit between ZONE A and ZONE B and LONDON was opened during the month. The new postal tariffs will be implemented on 1st March.

100. Bonuses to next of kin and wounded partisans continued and up to 28th February 152 claims by next of kin were paid.

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100. Homes to rent wanted. Address with details and price next of kin were paid.
February 152 all-time by

PART II.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Local Government Sub-Commission.

1. The Consulta approved the Draft Law for the National elections but with several notable amendments, i.e. compulsory voting, a different system of proportional representation and smaller constituencies. The Law was again under consideration by the Council of Ministers.

2. A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates indicated:

Sunday, 10 March	432	(including 6 Provincial Capitals)
Sunday, 17 March	1,072	(including 3 Provincial Capitals)
Sunday, 24 March	1,470	(including 12 Provincial Capitals)
Sunday, 31 March	1,425	(including 22 Provincial Capitals)
Sunday, 7 April	912	(including 17 Provincial Capitals)

3. A total of 10,923 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25½%.

4. The new policy of the Ministry of the Interior is to appoint career Prefects whenever possible and to retain non-career men only if they are of proved capacity or willing to become career officials.

5. In view of the imminence of Municipal elections to be held in most of the Communes in ITALY, a directive was issued to all AC Liaison Officers stating that the policy of the Allied Commission is that the conduct of elections is strictly a matter for the Italians to settle. They should therefore on no account enter polling stations, or any place where votes are being counted. Within the aforementioned policy it was left to the discretion of the Liaison Officers to determine how they should inform themselves about the elections. For the purpose of making a closer technical survey of the elections, it was arranged for the officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission, accompanied by Inspectors-General of the Ministry of the Interior, to go on tour visiting various Communes on the dates fixed for Communal elections, their visits to be as casual and inconspicuous as possible.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

6. Allied Military Courts were in session in VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE Province, and a General Court was held at NAPLES. In VENEZIA GIULIA there was an increase of 37 cases over January, the majority being for the unlawful possession and theft of Allied property. There was an increase of 12 cases for possession of arms and ammunition. UDINE tried only summary court cases which numbered about half those held in January.

7. Italian Courts in NAPLES function adequately, encouraged by the fact that

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7. Italian Courts in NAPLES function adequately, encouraged by the fact that public confidence in the Courts has been restored.

8. Reports on Italian Courts in LIVORNO were not entirely satisfactory where cases of Allied interest were concerned, especially those dealing with the theft and possession of Allied property. 51 of the 85 accused were acquitted.

9. In UDINE Province a Special Court of Assize tried 28 cases and dismissed 40. In VENEZIA GIULIA, 22 accused were tried, resulting in 13 convictions and 9 acquittals. The work of reviewing the cases of all persons confined in prisons progressed steadily and showed worthwhile results.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

10. In ROMANO the text books in the German language for both elementary and secondary schools were distributed to the children; the German-speaking schools appeared to function quite satisfactorily.

11. The PWOO (Partisans Committee) continued to issue orders to schools contrary to Allied Military Government orders and succeeded in placing Partisan Propaganda text books in a number of schools. Lack of transportation made it impossible for adequate supervision to be carried out by superintendents and inspectors. School buildings were still requisitioned in the TRIESTE area and there appeared to be little hope of derequisitioning them. New Slovene primers, approved by Allied Military Government, were printed and distributed. Despite vicissitudes the actual schools in VENEZIA GIULIA ran fairly smoothly and teachers and pupils worked earnestly and with good spirit.

12. Arrangements were completed during the month for Polish troops to enrol as students in Italian Universities. This will enable young men and women who commenced their studies before the war to continue and will provide the opportunity for others to commence. The majority of the students will study in ROME.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

13. The Public Health situation for the month was satisfactory. No major outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred. The TARANTO epidemic of plague completely subsided and no cases of typhus were notified. Owing to reports of plague in North Africa, the High Commissioner for Public Health adopted stringent control measures at all ports.

14. While smallpox can be considered endemic in ITALY at the present time, the incidence was not in any way alarming. The NAPLES figures continued to show a highly satisfactory decrease; only one case occurred in NAPLES City and fourteen in NAPLES Province. Sporadic cases occurred in other provinces, the only noteworthy figure being eighteen in PALERMO.

15. The work of the Malaria Control Branch in the TIBER Delta was in abeyance during February.

16. An outbreak of measles in PIEDMONTE area which reached a peak in January was steadily declining, while diptheria, also prevalent in Northern ITALY, was decreasing.

17. The number of patients admitted to the MERANO repatriation hospital [illegible] wounded prisoners of war

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17. The number of patients admitted to the MEDITERRANEAN repatriation hospital Command diminished due to the clearance of sick and wounded prisoners of war from various German zones. The Italian Red Cross, however, reported the necessity of evacuating sick Italian personnel from areas in CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The decrease in the admission list permitted the closure of three hospitals during the month. Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12,137 patients were admitted and 10,454 patients discharged.

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18. It may be said with assurance that the state of public health in ITALY was satisfactory and no outbreaks of grave communicable diseases are anticipated.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Conditions generally in both AMG and Italian Government territory remained calm.

20. The morale and efficiency of the police services continued to improve slowly and it is hoped that within a reasonable time the various forces will be adequately clothed and equipped. Application has recently been made for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR from 65,000 to 75,000.

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21. The number of serious crimes still remained fairly high, but in EMILIA, where conditions have been most unsatisfactory, a reduction of fifty per cent. in major crimes for the month of February was reported. The chief reason for this reduction is the energetic action taken by the CC.RR and Agents of Public Safety. In SICILY also the position was improved due to punitive action and to the Italian Government sending reinforcements of CC.RR to the Island.

22. The prison situation still remained acute, owing to overcrowding and lack of discipline among prison guards. Six prison breaks occurred during the month in EMILIA, resulting in the escape of 30 prisoners. Efforts were being made by the Italian authorities to recruit additional guards but the wage scale failed to attract the better types.

23. To make matters worse, the Ministry of Grace and Justice introduced a wage scale which became effective as from 1 October 1945. This caused considerable discontent as more guards were asked to repay substantial sums which they had unknowingly overdrawn.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

24. The Library of the German Archaeological Institute and the Hertziana Library were brought back to ROME during the month.

25. The Codex ..ediceus MS. Of Tacitus has been reported by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be safe.

26. The Sub-Commission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments has been completed, and copies consigned to the Roberts and Macmillan Commission in USA and UK.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

27. Discussion continued on the transfer of responsibilities for Displaced Persons in ITALY to UNRRA. Difficulties arose over UNRRA's inability to accept full financial responsibility for Camps and it was agreed that the Italian Government would continue payments through Prefects until the end of March 1946. Few complaints were received regarding the scale of rations although there was an acute shortage of clothing.

28. Three of the Allied Military Missions from U.S.S.R., NORWAY and BELGIUM accredited to the Sub-Commission have been reducing their staffs or handing over their duties to their Embassies.

29. Two uncompleted moves were handed over to the UNRRA Repatriation Branch. The long outstanding case of Ethiopian and other Patriots

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

24. The Library of the German Archaeological Institute and the Hertziana Library were brought back to ROME during the month.

25. The Codex Vaticanus #3. of Tacitus has been reported by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be safe.

26. The Sub-Commission's photographic record of damage to Italian monuments has been completed, and copies consigned to the Roberts and Macmillan Commission in U.S. and U.K.

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29. Two uncompleted cases were handed over to the UNRRA Repatriation Branch. The long outstanding case of Ethiopian and other East African natives was still in abeyance and seemed no nearer to terminating than it was nearly two years ago. Technicalities, such as acceptance at SINGAPORE and lack of transit facilities in the Middle East, were responsible for delaying the Chinese move.

30. The return of Italians to LIBYA and ERITREA was the cause of a certain amount of speculation. A telegram was received to the effect that no Italians, including children, would be accepted by B.M.A. TRIPOLITANIA until further instructions were received from B.A.A.C. A telegram was sent requesting that these 900 odd Italian children who had previously been accepted be permitted to proceed to TRIPOLITANIA.

31. It was also thought that there had been a certain amount of inconsistency of policy governing the return of 300 Italians to their former homes in ERITREA on compassionate grounds in exchange for 5,000 Italians at present in ERITREA. The Foreign Office finally agreed to the move and about 100 "Old Eritreans" have already left for ASMARA under their own financial arrangements.

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32. There was much speculation in Jewish circles over the further allotment of 4,400 Certificates of Immigration to PALESTINE. In view of the large number of illegal immigrants, many from ITALY, and the fact that emigration to PALESTINE from this country had already been greater than from the rest of EUROPE it has been assumed in those Jewish circles that the allotment of the few remaining certificates would be made mostly to countries other than ITALY.

33. The Albanian authorities continued their policy of expelling Italians from ALBANIA. Italian expulsees were allowed to leave with only 5,000 Lire, a small handbag and the clothes they stood up in. The rest of their goods and chattels, sometimes the fruit of a life's work, were confiscated. RHODES expressed its willingness to accept a small number of Jews, who had been deported from the Island to GERMANY for racial reasons. A further 350 Greeks were to be repatriated through ITALY from ALBANIA.

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PART III.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

FOOD DIVISION.

1. Movement of stocks from warehouse already assigned to the Italian Government was adequate to meet current requirements, except for the NAPLES area where a shortage of wagons existed.

2. February arrivals of cereals for both FAL and UNRRA programmes totalled 165,690 tons and the estimated stock position at February was 149,245 tons. This includes 14,702 tons of wheat which are for repayment to the Allied Armed Forces and to UNRRA Welfare Programme.

3. Arrivals of imported foodstuffs other than wheat and flour, and including FAL and UNRRA programmes totalled approximately 14,500 tons. Assistance was given to the Purchasing Services in order to facilitate direct relations with Italian authorities and suppliers of fresh fruit and vegetables.

4. Assistance was given to the Italian Army in order to overcome difficulties which interfered with the supply of fodder for the Italian Army.

5. The salt situation in February was reasonably good with 10,136 tons of salt moved from SARDINIA, DI SAVOI. to Northern, Central and Southern ITALY by the daily salt train and almost 12,000 tons moved by coaster to NAPLES and ports in the North.

6. In order to reduce the high price of jam, proposals of the Italian Government were approved to modify the production plan of jam, adjusting sugar to 40%. Consequently, the production programme in Northern ITALY was reduced to 10,000 tons (in addition to 8,000 tons in Southern ITALY), and no further production is expected until October 1946, when the new sugar harvest is available.

7. During the month the Italian Government was warned by Governor Lehmann to expect large reductions in the UNRRA Italian programme within the next few months compared with what had been hoped might be sent this month; and that the Italian Government must enforce every possible measure to control food-stuffs and reduce to a minimum national consumption.

AGRICULTURE.

8. Crop conditions were generally good during February, although lack of moisture in Central, Southern and Insular ITALY gave rise to a fear that the drought conditions of last year may be [illegible]

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4. Assistance was given to the Italian Army in order to overcome difficulties which interfered with the supply of fodder for the Italian Army.

5. The salt situation in February was reasonably good with 10,136 tons of salt moved from MANFREDONIA, DI SAVOIA, to Northern, Central and Southern ITALY by the daily salt train and almost 12,000 tons moved by coaster to NAPLES and ports in the North.

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AGRICULTURE.

8. Crop conditions were generally good during February, although lack of moisture in Central, Southern and Insular ITALY gave rise to a fear that the drought conditions of last year may be repeated. General rains in these regions are badly needed not only for immediate needs but for reserve supplies of water for irrigation next summer.

9. Further shipments of agricultural supplies were received from abroad during the month, notably farm machinery, seed potatoes and nitrate fertilizers. Unloading and distribution of these supplies proceeded satisfactorily under the supervision of the Italian Government.

10. Final reports on the plantings of autumn and winter sown cereals showed little changes from last year's acreages. The only exception was horse beans (fava), the acreage of which was 15% larger than that of a year ago.

11. Collection of critical foodstuffs under the Wheat Programme were very small during the month. The 12,000 tons of wheat, barley and rye received detracted from rather than added to the success of the programme, as these grains were harvested some eight months ago and the amounts received last month were long overdue. Again the Government postponed the announcement of the details of the plan for pressing the rice, which was harvested early last fall. Only 20 per cent. of the estimated total production of olive oil was

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amassed.

12. Considerable progress was made during February in providing the Fishing Industry with needed supplies and equipment. A shipment of 70,000 trout eggs was received by Air from the UNITED STATES in perfect condition and was placed in appropriate waters for hatchery.

13. February production of fuel wood was approximately 20% greater than the production goal. Stocks now on hand should be sufficient to meet future demands.

FINANCE BRANCH.

14. The main task of the Sub-Commission during the month was in working out the details necessary to give effect to the Currency Agreement which came into force on 1 February 1946.

15. During the month letters were received from the President of the Council of Ministers and from the Bank of IT.LY requesting that the gold discovered at LA SPEZIA by U.S. Army Units be handed over to the Bank of IT.LY.

16. The Ministry of Finance was informed that it was the opinion of the Allied Commission that no obstacle should be placed in the way of legal tender currencies carried by persons between Zone "A" and IT.LY proper.

17. As of 6 February the Italian Government extended the "Conguaglio" rate of 225 lire to 1 dollar - 900 lire to 1 pound to several additional classes of transactions.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

18. On 15 February 1946 private trade was reestablished between IT.LY and all countries except GERMANY, JAPAN, MANCHURIA, KOREA and FORMOSA. The restrictions and control exercised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and required by the General Foreign Exchange position, the Italian supply position and by the terms of commercial and payment agreements, still remain for the private trade so resumed.

19. The Italian Government now has complete control over IT.LY's foreign trade except in the case of items listed by the Combined Boards in WASHINGTON. For these it is still necessary for allocation requests to be channelled through Allied Commission until an alternative method can be devised.

20. A commercial and clearing agreement between IT.LY and FRANCE was signed in ROME on 9 February. The agreement covers the current year up to 31 December 1946, is renewable annually, and subject to three months notice of termination by either party.

21. The commodities to be exported from IT.LY to FRANCE include chiefly fruit, essential oils, raw hemp and hemp yarn, pyrites, machine tools, typewriters and mineral ores. The most important items to be imported

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16. The Ministry of Finance was informed that it was the opinion of the Allied Commission that no obstacle should be placed in the way of legal tender currencies carried by persons between Zone "A" and ITALY proper.

17. As of 5 February the Italian Government extended the "Congunglio" rate of 225 lire to 1 dollar - 400 lire to 1 pound to several additional classes of transactions.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

18. On 15 February 1946 private trade was reestablished between ITALY and all countries except GERMANY, JAPAN, MANCHUKUO, KOREA and FORMOSA. The restrictions and control exercised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and required by the General Foreign Exchange position, the Italian supply position and by the terms of commercial and payment agreements, still remain for the private trade as restored.

19. The Italian Government now has complete control over ITALY's foreign trade except in the case of items listed by the Combined Boards in WASHINGTON. For these it is still necessary for allocation requests to be channelled through Allied Commission until an alternative method can be devised.

20. A commercial and clearing agreement between ITALY and FRANCE was signed in ROME on 9 February. The agreement covers the current year up to 31 December 1946, is renewable annually, and subject to three months notice of termination by either party.

21. The commodities to be exported from ITALY to FRANCE include chiefly fruit, essential oils, raw hemp and hemp yarn, pyrites, machine tools, typewriters and mineral ores. The most important items to be imported from FRANCE under the agreement are phosphates, cocoa, hides, kaolin and various chemical and pharmaceutical products.

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22. A trade agreement was negotiated with DENMARK during the month. The main items to be sent to DENMARK would be citrus fruit and textiles. In return ITALY would receive chiefly fish, machinery and cheese.

23. Cottons continued to be commodity [illegible] urgent demand in connection with the re-export of finished products. At present cotton textiles are still a Reserved Commodity and so far as ITALY is concerned the finished product resulting from the working of the raw cotton imports cannot yet be exported to EGYPT or to countries in the Western [illegible]. It is hoped that this restriction may be modified as a result of the next meeting of the International Textile Committee. At the present time there is a very large number of requests for imports of cotton from EGYPT involving a re-export

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of cotton textiles to that country. To date it has not been possible to approve any. The main items covered by the month's import applications are: cotton (25,500 tons), greasy or washed wool (4,600 tons), rayon, raw and fleece (370 tons), tin plate (2,600 tons), colophony (212 tons), phosphates (50,000 tons), oats (6,500 tons), chemical products (850 tons), flax (100 tons), cellulose (515 tons), vegetable oils (1,000 tons), animal fats (210 tons), glycerine(75 tons), paraffin (150 tons), penicillin (510,000 phials), lead (230 tons), "carozo" nuts (2,000 tons) and 3,000 oxen.

INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

24. The main activities of the division during the month were concerned with handing over the main supply functions of the Department to the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation, UNRRA.

25. Lack of electrical power continued to be an obstacle in industry but coal arrivals improved considerably. It was announced at the meeting of the Central ITALY Advisory Committee that two generating units at the S.N GLACOMO plant totalling 132,000 KW are expected to be in operation by the end of this year. An improvement was noted in the stream flow plants in Central ITALY due to the February rains. Since control and rationing measures became effective in Northern ITALY the power situation has improved. Allocations for Central and Southern ITALY for the month of March were reduced.

26. 4,244 tons of cotton under the YT programme were imported during the month together with 1,748 tons of wood and 14,900 tons of phosphate rock.

27. The production of Sardinian coal in January was 54,239 tons; it is estimated that 75,000 tons will be produced during February. According to the available figures at the end of the month imported coal discharges on all accounts for the month totalled approximately 530,000 tons. On 1 March UNRRA assumed the responsibility for coal supplies to ITALY excluding VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE.

28. During the month VENEZIA GIULIA received supplies of coal from military sources and UDINE from UNRRA stocks by arrangement with C.C.C.P. Tankers arriving in February restored the weak stock position.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

29. Activities of Labour Sub-Commission during February centered round preparations for anticipated closure on 1 March and conversion of the Armed Forces Wage Scale.

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effective in Northern ITALY the power situation has improved. Allocations for Central and Southern ITALY for the month of March were reduced.

26. 4,244 tons of cotton under the YT programme were imported during the month together with 1,748 tons of wood and 11,900 tons of phosphate rock.

27. The production of Sardinian coal in January was 54,259 tons; it is estimated that 23,000 tons will be produced during February. According to the available figures at the end of the month imported coal discharges on all accounts for the month totalled approximately 530,000 tons. On 1 March UNRRA assumed the responsibility for coal supplies to ITALY excluding VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE.

28. During the month VENEZIA GIULIA received supplies of coal from military sources and UDINE from UNRRA stocks by arrangement with A.C.C. Tankers arriving in February restored the weak stock position.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

29. Activities of Labour Sub-Commission during February centered round preparations for anticipated closure on 1 March and on revision of the Armed Forces Wage Scale.

30. Following a request made by the Deputy Director of Labour, G.H.Q., C.M.F., the Sub-Committee appointed by the Labour and Wages Committee to consider simplification of the wage system for Allied Force employees, formulated wage scales in collaboration with the Italian Government and Italian labour.

31. These proposals which set out basic wage rates for five categories of daily paid workers and an appropriate variable cost of living bonus, were accepted by the Labour and Wages Committee.

32. Little industrial unrest occurred during the month; only two strikes of importance were reported, one affecting workers in MILAN and one affecting clerks in TURIN.

33. Discussions between the Italian Government and Fiat representatives on the question of Works Management Committees resulted in the establishment of a General Consultative Council and an Arbitration Board within the Fiat concerns on which the workers will have representation.

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING.

34. All remaining control over the movement of civilian traffic by rail and

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road was turned over to the Italian Ministry of Transport during the month. Repair of bridge to Port and Warehouse installations, progressed faster than was expected during the month.

35. During the month of February, the provision of rail facilities continued to improve, and new lines were reopened, the most notable being the L. SPEZIA - GENOA line, which was reopened to traffic on 16 February. This now provides an alternative rail route between North and South ITALY, relieving the BOLOGNA bottleneck. To a certain extent, the failure to move traffic was due to excessive loadings and to shortage of engine power.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS.

36. The work during the month was noted for the release and handover to the Italian Government of the pharmaceutical Plant and Stores at GENOA. The value of the contents of the Depot runs into millions of pounds sterling and included 3,000 tons of raw materials, large quantities of Cocaine, Morphine, Caffein and Opium, together with other manufactured drugs. Amongst the machinery and instruments handed over were special storehouses covering 360 acres.

37. The release of the automobile spare parts dump at LEGHORN took place on 14 February and the contents, amounting to some 6,345 tons (in most cases new spares), were handed over to AMG.

38. In addition 92 Ammunition, 23 Vehicle and 86 Dumps (Consumer goods etc.) were released to the Italian Government during the month. Vehicle hulks to the value of 1,614,947 lire were disposed of.

39. The CEM Offices at TURIN and GENOA were closed down as at 23 and 26 February respectively.

40. The detailed reports of vehicles held by the Ufficio Autotrasporti were collected and checked. The number of vehicles involved is approximately 12,000, all of which are operating. The Italian Government have requested that the release and handover be done direct with the Ministry of Transport and not through AMG. The action will be completed during March.

REQUISITION BRANCH.

41. Allied Commission's responsibility for screening requisitions purchased with LT dollars was terminated, effective 1 February 1946. Only requisitions on HCL items now pass through Allied Commission.

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included 3,000 tons of raw materials, large quantities of Cocaine, Morphine, Caffein and Opium, together with other manufactured drugs. Amongst the machinery and instruments handed over were a Medical storehouse covering 360 acres.

37. The release of the Automobile spare parts dump at LIVES took place on 14 February and the contents, amounting to some 6,345 tons (in most cases new spares), were handed over to AMGOT.

38. In addition 92 Ammunition, 23 Vehicle and 88 dumps (Consumer goods etc.) were released to the Italian Government during the month. Vehicle hulks to the value of 1,611,947 lire were disposed of.

39. The CEM Offices at TUPIN and GENOA were closed down as at 23 and 26 February respectively.

40. The detailed reports of vehicles held by the Ufficio Autotrasporti were collected and checked. The number of vehicles involved is approximately 12,000, all of which are operating. The Italian Government have requested that the release and handover be done direct with the Ministry of Transport and not through them. The action will be completed during March.

REQUISITION BRANCH.

41. Allied Commission's responsibility for screening requisitions purchased with IT dollars was terminated, effective 1 February 1946. Only requisitions of RCL items now pass through Allied Commission.

42. Requisition Branch interest in IT requisitions continued despite the termination of its screening activities. Numerous conferences with Italian Government officials were held with the objective of coordinating the UNRRA 1946 import program with the IT program of procurement.

43. The Branch continued to keep records of ships' arrivals and tonnages transferred to the Italian Government. All but about 30 shiploads of the YB program were received or on the high seas.

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44. The Requisition Branch prepared for the transfer of AFC's Italian supply responsibility to UNRRA. To that end, its functions were expanded to include Program Coordination and Statistical Analysis as well as Supply Accounting and Requisitions proper.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND DEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. Press releases and the Weekly Bulletin were continued. The publication of "Buonanotte Italia" was handed over to U.[illegible].A. after the first four issues. Relay of news of VE-DAY from ROMA to the Italian press continued.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

2. British minesweepers have completed a clearance sweep of the area between GENOA and SAVONA and have completed inshore of the minefield between SAVONA and SAN REMO, carrying out a check sweep as they went, thus confirming the safety of the inshore channel for navigation. Before long the work of mine clearance in Italian waters will be carried out entirely by the Italians themselves; the work of the minesweepers, which was hampered in the winter months by bad weather, will begin intensively in the Spring.

3. The Italian cruisers Montecuccoli, Abruzzi and the S.S. Toscana operated throughout the month repatriating prisoners from the MIDDLE EAST, TRIPOLITANIA and MOROCCO.

4. During the month a survey was made with regard to the military state of the Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (LFSA)

5. The Italian Army strength as at 1 February 1946 was 134,403, excluding 62,419 Carabinieri. The Garibaldi Regiment (POTENZA Division) was sent to SICILY at the beginning of the month to take part in anti-bandit drives. The Carabinieri remained seriously deficient of transport, and mobile battalions were still in most cases in fact not mobile. The supply of foodstuffs improved.

ITALIAN PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

6. 995,015 prisoners in all had been repatriated up to 24 February 1945, 124,576 from the British Empire and the Middle East, and 1 743 from AMERICA. Approximately 350,000 are still to be repatriated.

7. Four Italian cruisers [illegible] ports in French North AFRICA to [illegible] repatriating Italian P. W. and a total of 3,941 were returned during the month. It was announced that of the 40,000 prisoners in French North [illegible] 9,000 must be replaced by Germans [illegible] number was previously 10,000.

of the Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (SICILY)

5. The Italian Army strength as at 1 February 1946 was 134,403, excluding 62,419 Carabinieri. The Garibaldi Regiment (FOLGORE Division) was sent to SICILY at the beginning of the month to take part in anti-bandit drives. The Carabinieri remained seriously deficient of transport, and mobile battalions were still in most cases in fact not mobile. The supply of foodstuffs improved.

ITALIAN PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

6. 995,015 prisoners in all had been repatriated up to 24 February 1946, 124,576 from the British Empire and the Middle East, and 41,743 from AMERICA. Approximately 360,000 were still to be repatriated.

7. Four Italian draftees [illegible] and were today set up from parts in French North AFRICA. [illegible] restricting Italian Co. W and a total of 5,941 were returned during the month. It was arranged that of the 20,000 prisoners in French North [illegible], 8,000 must be replaced by German PW (the number was previously 12,000).

8. 17,127 Italian prisoners arrived in ITALY from the U.K. during the month. Remittances forwarded from prisoners in British hands totalled 20,338.

9. All prisoners have now been repatriated from MALTA.

AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSION

10. Training facilities during the month were limited in most phases and were handicapped by lack of equipment and no plan to secure the required equipment. There was a definite lack of classrooms and accommodation. Instructors, though capable individually, were few and out of date compared to those of Anglo-American Air forces. It was felt that all systematic training and organization must remain in abeyance until the strength and organization of the Italian Airforce is definitely established.

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11. Training of pilots, aircrew and maintenance personnel was being carried out for the A.A.F. taking over on racing and patrolling U.S.A.F. ALGS and weather installations throughout ITALY when U.S.A.F. personnel are withdrawn. The instruction of English was introduced into the syllabus of the Flying School, and the Italian Army agreed to undertake the training of 1000 recruits for the I.A.F.

12. The serviceability of aircraft was fairly high for the month, and the allocation of tyres was increased as a result of representations made to the Italian Tyre Committee.

13. Authority was granted for the Italian Airforce to revert to the use of international W/T call signs for all radio communications and this was put into effect. A number of depots were handed over to I.A.F. who now control releases of material.

14. Aircraft industry in North Italy was almost completely inactive. Some firms, basing their policy on a hope that light aircraft construction might be permitted soon, had draughtsmen and designers at work on projects for small 'tourism' planes and helicopters. No prototypes of such aircraft have been completed.

15. There was a revival of interest by young flying and gliding enthusiasts and there were meetings held by clubs and sporting societies.

16. Plans were completed for transportation by air of foodand [illegible] medical and relief supplies between ROME and SARDINIA.

17. During the month 2,748 passengers were carried and 177, 172 lbs of freight transported.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

18. Mail and telecommunication services continued to be extended and improved although irregular sea transport was one of the biggest obstacles to the improvement of mails to countries overseas.

19. A considerable improvement in long distance telephone service was effected during the month and international services were opened to VIENNA, WARSAW and PRAGUE. A telephone service between VENEZIA GIULIA, Zone A and JUGO-SLAVIA was also opened, and other circuits were established. For the first time in ITALY a long lines office was set up in ROME to allocate and coordinate all long distance circuits. With a few exceptions all provincial telegraph offices cleared their traffic with pre-war speed, and the work of connecting up all village offices in time for elections proceeded.

20. The Commander in Chief, Mediterranean authorised the resumption by the [illegible] of ship-to-shore radio-telegraph service during the month.

be admitted soon, and draughtsmen [illegible] 'tourisme' planes and helicopters. No prototypes of such aircraft have been completed.

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16. Plans were completed for transportation by air of Federal [illegible] medical and relief supplies between ROME and SARDINIA.

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20. The Commander in Chief, Mediterranean authorised the resumption by the Italian Government of ship-to-shore radio-telegraph service during the month.

21. The distribution of the large accumulation of gift parcels received at N.A.A.F.I. continued, and thanks to a better supply of railway vehicles good progress was made. In collaboration with the British Army Post Office a service was introduced to provide communications between surrendered enemy personnel and prisoners of war in ITALY and their relatives in various European countries.

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Brigadier,
Acting [illegible]oner.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/AG. Tel: 476190

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March 1946 9 April 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Law for National Elections.

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

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

The Lieutenancy Legislative Decree No.89 of the 16 March 1946 published in the Official Gazette No.69 of the 23 March has fixed the 2nd of June as the date for the elections of the deputies to the Constituent Assembly and for the Referendum on the institutional form of the State.

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

2. Administrative elections.

A) Communes which held elections in March and April

A total of 5,709 communes held their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated :-

Sunday,	10 March	424
"	17 "	1,066
"	24 "	1,466
"	31 "	1,103
"	7 April	1,570

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

N. Italy	:	Genova, Alessandria, Como, Milan, Venice.
Central Italy	:	Perugia, Terni, Rome.
S. Italy	:	Caserta, Forli, Potenza, Trapani.

The results of these observations are :-

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

(ii) public interest has been great;

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1. As Province [illegible], only 5 deputies should be elected, returning 9 deputies. Only 5 deputies should be elected by Bolzano [illegible] to be arranged by subsequent provision.

2. Administrative elections.

A) Communes which hold elections in March and April

A total of 3,709 communes held their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated :-

Sunday,	10 March	424
"	17 "	1,066
"	24 "	1,456
"	31 "	1,183
"	7 April	1,370

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

N. Italy	:	Genova, Alessandria, Como, Milan, Venice.
Central Italy	:	Perugia, Terni, Rome.
S. Italy	:	Caserta, Avellino, Potenza, Trapani.

The results of these observations are :-

(i) public order has been excellent : one or two minor incidents have been reported but they do not affect the general picture;
(ii) public interest was keen;
(iii) the average poll has been 75 to 80%;
(iv) the procedure prescribed by law has been properly followed;
(v) there was little difficulty by voters in understanding the ballot

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

A total of 1,505 communes will hold their municipal elections on the 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections ; 129 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

C) Elections in Bolzano

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

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

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

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

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia.

No progress has been reported in the preparation of the electoral lists in Venezia Giulia since the last visit of Lt. Etheridge from the Legal Section AMG 13 Corps (29 January) to this Sub Commission. Capt. Part (who has succeeded Lt. Etheridge) was attached to this Sub Commission from the 26 March to 7 April to study the procedure followed in the preparation of the electoral lists in the rest of Italy.

RALPH R. TEMPLE.

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

/VV/a.

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HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/IV/13. Tel : 476190

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for March 1946 20 April 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Law for National Elections

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

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

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

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

2. Administrative elections

A) Communes which held elections in March and April

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

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

The results of these observations are :-

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

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

A total of 1,809 communes will hold their municipal elections on the date to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections, 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

the State.

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

The results of these observations are :-

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

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

A total of 1,905 communes will hold their municipal elections on the date to be fixed after the national elections 2nd of June. Of these, 1,376 communes have both male and female lists approved and are therefore ready to hold elections, 128 communes have their male and female lists compiled, but not yet approved by the Electoral Commission.

C) Elections in Bolzano

The last fortnightly report of the Acting Prefect of Bolzano states that : a) all the 91 communes of the Province have compiled their male and female lists ; b) no list has yet been approved by the Electoral Commission.

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

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia

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

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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26 March 1946

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26 March 1946

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. During the first fortnight of January the Council of Ministers was chiefly occupied with attempts at a solution of the difficult situation arising out of the qualifications of the State employees to accept the Christmas bonus which had been agreed on December 29th. The Government were prepared, in order to meet the vital needs of State employees, to grant a distribution of goods and foodstuffs which would involve an advance payment of 2½ milliards of lire, representing expenditure which would not be unduly heavy since it would be made during 1946, but they declared it was impossible to burden the State Budget with fresh expenditures. A supplementary sum of 900,000 lire was however allocated as a contribution by the State, 2 milliards of lire to be advanced for the purpose of loans to be repaid by instalments and 2½ milliards as a guarantee fund for the creation of an organisation for the purchase and distribution of clothes, footwear and so far as possible food to State employees.

2. On January 21 Signor De Gasperi gave an important address on foreign affairs in which he expressed his regrets that the Italians had not yet had an opportunity to demonstrate to the Soviet Union the effectiveness of their new democracy; he also stated that ITALY wished to cooperate with YUGOSLAVIA in the ADRIATIC and in ensuring free access by neighbouring states to the port of TRIESTE. Passing to the ALTO ADIGE question he stated that the Government was prepared to give local autonomy to that region as to VAL D'AOSTA, but that ITALY had constructed great electrical plants there which were necessary for the industrial development of the PO valley. As regards the prospects for the peace treaty, the Prime Minister said that his trepidation was great. He had previously made a speech on January 12 to the Consultative Assembly in which he stated that, as soon as the MOSCOW communique' had become known on 27 December, he had sought interview with the three Ambassadors of the victorious powers, to whom he had pointed out that ITALY, owing to her unique state of co-belligerency, had a right to come before other nations in the drafting of peace treaties. He reported that at the beginning of January the United States Ambassador had been authorised by his Government to inform the Italian Government that the MOSCOW Agreement did not change ITALY's situation as it had been defined at the POTSDAM Conference and that ITALY would not be placed in the position of having to accept a fait accompli. The British Government also agreed with this view. Dr. De Gasperi further stated that a very serious error would be committed by those who forgot that the Italian people had atoned for the crimes of their rulers and had waged a second war to rehabilitate themselves.

3. It was announced on January 10th that the President of the Council and the Spanish Ambassador in ROME had signed the protocols of the commercial agreement between ITALY and SPAIN. Under the agreement which is valid until 31 December 1946 SPAIN will supply goods to the value of 300,000,000 pesetas and ITALY will export to SPAIN goods to the value of 50,000,000 pesetas, the difference being made up by instalments repayment of the Italian loan to SPAIN. Ten days later an agreement was signed between UNRRA and the Italian Government covering the Italian supply programme for a period which was not stated.

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great electrical plants there which were necessary for the industrial development of the PO valley. As regards the prospects for the peace treaty, the Prime Minister said that his trepidation was great. He had previously made a speech on January 19 to the Consultative Assembly in which he stated that, as soon as the MOSCOW communique had become known on 27 December, he had sought interview with the three ambassadors of the victorious powers, to whom he had pointed out that ITALY, owing to her unique state of co-belligerency, had a right to come before other nations in the drafting of peace treaties. He reported that at the beginning of January the United States Ambassador had been authorised by his Government to inform the Italian Government that the MOSCOW Agreement did not change ITALY's situation as it had been defined at the POTSDAM Conference and that ITALY would not be placed in the position of having to accept a fait accompli. The British Government also agreed with this view. Dr. De Gasperi further stated that a very serious error would be committed by those who forgot that the Italian people had atoned for the crimes of their rulers and had waged a second war to rehabilitate themselves.

3. It was announced on January 10th that the President of the Council and the Spanish Ambassador in ROME had signed the protocols of the commercial agreement between ITALY and SPAIN. Under the agreement which is valid until 31 December 1946 SPAIN will supply goods to the value of 800,000,000 pesetas and ITALY will export to SPAIN goods to the value of 50,000,000 pesetas, the difference being made up by partial ante-repayment of the Italian loan to SPAIN. Ten days later an agreement was signed between UNRRA and the Italian Government covering the Italian supply programme for a period which was not stated.

4. The Communist Party's national congress concluded on January 6th, when the proposal for the party's fusion with the Socialists was approved. On January 11 the Minister of the Interior reported on the incidents which had disturbed public order in SICILY. He stated that the police had proceeded vigorously against the group of about 150 men with the result that some were captured and the rest took to flight and that he had ordered the immediate despatch of adequate reinforcements to restore law and order to the island, these took the form of one regiment of the Folgore Division.

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5. The plenary session of the Consultative Assembly was convoked on January 9th when the right of the Assembly to convoke itself was voted down and the President of the Council declared that it would meet once a month regularly. Count SFORZA announced that a special committee had been formed to study the plans for the legislation covering the political elections. On 25 January this Committee recommended that the Constituent Assembly should consist of one deputy for every 75,000 inhabitants, or a total of 377 deputies. It was agreed that the majority system should be used in all communes exclusive of provincial capitals with less than 50,000 population, while the proportional representation system should be used in all other communes. It was also announced definitely that voting for communal council will take place as far as possible on Sundays March 10, 17, 24 and 31.

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crowded owing to the long periods allowed to elapse between arrests and sentence, or release on bail.

5. Questura, Carabinieri Guardia di Finanza and Municipal Guards worked well, although still seriously handicapped by lack of transport, adequate arms and clothing. The number of crimes for the month was less than for December and can be regarded as satisfactory; no serious crimes were reported. The public situation was in general tranquil, although each Comune experienced difficulty with "REDUCI" demanding employment.

6. Public health throughout the Region continued to be good and welfare organisations were in operation. Telecommunications improved by the fixing and balancing of cables and general repair work was being carried out where ever possible.

7. 142,995 tons of civilian freight were accepted and moved from the port of GENOA during the month, 5,747 tons from IMPERIA, and 6,616 tons from SAVONA.

8. The doubling of the railway lines from GENOA to MIGNANEGO proceeded another 600 metres, but work was held up from time to time due to bad weather, while work on the lines between S. BENIGNO and CASTELNUOVO progressed satisfactorily.

9. During the month 76 schooners carrying foodstuffs and 6 ships carrying general cargo arrived at the Port of GENOA. These figures show an appreciable increase over those of December. The work of clearing the Port continued, and all berths were made available for shipping, while the Ports of SAVONA and LA SPEZIA continued to discharge the ships normally.

10. All bids for haulage by road were met although the shortage of P.O.L and tyres was still serious. 1,272,543 quintals were hauled during the month.

LOMBARDIA REGION.

11. There was little political activity during the month, and all parties began to show more concern for the economic position of industry and the increasing unemployment than for political ideology and party strife. Progress was made in the preparation for the Administrative Elections, the first of which will take place in a number of small Communes on the second Sunday in March.

12. Owing to consumers generally refusing to comply with Decrees for the curtailment and rationing of electric current, a critical stage was reached early in January which would have led to complete exhaustion of the available power supplies by the middle of February. However assurances were given by the Prefect and the Mayor of MILAN that whatever measures were necessary to curtail consumption would have their full support. No industry, with the exception of the cotton industry, managed to work at full capacity owing to the coal shortage or lack of raw materials. Enforced retention of unproductive labour by industry caused considerable concern especially in the mechanical sector where certain firms were on the verge of closing down. Dismissals at a monthly pension rate are now permissable, but compulsory employment of "reduci" tends to offset this relief, and unemployment increased.

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS

LIGURIA REGION.

1. On the surface the general position in LIGURIA appeared to be very tranquil, and the handover of authority did not seem to have any serious repercussions. Exaggerated reports in the Italian and French newspapers on anything connected with the Franco-Italian border continued to appear. French propaganda was carried on in the immediate vicinity of the border, although there were no serious incidents.

2. Rice was in short supply during the month and the region had to operate on a six day flour reserve.

3. Industries continued to function as well as could be expected, in the face of the uncertainty which is being felt as regards ITALY's future, and the lack of coal and raw materials.

4. The Italian Law Courts were efficient, but slow, and prisons are very overcrowded owing to the long periods allowed to elapse between arrests and sentence, or release on bail.

5. Questura, Carabinieri Guardia di Finanza and Municipal Guards worked well, although still seriously handicapped by lack of transport, adequate arms and clothing. The number of crimes for the month was less than for December and can be regarded as satisfactory; no serious crimes were reported. The public situation was in general tranquil, although each Comune experienced difficulty with "RENDOCI" demanding employment.

6. Public health throughout the Region continued to be good and welfare organisations were in operation. Telecommunications improved by the fixing and balancing of cables and general repair work was being carried out where ever possible.

7. 142,995 tons of civilian freight were accepted and moved from the port of GENOA during the month, 6,747 tons from IMPERIA, and 6,616 tons from SAVONA.

8. The doubling of the railway lines from GENOA to MICHAELTO proceeded another 600 metres, but work was held up from time to time due to bad weather, while work on the lines between S. STEFANO and CAMPOMORO progressed satisfactorily.

9. During the month 76 schooners carrying foodstuffs and 6 ships carrying general cargo arrived at the Port of GENOA. These figures show an appreciable increase over those of December. The work of clearing the Port continued, and all berths were made available for shipping, while the Ports of SAVONA and LA SPEZIA continued to discharge the ships normally.

5. Questura, Carabinieri Guardia di Finanza and Municipal Guards worked well, although still seriously handicapped by lack of transport, adequate arms and clothing. The number of crimes for the month was less than for December and can be regarded as satisfactory; no serious crimes were reported. The public situation was in general tranquil, although each Commune experienced difficulty with "RESIDUI" demanding employment.

6. Public health throughout the Region continued to be good and welfare organisations were in operation. Telecommunications improved by the fixing and balancing of cables and general repair work was being carried out where ever possible.

7. 142,995 tons of civilian freight were accepted and moved from the port of GENOA during the month, 5,787 tons from IMPERIA, and 6,616 tons from SAVONA.

8. The doubling of the railway lines from GENOA to MICNANEGO proceeded another 600 metres, but work was held up from time to time due to bad weather, while work on the lines between S. BENIGNO and CANTORASSO progressed satisfactorily.

9. During the month 76 schooners carrying foodstuffs and 6 ships carrying general cargo arrived at the Port of GENOA. These figures show an appreciable increase over those of December. The work of clearing the Port continued, and all berths were made available for shipping, while the Ports of SAVONA and LA SPEZIA continued to discharge the ships normally.

10. All bids for haulage by road were met although the shortage of P.O.L and tyres was still serious. 1,272,533 quintals were hauled during the month.

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12. Owing to consumers generally refusing to comply with Decrees for the curtailment and rationing of electric current, a critical stage was reached early in January which would have led to complete exhaustion of the available power supplies by the middle of February. However assurances were given by the Prefect and the Mayor of MILAN that whatever measures were necessary to curtail consumption would have their full support. No industry, with the exception of the cotton industry, managed to work at full capacity owing to the coal shortage or lack of raw materials. Enforced retention of unproductive labour by industry caused considerable concern especially in the mechanical sector where certain firms were on the verge of closing down. Dismissals at a monthly surplus rate are now permissable, but compulsory employment of "reduci" tends to offset this relief, and unemployment increased.

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The arrival from the U.S. of the first consignment of synthetic rubber to Pirelli was most welcome: a production of 1,000 tyres daily is estimated. About 50 large tanneries in N. ITALY are reported to be in operation and are holding large stocks of raw material accumulated through hoarding and hiding during the war.

13. Commerce was virtually at a standstill, and there was much discontent in commercial circles owing to the interference in "compensation" (barter) transactions with other countries.

14. The food situation in the Region was good in spite of a shortage of imported grain. Grain ships scheduled for VENICE and GENOA on February should sustain LOMBARDIA Region up to 14 February. Supplies of Sugar and Salt were good.

15. There were no strikes and the labour position was quiet, although there were spasmodic demonstrations by "reduci" demanding employment. At the end of the month there were 170,087 unemployed.

16. The situation regarding clothing and equipment, boots, transport, arms and ammunition for the Police Forces was still unsatisfactory. The Carabinieri have however quite a high standard of efficiency and their morale was good. The general public now have more confidence in them and regard them as the one body to be relied upon. The Guardia di Finanza functioned well, but were handicapped by shortage of transport, clothing and lack of weapons. In no province however has the general public any confidence in P.S. agents, and the general opinion appeared to be that they are either completely useless or else simply uniformed hooligans. The general public safety situation was better, and there was a decrease in all forms of crime. There were no civil disturbances of note during the month.

17. During January 1,370 refugees were evacuated; one camp was returned to the Italian military authorities and another handed over to UNRRA. Some 750 Italian minors and families are still awaiting repatriation to BELGIUM (see p.11 Displaced Persons S/C report), and a further 220 Italians were sent to GENOA for repatriation to BELGIUM and FRANCE.

18. No difficulties whatsoever were experienced in the running of rail services, and telecommunications were satisfactory.

PIEMONTE REGION.

19. The first month of control of the Region by the Italian Government brought no disorder and no break-down of vital functions. The situation on the Franco-Italian border remained quiet, although the constant stream of rumours kept the border inhabitants unsettled. Progress towards the elections was noted in each Province and several have completed their lists.

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20. All provinces reported that they had stocks of grain or flour sufficient to supply them for ~~two~~ six weeks. Much bitterness was aroused by the high cost of living and industrialists realised that a modification of the value of the lira in terms of foreign exchange was most necessary.

21. Fiat, which employs about 60,000 workers, produced more than 1,000 trucks and cars during the month, although the shortage of coal presented a serious problem. The shortage of electrical power, throughout the north, also complicated the general industrial situation. Amassing continued but with small returns.

22. Unemployment registration showed a 25% increase during January; on 20 December 1946, there were 43824 registered, and on 20 January 1946 there were 52617. Industrial unrest however decreased and only three strikes of consequence were reported. Public works projects supplied some much needed employment.

23. Judicial activity in the Region was satisfactory. The morale of the public security agencies was good, although the continued shortages in arms, equipment and transportation still caused concern. The crime situation was satisfactory, and robberies and thefts were on a decreasing scale. No important crimes were reported. Six truck loads of arms and ammunition were found in NOVARA.

24. Public health was good, with seasonal incidence of measles.

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2. Schools reported to be operating satisfactory.

26. The main railway lines were all in operation, hauling an increasing tonnage, and all roads and highways were usable during the month.

VENEZIA REGION.

27. The political situation in the area was characterised by a policy of inaction on the part of most of the parties. The leftist elements did not, in general, succumb to the temptation to provide a rallying point for strong action by the "reduci" and the other unemployed, and it was noticed that the parties of the Right gained in courage, since avowed Monarchists talked openly in a manner which would not have been prudent last year. Administrative elections will be held in most of the provinces on 24th and 31st March. It is realised that these elections will probably represent a very real evidence of the respective strengths of the parties, and the result may be sufficient to cause an alteration in the make-up of the Government.

28. The public safety position was not unsatisfactory and the hand-over of authority to the Italian Government took place in a calm atmosphere. The Carabinieri and Questura agents continued to show increasing enterprise in tackling criminals although armed, robberies, usually by masked gangs, continued.

29. Industry continued to suffer from lack of raw materials, lack of money and high production costs, but it was realised that even if the raw materials were available, production costs would be so high that it would not be possible to manufacture articles at prices which the consumer could afford. During the month 40,000 tons of coal were imported through VENICE.

30. The amassed stocks of grain were practically exhausted and throughout January the region was fed on imported wheat. It is hoped that stocks in hand and deliveries will be sufficient to provide a bread ration until the end of February. Perhaps one of the most depressing features of the whole position is the blind and unfailing assumption that Allied supplies will continue to be received. To some extent this is induced by newspaper articles reporting in optimistic tones statements made by UNRRA and other formations in Rome as to the help to be given to ITALY. The fact is that the Region is living from hand to mouth.

31. The continued requisition of schools presented a serious problem at MESTRE, PADOVA and MONTEBELLUNA.

32. On the whole the fine weather during the month benefitted the entire Region and raised public morale, in spite of the unemployment problem and the spirit of bitterness among many of the "reduci".

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT VENEZIA GIULIA (XIII CORPS)

33. There was an increased flow of propaganda in the Jugoslav and local pro-

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT VENEZIA GIULIA (XIII CORPS)

33. There was an increased flow of propaganda in the Jugoslav and local pro-Jugoslav press in anticipation of the expected visit of the Foreign Ministers' delegates. There are however definite indications of an anti-Tito movement amongst the Slovenes in the GORIZIA Area. During January a further two Communes changed from direct CAO to Government rule in accordance with the terms of General Order No 11, a further sign of Slovene acceptance of this order. All Areas now have Area Presidents and Councils and 20 of the Communes have Commune Presidents and Councils, all functioning in accordance with General Order No 11. The other 20 Communes still refuse to nominate officials, and are operating under direct rule of the CAO.

34. The public safety situation improved during January, due unquestionably to an increase in the strength and efficiency of the Venezia Giulia Civil Police Force. At present the Force is composed of 2,482 officers and men. There was no noticeable increase in black market activities.

35. A general order is being prepared to establish the control of movement across the Morgan Line; all exports, imports and goods in transit are already controlled by a system of licensing. Supply ships have been in the habit of arriving almost two months behind schedule and it was therefore necessary to borrow food both from Army sources and the Italian Government. The normal AC ration scales were however maintained.

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36. Tonnages moved by road during January showed a marked decrease from those of preceding months, and 4,306 tons only were hauled outwards; 22,573 tons were handled in the ports. Only 31 tyres were received during the month for the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA.

37. The amassing of Indian corn progressed slowly. No more forced amassing laws for VENEZIA GIULIA are being considered, since voluntary amassing at economic prices has proved more satisfactory. Forty more horses recently arrived from AUSTRIA and have been consigned to needy farmers in the GORIZIA area.

38. The month of January saw the final settlement of the general wage negotiations, and the settled basic wage was the "MILANO" or North ITALY rate, plus a contingency r of 170 lire on a mobile scale to change every three months. On 4 January a demonstration was organised in TRIESTE to complain about the workers' wages, and a widespread strike among all the shipyards occurred on 31 January. An agreement was however reached the same day. The total number of unemployed was 28,250.

39. Work in the shipyards was marred by the labour troubles mentioned above which resulted in delayed and uncertain dates of completion. About 420,000 metres of cotton cloth were produced during the month from American cotton; the mills worked slightly under 50% capacity. More stringent restrictions were imposed on the use of electricity. Rehabilitation of the port of TRIESTE continued, and at present the port facilities are adequate in relation to the railway clearance facilities. During January consumption of petrol, gasoil and lubricants was less than in previous months, and all requirements were easily met; 24,105 tons of coal and 25,000 quintals of firewood were received.

40. Owing to bad weather little progress was made in the repairing of roads, but the work of repairing of houses in the distressed areas progressed satisfactorily.

41. Public health was remarkably good, and the incidence of diptheria showed a marked decrease.

42. The flow of displaced persons continued; 671 civilians and 76 ex Ps. W. passed through the area during the month. Ten additional properties of all classes were taken under Allied control, thus bringing the total to 335 to date.

43. 271 accused were tried by AMG courts on 331 charges, as compared with 294 accused tried on 335 charges in December 1945. Cases tried by the Superior Courts (21 on 27 charges) however showed an increase over the figures for December 1945. The Indigent Civil Courts functioned with reasonable satisfaction.

44. All schools in TRIESTE City and in surrounding Communes were furnished with fuel, either coal or wood, and projects for school repairs and reconstruction are being approved. Good progress continued to be made in the acceptance by parents of AMG educational control, despite the resistance of the FNOO (see p.10 Education S/C report).

45. Up to 31 January 1946 approximately 2,000,000 lire had been paid out to ex-partisans.

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NAPLES.

46. The Italian Prime Minister visited NAPLES on 26/27 January, and made a speech which raised no controversial issues, and which was well received by all parties. Slow progress in the compilation of electoral lists was reported from NAPLES. In six other provinces however the completion is practically completed.

47. On the evening of 21 January the serious explosion at TORRE ANNUNZIATA occurred when an ammunition train caught fire and blew up in a series of violent explosions. Over 40 persons lost their lives and about 250 more were injured. An immense amount of damage was done and the casualty list would have probably been considerably higher had there not been an interval of about an hour between the first and last serious explosion. Fire services and relief organisations turned out quickly and by midnight the fire was under control and the seriously injured removed to NAPLES. The British Area Command rendered prompt assistance with the loan of food and tents, while UNRRA provided blankets and medical stores.

48. The small stock of grain available in the depots caused much anxiety, and the pasta ration had to be suspended.

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49. The Xmas bonus helped the labour situation, but unemployment continued to grow in NAPLES, although in the Provinces, where the population is largely agricultural, returned prisoners were absorbed on the land and the problem was less acute. Three small stoppages of work occurred during the month.

50. Clearance of bomb damage made progress, and an extension of the railway to SORRENTO is also being considered in order to provide relief work for the unemployed.

51. 105 cases of petitions for pardon were dealt with during the month. An American War Criminal trial held in NAPLES during the month was an impressive display of legal procedure and justice.

52. The strength of the Carabinieri was increased by the return of 200 officers and men from BARI, which was greatly appreciated. Just under 2,050 cases of crime were reported as compared with 2,100 in December 1945 and the proportion of arrests remains high, 1,350 being made during the month. On 10 January a demonstration of returned prisoners of war produced a situation which was temporarily threatening. Fortunately good sense prevailed and order was maintained in the City. Other demonstrations elsewhere caused minor disorders.

53. General civilian imports to NAPLES were on a reduced scale but heavy grain shipments were dealt with at satellite ports in spite of damage to grain elevators at TORRE ANNUNZIATA. The shortage of wagons continued and clearance was not satisfactory

54. Smallpox was not eliminated during the month, but no serious epidemic occurred.

CUSTODY.

55. There was considerable political activity throughout LIVORNO Region during the month, but there appeared to be no bitterness between the various parties. All preparations went forward for the administrative elections, which will be held in March.

56. Progress in the rehabilitation of industry was slow, mainly owing to the lack of raw materials, tools and transport. Many military units moved out of plants and buildings formerly occupied by private industry and steps were taken to put these factories into operation as quickly as possible, although the acute shortage of coal and other fuels hindered their rehabilitation. The manufacture of pasta was suspended owing to the scarcity of wheat and, there were little or no oils or fats.

57. Considerable agitation was made by persons employed in Allied military units regarding the low pay scale under which they worked as compared with the scale in operation for employees of private firms and the Italian Government. Unemployment was widespread throughout the Region and public works projects were approved by the Prefect mainly in order to give the people something to do.

58. There were no demonstrations or displays during the month and public morale was excellent. There is however still a great deal of crime and bandits continued to attack motorists and wayfarers, although the wave of petty crime has been completely stamped out. Numerous arrests were made and many tons of loot were recovered. The presence of the military police in LIVORNO, FLORENCE, PISA and PRATO

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QUESTURE.

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56. Progress in the rehabilitation of industry was slow, mainly owing to the lack of raw materials, tools and transport. Many military units moved out of plants and buildings formerly occupied by private industry and steps were taken to put these factories into operation as quickly as possible, although the acute shortage of coal and other fuels hindered their rehabilitation. The manufacture of pasta was suspended owing to the scarcity of wheat and, there were little or no oils or fats.

57. Considerable agitation was made by persons employed in Allied military units regarding the low pay scale under which they worked as compared with the scale in operation for employees of private firms and the Italian Government. Unemployment was widespread throughout the Region and public works projects were approved by the Prefect mainly in order to give the people something to do.

58. There were no demonstrations or displays during the month and public morale was excellent. There is however still a great deal of crime and bandits continued to attack motorists and wayfarers, although the wave of petty crime has been completely stamped out. Numerous arrests were made and many tons of loot were recovered. The presence of the military police in LIVORNO, PIOMBINO, PISA and GROSSETO appeared to give the Questure, Public Safety Agents and Carabinieri moral support, and it was noticed that the agencies were far more efficient in these areas.

59. There was still some typhoid in the PISA-LIVORNO area, but not of serious proportions. In LIVORNO the CMN handled all returnees, and processed 1½, 220 during January.

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

60. It is thought that the Communist Party does not have so much support as it did, and there appeared to be more display of feeling against it than was previously the case. Italian prisoners returning from RUSSIA were most actively hostile to it. A distinct attitude of indifference was displayed towards the elections, but the people as a whole are in favour of the compulsory vote.

61. The public safety situation was satisfactory in every province except in BARI where the situation was worse than before. The police were generally insufficiently mobile and more transport is urgently needed.

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However it was apparent that the Carabinieri felt more sure of themselves and have greatly improved in their organisation and efficiency. Murders were few and robberies decreased. There are approximately 700 Carabinieri in BARI, and attempts are being made to bring them up to the desired strength of 700.

62. There was no change in the economic situation which was still critical owing to a shortage of raw materials and transport. Although the labour position in BARI itself was satisfactory, in the outlying districts there was a grave amount of unemployment, which is increasing. The Public Works department did their utmost to provide work for the unemployed who were also assisted by a subsidy from the Italian Government. The discontinuance of the pasta ration did not have any very noticeable repercussions.

63. 120 displaced persons were repatriated during the month. Public health was good the epidemic of smallpox (22 cases reported in BARI during January) having been checked.

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

64. The food situation was critical throughout the island, and in the absence of pasta rations there were no food reserves for the non agricultural coastal towns. The situation was further aggravated by the non-arrival of grain ships.

65. Banditry throughout the island was rife during the month, and the public safety situation was most serious. Raids were made by both sporadically organised groups and by well-disciplined bands whose programme was apparently that of harassing the police authorities, especially the Carabinieri. The motives of the bands remained unknown, although it was speculated that the possibility of widespread civil strife was very real.

66. Coal and petrol remained in short supply, and the lack of road building materials hindered the carrying out of that type of public work.

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

67. With the approach of the elections political activity increased; all the parties held meetings and there was much propaganda by the Communists, Socialists and Christian-Democrats. Although nothing definite is known of the Squadra Azione Mussolini, its existence is very real and it appeared to be more active during the month.

68. Local provincial government functioned fairly satisfactorily, although there was a certain lack of discipline among the Sindaci. Lack of Communal funds also presented a serious problem, since every com une carried a deficit on its budget.

69. The food situation was not satisfactory, since stocks of grain held in the Region were sufficient for about 15 days only. Thereafter the population will have to depend entirely upon imported grain, although consignments from shipments which have already arrived at ports, or are due to arrive shortly, will be sufficient to maintain the ration until the end of February. Lack of coal, electric power and raw materials continued to hinder the rehabilitation of industry and commerce.

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66. Coal and petrol remained in short supply, and the lack of road building materials hindered the carrying out of that type of public work.

FORLI (as reported by U.S. Liaison Officer BOLOGNA).

67. With the approach of the elections political activity increased; all the parties held meetings and there was much propaganda by the Communists, Socialists and Christian-Democrats. Although nothing definite is known of the Squadre Azione Mussolini, its existence is very real and it appeared to be more active during the month.

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70. Unemployment increased somewhat but it is hoped that it has reached its peak. Lack of fuel and power further increased the problem. However in FORLI' Province employment was given to 1,000 workers in a silk factory and 600 workers in a furniture factory.

71. Public Works projects continued slowly as far as repairs to bridges, roads and railways were concerned. Lack of raw materials and the exceedingly slow release of funds from the Italian Government caused much delay. The shortage of electricity continued, causing inconvenience and hardship in industry and in private homes.

72. All Italian Courts functioned satisfactorily but slowly, while the situation as regards Public Safety continued to be deplorable. During January there was an increase in crime and 48 arrests were made for the 212 crimes committed. The Carabinieri worked as well as could be expected bearing in mind their many handicaps, but the figures showed no great improvement. Some reports of gun running from the Dalmatian and Albanian coasts to FORLI', RAVENNA and FERRARA were received and are being dealt with by the appropriate police agencies. Prison breaks occurred at BOLOGNA and FORLI' and generally speaking the prison situation remained unsatisfactory. There were no public disorders or serious demonstrations during the month.

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73. Public health was generally good and there were no serious epidemics although there were some cases of diptheria in BOLOGNA and malaria in FERRARA.

74. Some schools had to close owing to the cold weather and lack of fuel, but conditions on the whole remained satisfactory.

BOLZANO PROVINCE.

75. The change over from Allied Military Government to Italian Government control took place without any difficulties. The speech by the Prime Minister on the future of the ALTO ADIGE was not received with enthusiasm by the German-speaking population and the declared policy of the South Tyrolian Volkspartei, which is openly that of a return of the province to AUSTRIA, remained unchanged. The preparation of the electoral lists was impeded owing to a reversal of the instructions received late in December. Some 59 of the 91 Communes had already submitted their lists, which now have to be amended.

76. The Italian law courts were hampered by a shortage of judges and 236 cases were still awaiting trial at the end of the month. The public safety situation remained good, with the Carabinieri working satisfactorily. A number of arrests were made following a murder and some robberies, and the Questura continued to control civilian movement at the BRENNER frontier.

77. The food situation was satisfactory and all rations were regularly distributed. Meat, fats, vegetables and fruit were plentiful but only available at high prices.

78. Public health was, on the whole, good, although there were 64 cases of diptheri and 27 cases of typhus. It was stated that there were about 1,200 unemployed, althou there were no strikes or demonstrations on the part of the workers.

79. The dorequisitioning of part of the building occupied by Allied Military Govern ment eased the problem of school accomodation, but the provision of text books for the German-speaking population remained unsatisfactory.

80. Progress in repatriation of German citizens was delayed by the non-arrival of the promised train from GERMANY, and as a result some 420 enemy aliens had to remain in the area. Some 2,000 in all remain to be repatriated.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT UDINE PROVINCE.

81. January was a quiet month politically and the meetings of all the parties were favorably orderly. Yugoslav propaganda continued and terrorist methods were sometimes applied, which were strongly resented by the local inhabitants.

82. Local Government was satisfactory, but the bureaucratic methods of some of the Provincial and Communal offices tended to impede progress. Administrative elections will be held in some 22 Communes on 24 March; incomplete electoral rolls prevent others being held elsewhere in the Province.

83. The morale of the Carabinieri continued to improve in spite of all their disadvantages, but grave concern was felt over their lack of personnel. During the month

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83. The morale of the Carabinieri continued to improve in spite of all their disadvantages, but grave concern was felt over their lack of personnel. During the month one 22 arrests were made for murder, robbery, and extortion. The serious shortage of warm clothing, boots, arms and transport continued, and as a result many carabinieri were obliged to purchase clothing for themselves. Only by an improvement can th 00 Carabinieri available for 65 stations hope to cope with the persistence and daring f the modern bandits. Public morale continued to be adversely affected by doubts as o the future, unemployment, lack of accomodation, high prices and the lack of a treaty police force. There were a few minor strikes, lockouts or demonstrations all ithout incident, while the prison situation continued to be unsatisfactory.

84. During the month 87 cases were tried by AMG Courts, of which 18 were Superior Court cases.

85. The food situation was a constant source of anxiety owing to the lack of imports of basic rationed commodities. However a regular distribution of flour was made to all communes. The economic situation also continued to be serious owing to the high cost of living although prices of commodities have fallen in many instances. During the month 125,000 quintals of firewood were supplied to 9 provinces, while in UDINE rovince itself 474,196 quintals were distributed. 136,462 quintals of wheat were

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amassed; amassing of maize continued slowly and it is not expected that the estimated figure of 60,000 quintals will be reached.

86. 2634 Italin and 520 non-Italian refugees passed through the Area in January.

87. The coal allocation for the month, 4,700 tons against a bid for 5,300 tons was insufficient for the needs of industry. The tyre situation was critical since no civilian tyres were available, and motor bus services, which have recently common were seriously hindered by this shortage. A small quantity of raw cotton was receiv which enabled factories to commence production at 5% of their normal capacity. Many other factories resumed production at 60% of their normal capacity, although the lack of coal hindered their activity.

88. Repair work on military roads continued satisfactorily but on a reduced scale owing to weather conditions.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

1. The Special Commission of the Consulta which was studying the draft law for national elections has completed its work. The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstruction of the communal councils and for elections to these bodies.

2. The Italian Government has decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes which are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been announced so far that 413 Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 736 on the 17th of March respectively.

3. The figures given below indicate the position as regards electoral lists as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central ITALY

Total No. of Communes	3586
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	1695

b) Northern ITALY (including AMG UDINE)

Total No. of Communes	3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	372

c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in ITALY, excepting VENEZIA GIULIA, have both male and female lists approved.

4. A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of electoral lists in VENEZIA GIULIA was sent by the Italian Government to the A.C. for perusal and comments; it was in effect a consolidation of the Italian electoral laws.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

5. During the month of January AMG Courts were held in VENEZIA GIULIA and the province of UDINE only. In VENEZIA GIULIA 271 accused were tried by Summary Courts on 331 charges; only 7 cases of illegal possession of arms were reported, the majority of crimes being for theft and possession of Allied property. In the province of UDINE AMG Courts tried 37 cases, 18 of them Superior Court cases.

6. The Italian Courts in NAPLES faced serious obstacles, due to shortage of transportation, personnel and communication, but in [illegible]

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No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved..... 1099

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Total No. of Communes..... 3628
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c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in ITALY, excepting VENEZIA GIULIA, have both male and female lists approved.

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6. The Italian Courts in NAPLES faced serious obstacles, due to shortage of transportation, personnel and communication, but in LA SPEZIA, UDINE, LIVORNO and VENEZIA GIULIA the Civil Courts functioned with reasonable satisfaction. A decree was passed exempting from transfer-tax Allied property fictitiously sold to Italian nationals during the war in order to avoid confiscation.

7. A working system for the review of all cases where the persons are still in prison was put into operation during the month and good progress was made.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

8. Plans were worked out for giving special training in education and child psychology to a group of Italian university professors; the necessity for this training arises from the complete absence of courses in this field in ITALY during the past twenty years of Fascism. Youth activities and adult education work continued to be extended.

10. AMG derequisitioned three floors of a school premises there (see p. 8 BOLZANO report). Textbooks in the German language have arrived in the province from SWITZERLAND.

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11. The request of certain communes in UDINE to have schools in Slovene and German has, after careful study and conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, been refused. Extra-curricural classes in these languages however will be permitted under official supervision.

12. Schools were reopened in VENEZIA GIULIA on 8 January and supplied with fuel. Schools at POLA reopened again after having been damaged by explosions from the nearby ammunition dump. Twenty million lire has been appropriated for re-equipping the schools of GORIZIA Area, and schools desks are being manufactured. 77% (125 out of 162) of the communes have now accepted the direction of the AMG school administration. The AMG school programs, in Slovene, were printed and distributed free to all teachers. Despite the organised opposition of the CLN, the villages are, for the most part, receiving the AMG educational directives warmly and parents seem glad to have their children attend schools free from political indoctrination.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

13. No cases of Bubonic Plague were reported from Southern ITALY during the month, but the incidence of Smallpox showed an increase.

14. Only one case of Typhus was reported; infant mortality rates showed an increase.

15. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME numbered 198 in December as compared with 180 in November.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

16. Since the handover of the northern territory to the Italian Government on 1st January 1946 public safety conditions remained reasonably calm.

17. The morale and efficiency of the Italian Police Services continued to improve despite the shortage of clothing and equipment, and the agencies did some really good work in the prevention and detection of crime. The number of serious crimes still remained high especially in EMILIA Province where police resources are fully extended in dealing with them. Banditry flourished in SICILY but energetic action by the Carabinieri had a deterrent effect. There were a few minor strikes and demonstrations but none of them was of a serious nature.

18. A number of raids for arms were carried out by the Civil Police, with fairly good results, but large numbers of arms still remained concealed.

19. The prison situation remained acute owing to lack of accommodation. A demonstration occurred in the GENOA Prison but was quickly subdued by the Carabinieri who were called in to assist the Prison staff. During the month 2 prisoners escaped from FORLI' Prison, EMILIA, 10 from SALUZZO, 6 from CHIAVARI and 9 from ALBA, in PIEDMONT, but a number were recaptured.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

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19. The prison situation remained acute owing to lack of accommodation. A demonstration occurred in the CENCA Prison but was quickly subdued by the Carabinieri who were called in to assist the Prison staff. During the month 2 prisoners escaped from PARMA Prison, EMILIA, 10 from SALUZZO, 6 from CONCALIERI and 9 from ALBA, in PIEDMONTE, but a number were recaptured.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

20. Good progress was made in the completion of the photographic record of damage done to Italian monuments. Action was taken by the Italian Government in preventing further dispersion and thefts from among the archives of Fascist records, a measure rendered necessary by the continued appearance in the press of documents derived from archives of this kind. 997

21. Part II of the Final Report on Archives has been prepared and issued during the month under review.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

22. The Repatriation Branch of the Sub-Commission was prepared for the handover to UNRRA with effect from 1st February 1946. Authority was however obtained from AFHQ for the retention of those Camps which are needed for the accommodation of Displaced Persons not acceptable by UNRRA.

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23. By 31 January a total of 947,084 Italians had been repatriated to ITALY and 761,919 Italians had been received from EUROPE since the occupation of GERMANY. During the month 442 Italian children and about 50 adults returned to their homes in TRIPOLITANIA, and 450 children returned to their parents in EGYPT. 250 Iraquis, Iranians and Afghans were accepted for transit through ITALY to their respective countries. Some 500 Italian miners who formerly worked in BELGIUM left GENOA for NICE by road on the first stage of their journey to BELGIUM.

24. All Medical Centres continued to be supplied with medical stores from UNRRA Medical Store, BOLOGNA.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Owing to continued deterioration in supplies, both imported and local, suspension of the pasta ration throughout ITALY except in MARCHE and UMBRIA and six surplus grain-producing provinces was effected. The overall stock situation thereby improved somewhat at the expense of the ration. As a result 65,000 tons were saved during January. The proportion of the "generi di minestra" issued as rice in North ITALY was maintained at the December level. Cereal stocks on hand, excluding rice, were approximately 211,000 tons at the end of the month, less than a month's consumption figure.

2. A procedure has been put into operation whereby supplies originally requisitioned under the old Military Program "to prevent disease and unrest" are turned over to Peninsular Base Section, for sale to the Italian Government. This should eliminate any unnecessary delay in these supplies being placed on the market.

3. Information was received during January that CCS had accepted the final requisitions submitted by AFHQ for the civilian maintenance of VENEZIA GIULIA during the period 1 January to 30 June 1946. The call forward intended for the January maintenance will not be loaded until February and therefore probably not available for distribution in VENEZIA GIULIA until March. As regards wheat, the gap has been bridged partly by applying the procedure used during the period September - December 1945, that is part-load diversions of ships intended for the maintenance of ITALY, imported under the FEA Interim Program, and partly by certain further loans from military stocks which have been already arranged by AFHQ. Grain will be made available for UDINE, if only on a week-to-week basis, out of FEA programmed imports until the first shipment against the military requisition arrives. It is to be noticed that the military responsibility for the feeding of VENEZIA GIULIA has been fulfilled only by borrowing from the Italian economy.

4. A tentative chart has been sent forward by the Italian Government of estimated surpluses for export, reconciling the necessity of keeping as much food as possible for internal consumption and the advisability of not depressing a traditional source of foreign currency which will be needed for essential imports.

5. The rationing programs showed no improvement during January, as receipts of both cereals and olive oil were relatively small.

6. The inauguration of the 1946 agricultural supply program was marked by the receipt of shipments of seed potatoes, tractors, tractor spare parts, nitrogenous fertilizers and important spray materials. Port inspections

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5. The harvesting progress showed no improvement during January, as receipts of both cereals and olive oil were relatively small.

6. The inauguration of the 1945 agricultural supply program was marked by the receipt of shipments of seed potatoes, tractors, tractor spare parts, nitrogenous fertilizers and important spray materials. Port inspections made during unloadings showed all supplies to be arriving in good condition. Distribution to individual growers was unnecessarily delayed by the indecision of the Italian Government in fixing the sale price of each item.

7. Moderate to sharp declines in the price of meat animals were registered 946 during the month in most provinces. Further declines may be expected, as there is a growing apprehension on the part of producers that present high prices will not long be maintained. Prices of fresh milk and meats remained high with no noticeable changes reported.

8. Firewood production during January greatly exceeded that of other months and was much above the goal set when the monthly cutting schedules were originally established.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

9. The Italian Government have concurred in the Currency Agreement proposed in FAN 583, under this it accepts responsibility for the issuance of AM Lire.

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10. CCS stated that the Allied Financial Agency should be transferred as soon as possible from Allied Commission to the command of AFHQ, and it was arranged to carry out this transfer with effect from 15 January 1946.

11. During the month CCS ruled that since ITALY was not free to set exchange rates and to control her foreign trade, no objection should be raised by the Allied Commission to the "Conguaglio" program of the Italian Government. They further stated that the views of the U.S. and U.K. Governments on the relationship of the financing program to other economic matters would be discussed through diplomatic channels.

12. As part of the program to reopen private foreign trade, the Italian Government is completing the rehabilitation of its custom services.

13. Pursuant to TAM 737, the Italian Government was informed that it is no longer necessary for the Italian foreign exchange control authorities to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission before authorizing the transaction of insurance business outside ITALY.

CONFERENCE (FOREIGN TRADE) SUB-COMMISSION.

14. Arrangements were made during the month for the restoration of private trading between ITALY and other countries, and a decree established the "conguaglio" by which imports are to be overpriced and exports are to be granted a premium. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide for the equalisation of Italian exports to international prices.

15. Further restrictions on Italian foreign trade were removed by the closing down of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board at the beginning of the month. AFHQ decided that no military clearance of proposed exports is now required.

16. On 28 January it was announced that Italian declarations of exportable surpluses would no longer be screened by the Allied Commission. At the same time Italian exports ceased to be classified into two types, A and B, to which different marketing and pricing policies were applicable.

17. The most important items which ITALY is to obtain from AUSTRIA under the agreement made in January are timber, cellulose, magnetite, graphite, caolin, and fireproof material. The contract is for a period of six months, the exchange to take place on a barter basis without any exchange of money, and the ratio of qualities to be exchanged to be worked out on 1937 prices.

18. The commercial agreement between ITALY and SPAIN was signed on 10 January 1946. The agreement covers the current year up to 31 December 1946 and it is stipulated that consideration will be given during the year 1946 to the conclusion of a further agreement for the year 1947.

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19. Essential oils and citric acid were deleted from the Reserved Commodity List during January, and it is no longer necessary to clear with WASHINGTON citrus juices, fresh citrus fruit, tomato paste and canned tomatoes.

20. A gross weight total of approximately 9,000 tons of goods was exported from ITALY during January, the total value amounting to approximately 1,140,000 dollars. This represented a considerable increase over December shipments, the total value of which was 650,000 dollars.

21. During the month, a steadily increasing number of applications for imports were submitted by the Italian Government. At the end of the month, the responsibility for screening Italian foreign trade was relinquished by Allied Commission, except for items included in the Reserved Commodity List.

INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

22. Lack of electric power in Northern ITALY and reduced imports of coal resulted in the industrial situation becoming more critical in January than in previous months. The Northern Italian Steel Plants are operating at

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approximately 30% capacity, owing to lack of power, coal, and raw materials. This figure is well below their economic level.

23. Prices of cotton and woollen goods fell as a result of a standstill in sales. It is estimated that the present stock of cotton goods amounts to 100 million kilograms, and a large amount of unfinished goods exists owing to the reduced operation of the finishing plants through lack of coal and dyes etc.

24. Production of tyres recommenced at the Pirelli Plant in MILAN and 2,000 tyres and tubes were made in January.

25. 13,914 tons of cotton, 1,059 tons of wool and 15,015 tons of French phosphate rock were imported during the month. 51,481 tons of Sardinian coal were mined in December, the decrease resulting from lack of pit props. 55,000 tons are estimated to be mined in January.

26. There was an improvement in the January loadings of coal from the U.S., which conformed more closely to IT.J.Y's allocations. February arrivals are expected to be in the region of 450,000 tons but after the deduction of 200,000 tons for military and railway purposes it will be realised that the quantity of coal remaining for industry is far below that which is required.

27. Owing to the non-arrival of tankers from U.S., stockpiles of P.O.L. were reduced to a very low level towards the end of the month and it was necessary to warn the Italian Government to reduce February allocations to a strict minimum until the scheduled tankers arrived.

28. The February 1946 power allocations for Central and Southern IT.LY were practically the same as the January 1946 allocations, but are to be subject to downward revision if the drought conditions continue during February. The TERNI reservoirs only hold about fifteen days supply at the present rate of withdrawal. The continued drought affected the power supply in all IT.LY and necessitated control measures, rationing and feeder cuts. 70,000 KW capacity was put out of service for a period of fifteen days at the Sila plants which supply Southern IT.LY, owing to a landslide at the intake. In North IT.LY rationing measures only produced about 13% reduction as against the 30% required to provide sufficient power for the months of March and April. The only important plant which was restored to service during the month was a unit of 12,000 KW capacity at the thermal steam plant at CASELNUOVO.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

29. Basic wage rates were reviewed during the month and proposals put forward to standardise the cost of living bonuses into variable scales for application in cities, small towns and country districts. A formula for consideration by representatives of the Italian Government, Italian private industry and the Allied Force Labour and Wage Committee was, as a result, prepared for consideration. In the North implementation of the wage agreement negotiated in ROME proceeded, but there were no major changes in the prevailing rate of wages.

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30. The percentage of "reduci" which firms in Italian industry must employ in relation with their total payroll was laid down by a decree of the Council of Ministers. Pending publication of this decree the Prefects received instructions to give immediate effect to its provisions.

31. At NAPLES on 10 January there was a demonstration by repatriated Italian prisoners of war and workers returning from labour in GERMANY, and on 31 January workers in restaurants, cafes and bars in ROME proclaimed a general strike for the purpose of obtaining a wage increase which was subsequently granted.

32. Discussions were in progress during the month concerning the emigration of Italian workers to FRANCE and BELGIUM, and a mission to promote emigration of Italian workers to S. AMERICA left ITALY during the month.

33. In January 1946 the number of civilians employed by the Allied Forces

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was 182,766, which represents a decrease of 16,632 on December 1945.

34. The monthly food expenditure in ROME in January of a family of five persons on a standard food budget with a caloric value of 2,200 calories per consuming unit was 14,767 lire. Of this total 1,109 lire was spent on food purchased by Food Card, and 13,658 lire on food purchased on the free market.

35. This figure has been calculated on a revised basis instituted by the Central Institute of Statistics. Hitherto the standard budget was fixed on a national basis, but the quantity of each item purchased was changed month by month and area by area according to the availability and distribution of rationed food, only the number of calories remaining constant. On the revised basis a standard budget has been fixed for each of the four main geographical divisions of ITALY, North, Centre, South and the Islands, and the quantity of each item purchased will remain constant.

36. The January figure cannot in consequence be compared with figures quoted in previous reports, but for comparative purposes the cost of food for previous months in ROME calculated on the new basis is as follows:

December 1945	15,677 Lire
November "	14,198 "
October "	12,069 "
September "	11,614 "
August "	10,730 "
July "	9,928 "

In 1938, cost of food in ROME on the same basis was 416 lire.

37. Figures for other principal cities in ITALY, calculated on the new basis are as follows:-

	July 1945.	August 1945.	Sept. 1945.	Oct. 1945.	Nov. 1945.	Dec.45
BOLOGNA	9,672	11,006	11,307	12,877	13,827	13,350
FIRENZE	8,760	9,647	11,267	11,961	12,660	12,512
GENOVA	11,539	12,959	11,820	13,267	13,628	13,733
MILANO	11,181	11,832	12,604	12,980	14,726	14,003
NAPOLI	9,211	9,539	10,070	13,179	13,704	12,948
PALERMO	6,684	8,059	8,548	9,781	10,763	10,891
TORINO	10,854	11,561	11,846	13,209	13,328	14,451

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

38. A comparison of the tonnages moved in all ITALY by rail between January 1945 and January 1946 shows a considerable increase. The Italian State Railways are now responsible for all movement by rail except in the compartments of TRIESTE and VENICE. Refugee trains and salt trains run satisfactorily, but the movement of wine by train continued to present difficulties.

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39. All control of roads has now passed to the Italian Government and ENAC officials have been appointed to the Northern compartments.

40. A total of 99,590 tons was moved by Italian coastwise and intra-Mediterranean shipping, which is an increase over the figure for December. Arrivals of ships from the U.S.... were again less than planned. The port and warehouse installations at TORRE ANNUNZIATA were badly damaged in the explosion there, but it is hoped that a reasonable measure of working will be restored in February. Work was satisfactory in all other ports.

PROGRAM COORDINATION BRANCH.

41. With the publication of "Italian Import Requirements 1946" and its despatch to WASHINGTON and LONDON on 24 December 1945, the work of the Program Coordination Branch of Allied Commission came to an end. UNRRA took over the responsibility for meeting the import needs of the Italian people with the January loadings.

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CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH.

42. Great difficulty continued to be experienced in persuading AFHQ to deal with releases made to them by Captured Enemy Materials Branch. Much time was spent in attempting to make the department understand that a quick turnover by them to the industrialists of the country was essential for the early recovery of economic life. Dumps at LAVAGNANO, BRUNICO, LOCCIO, SCHIO, SANT'ANNA and PONTE S. PIETRO were handed over to AFHQ during the month.

43. Fourteen vehicle hulks were sold in January for 466,000 lire. An inventory was made for the purpose of handing over a dump at BOLZANO; it was emphasized that the responsibility for collecting and making inventories of captured enemy material is a military commitment.

44. 22 ammunition dumps and 1 salvage vehicle dump were released; 63 miscellaneous releases were also made.

SURPLUS AND SPECIAL MATERIALS BRANCH.

45. The Surplus and Special Materials Branch, with a view towards its impending liquidation, began to arrange for the disposition of its functions, and conferences were held with UNRRA and other organizations to this end. Virtually all personnel were released or transferred to other branches of the Allied Commission or to UNRRA, leaving only a skeleton administrative staff to perform the remaining tasks of the Branch.

46. The Italian Government, through AFHQ, appointed a number of sub-agents in various parts of the country to receive from the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner surplus fixed assets and installations sold to the Italian Government.

REQUISITION BRANCH.

47. An examination of the requisitions to be paid for out of YT (Troop Pay Account) funds has been initiated and a parallel investigation is being made by the Italian Government. The object of both studies is to determine what requisitions should be cancelled in the light of the reactivation of Italian industry and the consequent desirability of importing raw materials rather than finished goods. It is hoped that considerable savings of dollar exchange may be effected as a result of the investigation.

48. Discussions have been held with the office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, Peninsular Base Section, and AFHQ, relating to the disposal of Military Government supplies brought into ITALY after 30 November. Agreement was reached that Federazione Consorzi should warehouse the goods pending transfer from the Army to the Italian Government through OFLC. Some

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49. Loans of Italian civil supplies continued to be made to VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE, as yet, none have been repaid. The Combined Chiefs of Staff and Allied Force Headquarters have intimated that loans made in 1945 may not be repaid but Allied Commission is continuing to press the matter. AFHQ has, however, decided that loans made in 1946 must be repaid in kind.

50. Work on Ships' Documents was handicapped by the failure of shipping documents to be made for the disposal of cargo.

51. Work was commenced on the merger of UNRRA's and A.C's supply accounting records, and procedures for UNRRA's supply accounting were established.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

1. The Allied Publications Board was dissolved on 19 January, with the Italian representative affirming the Italian Government's intentions to carry on the policies established by the Board. Travel facilities to Italian journalists were withdrawn since it was considered timely that this responsibility should be assumed by the Italian agencies.

2. The weekly publication of Economic Notes was started and published under the joint sponsorship of the Allied Commission and UNRRA.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION.

3. The screening and release of captured enemy materials to the Italian Royal Navy continued. Arrangements were made for the Italian naval authorities to withdraw provision items from Italian army depots; part of the requirements, however, will be supplied from British depots at BARI and NAPLES. The transfer of the fuelling bases of TARANTO, NAPLES and LEGHORN to Italian control and responsibility took place on 1 January 1946.

4. Throughout the month progress was made in handing over minesweeping responsibilities to the Italian Navy. Bad weather brought operations almost to a standstill although some minesweeping was effectively carried out in certain parts of N. ITALY and in the TARANTO area. The British Admiralty approved the loan to the Italian Government of a mobile wiping unit to assist in the clearing of magnetic mines, and an agreement was also reached to loan the Italian Navy 32 British minesweepers. These ships have been turned over to the Italians in small groups and are manned by Italian ratings.

5. Italian cruisers were steadily employed repatriating Italian prisoners of war. The "Duca degli Abruzzi" made two trips with prisoners from the LEVANT and PORT SAID, and the hospital ship S.S."Toscana" arrived in TRIPOLI on 26 January from NAPLES to disembark 600 children returning to their homes from ITALY. It then sailed to PORT SAID with 400 children returning to their families in EGYPT.

6. Extensive data was collected and compiled pertaining to French ships in Italian waters.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

7. The actual strength of the Italian Army as at 1 January 1946 was 124,991, excluding 66,028 Carabinieri. The concentration of the infantry divisions for training was under active consideration, although accommodation

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

7. The actual strength of the Italian Army as at 1 January 1946 was 124,991, excluding 66,028 Carabinieri. The concentration of the infantry divisions for training was under active consideration, although accommodation difficulties in North ITALY made large scale moves difficult.

8. Work progressed favourably on obtaining accommodation for the recruit training centres, and despite difficulties in the areas of BOLZANO, BARI and UDINE it is anticipated that all the centres will be ready for the first intake of personnel.

9. Plans were made to continue the demobilisation of the older age classes as new intakes are received from call ups. Progress was made with the return of Italian prisoners of war in British hands, some 32,000 being repatriated during the month, together with some 19,000 from other hands.

10. The Carabinieri were given a high priority in the provision of arms, transport and clothing, and although stocks of these items were not large, considerable quantities were issued during the month. The vehicle situation remained serious and difficulty was encountered in the release of MT spares and tyres from captured enemy material stocks.

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

11. The first course in flying control began on 10 January, with 17 officers under instructions. The Italian organization is operating on a few of the airfields, but under present regulations it deals only with flight clearances and tower control.

12. Minor reconnaissance operations unaccompanied by any offensive action were carried out by a flight of several Italian type transport aircraft in support of a ground force operating against Sicilian bandits. Sanction has been given for the Italian Air Force to revert to the use of international call signs on all W/T services.

13. During the month meteorological reporting stations were opened at PISA, VERGGONO, SESTO CALENDE, VERCELLI, ORVIETELLO, AREZZO, PIOMBINO and MONTEFLASCONE. There are now 121 stations open, the target being 140 stations in ITALY and the Islands. British pilot balloons were supplied to the Air Ministry and to the Sardinian Meteorological Service for distribution. The rubber needed by Pirelli for the manufacture of these balloons has not yet been released and further efforts are being made to obtain supplies.

14. There was a decrease of about 2,000 in the total number of L.F personnel during January, chiefly owing to the partial discharge of the 1920 and 1921 classes. The average rate of pay for NCOs (Aircrew) is 5,500 lire per month, for specialist NCOs 6,200 lire and for aircrews 1,400 lire. Flying pay has recently been increased from 900 to 3,000 lire per month. Serviceability of fighter aircraft was maintained at a high level, while the serviceability of the P.39s showed a big improvement. Further L.F vehicles were located in the MILAN and TURIN areas and release certificates obtained from No. 2 District.

15. A marked decline in the industrial position of aircraft firms was experienced during the month. The ban on all branches of aircraft construction was not lifted and efforts to bridge the interim period by the production of peacetime articles were in many cases abandoned for economic reasons. High production costs, reluctance of consumers to buy owing to lack of money and the expectation of a fall in prices combined to reduce sales to a minimum and no market was found to absorb the bicycles and light vehicles produced by Breda, Macchi, Caproni and S.I.A.I. Marchetti. All these firms were as a result forced to stand down workers, thus aggravating the unemployment situation. Efforts are still being made to find new channels into which surplus labour and machinery can be diverted, but many directors are convinced that only the permission to return to at least a limited programme of aircraft construction will solve the problem. Lack of coal compelled the Fiat works at TURIN to suspend 60,000 workers.

16. All the work in connection with the rehabilitation of the Cadet College at MODENA was completed during the month, and candidates for the

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14. There was a decrease of about 2,000 in the total number of LF personnel during January, chiefly owing to the partial discharge of the 1920 and 1921 classes. The average rate of pay for NCOs (aircrew) is 8,500 lire per month, for specialist NCOs 8,200 lire and for aircrews 1,400 lire. Flying pay has recently been increased from 900 to 3,000 lire per month. Serviceability of fighter aircraft was maintained at a high level, while the serviceability of the P.39s showed a big improvement. Further LF vehicles were located in the MILAN and TURIN areas and release certificates obtained from No. 2 District.

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16. All the work in connection with the rehabilitation of the Cadet College at MODENA was completed during the month, and candidates for the first course are being selected. Only 300 ex-Air Force prisoners of war were repatriated in January.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

17. Improvement in the speed of mails and increase of telecommunications facilities continued during the month. There was a marked improvement in the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, the employees of which showed a greater amount of energy and initiative than at any time since the Allied landings in SICILY. Two new departments were opened in the Ministry during the month, a Traffic and a Long Lines Department, the lack of both of which had been keenly felt. The Long Lines Department is charged with overall supervision of long distance telephone circuits, and it is hoped that in a comparatively short time all Allied Military long distance circuits will be operated entirely by Italians.

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18. Additional telephone circuits were released by the Allied Military for civilian use and international circuits to LUGANO and ST. MORITZ were added.

19. An air mail service, AMSTERDAM - BATAVIA via NAPLES, CAIRO and INDIA was instituted by the Dutch Air Lines, and air mail service to HUNGARY was commenced. During the month surface mails were instituted to AUSTRIA and DUTCH EAST INDIES; services to both these countries are limited to correspondence of a personal or non-transactional commercial nature.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Chief Commissioner

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APPENDIX "A".

ITALY is one of the principal countries in EUROPE where a major and urgent refugee problem exists. This problem is one which, in order to be solved properly, must be treated internationally. Below is a detailed statement giving the present nationalities, numbers and locations of refugees in this country, together with short comments as to their prospects for the future.

a) (i) Refugees in Camps, Evacuation Centres, or other Organised Groups:

32,000

NB. This figure excludes 12,000 Croats in care of AMG and 100,000 Poles of Polcorps.

(ii) Scattered about in the country, but not under organized control:

Receiving assistance under UNRRA Charter:-	15,000
Not falling into this category (estimated):-	10/20,000

b) The following figures and statements give a general picture regarding the refugee problem in ITALY.

(i) Poles:- 6,700 civilians

In addition to this figure there are over 100,000 Poles in Polcorps for whose future a solution will be required. About 14,000 Poles were repatriated to POLAND at the end of 1945.

The Poles in ITALY represent the officer class, landed and middle class, and the peasant agricultural class.

(ii) Yugoslavs:

Of these 1,829 are Serbs, 2,747 are Croats and 2,010 are Slovenes. In addition, there are 12,000 Croats, surrendered enemy personnel at EBOLI, near NAPLES, in the care of AMG. These twenty thousand odd Yugoslavs, augmented in spite of every effort to control the flow on the frontiers, are dissident to the present regime in YUGOSLAVIA. The majority of these Yugoslavs are professional and shopkeeping middle class, with a leavening of the landed class and richer peasants. There are no difficulties over the repatriation of such Yugoslavs who desire to return.

(iii) Jews:

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of Jews who have entered ITALY illegally since the conclusion of hostilities and whose intention is to reach PALESTINE. The following statistics are based on data provided by Camp Returns and Jewish Welfare Organizations.

In (UNRRA Camps in the "Heel" of ITALY 6,500

Receiving assistance under UNRRA Charter:-		15,000
Not falling into this category (estimated):-		10/20,000

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Of these 1,829 are Serbs, 2,747 are Croats and 2,010 are Slovenes. In addition, there are 12,000 Croats, surrendered enemy personnel at REGGIO, near NAPLES, in the care of UNRRA. These twenty thousand odd Yugoslavs, augmented in spite of every effort to control the flow on the frontiers, are dissident to the present regime in YUGOSLAVIA. The majority of these Yugoslavs are professional and shopkeeping middle class, with a leavening of the landed class and richer peasants. There are no difficulties over the repatriation of such Yugoslavs who desire to return.

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In Camps	(UNRRA Camps in the "Heel" of ITALY	6,500
	(CHEMON.	800
In "Kebuzaim" and other collective Jewish institutions		8/10,000
Living in cities under precarious conditions		4,000
	Total	19/21,000

Although most of these Jews claim to be "Palestinians" or "Stateless," the following table has been compiled from Camp Returns and is believe to be a relatively accurate picture of their nationality breakdown.

Polish	75%	German	1½%
Rumanian	7%	Baltics	1½%
Czech	5%	Others (Russian,	
Hungarian	5%	Yugoslav, Greek,	
Austrian	2%	genuine Stateless)	4%

These Jews, who represent a part of those who escaped persecution in EUROPE under Nazi rule consist mostly of small tradesmen and shop-keepers. Jewish youth is being actively trained as agriculturists in

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the hope of future emigration to PALESTINE. A small percentage are professional men, but this class of Jew seems to find plenty of outlet for its activities in ITALY.

(iv) Various dissidents and unrepatriables living in Camps:-

Hungarians	400
Albanians	470
Rumanians	120
Baltics	300

(v) There are about 600 Italians accommodated in Allied National Camps. These are mostly persons who have lived outside ITALY and members of whose families have acquired or claim to have acquired the nationality of their country of previous pre-war residence.

(vi) "Turks," of which 400 are accommodated at AVERSA, are believed to be mostly dissident Caucasians, and, as such, Soviet citizens or Moslems from YUGOSLAVIA, who remained in that country after the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. Their claim to Turkish citizenship is at present being examined by the Turkish Consular Authorities in ITALY.

(vii) Similarly, there are about 300 persons, called for convenience "of undetermined national status," in Camps and Reception Centres in ITALY. These are dissident Soviet citizens or "Stateless" Russians, who were holders of "Nansen" passports before the war.

(viii) A further 1,835 persons of many nationalities, race, religion and creed are under Allied care in ITALY. They are gradually being sorted out and repatriated, but it is estimated that about 20% of these will be unrepatriable.

(ix) Apart from the information given in sub-paras (i) and (viii) and as already mentioned, there are an estimated 10/20,000 Displaced Persons who are scattered throughout ITALY. Exact figures will only be known when the Italian authorities will be able to undertake the proper documentation of all foreigners in ITALY. However, it is thought that the following breakdown, compiled from data from Consular and other sources, gives a relatively true picture of Displaced Persons scattered throughout ITALY.

Jews			4,000
Yugoslavs	2,000	-	6,000
Poles	2,000	-	4,000
Soviet citizens	1,000	-	2,000
French, Belgians, Dutch and other minor Axis collaborators	500	-	2,000
Others	500	-	2,000

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Authorities in Italy.

(vii) Similarly, there are about 300 persons, called for convenience "of undetermined national status," in Camps and Reception Centres in ITALY. These are dissident Soviet citizens or "Stateless" Russians, who were holders of "Nansen" passports before the war.

(viii) A further 1,835 persons of many nationalities, race, religion and creed are under Allied care in ITALY. They are gradually being sorted out and repatriated, but it is estimated that about 20% of these will be unrepatriable.

(ix) Apart from the information given in sub-paras (i) and (viii) and as already mentioned, there are an estimated 10/20,000 Displaced Persons who are scattered throughout ITALY. Exact figures will only be known when the Italian authorities will be able to undertake the proper documentation of all foreigners in ITALY. However, it is thought that the following breakdown, compiled from data from Consular and other sources, gives a relatively true picture of Displaced Persons scattered throughout ITALY.

Jews			4,000
Yugoslavs	2,000	-	6,000
Poles	2,000	-	4,000
Soviet citizens	1,000	-	2,000
French, Belgians, Dutch and other minor Axis collaborators	500	-	2,000
Others	500	-	2,000

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ARMY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

MONTHLY REPORT

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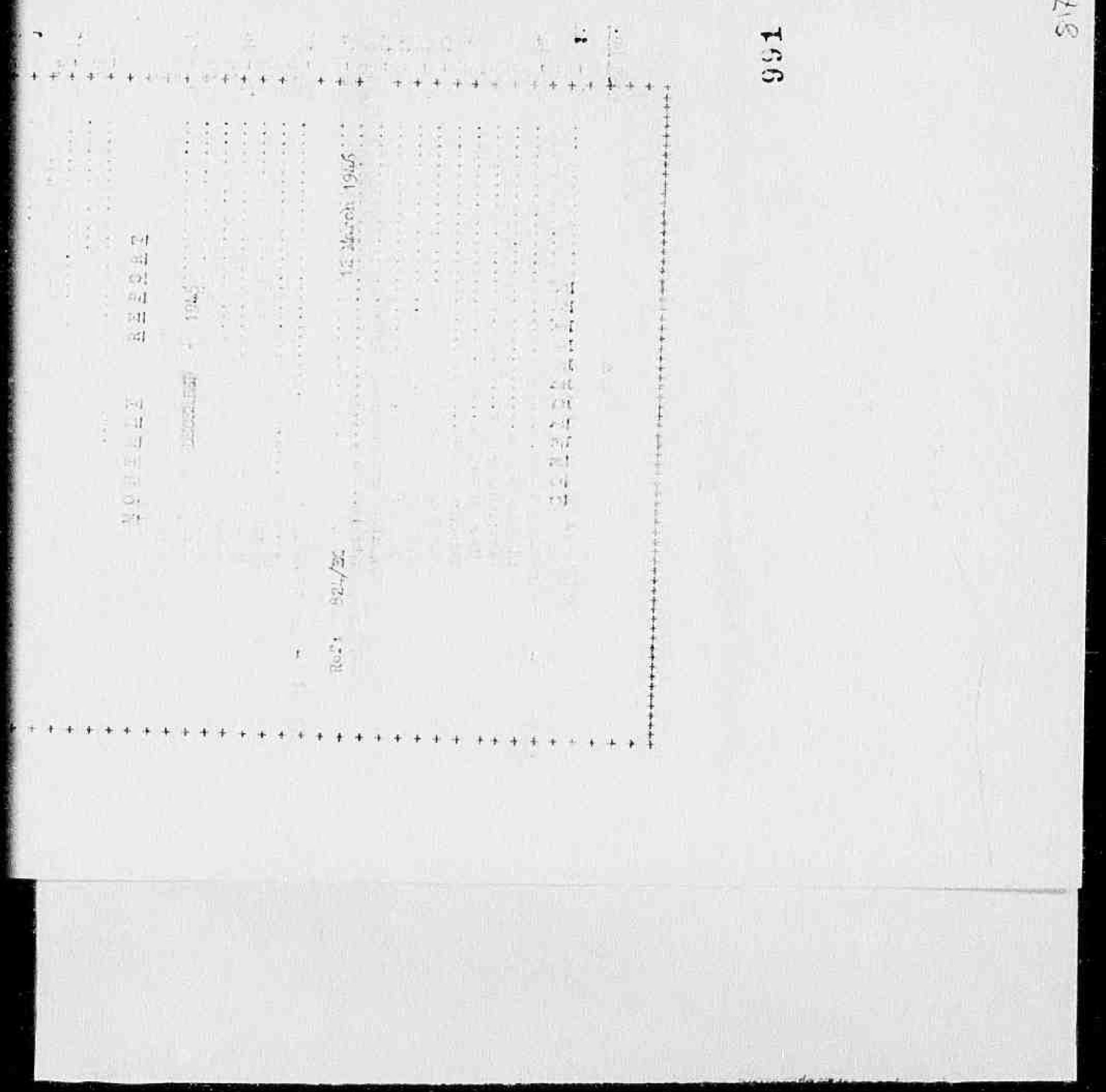
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

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M O N T H L Y R E P O R T

DECEMBER - 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. During the first part of the month the political crisis still dominated thought in all Italian circles. On 6 December 1945 Sig. de GASPERI issued a communiqué to the press stating that he would undertake the task of forming a Government, and on the evening of 10 December he was able to announce the new Cabinet. Some difficulties with the Liberal Party were experienced at the beginning of the month, which had even lead to a statement that the Government would be formed on a five, instead of on a six, party basis. However, in the end the Liberals decided that Sig. de GASPERI met with their approval, since he belonged to a party of the Right, and they expressed their willingness to serve under him. The new Cabinet showed very little change from the former Government; including the Prime Minister, fifteen of the nineteen ministers served with Signor PARRI. It is noteworthy that, for the first time since 1860, the Italian Government is headed by a member of the Catholic Party, whose tact, skill and firmness at the crucial moment of the crisis have won high praise. The Socialists also seem to have gained, although the crisis was opened with the avowed intention of weakening the left-wing parties, and, also for the first time since 1860, a Socialist is Minister of the Interior. The Liberals do not seem to have won any of the points for which they precipitated the crisis for the Government has not broadened its base, it does not appear to have freed itself from the control of the Committee of National Liberation, and Signor de GASPERI has not specifically accepted their recommendations.

2. At noon on 12 December, on instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff through the Supreme Allied Commander, the President of the Council was informed that the remaining territory under Allied Military Government, including the islands of LAMPEDUSA, LINOSA and PANTELLERIA, but excluding VENEZIA GIULIA and the province of UDINE, were to be returned to Italian administration on 31 December 1945. On 21 December Signor de GASPERI reported that he had on the previous day signed the transfer document. He then made an important declaration regarding the ALTO ADIGE, with which the imminent transfer of territory would now put the Italian Government in direct contact. He declared explicitly that the Government could not admit that the question of the frontier of a state of 45 million Italians could be decided by a small fraction inhabiting the province bordering on that frontier, although the Italian Government was ready to make all the concessions to local autonomies that a democratic State could make, and would be glad to resume diplomatic contacts with AUSTRIA, provided unacceptable preliminary conditions of a territorial nature were not laid down.

3. The most important item of news in foreign affairs was the publication of the communiqué of the three Foreign Ministers after the meeting in MOSCOW. The reaction to the communiqué in ITALY was extremely bitter, and the first comments in the press reflected a sense of frustration and disappointment; in fact, it developed into a regular campaign of "Justice for ITALY," and on 28 December the Council of Ministers announced that, after listening to the statement by the President of the

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4. The first Council meeting of the new Government was held on 13 December and it approved a draft decree for the use of the German language in administrative and judicial offices in BOLZANO Province. It was also decided to grant State employees a Christmas bonus of 3,000 lire. In the evening of the same day Signor de GASPERI made an important speech on the radio setting out the programme of his Government, in which he stated that all Italians felt that they must unite in a supreme effort to reconquer their territory, their independence, and their unity, and to re-affirm ITALY's individuality which was opposed to all nationalistic

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tendencies and was open to cultural and economic exchanges. Although the goal of regaining her position amongst the United Nations was still far off, the hand-over of the Northern Territories was a step forward, and all Italians hoped that the next step would be the abolition of the Armistice clauses and the beginning of a new era of free collaboration. He further said that the Italian Government would re-establish normal administrative machinery and abolish the provisional and extraordinary organs for separation. As regards financial policy he mentioned the need of taking measures to defend the lira in such a way as to return to a normal price system and to a consequent stabilisation of the currency.

5. On 29 December the Italian Communist party opened its Fifth National Congress in ROME. Signor TOGLIATTI, the Communist leader, covered the whole of his party's programme in his opening speech, the chief points of which were that a Government which approved compulsory voting must take into consideration the fact that it would have to resign the next day because it could no longer count on Communist support, that ITALY needed peace for several generations and must therefore direct her foreign policy along the lines of the great democratic powers, that to take her place amongst the United Nations she must be assured of her economic independence at an early date, and that she must remain a homogeneous State since the Communists were opposed to federalism.

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SUMMARY OF AMG.

1. At the close of December 1945, Allied Military Government, with the exception of VENEZIA GIULIA and the Province of UDINE, came to an end. Thus the first attempt at rehabilitating a conquered country under the direction of the Allies was also terminated.

2. Allied Military Government was planned at ROUZAREA and CHREA, NORTH AFRICA, in the early months of 1943. Its officers landed with the armies invading SICILY on 10 July 1943 and from that date to 31 December 1945 they were engaged in the difficult and often disappointing task of endeavouring to create order out of chaos, and economic stability out of devastation and ruin.

3. Moreover, the policy underlying the administration of military government underwent many changes. AMGOT in SICILY was planned for the occupation of an enemy territory. Throughout ITALY it has been based on the administration of the territory of a co-belligerent, to whom the responsibility for self-government was handed over in various stages. (In ABRUZZI Allied Military Government never functioned at all). After the occupation of ROME and the establishment of the six party Government, it became advantageous to effect this handover more rapidly than before. ROME, for instance, was under AMG for a period of weeks only. Although the slow down in the advance of the Allies during the winter of 1944 kept regions under AMG longer than was perhaps politically or administratively desirable (at any rate in the eyes of the Italians) more and more was done to assimilate military government with the principles desired by the Italian Government.

4. More Italian courts were set up, and as the Italian Government established itself more firmly, more Italian legislation was made applicable to military government areas. In planning for the Northern Regions of LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA and VENEZIE, great stress was laid on the increased use of Italian local government and economic machinery and the necessity of administering with an even lighter hand and with increased regard for a rapid turnover to the Italian Government. That this was not effected made the task of Allied Military Government in the North even more difficult.

5. A letter from the Chief Commissioner to Regions in the North and the letter from the Italian Prime Minister which are printed below are adequate tribute to the great work done by officers of Allied Military Government in the twelve Regions into which ITALY was divided.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

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21 December 1945.

To the Regional Commissioners
of Northern Italy.

On 31 December the work of Allied Military Government in your Regions will come to an end. You and your predecessors and your staffs have achieved much. You have faced great difficulties. The long months of training were beset with shortage of personnel and transport, and were chequered with disappointments and delays. When the break came large areas fell to your administration in a matter of days and you were stretched to the limit to cover them. No sooner had you established Regional Administration than the demands of redeployment and release schemes reduced your staffs to a mere shadow.

You found a territory split by civil war, recently occupied by a defeated enemy, and abounding with arms. You were faced with political controversies which threatened to undermine the whole system of local government. You found great industries completely lacking raw material and coal with the consequent threat of widespread unemployment.

You have overcome these difficulties magnificently. Your numbers have invariably been insufficient. Your quality has never deteriorated.

You have maintained law and order, established good government and started economic rehabilitation.

You and all hands serving under you - officers and men - have done much for Allied interests, for the restoration of Italy, and for the cause of freedom and democracy. You may be proud of your work as I am proud to have commanded you. To all of you, whether you remain with the Commission or serve elsewhere, I send you my warm gratitude and wish you good fortune.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Translation.

The President of the Council of Ministers

10951.14/1.1.26.

Dear Admiral,

Since the greatest part of the national territory is now being handed back to Italian administration, it is a pleasure for me to tell you how deeply the Italian Government appreciates the work done by the Allied Military Government for over two years, throughtmemorable events, against all kinds of difficulties and with unchanged feelings of sympathy towards our country.

Such feelings were always answered by those of the population, who considered the organisers of the Allied Military Government sincere collaborators of our reconstruction, while it welcomed the victorious soldiers of the United Nations as liberators.

I am happy to remind you that while the liberation war was raging, AMG had to cope with the worst difficulties; keep away the ghost of famine, bring relief to the refugees, prevent the spreading of epidemics, rehabilitate public services and private industry in devastated areas.

The way in which all difficulties were overcome with intelligent energy and abundant means will remain a vivid and grateful memory with the Italians.

I beg you, my dear Admiral, to express to the Allied Military Government the gratitude of the Italian Government and the Italian Nation, and I trust that the friendly attitude inspired by the action of the United Nations will be maintained and confirmed.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ De Gasperi.

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Sincerely yours,

/s/ De Gasperi.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

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11. Below is a list of the Regions in ITALY and the Islands administered by Allied Military Government from July 1943 to December 1945, together with a list of the Regional Commissioners.

Region.			Regional Commissioner.
Region I	-	SICILY	Col. C. POLETTI (A) relieved by Lt.Col. HANCOCK (B) relieved by Brig. M. CARR (B)
Region II	-	CALABRIA	Lt.Col.G.H.McCAFFREY(A)relieved by Col. J. T. ZELLERS (A)relieved by Col.J.M.G.PENNYCUICK(B)
Region III	-	NAPLES (afterwards Southern Region)	Col. C. POLETTI (A) relieved by Col. J.W.CHAPMAN(A) relieved by Col.C.C.TEMPERLY(B) relieved by Brig.J.K.DUNLOP (B)
Region IV	-	ROME	Col. C. POLETTI (A) relieved by Brig. M. CARR (B) relieved by Brig. J.K.DUNLOP(B)
Region V	-	AQUILA (afterwards ABRUZZI-MARCHE Reg.)	Col.F.L.WHITLEY (A) relieved by Col.R.P.MARSHALL(A) relieved by Lt.Col.C.M.A.FRENCH (B)
Region VI	-	SARDINIA	Brig.J.K.DUNLOP (B) relieved by Brig.M. CARR (B) relieved by Col.J.M.G.PENNYCUICK (B)
Region VII	-	CAMPANIA	Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD(A) relieved by Lt.Col.G.G.FELSEY (B)
Region VIII	-	TOSCANA	Lt.Col.A.C.BOWMAN(A) relieved by Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD (A)
Region IX	-	EMILIA	Lt.Col.A.C.BOWMAN(A) relieved by Col.F.E.THOMAS (A) relieved by Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD (A)
Region X	-	LIGURIA and PIEMONTE (later divided)	Lt.Col.G.G.FELSEY(B) relieved by Brig. M. CARR (B) relieved by Col. J.G.SELBY (B)
		PIEMONTE	Col.R.P.MARSHALL (A) relieved by Col.F.E.THOMAS (A) relieved by Lt.Col.E.R.McPHEE(A)

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Region V	-	Apulia (afterwards ABRUZZI-MARCHE Reg.)	Col.R.P.MARSHALL (A) relieved by Lt.Col.C.H.A.FRENCH (B)
Region VI	-	SARDINIA.	Brig.J.K.DUNLOP (B) relieved by Brig.A. CAIR (B) relieved by Col.J.A.C.PENNYCUICK (B)
Region VII	-	CALABRIA.	Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD(A) relieved by Lt.Col.G.G.FRASEY (B)
Region VIII	-	TOSCANA	Lt.Col.A.C.BOWMAN(A) relieved by Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD (A)
Region IX	-	EMILIA	Lt.Col.A.C.BOWMAN(A) relieved by Col.F.E.THOMAS (A) relieved by Col.R.G.KIRKWOOD (A)
Region X	-	LIGURIA and PIEMONTE (later divided)	Lt.Col.G.G.FRASEY(B) relieved by Brig. M. CAIR (B) relieved by Col. J.G.SELBY (B)
		PIEMONTE	Col.R.P.MARSHALL (A) relieved by Col.F.E.THOMAS (A) relieved by Lt.Col.E.R.McPHEE(A)
Region XI	-	LOMBARDIA.	Col.C. POLETTI (A) relieved by Col. [illegible]NCOCK (B)
Region XII	-	VENEZIE	Col.C.A.CEVERS (A) relieved by Col.T.N.PAGE (A) relieved by Brig.J.K.DUNLOP (B)
A.M.G.	-	VENEZIA GIULIA.	Col.A.C.BOWMAN (A)

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PART I.

REGIONAL REPORTS.

AMG LIGURIA REGION.

1. The gradual transition from AMG to Italian control was made with much goodwill and a real appreciation of the efforts made by the Allied Governments. There was some regret expressed at the termination of AMG by those who feared a swing to the Left but, on the whole, there is now a real stimulant to the Italian officials and Italian people to have the responsibility for their own Government. It is believed that the CLN will be more active and aggressive. The preparation of election lists continued fairly well.

2. The food situation during the month was satisfactory although it was necessary to borrow 3,000 tons of flour from the Austrian reserve to cover the Christmas period. Distribution of flour was on a day to day basis, with SAVONA having one day's supply, IMPERIA nine days, LA SPEZIA three days, and GENOA four days. About 10% distribution was made of the stocks of clothing and other stores which have been held in the warehouses at GENOA for some time.

3. Steel production in the region amounted to 8,646 tons for December, an increase of 2,771 tons over November; the rationing of electricity prevented the production of an even larger tonnage. Cement production at the GENOA plant amounted to 5,251 tons; coal distribution seemed to be satisfactory and was sufficiently elastic to meet urgent demands of key industries. The amount of grain released was relatively small.

4. Wages remained constant, with the exception of industrial wages which have increased about 12% as a result of the ROME Conference held in November. Labour still remained a grave economic problem, with 40% to 50% of the population under employed, and about 35% of this number unemployed. Some unrest was caused by the efforts of AMG to compel the restoration to work of many men who were illegally suspended by irregular epuration. The problems which still remain unsolved of high prices, unemployment, wages inadequate to meet the cost of living, damaged buildings, winter with limited heating facilities and a flourishing black market have all combined to increase labour unrest. The housing situation improved a little as determined efforts were made by AMG to stimulate the local housing authorities to give empty accommodation to those whose shelter was inadequate.

5. The customs service is believed to be capable of operating with normal efficiency. A considerable backlog of incompleted and newly authorized projects gave promise of some employment during the winter months and the accomplishment of some useful buildings. The rationing of electricity and the danger of an acute shortage retarded industrial development and aggravated the hardships of the people. Economy in the use of power was not particularly successful since the saving of current

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6. No AMG Judicial Courts were held during the month, although 267 cases involving Allied interests were handed over to the Italian courts for disposition, of which 89 cases were disposed of satisfactorily. The Carabinieri were up to full strength by the end of the month, with each man in possession of an overcoat, while the Guardia di Finanza worked well. However, armed hold ups occurred in isolated areas, and no appreciable reduction in crime is anticipated until better economic conditions are brought about.

7. Public health remained good, in spite of the cold weather and inadequate housing, and schools operated fairly satisfactorily. The railway from LA SPEZIA to PISA was opened during the month, and the lines to PARMA and GENOA are expected to be operating within a short time. All other main railway lines are in operation.

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AMG LOMBARDY REGION.

8. The political situation remained quiet and the handover produced no reaction, although it was obvious that the Right and non-political elements would have preferred AMG to have remained until the political elections. All branches of the Italian administration were reported as functioning satisfactorily at the end of the year.

9. 7,000 tons of cotton arrived from the U.S.A. and 80 tons of rayon were produced. The output of bicycle tyres, tubes and rubber articles was maintained at the usual rate, and a small scale production of automobile tyres was also started. The production of glass, chemicals and yeast was satisfactory.

10. Grain arrivals continued to be poor and it was only possible to maintain the bread ration by using AMG stocks. Italian officials were requested to maintain a strict watch over all bread shops, mills and pasta factories in order to try and ensure that black market traffic in bread and flour was eliminated. Wheat milling by 29 December 1945 was 1,478,731 qtls., representing 89.9% of the Italian High Commissioner of Agriculture's estimate of 1,644,000 qtls., while rough rice milled up to 15 December 1945 was 974,836 qtls., as against the estimated quantity of 3,379,720 qtls.

11. Apart from one or two minor controversies affecting comparatively few workpeople there were no disputes involving a stoppage of work. As anticipated the conferences which took place in ROME between representatives of employers and workers' organizations and the Italian Government resulted in a general wage agreement for Northern ITALY. A further conference was held in MILAN on 6 December to deal with outstanding points such as piecework rates; and the agreement was concluded and signed on that date. An agreement was also concluded providing for the payment of a contingency indemnity and improved conditions for agricultural workers.

12. A substantial number of public works projects for relief of unemployment were submitted and approved during the month. The use of electricity was curtailed still further for both domestic and industrial consumption.

13. No major incidents or civil disturbances occurred during the month. An improvement was visible in the clothing position for the police agencies and this naturally increased their morale and efficiency. There is, however, still a great need for clothes and warm underwear, particularly for the guards on the frontier. Whilst there has been an improvement in police efficiency, the several agencies still lack proper coordination to enable them to meet all contingencies and it is unfortunate that the Italian Authorities have shown little zeal or initiative in providing adequate training for the newly enrolled police and prison personnel.

14. During the month approximately 250 Italians were returned to REGION, to commence work again in the various mining industries where they

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11. Apart from [illegible] few workpeople there were no disputes involving a stoppage of work. As anticipated the conferences which took place in ROME between representatives of employers and workers' organisations and the Italian Government resulted in a general wage agreement for Northern ITALY. A further conference was held in MILAN on 6 December to deal with outstanding points such as piecework rates; and the agreement was concluded and signed on that date. An agreement was also concluded providing for the payment of a contingency indemnity and improved conditions for agricultural workers.

12. A substantial number of public works projects for relief of unemployment were submitted and approved during the month. The use of electricity was curtailed still further for both domestic and industrial consumption.

13. No major incidents or civil disturbances occurred during the month. An improvement was visible in the clothing position for the police agencies and this naturally increased their morale and efficiency. There is, however, still a great need for clothes and warm underwear, particularly for the guards on the frontier. Whilst there has been an improvement in police efficiency, the several agencies still lack proper coordination to enable them to meet all contingencies and it is unfortunate that the Italian Authorities have shown little zeal or initiative in providing adequate training for the newly enrolled police and prison personnel.

14. During the month approximately 250 Italians were returned to BELGIUM, to commence work again in the various mining industries where they were employed prior to the war. 2,011 refugees of all nationalities passed through the various camps in the Region.

15. 1,032,793 tons were handled by rail during the month, and the weekly programmes submitted were in every case well-balanced.

16. A MILAN - LONDON connection was opened on 7 December through SWITZERLAND. Government calls only are at present allowed as tariffs have yet to be agreed on. A civilian organization known as ARESPE has been organized to take over the maintenance of all Army overhead routes, since Army Signals personnel are being reduced drastically.

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AMG PIEMONTE REGION.

17. Throughout the Region the news of the formation of the new Italian Government created little political repercussion and the handover of AMG territory was, on the whole, received quietly. The Leftist parties appeared to be elated that it has at last taken place, although the parties on the Right fear that it might create an opportunity for the CLN to seize more power. It is thought that the majority of the people would have preferred AMG to remain until after the elections. Lack of civic responsibility on the part of the Italian local government officials was evident.

18. Distribution of rationed foodstuffs continued smoothly and prices remained practically unaltered, with the exception of meat, which decreased to between 200 and 400 lire per kilo. Grain threshing continued slowly and failed to come up to expectations.

19. Shortage of raw materials seriously hampered industry throughout the Region and with the rationing of electricity this problem was aggravated. Commerce appeared to have come to a standstill in some provinces, due mainly to the undecided financial policy of the Government. It was reported that the allocation of POL for December was not sufficient for all requirements. Some strikes were reported, but these were only local and no trouble ensued. Shortages of raw materials, rationing of electricity, and the prevailing high prices all contributed towards a critical situation in the labour market. Savings and investments increased although in other financial fields there was little activity. The lack of confidence in AMG currency continued to be evident as the percentage of counterfeits increased.

20. Damage caused by floods in October was repaired and the TENDA railway tunnel was officially opened on 4 December. All AMG judicial cases were turned over to the Italian authorities; Italian courts functioned smoothly.

21. An improvement in the efficiency of the Carabinieri was reported and it is thought they are now capable of dealing with any but the most serious disorders. Their need for clothing and transport, however, is still acute. The training of Public Safety agents continued with satisfactory results and the energy displayed by the mobile battalions was far superior to that of other police bodies. The Guardia Finanza performed excellent work and in VERCELLI Province they reduced effectively the power of the Black Market. Crimes of a serious nature were fewer than usual, especially in TURIN Province, although public morale did not remain very high

22. Public health throughout the Region was good. 303 Italians passed through the refugee camps during the month, eight of whom were ex-PsW, and 174 Allied and other nationals.

AMG VENEZIE REGION.

23. The news of the closing of AMG in the North was accepted coldly in the VENETO, and the general feeling seemed to be that, with the New Year, the Italians ought to be prepared to shoulder their responsibilities. In

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23. The news of the closing of AMG in the North was accepted calmly in the VENETO, and the general feeling seemed to be that, with the New Year, the Italians ought to be prepared to shoulder their responsibilities. In DOLZANO, however, the German-speaking population clearly expressed their regret that AMG was ending. No great change took place in the relative position of the Parties except that the Christian Democrats definitely emerged from the crisis with added prestige. The announcement of the commutation of the death sentences on the three SCELBA murderers was received with appreciation although there was markedly little comment in the press.

24. 101 Superior Court cases and 105 Summary Court cases were held in the Region. The work of the Italian Ordinary and Extraordinary Courts and of Committee of Epuration proceeded normally.

25. The public safety situation did not deteriorate seriously during the month. The Italian police agencies maintained their improvement and their morale was good and was reflected in the increasing confidence with which

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they carried out their duties. There is still, however, a shortage of arms and equipment, especially in UDINE Province. Serious crime showed a regrettable increase, particularly as regards murders and armed robberies. Most of the cases were of a non-political nature, and the political situation gave no cause for disquiet.

26. A Provincial Decree was issued in BOLZANO at the end of the month, establishing secondary German schools.

27. The industry of the Region continued to develop during the month and the import of raw cotton allowed several mills to open up production. 60,000 tons of coal arrived during the month of December, 15,000 tons of which were allocated to the important firm of Vetrocoke at PORTO MARGHERA. The glass ovens of this plant turned out 13,000 square metres of glass daily. A rationing scheme of electricity, owing to the serious threat of drastic reduction, was set in operation with fair success.

28. The food situation by the end of the year was serious and it appeared likely that by mid-January, local supplies of grain would be exhausted. The planned arrivals of grain ships appeared sufficient to meet the emergency but, in fact, the first ship to arrive did not commence discharging till the end of the year, and the margin of safety was too small for comfort.

29. Additional captured enemy funds recovered in December 1945 totalled Lire 73,111,994. This brought the total of enemy funds recovered by the Region to Lire 10,999,223.

30. During the time AMG VENEZIE Region was operating 2,243 non-military and 98 military public works were approved at a cost of 2,562,076,303 Lire and 274,400,085 Lire respectively.

AMG VENEZIA GIULIA.

31. December was a comparatively quiet month politically, and apart from the exaggerated interest which was centred on the suspension of the Slovene-Communist paper "Prisorski Dnevnik" (suspended on 5 December for the failure of the editor to retract inaccurate and abusive criticisms of AMG's education policy) little of note occurred. Generally it is felt that the workers are becoming more out of sympathy with the pro-Yugoslav Communists, and with a gradual realisation that the strikes always end on a political note, support is noticeably less each time. It seems certain that when the civil police force is strong enough in all areas to guarantee the workers complete freedom from intimidation strike organisers will have little success. During the month active steps were taken to implement General Order Number 11 in all areas and communes are now either functioning in accordance with the terms of the order or are under direct CMO rule.

32. The VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force, now 1,950 strong, continued its satisfactory progress.

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32. The VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force, now 1,950 strong, continued its satisfactory progress. In spite of their very limited period of training the civil policemen are showing an aptitude for police work and have earned the respect of the public. But for a few exceptions the month passed quietly as far as law and order was concerned, although prisons in the area were still very full.

33. The supplies programme, which included the increased food ration for POLA and the special two months reserve, was approved by CCS. Three commissions were appointed to control and endeavour to equalise prices. Rations on the normal A.C. scale were issued to the population and special Christmas issues were made to the very needy. Difficulty was experienced in preventing food from being taken illegally into Zone "B" and YUGOSLAVIA, where it is sold at a high price.

34. 18,561 tons were imported during the month and 17,755 tons exported, while 27,145 tons were hauled by road. Supplies for forestry and fisheries were delivered, and with seed and fertiliser requirements arriving in increasing quantities the whole agricultural position has very much improved. The total amount of wheat amassed was 12,800 quintals.

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35. An extension was requested of the recent temporary wage adjustment until the position could be stabilised and it was agreed to extend it until the end of January. 28,437 were unemployed during December as compared with 28,536 in November. This decrease was largely due to requests for extra help over the holiday season. The cost of living rose to 40,527 lire a month.

36. 1,600 tons of coal, 12,160 litres of petrol, 27,975 litres of kerosene and 22,425 litres of gasoil were allocated to industries, although many raw materials were in short supply. Owing to the drought only a restricted import of electric power into VENEZIA GIULIA was possible during the month but due to the special political and economic situation there it was considered undesirable to cut off power from industrial commercial and private houses for two or three days a week. Therefore a modified rationing scheme was introduced aiming at a reduction of import of about 30%. Cotton arrived in reasonable quantities and an allocation of 166 quintals of hemp per quarter was secured. It was expected that 12,500 tons of firewood would arrive from UDINE for November and December, but 6,098 tons only were received; 5,830 tons are at present held in TRIESTE. 15,536 tons of coal were distributed out of the 20,913 tons received during December. Supplies of raw materials for public works projects became available in increasing quantities and greater progress in many repair schemes was made.

37. The health of the people in the area was excellent although sporadic cases of infectious diseases occurred. 50,000 blankets were received for distribution to the poor and sick. 1,128 displaced persons passed through the area during the month, 253 being ex-P.W.

38. During the month 294 accused were tried on 335 charges in the Summary Courts while 12 persons were accused on 16 charges in the Superior Courts. All ordinary civil courts functioned satisfactorily.

39. The new elementary school programmes for Italian schools were distributed free to all elementary school teachers of the three areas; it is hoped to distribute the Slavic programmes early in January. There were three strikes by students in TRIESTE and GORIZIA, partly against the lack of heating and partly against the suspension of the "Primorski Dnevnik"; coal, wood and gas were immediately made available and by January all schools will have adequate supplies. The School Section of the SNOO (Slavic National Liberation Committee) continued to issue directives in contrast to AMG's education policy.

40. Efforts were made to increase AMG publicity in the local press and over the radio; payments were begun to next of kin of patriots and to wounded partisans. Up to the end of the year approximately 500 claims were received, and payments amounted in all to 920,000 lire.

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AMG MATTERS COMMUNE.

41. NAPLES had its usual numerous political meetings during the month, the most important being that held by the Republican Party at the SAN CARLO Opera House at which the Monarchy was blamed for the lack of attention to ITALY at MOSCOW. All meetings were orderly. Regrets were expressed openly at the closing down of AMG before a stable elected Government was in being. Progress with preparations for the election went forward steadily. Cost of living and prices did not rise as much as had been expected; the first "peace" Christmas brought some cheerfulness and on the whole morale was good.

42. The grain position was not satisfactory, and the Province of COSENZA had enough grain to produce the ration until 3 January only. The remainder of the provinces have sufficient until mid-January, although no case has yet been reported of the failure of the bread ration. Distribution of grain and flour was slow. All provinces reported difficulties over the olive oil rationing owing to a poor crop.

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43. There was little labour unrest. Three stoppages of work were reported, but none of them was important. Over 100,000 people are reported as being unemployed, but although Peninsular Base Section have reduced Italian labour by 30,000, other reductions by the Allies have not had a great effect as yet. The cost of living since the rather unaccountable rise of over 50% in April and May last dropped back in June and the year ended with comparatively little rise over the figures at the close of 1944 in spite of the notable increase in salaries. Increased wages are sanctioned by Italian Government decrees, but the resultant large budgets are often rejected or delayed. As a result normal municipal functions such as street cleaning and the removal of refuse are left undone.

44. A project for bringing water from the wells near BOLLA (north east of NAPLES) and for the enlargement of the NAPLES reservoirs was prepared. It will be comparatively inexpensive and provide much needed employment. Clearance of bomb damage continued at a somewhat slow rate. Trouble was experienced with one of the generators of the SILA hydro-electric station and the shortage of power caused anxiety.

45. Italian courts continued to function satisfactorily. Crime with violence increased and bands of well armed criminals held up trains and committed armed robberies over a wide area. Two police drives were carried out in the AVERSA and NOCERA areas. Both had a good effect on morale and the latter yielded a fair haul of weapons. The Carabinieri and other police forces, handicapped by lack of numbers, maintained a satisfactory record. Eight vehicles were obtained to form mobile guards.

46. A serious explosion of Italian Government explosive destined for SARDINIA took place near AVERSA on the night of 30 November - 1 December. Four people were killed and twenty-seven injured.

47. There were eleven cases of smallpox in NAPLES City as against twenty-six in November and sixteen in October. One case of typhus occurred in an Italian POW repatriated from RUSSIA. Disinfection measures were taken and no other cases have been reported. There is a shortage of hospital beds in NAPLES, only about 4,500 being now available.

48. UNRRA food distributed through schools to children reached a notable scale. Civil supplies shipped in to NAPLES port were few, although grain shipments increased.

LEG LIVORNO ZONE

49. The fall of the Parri Government and the taking over by the De Gasperi Cabinet had no visible repercussions in TUSCANY. There were no public disorders or unauthorised meetings during the month in LIVORNO and there was a general feeling among the people that the elections might take place sooner as a result of the change of Government.

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50. The food situation remained unchanged although there were rumours that little or no flour was available. Industry and the smaller businesses became more active daily and started to give employment to a few people. Unemployment, however, was still widespread but there were no labour troubles or strikes.

51. More electric energy was needed as circuits in operation were overloaded. A plan was made during the month to allocate the maximum amount of power to military installations and essential business firms, and at the same time to prevent the useless consumption by many hundreds of other consumers who do not actually need it. High winds had destroyed many vital feeder lines from the North which had to be repaired. Rivers were abnormally low and energy could not be produced to any satisfactory degree. It is hoped, however, that the situation will improve when the lines are repaired and rain causes the rivers to rise. The supply of water was low for several days owing to a break in a large line when a bridge collapsed.

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52. The crime wave still persisted although reserves of Carabinieri and Public Safety agents arrived to assist the local police in their efforts to fight it. In one month guards shot 22 thieves and killed 7, while scores were arrested every week. Many bands of thieves were caught and much loot recovered. However, it became obvious that the Italian judicial system had failed completely to cope with the problem and that criminals had no fear of action being taken against them through Italian channels. AMG Courts were therefore re-established on 10 December, with the cooperation of PBS, and 59 cases were tried by the end of the month. The Court was a great success and increased the morale of the military and civilian police forces. There was some public disorder in FLORENCE when a fight occurred between civilians and units of the FOLGORE Division called in by the Italian Local Government authorities/when the unemployed staged a demonstration and parade demanding jobs and food. The Carabinieri and Public Safety agents broke up both successfully.

53. There were still some cases of typhoid, but not to any great extent. The CLN continued to handle refugees in transit through the area; 24,877 passed through the camps during the month.

PUGLIA and South East ITALY (as reported by AMG BARI)

54. The population as a whole appeared impatient at the prevailing unrest and disorder, the slowness of rehabilitation and apparent lack of planning. While they did not appear to desire another dictatorship they inclined in the large majority to the Right, and in BARI Province particularly to the Uomo Qualunque Party. The functioning of the Giunte Comunali left much to be desired due to the lack of agreement between its members and their apparent unsuitability for their task. There was a marked improvement in the preparation of the electoral lists.

55. The unloading of 6,883 tons of grain was nearly completed. Including this amount, there will be sufficient grain to supply six provinces until the end of January. Prices for food continued to rise, although the cost of clothing appeared to drop. The economic situation remained critical owing to shortage of raw materials and transport, and electric power and light was reduced in APULIA owing to repairs being carried out at sub-stations and on cable lines.

56. Grave discontent was shown by all civil servants owing to the high cost of living and at Christmas time they went out on strike for seven days. The workers of the salt monopoly in MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA (FOGGIA Province) also struck for the same reason, and an increase of 30% on their wages was granted. There are at present 91,000 unemployed; this number is being swelled daily due to workers being dismissed by the Allied Military authorities. Public works schemes were inaugurated in all provinces and large subsidies have been granted for them.

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57. Public Safety still gave ground for concern and the Carabinieri and Public Safety agents were insufficiently mobile for their task. The crime wave in BARI City reached grave proportions and a curfew is being enforced. Pilfering of Allied foodstuffs imported for civilian consumption and raiding of warehouses reached such proportions in BARI Province that special measures were planned to protect the supplies.

58. The general state of health was satisfactory; one further case of plague (not fatal) was reported from TARANTO and thirty cases of smallpox in BARI. School buildings in all provinces, with the exception of BARI, have now been derequisitioned. 576 refugees passed through the area during the month.

59. Docks clearance by road transport proceeded satisfactorily and there was considerable traffic of salt from MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA to many parts of ITALY. The present operation of the monopoly, however, is far from satisfactory and many instances occurred in which it failed to load wagons

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as programmed. Rail wagon availability continued to be poor due to increased military requirements although traffic did not exceed that of the previous month. 65,187 tons were moved by rail out of 82,677 tons programmed, and 11,832 tons were exported by sea.

SICILY.

60. The news of the handover of all the AMG areas to the Italian Government, including the islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA, came as a surprise to the people and was received with mixed feelings, as the islanders were afraid they would not get fair treatment from the Italian Government. There seemed to be a decline in the popularity of the Left parties, especially amongst the Communists. Electoral lists have finally been returned to PANTELLERIA and the lists from LAMPEDUSA have been approved and sent back to the Commune.

61. The food situation in SICILY remained unchanged; there was sufficient grain to last until 26 January. Much grain was wasted through being left uncovered in the rain, and being transported in open trucks. The islands of LAMPEDUSA was practically without food during the Christmas period. Clothing and shoes appeared in the shops in much greater quantities and at lower prices than a few months ago.

62. Unemployment at the middle of December was about 10,600; the expansion of the public works programme provided employment for more people and repairs began to be made to the roads. The shipbuilding yards at PALERMO were handed over to the Italians on 14 December 1945; it is hoped that the 1,000 workmen employed there will be absorbed by the new company operating the shipyard.

63. The electric power and water situation were satisfactory as there was heavy rainfall. Owing to lack of coal several loaded trains had to remain in the dockyards, but a coal boat is expected in the very near future when it is hoped the situation will improve.

64. Crime was not so widespread, although the organised gangs became more daring. Two Carabinieri barracks were attacked by them, and about Christmas a battle was fought between the Carabinieri and an armed gang, many of whose members belonged to the EVIS (Army of the Seperatist movement). The Carabinieri were forced to use mortars to dislodge their opponents.

65. The clandestine departure of Jews from SICILY to PALESTINE was investigated, it is thought they must have received help in their journey from Bari to SICILY and thence to SYRACUSE as there seems to be no trace of any of them experiencing any difficulties en route.

66. The SS LAMPEDUSA, which was due to start its trips to PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA on 26 December was unable to do so, owing to lack of coal. 980 tyres for SICILY arrived during the month and consequently the transport situation has improved. The two islands were handed over to the Italian Government on 31 December 1945, although there were no means of communication

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AD INTERIM.

67. Meetings of all political parties on all kinds of subjects continued to be as numerous as ever. The Left parties were the best organised but it appears that there is a large section of the public who are at present completely undecided in their political views. Provincial administration suffered owing to the inexperience in public affairs of some Prefects and many Sindaci, while political views and considerations overrode all ideas of responsibility towards the public. Work on the electoral lists continued and progress was satisfactory.

68. The food situation varied in each province, and the movement of grain northwards will necessit to 4 ports for FOGGIA Province within a month. Milk and sugar were in short supply, especially in the towns. Industries

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continued to be hampered by lack of raw materials and damaged premises, and a further serious set back was the reduction in the number of permits during the next licensing period for petrol driven vehicles. Dispute, which was fostered by the Communist party, continued over the system of the middle man being involved in every agricultural transaction, and owners and their agents were continually threatened.

69. All provinces reported increases in the number of unemployed. Most communes showed a deficit in their budgets although bank deposits remained substantial. Repairs to bridges, roads, and railways continued slowly as lack of raw materials, especially iron and cement, hindered operations. Shortage of electricity due to lack of rain caused considerable trouble in both factories and private homes, and all provinces were forced to curtail the domestic supply.

70. Italian justice functioned slowly and inefficiently, but the Extraordinary Courts of Assize worked well and reasonably. Some death sentences were carried out. There was no improvement in the public safety situation and armed robberies and murders continued in every province, while the percentage of illegally carried arms remained alarming. On 11 December a group of some sixty men held up a village for some five hours and looted the bank, post office, shops and private houses. Clothing and equipment for the Carabinieri has begun to arrive, but the Questori were helpless in the face of the general dearth of trained personnel, complete unreliability of their staffs and the presence of an overwhelming number of partisan police agents. The prison situation was unsatisfactory and one break was reported at FORLI.

71. Public health remained good and UNRRA medical supplies began to arrive. Progress was made in clearing and dredging the port of RAVENNA and rail communications generally improved.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Epuration.

1. It was learnt that the office of the High Commission for Epuration is in the process of being abolished and the epuration of grades 1 to 7 handed over to the various Ministries; this will leave very little authority with the High Commissioner. It has been decided that out of a total of 4,984 persons belonging to the first five grades 393 will be subject to epuration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION.

2. A copy of the revised draft decree concerning local elections was transmitted by the Italian Government to the Allied Commission at the end of the month.

3. The figures given below indicate the position as regards the electoral lists as at 14 December 1945. In Italian Government territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government territory on 15 July 1945.

a) Italian Government territory

Total nr. of communes.....3555
Nr. of communes whose male lists have been approved 870 = 24%
Nr. of communes whose female lists have been approved 1014 = 29%
The corresponding figures for lists approved in November were 593 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

b) Military Government territory

Total nr. of communes..... 3633
Nr. of communes whose male lists have been approved 28 = 1%
Nr. of communes whose female lists have been approved 72 = 2%
The corresponding figures for lists approved in November were 1 male and 1 female only.

The system of reference to the Judicial Record Offices remained the principal handicap to progress in the preparation of these lists. The Italian Government has decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian nationals resident outside ITALY, who intended to come to ITALY to vote.

4. Registration of voters in BOLZANO commenced on 13 November and on 21 December a directive was issued by the Allied Commission clarifying the citizenship problem created by the Italo-German Accords of 1939. This directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were prima facie qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases could be examined by a special Commission which could direct cancellation from the register if necessary. Owing to the above complications eight communes only out of the total of 92 have compiled their male and female election lists and none of these has so far been approved.

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Nr. of communes.....3555
Nr. of communes whose male lists have been approved 870 = 24%
Nr. of communes whose female lists have been approved 1044 = 29%
The corresponding figures for lists approved in November were 593 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

b) Military Government territory

Total nr. of communes..... 3633
Nr. of communes whose male lists have been approved 28 = 1%
Nr. of communes whose female lists have been approved 72 = 2%
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5. The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the VAL D'AOSTA.

LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION.

6. In VENEZIA GIULIA 294 persons were tried in AMG Courts during the month. There were only 8 cases for possession of arms; nearly half of the other cases tried were for theft and possession of Allied property. In LIGURIA all cases involving Allied interests were tried in Italian Courts. Extraordinary Courts of Assise in VENEZIA GIULIA held seven public trials during December resulting in 4 convictions and 3 acquittals. 350 cases were still pending on 31 December.

7. Proclamations covering the handover of territory to the Italian Government were prepared.

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8. The most important issue on constitutional law which arose as a result of the resumption of power by the Italian Courts was the qustion of the right to commute Death Sentences which was formerly invested in the Sovereign. After lengthy discussions it was decided to hand over to the Lieutenant General of the Realm all the pending petitions for mercy.

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION.

9. Educational jurisdiction was transferred to the Minister of Public Instruction in all regions with the exception of VENEZIE and VENEZIA GIULIA.

10. A successful experiment was carried out whereby teachers formed into groups to discuss certain problems on which the Italian Ministry of Education desired advice. After a discussion one representative was elected out of each group to the next higher level, where the process was repeated, until the pyramid of small groups reached the Minister. The potentialities of such an organisation are very great and it is hoped to make the scheme nation-wide.

11. The Union of Naturalists in ROME studied the re-organisation of secondary schools' science curricula and requested the Allied Commission for information in this field from the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN. Arrangements were initiated for admitting University students from the Polish Army in ITALY to Italian universities. The course in democratic citizenship, organised for Italian officers and non-commissioned officers, was successful and well received.

12. Schools continued to be requisitioned in VENEZIA GIULIA and the position was critical, while the School of Engineering in TRIESTE University will be forced to close unless the Army derequisition the wing occupied by them. No outstanding difficulties were encountered in VENEZIA GIULIA as far as education was concerned; for details see page 9 (AMG VENEZIA GIULIA report).

13. A survey of the proportion of children in ITALY who complete various amounts of schooling has been finished. It was found that 50% of Italian children do not get more than three years of elementary education (ages 6 to 9); 83% get five years or less of schooling (normal ages 6 to 11); only 12% get lower secondary school training (ages 11 to 14) and about 5% complete secondary school education.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION.

14. The Italian Red Cross, assumed responsibility for the BERGAMO Hospital Command on 15 December. During November 1,116 patients arrived from RUSSIA: they were all in poor health and had received no medical attention en route. Work proceeded in the organisation of SONDALO Sanatorium for the reception of tubercular cases from BERGAMO and much equipment was obtained.

15. No futher cases of plague were reported from TARANTO; one case occurred in REGGIO CALABRIA in a seaman who had just returned from that town. Three cases of typhus occurred in repatriates, two of whom had returned from RUSSIA and one from JUGOSLAVIA. The incidence of smallpox showed a marked decrease during the month. Only 36 hibernating mosquitoes were found in the TIBER Delta area in December. The November infant mortality rate is poor

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13. A survey of the proportion of children in ITALY who complete various amounts of schooling has been finished. It was found that 58% of Italian children do not get more than three years of elementary education (ages 6 to 9); 83% get five years or less of schooling (normal ages 6 to 11); only 12% get lower secondary school training (ages 11 to 14) and about 5% complete secondary school education.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUBCOMMISSION.

14. The Italian Red Cross, assumed responsibility for the MERANO Hospital Command on 15 December. During November 1,116 patients arrived from RUSSIA; they were all in poor health and had received no medical attention en route. Work proceeded in the organisation of SONDALO Sanatorium for the reception of tubercular cases from MERANO and much equipment was obtained.

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMISSION.

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16. The morale and efficiency of Italian police agencies continued to improve. The supplying of clothing, arms, and transport, while not yet satisfactory, continued at a reasonably steady rate. There was no substantial change in the crime situation, except an increase in organised gangs in Southern ITALY. A slight decrease in crime was reported from EMILIA for the first time for several months. Armed robberies and holdups constituted the majority of reported crimes although those which caused the greatest concern were attacks in force on goods trains, warehouses, police stations and villages.

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17. A few minor strikes and demonstrations occurred throughout the country but none were of a serious nature. Raids for the recovery of arms decreased during the month due to greater difficulty in locating arms and to the decrease in M.P. personnel.

18. The augmentation and construction of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force continued its satisfactory progress and the policemen worked quietly and competently.

19. The prison situation was unchanged, with overcrowding still the major problem. There is a serious shortage of competent prison directors, and several attempted prison breaks and riots occurred during the month, although in every case they were quickly controlled. As the year closed the internal security situation was generally quiet but unchanged.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION.

20. An investigation was started regarding the reported removal of books from a library in PERUGIA and similar enquiries were initiated in connection with the allegedly irregular requisitioning of the Palazzo del Podesta' at NOVARA.

21. A full report was issued to Military Government authorities in AUSTRIA and GERMANY on all known illegal and questionable exports of works of art during the years immediately preceding the Armistice of 1943. An important change of policy was effected whereby the responsibility for entering claims of restitution lies with the Government of the nation from which the works of art were illegally removed. During December the Sub-commission's report was completed; it is hoped that this report, a comprehensive detailed of the present state of every monument in ITALY, may prove to be a reference document of considerable value.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION.

22. It is hoped that UNRRA will take over as many Displaced Persons camps as possible during January.

23. The flow of Italians repatriated from the north again considerably decreased, only 5,538 being received against the 20,433 in November. Of these 2,426 came through the BRENNER Pass and SWITZERLAND. As at 31 December a total of 946,598 Italians had been returned to their homes; 761,433 being repatriated from EUROPE since the occupation of GERMANY.

24. December was relatively quiet from the repatriation point of view. 4,500 Italian miners who lived in BELGIUM before the war were authorised to return to that country, and movement commenced at weekly intervals at the end of December. A further 437 children were accepted by TRIPOLITANIA and are expected to leave ITALY in the middle of January. 1,149 Polish refugees were repatriated to POLAND; the illegal entry of non-Italian Jews into ITALY continued, although in fewer numbers The flow of Italian families from TUNISIA was regulated as the result of an agreement between the Governments concerned. 400 persons, with means of support in ITALY will be shipped over in the second half of January while the remainder will stay

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25. The first handover of a DPSC Medical Establishment to UNRRA was effected on 21 December. Cases of infectious diseases notified during the month were chiefly confined to children, with 4 cases of measles, 3 of diptheria, 3 of scarlet fever and 2 of typhus being reported.

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PART III

ECONOMIC SECTION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMISSION

1. The cereal position remained critical throughout December. Deficient areas were maintained on a virtually day to day basis by the transfer of indigenous grain from provinces which in some cases did not actually have a surplus over their annual needs, and by direct movement of imported grain from the docks. During the month 105,555 tons of wheat were discharged at Italian ports. Shortfalls on the import programme for 1945 amounting to approximately 310,000 tons accounted in part for the extremely low level of stocks in urban and other areas.

2. The bread ration was maintained satisfactorily but the pasta ration had to be suspended in December in a number of areas. Increased quantities of rice were substituted for pasta in Northern ITALY.

3. The distribution of the fats and oil ration for November was completed but few provinces received their full issue for December. Of the 14,500 tons of oil programmed to be shipped in the period 1 September to 31 December 1945 less than 3000 tons had arrived by the end of December. Every effort was made during the month to transfer from the South to Northern ITALY as much olive oil as possible but the quantity actually moved fell below expectations.

4. Stocks of all imported commodities other than wheat and fats were satisfactory. Movements of salt and wine by rail to Northern ITALY more than doubled in December as compared with November.

5. At the end of December 967,162 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo", of which 573,324 tons were collected in Northern ITALY and 402,838 tons south of the APENNINES. Collections of barley, rye and corn added 60,049 tons. Rough rice collections through December totalled 196,047 metric tons which corresponds to 121,717 tons in wheat equivalent.

6. The olive oil harvest continued with rather unfavorable results, and deliveries to the "Oleari del Popolo" were adversely affected by publication of the 1945-46 pressing decree. This decree provides for the delivery of only 60 per cent of the average quantity amassed during the period 1940-44 and was meant to apply only to crops planted in 1945 and harvested in 1946. However, the wording of the decree had led olive oil producers to believe that it was applicable to the present harvest.

7. The 1946 sugar beet crop is estimated to yield 220,000 tons of sugar and 70,000 tons of molasses. The earliest date at which any of this sugar will become available to consumers is 1 December 1946. Fuelwood production during December exceeded expectations.

8. Formal approval, in agreement with the Italian Government, was given to the proposed UNRRA program of food and agriculture imports for the first half of 1946.

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FINANCE SUBCOMMISSION.

9. With effect from 31 December 1945 Finance Subcommission had no further operating functions regarding the financial administration of Italian Government territory.

10. The consideration by the Italian Government of the proposed currency agreement was of course interrupted by the Government crisis. The Italian Government was only just beginning to consider the agreement on a high level when the crisis occurred; the new Minister of the TREASURY, Prof. CORBINO, did not take office until 10 December, and he was immediately confronted with a number of urgent financial problems, including an increase in pay to Italian STATE employees and, in addition, the payment of a Christmas bonus to such employees. However, he indicates at the outset that he was anxious to deal with the proposed currency agreement as soon as possible.

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11. Finance Sub-Commission was advised by AFHQ that upon the cashing by U.S. ARMY Disbursing Officers of military payment orders held by returning Italian ex-POW, the amount of dollars to the credit of the Italian Government in the net troop expenditure account is increased, and that accounts so credited are notified to the Italian Embassy in WASHINGTON by the U.S. Department of STATE.

COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) SUB-COMMISSION.

12. Owing to the Government crisis, very little was done to advance the project for the reestablishment of private trade between ITALY and other countries. On the Allied side it was arranged that all shipping orders should be channelled through ICE (Institute for Foreign Trade) to the Ministry of Marine, for programming and onward transmission to UMA (United Maritime Authority). This will prepare the Italian Government for their additional duties when private trade is reintroduced.

13. At a meeting on 31 December 1945 between members of the Allied Commission and the Italian Government it was revealed that in order to stimulate export trade the Italian Government had decided to overprice imports and grant a premium on exports (at a standard co-efficient in each case). It is intended that this "conguaglio" shall be 125% and will be applied equally to all private imports and exports, except private compensations. By means of this "conguaglio", when applied to exports, exporters will be able to quote prices bearing a close relation to world prices. It was also stated that the Italian Customs Service are fully organised in the matter of personnel but report that in no single port do they have customs control over all quays.

14. Progress was made during the month with the various pending trade agreements between ITALY and other European countries. While awaiting the final list of Italian goods proposed for export to BELGIUM, application has been made to WASHINGTON for allocation of RCL (Reserved Commodity List) items definitely decided upon and all but one of these items have now been approved. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been informed that there is no objection in principle to the general terms of the Italo-Spanish agreement, as they have so far been reported. Application has been made for allocation by the Combined Boards of all Reserved Commodity List items listed for export to SPAIN and import to ITALY. The Italo-Swedish agreement has been signed and an exchange of notes is awaited to implement it.

15. The British and American Governments submitted "Notes Verbales" to the Italian Government objecting to an arrangement for restarting commercial relations between ITALY and SWITZERLAND which would provide for the settlement of debts incurred by ITALY during the period of hostilities from 10 June 1940 to 8 September 1943. The Italian Government replied that the disallowment of this settlement might result in a cancellation of the proposed Swiss loan (of 80 million Swiss Francs) and might delay the resumption of normal commercial relations with SWITZERLAND. They stated however that they would approach the Swiss Government with a view to examining modifications to be made in the agreement stipulated in August.

16. True hemp and jute were deleted from the Reserved Commodity List [illegible] the month. On 31st [illegible]

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16. True hemp and mica were deleted from the Reserved Commodity List during the month. On 31st December the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board terminated their activities. The international control of commodities previously vested in these two Boards is now limited to tin, rubber, hides, coal, and cotton goods. The control is by five independent committees.

17. During the month 6,900 tons of goods were reported by ICE as having been exported from ITALY by sea for a total value of 65 million lire. They consisted chiefly of four items which have always been important as Italian exports namely lemons, hemp, silk and bergamot oil. The Italian Government has started to approve large numbers of temporary and "franco valuta" imports. The chief commodities concerned are wool, cotton and turpentine. No imports involving the use of foreign exchange have yet been sanctioned.

INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES SUBCOMMISSION.

18. The lack of electric power in Northern ITALY has resulted in a slow-down of production in almost all industries; it is not expected that this situation will be alleviated before March. Approximately 13,000 tons of pig iron have been released

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to ITALY from TRIESTE and this is expected to relieve the shortage in ITALY to some extent. Although shipments of raw cotton continued to arrive, the finished products are stockpiling as a result of a general standstill in the sale of cotton goods. It is estimated that there are 75,000 tons of cotton type goods in stock.

19. 4,500 tons of French phosphate rock, 7,390 tons of cotton, 502 tons of electrodes and 3,119 tons of petroleum coke were imported during the month.

20. The production of Sardinian coal in November was 63,307 tons; the estimated production of December is 55,000 tons.

21. During the 3 months October-December the Allied Commission in the Italian YB coal programme has bid for 1,253,000 tons; 881,852 tons have been shipped and received, which leaves a shortfall of 371,148 tons. Unless shipments arrive as scheduled in January a serious coal shortage will result. Approximately 34,000 tons of Sardinian coal were shipped to the Italian Mainland and SICILY during December.

22. During the month the control of electric power allocations was transferred to the "Central Commission for the Distribution and Utilization of Electric Power" of the Italian Government established under Decree No 95 dated 5 April 1944. Military services are to receive priority on electric power. Power allocations established for January 1946 for Southern ITALY totalled 175,500 KW of demand and 90,350,000 KWH of energy and for Central ITALY, including the LEGHORN and FLORENCE areas, 231,500 KW of demand and 143,300,000 KWH. The fourth and last 35,000 KW generating unit at GALLETO Plant at TERNI was restored to operation during the month, bringing the total restored capacity of this plant to 140,000 KW. The 150,000 volt transmission line between Central and Southern ITALY in the FOGGIA area has been restored to service and 20,000 KW of capacity began flowing from Central ITALY to Southern ITALY, helping to relieve the difficult situation which has existed in that area.

23. To meet the electrical situation in Northern ITALY a rationing order was issued restricting power usage, and additional coal allocations were made to the gas plants in Northern ITALY sufficient to increase the availability of artificial gas from 2 to 4 hours daily commencing in January 1946. In order to equalize the cost of the thermal plant operation a surcharge was authorized for all consumers of .30 lire per KWH for the first 15,000 KWH used in each billing period, and .15 lire for all in excess of 15,000 KWH. The Italian Government has been requested to take the necessary steps to institute rationing measures in Central ITALY due to the continued drought and increased loads; in Southern ITALY rationing of Electric Power has been in effect for several months. Increased loads in all areas is largely attributed to lack of fuel and artificial gas for domestic and commercial use resulting in those consumers resorting to electric power for cooking and heating.

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION.

24. Negotiations between industrialists and representatives of labour in Northern ITALY progressed in connection with the extension of the agreement regarding surplus labour, which was due to expire on 31 December. Representations were

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LABOUR RECONSTRUCTION.

24. Negotiations between industrialists and representatives of labour in Northern ITALY progressed in connection with the extension of the agreement regarding surplus labour, which was due to expire on 31 December. Representations were made that the Allied Forces Wage Scale should be brought into line with the new industrial basic rates, and revision and consolidation has commenced.

25. The Italian Council of Ministers decided to grant a special Christmas bonus to State employees, consisting of 3,000 lire in large cities and 2,500 lire in small towns, an amount less than the bonus paid in private industry. As a result there was considerable unrest amongst Civil Servants (see page 12 PUGLIA and S.E. ITALY report). A Christmas bonus was also paid to personnel employed by the Allied Forces.

26. The monthly food expenditure in ROME in December of a family of five on a standard food budget was 12,718 lire which represents a slight increase on the food expenditure for November. 13,762 tons of washed coal were produced for the week ending 22 December 1945 in SARDINIA; the average total number of men employed underground was 5,083.

27. A trade union delegation from GREAT BRITAIN visited Northern ITALY as guests of the C.G.I.L. (General Italian Union of Labour). The visit was a great success and

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served to bring together more closely the workers of the two countries. The recruitment of coal miners for work in BELGIUM and of general workers for FRANCE continued during the month.

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING SUBCOMMISSION.

28. A greater tonnage of traffic was moved in December than in previous months, but the end of November saw the virtual finish of the movement of refugees into ITALY via the BRENNER Pass, and internal movement is nearing completion.

29. A total of 82,900 tons of Italian coastwise and Intra-Mediterranean traffic was moved during the month.

30. Operation and traffic control under Italian State Railways jurisdiction continued in a satisfactory manner and they now have full charge of reconstruction to their lines.

31. A mixed military-civilian tri-weekly passenger service from NAPLES to VIENNA via VILLACH was inaugurated during the month. Heavy demands for increased services were received, but shortages of coal and rolling stocks hindered these being met. Civilian schedules are being carefully screened.

32. The general distribution of wagons continued to improve, and offloading time has been reduced with beneficial results. Civilian traffic increased steadily as military traffic decreased.

33. All Italian transport offices were transferred to ANAC (National Association for Motor Transport) control concurrently with the handover of Allied Military Government Regions in NORTHERN ITALY.

34. A total of thirty Allied vehicles were transferred to the Italian Government during the month.

35. During the month, pilferage of AC and UNRRA supplies increased greatly at ports and warehouses. A preliminary meeting was held with representatives of UNRRA, WAA, WVF, AMIA and Federazione and plans to remedy this situation were discussed. Issues of supplies from warehouses in general exceeded receipts.

REQUISITION BRANCH.

36. After screening by Allied Commission the following programs for UDINE for the first half of 1946 were sent to CCS by AFHQ: Agriculture, Coal Signal Stores Pool, POL, Public Health and Textiles and Shoes. Only the revision of the Textiles Program mentioned above, and the requirements of miscellaneous raw materials for industry, remain to be handled by A.C. In order to assist procurement officers of 13 Corps, A.C. has prepared a list of agricultural commodities locally available and was indicated where in ITALY they may be procured. Upon receipt from the Italian Government of authority for the expenditure of AM (troops pay account)

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35. During the month, pilferage of AC and UNRRA supplies increased greatly at ports and warehouses. A preliminary meeting was held with representative of UNRRA, WSA, MWT, MCIA and Federazione and plans to remedy this situation were discussed. Issues of supplies from warehouses in general exceeded receipts.

REQUISITION BRANCH.

36. After screening by Allied Commission the following programs for UDINE for the first half of 1946 were sent to CCS by AFHQ: Agriculture, Coal Signal Stores Food, POL, Public Health and Textiles and Shoes. Only the revision of the Textiles Program mentioned above, and the requirements of miscellaneous raw materials for industry, remain to be handled by A.C. In order to assist procurement officers of 13 Corps, A.C. has prepared a list of agricultural commodities locally available and was indicated where in ITALY they may be procured. Upon receipt from the Italian Government of authority for the expenditure of YT (troops pay account) funds, a requisition for truck spare parts was forwarded to WASHINGTON.

37. Records have been maintained of loans to VENEZIA GIULIA but as yet none have been repaid and AFHQ has been asked to clarify its intentions on repayments as outlined in TAM 690.

38. Examination of shipping documents received by A.C. revealed that their usefulness was lessened because they frequently arrived too late and, in the case of general cargo ships, contained inadequate information. Accordingly, WASHINGTON was asked to send modified cable manifests as soon as possible after ships' sailings.

39. Two reports on the status of the Program of Basic Supplies for ITALY (the socalled YT Program) have been prepared and reports have been received of 200 requisitions approved for procurement out of Italian YT funds (the socalled Troops Pay Account).

40. Routine functions of making status reports of procurement abroad of items under requisition continued.

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PROGRAM COORDINATION BRANCH.

41. Great attention was given during the month to the compilation of two programs:

(1) Total Italian Import Requirement for 1946 (for the internal market).

(2) Recommendation, with the agreement of the Italian Government, for a presumed UNRRA allocation of $ 450,000,000 (freight included).

42. At a meeting with representatives of the Italian Government, held on December 5th, the joint policy of AC and the Italian Government in respect of the recommended UNRRA plan was fixed and a close collaboration between AC and the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction (designated by the Government as liaison organization) established. On December 21st, letters were addressed by the President of the Council of Ministers, as President of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, to AC and UNRRA Italian Mission submitting the recommendation for the 1946 UNRRA Italian program. This recommended program was embodied in an AC publication entitled 'Italian Import Requirements 1946' which was forwarded to WASHINGTON as an enclosure to MOC Airgram 131 on 24 December 1945.

43. Advance information on total requirements and the recommended UNRRA program for 1946 was cabled to WASHINGTON with MOC 421 on 22 December 1945.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH.

44. Over 90 releases of Dumps and Civilian Material were made during the month and also a release of 67 ammunition dumps.

45. Few release notes have as yet been returned by the Italian Government, and in many instances the big releases have not even been inspected. Action has been taken with ARAR to hasten the return of release note receipts.

46. The work in connection with the collection of German Credits held by Italian Industrial and Commercial concerns was re-instituted on receipt of instruction from AFHQ. Actual collections will be made during the month of January.

47. The question of the return of industrial plant moved to the BOLZANO Area continues to be studied with a view to making a complete hand-over to the Italian Government.

SURPLUS AND SPECIAL MATERIALS BRANCH.

48. At the close of the year a preliminary report was submitted on the 1946 minimum clothing requirements for ITALY. This study, which is the culmination of several week's statistical inquiry, is the first of its kind to suggest minimum standards for clothing and household textiles on a per capita and family basis.

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

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SURPLUS AND SPECIAL MATERIALS BRANCH.

48. At the close of the year a preliminary report was submitted on the 1946 minimum clothing requirements for ITALY. This study, which is the culmination of several week's statistical inquiry, is the first of its kind to support minimum standards for clothing and household textiles on a per capita and family basis. It concludes with a series of statistics showing the aggregate amount of each article of clothing, footwear, and household textiles required by the various segments of the population.

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49. After a careful review of the study both by the Allied Commission and by the Italian Government, it is proposed further to develop the report in order to ascertain the aggregate amounts of raw and semi-finished materials needed to produce the articles called for by the minimum standards schedules.

50. The Branch took steps during December to expedite the transfer of U.S. surplus fixed assets and installations to the Italian Government by arranging for the designation of sub-agents throughout the country to receive such surpluses that may become available in the future.

51. During the month ending 15 November 1945, U.S. surplus property sales to the Italian Government totalled $ 10,390,630.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. During the month Public Relations Branch was instrumental in coordinating with the Allied Publications Board and the Italian Government the handover of press functions in the Northern Provinces. These were formerly delegated to the Allied agency, but it was decided that it powers, except in UDINE Province, should be assumed by the Government which will send a representative of the President of the Council to MILAN to take over.

2. Issuance of press releases continued, though on a diminished scale. The most important related to coal imports and the transfer of the northern territories to Italian Government jurisdiction. Approval has been given for a new weekly publication called 'Economic Notes' to be produced in both English and Italian, for primary distribution to Italians.

3. Travel arrangements and news data were provided for Italian journali

NAVY SUBCOMMISSION

4. The Ministry of Marine has been informed that the restrictions on the activities of Italian naval personnel in the islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA, which existed before the administration was restored to the Italian Government, will be maintained. Lists of former French vessels and naval material in Italy, claimed, removed, of disposed of by the French naval authorities have been received, while investigation and recovery by the Italian Ministry of Marine of naval enemy material continued.

5. The port and shipyard of PALERMO was returned to the Italian Royal Navy together with substantial lists of equipment and port facilities. It is hoped to turn over all surplus naval stores and material, amounting to some 50,000 tons, at TARANTO upon the withdrawal of the Royal Navy Base on 31 January 1946.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (ISCLA)

6. The total strength of the Italian Army as at 1 January 1946 was 190,705 including 66,093 Carabinieri. The Folgore Infantry Division moved into the area around FLORENCE and PERUGIA towards the end of December.

7. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding suitable sites for territorial training centres, especially in North Italy where the most suitable accomodation is still occupied by Allied troops. By the end of the month however there were only two territories to be finally settled, UDINE and BOLZANO. The organization and siting of schools for specialist training progressed favourably.

8.

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5. The port and shipyard of PALERMO was returned to the Italian Royal Navy together with substantial lists of equipment and port facilities. It is hoped to turn over all surplus naval stores and material, amounting to some 50,000 tons, at TARANTO upon the withdrawal of the Royal Navy Base on 31 January 1946.

LAND FORCES SUBCOMMISSION (AMLA)

6. The total strength of the Italian Army as at 1 January 1946 was 186,703 including 66,098 Carabinieri. The Folgore Infantry Division moved into the area around FLORENCE and PERUGIA towards the end of December.

7. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding suitable sites for territorial training centres, especially in North Italy where the most suitable accomodation is still occupied by Allied troops. By the end of the month however there were only two territories to be finally settled, UDINE and BOLZANO. The organisation and siting of schools for specialist training progressed favourably.

8. The Carabinieri continued to receive priority in the distribution of clothing and equipment and the position is now comparatively satisfactory. Good progress was made in the recovery of Italian Army vehicles from those recaptured in the north, although the general situation was still unsatisfactor 1,800 Army vehicles have been lent to civilian transport agencies and have not yet been replaced by the Italian Government.

IPOW Division

9. Approximately 900,000 prisoners of war out of a total of approximate 1,250,000 have been repatriated.

10. Arrangements were made during the month to ship 11 tons of Red Cross stores to IPW in French hands in North AFRICA. The French authorities will onl release 12,000 PoW in North AFRICA if they are replaced by German PW, and it is hoped that these will be sent from AFRICA.

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11. Reports are constantly received of ill treatment of IPW in YUGOSLAVIA, and although food is sent to these individuals it is doubtful if it reaches them. It was reported that all IPW were repatriated from the U.S. zones in EUROPE by about 12 December 1945.

12. During the month of December the remittances by Italian PW held in British hands to their families totalled L. 43,797. Statements of credit balan in respect of IPW repatriated from British and US custody for the total amount of L. 59,705 were forwarded to the Italian Government for payment. 166 claims for non-receipt of remittances and a few claims for the non-receipt of family allowances were received and passed to the Italian Ministry of Post War Assistance for inspection and payment where possible.

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

13. A bi-weekly Italian Military Service from ROME to CATANIA Via NAPLES (POMIGLIANO) has been planned to begin on January 3rd, and a new seaplane servi to GENOA from ROME will also be inaugurated in January. Permission in princip has been granted for the Italian Air Ministry to charge fares for certain types of airlift on the Italian Military Courier Service.

14. Further reductions were made in December in the Italian Air Force struc to comply with the readjustment of its composition to the 51,000 level.

15. Groundwork was laid during December for the initiation of a programme designed to transport by air perishable foods from ITALY's remote sections to the metropolitan centres and approval has been obtained for the first of these plans to go into effect. This will entail the carrying of some 7,000 kilos of fresh fish daily from VENICE to MILAN.

16. Progress is being made in the repair of ex-enemy recovered vehicles, but delay in the completion is being experienced through lack of essential part Serviceability of Italian-type fighters, Allied-type fighters and Bomber transp was maintained at a comparatively high level.

17. Aircraft firms continued to divert their energies as far as possible to peacetime products; the MACCHI Firm at VARESE is now producing light 3-wheel vans, threshing machines for farm work, and barges (60 and 300 ton types) made in sections. A few firms still retain skilled operatives and machines-tools for aircraft production hoping that authority may be granted for a return to the work upon which their name and reputation has been built.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

18. Additional train services and use of RAF air services helped to speed up internal and external postal services. ITALY has now postal and telegraphic communications with nearly all the countries in the world and practically all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION

18. Additional train services and use of RAF air services helped to speed up internal and external postal services. ITALY has now postal and telegraphic communications with nearly all the countries in the world and practically all the normal peacetime internal postal services are in operation with the exceptio of the parcel post. Newspaper post from the rest of ITALY to VENEZIA GIULIA was restored, and surface mail services were restored to CZECHOSLOVAKIA and HUNGARY.

19. A general improvement took place in the connection od small telephone exchanges to the main network, and the long distance service has been further improved in efficiency now that the recently trained operators are benefitting by practical experience.

20. The flood of gift parcels from the UNITED STATES arrived during the month and difficulty in accomodating them in ROMES was experienced, the trouble being accentuated by shortage of rolling stock. The Civil Censorship Group was dissol and all internal censorship was abolished, except in XIII Corps Area. External censorship is still in force, operated in Italian Government territory by the Italian Government.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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LG 10

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 825/275/EC

8 March 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly reports

TO : Distribution below

In future all monthly reports will be completed so as to reach this office not later than the 12th of the month.

For the Chief Commissioner

A. F. Hurst
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Civil Affairs Section (10)
Economic Section (10)
Public Relations Branch
Navy Subcommission
Land Forces Subcommission (AMIA)
Air Forces Subcommission
Communications Subcommission

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS 98977

10669

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG.

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for February 1946

9 March 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Draft Law for National Elections. The Consulta has approved the draft law with several amendments of substance, i.e. compulsory voting, a different system of proportional representation and smaller constituencies. The debates were observed by officers of the Sub Commission. The Law is now before the Council of Ministers again.

2. Communes to hold elections in March and April. A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated :

Sunday	10th	March	432	(including	6	Provincial Capitals)
"	17th	"	1,872	("	3	" ")
"	24th	"	1,470	("	12	" ")
"	31st	"	1,425	("	22	" ")
"	7th	April	912	("	17	" ")

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists. The figures given below are an analysis of Progress of electoral work for February 1946 :

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3,585
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 3,052
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 1,397
Female 1,695

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,623
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,543
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 225
Female 372

A total of 10,925 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25%.

4. Communal elections will be observed by AC Liaison Officers and by Officers of

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a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3,585
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 3,092
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 2,337
Female 1,699

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 3,629
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,633
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,533
The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were :
Male 225
Female 372

A total of 10,823 (male and female) lists have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25%.

4. Communal elections will be observed by all Liaison Officers and by officers of this sub Commission in selected specimen Communes. A directive has been issued as to the conduct of officers observing the elections. The conduct of the elections is strictly a matter for the Italians : Officers will on no account enter a polling station or a place where votes are being counted. They will observe as casually and inconspicuously as possible.

5. Citizenship problem in the Alto Adige. The Italian Government submitted a Memorandum on their proposals for settling this problem. The Chief Commissioner replied to the Prime Minister on 5 February stating that while the Memorandum has merit giuridically, AC still believes the enactment of the Law would be unwise as a matter of policy.

6. Appointment of Prefects. On 1 January the Council of Ministers approved the replacement of 28 Prefects. 13 non-career Prefects originally appointed by CLN will be replaced by career men. The new policy of the Ministry of the Interior is to appoint career officials whenever possible and to retain non-career men only if they are :

a) of proved capacity ;
b) willing to become career officials.

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

CGH/ww

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/E/LG Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for February 1946. 9 March 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Draft Law for National Elections

The Consulta after five days debate has approved the draft Law for elections to the Constituent Assembly. Numerous amendments (some of them substantial) were made in the Ministerial Draft. Compulsory voting was approved by a small majority. A different system of proportional representation and a reduction in the size of the Constituencies were also approved. Officers of the Sub Commission were present as observers during parts of the debates. The Law as passed by the Consulta is now before the Council of Ministers.

2. Communes to hold elections in March and April

A total of 5,311 Communes will be ready to hold their elections for Communal Councils on the dates hereafter indicated:

Sunday	10th March	432	(including 6 Provincial Capitals)
"	17th "	1,072	(including 3 Provincial Capitals)
"	24th "	1,470	(including 12 Provincial Capitals)
"	31st "	1,425	(including 22 Provincial Capitals)
"	7th April	912	(including 17 Provincial Capitals)

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below are an analysis of Progress of Electoral work for February 1946:

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3585

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735

No. of Communes whose female lists

(some of them substantial) were made in the [illegible]
Compulsory voting was approved by a small majority. A different system of proportional representation and a reduction in the size of the Constituencies were also approved. Officers of the Sub Commission were present as observers during parts of the debates. The Law as passed by the Consulta is now before the Council of Ministers.

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"	7th April	912	(including 17 Provincial Capitals)

3. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below are an analysis of Progress of Electoral work for February 1946:

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3585

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,735

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 3,052

The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were:

Male 1,397

Female 1,595

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine)

Total No. of Communes 1,629

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 2,622

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 2,975

The corresponding figures for male and female lists approved last month were:

Male 225

Female 372

A total of 10,923 lists (male and female) have now been approved. This is 75% of the total lists required. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 25%.

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4. Electoral film Feb 5

With the object of assisting the Italian Government in the preparation of their proposed educational films on voting procedures, the Sub Commission (in collaboration with US Information Services) arranged for a film describing US election procedures to be shown on 5 Feb to a number of high officials of the Ministries of the Constituent Assembly and of the Interior. The Minister of the Interior was present and expressed his appreciation of the value of the exhibition.

5. Electoral operations - Inspectors-General

The Ministry of the Interior has assigned 27 Inspectors-General to supervise the activities of the Italian provincial officials in the preparation of electoral lists in the various Communes.

6. Observation of elections of Communal Councils

In view of the imminence of Municipal elections to be held in most of the Communes in Italy, a directive has been issued to all AC Liaison Officers stating that the policy of the Allied Commission is that the conduct of elections is strictly a matter for the Italians to settle. They should therefore on no account enter polling stations, or any place where votes were being counted.
Within the aforementioned policy it is left to the discretion of the Liaison Officers to determine how they should inform themselves about the elections.
For the purpose of making a closer technical survey of the elections, the officers of the Local Government Sub Commission will go on tour visiting various Communes on the dates fixed for Communal elections. Their visits will be as casual and inconspicuous as possible. They will be accompanied by inspectors-general of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. Local Government problem in the Alto Adige

In reply to the memorandum regarding the Draft Law as to citizenship in the Alto Adige submitted by the Italian Government to the Allied Commission for comments, the Chief Commissioner in his letter to the Prime Minister of 5th February stated that though the Commission considers the arguments presented in the memorandum to be of merit from a juridical point of view, nevertheless still believes that the enactment of such a law would be unwise as a matter of policy.

8. Appointments of Prefects

per

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8. Appointments of Prefects

The new policy agreed upon by the Ministry of the Interior with regard to future appointments of Prefects, is to put, whenever possible, career officials at the head of the Prefectures, but to retain non-career Prefects actually in office, if their record has proved them to be capable officials. Non-career Prefects so retained in office, must however agree to become career officials, which some of them may not be willing to do because, among other things, this involves a change of locality where assigned.
The Council of Ministers has approved since January 1st, 1946 the replacement of 28 Prefects.
Of these, 13 are in the Regions most recently under AMG (Emilia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia) and involve the replacement of AMG appointed non-career Prefects-Regent by career-officials. In a fourth case (Milan) the substitute for AMG's non-career Prefect-Regent is also a non-career man, but he is being placed on the rolls as a career Prefect.

for RALPH E. TEMPLE, Major
Director Local Government S/C

JTV/am

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AIC 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG.

Tel. 478190

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1946.

10 February 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

a) National Elections

The Special Commission of the Consulta that had been studying the draft law has completed its work. A full debate on the law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.

b) Local Elections

The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 8 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as DLL 7 January 1946 n.1 . The amendments suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister of the 5th November 1945 have been inserted in the new law. Provision for the election of similar elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.

c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th and 24th of March

The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been announced so far that 421 Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 736 on the 17th of March respectively. They are mostly small towns or villages and include five provincial capitals and none of the larger cities of population. The Communes ready in Northern Italy number 54. It is worth noticing that the preparation of the election lists in the North did not commence until 15 July 1945. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in All Udine ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3906
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 1797
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 1695

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-

male 670
female 1044

b) Northern Italy (including All Udine).

Total No. of Communes 3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 372

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-

male 28

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c) to cause to hold elections on the 10th, 17th and 24th of March

The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that have ready on the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been arranged so far that all Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 7/8 or the 17th of March respectively. They are mostly small towns or villages and include five provincial capitals and some of the larger cities of population. The Communes ready in Northern Italy number 96. It is worth noticing that the preparation of the election lists in the Communes not occupied until 15 July 1945. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in AFHQ Zone ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3506
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 1695
The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-
male 970
female 1044

b) Northern Italy (including AFHQ Zone).

Total No. of Communes 3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 372
The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were :-
male 28
female 72

c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

d) General

In the preparation of electoral lists great delay has been caused in the past by the system of reference to the Judicial Records Offices. A new D.L.L. has been published allowing certificates of conviction disqualifying for voting to be obtained through the local Police Stations (instead of the Judicial Records Offices) in the cases of men, as has already been done in the cases of women. This should result in a speeding-up of the work.

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3. Electoral operations - Inspector-General.

In order to liaise with provincial officials on the progress of electoral work an Inspector-general has been assigned by the Ministry of Interior the task of inspecting and supervising the activities of Italian officials in connection with the preparation for elections in the Communes of the Provinces of Udine, Belluno and Trevino. He was given by the Allied Commission letters of introduction to all Italian officers and to the Provincial Commissioner of Udine.

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4. Local Government problems in Bolzano

In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano and the proposed decree from the Italian Government, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers submitted to the Allied Commission a memorandum for its consideration. Meanwhile a High Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.

5. Preparation of Electoral Lists in Venezia Giulia

A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of electoral lists in Venezia Giulia was sent to this Sub-Commission for perusal and comment. The draft General Order was examined by Officers of this Section in consultation with Italian technical experts and returned to Venezia Giulia with certain small suggested alterations. The draft was in effect a consolidation of the following Italian laws :-

a) D.L.L. 28 Sept. 1944 No. 247 - Compilation of electoral lists.
b) D.L. 24 Oct. 1944.
c) D.L.L. 1 Febr. 1945 No. 23 - Extension of Suffrage to women.
d) D.L.L. 8 Febr. 1945 No. 59 - Expenses for the compilation of the electoral lists to be charged to the State.
e) D.L.L. 12 April 1945 No. 206 - Division of the Communes into electoral sections and formation of sectional lists.
f) D.L.L. 22 April 1945 No. 214 - ditto ditto

In connection with the above mentioned draft Order, an Officer and an Italian Lawyer from the Legal Section in Venezia Giulia came down and were attached to this Sub-Commission from the 25th to 31st January. They have been in daily consultation with the Officers of this S/C and Italian experts.

The draft General Order has been agreed and AMG will proceed to print and publish it in due course. AMG intends to prepare also a digest of the essential circulars issued by the Ministry of Interior in the form of a comprehensive administrative instruction.

6. Italian Electoral Mission to the United States

With the approval of the American Embassy and the Chief Commissioner, the Director of the Sub-Commission conferred with the Minister of Interior on a proposal to send an Italian Government financed mission of Italian technicians to the U.S. to study electoral procedures and governmental administrative matters. The idea was received enthusiastically by the Minister who asked to submit a pro-memoria indicating the scope, composition and date of departure of the mission which would have to be after elections since the personnel cannot be spared now.

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e) D.L.L. [illegible] sections and formation of Sections

f) D.L.L. 22 April 1945 No. 214 - ditto ditto

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Respectfully,

[illegible]
Major
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

VI/ww

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOC... GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AG/27/E/LG

Tel. 478190

10 February 1946

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for January 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

a) National Elections

The Special Commission of the Consulta that had been studying the draft law has completed its work. A full debate on the Law will take place at the plenary session of the Consulta on the 11th of February.

b) Local Elections

The council of Ministers has approved the draft law for the reconstitution of the communal councils and for elections to them. It has been published in Supplement No. 8 of the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 10 January 1946 as DLL 7 January 1946 n.1. The amendments suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister on the 8th November 1945 have been inserted in the new law. Provision for the election of similar elective provincial bodies will be made in later legislation.

c) Communes to hold elections on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of March

The Italian Government have decided to hold elections for Communal Councils (in those Communes that are ready) on Sundays the 10th, 17th and 24th March. It has been announced so far that 413 Communes will hold elections on the 10th and 736 on the 17th of March respectively. Permission has been granted to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission for the holding of communal elections in all Communes in AMG Udine ready for such.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes	3586
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	1695

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male	870
female	1044

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine).

Total No. of Communes	3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved	225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved	372

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male	28
female	72

c) A total of 1456 Communes, constituting about 20% of all Communes in Italy excepting Venezia Giulia, have both male and female lists approved.

d) General

A new D.L.L. has been published allowing certificates of conviction disqualifying for voting to be obtained through the local Police Stations (instead of the Judicial Records Offices) in the cases of men, as has already been done in the cases of women. This should result in a speeding-up of the work.

3. Local Government problems in Bolzano

[redacted] citizenship in Bolzano a high Italian Official from

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the holding of

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 January 1946.

a) Southern and Central Italy

Total No. of Communes 3586
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 1397
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 1695

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male 870
female 1044

b) Northern Italy (including AMG Udine).

Total No. of Communes 3628
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved 225
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved 372

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were:-

male 28
female 72

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In connection with the problem of citizenship in Bolzano a high Italian Official from the Central Administration has been designated by the Italian Government to draw up a report on the Bolzano situation and also to act as a Prefect there.

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A draft of a proposed General Order on the compilation of electoral lists in Venezia Giulia was sent to this Sub Commission for perusal and comments. The draft was in effect a consolidation of the Italian electoral laws.

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R. R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JVV/rbe

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MONTHLY REPORT

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

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M O N T H L Y R E P O R T

NOVEMBER - 1945

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SECRET Copy

1. The resignation of the PARRI Government on 27 November dominated all political activity and discussion during the last week of the month. The crisis originally arose out of the attitude of the Liberals towards the epuration laws although the partisan of the Left continually affirmed that such an event would be the last thing the people would wish. The Christian Democrats however indicated their sympathy with the Liberals, and on the 18th the latter published a thesis attacking the Government in power. On November 22 the crisis was formally opened by the resignation from the Government of the Liberal members, together with the Minister of the Treasury. It was hoped at first that the defection of the Liberals need not necessarily cause a crisis and that Signor PARRI would be able to reform his cabinet on a five-party basis. However the recommendation of the Christian Democrat members of the Consultative Assembly that their members in the Government should resign forced the Prime Minister to tender the resignation of his cabinet as a whole. Before he resigned Signor PARRI summoned a meeting of the Central Committee of National Liberation to whom he felt bound to make a report since he had received his original mandate to form a Government from them. He declared that the centre of gravity of his Government had been moderate Left, and denied the allegations that the Allies had lost confidence in the Italian Government. But, he said, what made a very bad impression abroad was the instability of the Italian Government and the ease and speed with which one crisis followed another. Consultations among the different parties and politicians followed, but by the end of the month it was thought that Signor DE GASPERI (Foreign Minister in the PARRI Government) was the most likely candidate for the Presidency. On 29 November the Socialists and Communists announced that they were prepared to support Signor DE GASPERI, subject to certain conditions (amongst which was a pledge to fix the date and the powers of the Constituent Assembly), and although the Labour Democrats and the Action party preferred not to commit themselves until they had learned his intentions, it was understood that since he had spoken energetically in favour of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly on a fixed date and was prepared to form a Government, he would be acceptable to them.

2. During the first week of the month the foremost topic of interest in Italian political circles was the question of the publication of the Italian armistice terms. A long period of speculation on this subject was terminated at 7 p.m. on November 6 when the text of the armistice was released, together with various accompanying and modifying documents as well as a commentary showing how some of the terms had been modified, either in practice or by specific directives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In addition it was noted in this commentary that certain of the clauses of the Armistice had either never been rigorously applied or had been [illegible] practically not at all. Many circles stated that it would have been much more desirable had the publication of the armistice been accompanied by some announcement providing for a definite alteration in ITALY's status. The general reaction to the substance of the terms and their continuation in force was moreover unfavourable. Some of the points made in the local press were that an announcement of the abolition rather than the non-application of certain of the armistice clauses would be more appropriate measures to accompany the Armistice text; that the Italian Government should have had more time to consider the commentary accompanying the publication of the armistice and

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2. During the first week of the month the dominant topic of interest in Italian political circles was the question of the publication of the Italian armistice terms. A long period of speculation on this subject was terminated at 7 p.m. on November 6 when the text of the armistice was released, together with various accompanying and modifying documents as well as a commentary showing how some of the terms had been modified, either in practice or by specific directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In addition it was noted in this commentary that certain of the clauses of the armistice had either never been rigorously applied or had been [illegible] practically not at all. Many circles stated that it would have been much more desirable had the publication of the armistice been accompanied by some announcement providing for a definite alteration in ITALY's status. The general reaction to the substance of the terms and their continuation in force was moreover unfavourable. Some of the points made in the local press were that an announcement of the abolition rather than the non-application of certain of the armistice clauses would be more appropriate measures to accompany the armistice text; that the Italian Government should have had more time to consider the commentary accompanying the publication of the armistice and that ITALY was completely helpless and dependent on the Allies.

3. On November 9th Signor PARRI began his tour of the north of ITALY, and made a speech on the VENEZIA GIULIA problem in which he said that his Government had given proofs of much moderation which had regrettably often been misunderstood. The Government were aware of their great duties and could not close their ears to the appeals which reached them from the Italian brethren in Zone B. The Italian Government could not permit such deportations en masse or such attempts to efface the Italian character of the territory in question; this was a deliberate plan systematically pursued which his Government must denounce. Later at TRIESTE he spoke again, this time on the food problem, pointing out that the supply of bread was clearly in the hands of the Allies who had always considered Italian needs with generosity and understanding.

4. The President of the Council on his return to ROME gave a press conference in which he mentioned the colonial problem and stated that the Italian Government maintained that it was unjust to expel ITALY from Africa, SOMALILAND, TRIPOLITANIA and CYRENAICA, and not to reserve for her the part in their administration to which she felt that she was entitled. He concluded by stating that he knew of no present negotiations directed towards the conclusion of a provisional peace with ITALY.

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5. At the beginning of the month the Press Office of the President of the Council of Ministers issued a communique to the effect that the Italian Government had made energetic representations to the Allied Governments and to the Allied Commission asking for greater Allied control in VENEZIA GIULIA, owing to alarming reports received from CAPODISTRIA and in general from Zone B, in order to ensure peace and to prevent economic disintegration in that area.

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PART I

REGIONAL REPORTS.

LIGURIA REGION.

1. The Italo-French border continued to present difficulties, and a fear is widespread that the French will return to VENTIMIGLIA when Allied Military Government withdraws. There is nothing official to confirm this as the French still maintain only one battalion in the area, and the local French press is quiet about irredentist claims except as regards the VAL D'AOSTA.

2. Provincial and communal administration generally proceeded satisfactorily although the Prefects, Questori and Sindaci lean too heavily on Allied Military Government officials for support. A firm line was taken with the CLN in all provinces, as the reluctance of these Committees to yield executive authority and their pressure on local officials have been a continuous problem since AMG's entry into the area in May 1945. Electoral lists proceeded satisfactorily, subject to the bottleneck of the "Casellari Giudiziari".

3. The food situation was not entirely satisfactory as sugar, pasta, rice and oil were not supplied on the ration. This stimulated the activity of the Black Market and resulted in fantastic prices. As a result an understandable discontent was widespread.

4. Commercial and industrial activities increased under the direction of Italian agencies. Two new steel furnaces were put into operation with the arrival of November coal. Cement production commenced again on 24 November after a delay of 4 weeks due to flooding of the electric plant. 8,659 tons of good quality metallurgical coke were produced during the month. A 10,000 ton mixed cargo ship was launched on 14 November, the first major launching since the war.

5. The cost of living continued to increase sharply both in the legitimate and free markets, but every effort was made to enforce more effective price controls. Unrest among the workers increased as a result of the cold weather, inadequate housing, unsatisfactory food distribution and high prices. Two strikes occurred, but were quickly settled.

6. The overall volume of public works showed a good increase, due to the large number of works projects initiated and the carrying out of bigger projects. Repair to schools and public buildings was given a high priority. The total number of men employed on these activities amounted to 1,553. The electrical power situation caused concern, as it did elsewhere in the north, and a strict rationing decree was issued. Work continued satisfactorily on the ports of GENOA, LA SPEZIA, and IMPERIA, but the port of SAVONA is still without adequate docking and warehouse space.

7. There were no AMG courts held during the month; the extraordinary Courts of Assize made slow progress, with more cases awaiting trial at the end than at the

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6. The overall volume of public works showed a good increase, due to the large number of works projects initiated and to carrying out of bigger projects. Repair to schools and public buildings was given a high priority. The total number of men employed on these activities amounted to 1,853. The electrical power situation caused concern, as it did elsewhere in the north, and a strict rationing decree was issued. Work continued satisfactorily on the ports of GENOA, LA SPEZIA and IMPERIA, but the port of SAVONA is still without adequate docking and warehouse space.

7. There were no AMG courts held during the month; the extraordinary Courts of Assize made slow progress, with more cases awaiting trial at the end than at the beginning of the month. Several cases, some of which were heard as early as July 1945, are still awaiting confirmation or modification by the Italian Government. The other Italian courts functioned fairly satisfactorily.

8. Public safety agencies, although still insufficiently clothed and equipped, showed increasing confidence and proficiency. The Carabinieri however still need pistols, clothing and adequate transport. 6 murders occurred during the month, and armed robberies and holdups increased.

9. Public health generally was good, and the typhoid epidemic at SANTA MARGHERITA was well under control. Schools everywhere were opened, and are functioning as well as possible, in view of the shortage of buildings and equipment. 1,545 refugees passed through the area during the month.

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10. Road and rail communications were normal, and have improved after the floods of October.

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LOMBARDIA REGION.

11. The political situation still remained quiet, although local CLNs continued to be troublesome in some districts. Local government was satisfactory but a tendency to resign on the part of the Sindaci has resulted in a constant turnover of officials.

12. November requirements of POL were met after many delays due to lack of transport. Additional allotments were authorised by AFHQ due to the loss of methane gas in the first part of the month caused by the breakage of the pipeline across the river PO. Up to the end of the month 16,367 tons of cotton arrived from AMERICA and EGYPT, and most of it was distributed at once to the mills. PIRELLIS manufactured 100,000 bicycle tyres and 45,000 inner tubes; an import of raw rubber is expected shortly from UK and USA and production of automobile tyres will possibly be started next month. Textiles continued to arrive at the factories, although phosphate rock and rock salt are still unobtainable. 4,200 square meters of window glass were produced daily at PORTO MARGHERA and 1,500 square meters of reinforced glass at MILAN. 520 trucks, 80 trailers, 85 tractors, 10,000 bicycles, 250 three wheelers and 350 motor cycles were also produced in November although no tyres are yet available, except for the bicycles.

13. During the month rations were maintained to scale but owing to the acute shortage of grain 2 kilos of rice were given in place of the pasta ration. This will continue in December. 1,454,038 quintals of wheat were amassed by the end of the month, which is 88% of the estimated total of 1,644,000 quintals. The estimated total for the 1945 crop of rice is 1,180,490 quintals, of which up to the 15th of the month 250,884 quintals has been delivered. The firewood situation in MILAN, which was very critical at the beginning of November, has now improved and during the last fifteen days of the month about 185,000 quintals were delivered to the city from the provinces. The nine provinces during the month produced 1,123,759 quintals against an estimated total of 728,000 quintals.

14. The general industrial situation in the Region remained fairly satisfactory. Although there were further indications of labour unrest over basic wages and high living costs comparatively few disputes involving a stoppage of work were reported. As in other regions in N. ITALY industrial workers had a short sit-down strike as a protest against the delay in connection with the negotiations for a general wage agreement for the North on 7 November.

15. The public works programme is very satisfactory and the new outturn of 625,000,000 lire has been approved in order to finance the construction of the first sections of a navigable canal from MILAN to the PO at CREMONA. Water in storage for hydro-electric plant reservoirs is 20% less than at the same date last year, and will not be augmented this spring. As a result fixed and drastic rationing of electricity has been necessary.

16. One General and one Superior Court case was held during the month; there were no AMG courts in the provinces. There is still a large number of cases awaiting trial at the Extraordinary Courts of Assise and the prisons are full of political

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shortage of grain 2 kilos of rice were given in place of the pasta ration. This will continue in December. 1,454,038 quintals of wheat were amassed by the end of the month, which is 88% of the estimated total of 1,644,000 quintals. The estimated total for the 1945 crop of rice is 1,180,490 quintals, of which up to the 15th of the month 250,884 quintals has been delivered. The firewood situation in MILAN, which was very critical at the beginning of November, has now improved and during the last fifteen days of the month about 125,000 quintals were delivered to the city from the provinces. The nine provinces during the month produced 1,123,759 quintals against an estimated total of 720,000 quintals.

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15. The public works programme is very satisfactory and the expenditure of 625,000,000 lire has been approved in order to finance the construction of the first sections of a navigable canal from VADA to the PO at CREMONA. Water in storage for hydro-electric plant reservoirs is 20% less than at the same date last year, and will not be augmented the spring. As a result fixed and drastic rationing of electricity has been necessary.

16. One General and one Superior Court case was held during the month: there were no AMG courts in the provinces. There is still a large number of cases awaiting trial at the Extraordinary Courts of Assize and the prisons are full of political prisoners, against a great number of whom no charge has yet been formulated.

17. There were no major incidents of crime during the month. There are however still many burglaries and armed robberies, but the different police agencies are taking more effective steps in these matters and on the whole they are gaining confidence and efficiency. There has been some improvement in the availability of clothing for them.

18. 3,017 refugees of all nationalities passed through camps at MILAN and COMO. 858 Italian Pa.W were repatriated from RUSSIA, and in addition 1,345 Pa.W were repatriated to ITALY from the Russian-occupied zone of GERMANY.

19. A civil airmail letter service was introduced between ROME - MILAN - TURIN and ROME - BOLOGNA - TRIESTE on 12 November 1945 (see page 25 Communications Sub-Commission report). Communications remained good.

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PIEDMONT (Cont'd).

20. The news of the fall of the Italian Government created no major political repercussions in the Region, although the failure to form a new one produced a natural depression. Public opinion is that the recent political manoeuvres were illtimed and that politics should be submerged in a genuine attempt to put first the nation's interests.

21. Fascist propaganda has increased in the TENDA area of CUNEO Province and in the VAL D'AOSTA as a result of the delay in approving the nominees for the Autonomous Council.

22. Lack of civic responsibility is still predominant amongst Italian officials who have to be prodded continually to execute their duties promptly. Many Communes are finding it increasingly difficult to balance their budgets, despite the fact that their employees are still underpaid. The preparation of electoral lists proceeded as rapidly as possible.

23. Sugar from GENOA arrived during the month in quantities almost sufficient to meet the ration requirements. The non-receipt of grain under the approved plans has created a serious food shortage in TURIN province. 600 tons of flour were loaned from AMG reserve and at the end of the month another loan was made owing to th non-arrival of grain and flour from the assembly centres.

24. The allocation of coal for November was 23,461 tons, approximately 50% of the October allocation, which resulted in no allocation being made to certain branches of industry. The whole of October allocation and the majority of the November allocation of coal arrived in GENOA and SAVONA, but full delivery to the region has not been made owing to a shortage of railway waggons. The provision of firewood for certain provinces still presented a major problem owing to lack of transport and price difficulties. During the latter part of the month Italian soldiers were again used to help the civilian authorities in the collection of grain. 652,234 quintals of wheat were assessed and 516,846 quintals of rice.

25. Unemployment returns showed an increase of 9,000 but a proportion of this increase is due undoubtedly to the availability of more accurate statistics. On the whole however the employment situation in PIEDMONT improved, and a total of some 22,000 workers have found full-time employment.

26. The lack of confidence in AMG currency increased daily and its circulation has diminished. The reason for this is primarily the existence of large amounts of counterfeit.

27. The resumption of the acceptance of public works projects for processing has resulted in the receipt of a steadily increasing number throughout the month. The electric situation in the Region deteriorated considerably consequent upon the cold weather and the non- availability of gas and fuel to ease the situation.

[illegible] small number of AMG Courts were held; special courts of Assize

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25. Unemployment returns showed an increase of 9,[illegible] but a proportion of this increase is due undoubtedly to the availability of more accurate statistics. On the whole however the employment situation in [illegible] improved, and a total of some 22,000 workers have found full-time employment.

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27. The resumption of the acceptance of public works projects for processing has resulted in the receipt of a steadily increasing number throughout the month. The electric situation in the Region deteriorated considerably consequent upon the cold weather and the non- availability of gas and fuel to ease the situation.

28. Only a small number of AMG Courts were held; special courts of Assize continued to sit.

29. The Carabinieri continued to make steady improvement and their increased confidence is shown by the fact that they made useful arms raids and carried out successful anti-bandit operations on their own initiative. Lack of transport is however a great handicap, and although some uniforms, greatcoats and blankets were received during the month, there is still an urgent need for more, especially winter equipment. Crimes of a serious nature increased, 195 arrests being made in [illegible] City alone during November. Raids for hidden arms continued, but on a reduced scale owing to a temporary reduction in Public Safety personnel.

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30. The health of the population continued to be good generally although the number of diptheria cases remained high.

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51. The French Government has commenced the repatriation to FRANCE of non-French nationals. There are over 200 Italians in this category. 270 Italians, 7% of whom were ex-PW, passed through the refugee camp during the month, and 183 Allied and other nationals.

52. Heavy rains in the early days of the month caused considerable damage to highways and bridges, but traffic has now been restored on all routes. The TENDA tunnel was up not to road traffic on 20 November.

POLITICAL.

53. The month of November was politically quiet, although the latter part was clouded by the ministerial crisis in ROME. The President of the Council's tour of the VENETO on 10 - 12 November was very well-organised and appeared to be a personal triumph for SIG. DE GASPERI. At PADUA his visit to the University was made the occasion of a pro-Italian demonstration by the students of TRIESTE. The ten Prefects continued to do their work well, and preparations for the elections made good progress, although all provinces reported considerable difficulty in securing information from the Comitati Circondari.

54. The distribution of food proceeded according to plan, although there was a temporary shortage of fats. From 26 November onwards special trains of salt and fish left [illegible] at SAVONA to VENICE at the rate of 3 trains a month. The control of all materials, including plywood and hemp, is now in the hands of the various provinces in MILAN. Some progress was made by UNRRA in the taking over of captured enemy materials dumps and the collection of information on such materials. 20,430 tons of coal were allocated to the Region during November, but it is hoped that there will be a considerable increase over this for December. The firewood plan was hampered by the desire of the exporting provinces to obtain goods for wood in exchange rather than money.

55. In the course of the month 24 wage proposals were approved and implemented throughout the Region. These included a 150% increase in the basic salary for restaurant employees in EMILIA Province which was justified in view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living. The various labour offices are relying less and less upon AMG in the administration of their respective provinces.

56. No General Court cases were dealt with; 44 Superior and 76 Summary Court cases were tried. The Italian Courts are still badly in arrears with their work and to assist them honorary legal officials have been appointed in certain districts.

57. In order to provide employment several public works projects which will benefit the people in general were submitted for approval. Work on bridges and other public works projects proceeded in a very satisfactory manner; of 250 bridge projects approved 76 have been completed and 99 are still in the course of reconstruction and repair. While of 46,304 houses destroyed and damaged 10,270 have been repaired. Due to the lack of external rains the reservoirs in the of North ITALY have reached a dangerously low level and 25% reduction in electricity was put into effect during the last week of the month.

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38. The [illegible] has continued a slow and steady improvement; crime, apart from petty robbery, is still low and the majority of the populace is law-abiding. Police are giving full attention to the problem of the highway robberies, and many preventative arrests have been made. Large quantities of flour were recovered.

39. Over 5,000 refugees passed through the camps during November, and there was a further large decrease in the number of refugees entering through the Brenner Pass. Over 1,000 Jews joined illegal entry into ITALY mostly via AUSTRIA; this is being looked into. The Separation Centre at BOLZANO for dealing with the Germans in that province has been established and an extensive programme of repatriation for December is planned.

40. The small supply of POL was the limiting factor in movement by road and many vehicles were idle. The Italian State Railways announced that they moved an average of 9,700 tons per day during the month; 70,755 tons entered the port of VENICE.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT VENEZIA GIULIA (XIII Corps).

41. During November there was increased political activity, notably from the Italians. They are becoming conscious of the necessity to maintain effective opposition to the more virile pro-Jugoslav propaganda, and are developing stronger nationalistic tendencies. There were no important changes in local government administration. During the earlier part of the month there were signs that the Slovenes were more inclined to cooperate with Allied Military Government under General Order nr. 11. Events have since proved however that the position remains the same, and any offers of cooperation still contain the condition that although local officials are quite prepared to reconsider orders issued by AMG they must not conflict with those of the National Liberation Front. Steps are however being taken to implement the order in all communes. Up to the end of the month 256,411 identity cards had been issued.

42. The new police force are performing their duties in a manner which is evoking favourable comment in the Press and the improvement in morale and confidence has been marked by a desire of the public to cooperate with the police. The crime situation remained unchanged, although many more reports are being given, as a result of this increased confidence.

43. Greater efforts are being made to enlarge the economic resources of the area, although there are many difficulties in the way. Rations on the normal AC scale were issued to the population with the exception of pasta and rice. Italian officials appeared to be unwilling to deliver agricultural supplies to VENEZIA GIULIA as they fear they may fall into the wrong hands. Steps are being taken to prevent illegal woodcutting and to patrol the forests wherever possible.

44. All transport services are functioning satisfactorily and more buses have been put into operation.

45. There was increased activity on the part of the workers seeking new wage adjustments. Two strikes for increased wages were called during November, one by the printers of GORIZIA which lasted ten days, and one by the bakers of the TRIESTE area which lasted four days. 28,636 persons were unemployed in the territory by the end of the month, an increase of 162 over the October figures.

46. The November allocation of coal arrived on 26 November in time to avoid serious difficulties at the ILVA gas plant, and the first gas was made on 28 November. The coke has turned out much better in quantity and quality than was anticipated.

47. Through the non-arrival of coal, the general commercial situation deteriorated. The cotton mill at GORIZIA continued to work satisfactorily, but more machinery could be put into operation if increased supplies of raw cotton were available. 5,818 tons of firewood were received by the end of the month and hospitals and schools have been issued with sufficient supplies for two months. The repair of public buildings progressed satisfactorily except in GORIZIA where

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50. Public health generally was extremely good; there was a small epidemic of diphtheria in GORIZIA but it was soon stamped out. During the month 1,670 displaced persons and 400 repatriated P.W passed through the area.

51. State expenditures are continually growing, due to the increase in salaries. All communes are without funds but a considerable improvement financially is expected with the prospective increase in certain local taxes.

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52. All the Civil Courts are functioning except three in GORIZIA area; as mentioned in the October report the Slovene judges who were appointed refused to serve unless Slovene were accepted as one of the official languages in the Courts. These areas were therefore attached to GORIZIA for jurisdictional purposes although the Slovene judges now show a disposition to compromise somewhat on the question of language.

53. Considerable improvement has been noted in the setting up of both Slovene and Italian schools (see also page 12-13 Education Subcommission monthly report). A

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basic education policy has been drawn up, paying equal attention to the Italian and Slovene language and history. Italian schools seem to be keeping completely aloof from all political conflicts and there has been no desire for nationalistic emphasis.

52. Throughout November the tone of the VENEZIA GIULIA press has tended to become more violent on both the Italian and Slovene sides, and attacks on AMG have come with greater frequency and boldness from Right and Left. During the month 551,000 lire were given to widows of patriots, and bonuses for those killed on patriot service are now being paid.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT WORKS OVERSEE.

53. The publication of the Armistice terms removed a subject of rumour which had even included speculations as to the Monarchy and a story that NAPLES Port was to be occupied for 30 years. Local government was satisfactory, except for some trouble in a small village where the peasants accused the local Sindaco of being responsible for the unduly.fixed increase in taxes, and the Carabinieri were called in.

54. Stocks of grain and flour in the silos have fallen to a very low level, in spite of the fact that 2 grain ships arrived in NAPLES during the month, and there are 2,000 tons of UNRRA flour in the warehouses. 42,000 tons of grain per month are required to maintain the ration in the 8 south west provinces which are normally self supporting. The effect of the drought and the lack of fertilisers were reflected in the poor harvest returns. Only 202,464 quintals of grain were amassed in FOGGIA, as opposed to 1,189,133 quintals last year. In the 8 south west provinces 210,120 quintals were collected by 15 November as compared with 632,752 quintals last November.

55. Unemployment has been unfavourably affected by the closing of Allied military establishments and the arrival of an increasing number of repatriated Pw.W. Fortunately public works for the clearing of bomb damage are giving employment to about 3,000 and further work on the docks is being organised. Only four strikes occurred during the month and there was no violence, although there were persistent demands for increase in wages. Water is still in short supply.

56. In NAPLES 2,800 cases of crime were reported during the month, mainly theft, and five cases of attacks and robberies on trains. Three police drives were carried out against areas known to be the haunts of criminals; arrest were made and stolen property and arms recovered. These drives had a good effect on public morale. Overcrowding in prisons continued to be serious and 4,204 prisoners are occupying accommodation for 2,500 in the POGGIORELLE prison in NAPLES.

57. In NAPLES City there were 26 small pox cases as against 16 in October, and in the provinces 44 as against 20. Typhoid also increased. Hospitals are very crowded and accommodation is limited; UNRRA however is helping to supply the necessary medical drugs.

58. [illegible] of freight cars is still reported but movement has improved and

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58. A shortage of freight cars is still reported but movement has improved and in the third week of November 76% of the demands were met. Sufficient cars to move grain, flour and pasta quickly are urgently required. Stocks in warehouses have increased, but the shortage of wagons affected the distribution of food.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIVORNO ZONE.

59. Large mass meeting were held throughout TOSCANA during the month, sponsored by the local Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale, to protest against the action of the Liberal Party in forcing the crisis in the Government. The meetings were well disciplined and orderly. Public morale remained good, and was unaffected by the fall of the PARRI Government. Local administration continued to function well.

60. The supply of food remained unchanged, and there were more signs of activity in industry and commerce. Plans are complete for a big fishing season, and it is hoped that agricultural production will increase two fold.

61. Unemployment continued to be a major problem, although there were few strikes, all of them being of brief duration. No public disorder was observed or reported.

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62. The question of public works is lagging, although in view of the large number of unemployed, it is felt that the machinery for approval should be speeded up. More electric power is needed, although the supply of water showed marked improvement.

63. The Italian Courts are handling all cases affecting Allied interests, but not with great efficiency. Outbreaks of crime increased seriously during the month, and in the remote rural areas there were reports of daring holdups and extortion attempts by armed bandits. During the month 21 thieves were shot at while trying to rob Army installations, 7 of them being killed.

64. Cases of typhoid increased although not alarmingly. Trade schools are reported to be functioning well. 23,393 refugees passed through the area during the month. The C.L.N. continued to handle the displaced persons in LIVORNO and are doing an excellent job of processing, feeding and arranging transport for them.

65. Communications remained satisfactory.

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

66. The people on a whole remained short fuse politics, and only some 15% are registered as members of any party. The morale of the people was rather low. Rising prices, shortage of food, unemployment, the coming of the winter, the general lack of discipline, the weakness of the Central Government all combined to present a picture of seemingly unsurmountable barriers to reconstruction. A steady swing to the Right was observed as the public long for a firm government to enable them to settle down to the task of rehabilitation.

67. The preparation of the Electoral lists progressed steadily and in BARI, BRINDISI and MATERA provinces they are complete.

68. The situation as regards grain and flour still caused anxiety. The provinces of TARANTO and LECCE have sufficient to last a fortnight, and BARI and FOGGIA sufficient to last three weeks. The cost of living in November 1944 for a family of five was 13,535 lire, and in November 1945 was 28,411 lire per month.

69. The wheat crop for 1945 is estimated to have been 2,361,000 quintals for the whole province of APULIA, and the olive oil crop was 2,904,440 quintals.

70. Apart from LECCE and TARANTO unemployment increased owing to the return of ex-soldiers, the reduction in the number of civilians employed by the Allies, and the seasonal decline in the demand for agricultural labour. On 30 November all Italian petrol employees went on strike with the result that movement of civilian vehicles ceased, other than those in Allied employ (see also page 20-21 Labour Sub-Commission report). On 20 November 1945, 10,000 workers of the TARANTO Arsenal held a mass demonstration as a protest against the recent murder of a Communist during a political meeting and also against the unfulfilled promises of better wages. The majority of the demonstrators dispersed after about an hour.

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69. The wheat crop for 1945 is estimated to have been 2,361,000 quintals for the whole province of FOGGIA, and the olive oil crop was 2,304,440 quintals.

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71. In PROVINCE 271,000 lire is being spent on the construction of houses for the homeless and the repair of war-damaged buildings. Many ex-soldiers have found employment owing to the intensification of public works schemes.

72. The state of public safety still [illegible] cause for concern. The Carabinieri and Public Security Agents are still insufficiently mobile for their tasks and more transport is urgently required. Disorders frequently break out in the villages, and banditry by night and common. There were demonstrations against oil smuggling in several villages in BARI Province and in one case where shooting occurred one Questura agent was killed, and 5 Carabinieri wounded.

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73. One more case of Plague occurred in TARANTO, thus bringing the number of cases reported to 28. Two cases of small pox were reported from TARANTO, otherwise the general state of health among the population was satisfactory.

74. Decongestioning of schools proceeded satisfactorily. 4,945 displaced persons were moved by rail from the zone during the month, and 2,731 passed through the camps. 2,095 Italian subjects resident in GREECE were deported almost without

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warning and landed at NAPLES by instalments. These were handled by UNRRA.

75. Dock clearance by road transport was satisfactory. The availability of rail wagons deteriorated in the Compartment of BARI owing to insufficient management.

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

76. November was a quiet month politically, and the electoral lists are sufficiently advanced to enable the administrative elections to be held in another week. These lists have also been completed in PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA and sent to the respective provincial capitals.

77. The food situation remained unchanged, that is there was plenty of food on the Black Market at high prices. A glass factory capable of manufacturing 15,000 to 20,000 square metres a month has been opened in PALERMO.

78. There were no strikes at the beginning of the month, although towards the end several minor ones broke out. However all of them were settled quickly.

79. Electric power is still rationed but with the almost constant rain the situation should soon improve.

80. Public safety was normal, although at the beginning of the month the different parties tended to cause unrest and annoyance. Public health was very good, and the officials concerned appeared efficient. Cases of trichinosis occurred near PALERMO but were stamped out at once.

81. Great concern was felt over the large number of Italian men being repatriated from TUNISIA by the French. Many were sent to their families in SICILY and the rest were kept in billets until sent to reception camps near ROME. By the end of the month only a few hundred had been sent there. Many of the refugees feel that the ROME Government is doing nothing about them, and the Sicilian were annoyed at the French for driving the Italians away from property and professions belonging to them. It was rumoured that only who were ardent Fascists or collaborators are being deported from TUNISIA, and an attempt is being made by the Italian Government to ask the French Government to hold their families in TUNIS until the Spring.

82. Communications between PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and SICILY remained bad. The Italian Government provided aid, but unfortunately achieved nothing. The financial administration of the island of PANTELLERIA has been greatly improved by a visit of the Senior Finance official of SICILY. Communications are very bad between PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA, and as the cable between the two islands is broken it is impossible to send any form of communication at all.

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

83. Political activity increased with the Communist and Socialist parties well organised and with many members. It is reported that they are prepared to use

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82. Communications between CATTARO, LISSA and SICILY remained bad. The Italian Government promised aid, but unfortunately achieved nothing. The financial administration of the island of PANTELLERIA has been greatly improved by a visit of the Senior Finance official of SICILY. Communications are very bad between PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA, and as the cable between the two islands is broken it is impossible to send any form of communication at all.

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

83. Political activity increased with the Communist and Socialist parties well organised and work very modern. It is reported that they are prepared to use force to gain power and reports have been received of a properly organised semi-military organisation in PALERMO, and of 2,000 armed Communists in AGRIGENTO province. The Government crisis caused a good deal of concern and the lack of a stable Government was generally deplored. Many public meetings and strikes were organised as a protest.

84. Provincial government functioned as satisfactorily as possible, bearing in mind all the difficulties encountered; the authorities have not sufficient power fully to enforce the law. The compilation of the electoral lists continued, and progress was fairly satisfactory.

85. The food situation was good, but it will be necessary to import supplies of grain by the middle of January, owing to the export of locally grown grain to other provinces. During the month 211,890 quintals of grain were removed, thus bringing the total for SICILY Region to 1,490,079 quintals.

86. Unemployment increased, and continued to be one of the gravest problems to be faced. Although the increase over the figures given in October is not great and is due mainly to the return of ex-PW.'s, and the seasonal decrease in casual

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agricultural labour. All provinces have many public works projects in hand, but they are hampered by lack of money and raw materials. The water situation was satisfactory, although gas and electricity were in short supply.

87. Italian law courts carried out their work in a somewhat illitary manner. No major cases were dealt with by the Extraordinary Courts of Assize during the month and no death sentences were carried out.

88. The public safety situation deteriorated greatly, and serious crimes such as murder, kidnapping and armed robbery increased alarmingly. 22% crimes were reported, and 3% arrests only were made. A serious aspect of the situation is the increasing number of large gangs at work, and vehicles in transit are being held up and plundered and houses entered and robbed. The Carabinieri worked well, although the continued shortage of transport and POL restricted their activities. No general improvement in the prison situation can be reported; and a serious attempt at a prison break was made at PESCARA.

89. Public health in the region remained good on the whole; some typhoid and diphtheria was reported but the incidence of neither was alarming.

90. There was a slight increase in the number of refugees passing through the Section, those evacuated totalled 11,960, comprising 1,577 Allied Nationals, 10,145 Italians and 138 other nationals.

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PART II

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Epuration.

1. Three new decrees on epuration were passed during the month. The first is of especial importance as it has altered the existing grounds for epuration and has restricted it in normal cases to the first six grades of the Civil Service (or civilians of equivalent status). The present epuration machinery continues except that the Council of State takes over appeals and the present Appeal Board is abolished. Suspensions already imposed have been revoked except where proceedings are in hand, and the time limit for commencing proceedings has been extended to 31 March 1946. Directors and Managers of important firms (who are by Italian law technically not employees) are now for the first time made liable for epuration.

2. The second decree permits the removal from office under exceptional circumstances of any civil servant of the first five grades without giving any reason for this except that it is for the good of the service; therefore there is no opportunity for defence and no appeal. This power is limited to the Council of Ministers only and ceases on 17 January 1946. It is thought that this decree will make easier the removal of a relatively few persons who are alleged to have escaped epuration by influence or corruption. The third decree grants an amnesty to those condemned in the past for anti-Fascist activities.

Local Government and Elections.

3. At conferences held with the Italian Government the suggested amendments to the draft decrees for the national elections put forward by the A.C., were accepted. These provide for:

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

Approval has been given by the Allied Commission to the Italian Government's draft decree enabling Italian citizens resident abroad to be registered as voters.

4. Out of a total of 7595 communes in Italian Government territory, 595 communes (17%) have lists of male voters, and 704 communes (20%) have lists of female voters ready and approved. As can be seen progress is very slow, and a speeding-up in this work will be necessary if the elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held in April. The principal cause of delay, in Italian Government and AMG territory alike, lies in the work of the Judicial Record Offices, where electoral lists are examined to eliminate the names of persons convicted of certain crimes specified by law. It is hoped that preparation for the compilation of electoral registers will commence in the near future in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Legal Administration.

5. In VENEZIA no General Court cases and less than 100 Juvenile and Summary

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4. Out of a total of 3555 communes in Italian Government territory, 593 communes (17%) have lists of male voters, and 704 communes (20%) have lists of female voters ready and approved. As can be seen progress is very slow, and a speeding-up in this work will be necessary if the elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held in April. The principal cause of delay, in Italian Government and Allied territory alike, lies in the work of the Judicial Record Offices, where electoral lists are examined to eliminate the names of persons convicted of certain crimes specified by law. It is hoped that preparation for the compilation of electoral registers will commence in the near future in [redacted].

LEGAL ADMINISTRATION.

5. In [redacted] no General Court cases and less than 100 Superior and Summary Court cases were heard, while in [redacted] a total of 270 cases superior and summary were heard. The Eleven Judges in [redacted] are reported to have refused to serve unless the official language in the Courts is Slovene, but they now seem more disposed to compromise on the subject. There is still a delay in the reviewing of petitions by the Allied Commission.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

6. Allied [redacted] of schools in [redacted] proceeded satisfactorily and it is expected that no schools in that city will be occupied by Allied forces after 1 January. Of the other [redacted] 42 elementary, 7 technical and 3 secondary schools are wholly or partly occupied by refugees. Throughout the rest of Italy the Allies proceeded steadily with derequisitioning, but the position is still not good in NAPLES and BARI.

7. Progress has been made in the selection of advanced students to go to the UNITED STATES on scholarships. A teachers' strike throughout N.W. ITALY was stopped by the Government agreeing to allow teachers to be paid as from 1 October, even though they had started work after that date.

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6. The situation in [illegible] has not changed materially, and the crisis delayed the necessary authority to teach in German being given to secondary schools. In VENEZIA GIULIA however there was considerable improvement. Three secondary Slovene schools have been opened in TRIESTE and in GORIZIA. In TRIESTE province there are 34, and in GORIZIA province 21, Slovene approved schools, while in POLA all eight Croat elementary schools have been approved. 535 elementary and 61 secondary (Italian) schools are functioning in the three provinces. There are 13,765 pupils registered in Slovene and Croat schools, and 46,146 pupils in Italian schools.

9. Buildings repairs to schools are under way although there is still an acute shortage of glass. It is hoped that as a result of the recent arrival of coal the heating problem will soon be solved.

10. School text books are still very scarce, but they are being given free to the poor children.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

11. Up to 15 November the MEDITERRANEAN Repatriation Hospital Command had admitted 7,833 patients and discharged 6,231. Some reduction in the bed capacity of 3,161 will be necessary, as the four hotels are closing and the two Italian field hospitals are being returned to the Italian Army. The organisation of CORMANO Sanatorium for the reception and care of tubercular patients from MEDITERRANEAN is proceeding, although many administrative problems still remain to be solved.

12. Only one fatal case of plague was reported from TARANTO during November. This brings the total number since the beginning of the outbreak to 20, with 14 deaths. Two cases of typhus occurred, one in PALERMO and one in MESSINA province. Smallpox continued in Central and Southern ITALY, though no large scale outbreaks have occurred.

13. The PO/ADIGE Delta Project reported a considerable decline in the number of adult mosquitoes captured, due to the advent of cold weather. The October infant mortality rate for [illegible] was 66.6 per 1,000 as compared with 75.2 in September. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in [illegible] during October amounted to 196.

PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION.

14. Public order generally during the month was fairly satisfactory, although there was the usual outbreak of strikes and food and wage demonstrations, all of which were handled competently by the Police.

15. Following the collapse of the PARRI Government demonstrations were held in many parts of the country in support of the ex-Prime Minister. There were no serious incidents.

16. In AMG territory crimes of violence appeared to be well under control, due to the increasing efficiency, morale and activity of the Police Forces. On the other hand, in VENEZIA Region (the last area to be handed over to Italian

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up to 1st November the ALLIED Repatriation Hospital Command had admitted 7,503 patients and discharged 6,234. Some reduction in the bed capacity of 3,161 will be necessary, as the four hotels are closing and the two Italian field hospitals are being returned to the Italian Army. The organisation of SOMMSO Sanatoriums for the reception and care of tubercular patients from ALLIED is proceeding, although many administrative problems still remain to be solved.

12. Only one fatal case of plague was reported from ALLIED during November. This brings the total number since the beginning of the outbreak to 28, with 14 deaths. Two cases of typhus occurred, one in NAPLES and one in SALERNO province. Smallpox continued in Central and Southern ITALY, though no large scale outbreaks have occurred.

13. The PO DELTA Project reports a considerable decline in the number of adult mosquitoes captured, due to the advent of cold weather. The October infant mortality rate for the COMACCHIO was 66.5 per 1,000 as compared with 77.2 in September. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in the PO DELTA during October rounded to 186.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC ORDER.

14. Public order generally during the month was fairly satisfactory, although there was the usual outbreak of strikes and food and wage demonstrations, all of which were handled competently by the Police.

15. Following the collapse of the BADOGLIO Government demonstrations were held in many parts of the country in support of the ex-Prime Minister. There were no serious incidents.

16. In ALLIED territory crimes of violence appeared to be well under control, due to the increasing efficiency, morale and activity of the Police Forces. On the other hand, in VENEZIA GIULIA Region (the last area to be handed over to Italian control) crimes of violence again for the fourth successive month increased over the preceding month, with a small number of arrests. It is thought that the reason for this is the formation and recognition of Partisan police of strong political bias, which interferes with the activities of the regular police bodies. In other parts of ITALY there were also reports of increased criminal activity, particularly robbery by organised bands.

17. Searches for arms in ALLIED territory continued satisfactorily.

18. 3,000 pistols and 10,000 automatic carbines are in process of being distributed to the Carabinieri, who have also been given 30,000 sets of uniforms together with stocks of cloth for the manufacture of uniforms and greatcoats. Stocks of clothing and material have been also made available to agents of Public Safety and Guardi Finanzi.

19. The morale and efficiency of all the regular police bodies continued to increase, particularly in ALLIED territory. Overcrowding in prisons remained serious.

MOVEMENTS, WAR ARMS AND ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION.

20. On 14 November the Italian Government announced that it would consider

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null and void all transactions in works of art between Italians and Germans during the period when ITALY was under Nazi pressure. It further pressed to restore to their rightful owners any works of art wrongly brought to ITALY because of the war, and to prosecute any Italians responsible for aiding the Nazis in their depredations in the European world of art.

21. The Minister of Public Instruction has undertaken to obtain a clarification of the whereabouts of the famous CODEX ATLANTICUS, a PRECIOUS manuscript of high scientific importance. Documents, reports were sent to Military Government authorities in AUSTRIA and GERMANY on evident thefts of works of art from VENICE, GENOA and ROME. Numerous caches of works of art, held by German troops in the country around ROME, have been visited and inspected. The project for the repair of the pavement of DUOMO, from which VISITA was inspected. The project for the repair of the pavement mosaics at SIENA is in process of final approval.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION.

22. During November a total of 20,433 Italians were received in ITALY from all countries, 15,535 of whom came via the BRENNER and Swiss routes. The flow of Italians from GERMANY decreased by 47,768 as compared with last month. The repatriation of Italian refugees from FRANCE continued at approximately 1,000 persons per week via MODANE and GENOA.

23. By the end of the month 941,070 Italians in all had returned to ITALY. Since the occupation of GERMANY a total of 703,985 have been repatriated from EUROPE. The only notable move by sea during the month was that of 550 Spaniards from FRANCE and GERMANY. Arrangements were made for the return to POLAND of 1,500 Polish nationals.

24. Collection of medical stores was made from the Italian Government's Medical Depot at FLORENCE and a well-organized medical store is now established at BOLOGNA.

25. At the end of November 134,009 Displaced Persons were recorded by the UNRRA Record Bureau, an increase of 6,974 names over the October figure.

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Since the occupation of GERMANY a total of 758,905 have been repatriated from EUROPE. The only notable move by sea during the month was that of 550 Spaniards from FRANCE and GERMANY. Arrangements were made for the return to POLAND of 1,500 Polish nationals.

24. Collection of medical stores was made from the Italian Government's Medical Depot at FLORENCE and a well-organised medical store is now established at BOLOGNA.

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PART III

Economic Section

1. On 1 November 1945 Economic Section of the Allied Commission was reorganized, and a brief summary of the major functions of each of its six sub-commissions, and 4 branches is given below.

A. Commerce (Foreign Trade) Sub-Commission: Secures clearance of Italian exports with the Combined Boards where Category I Commodity List items are involved; reviews lists of exportable surpluses to determine whether they conflict with import programs and whether they can be applied to local military requirements; studies and makes recommendations as to all action to be taken by Allied Commission on proposed trade agreements and export-import arrangements; assists Italian Government in developing its policy and organization with respect to trade controls.

B. Finance Sub-Commission: Controls the receipt and disbursement of Allied Military Lire to the Allied Forces, AFHQ, and other Allied organizations; keeps the accounts involved therein and renders all financial reports required by higher authority; receives and transmits to the Italian Government all orders, for advances and expenses, directives from higher authority involving Italian Allied relations on financial matters.

C. Food & Agriculture Sub-Commission: Assists the Italian Government in providing an adequate living level for the nation, acting in an advisory capacity in Italian Government territory, and in an operating and supervisory capacity in Allied Military Government territory. Acts to insure maximum utilization of domestic resources by restoration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries production; and to provide the necessary supplementary imported foodstuffs with which to maintain established ration scales. Acts to insure additional resources for the Allied Military forces whenever practicable, and the availability of surpluses that can be expected to re-establish foreign credits whenever practicable - all these functions being designed to reduce the dependence upon imported relief supplies. Advises the Italian Government with regard to policies and procedures that affect the production, procurement, and utilization of essential food and feed.

D. Industry & Utilities Sub-Commission: Formulates and recommends policies and plans affecting Italian industrial production; estimates essential production, basing thereon recommendations and procedures. Is responsible for assuring power rehabilitation throughout Italy.

The Coal Expert (Coal) screens Italian requests and assists in liaison with the Italian Government in the procurement and allocation of coal. Shipping arrivals (averaging 80 per month) are coordinated by coal allocation experts of the Department to avoid congestion at Italian ports. The Coal Sub-Com. (PCC) screens requests for POL under the national programs made by Italian Government as all requests for procurement of supplies through normal channels.

E. Labor Sub-Commission: Is Italian Government working, advises and assists upon request of the Italian Government with regard to policy and information concerning:

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c. Food & Agriculture Sub-Commission:

provide an agreed factual level for the nation, acting in an advisory capacity to Italian Government territory, and in an operating and supervisory capacity in Allied military government territory. Aims to insure maximum utilization of domestic resources by restoration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries production; and to provide the necessary supplementary imported foodstuffs with which to maintain established ration scales. Aims to insure additional resources for the Allied military forces wherever practicable, and the availability of surpluses that can be exported to re-establish foreign credits whenever practicable - all these functions being designed to effect a reduction in the dependence upon [illegible] and upon other sources. Advises the Italian Government with regard to policies and procedures that affect the production, use, export, and utilization of essential food and feed.

d. Industry & Utilities Sub-Commission: Forms [illegible] and advises on policies and [illegible] of vital Italian industrial production; enforces approved production, basing thereon programming and procedures. Is responsible for insuring power rehabilitation throughout Italy.

e. [illegible] (Coal) secures Italian assets and assists in liaison with the Italian Government in the procurement and allocation of coal. Schedules arrivals (averaging 30 per month) are coordinated by coal advisor experts of the Depart ent to avoid congestion at Italian ports. The Sub-Com. [illegible] secures licenses for Italian procurement of coal and processes requests by Italian Government agencies for procurement under the national programs [illegible] of supplies through usual channels.

f. Labor Sub-Commission: In Italian Government territory, advises and assists upon request of the Italian Government [illegible] in labor and industrial relations matters:

(1) Basic labor laws and regulations governing wages, hours and working conditions.

(2) Industrial relations and the formation of free associations of employees and employers.

(3) Manpower and employment, registration, placement and movement of all labor, and employment exchanges.

(4) Labor inspection and the enforcement of labor standards, safety and health conditions.

(5) Social security measures and social security [illegible].

In AMG Territory, establishes machinery for [illegible] civilian labor requirements of Allied military forces; coordinates the civ[illegible] program with the Allied Military Labor Program; arranges for the abolition of fascist labor organizations; determines the civilian wage policy; supervises labor relations, particularly as concerns labor union organizations; establishes labor offices; supervises social security agencies; and the implementation of Italian Government decrees.

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F. Transportation (or Shipping Sub-Commission): Advises the Italian Government on all Transportation matters (except those concerning Air Transportation). In particular supervises movement programmes to ensure that the carriage of freight by rail is carried out in accordance with established priorities and that the movement of essential civilian supplies to be moved by Italian coastwise shipping is carried in the most economical manner with the shipping available.

Advises the Italian Government on all matters pertaining to the Italian State Railways including the railway reconstruction programmes. Screens the requests for train services by the Italian Government. Advises as to the most effective use of available road haulage vehicles and Government Truck Pools and advises on haulage programmes. Carries out transfers of Allied imported and ex-Army vehicles to the Italian Government. Advises as to the use of ports and warehouses, the rehabilitation of the ports, and the method of obtaining equipment for the latter.

Acts as the channel on transportation matters, between the Italian Government and the Military and Allied Civilian Authorities concerned, e.g. AFHQ, PACC, 'Q' Movements, MFT, WSA, etc.

G. Captured Enemy Materials Branch: To advise and assist the Italian Government on all questions concerning captured enemy materials. To secure releases of captured enemy materials for the Italian Government. To co-ordinate the hand-over by Military Commanders of all captured enemy materials not required for military purposes, which can be utilized for Italian purposes. To record all captured material released to Italian Government. To assist in determining ownership of captured enemy materials claimed to have been confiscated by the Germans. To investigate and decide ownership of captured enemy materials held by Italian Nationals without authority. To co-ordinate with the Italian Government the return of machinery removed from Italian factories and to determine ownership in accordance with existing directives. To investigate from captured records the position re German credits on the books of Italian concerns and to note such credits pending GOC directive as to disposal. To co-ordinate with the Italian Government all questions of Allied policy concerning captured enemy materials.

H. Program Co-ordination Branch: To co-ordinate presentation of forecasts of requirements, supervise collaboration between sub-commissions and Government ministries on preparation of supply programs, liaise with the Secretariat of Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, publish programs and review justifications on such programs.

I. Requisitions Branch: Acts as the procedural guide to the sub-commissions on the programming and requisitioning of civil supplies. It maintains files and status records requisitions for those supplies and makes periodic reports on receipts with indications of amounts outstanding. It acts as a co-ordinating agency on matters pertaining to the civil supply program, e.g. ensuring that both Agriculture Sub-Commission and Industry Sub-Commission are kept abreast of developments in the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizer. It is the agency responsible for furnishing Allied Commission and the appropriate Italian agencies with sufficient advance information of ships sailings, arrivals, and cargoes to make possible the effective acceptance and distribution of imported civil supplies.

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Captured Enemy Materials Branch: To advise and assist the Italian Government on all questions concerning captured enemy materials. To secure release of captured enemy materials for the Italian Government. To co-ordinate the hand-over by Military Commanders of all captured enemy materials not required for military purposes, which can be utilized for Italian purposes. To record all captured material released to Italian Government. To assist in determining ownership of captured enemy materials claimed to have been confiscated by the Germans. To investigate and decide ownership of captured enemy materials held by Italian Nationals without authority. To co-ordinate with the Italian Government the return of machinery removed from Italian factories and to determine ownership in accordance with existing directives. To investigate from captured records the position re German credits on the books of Italian concerns and to note such credits pending CCG directives on disposal. To co-ordinate with the Italian Government all questions of Allied policy concerning captured enemy materials.

H. Program Co-ordination Branch: To co-ordinate preparation of forecasts of requirements, supervise collaboration between sub-commissions and Government ministries on preparation of supply programs, liaise with Secretariat of Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, publish records of civil supply operations as such programs.

I. Requisitions Branch: Acts as the procedural guide to the sub-commissions on the programming and requisitioning of civil supplies. It maintains files and status records regarding requisitions for these supplies and makes periodic reports on receipts with indications of amounts outstanding. It acts as a co-ordinating agency on matters pertaining to the civil supply program, e.g. ensuring that both Agriculture Sub-Commission and Industry Sub-Commission are kept abreast of developments in the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizer. It is the agency responsible for furnishing Allied Commission and the appropriate Italian agencies with sufficient advance information of ships sailings, arrivals, and cargoes to make possible the effective acceptance and distribution of imported civil supplies.

J. Surplus and Special Materials Branch: Ascertains availabilities of non-subsistence materials and channels to the Ministries of Industry and Commerce formerly, from Allied Commission and other Military Formations for Italian Government controlled materials; handles various regional inquiries on the general subject of materiel relating to such routine matters as correspondence on unpaid bills in former regional territory, old releases, and other miscellaneous affairs. The Branch serves as liaison between AC and CCG, representing and advising all sub-commissions as to surplus property availabilities. A special study is presently being undertaken in which statistical determination of Italian clothing and textiles requirements will be effected and published in a report for the guidance of the 1946 Supply Program.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

2. The Food and Agriculture Sub-Commissions were consolidated into a single sub-commission with effect from 1 November 1945.

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3. Imports of wheat and flour during November were barely sufficient to maintain the ration, even taking into account the uneconomic inter-provincial and inter-regional transfers of indigenous grain. Diversions of ships to ports have still to be made on a day-to-day basis to meet the most critical needs and the maximum use of rice is being made in all provinces in the North. Stocks of all imported commodities, except of course wheat, and fats, were satisfactory. Existing stocks of sugar were distributed throughout ITALY during November so as to make possible an increase in the sugar ration; as from 1 December the ration is to be unified at 200 grams per person, and negotiations are in progress to unify all other ration scales.

4. Due to continual disappointments experienced in attempting to complete the programme of moving salt by rail and sea, permission has been given to private firms to transport salt by road and in "free" schooners. This type of movement will be discontinued as soon as the Monopoly of State secures sufficient rail and sea transport.

5. Olives are being harvested throughout the country. The quantity gathered will probably fall 60% below the crop of last year in Central ITALY and 40% below in Southern and insular ITALY. Deliveries to the "Ricari Sul Posto" have been slow, and throughout November only 882 metric tons have been amassed.

6. At the end of November 961,140 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the assessing centres, 561,112 metric tons from North ITALY and 430,028 metric tons from the regions south of the [illegible]. Rice collection are massed favourably, with 78,991 metric tons amassed during the month.

7. Fuelwood production in Northern ITALY was 62% greater than anticipated, chiefly due to continued good weather and to the facilities for production. However control over distribution has broken down in many provinces, and as a result the wood shortage may become serious in some areas.

8. The fish catch continued to be exceptionally good, and the increased supply resulted in a decrease of approximately 25% in the price to consumers in ROME.

9. The import of 2,300,000 metric tons of wheat requested on November 9th in WDC 119 to cover the 12 months August 1945 to July 1946 is approximately 10% larger than the average wheat import into ITALY in the five-year period 1926/1930, but is less than the quantity actually imported in each of the three years 1926/1928. During the period 1926/1930 when wheat imports averaged 2,101,000 metric tons, Italian wheat production fluctuated around 6,070,000 tons per year. The quantity available for human consumption, after allowance of 900,000 tons for seed, averaged 7,271,000 tons. In contrast, the present request for import, taking into account the exceptionally small harvest of 1945, will provide only 5,643,000 tons for human consumption during 1945/1946. This will result in a 20% decrease in the overall availability of wheat, and the quantity available per person will drop from 180 kilograms (available in the 1926/1930 period) to 123 kilograms.

10. After 1930 wheat production was increased by high pressure methods and an artificially high price. Imports were held down by means of a tariff to an average of 538,000 metric tons in the period 1931/1939. The decrease in imports however was not offset by the increase in production so that the quantities available for con-

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the regions south of the Apennines. Rail collection [illegible] metric tons assessed during the month.

7. Fuelwood production in Northern ITALY was 60% greater than anticipated, chiefly due to continued good weather and to facilities for production. However control over distribution has broken down in many provinces, and as a result the wood shortage may become serious in some areas.

8. The fish catch continued to be exceptionally good, and the increased supply resulted in a decrease of approximately 25% in the price to consumers in ROME.

9. The import of 2,309,000 metric tons of wheat requested on November 8th in WDC 119 to CCS for the 12 months August 1945 to July 1946 is approximately 10% larger than the average wheat import into ITALY in the five-year period 1926/1930, but is less than the quantity actually imported in each of the three years 1926/1928. During the period 1926/1930 when wheat imports averaged 2,101,000 metric tons, Italian wheat production fluctuated around 6,070,000 tons per year. The quantity available for human consumption, after allowance of 905,000 tons for seed, averaged 7,271,000 tons. In contrast, the present request for import, taking into account the exceptionally small harvest of 1945, will provide only 5,643,000 tons for human consumption during 1945/1946. This will result in a 20% decrease in the overall availability of wheat, and the quantity available per person will drop from 180 kilograms (available in the 1926/1930 period) to 123 kilograms.

10. After 1930 wheat production was increased by high pressure methods and an artificially high price. Imports were held down by means of a tariff to an average of 538,000 metric tons in the period 1931/1939. The decrease in imports however was not offset by the increase in production so that the quantities available for consumption declined. In the disastrous crop year of 1936 when wheat production dropped to 6,112,000 metric tons imports rose to 1,533,000 tons despite official controls. This is further evidence that with the 1945 wheat harvest falling to 4,224,000 metric tons, a minimum of 2,309,000 tons must be imported. The need for wheat moreover is made more urgent by the shortage of other foods, and it is essential that it be imported in sufficient quantities to maintain the present bread ration.

11. The short fall in wheat for October (September loading programme) was 6,130 tons; for November (October loading programme) it was 40,298 tons. The probable short fall for the December arrival by November loading will be 59,034 tons.

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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

12. In accordance with FAC 692 from CCS, AFHQ has authorised the formation of the Allied Supply Accounting Agency. This agency, under the command of AFHQ but attached to Allied Commission for administration, is to ensure continuity of supply accounting and billing for both ITALY and the BALKANS, and has taken over all the supply accounting functions of the Allied Commission.

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13. On 29 November the Minister of the TREASURY made the customary half-yearly press statement on the financial situation in ITALY. Significant points in the statement were:

a. The national debt of Italy is now in round figures 1,000 billion lire (including funded and floating debt but excluding the note issue of the Banca d'Italia and the amount of AM lire in circulation).

b. The currency circulation of Italy is now estimated at 235 billion lire (in small-denomination State notes and large-denomination Banca d'Italia notes), exclusive of the AM lire currency in circulation, estimated at 31 billion lire. Total note circulation is thus estimated at 366 billion lire.

c. For the fiscal year 1945-46, revenue (including the State monopolies of tobacco, salt, matches, etc.) is estimated at 205 billion lire for all Italy, and expenditures for the fiscal year are estimated at 540 billion lire. The deficit would thus be 235 billion lire. (Note: It is felt that this figure is too optimistic; further salary increases for State employees and continuing unemployment benefits in North Italy could easily increase the deficit to 300 billion lire).

14. On 26 October the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Chief Commissioner that the Italian Government intended to adopt an important financial program whereby a Foreign Trade Fund, or "Compensilo", would be established. Out of this fund an exchange premium would be paid to Italian exporters and into this fund would be paid the proceeds to be derived from surcharging imports, the same coefficient being adopted for both purposes. The President of the Council of Ministers stated that the Italian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction had "excluded for obvious reasons a modification of the rate of exchange between the lira and the foreign currencies" and had suggested instead the "Compensilo" device to bridge the gap between internal and external price levels at the present rate of exchange. The Italian Government first indicated that the coefficient would be fixed at 100%; later advice is that it is planned to increase the coefficient to 120%.

15. TAM 715 of 26 November 1945, from PCS laid down that the reply to the Italian Government regarding the debt repayment provision of the proposed Italo-Swiss trade agreement would be made by the United States and British Embassies in Rome. It will be recalled that the debt repayment provisions of the Italo-Swiss agreement were referred to PCS by AFHQ in TAM 900 of 7 November 1945. The notes verbale transmitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the two Embassies presented an agreed view which stated that the United States and British Governments could not agree to those provisions of the agreement which provided for the settlement or recognition of debts incurred during the period of hostilities between 10 June, 1940 and 8 September 1943, except private debts which might be extensions or renewals of credits granted prior to 10 June 1940. It was stated that credits given during the period 10 June 1940 and 8 September 1943, were of assistance to Italy in the prosecution of

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On 20 October the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Chief Commissioner that the Italian Government intended to adopt an important financial program whereby a Foreign Trade Fund, or "Consuello", would be established. Out of this fund an exchange premium would be paid to Italian exporters and into this fund would be paid the proceeds to be derived from surcharging imports, the same coefficient being adopted for both purposes. The President of the Council of Ministers stated that the Italian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction had "excluded for obvious reasons a modification of the rate of exchange between the lira and the foreign currencies" and had suggested instead the "Consuello" device to bridge the gap between internal and external price levels at the present rate of exchange. The Italian Government first indicated that the coefficient would be fixed at 100%; later advice is that it is planned to increase the coefficient to 120%.

15. TAM 715 of 26 November 1945, from ROME last, says that the reply to the Italian Government regarding the debt repayment provision of the proposed Italo-Swiss trade Agreement would be made by the United States and British Embassies in Rome. It will be recalled that the debt repayment provisions of the Italo-Swiss Agreement were referred to SCAO by AFHQ in their wire of 7 November 1945. The notes verbale transmitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the two Embassies presented an agreed view which stated that the United States and British Governments could not agree to those provisions of the Agreement which provided for the settlement or recognition of debts incurred during the period of hostilities between 10 June, 1940 and 8 September 1943, except private debts which might be extensions or renewals of credits granted prior to 10 June 1940. It was stated that credits given during the period 10 June 1940 and 8 September 1943, were of assistance to Italy in the prosecution of the war against the United Nations, and that there still remain unsettled claims and debts owed by Italy to the United Nations and their Nationals.

CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION

16. Important work was done in connection with the project for removing the existing obstacles, on the Allied side, to the restoration of private trade to Italy, and assisting the Italians to overcome their own difficulties in this direction.

17. The general terms for the control and issue of import and export licenses, together with preparation of comprehensive instructions on procedure for the guidance of would-be traders has been completed by the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. These preparations are now in abeyance pending clarification of the new Government's policy on the establishment of an under-Secretariat or Ministry for Foreign Trade.

18. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is conducting economic negotiations with several European countries. Interim reports on the state of agreement reached with SPAIN, BELGIUM, SWEDEN, and the NETHERLANDS, have been submitted to the Allied Commission for approval. In general, the trading agreements have been represented by tables of commodities in two countries with which ITALY desires to trade. The

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scope of this examination varies greatly in each case owing to the different stages which have been reached in the several negotiations. These lists of goods are being sorted out to ensure:

a. That proposed exports do not clash with the basic Italian import program.

b. That Allied military requirement of foodstuffs will be met.

c. That all necessary allocations of controlled commodities are obtained from the Combined Boards in Washington.

19. The most advanced agreement is that which is being concluded with SWEDEN which envisages an exchange of goods to the value of approximately 50 million kronas in six months. It only remains to obtain clearance of three comparatively small Reserved Commodity List items and, apart from these, the provision of the agreement are implemented immediately.

20. The agreement with SPAIN provides for larger exports from SPAIN to ITALY than from ITALY to SPAIN. The resulting difference between ITALY's imports and exports will be covered by consolidating or converting into position some instalment of the Spanish war loan. However it is probable that some revision will be necessary to conform with the requirements of the Combined Boards.

21. With regard to BELGIUM, ITALY has proposed the export of a large range of products to the value of 620 million lire, but BELGIUM has asked for further goods to the value of 90 million lire, of which artificial dyes and typewriters are the chief single items.

22. Other negotiations which are still in the early stages have been started with POLAND, HUNGARY, and GREECE. Of these the most interesting to Italy's economy is the proposal to obtain 230,000 tons of coal from Poland.

23. During the month under review, almost all Italian exports were made to the United States or to the United Kingdom. The total value of these exports was 130 million lire, of which the largest single item was a consignment of bergamot oil to the United States valued at 76 million lire.

24. In order to simplify the screening of exports, it is hoped to give over all clearances to as many commodities as is possible. Accordingly, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce have been requested to augment, or clarify, their published figures of maximum export surpluses of industrial commodities with a further list of agricultural exportable surpluses so far as these can be forecast.

25. Considerable concern has been shown by the Italian Government over AMGOT purchases of various commodities for shipment abroad, and they have stipulated that all military purchases for goods which are subsequently to be shipped to other countries should be made in foreign currency.

26. Thirty thousand tons of pyrites destined for Switzerland are still being moved from Scarlino. Hitherto, it has not been possible to move them by rail, but it

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Spanish War loan. However it is probable that some revision will be necessary to conform with the requirements of the Combined Boards.

21. With regard to BELGIUM, ITALY has proposed the export of a large range of products to the value of 62 million lire, but BELGIUM has asked for further goods to the value of 90 million lire, of which artificial lyes and typewriters are the chief single items.

22. Other negotiations which are still in the early stage have been started with POLAND, RUSSIA, and GREECE. Of these the most interesting to Italy's economy is the proposal to obtain 700,000 tons of coal from Poland.

23. During the month under review, 41 per cent of Italian exports were made to the United States or to the United Kingdom. The total value of these exports was 130 million lire, of which the largest single item was a consignment of hemp-seed oil to the United States valued at 76 million lire.

24. In order to simplify the examination of applications, it is hoped to give over all clearances to as many commodities as is possible. Accordingly, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce have been requested to augment, or clarify, their published figures of maximum export surpluses of industrial commodities with a further list of agricultural exportable surpluses so far as these can be forecast.

25. Considerable concern has been shown by the Italian Government over AFHQ/S. purchases of various commodities for shipment abroad, and they have stipulated that all military purchases for goods which are subsequently to be shipped to other countries should be made in foreign currency.

26. Thirty thousand tons of pyrites destined for Switzerland are still being moved from Sardinia. Hitherto, it has not been possible to move them by rail, but it is hoped that with the early reopening of the railways line from Leghorn up the coast, delivery will soon be possible. Great importance is attached to the sale of these pyrites as the price is 2400 lire per ton which will give Italy much needed foreign credit.

INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

27. On 1 November 1945 Industry and Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commissions were made into one Sub-Commission under Economic Section.

28. In general the month of November brought forth little improvement in industrial conditions and activities. In many instances fuel and shortages have resulted in a slowing down of production, and the increase of available power in the North has stopped nearly all pig-iron, and has cut down steel production. As a result of strikes in the U.S.A. delay in the arrival of cotton has brought about an increase in prices. All rubber stocks have been turned over to the Italian Government for allocation by them.

29. 6,000 tons of French phosphate rock, 3,000 tons of blister copper and 8,723 tons of cotton were imported during the month.

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30. 63,[illegible] tons of Sardinian coal were mined in October and the estimated production for November is 65,000 tons. The October loading of coal in AMZICA (which arrived in ITALY in November) was reduced by 62 [illegible] due to strikes in the USA. As a result no coal was received in ITALY between 1 and 20 November, and the overall stock position was lowered by approximately 20 days supply. However there were no serious repercussions, as stocks in dumps and with consumers were sufficient. It was estimated that the total discharge of coal and coke in ITALY, SICILY, and SARDINIA during the month was 362,266 tons.

31. Preliminary activities as regards the allocation of petrol were mainly directed to elaborating a procedure for channelling responsibilities for the procurement, financing, handling, and distribution of petroleum products for the period 1945 - January 1947, and successive periods when PWAA will have taken over supply responsibilities.

32. Work on highways and bridges progressed satisfactorily, and improvement in the housing situation was noticed in both Italian Government and Allied Military Government Territory. Projects for the repair of ports and warehouses continued to be processed and approved; it is intended that the majority of these will provide work for the unemployed.

33. The last meeting of the Allied Force Electric Power Committee was held on 24 November 1945. Future meetings will be under the Italian Government's control, with Allied Commission and the Military in attendance. Power supplied [illegible] was [illegible] in November for December were 152,500 KW for South ITALY, and 254,400 KW for Central ITALY. In North ITALY it has been necessary to institute a power rationing programme, with effect from 29 November 1945. Power is passed on the 35,000 KV CHIASTO unit and the 150,000 volt line to Southern ITALY.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

34. The negotiations between representatives of Employers' and Workers' organizations and the Italian Government, which assembled in ITALY in October with the purpose of establishing new wage rates for Northern ITALY, were continued in ROME [illegible] 24 November. General agreement was reached on draft proposals which provide for a minimum basic wage rate for specialised, qualified, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, according to industrial groups and geographical location, and also for a contingency indemnity to be adjusted periodically in accordance with variations in the cost of living. A further conference is to be held in ITALY early in December to deal with outstanding points, such as piecework rates, and to bring the agreement to a conclusion.

35. A new decree published by the Italian Government gave State employees a minimum net salary increase of 2,000 lire a month, by providing increases in basic wages and also a living allowance, which will be subject to variation each three months according to fluctuations in the cost of food.

36. A proposal was submitted by the Allied Forces Labour and Texas Committee to the effect that as from 1 January 1946 Allied Force employees should receive a "Compensating Indemnity" varying from 25% for administrative and clerical grades to 12½% for [illegible] grades. The Committee also recommended payment of the equivalent

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offset from 29 November 1945.
150,000 volt line to Southern Italy.

Labour Sub-Commission

34. The negotiations between representatives of Employers' and Workers' organisations and the Italian Government, which commenced in Rome in connexion with the question of establishing new wage rates for Northern Italy, were continued in ALLIED [illegible] 24 November. General agreement was reached on draft proposals which provide [illegible] minimum basic wage rates for unqualified, qualified, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, according to industrial groups and geographical location, and also for a special family indemnity to be adjusted periodically in accordance with variations in the cost of living. A further conference is to be held in ITALY early in December to deal with outstanding points, such as piecework rates, and to arrive at agreement to a comprehensive

35. A new decree published by the Italian Government gave State employees a minimum net salary increase of 2,000 lire a month, by granting increases in basic wages and also a living allowance, which will be subject to variation each three months according to fluctuations in the cost of food.

36. A proposal was submitted by the Allied Force Labour and Welfare Committee to the effect that as from 1 January 1946 Allied Force employees should receive a "Compensation Indemnity" ranging from 25% for administrative and clerical grades to 125% for manual and marine grades. The Committee also recommended payment of the equivalent of the Christmas bonus for the year 1945, and that in future employees should be paid for the four National holidays.

37. Under the Force Majeure [illegible] (which came into force on 15 October 1945) the agreement in force in Northern Italy [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the wages of surplus industrial workers has been extended to 31 December 1946. In addition the decree made provision for payments to civilian workers in Central and Southern Italy for between 24 and 40 hours a week not worked.

38. Several important strikes occurred during the month. On 19 November 10,000 workers struck in TURIN as a protest against the number of an Italian Communist [illegible] page 10 ANCONA and South ITALY in sympathy. There was a complete stoppage of work in TURIN during the afternoon of 19 November when workers left their [illegible] protest against the dismissal by [illegible] of the Vice-Prefecture. However it appears that the organisers had no objective other than demonstrating the solidarity of the workers and as soon as the futility of their action came home to the latter they returned to the factories. A general strike of industrial workers throughout Northern ITALY took place on 7 November and lasted one hour. It was stated as a protest against the delay in the negotiations for wage increases which were due to take place in [illegible]

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November a strike of petrol distribution workers in FLORENCE and ROME spread to the South of ITALY and threatened to involve the whole country. An agreement had been negotiated on 6 November granting increases in wages, but the Italian Treasury refused to sanction it. Eventually the workers' demands were granted and separate agreements concluded for Central, Southern and Northern ITALY.

39. The monthly food expenditure for a family of five in ROME rose to 12,534 lire, which represents an increase of 548 lire on the food expenditure for October. The average number of men employed underground in the SARDINIA Coal mines throughout November was 4,990 and the production of coal for the two weeks ending 24 November was 30,682 tons of washed coal.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION

General

40. The present results of the revised bidding system for rail movement of civilian traffic, which was handed over to the Italian authorities on 15 October, were satisfactory, and indicated that the scheme will be successful. During the month there was a marked increase in the overall tonnage moved. Movement of refugees further decreased. All bids for coastwise shipping are now made by the Italian Ministries to the Ministry of Marine, although shipping is still allocated by United Maritime Authority.

Rail

41. The handover of control to the Italian State Railways was on the whole satisfactory; an international passenger service was started during the month with the inauguration of a MILAN - PARIS sleeper train.

42. During November the number of serviceable wagons increased from 79,019 to 81,256 but demands continued to exceed availability.

43. The coal situation became more serious; in July there was a 56 day supply which by November had dropped to a 26 day supply. The coal allotment for the mainland of ITALY is only 18,600 tons per week. Repairs to rolling stock have progressed satisfactorily in both private and ISR shops although timber, which is needed for the repair of wagons, is in short supply. Reconstruction and re-electrification made good headway during the month, especially when the difficulties involved, such as the shortage of materials, floods and heavy traffic, are borne in mind.

Road

44. 20,448 trucks, jeeps, trailers, motorcycles and sidecars, 329 tons of spare parts and 292 tool sets were received from Allied sources and transferred to the Italian Government during the month.

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the Ministry of Marine, Allied & Shipping is strictly controlled by the Allied authority.

Rail

41. The handover of control to the Italian State Railways was on the whole satisfactory; an international passenger service was started during the month with the inauguration of a MILAN - PARIS sleeper train.

42. During November the number of serviceable wagons increased from 79,619 to 81,256 but demands continued to exceed availability.

43. The coal situation became more serious; in July there was a 56 day supply which by November had dropped to a 26 day supply. The coal allotment for the mainland of ITALY is only 18,800 tons per week. Repairs to rolling stock have progressed satisfactorily in both private and IGR shops although timber, which is needed for the repair of wagons, is in short supply. Reconstruction and re-electrification made good headway during the month, especially when the difficulties involved, such as the shortage of materials, floods and heavy traffic, are borne in mind.

Road

44. 20,440 trucks, buses, trailers, motorcycles and sidecars, 320 tons of spare parts and 292 tool sets were received from Allied sources and transferred to the Italian Government during the month.

Shipping

45. 33 vessels discharged their cargoes at CIVITAVECCHIA during the month. For the second consecutive month, UNRRA issues exceeded receipts by 1,700 tons.

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BRANCH

46. The Program Coordination Branch was established on 1 November 1945.

47. One of the most important functions of this Branch is to give editorial assistance to the Italian Government in preparing and presenting its plans for the rehabilitation of the Italian economy and its statements of consequent import requirements. On the basis of PAP 432, the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945" was produced.

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48. As a result of the Northern industries being left practically intact, a new plan of importation had to be drawn up, in cooperation with Central Economic Commission of Committee of National Liberation for North ITALY. The Central Economic Commission produced the "Piano Di Massima Per Le Importazioni Industriali Dell'Anno 1946" which was presented to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction and in November they in turn produced the "Piano Di Importazioni Per L'Anno 1946" covering the total requirements of the Nation in 1946, the purpose of which was to restore the economy to as nearly normal as possible within the year.

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49. A translation of the first plan and the industry portion of the second was made and published by Allied Commission as a 275-page document entitled "Italy's Industrial Import Requirements for 1946".

50. Partially on the basis of the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945" and drafts of the Central Economic Commission plans, PWB in Washington also produced a program of imports to ITALY for 1946 which was used at the Third UNRRA Council Meeting in London as a basis for UNRRA's taking over responsibility for maintaining the supply line to ITALY for 1946. On the basis of this program it was determined that about 450 million dollars were essential for UNRRA to carry out its responsibility.

51. The second Allied Commission revision of the PWB program was produced on November 30th. In its present revised form the program is a statement of total requirements broken down by major commodity groups and by months of loading. Superimposed on the program, item by item and month by month, are figures showing how UNRRA should spend 450 million dollars. It is hoped that by mid-December two things will be accomplished: first, a final Allied Commission program of Italian import requirements in 1946 and second, a statement by Allied Commission, in agreement with the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Italian Government of how 450 million dollars should best be used. In order not to interrupt the pipeline of supplies after December 31st, it was agreed that if the balance of the first one percent (550 million dollars) was voted by the U.S. to UNRRA, UNRRA would set aside 6½ million dollars of sum to finance the loading of January supplies to ITALY but that (since the acceptance by UNRRA of the responsibility for the 1946 Italian supply program depends entirely on the vote of the 2nd one percent) the supplies purchased with the 6½ million dollars should not actually be shipped until this 2nd one percent is voted. The January loading program was therefore worked up in relation to the 1946 AC/UNRRA program and forwarded to Washington and London.

REQUISITION BRANCH

52. Requisition Branch of Economic Section was formed on 1 November 1945.

53. At the request of AFHQ Allied Commission undertook to screen the VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE programme of imports for the first half of 1946. Not all of the programme has as yet been completed and sent to AFHQ. By 30 November requirements for the following had been screened and transmitted: for VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE - Communications, food, the medical section of the Public Health programme, textiles and shoes and transportation; for VENEZIA GIULIA only - Agriculture and transportation. Of these, only the requirements for food have been submitted to CCG. XIII Corps has requested that the requirements for textiles and shoes be calculated on a new basis and a new requisition be submitted. Programmes for coal and raw materials for industry still await justification.

54. In accordance with TAM 690 supplies imported on the UK and Military Government Supply programmes have been loaned to VENEZIA GIULIA with the understanding that repayment would be made in kind out of military shipments. In addition commodities indigenous to ITALY have been loaned to VENEZIA GIULIA. AFHQ have directed that

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on the vote of the 2nd one percent) the supplies purchased with the 615 million dollars should not actually be shipped until this 2nd one percent is voted. The January loading programme was therefore curtailed in relation to the 1946 GF/UNRRA program and forwarded to Washington and London.

REQUISITION BRANCH

52. Requisition Branch of Economic Section was formed on 1 November 1945.

53. At the request of AFHQ Allied Commission undertook to screen the VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE programmes of imports for the first half of 1946. Not all of the programme has as yet been completed and sent to AFHQ. By 30 November requirements for the following had been screened and transmitted: for VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE - Communications, food, the medical section of the Public Health programme, textiles and shoes and transportation; for VENEZIA GIULIA only - Agriculture and transportation. Of these, only the requirements for food have been submitted to CCS. XIII Corps has requested that the requirements for textiles and shoes be calculated on a new basis and a new requisition be submitted. Programmes for coal and raw materials for industry still await justification.

54. In accordance with TAM 690 supplies imported on the YB and Military Government Supply programmes have been loaned to VENEZIA GIULIA with the understanding that repayment would be made in kind out of military shipments. In addition commodities indigenous to ITALY have been loaned to VENEZIA GIULIA. AFHQ have directed that both Allied Commission and XIII Corps for the time being should maintain records mutually agreed upon, of all loans of Italian civil supplies to VENEZIA GIULIA and UDINE, until final clarification is given of the accounting procedures to be maintained and the manner in which it is proposed to repay these loans.

55. A Ships' Documents Section has been established in order to:

a. Constitute a central channelling point for all ships' documents which come into Allied Commission.

b. Keep the various Sub-Commissions and interested Italian agencies informed of all advance information on arrivals of ships carrying Italian civil supplies.

c. Instruct representatives of the Italian Government for whom office space has been provided, so that they may eventually assume the functions outlined above.

The first two of the above three functions have been carried out satisfactorily, but it has proved difficult to obtain a clear-cut decision from the Italian Government on the role its representatives are to play.

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56. An extensive examination of the various types of shipping documents received by Allied Commission and other Government agencies in the Theatre has been instituted. The object of the investigation is to determine the means by which wherein shipping information may be improved.

57. Each civil requisition and supply programme is being reviewed with the object of bringing the procurement status of civil supplies requisitioned and programmed up to date, in summary form.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH

58. On 1 November War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission changed to Captured Enemy Materials Branch of the Economic Section.

59. 4,000 load-carrying vehicles of Italian origin were released to A.R.A.R. (a department within the Ministry of Transport which has been set up to handle all captured enemy material released to the Italian Government). It is have ruled that the 300,000 blankets in EIREL are captured enemy material and as such should be used primarily to satisfy the military requirements of SACMED. In view of the fact that there is a world shortage of blankets it was stated that they will be issued according to AFHQ releases.

60. 770 pieces of machinery and 850 tons of material have been returned to Italian industry for safe keeping pending a decision upon their final disposal.

SURPLUS AND SPECIAL MATERIALS BRANCH

61. Surplus and Special Materials Branch was activated on 1 November 1945.

62. The functions of this Branch include the maintenance of close liaison with the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission (which has disposed of over 2 billion dollars worth of surplus materials between 15 September 15 October) on the sale of all types of American surplus material to the Italian Government, the preparation of an analytical study of requirements of the present population of ITALY in textiles and shoewear, and the maintenance of liaison with the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce on all matters pertaining to Surplus and Special Materials.

63. Apart from timber in the British controlled areas in CALABRIA and UDINE, there are no more non-subsistence materials under the control of Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board. Requisitions to cover the essential civilian needs in textiles and shoes of the population of VENEZIA GIULIA (less ZARA) and UDINE for the first six months of 1946 have been prepared for the Requisition Branch.

64. All functions of the Army Section have been delegated to the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

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SURPLUS AND SPECIAL MATERIALS BRANCH

61. Surplus and Special Materials Branch was active as on 1 November 1945.

62. The functions of this Branch include the maintenance of close liaison with the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission (which has disposed of over 2 million dollars worth of surplus materials between 15 September 15 October) on the sale of all types of American surplus material to the Italian Government, the preparation of an analytical study of requirements of the present population of ITALY in textiles and shoewear, and the maintenance of liaison with the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce on all matters pertaining to Surplus and Special Materials.

63. Apart from timber in the British controlled zones in CENTRAL and SOUTH, there are no more non-substantial materials under the control of Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board. Requisitions to cover the essential civilian needs in textiles and shoes of the population of VENEZIA GIULIA (less ZARA) and ISTRIA for the first six months of 1946 have been prepared for the Requisition Branch.

64. All functions of the Tyre Section have been delegated to the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

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PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD, LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD

1. Arrangements were made from the south for Italian correspondents to cover the NUREMBERG war criminal trials. Efforts were made to establish a new liaison between the Press Branches of the British and American [illegible] and [illegible] concerning Public Relations issues which might arise as a result of the cessation of military responsibility for correspondents, and the lack of channels for direct contact with the Italian press, formerly operated by PWB. Travel arrangements and news lists were provided for Italian journalists.

2. Seven thousand more copies of the AC/AS Review were distributed: 1,000 to American universities and 6,000 for newly arrived troops in VENEZIA GIULIA.

3. The issuing of press releases, including [illegible] important communications on economic subjects, was continued.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

4. The investi-ation and recovery by the Ministry of Marine of ex-Axis enemy material progressed slowly.

5. Authority has been granted for an Italian Naval Mission to proceed to the islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA to muster Italian Royal Navy personnel, carry out a survey of sunken ships and report as to those upon which it is considered opportune to carry out salvage operations.

6. The Ministry of Marine was authorised to utilise substantial amounts of recaptured Italian Navy material in the CZEGA area.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

7. The total str[illegible] Italian Army on [illegible] was handed over to the control of the Italian Government, [illegible]. The formation and regrouping of Internal Security [illegible] continued satisfactorily.

8. The training and reorganisation of the Carabinieri has been taken over by Land Forces Sub-Commission. The mobilisation of the 1920 class was authorised on 26 October 1945. This will raise the strength of the Italian Army (exclusive of the Carabinieri) to the 140,000 allowed for the Interim Army, plus about 17,000 Service troops. The demobilisation of further classes is under review and will depend on plans being made for a call-up of [illegible] soldiers at the end of February. The repatriation of the 5,000 Slav speaking Italians previously employed in SLOVENIA has been completed according to schedule. All have been demobilised and returned to their homes.

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4. The investigation and recovery by the Ministry of Marine of captured Enemy material proceeded slowly.

5. Authority has been granted for an Italian Naval Mission to proceed to the Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA to muster Italian Royal Navy personnel, carry out a survey of mines and report as to those upon which it is considered opportune to carry out salvage operations.

6. The Ministry of Marine was authorised to utilise substantial amounts of recovered Italian Navy material in the ESSEN area.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

7. The total strength of the Italian Army on 1st May, [illegible], when it was handed over to the control of the Italian Government, was 250,000. The formation and regrouping of Internal Security [illegible] satisfactorily.

8. The training and demobilisation of the Carabinieri has been taken over by Land Forces Sub-Commission. The demobilisation of the 1926 class was authorised on 26 October 1945. This will reduce the strength of the Italian Army (exclusive of the Carabinieri) to the 185,000 authorised for the interim army, plus about 17,000 Service troops. The demobilisation of other classes is under review and will depend on plans being made for a call-up of [illegible] at the end of February. The repatriation of the 6,000 Navy standby Italians previously employed in NORTH AFRICA has been completed according to schedule. All have been demobilised and returned to their homes.

9. It has been [illegible] that shortages of penicillin to the Italian Army cannot yet be met. Applications to the Supreme British authorities for help can be made where life is at stake. With the handover of the Italian Army to the Government, provisioning of Medical Stores for the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force will henceforth be undertaken by the Italian War Ministry from indigenous sources, surplus disposal agencies and civil import programmes.

IRT Division.

10. The Italian Prisoner of War Division is now part of Land Forces Sub-Commission.

11. Up to 29 November last, 27,231 out of approximately 1,241,100 IRT had been repatriated. Approximately 450, 30 prisoners have still to be repatriated. During the month of November the [illegible] made by IRT held in British [illegible] to their families totalled [illegible] 2,048 communications [illegible] with, resulting in 48 cases [illegible] authority for relay.

12. On 1 November [illegible] from the repatriation of [illegible] from CORSICA. These individuals have [illegible] in ITALY. Plans are [illegible] for the repatriation of 40,000 IRT at present in French North AFRICA. [illegible] sailed on 23 November to pick up 750 sick and wounded from [illegible] will shortly collect another

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700. The French authorities have agreed to the release of a further 25,000, but they will only release the balance if they are replaced by German prisoners of War. These are being transported from FRANCE to North AFRICA.

13. It was agreed at a conference held in ALGIERS that the repatriation of IPW from BRITAIN will commence after the harvest, and 5,000 should be repatriated in December 1945.

14. Some 8,000 IPW were repatriated from RUSSIA during the month and the flow continues. The Italian Government states that there are 60,000 prisoners of war in RUSSIA, but the Russians state that they have only approximately 20,000.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

15. Orders for the I.A.F. Flying Control Organisation have been issued by the Italian Air Ministry; this organisation is very similar to R.A.F. Flying Control. An air communications system modelled on Allied standards is now in operation at all points with the exception of the islands where the system will be inaugurated as soon as possible. During the month meteorological reporting stations were opened at [illegible], SAN REMO, PIACENZA and GUIDONIA, and no stations were closed. There are now 113 such stations operating in ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA. A large amount of British meteorological equipment has been purchased by the Italians, sufficient for their needs from six to nine months.

16. Personnel returns for November showed a decrease in the total strength of the I.A.F., but the return of 4,000 I.A.F. personnel formerly employed by USAAF has created a serious ration problem for the Italian Air Ministry.

17. Aircraft firms have been encouraged to change their production to non-aviation articles and considerable progress in this direction was made during the month. FIAT aircraft works in TURIN are constructing coach works for motor buses and electric trolley buses, and other enterprises are the making of furniture and non-precision work for the State Railways. The LOMBARDIA Glider works have made 100% conversions although the CAPRONI Armament works have a large number of specialised machine tools lying idle and hundreds of employees for whom no useful work can be found.

18. A successful test of the "TURBI 32" aeroengine was made and steps are being taken to convey it to the Ministry of Aircraft Production at TORINO. The first test of a new two seater passenger aircraft was also carried out successfully.

19. More than 50 tons of clothing and accoutrements were transferred from ALLIED to the IAF store near BARI. About 450 IAF ex-PW were repatriated during the month.

20. With the general increase in serviceability of British vehicles previously supplied to the IAF, arrangements are being made to provide Italian vehicles from the

meteorological equipment has been purchased by the Italians, sufficient for about months from six to nine months.

16. Personnel returns for November showed a decrease in the total strength of the I.A.F., but the return of 4,000 I.A.F. personnel formerly employed by USSAF has created a serious ration problem for the Italian Air Ministry.

17. Aircraft firms have been encouraged to change their production to peacetime articles and considerable progress in this direction was made during the month. FIAT aircraft works in TURIN are constructing coach works for motor buses and electric trolley buses, and other enterprises are the making of furniture and non-precision work for the State Railways. The LOMBARDIA Glider works have made 10% conversions although the CAPRONI Armament works have a large number of specialised machine tools lying idle and hundreds of employees for whom no useful work can be found.

18. A successful test of the "FIAT 32" pressurised was made and steps are being taken to convey it to the Ministry of Aircraft Production in LONDON. The first test of a new two seater passenger aircraft was also carried out successfully.

19. More than 50 tons of clothing and accoutrements were transferred from NAPLES to the IAF store near BARI. About 450 IAF ex-PW were repatriated during the month.

20. With the general increase in serviceability of British vehicles previously supplied to the IAF, arrangements are being made to provide Italian vehicles from the North as replacements.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

21. Steady improvement continued to be made in the extension of both domestic and foreign telephone, telegraph and postal services. Thousands of copper wire thefts have seriously interfered with both civilian and military telecommunications. Long distance telephone facilities were expanded, and with the inauguration of a telephone circuit (for the present limited to Government traffic) to LONDON, ITALY has now a telephone service to GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and SWITZERLAND.

22. Gradual improvement in the telegraph service continued throughout the country, and new internal air mails were established between ROME, BOLOGNA, GENOVA and ROME, MILAN, TORINO. General agreement has been reached with the British air services for air mail from ITALY to the U.K. and it is expected that final arrangements for this service will be made shortly. Surface mail service with YUGOSLAVIA was inaugurated during the month. It has been arranged to extend to VENEZIA GIULIA all the external mail services now being opened up in ITALY, and it is hoped that the resumption of commercial correspondence will come about in the near future.

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23. Allied participation in the censorship of external Italian communications was discontinued in accordance with a directive from AFHQ. Further reductions also took place in internal censorship activities which are still carried on in some Allied Military Government territories.

24. The U. S. Post Office notified the Italian Post Office that postings under the extended gift parcel service were unprecedented, and the the resulted postings could not be undertaken until after Christmas.

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Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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[illegible]

AC/27/9/46. [illegible] 27 June 1946.

SECRET : Monthly Report for December by [illegible]. 30 January 1946.

C : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Preparations for National and Local Elections.

(a) General : The date of their country to be asked local elections is one [illegible] on this date, but it is now known to have decided to hold first the [illegible] local elections. It should be noted that the local election can be held in any area when the lists of that area have been prepared and approved, whereas the national elections must await the completion and approval of all the lists in all areas in Italy.

(b) National Elections: The draft [illegible] law will be considered by the Consult.

(c) Local Elections : The revised draft [illegible] handed to this area on 28 December last. The main points of difference from the previous draft D.L.L. are as follows :- (a) All references to provincial elections have been deleted, covering letter stating that it is the intention of the Council of Ministers to deal with this subject [illegible] by the [illegible] "separately", presumably in a new D.L.L.; (b) [illegible] have been added providing for the publication of the official list of candidates 15 days before the election, and also for the use of [illegible] official ballot-paper - both of these amendments [illegible] suggested by Mr. [illegible] in Mr. Hendrickson's letter to the Prime Minister of 6 November last.

The revised draft D.L.L. is now being considered by the Council of Ministers.

2. Progress of Electoral Lists. The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 15 December 1946. In Italian Government Territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1946 and in Allied Governed Territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory.

Total No. of Communes in Italian Government Territory 5555

No. of Communes whose lists have been approved ..... 370 = 2%

No. of Communes where the lists have been approved ..... 1844 = 25%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 353 = 6% and 708 = 12%, or 12% and 30% respectively.

(b) Allied Governed Territory.

Total No. of Communes in Allied Governed Territory 3611

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 20 = 3%

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 7 = 2%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 = 1% and 1 = 1%.

(c) General

The [illegible] of the Central Record Office, for [illegible] the [illegible] lists [illegible], is also the principal [illegible] to progress in the preparation of electoral lists.

It is [illegible] only the Italian Government have decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian soldiers [illegible] in the Allied Armies. It is [illegible] that [illegible] not more than 10% to 20%

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[illegible] points of difference from the previous Paris D.[illegible] are as follows :- (a) All reference to permitted factions have been omitted, [illegible] Council of Ministers, and this will be done by [illegible] ; (b) [illegible] provision for [illegible] of [illegible] days before the election, and [illegible] official pilot-paper -- both of which [illegible] ; (c) [illegible] Minister's letter to the Prime Minister of 2 November 1945.

The revised draft [illegible] now being considered by the Council of Ministers.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists. We have given to the Italian the date of preparedness of 31 December 1945. It will be recalled that territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in all my zone of the territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Italian Government Territory 5990

No. of Communes where the lists have been prepared ..... 870 = 14%

No. of Communes where the lists have been revised ..... 1804 = 29%

The corresponding figures for those communes in which there are 20,000 inhabitants or more are 70 = 14% and 70 = 14% respectively.

(b) Italian Territory South of Present Territory

Total No. of Communes in Military Government Territory 3633

No. of Communes where the lists have been prepared ..... 20 = 1%

No. of Communes where the lists have been revised ..... 72 = 2%

The corresponding figures for those communes with 20,000 inhabitants or more are 3 = 1% and 1 = 1% only.

(c) Page 1

[illegible] to the Electoral Record Office, for [illegible] possible for [illegible] lists, [illegible] the period [illegible] to [illegible] in the preparation of [illegible] lists.

It is [illegible] further fully the Italian Government have decided to suspend [illegible] the proposed registration of Italian political refugees [illegible] which is by the intention to [illegible] to Italy to vote : it was [illegible] that not more than 100 to 200 would have exercised this right.

3. Electoral Operations - Inspectors-General.

The Allied Commission has given approval to the Ministry of Interior's proposal to organise an inspectorate service to liaise with provincial officials in the progress of electoral work : the need for such a service had already been visualised and the proposal had been approved by all Regional Commissioners, before the Ministry's proposal was received.

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4. Documentary Film, etc. - Constituent Assembly

The Ministry of the Constituente are considering making a documentary film dealing with that Assembly. The Ministry have already been responsible for the publication of :(a) a book on the deliberations of the Consulta on political electoral law and (b) a bulletin of information on electoral matters in Italy and elsewhere to be issued every 10 days.

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5. Local Government Problems in Italy

Problems of citizenship came to the fore in Italy during December, principally in connection with the registration of voters. Registration was carried out in November, and on 21 December a directive was issued by Civil Affairs Section (G-5), the citizenship problem created by the Italian Armistice of 1943. The directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases could be considered after registration by a special commission which could direct cancellation from the register if necessary.

The Italian Government is considering the appointment of a High Delegate of the Government for South Tyrol. It will be the function of this official to examine the special problems of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

Owing to the three complete slates, only 3 communes out of the total of 32 have compiled their electoral list so far. 5 have compiled the female list. No lists have so far been approved.

6. The Cabinet in the Italian Government

The crisis of the December period saw the appointment of the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Scelba, who succeeds Signor Mori, who formerly Minister of Public Works and is a member of the Socialist Party. Undersecretary Hon. Bubbio, Christian Democrat, remains in office.

7. War relief in Northern Provinces

Provinces are responsible for relief and welfare, and the Italian Government have been asked to provide 40 million lire for these two provinces.

8. Elections in Aosta Valley

The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the Val d'Aosta.

Yours,

Adolph H. Held
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JHH/ww

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG. Tel: 478190

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for December 1945. 10 January 1946

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections

(a) General: Because of their anxiety to commence local elections at the earliest possible date, the Italian Government have decided to deal firstly with the draft decree on local elections. It should be noted that the local election can be held in any commune when the lists of that commune have been prepared and approved, whereas the national elections must await the completion and approval of all the communal lists in all communes in Italy.

(b) National Elections: The draft decree has still to be considered by the Consulta.

(c) Local Elections : The revised draft D.L.L. was handed to this S/C on 28 December last. The main points of difference from the previous draft D.L.L. are as follows :- (a)all references to Provincial Elections have been omitted - a covering letter addressed to the Council of Ministers explains that this subject will be dealt with "separately", presumably in a new D.L.L; (b) clauses have been added providing for the publication of the official list of candidates 15 days before the election, and also for the use of an official ballot-paper - both of these amendments were suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister of 8 November last.

This revised draft D.L.L. is now being considered by the Council of Ministers.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 14 December 1945. In Italian Government Territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government Territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory

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communes in Italy

(b) National Elections: The draft decree has still to be considered by the Consulta.

(c) Local Elections : The revised draft D.L.L. was handed to this S/C on 28 December last. The main points of difference from the previous draft D.L.L. are as follows :- (a)all references to Provincial Elections have been omitted - a covering letter addressed to the Council of Ministers explains that this subject will be dealt with "separately", presumably in a new D.L.L; (b) clauses have been added providing for the publication of the official list of candidates 15 days before the election, and also for the use of an official ballot-paper - both of these amendments were suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister of 8 November last.

This revised draft D.L.L. is now being considered by the Council of Ministers.

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 14 December 1945. In Italian Government Territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government Territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Italian Government Territory 3555

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved..... 870 = 24%

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 1044 = 29%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 593 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

(b) Military Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Military Government Territory ..... ~~3506~~ 3633

No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 28 = 1%

No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 72 = 2%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 male and 1 female only.

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13 A

(c) General

The system of reference to the Judicial Record Offices, for checking possible penal disqualifications, remains the principal handicap to progress in the preparation of electoral lists.

To eliminate further delay the Italian Government have decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian nationals resident outside Italy who intended to come to Italy to vote : it was estimated that not more than 100 to 200 would have exercised this right.

3. Electoral Operations - Inspectors General .

The Allied Commission has given approval to the Ministry of Interior's proposal to organise an inspection service to liase with provincial officials on the progress of electoral work : the need for such a service had already been visualised, and the suggestion had been approved by all Regional Commissioners, before the Ministry's proposal was received.

4. Documentary Film etc. - Constituent Assembly

The Ministry of the Costituente are considering making a documentary film dealing with that Assembly. The Ministry have also been responsible for the publication of(a) a book on ~~Italian~~ the deliberations of the Commission on Political Electoral Law and (b) a bulletin of information on electoral matters in Italy and elsewhere issued every 10 days.

JLR/ww

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

electoral work : the need for such a service had already been visualised, and [illegible] had been approved by all Regional Commissioners, before the Ministry's proposal was received.

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RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JLR/ww

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Paras 5 6 7 8 marked.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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5. Local Government Problems in Bolzano

Problems of citizenship came to the fore in Bolzano during December, principally in connection with the registration of voters. Registration commenced on 13 November, and on 21 December a directive was issued by Civil Affairs section clarifying the citizenship problem created by the Italo-German Accords of 1939. This directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were prima facie qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases could be examined after registration by a special commission which could direct cancellation from the register if necessary.

The Italian Government ~~has decided~~ is considering the appointment of a High Delegate of the Government for South Tyrol. It will be the function of this official to examine the special problems of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

Owing to the above complications, only 8 communes out of the total of 92 have compiled their male electoral list and the same 8 have compiled the female lists. No lists have been so far approved.

6. Changes in the Italian Government

The end of the December crisis saw the appointment of a new Minister of the Interior. Dott. Romita, who succeeds Sig. Parri, was formerly Minister of Public works and is a member of the Socialist Party. Under-Secretary Dott. Spataro, a Christian Democrat, remains in office.

7. Vacancies in Northern Prefectures

Prefects are required for Milan and Savona, and the Italian Government have been asked to nominate officials for these two Prefectures.

8. Autonomy in Aosta Valley

The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the Val d'Aosta.

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of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

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Prefects are required for Milan and Savona, and the Italian Government have been asked to nominate officials for these two Prefectures.

8. Autonomy in Aosta Valley

The Allied Commission has formally approved the 25 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the Val d'Aosta.

O.K.
AAT
9 Jan 46

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
LEGAL & JUDICIAL SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/B/LG. Tel: 478706

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report for December 1945. 10 January 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Draft Laws for National and Local Elections.

(a) National Elections : The Draft Decree on National Elections has still to be considered by the Consulta.

(b) Local Elections : The revised Draft D.L.L. was handed to this Sub Commission on 28 December last. The main points of difference from the previous Draft D.L.L. are as follows:- (a) all references to provincial elections have been omitted - this subject will be dealt with in a new D.L.L.; (b) clauses have been added providing for the publication of the official list of candidates 15 days before the election, and also for the use of an official ballot paper - both of these amendments were suggested in the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister of 8 December last. This revised Draft D.L.L. is now being considered by the Council of Ministers

2. Preparation of Electoral Lists.

The figures given below indicate the state of preparedness as at 14 December 1945. In Italian Government Territory preparation commenced on 1 February 1945 and in Military Government Territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Italian Government Territory 5555
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 670 = 24%
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 1044 = 29%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 595 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

(b) Military Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Military Government Territory 3633
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 28 = 1%
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 72 = 2%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 male and 1 female only.

(c) General

The system of reference to the Judicial Record Offices remains the principal handicap to progress in the preparation of electoral lists.

The Italian Government have decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian nationals resident outside Italy who intended to come to Italy to vote.

3. Electoral Operations - Inspectors-General.

The Allied Commission has given approval to the Ministry of Interior's proposal to organise an inspection service to liase with provincial officials on the progress of electoral work : the need for such a service had already been visualised, and the suggestion had been approved by all Regional Commissioners, before the Ministry's proposal was received.

4. Local Government Problems in Bolzano

Registration of voters commenced on 15 November, and on 21 December a directive was issued by Civil Affairs Section clarifying the citizenship problem created by the Italo-German Accords of 1939. This directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were prima facie qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases

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ment Territory on 15 July 1945.

(a) Italian Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Italian Government Territory 3555
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 870 = 24%
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 1044 = 29%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 593 male and 704 female, or 17% and 20% respectively.

(b) Military Government Territory

Total No. of Communes in Military Government Territory 3633
No. of Communes whose male lists have been approved ..... 23 = 1%
No. of Communes whose female lists have been approved ..... 72 = 2%

The corresponding figures for lists approved last month were 1 male and 1 female only.

(c) General

The system of reference to the Judicial Record Offices remains the principal handicap to progress in the preparation of electoral lists.

The Italian Government have decided to dispense with the proposed registration of Italian nationals resident outside Italy who intended to come to Italy to vote.

5. Electoral Operations - Inspectors-General.

The Allied Commission has given approval to the Ministry of Interior's proposal to organise an inspection service to liase with provincial officials on the progress of electoral work : the need for such a service had already been visualised, and the suggestion had been approved by all Regional Commissioners, before the Ministry's proposal was received.

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Registration of voters commenced on 13 November, and on 21 December a directive was issued by Civil Affairs Section clarifying the citizenship problem created by the Italo-German Accords of 1939. This directive ruled that all citizens should be registered who were prima facie qualified according to existing Italian law, with the proviso that any doubtful cases could be examined after registration by a special commission which could direct cancellation from the register if necessary.

The Italian Government is considering the appointment of a High Delegate for South Tyrol to enquire the special problems of the area and to make recommendations for setting up new legislation.

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Owing to the above complications, only 3 Communes out of the total of 92 have compiled their male electoral list and the same 3 have compiled the female list. No lists have so far been approved.

5. Autonomy in Aosta Valley

The Allied Commission has formally approved the 29 names submitted by the Italian authorities for the new Council of the Val d'Aosta.

R K Temple
Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

JLR/ww

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27/13

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : 3/13/CA 5 Jan 46

SUBJECT : Reports and Returns

TO : All CA Sub-Commissions

Attached please find complete and up-to-date list of returns due to this Section.

H. K. ARNEY, Major,
for CSO CA Section

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RETURNS DUE TO CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION FROM CA SUB-COMMANDS

SUBJECT	CA REFERENCE	ORIGINATORS REFERENCE	DATE DUE	NO OF COPIES	REMARKS
Officers' Strength	2/1B/CA 9 Oct 44	G1-B/571/0 d 6 Oct 44	3rd & 19th each month	5	4 copies to C 4th & 20th
OR: Strength	2/1B/CA 13 Mar 44	16698/G-1 B 15 Jul 44	3rd each month	3 - R.2 3 of Nominal Roll	2 Copies of G-1 B on 4th
Sub-Comms Monthly Report	2/3B/CA 19 Aug 44	497/74/CA 8 Aug 44	Summary-10th Report -14th	1 46	1 Copy of com Summary. 45 of report to by 15th
Civilian Requisitioned Vehicles	3/6B/CA 16 Sep 44	G4/41/A 14 Sep 44	4th each month	3	2 Copies to by 6th
Quarterly Return Officers recommended for advancement	1/4B/CA 14 Sep 44	G-1B/51/A 12 Sep 44	27 Sep, Dec, Mar, & Jun	3	2 Copies to 1st Jan, Apr, and Oct

Copies to: All CA Sub-Comms for information and reference.

CA Section

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785071

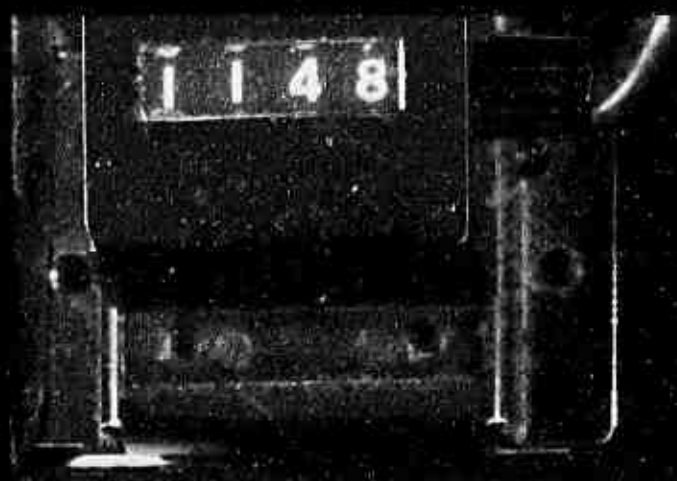
9512

...S TO CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION FROM CA SUB-DIVISIONS

ORIGINATORS REFERENCE	DATE DUE	NO OF COPIES	REMARKS
G1-V/371/0 d 6 Oct 44	3rd & 19th each month	5	4 copies to G1-B on 4th & 20th
16096/G-1 B 15 Jul 44	3rd each month	3 - R.2 3 of Nominal Roll	2 Copies of each to G-1 B on 4th
497/74/CA 8 Aug 44	Summary-10th Report -14th	1 46	1 Copy of complete CA Summary. 45 Copies of report to Ex Comm by 15th
G2/43/A 14 Sep 44	4th each month	3	2 Copies to G-4 A by 6th
G-1B/51/A 12 Sep 44	27 Sep, Dec, Mar, & Jun	3	2 Copies to G-1B on 1st Jan, Apr, Jul, and Oct

...nformation and reference.

CA Section


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