
LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1949 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TRANSMITTING A REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE, 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1949

6 May 1949

We have the honor to transmit herewith, for circulation to the members of the Security Council of the United Nations, a copy of the "Report of the Administration of the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, 1 January to 31 March 1949", by Major General T.S. Airey CB, CBE, Commander British-United States Zone, Free Territory of Trieste.

This Report will be published in Trieste by General Airey on May 6, 1949. It is requested that it not be released to the press until that date.

(Signed) Alexander CADOGAN
Representative of the United Kingdom

(Signed) Warren R. AUSTIN
Representative of the United States

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SECTION 1.
INTRODUCTION

This, the sixth report on my administration of the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, deals with the period from 1 January to 31 March 1949.

Steady progress has been made towards the rehabilitation of Trieste's industry and commerce, details of which will be found in the following sections of this report. The Zone, however, has been a participating member of the Organization for European Economic Recovery for less than six months and some time must necessarily elapse before more tangible results, such as a substantial increase in employment, can be expected. During the past three months I have taken additional steps to set up advisory groups which will co-operate with AMG in the actual implementation of the economic recovery programmes and carry out further exploration of all possible means of industrial and commercial rehabilitation.

There are hopeful signs of the gradual return of a proportion of Trieste's former transit trade with central Europe. In a recently initialled trade agreement between the governments of Italy and Austria, the former has set aside the sum of three billion lire with which to enable Austria to pay for expenses incurred in Trieste. Representatives of Allied Military Government have also during recent months visited the capitals of countries of central and Eastern Europe which have traditionally used the port for their commerce. Progress in this direction, however, is still tentative and slow and the port has relied largely upon the handling of United States supplies to Austria and upon the development of trade with Italy, particularly the export of refined oil products to that country. It would be vain and indeed dangerous to expect, under modern conditions of trade restrictions and currency control, a full return of that remarkable volume of transit and entrepot trade which reached its peak before the first world war and when the hinterland possessed a more homogeneous character. It is not on the conditions of the past that the economic future of Trieste can be rebuilt.

Allied Military Government has proceeded, and will continue to proceed with steps towards the rationalization of its budget. Here I must again point out that I have had to move slowly and with great caution in order to impose as little hardship as possible upon a population which has suffered much from the uncertainty of its political future and from the sombre efforts of both factions of the Communist party to blunt economic recovery for their own ideological ends. I have repeatedly

pointed out that Trieste, separated as it is from Italy, is no longer a viable entity. In its present circumstances it inevitably requires, in miniature at least, the governmental departments of an independent state and for that reason alone the budgetary deficit must necessarily be high. I would point out, moreover, that the principal administrative functions of the Zone are being carried out by officers designated by Great Britain and the United States and that their cost is at present a financial commitment accepted by the governments of these countries. Since the territory was constituted on 15 September 1947, apart from the funds supplied by the United States of America under the European Recovery Programme for planned economic rehabilitation, which have been indispensable to the economy of the Zone, I have had to find the means with which to sustain the life and administration of the population of this Zone. Italy has provided 22.3 billion lire and the equivalent of 1.6 million dollars in foreign exchange, representing a total value of 40.4 million dollars. On these funds have depended, inter alia, the health services of the Zone; the building of urgently needed housing; the relief of all unemployed workers, and the pay, prospects and domestic security of government employees together with the police, fiscal, forestry and coast guard services which are included within the framework of the Venezia Giulia Police Force. It is of great importance that these facts should be clearly faced in determining the future of Trieste. The severance of the sinews which connect it with Italy would most surely deprive so large a proportion of the population of its means of livelihood.

I believe that the future of Trieste must be settled in accordance with overriding economic and ethnic factors rather than by considerations of power-politics, strategy and ideology. After eighteen months of government in the conditions which prevail in Europe today, I see no prospect that Trieste can become, in foreseeable time, a viable entity outside the Italian state. This fact, together with the danger to peace which enshrouds the permanent separation of a large Italian population from its mother country, leads me to reaffirm the conclusion, which I have already more than once expressed, that the only reasonable and secure solution to the problem of Trieste lies in its return to Italy.

SECTION 2.

ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

The order setting forth the procedure for the administrative elections, which are to be held in June, was promulgated on 21 February. The order is reproduced at Appendix 'A'. The Allied Military Government is arranging for explanatory literature in the Slovene language containing all necessary information to be disseminated throughout the Zone. It has also been made known to the public that it is my intention to allow all recognized political parties the widest possible freedom in the conduct of their electoral campaigns. To this end, during the thirty days preceding the elections, increased facilities are to be allowed for both indoor and outdoor political meetings, and for the entry into the Zone of speakers from neighbouring countries. Time will also be allotted for political talks over the Trieste radio station.

In pursuance of my policy of keeping the structure of local government as far as possible within the Italian framework, and of further applying the principles of self-government whenever practicable, I authorized on 7 February the establishment of a Zone Administrative Board in Jurisdictional Office under the chairmanship of the Zone President. This body will act as a special administrative court to deal with appeals, which are outside the competence of the courts of justice, against decisions of the Communal Board (Giunta Municipale), and Provincial Board (Deputazione Provinciale) on matters such as taxation, licencing, treatment of welfare institutions and road construction policy. On 28 March, a further step was taken when an Administrative Appeal Council was set up to review appeals against decisions of the Zone Administrative Board in Jurisdictional Office.

These measures mark a further stage in the steady progress of the work of the Department of Law of the Allied Military Government in overhauling current legislation so as to ensure that, while due regard is paid to the special status of the Zone, the legal rights and privileges of its residents are fully protected and preserved.

I have also recently authorized the formation of an Administrative Police Corps (Corpo Polizia Amministrativo) which will work under the direction of the Zone President. The corps will relieve the Venezia Giulia Police Force of certain duties, such as traffic control and the enforcement of local government laws and regulations. The necessary personnel are to be found from men now serving in the Venezia Giulia Police Force, the strength of which is to be correspondingly reduced.

SECTION 3
FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. Relations with Italy

The mixed Economic Commission held its third meeting on 6 February, and discussed, inter alia, the following subjects:

Trade policy with particular reference to the availability to customers of lire credits for the payment of port charges; current budget revisions; the fiscal budget for 1950 and matters connected with postal savings.

2. Relations with Yugoslavia

The provisional agreement between the Yugoslav Railways and the British/United States Zone Railway Administration regarding the working of the cross-frontier transit service, which was described in my last report, has been ratified, and the procedure set forth therein is working smoothly.

An agreement has been drawn up, but still awaits ratification, designed to improve the postal and telecommunication services between the Zone and Yugoslavia, and setting forth the methods and rates of payment for such services. The agreement is of a technical nature, and is based upon normal international usage.

In spite of further approaches by the British and United States Governments, the Yugoslav Government has shown no willingness to discuss the question of the return to the British/United States Zone of any of the persons alleged to have been deported in 1945, and has made no reply to the Allied Military Government's request for information on the subject.

3. Relations with the Yugoslav Zone, F.T.Z.

The import-export ceiling for trade between the two Zones has been raised from Lire 75,000,000 to Lire 125,000,000 per quarter. This concession was made at the request of the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone in order to remove a source of hardship to the inhabitants of that Zone. In view of its repercussions on the Italian economy, the agreement of the Italian Government was also obtained.

Information is still awaited as to how the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone proposes to meet an outstanding account for the treatment of the residents in the territory under its control in Trieste hospitals.

4. Movement of persons in and out of the British/United States Zone

The number of recorded entrances into and departures from the Zone during the quarter were:

	<u>To and From Italy</u>	<u>To and From Yugoslavia</u>	<u>To and From Yugoslav Zone</u>
January	282,180	7,138	141,187
February	268,731	5,132	141,603
March	292,587	7,972	153,368

SECTION 4
PUBLIC SAFETY

The quarterly crime return, compiled from police records, is reproduced at Appendix B.

SECTION 5
THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. E.R.P. Aid since 1 January 1949

Food imports from the U.S.A. under the E.R.P. during the period 1 January to 31 March 1949 are shown in the following table:

Commodity	Quantity (Metric tons)	F.O.B. Cost (\$)	Freight Charges (\$)	Total CIF Cost (\$)
Peanuts	1,338	491,752	32,917	524,669
Coconut Oil	124	73,694	3,561	77,255
Milk Evaporated	1,341	413,079	38,423	451,502
Wheat	9,487	924,462	140,130	1,064,592
Lard	330	176,741	13,745	190,486
	<u>12,620 tons</u>	<u>\$2,079,728</u>	<u>\$228,776</u>	<u>\$2,308,504</u>

In addition the Economic Co-operation Administration (E.C.A.) issued to the Allied Military Government during the same period procurement authorizations for industrial raw materials amounting to \$1,029,000 in fulfillment of applications from Triestine importers. Requests for procurement authorizations amounting to a further \$523,300 are still under consideration by the E.C.A. The anticipated distribution of goods to industries is to be:

Shipbuilding and ship repair.....	40.1%
Soap manufacture.....	30.9%
Paint manufacture.....	16.8%
Pharmaceutical goods manufacture.....	6.3%
Chocolate and candy manufacture.....	1.2%
Miscellaneous industries.....	4.7%

The local currency counterpart of the dollar value of the food and industrial raw materials, shipped under the E.R.P. during the quarter, which has been deposited in the special fund established for the purpose, amounts to Lire 1,311,433,643.

The following disbursements from the fund have been made since 1 January:

INDUSTRIAL LOANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION

Fondaria Officina Meccaniche Triestine (F.O.M.T.) (General Engineering)	Lire 10,000,000
Cantieri Riuniti dell Adriatico (C.R.D.A.) (Shipyard)	" 150,000,000
Gaslini Societa Anonima (Vegetable Oil Processing)	" 50,000,000
Arsenale Triestino (Shipyard)	" 20,000,000
	<u> </u>
	Lire 230,000,000

SHIP BUILDING PROGRAMME

C.R.D.A.	Lire 696,000,000
C.R.D.A.	" 696,000,000
C.R.D.A.	" 56,800,000
CONSORZIO FRA PESCATORI (Fishermen's Co-operative)	" 55,500,000
CANTIERE NAVALE MARTINOZZI (Shipyard)	" 12,400,000
	<u> </u>
	Lire 1,516,700,000

ECA 5% Lire Fund (Converted
at 575 Lire to 1 U.S. Dollar)
5% of \$7,840,099.35 = \$392,004.97

or

Lire 225,402,856

From this must be
deducted advance

Lire 12,000,000

Made to ECA (29 October 1948)

 Lire 213,402,856

5% of \$6,811.50 = \$340.58

or

 " 195,831

Total Payments Lire 1,960,298,687

A technical survey and research commission was set up on 25 March with the task of reviewing the survey of the Zone's industrial and agricultural needs which was conducted when the E.R.P. plan was originally framed. This review has been undertaken so as to ensure that the fullest possible use is made of the assistance available.

The commission, which is expected to complete its work by 15 May comprises representative of the Allied Military Government, the E.C.A. Mission and local experts. It has been organized in five study groups dealing with industry, trade and commerce, finance, agriculture and fisheries and labour.

2. Industry

(a) General

The output of all industries has suffered from the heavy cuts in electrical power imposed throughout Northern Italy as well as in the Zone as a result of the serious lack of rain and an unusually light snowfall in the mountains.

(b) Shipbuilding

Cantieri Riuniti dell Adriatico (C.R.D.A.)

On 5 February the keel was laid in the San Marco Yard of the first ship to be built under the Zone's E.R.P. a 13,000 ton passenger-cargo

vessel for the Lloyd-Triestino line. During the ceremony, the President of C.R.D.A. was presented, by the Director of Finance and Economics, A.M.G., with a cheque for Lire 1,276,000,000 as the first installment of the guaranteed loan in support of the firm's construction programme.

The keel of the second ship to be built under the E.R.P., a 1500-ton ocean motor fishing vessel, was laid in the same yard on 1 March.

In addition, two motor cargo ships, each of 1200 tons are still under construction in C.R.D.A. yards. Two motor cargo ships, each of 3,600 tons, were launched in February and March respectively, and are now fitting out. The "Port Said", the last of the three 6,000-ton passenger-cargo ships built for Egyptian owners, was delivered on 16 March.

Cantiere Blessi

The S.S. "Luise Blessi" (750 T.D.W.), launched in December 1948 is still being fitted out.

Cantiere Felszegy

The motor tanker of 220 T.D.W. built for Italian owners was launched on 12 January, and a motor cargo vessel of 1,050 T.D.W. for Norwegian owners is still under construction. An order from a Trieste firm for a cargo vessel of 1,200 tons has recently been received.

Cantiere Navale Giuliano

The MV "Marte" of 750 T.D.W. was completed and sailed on 5 February. An order has been placed with this yard by the Co-operativa Pescatori for two wooden vessels for the Trieste fishing fleet. Considerable modernization of the firm's workshops is taking place.

Cantiere Martinuzzi

Two wooden fishing vessels are being built for the Co-operativa Pescatori. An order has been received from the firm of E. Montanari of Trieste for a 500 T.D.W. tanker, work on which is to begin in about two months' time.

Cantiere Matassi

Four wooden fishing vessels are being built for the Co-operativa Pescatori.

(c) Ship Repairs

C.R.D.A.

The M.S. "Dundalk Bay" which had been converted from its wartime role as a floating workshop into a passenger ship specially fitted for the Australian emigrant traffic was delivered to its owners, the Irish Bay Line of Belfast on 14 March.

Arsenale Triestino

Five ships totalling 33,500 T.D.W. are under repair in this yard. Work on the S.S. "Sistiana" (6,000 T.D.W.) was completed on 16 February.

/(d) Ship Salvage

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The sunken Italian liners "Dulio" and "Giulio Cesare" have been refloated and are being demolished. It is estimated that the operation will yield about 30,000 tons of scrap metal and provide work for 200 men for a year.

Of the two sunken destroyers, the "Figafetta" has been raised and is being dismantled, and the "Sebenico" is being demolished under water. Work is also in hand on the salvage of the liner "Sabaudia".

(e) Steel production

6335 tons of steel ingots and 1490 tons of steel plates were produced during the quarter by the ILVA works.

(f) Mineral Oil Refinery

As a result of a general falling-off in the demand for petroleum products in Italy and of the dissolution of C.I.P., the Italian Governmental distribution agency which took practically the whole of the Aquila Company's output, there has been an appreciable decrease in production by the Zone's two refineries, as compared with the second half of 1948. The Aquila Company has however recently obtained an order for 6,000 tons of petrol for the Austrian Government. Production during the quarter was:

AQUILA	
Petrol	15,500 tons
White spirit	375 tons
Kerosene	4,825 tons
Gasoil	23,647 tons
Fuel Oil	38,116 tons
S.I.A.P.	
Petrol	1,239 tons
Kerosene	1,983 tons
Gasoil	1,373 tons
Luboil	4,178 tons
Bitumen	2,836 tons
Fuel Oil	5,252 tons

(g) Vegetable Oil Refining

The production of the Gaslini vegetable oil refinery during the quarter was:

Raw Oil	2,816 tons
Refined Oil	2,391 tons
Oleins	99 tons
Oil cakes	2,314 tons

These figures show a marked increase on those for the last quarter which is attributable to increased supplies of raw material under the E.R.P.

/(h) Soap manufacture

(h) Soap manufacture

Due to a temporary shortage of raw material, the output of this industry dropped by 50% during the quarter.

(i) Paint and Varnish Manufacture

Work on the reconstruction of the Veneziani plant is nearing completion. The products of this industry will largely be absorbed by the local shipbuilding and ship repair yards, and it is hoped that it will soon be working to capacity.

(j) Food Processing

78,000 tons of wheat have been allocated to the Veriolo and Macinazione Triestine mills for milling into flour to meet the estimated needs of the Zone for the next four months. The Zone's pasta factories also have a satisfactory volume of work on hand.

(k) Jute and Hemp Processing

A scheme for the modernization of the plant of the Jutificio e Canapificio Triestino with E.R.P. aid has been submitted to the E.C.A. for consideration.

(l) Stone and Marble Quarrying

There has been some improvement in the situation of these industries. An order has been placed with the Cava Sistiana Company for 6,000 tons per month of industrial limestone for use in the ILVA steelworks.

The Marble Quarries Association has been invited by A.M.G. to submit a plan for the co-ordination of the activities of the industry.

(m) Beer, Liquor and Confectionery Manufacture

Production has remained steady with a normal seasonal decline in the manufacture of confectionery goods.

(n) Paper and Clothing Manufacture

These industries have worked at about 60% of their present capacity showing a slight improvement on the last quarter.

(o) Mechanical Engineering and Wood working

These industries are going through a difficult time. As, however, their prosperity largely depends upon the activity of the shipyards, their position should improve as the E.R.P. shipbuilding programme gets under way. The KOZMANN firm, in spite of keen competition in Italy, has obtained an order from a Milan concern for 1,000 enamelled kitchen stoves.

3. Foreign Trade

Figures showing imports and exports are at Appendix C.

The Italo-A.M.G. Mixed Economic Commission on 6 February discussed the means whereby countries which were potential users of Trieste port could provide themselves with sufficient lire credits to enable them to pay for

/port dues and

port dues and other services provided in the Zone. It is gratifying to note that the Italo-Austrian Trade Agreement initialled on 16 March makes special provision for a lire credit in favour of Austria to be expended in Trieste on port charges, freightage and the processing of oil seeds.

4. Public Works

A list of Public Works projects showing the average number of workers employed during the quarter is at Appendix D.

5. A.M.G. Housing Programme

As predicted in my last report, a further 409 apartments built under the 1948 programme have been finished. A further 222 will be ready for occupation in April.

A new programme has now been approved, the main features of which are:
240 apartments to be constructed in Trieste Commune by the Istituto Autonomo Case Popolari (Parastatal low-cost housing authority).

24 apartments to be constructed in the Duino-Aurisina Commune by the Istituto Autonomo Case Popolari.

A 62 apartment hotel to be constructed at Barcola by the Genio Civile (Governmental Civil Engineering Department). Certain damaged or unfinished buildings, which their owners are not prepared to make habitable, to be requisitioned by A.M.G. and repaired or completed by the Genio Civile so as to provide about 80 apartments.

480 apartments to be constructed by various public bodies and co-operative societies with financial assistance from A.M.G.

It is hoped that the first three of these projects will be completed by the end of the year.

6. Electricity Supply

As a result of a very dry winter together with the increased demands of industrial revival, the shortage of electrical power became acute during February. The supply from Yugoslavia virtually ceased so that almost all the power used in Trieste had to be drawn from the Italian system. The Allied Military Government accordingly agreed to conform to the restrictions imposed by the Italian Government. Power for industrial purposes was limited to 65% of the average consumption for the period May to October 1948, the supply to domestic and commercial users was cut off during the hours of daylight for three days a week, outdoor electric signs and show window lighting was prohibited, and the tramway service and street lighting were reduced by 25%. These restrictions are still in force. It has however been possible to provide sufficient extra power to keep essential industries working by means of emergency generating sets, and the importation of a limited amount of steam generated power from Italy.

7. Trieste Port

The following figures show the shipping which used Trieste Port during the quarter, coastal services included:

Nationality of Registration	Number of Ships	Tonnage
Argentina	2	6,955
Canada	1	4,312
Greece	12	14,805
Holland	3	2,448
Honduras	5	6,745
Italy	1,455	229,722
Norway	4	11,486
Palestine	1	573
Panama	5	12,902
Russia	2	5,542
Spain	1	2,987
Sweden	4	4,019
Turkey	1	2,750
United Kingdom	18	22,401
United States	76	336,418
Yugoslavia	143	31,201
TOTAL:	1,733	695,266

For detailed statistics of imports and exports through the Port, see Appendix E.

SECTION 6
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

1. Analysis of financial situation for the six monthly period ended 31 December 1948.

At Appendix "D" of my last report were shown the Budget Appropriations for the six months period ending 31 December 1948. The estimated totals were:

Expenditures.	Lire	18,671,831,335.-
Revenues.	Lire	8,743,435,000.-
Deficit	<u>Lire</u>	<u>9,928,396,335.-</u>

At Appendix F is a statement of actual Expenditure and Receipts for the same period showing:

Expenditures.	Lire	18,236,493,069.-
Receipts.	<u>Lire</u>	<u>9,646,281,228.-</u>
Deficit	<u>Lire</u>	<u>8,590,211,841.-</u>

which is a reduction in the estimated deficit of:

Lire 1,338,184,494.-

This saving was effected on the ordinary budget. The deficit on the extraordinary budget in fact slightly exceeded the estimated figure. The following figures show the differences between the actual and estimated expenditures and revenues.

Ordinary Budget

Reduction in expenditure:	Lire	367,128,474.-
Increased Revenues:	Lire	1,456,028,856.-
		- Lire 1,823,157,339.-

Extraordinary Budget

Reduction in expenditure:	Lire	68,209,792.-
Decreased Revenues:	Lire	553,182,637.-
		- Lire 484,972,845.-
		<u>Lire 1,338,184,494.-</u>

Economies in the Ordinary Budget were effected by a rigid control of expenditure. The increased Revenue reflects not only an improvement in the supervision of the collection of taxes, but the effect of the general rise in the prices of imported goods resulting in a higher yield from customs duties. In addition, the increased volume of business activity produced a greater income from turnover tax, and from the tax on manufactured goods. Thus the deficit on the Ordinary Budget, originally estimated at Lire 1,259,889,335 was turned into a surplus of Lire 563,268,004.

The decrease in anticipated revenue in the Extraordinary Budget arose from an overestimate of the income from the sale of E.R.P. goods. The proceeds of these sales were Lire 643,738,355 less than had been anticipated. The discrepancy is primarily attributable to the unpredictable time-lag between the arrival of goods and the receipt of the proceeds of their sale.

2. The problem of reducing the Budgetary Deficit

With a view to limiting the Budgetary Deficit of the administration to a more rational level, steps have been or are about to be taken to increase the revenue by improving the system of tax collection and assessment. These steps include:

- (a) The establishment of a new and more efficient procedure, for tax assessment, which has closed numerous loopholes of evasion.
- (b) The establishment of a machinery for dealing with appeals against tax assessment which will speed up the settlement of disputes and thereby remove a common excuse for delays in payment.
- (c) The transfer of the Fiscal Police Force to the exclusive control of the Department of Finance which will thus be in a position to exercise a more direct influence on the technical aspects of its work.

Attention is also being paid to the problem of reducing the cost of the central administration, with a view to achieving economies amounting to approximately Lire 750,000,000.

SECTION 7.

LABOUR

A table giving the monthly employment and unemployment figures throughout the quarter is at Appendix G. Having regard to the normal seasonal slump and the reduction in working hours due to electricity cuts, the level of employment has been satisfactory.

During February and March an eight-day strike occurred amongst the workers of the C.R.D.A. as a protest against the suspension by the management of 250 employees for whom work could not be found. At the same time the port workers who adhere to the Communist controlled Sindicati Unici declared a half-day strike in support of the C.R.D.A. workers' demands. As a result of these and other minor sympathy strikes, the workers lost over 40,000,000 Lire in wages, and the unloading of four ships was held up.

SECTION 8
PUBLIC HEALTH

The influenza epidemic which affected most parts of Europe reached the Zone in January, when 10,405 cases were reported. The disease fortunately took a mild form, and the epidemic was over by early March.

With a view to reducing the tuberculosis rate, which remains unduly high, a committee consisting of six local experts in the treatment of the disease, and two officers of the Allied Military Government, has been set up to study the problem and organize counter measures.

Figures showing the incidence of infectious diseases during the quarter are given at Appendix H.

SECTION 9
EDUCATION

On 21 February, the Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences of the University of Trieste moved into the new University building.

SECTION 10
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

1. In accordance with an ancient privilege, the Commune of Trieste has recently appointed an incumbent to the Roman Catholic Church of the Rosary, situated in the centre of the city and recently constituted into a parish.
2. The Greek Orthodox community reports that, although before the war it was double its present strength of 1,000, it has avoided running into serious financial difficulties owing to the generosity of its wealthier members. There are also about 1,000 Jews of Greek nationality in Trieste, whose interests are safeguarded by a committee, and who receive assistance from their Orthodox compatriots.
3. Restoration work carried out on the pavement of the Cathedral of S. Giusto, under the direction of the Superintendent of Monuments and Ancient Buildings, has brought to light the outer wall of the Roman Capitoline Temple, the original road alongside this wall and considerable remains of IV or V century masonry, which it is thought must date from the primitive Christian basilica. Traces of mosaic pavement and substantial examples of Roman statuary have also been unearthed. Restoration of the important mediaeval mosaics in this church is now nearing completion.

SECTION 11
PUBLIC WELFARE

The former Welfare and Displaced Persons Office of the Allied Military Government and the Social Insurance Section of the Department of Finance have been amalgamated in a Department of Social Assistance within the Directorate of Interior. This measure was designed to secure closer co-ordination of the financial and personal sides of welfare work in the Zone with a view to greater efficiency and overall economy. The new department came into being on 11 March.

Information regarding welfare relief provided during the quarter and the movement of refugees and optees for Italian nationality into and through the Zone are given at Appendix I.

SECTION 12
AGRICULTURE

The exceptionally mild winter has enabled field tillage to begin earlier than usual, and fruit trees are already blossoming. The harvest prospects will be good if the present drought does not continue into April. 18,000 fruit trees and 400,000 grapevines have been planted with the assistance of the E.R.P.

The A.M.G. reforestation scheme has employed an average of 250 labourers daily throughout the quarter.

Plant diseases have begun earlier than usual, on account of the mild weather and the Agro-Forestry Experimental Station has been active both in disseminating advice to farmers by means of pamphlets and broadcasts in both Italian and Slovene.

The livestock situation remains satisfactory and last year's excellent forage crop has enabled more beasts than usual to be kept throughout the winter. As a result of the importation of more and better bred milking cows, the milk supply from local farms is expected to be appreciably higher during the coming summer than in recent years.

SECTION 13
FISHERIES

Work on the Timavo River Fisheries Project began again in January after a three months' setback due to the presence on the site of unexploded artillery shells. The project should now be finished by 31 August.

The total weight of fish landed at Trieste during the quarter was 786,923 kilos as compared with 845,283 kilos during the corresponding period last year. The difference was attributable to bad fishing conditions.

SECTION 14
RAILWAYS

Traffic statistics are given at Appendix J. These show a marked increase in traffic when compared with those for the previous quarter.

SECTION 15
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The power of the Trieste Coastal Radio Station has been increased to 3.5 kilowatts and the equipment of the station has been modified so as to provide radio-telephonic communication with the Zone's fishing fleet.

APPENDIX 'A'

ORDER NO. 33

RECONSTITUTION OF COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION BY ELECTION

WHEREAS it is considered advisable to reconstitute the Communal Administration by Election in that Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste administered by the British-United States Forces (hereinafter called the "Zone");

NOW, THEREFORE, I, REDGLY GAITHER, Brigadier General, United States Army, Director General, Civil Affairs,

ORDER:

TITLE I

ORGANS OF COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATIONS

ARTICLE I

ORGANS OF THE COMMUNE

Each Commune of the Zone shall have a Council ("Consiglio"), a Board ("Giunta") and a Mayor ("Sindaco").

ARTICLE II

COMMUNAL COUNCIL

The Communal Council ("Consiglio Comunale") shall be composed as follows:

- (a) of sixty members for the Commune of Trieste;
- (b) of thirty members for the Commune of Muggia;
- (c) of twenty members for the Communes of Duino-Aurisina and S. Dorligo della Valle;
- (d) of fifteen members for the Communes of Sgonico and Monrupino;
- (e) of all eligible persons whenever their number does not reach the one fixed.

ARTICLE III

ELECTION OF THE COMMUNAL BOARD

Section I. The Communal Board ("Giunta Municipale") shall be composed of the Mayor, as Chairman, and of:

- (a) Twelve assessors and three substitutes for the Commune of Trieste;
- (b) Four assessors and two substitutes for the Communes of Muggia, Duino-Aurisina and S. Dorligo della Valle;
- (c) Two assessors and two substitutes for the Communes of Sgonico and Monrupino.

Section 2. As far as the Commune's financial conditions allow, the Mayor and the assessors may be granted an office indemnity the rate of which shall be fixed by the Communal Council. The relative resolution shall be submitted to the Zone Administrative Board for approval.

/Section 3.

Section 3. The Communal Board shall be elected by the Communal Council from among its members according to the procedure provided for by Article 134 of the Consolidated Text of the Communal and Provincial Law approved by R.D. 4 February 1915, No. 148.

Section 4. The election of the Communal Board shall be made by the Communal Council at its first meeting after its constitution.

ARTICLE IV

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR

Section 1. The Mayor shall be elected by the Communal Council from among its members and by secret ballot at its first sitting and, in case of a subsequent vacancy of his office at its first sitting of the first session subsequent to the vacancy, provided, however, a special meeting has not been called.

The said election shall not be valid unless at least two thirds of the councillors assigned to the Commune are present and there is an absolute majority of votes.

Section 2. If, after two votings, no candidate has obtained absolute majority, a third ballot ("votazione di ballottaggio") shall be made as to the two candidates who have reached the highest number of votes in the second voting, and the one obtaining absolute majority of votes shall be proclaimed Mayor.

Section 3. If no candidate has obtained the aforementioned absolute majority, the election shall be adjourned to another meeting to be held within the time-limit of eight days, at which a new voting shall be made regardless of the number of voters. If no one obtains the absolute majority of votes another ballot ("votazione di ballottaggio") shall be made at the same sitting and the one who has obtained the highest number of votes shall be proclaimed elected.

Section 4. Save as herein provided, the provisions of paras. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Article 147 of the Consolidated Text of the Communal and Provincial Law, approved by R.D. 4 February 1915, No. 148, shall be applicable.

ARTICLE V

INELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE OF MAYOR

In addition to the cases of ineligibility provided for by Articles X and XI of this Order, the following may not be appointed Mayor:

- (a) Those who have not yet given account of a preceding management or after having given the said account appear as debtors;
- (b) Ministers of religious worship;
- (c) Those holding the office of provincial deputy ("deputato provinciale")
- /(d) Those having

- (d) Those having ascendants or descendants, or relatives or relatives in law within the second degree, holding, in the Commune's administration, the post of Communal Secretary, of Communal tax collector ("esattore o collettore") or Treasurer, of communal works or services contractor, or in any way of a "fideiussore";
- (e) Those condemned for whatsoever offence committed as public officials or by abuse of office to detention exceeding six months, and those condemned for other crimes to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") for a period of not less than one year, save in those cases of rehabilitation as provided for by law.

ARTICLE VI

TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

The Communal Council shall hold office for a period of two years.

The Mayor and the Communal Board shall however continue in office until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE VII

LOSS OF COUNCILLORSHIP AND ASSESSORSHIP

Councillors and assessors shall lose their councillorships or assessorships of any of the impediments, incompatibilities or incapacities provided for by the law occurs.

ARTICLE VIII

POWERS, DUTIES, FUNCTIONS AND OPERATION OF THE COMMUNAL ORGANS

The powers, duties and functions as well as the operation of the organs contemplated by this Title, and the procedure for partial renewal of Communal Councils, shall be governed by the provisions of the Consolidated Text of the Communal and Provincial Law approved by R.D. 4 February 1915, No. 148, in so far as they are applicable.

TITLE II

COMMUNAL ELECTIONS

ARTICLE IX

ELECTORATE

All persons inscribed in the Electoral Rolls compiled in terms of Order No. 349, dated 24 September 1948, shall be electors.

ARTICLE X

ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Those inscribed in the Electoral Rolls of any Commune of the Zone may be elected Communal Councillor: provided they are able to read and write and are not in the condition contemplated by Sections 1 and 2 of Article XI hereof.

/Section 2.

Section 2. Failing a regular school certificate, the above capacity may be evidenced by a statement written and signed by the persons concerned, bearing indications as to paternity, age, domicile and condition, to be made in the presence of the Mayor and of the Communal Secretary, or of a Notary, or of the Justice of Peace ("giudice conciliatore"), with the assistance of two witnesses not belonging to the Commune's personnel. Such proof must be released within ten days from the notification of the election.

ARTICLE XI

EXCEPTIONS TO ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. The following may not be elected Communal Councillors:

- (a) Ministers and under-secretaries of State of the Fascist Government who held office or were appointed on or after 6 January 1925;
- (b) Senators declared barred from their office;
- (c) Deputies who, after 3 January 1925, have voted fundamental laws intended to keep in force the Fascist Regime;
- (d) National Councillors;
- (e) "Prefetti" and "Questori" appointed by virtue of fascist qualifications; Heads of Provinces and "Questori" appointed by the Government of the Italian Social Republic or by the German occupation Authorities;
- (f) "Presidi" of Provinces and those who were "Podesta" during the last five-years period of the Fascist Regime (1938-1943) or were appointed to such office by the Government of the Italian Social Republic or by the German occupation Authorities;
- (g) Members of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State and members of the special tribunals of the Italian Social Republic;
- (h) Superior Officers and Generals of the State's Armed Forces who, pursuant to epuration proceedings, have been dispensed from service with or without loss of their right to pension, as well as Officers of any rank who, having co-operated after 13 October 1943, with the Armed Forces fighting against Italy, have been cancelled from their Rolls and have lost their rank;
- (i) "Muschettieri del Duce", Officers of the Fascist Militia (M.V.S.N.) in permanent compensated service, except those belonging to religious, medical or welfare services and those belonging to Lybia Legions, to the Railways Militia, to the Post and Telegraph Militia, to the Universities Militia, to the Forestry Militia, to the Roads Militia or to the Ports Militia, to the Italian Littorio Youth (G.I.L.), to the DICAT or DACOS;

/(j) Officers

(j) Officers who have been in actual service with the Armed Forces of the Italian Social Republic; Officers of the National Republican Guard and members of the Black Brigades, of the autonomous legions and of the Political Police Special Units of the Italian Social Republic;

(k) Employees of public administrations of a grade higher than the ninth of the State's classification or of a corresponding grade who, pursuant to epuration proceedings, have been dispensed from service with or without loss of their right to pension;

(l) Those who have held any of the following offices or any of the equivalent feminine offices: secretary or under-secretary of the Fascist Party, member of the High Council of Fascism, member of the National Directorate of the Fascist Party, member of the National Council of the Fascist Party, inspector of the Fascist Party, Federal secretary and under-secretary, Federal inspector, political secretary of Communes having not less than 20,000 inhabitants;

(m) Those definitely cancelled from professional Rolls pursuant to epuration proceedings;

(n) Those who inscribed themselves in the Republican Fascist Party.

However, those who, though having belonged to one of the foregoing categories have been declared non-punishable by the competent Authorities and those in whose regard the Epuration Commissions have passed a decision of acquittal shall be eligible.

Section 2. The following may not be elected Communal Councillors:

(a) Clergymen and ministers of religious worship vested with jurisdiction and spiritual care, their ordinary substitutes and the members of Chapters and of Collegiate Churches;

(b) Governmental officials charged with the supervision over the Commune and employees of their offices;

(c) Those receiving salaries or wages from the Commune or from Bodies, Institutions or Concerns depending on, subsidized by or subjected to the supervision of the Commune itself, and the administrators of such Bodies, Institutions or Concerns;

(d) Employees of public Welfare and Charity Institutions existing within the Communal territorial jurisdiction;

(e) Those who are charged with handling the Commune's money or have not yet given account thereof;

(f) Those having a law-suit pending with the Commune;

(g) Those having, either directly or indirectly, a part in services, collecting of fees, supplies or contracts in the interest of the Commune, or in companies or enterprises having a profit-making purpose and however subsidized by the said Commune;

/(h) the administrators

- (k) The administrators of the Commune or of public Welfare and Charity Institutions subject to its supervision, who are declared responsible in administrative or judicial matters;
- (i) Those who, having a liquid and payable liability due to the Commune, have been legally declared to be in arrears ("in mora");
- (j) The Magistrates of the Court of Appeal, of the Tribunal and of the Pretura;
- (k) Members of the Zone Administrative Board.

Section 3. The following may not be members of the same Communal Council at the same time: ascendants and descendants, first grade relatives in law, adoptive parents and adopted children, affiliators and their affiliated, husband and wife.

ARTICLE XII

ELECTION OF COMMUNAL COUNCILS

Section 1. The election of Communal Councillors shall be made in all Communes of the Zone by universal, direct, free and secret vote, given to lists of candidates, and by proportional representation.

Section 2. All electors of the same Commune shall participate on equal terms in the election of each Councillor.

ARTICLE XIII

DATE OF ELECTIONS

The Allied Military Government shall fix the date of elections for each Commune by an Order. Such date shall be on a Sunday.

The Mayor of each Commune shall make it known to the electors by means of posters to be published forty-five days prior to such date and indicate the polling places thereon.

The Electoral Commission shall, not later than the eighth day prior to the date of the elections, forward to the Mayor one of the two copies of the Section Rolls deposited with it in accordance with Article XX, Section 2 of Order No. 345 of 24 September 1948.

ARTICLE XIV

CANDIDATES

Section 1. The candidates, grouped in lists including a number of candidates not less than one fifth of and not greater than the number of Councillors to be elected, shall be presented by at least:

300 electors in the Commune of Trieste;

100 electors in the Commune of Muggia;

30 electors in the Communes of Duino-Aurisina and S. Doriligo della Valle;

10 electors in the Communes of Monrupino and Sgonico.

/The number

The number of electors presenting the above candidates may not exceed the said figures by more than one third.

The above persons presenting the lists shall be electors inscribed in the Commune's Rolls; their signatures shall be authenticated either by a Notary, by the Commune Secretary, by the "Pretore", or by the Justice of the Peace. As to the electors who are not able to write, the provision of Article VII, Section 3, Order No. 345, dated 24 September 1948, shall be applicable.

Each elector may not sign more than one statement for the presentation of a list.

Section 2. For each candidate there shall be indicated: surname, name, paternity and place of birth; the respective listing shall be made by progressive numbers according to order of presentation.

No one may be a candidate on more than one list of the same Commune, or present himself as candidate in more than one Commune.

Section 3. Together with the list of candidates there shall also be presented:

- (a) A distinctive mark though figurative but not a coloured one, in three copies;
- (b) The authentic statement of acceptance by each candidate, expressly stating that no reason exists for ineligibility under the terms of Article XI, Section 1;
- (c) The birth certificate or equivalent document of each candidate;
- (d) The statement containing the supporting signatures of the prescribed number of electors in accordance with Section 1, either separately or collectively;
- (e) Certificates, either separate or collective, stating that the signatories and the candidates are electors. Such certificates must be issued by the Mayor within the time-limit of twenty-four hours from the request;
- (f) The names of two delegates having the authority to designate in writing and by authenticated signature, the representatives of the list for each polling place and the Central Office provided for in Article XXXVI hereof.

Section 4. The list and the enclosures shall be presented to the Communal Secretariate not later than 12.00 hours of the thirtieth day preceding the election.

The Communal Secretary, or his legal substitute, shall release a detailed receipt for the presented documents indicating the day and the hour of presentation, and shall, within the same day, forward the said documents to the Electoral Commission.

ARTICLE XV
VERIFICATION OF CANDIDATES

Section 1. Within the day following that fixed for the presentation of the lists of candidates, the Commission shall:

- (a) Verify whether the lists have been signed by the prescribed number of electors and eliminate those which do not comply therewith;
- (b) Eliminate from the lists the names of those candidates who have failed to comply with the provisions of paras. (b), (c) and (e) of Section 3, Article XIV;
- (c) Refuse distinctive marks which are identical to, or which can be easily confused with those of other lists previously submitted, and assign a time-limit of forty-eight hours for the presentation of new distinctive marks;
- (d) Cancel the names of candidates included on other lists previously presented;
- (e) Refuse the lists containing a number of candidates lower than the minimum prescribed, reduce those containing a number of candidates higher than the maximum allowed by cancelling the last names, and refuse lists having no distinctive mark.

Section 2. The delegate of each list, may within the same evening, take note of the objections raised by the Commission and of its amendments made to the list.

The Commission shall meet again on the following morning at 5:00 a.m. for the purpose of:

- (a) Hearing the delegates of the lists objected to or amended, if necessary;
- (b) Admitting new documents;
- (c) Deciding at the same meeting on the amendments made.

Section 3. There shall be no appeal against the decisions of the Commission; such decisions must be immediately communicated to the Mayor for the preparation of the list of candidates mentioned in Article XIX (c), and for posting on the Communal notice-board ("albo pretorio") and in other public places to be made within the fifteenth day prior to the election.

A similar immediate communication shall be made to the Zone President for the purpose of printing the ballot-papers in which the distinctive marks of the lists shall be given according to the order of their presentation.

ARTICLE XVI
DELEGATES OF LISTS

Not later than on the Thursday preceding the election the Electoral Commission shall forward to the Mayor the list of the delegates authorized to designate the two representatives of the list at each polling place and at the Central Office together with the items and documents specified in Article XIX for delivery to the President of each Electoral Section.

Such designation shall be communicated not later than at 1600 hours on the Saturday preceding the election to the Secretary of the Commune who shall provide for its transmission to the Presidents of the Electoral Sections, or directly to each President on the morning of the election, but before the beginning of the voting.

ARTICLE XVII
ELECTORAL CERTIFICATE

Section 1. The Mayor shall provide for delivery of the inscription certificates at each elector's domicile within the fifth day prior to that fixed for the elections.

The certificate shall indicate the Section to which the elector belongs, the place of meeting, the day and hour of voting and shall bear a coupon to be detached by the President of the Electoral Office of the Section at the moment when the elector votes.

Section 2. As to electors living within the Commune, the delivery of the certificate shall be proved by a receipt to be given by the elector or by a person of his (her) family.

Whenever the person to whom delivery was made cannot, or will not, give a receipt, such receipt shall be substituted by the messenger's statement.

Section 3. As to electors living outside the Commune, the certificates shall be forwarded by the Communal Office through the Mayor of the Commune where they live, if same is known.

Within the period of three days preceding the election the electors may personally and by an entry in an appropriate register, withdraw the certificates of inscription in the Roll, in case they have not received them.

Section 4. Whenever a certificate is lost or has become unserviceable, the elector shall be entitled, by appearing personally on the preceding day or on the day of election and by an entry in another appropriate register, to obtain from the Mayor another form printed in a different colour, on which it must be stated that it is a duplicate.

/Section 5.

Section 5. For the purpose of this Article, the Communal Office shall remain open daily during the five days preceding the election and on the day of the election, at least from 0900 to 1700 hours.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION ELECTORAL OFFICE

Section 1. In each Section an Electoral Office shall be constituted and composed of a president, a secretary and five scrutineers, from among whom the president shall choose the one who will take over the office of vice-president.

Section 2. The President of the Electoral Office shall be appointed by the First President of the Court of Appeal from among the Magistrates, the Lawyers and Attorneys of the "Avvocatura dello Stato" and, if necessary, from among the retired civilian employees of public bodies, the officials belonging to the personnel of Judicial Offices ("cancellerie e segreterie giudiziarie"), the Notaries, the Justices and Vice-Justices of the Peace ("giudici conciliatori e vice-conciliatori"), "vicepretori", Lawyers, Attorneys, Engineers, Surveyors, "dottori commercialisti", "rationieri" (accountants), "sanitari" (Medical personnel) and pharmaceutical chemists, legally inscribed in their respective professional Rolls, civilian Stato employees, excluding those depending on the Administration of the Interior, of Post and Telecommunications and of Transportation, provided all of them have their residence within the Zone.

The enumeration of these categories, except that of the Magistrates, does not imply any priority as regards designation.

At the Office ("cancelleria") of the Court of Appeal a list of persons eligible for the office of President of electoral Office shall be kept up to date.

In case of impediment of the President occurring in such a way as not to allow a regular substitution, the Mayor or a delegate of his shall take over the presidency.

The Comune in which the Electoral Office has its seat shall pay the President of the said Office, besides the reimbursement of travelling expenses actually expended, a sojourn indemnity at rate to be fixed by the First President of the Court of Appeal at the time of the designation of the President of the Electoral Office.

Section 3. During the period between the fifteenth and eighth day prior to the election, the Communal Board shall proceed to the appointment of the scrutineers from among the electors of both sexes of the Comune, who are eligible for Communal Councillors, and shall exclude the candidates therefrom.

/Wherever the

Whenever the Commune is governed by a Commissioner, he shall appoint the scrutineers with the assistance of the Communal Secretary, after hearing the first signatory of each statement of candidature.

The Mayor shall, within the shortest possible time, and not later than the second day prior to the election, notify each person appointed through a bailiff ("ufficiale giudiziario") or a Communal messenger.

The office of scrutineers shall be gratuitous.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Electoral Office shall be chosen by the President from among the electors residing in the Commune, who are able to read and write, before the setting up of the said Electoral Office, and shall preferably be chosen from the following categories:

- (a) officials belonging to the personnel of Judicial Offices ("cancellieri ed uffici giudiziari");
- (b) notaries;
- (c) employees of the State or of local bodies;
- (d) bailiffs ("ufficiali giudiziari").

The Secretary shall be compensated by the Commune, in which the Electoral Office has its seat, with a daily fee of 1,000 Lire.

Section 5. The office of President, of scrutineers and of Secretary shall be compulsory for the designated persons.

The scrutineer, who takes over the vice-presidency of the Office, shall assist the President in the exercise of his functions and substitute him in case of temporary absence or impediment.

All members of the Office shall be considered public officials to all effects of Law during the exercise of their functions.

Offences committed to the prejudice of members of the Office shall be dealt with by immediate trial ("giudizio direttissimo").

Section 6. Without any prejudice to the heavier penalties provided for by Article LII for such cases as are contemplated herein, those persons, who having been designated to the office of President, of scrutineer or of Secretary, refuse to take it over or are not present at the installation of the office without any justified reason, shall be liable to a fine ("multa") from 2,000 to 5,000 Lire. Those members of the Office who without justified reason go away before the electoral operations are completed, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Offences provided for by this Section shall be dealt with by immediate trial.

Section 7. At least three members of the Office among whom the President or the Vice-President, shall always be present at all electoral operations.

ARTICLE XIX

DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS AND ITEMS TO THE SECTION OFFICES

The Mayor shall ensure that on the afternoon of the day preceding the elections or on the same day on which the elections take place, before 07.00 hours the following are handed over to the President of the Electoral Office:

- (a) the sealed envelope containing the stamp of the Section;
- (b) the Roll of the electors of the Section, authenticated by the Electoral Commission, and a copy of said Roll authenticated on each sheet by the Mayor and by the Communal Secretary to be posted in accordance with Article XXI, Section 2;
- (c) five copies of the list of candidates, one copy of which shall remain at the disposal of the Electoral Office and the remaining four copies of which shall be posted in the polling-hall in accordance with the following Article;
- (d) the records of appointment of the scrutineers mentioned in Section 3 of Article XVII;
- (e) the sealed parcel containing the ballot-papers which shall have been forwarded by the Zone President to the Mayor, showing on the external cover the number of the ballot-papers contained therein;
- (f) the ballot-boxes necessary for the voting;
- (g) an adequate number of indelible pencils for the voting.

The stamps of the Sections, all of same type, with single progressive numeration, shall be supplied by the Zone President.

The ballot-boxes shall be supplied by the Zone President.

The ballot-papers shall be of thick paper, of one type and of the same colour, and shall bear in facsimile the distinctive marks of all lists regularly presented to the Commune, according to their progressive number, as provided for in Article XV, Section 3, last paragraph; they shall be supplied by the Zone President.

The ballot-papers shall be delivered to the Electoral Office duly folded.

The stamps of sections, ballot-boxes and ballot-papers shall conform to specifications to be fixed by Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE XX

POLLING PREMISES

The polling-hall, in which one door only may be opened, shall be divided into two compartments by a solid partition with an opening in the middle for passage.

In the compartment reserved for the Electoral Office the electors shall enter only for the purpose of voting and remain there only for the time strictly necessary therefor.

/The table of the

The table of the Office shall be placed in such manner as to allow electors to move freely around it after the closing of the voting, and the ballot-boxes shall always be visible to everybody.

Every hall shall have from two to four tables for the casting of votes (polling-booths) placed in such manner as to remain isolated and at a convenient distance from the table of the Office and from the partition, and provided with a shelter to ensure secrecy of voting.

The doors and the windows of the wall adjacent to the polling-booth shall be closed in such a manner as to prevent the view and any communication from the outside.

In the polling-hall there shall be posted the lists of the candidates and a poster carrying in large letters the principal penal sanctions provided for by this Order.

ARTICLE XXI

ADMISSION TO POLLING HALL AND VOTING

Section 1. Except for electors producing the certificate of inscription in the respective Section considered by Article XVII, no person shall be admitted to the polling-hall.

No one may enter armed or with a stick.

Section 2. Persons who are not inscribed in the Electoral Roll of the Section shall not have the right to vote.

A copy of said Roll shall be posted in the polling-hall during the electoral operations and may be consulted by the electors.

Persons appearing and producing a sentence of the Court of Appeal by which they are declared to be electors of the Commune, shall also have the right to vote.

ARTICLE XXII

VOTING OF MEMBERS OF THE ELECTORAL OFFICE

All Electoral Officials and other Governmental employees who, on election day, are assigned to duties pertaining to the Election shall be allowed to vote in the Section where they perform such duties provided that they are electors of the Commune.

ARTICLE XXIII

VOTING

Section 1. The vote shall be cast by the elector personally in the Electoral Office.

Section 2. Electors who in consequence of physical impediment, evident or recognized by the Office, are unable to cast their vote, shall be allowed by the President to do so through an elector of their trust and in their

/presence

presence. The Secretary shall indicate in the record the specific reason why such an elector has been authorized to be assisted at the casting of his vote as well as the name of the elector who is assisting him.

The medical certificate eventually produced shall be attached to the record. Said certificate must be issued by the provincial doctor ("medico provinciale") or by the Medical Official of the Commune ("Ufficiale Sanitario del Comune") free of any charge whatsoever to the elector.

ARTICLE XXIV

POLICE SERVICE DURING VOTING

Section 1. The President of the Section shall be responsible for keeping order and for that purpose he may call upon members of the Police in order to expel or arrest any person who disturbs the regular proceeding of electoral operations or commits an offence.

Section 2. Members of the Police Force will not be on duty within the polling-hall except at the President's request.

However, in the ordinary course of law or in case of tumults or disorder in the premises where the votes are being cast or in the immediate neighbourhood, members of the Police Force may, even without the President's request, enter the polling-hall.

Section 3. Bailiffs ("ufficiali giudiziari") shall also be allowed to enter the hall for the purpose of notifying to the President protests or claims concerning the operations of the Section.

Section 4. The President may on his own initiative and shall, whenever three scrutineers request him to do so, request that members of the Police Force enter and remain in the polling-hall, even before the beginning of the electoral operations.

Section 5. The civil Authorities and the Police shall comply with the President's requests in order to ensure the free access of the electors to the premises in which the Section is located and to prevent crowding also in the adjacent streets.

Section 6. Whenever the President has a justified reason to fear that the regular proceeding of the electoral operations may be disturbed in any way, he may, after hearing the scrutineers, by a motivated decision ("ordinanza"), order the electors who have cast their vote to leave the hall and not to re-enter it until after the closing of the voting. He may also order that those electors who artfully delay their casting of vote and do not comply with the request to return the ballot-papers, be removed from the polling-booths after they have given back their ballot-papers, and be re-admitted to vote only after the other electors present have cast their vote. The provisions of Article XXVIII concerning the time-limit of the voting shall remain in force.

This shall be attested in the record.

/ARTICLE XXV

ARTICLE XXV
ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA

Electoral propaganda of any kind direct or indirect including meetings and gatherings in public places or those open to the public, shall be prohibited on election day.

Infractions shall be punishable by imprisonment ("reclusione") up to six months and by a fine ("multa") from 2,000 to 10,000 Lire.

ARTICLE XXVI
PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF VOTING

Section 1. At 06.00 hours of the day fixed for the elections, the President shall constitute the Office appointing as its members the scrutineers and the Secretary.

Whenever all or some of the scrutineers are not present or have not been designated, the President shall substitute them by appointing in their place alternately the oldest and the youngest of the literate electors present.

Section 2. After constituting the Office, the President shall draw by lots the progressive number for each group of 100 ballot-papers, which shall be authenticated by the scrutineers designated by the President.

The President opens the parcel of the ballot-papers and distributes to the scrutineers a number of ballot-papers corresponding to the number of the electors inscribed in the section.

The scrutineer shall write the progressive number on the coupon of each ballot-paper and shall put his signature on the back of same ballot-paper.

During all these operations no one may leave the hall.

The serial number of the ballot-papers signed by each scrutineer shall be mentioned in the record.

Section 3. The President shall then verify that the seal closing the envelope containing the Section stamp is intact, open the envelope and attest in the record the number indicated on the stamp.

The President shall then stamp the ballot-papers which shall have been numbered and signed, and, after checking their number deposit them in the first ballot-box or in an appropriate box, in case both ballot-boxes are intended to received the ballot-papers after the casting of the vote.

Section 4. Subsequently the President of the Office shall declare the voting open; the electors shall be admitted to the voting according to the sequence of their presentation, regardless of the sequence of their inscription in the rolls. The President may, however, proceed to a roll-call through a scrutineer, whenever the hall would be overcrowded.

/Section 5. There

Section 5. There shall be admitted to voting those electors who produce their identity card or other document of identification issued by the public Administration, provided it bears the holder's photograph.

In such case the date of the document shall be recorded in the appropriate column of identification in the Roll authenticated by the Electoral Commission.

If the elector is not provided with a document suitable for identification one of the members of the Office who knows him personally, shall attest his identity by signing the aforesaid column for identification.

In case of dissent as to the ascertainment of an elector's identity, the President shall decide in accordance with Article XXIII.

ARTICLE XXVII VOTING OPERATIONS

Section 1. After ascertaining the personal identity of the elector, the President shall detach the coupon from the electoral certificate, and shall deposit it in a special envelope; he shall then draw from the first ballot-box or from the box mentioned in Article XXVI, Section 3, a ballot-paper and hand it over, duly folded, to the elector together with an indelible pencil, at the same time loudly reading the number written on the coupon; same number shall be registered by one of the scrutineers or by the Secretary on the Electoral Roll authenticated by the Electoral Commission, in the appropriate column, next to the name of the elector. The latter may ascertain whether the registered number is the same as the one written on the coupon of the ballot-paper.

Section 2. The elector shall then go to one of the appropriate tables (Polling-booth) and, without being approached by anybody, shall vote by marking, with the pencil, on the ballot-paper a cross-mark on the distinctive mark corresponding to the list chosen by him or, anyhow, in the space which contains it.

Section 3. The elector may also manifest his preference for the candidate of the list he has votes for, by writing with the indelible pencil, the surname and the Christian name, or only the surname, of the chosen candidates in the central part of the ballot-paper.

The number of the preferences that the elector may manifest shall be 4 in the Commune of Trieste and 2 in the other Communes of the Zone.

In case there is identity of surname of candidates on the same list, the Christian name and surname and, if necessary, the paternity shall be always written.

Whenever the candidate has two surnames, the elector, in expressing his preference, shall write either one or the other of them. The indication must contain, for all purposes, both surnames whenever there is a possibility of confusing more candidates.

The indication of the preferences may also be made by writing the numbers by which the chosen candidates are numbered on the list instead of writing the surnames.

The preferences expressed by using numbers on the same line shall not be valid whenever this causes doubt.

The expressed preferences exceeding the number established for the Commune shall be void and null; the first ones shall be valid.

The preferences where the candidate has not been designated with the necessary clearness so as to distinguish him from all other candidates of the same list shall not be valid.

The preferences expressed for candidates included in a list different from the one votes for, shall not be valid.

Whenever the elector does not indicate any distinctive mark for any list, but writes one or more preferences for candidates of the same list, it shall be understood that he votes for the list to which the chosen candidates belong.

Other marks and indications are prohibited.

Section 4. After performing the operations indicated in the foregoing sections, the elector shall fold the ballot-paper by following the lines marked on it and close it by moistening the glued part. The President shall give him previous instructions on these operations abstaining from every exemplification and, in any case, indicating the procedure and the number of the votes of preference which the elector has the right to cast.

Section 5. The operation of voting being ended, the elector shall hand over to the President the pencil and the closed ballot-paper. The President shall ascertain the closing of the ballot-paper and, should same not be closed, he shall invite the elector to re-enter the polling-booth and to close the ballot-paper; then the President shall verify the identity by examining the signature and the stamp and checking the number written on the coupon with the one written on the section Electoral Roll, then he shall detach the coupon by following the hatched line and deposit same ballot-paper into the ballot-box.

One of the members of the Office shall attest that the elector has voted, by signing his name in the appropriate column of the Section Roll, opposite the name of the voter.

Section 6. The ballot-papers, from which the coupon, the number, the stamp or the signature of the scrutineer are missing, shall not be put into the ballot-box, and the electors who presented them may not vote again. Same ballot-papers shall be immediately endorsed by the President and by at least two scrutineers and shall be attached to the record, in which a special mention shall be made reference those electors who, after having received the ballot-paper, did not return it.

Section 7. The elector shall return the pencil together with the ballot-paper. The failure to return the ballot-paper or the pencil shall be liable to a fine ("ammenda") from 1,000 to 3,000 Lire.

The President who fails to detach the coupon from the ballot-paper shall be liable to a similar fine.

Section 8. The President of the Office who fails to detach the appropriate coupon from the electoral certificate shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") from three months up to one year.

Section 9. A valid ballot-paper represents a vote of list.

ARTICLE XXVIII CLOSING OF VOTING

The voting shall be open up to 2100 hours. If, however, at the said time there are still electors present in the hall who have not voted yet, the voting shall be continued until all of them have voted, but not beyond 2200 hours. After this hour no elector shall be allowed to vote.

ARTICLE XXIX OPERATIONS AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE VOTING

Section 1. After the hour set forth in Article XXVIII as the time-limit of voting has elapsed, the papers and the items not necessary for the scrutiny shall be removed from the table, and the President shall:

- (a) declare the voting closed;
- (b) ascertain the number of the voters as resulting from the Roll certified by the Electoral Commission and from the coupons of the electoral certificates. Before the examination of the votes begins, the said Roll must be endorsed by the President and by two scrutineers and put into a sealed envelope together with the envelope containing the coupons mentioned in Article XVII, Section 1, else the voting will be null and void; any elector present may sign his name on the envelope. The said envelope shall immediately be forwarded to the "Pretore" who shall give a receipt therefor;
- (c) draw and count the ballot-papers which remained in the first ballot-box and check their number against that of those inscribed electors who did not vote; (for this purpose, also those electors shall be considered as having voted who, after having received the ballot-paper did not return it, or returned ballot-papers without the coupon or the number, or the stamp or the signatures of the scrutineers),

The said ballot-papers as well as those remaining in the parcel delivered to the President by the Mayor, shall be forwarded to the "pretore" in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph (b);

/(d) close and

(d) close and seal the ballot-boxes, and make up a package of the records relating to the operations already performed and those to be performed on the following day;

(e) order that on the said package be put the indications of the Section, the seal with the stamp of the Electoral Office as well as the signatures of the President and of at least two scrutineers and of any other elector who may want to sign it;

(f) adjourn the scrutiny to the following morning at 08.00 hours and provide for the custody of the hall in a way that nobody can enter it.

All these operations shall be made in the above determined sequence; each operation and its result shall be attested in the record where also all reclamations submitted, protests made, and decisions taken, shall be recorded.

Section 2. The omission of sealing the ballot-box shall invalidate the electoral operations.

Section 3. After the record has been signed the meeting shall immediately be dissolved.

ARTICLE XXX

EXAMINATION OF VOTES

At 08.00 hours on Monday the President shall open the ballot-box or the ballot-boxes and begin with the examination of the votes, after the Electoral Office has been reconstituted and after it has been found that the signatures and the seals made on the previous evening have remained intact.

One of the scrutineers, determined by lot, shall draw the ballot-papers, one after the other, unfold them and hand them over to the President who shall announce aloud the mark of the list and each given preference, and then pass them on to another scrutineer who shall put them together with those already examined and having the same distinctive mark.

The other scrutineers and the secretary shall separately put down and announce the number of votes which each list and each candidate are scoring during the examination, according to the assigned preferences.

The total number of the ballot-papers must correspond to the number of voters.

Whenever any objection has been raised in regard to a ballot-paper, such ballot-paper shall immediately be endorsed in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII.

ARTICLE XXXI

NULLITY OF BALLOT-PAPERS

The following ballot-papers shall be null and void:

- (a) those differing from those prescribed in Article XXVII and/or those lacking the stamp or the signatures required by Article XXVI, Section 3;
- /(b) those bearing

(b) those bearing names, marks or other indications different from what is printed therein. Only the marks regarding the vote of the list and the indications of preference shall make an exception.

ARTICLE XXXIII

PRESIDENT'S DECISIONS AND RECORDS

Section 1. The President shall provisionally decide on any difficulties and incidents relating to the Section's operations and on the nullity of votes, after hearing the scrutineer's opinion.

All objections raised, even verbally, as to the contested votes whether such votes had been considered or not, as well as all decisions taken by the President, shall be mentioned in the record.

Section 2. The ballot-papers considered null and void, those from which no expression of a vote results, the ballot-papers contested for any reason whatever and the objections in writing shall be endorsed by at least two members of the Office and attached to the record.

Section 3. All other ballot-papers shall be numbered and put in a sealed envelope signed by the President and the Secretary which shall be attached to the record.

ARTICLE XXXIII

RECORD OF SCRUTINY

Section 1. After the termination of the scrutiny the President shall state the result of the scrutiny and certify it in the record.

The record shall be compiled in two copies, signed on every sheet at the same sitting by all members of the Office.

After the record has been signed, the meeting shall immediately be dissolved.

Section 2. A copy of the record shall be deposited at the Communal Secretariate where it may be inspected by every elector.

Section 3. The other copy together with all enclosures, shall immediately be put in an envelope to be sealed with the stamp of the Office and signed by the President and by at least two scrutineers, and at once forwarded to the President of the Central Office together with the envelope containing the ballot-papers mentioned in Article XXXII, Section 3. If the Commune has only one electoral section, said copy shall be kept at the Section which, in the capacity of Central Office, shall perform all operations provided for by Articles from XXXIV to XXXVIII.

ARTICLE XXXIV

CENTRAL OFFICE

Section 1. For Communes having more than one Section, the Central Office shall consist of the President of the Tribunal or of a Judge

/("giudice")

("giudice") designated by him, who shall act as a President, and of the secretary and the members of the Electoral Office of the First Section where it shall have its seat.

Section 2. In Communes having one Section only the office of such Section shall perform the operations pertaining to the Central Office.

ARTICLE XXXV
ASSIGNMENT OF SEATS

Section 1. On the same Monday at 16.00 hours if possible, or at least in the morning of Tuesday, the President shall convene the Central Office and recapitulate the votes of each Section without being authorized to change their results. Then he shall determine the electoral figure of each list and the individual figure of each candidate.

Section 2. The electoral figure of a list shall consist of the total of the valid votes scored by same list in all Sections of the Commune. The individual figure of each candidate shall consist of the figure of the list plus the votes of preference.

Section 3. The electoral figure shall be used as a base for the assignment of the number of councillors that each list is entitled to have. Such assignment, for the Commune of Trieste, shall be made in the following manner:

Each electoral figure shall successively be divided by 1, 2, 3, 4, ... etc until the number of the Councillors to be elected is reached; from among the quotients thus obtained, select the number of the highest quotients equal to that of the Councillors to be elected and arrange them in a decreasing scale. In carrying out said divisions, the fractional parts shall not be taken into account. Each list shall be given as many representatives as there are quotients appertaining to the list and comprised in the scale. In case of equality of quotients the post shall be given to the list that has scored the higher electoral figure and, if the figures are equal, determined by lots. If more posts have been given to a list than there are candidates present in it, the post in excess shall be divided among the other lists according to the sequence of quotients.

Section 4. In the other Communes of the Zone, the allotment shall be made by dividing the total of the valid votes scored by all the lists by the number of the Councillors to be elected, thus obtaining the electoral quotient; in carrying out the divisions the eventual fractional parts shall not be taken into account. Each list shall then be given as many seats as there are electoral quotients included in the electoral figure of each list. The seats which are not allotted owing to the fact that the quotient has not been reached, shall be allotted as follows:

/(a) if one

- (a) if one seat is not allotted that seat shall be allotted to the list having the highest remainder;
- (b) if more than one seat is not allotted the second seat shall be allotted to the list having the second highest remainder and so on.

In case of equality of remainders, the seat or seats shall be allotted to the list or lists that have scored the lowest electoral figure. In case of equality also in the electoral figure, the allotment shall be made by lots.

Section 5. After the number of the Councillors to be allotted to each list has been established according to the foregoing Sections 3 or 4, the Central Office shall determine the rank list of the candidates of each list according to the individual figure scored by them.

ARTICLE XX XVI

PROCLAMATIONS OF ELECTED CANDIDATES

In conformity with the results ascertained by the Central Office the President shall proclaim elected, until the number of seats due to each list has been reached, those candidates who, according to the sequence of the rank list mentioned in Section 5 of the preceding Article have scored the highest individual figures and, if the said figures are equal, those preceding in the sequence of the list, after having invited the electors present to denounce the existence of eventual reasons of ineligibility on the part of the persons elected, without prejudice to the decisions of the Communal Council pursuant to Article XIII.

ARTICLE XX XVII

RECORD ON OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Section 1. The representatives of the lists shall have the right to assist at the operations of the Central Office, occupying that part of the hall reserved for the Office.

Section 2. The Central Office shall decide on all incidents relating to the operations entrusted to it.

Section 3. All operations made, the incidents occurred, the decisions taken, the statements of reasons of ineligibility in regard to the elected candidates shall be mentioned in the record; the record shall be compiled in two copies and signed on each sheet by the President and by all members of the Office.

A copy of the record shall be deposited in the Communal Secretariate where it may be inspected by every elector. The other copy together with all enclosures shall immediately be put in an envelope to be sealed with the stamp of the Office and signed by the President and by at least two members of the Office, and at once forwarded to the Zone President together with the records of all Sections and with the envelopes containing the ballot-papers mentioned in Article XXII, Section 3.

The latter envelopes may not be opened by the Central Office for any reason whatsoever.

ARTICLE XX XVIII

SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTED CANDIDATES

In case a Councillor is ineligible or has died before the proclamation of the result of the election, he shall be substituted by the next candidate, who on the list of that Councillor, has scored the highest individual figure.

/Such substitution

Such substitution shall take place also in the case where one of the elected Councillors has died during the first year of office.

ARTICLE XXXIX

INCOMPATIBILITIES AS REGARDS PERSONS ELECTED

Whenever consequent to the election, relatives as specified in Article XI, Section 3, have become members of the Council, the one shall remain elected who appertains to the list which scored the highest electoral figure, or, if candidates of one and the same list are involved, that candidate who has scored the highest individual figure.

In such cases the excluded members of the Council shall immediately be substituted in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXVIII.

ARTICLE XL

PUBLICATION AND NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS

Within three days from the termination of the scrutiny operations the Mayor shall publish the results of the elections and notify thereof the persons elected.

ARTICLE XLI

ANNULMENT OF VOTING

Whenever the election in some Sections has not taken place or has been annulled, the voting or its repetition in such Sections may be omitted provided the vote of the electors inscribed in the Sections does not affect the total results of the elections.

If the vote of the electors inscribed in the said Sections may affect the total results of the election, the election shall take place within two months on a date to be fixed by the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE XLII

DEPOSITING OF LIST OF VOTING

The "Pretore" shall invite the scrutineers to assist, if they want to do so, within three days, at the opening of the envelope containing the list of voting. The said list shall be deposited for a period of fifteen days at the chancery of the "Pretura" where it may be inspected by every elector.

ARTICLE XLIII

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL

At its first sitting immediately after the elections the Communal Council shall, before deciding any other matter, examine the position of the elected members in accordance with Articles X, Section 1, and XI, Sections 1, 2, and 3, even if no objection has been raised, and declare
/their

their ineligibility whenever any of the reasons set forth therein exists, and provide for their substitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVIII.

If the Councils have failed to make the declaration at the first sitting, the Zone Administrative Board shall provide accordingly.

Against the decisions of the Councils the objections provided for by the following Article shall be admitted, the relative time-limits shall run from the publication of the decision or from the notification where such notification is necessary.

ARTICLE XLIV

OBJECTION

Section 1. Objections shall be admitted against the electoral operations of the elections of the Communal Councillors within one month from the proclamation of the elected Councillors.

Objections shall be decided upon in the first instance by the Communal Council both as regards questions of eligibility as well as electoral operations.

Objection shall be notified within three days by the objector through Judicial channels to the party concerned, so that a reply may be filed within ten days by the said party.

If the Communal Council has taken no action on the objection within two months from its notification, the case shall, upon request of the parties concerned, be passed to the Zone Administrative Board which shall then provide for judgement within one month from the day it has taken over the case.

The Mayor shall notify the decision taken by the Council to the party concerned within five days.

Section 2. Objections against the decision of the Council shall be admitted to the Zone Administrative Board within one month from the notification of the decision.

Such objections shall be notified within five days by the objector through Judicial channels to the party concerned who may file a reply within ten days.

Section 3. Appeals against the decision of the Zone Administrative Board shall be admitted to the Court of Appeal, in accordance with Articles 32, 33, and 34, of the Consolidated Text of the law on political elections approved by R.D. 2 September 1919, No. 1495. The decision of the Court of Appeal shall be final.

Section 4. Whenever the Communal Council, the Zone Administrative Board, and the Court of Appeal have granted the submissions made to them,
/they shall,

they shall, where necessary, correct the result of the elections accordingly, and shall substitute the candidates not legally proclaimed elected, with those entitled thereto.

TITLE III
PENAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XLV

Section 1. Any person who, in order to obtain for his own or a third person's benefit a signature for a statement of the presentation of candidates, an electoral vote or abstention, gives, offers or promises any advantage whatever to one or more electors or, in agreement with electors, to third persons, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionone") for six months to three years and by a fine ("multa") from 3.000 up to 20.000 Lire, even if the advantage promises has been disguised in the form of an indemnity to be paid to the electors for traveling expenses or expenses of sojourn or payment for food or beverages, or of compensation under the pretext of electoral expenses or services.

Section 2. The same penalty shall be applicable to the elector who, in order to give or deny his signature or vote, has accepted offers or promises or received money or other advantages.

ARTICLE XLVI

Section 1. Any person who makes use of violence or threats against an elector or his family, in order to coerce him to sign a statement of presentation of candidates or to vote in favour of determined candidates or to abstain from signing or voting, or by news known to him to be false, or by tricks or deceit or by any illegal means sufficient to restrict the freedom of the electors, exercises pressure, in order to coerce them to sign a statement of presentation of candidates or to vote for a determined candidate or to abstain from signing or from voting, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionone") from six months to five years and by a fine ("multa") from 3,000 up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 2. The penalty shall be increased and may in no case be less than three years, if the violence, the threat or the pressure has been made by weapon or by a disguised person, or by more persons together, or by an anonymous writ, or in a symbolical way, or in the name of groups of persons, associations or committees whether existing or fictitious.

Section 3. Whenever the violence or the threat has been made by more than five persons together, even if only one of them has made use of weapons, or by more than ten persons though without the use of weapons,

/the penalty

the penalty shall be that of imprisonment ("reclusioni") from three to fifteen years and of a fine ("multa") up to 50,000 Lire.

ARTICLE XLVII

Any public official, any person charged with a public service, any person exercising a service of public utility, ministers of any religious worship and any person vested with public authority or civil or military functions, who abusing his powers, duties and functions or during their performance, tries to coerce the electors to sign a statement of presentation of candidates, or to induce them to abstention, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") from six months to three years and by a fine ("multa") from 3,000 to 20,000 Lire.

ARTICLE XLVIII

Section 1. Any person who by threats or by acts of violence disturbs the regular course of electoral meeting, hinders the free exercise of the right of voting or in any way whatever alters the results of voting, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusioni") from two to five years and by a fine ("multa") from 3,000 to 20,000 Lire.

Section 2. The penalty provided for in the preceding Section shall be applicable to any person who forges, wholly or partly, Rolls of electors or lists of candidates or other documents contemplated by this Order and destined for electoral operations, or alters any such genuine documents, or substitutes, suppresses or destroys any of the said documents wholly or partly. Any person who makes use of any of the said documents which has been forged, altered or substituted, shall be liable to the same penalty, even if he has not taken part in committing such action.

Section 3. Whenever the punishable action has been committed by any person belonging to the Electoral Office, the penalty of imprisonment shall be from two to eight years and the fine shall not be less than 10,000 Lire.

Section 4. Persons accused of crimes contemplated by this Article, who have been arrested in the very act, shall be tried by immediate trial ("giudizio direttissimo").

ARTICLE XLIX

Any person who enters the polling-hall or that of the Central Office bearing arms, even if he be an elector or member of the Office, shall immediately be arrested and shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment from one month to one year. The weapon shall be confiscated.

The Court shall proceed by immediate trial.

/ARTICLE L

ARTICLE L

Section 1. Any person who without being entitled thereto, enters the polling-hall or that of the Central Office during the electoral operations, shall be liable to punishment by detention ("arresto") up to three months and by a fine for contravention ("amenda") up to 2,000 Lire.

Section 2. The penalty set forth in the preceding Section shall be applicable to any person who in the aforesaid halls causes disorder by visible signs of approval or disapproval or otherwise and does not comply with the President's warning.

Section 3. Any person who hinders the posting of posters of public Authority relating to electoral operations or hinders the spreading or the posting of printed matter for electoral propaganda, or steals or destroys posters or printed matter destined to be posted or distributed, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") from one to three years and by a fine ("multa") of not less than 10,000 Lire.

Whenever the offence is committed by a public official, the punishment shall be by imprisonment ("reclusione") from two to five years.

ARTICLE LI

Section 1. Any person who being deprived or suspended from the exercise of the right of voting, or assuming the name of another person, signs a statement of presentation of candidates or presents himself for voting in an electoral section, or who signs more than one statement of presentation of candidates or votes in more than one electoral Section, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") up to two years and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 2. Any person who during the electoral operations and prior to the final closing of the record fraudulently announces as designated distinctive marks of lists or names other than those indicated in the ballot-paper, or who being charged to cast the vote instead of an elector who cannot do it, does so voting for a list or candidates other than those that had been indicated to him, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") from one to six years and by a fine ("multa") from 5,000 to 20,000 Lire.

ARTICLE LII

Section 1. Any person who co-operates in admitting a voter to voting who is not entitled to vote or in excluding a voter who is entitled to vote, or co-operates in permitting an elector not physically disabled to have himself assisted in voting by third persons as well as the physician who for such purpose has issued a certificate not conforming to the truth, shall

/be liable

be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from six months to two years and by a fine ("multa") up to 10,000 Lire.

Section 2. Whenever such offences have been committed by persons belonging to the Electoral Office, they shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") up to three years and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 3. Any person belonging to the Electoral Office who, by actions or omissions contrary to the Law renders impossible the electoral operations or causes the nullity of the election, or alters its result, or abstains from proclaiming the result of the voting, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from three to seven years and by a fine ("multa") from 10,000 to 20,000 Lire.

Section 4. Any person who, belonging to the Electoral Office, hinders the legally prescribed transmittance of Rolls and lists, papers envelopes and ballot-boxes, by refusing their delivery or misappropriating them, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from three to seven years and by a fine ("multa") from 10,000 to 20,000 Lire. In such cases the culprit shall immediately be arrested and tried by the Tribunal by immediate trial.

Section 5. The Secretary of the Electoral Office refusing to inscribe into or to enclose with the record protests or objections of electors, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from six months to three years and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 6. Any representative of lists of candidates who hinders the regular course of the electoral operations, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from two to five years and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 7. The President of the office who fails to admit, or anybody else who prevents an elector from entering the polling-booth, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from three months to one year.

ARTICLE LIII

Section 1. Any person who, in order to vote without having the right thereto or to vote more than once, makes improper use of the electoral certificate, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusionione") from six months to two years and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

Section 2. Any person who, in order to hinder the free exercise of the electoral right, secures electoral certificates, shall be liable to punishment from one to three years imprisonment ("reclusionione") and by a fine ("multa") up to 20,000 Lire.

ARTICLE LIV

The Mayor who fails to comply with the duty provided for by Section 3 (c) Article XIV, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment ("reclusione") from six months up to one year. Whenever the non-compliance is not malicious, the punishment shall be reduced to a half.

ARTICLE LV

Any electoral may initiate penal action for the offences contemplated by the preceding Articles by declaring his intervention as interested party ("parte civile").

The penal action for any offence contemplated by the present Order, shall prescribe after two years from the date of the last record of the elections. Such period of limitation may be interrupted by any act of proceeding, but said interruption may not extend the duration of the penal action for a period exceeding in total the half of the period of limitation.

ARTICLE LVI

Whenever an investigation has been ordered by the Communal Council or by the Zone Administrative Board, the person charged therewith shall have the right to summon witnesses.

The provisions of the Penal Code concerning false testimony, concealment of truth, and refusal to witness in civil matters, shall be applicable to the witnesses summoned in the above mentioned investigations; the said provisions shall apply without prejudice to graver penalties provided by the Penal Code, for false testimony or concealment of truth or refusal relating to punishable facts.

ARTICLE LVII

Section 1. Whenever the penalty of imprisonment ("reclusione") has been applied by the Court, the condemnation for electoral offences shall always imply the suspension from the electoral right ("diritto elettorale") and from any public office.

Section 2. If the condemnation has been inflicted on a candidate, the deprivation of the electoral right and of eligibility shall be pronounced for a period not less than five and not exceeding ten years.

In any case the publication of the sentence of condemnation may be ordered by the Court.

In all cases there shall be no prejudice to the application of higher penalties provided for by the Penal Code or by other laws for graver offences not provided for by this Order.

Section 3. The provisions of Articles 163 to 167 and of Article 175 of the Penal Code and of Article 487 of the Code of Penal Procedure relating to the conditional suspension of the penalty and to non-mentioning of the condemnation in the certificate of penal records, shall not be applicable

ARTICLE LVIII

The provisions of this Title shall be valid also for the election of the Mayor in so far as applicable.

ARTICLE LIX

The judging of the offences provided for by this Title, with the exception of those provided for by Article XLVIII, shall be within the competence of the Civil Courts. Offences specified in Article XLVIII shall be within the competence of Allied Military Courts and may be remitted by them to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts.

TITLE IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE LX

EXPENSES

All expenses for the first election of the Councils in the Communes of the Zone shall be borne by Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE LXI

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Order shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dated at TRIESTE, this 21st day of February, 1949.

RIDGELY GAITHER
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Director General, Civil Affairs

APPENDIX 'B'
BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE
CRIME RETURN
(1 January - 31 March 1949)

<u>A. Cases reported</u>	<u>B. Persons arrested</u>	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1. Murder	-	19
2. Attempted Murder	1	1
3. Manslaughter	-	-
4. Abduction	8	33
5. Rape	3	3
6. Serious Woundings	63	21
7. Assault with weapons	-	-
8. Assault on police (other than cases in cat. 6 & 7)	9	8
9. Arson	7	1
10. Damage or attempted damage by explosion	1	-
11. Extortion and blackmail	4	2
12. Threats	4	3
13. Robbery	12	-
14. Theft	505	61
15. Fraud and embezzlement	27	5
16. Possession and carrying of arms, explosives and ammunition	19	19
17. Receiving	1	1
18. Forgery	-	-
Grand Total	664	177

F O R E I G N T R A D E

APPENDIX 'C'

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND YUGOSLAV ZONE DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1949

D E S C R I P T I O N	I M P O R T		E X P O R T	
	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit.	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit
Food	1,066.3	53,846,993	0.1	103,000
Fruits and Vegetables	602.3	49,964,622	88.5	4,919,755
Wines and Liquors	1,301.9	93,768,714	0.2	62,296
Constructional Material	3,274.0	95,978,807	86.7	11,261,548
Fuel (Coal and Wood)	10,960.1	55,542,932	-	-
Fuel.(Petroleum Products)	-	-	2,252.5	63,106,209
Raw Materials	18.1	2,991,602	4.3	2,480,907
Livestock and Feed	0.3	3,453,362	-	-
Manufactured Goods and Machinery	26.0	4,878,137	1,324.2	163,698,796
Miscellaneous	682.2	14,205,285	6.0	11,648,608
TOTAL	17,951.2	374,630,454	3,762.5	257,281,119

S/1210
1949

FOREIGN TRADE

APPENDIX 'C' Continued

TRADING WITH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1949

DESCRIPTION	IMPORT		EXPORT	
	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit
Food	15,509.5	1,414,487.731	1.5	468,096
Fruits and Vegetables	334.1	21,754,563	312.5	27,094,482
Wines and Liquors	2.2	2,247,535	1,289.2	91,196,292
Constructional Materials	321.2	14,050,830	955.8	80,028,149
Fuel (Coal and Wood)	45,803.4	458,311,173	15.0	135,000
Fuel (Petroleum Products)	172,278.8	1,843,404,346	1.4	453,122
Raw Materials	3,564.9	979,193,545	27.1	45,750,193
Livestock and Feed	1,169.9	337,864,745	-	-
Manufactured Goods and Machinery	412.7	142,984,757	4,615.7	748,013,792
Miscellaneous	594.8	35,055,942	298.2	71,784,252
TOTAL	239,991.5	5,249,355,167	7,516.4	1,064,923,378

FOREIGN TRADE

APPENDIX 'C' Continued

TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1942

DESCRIPTION	I M P O R T		E X P O R T	
	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit.
Food (")	73.5	155,351,392	-	-
Fruits and Vegetables	-	-	12.0	948,750
Wines and Liquors	-	-	31.8	3,468,896
Constructional Material	-	-	52.6	24,597,492
Fuel (Coal and Wood)	-	-	28.9	421,983
Fuel (Petroleum Products)	-	-	856.9	21,619,719
Raw Materials	0.1	4,000	-	-
Livestock and Feed	-	-	-	-
Manufactured Goods and Machinery	-	-	1.7	1,684,809
Miscellaneous	0.1	64,800	9.6	2,189,040
TOTAL	73.7	155,420,192	933.5	54,910,689

(") All the amount refers imports of tobacco

FOREIGN TRADE

APPENDIX 'G' Continued

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1949

EXPORT

IMPORT

DESCRIPTION

	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit	Quantity in M.T.	Value Lit.
.....	-	-	9.9	575.000
.....	-	-	166.7	10.228.510
.....	-	-	-	-
.....	2.246.8	49.654.713	492.7	19.140.000
.....	-	-	-	-
.....	-	-	7.567.7	223.153.712
.....	6.1	22.500	5.7	4.477.134
.....	-	-	-	-
.....	66.0	5.379.120	13.0	4.271.639
.....	574.6	41.405.249	0.5	23.516.737
TOTAL	2,887.5	96,461,582	8,256.2	285,362,732

Appendix 'D'

BRITISH-UNITED STATES ZONEPUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED(1 January - 31 March 1949)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Monthly Average Employed</u>
Gasometer	40
Industrial Port & Associated Projects	1811
Land reclamation	47
Harbour	76
State Roads	315
Provincial Roads	39
Communal Roads	283
Hydraulics	125
House construction and repairs	740
Public buildings	476
Labour School	1589
Tunnels	2
Fine Arts and Monuments	19
Bomb and Mine Disposal	146
Reforestation	213
Ship-salvage	206
Magazzini Generali	433
Winter - Relief	102
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6602

APPENDIX 'E'

SHIPPING STATISTICS

January - February - March 1949

CARGO (Tons)

	No. of ships	British		U.S. Supplies		Commercial Cargo	TOTAL of Cargo	PASSENGERS
		Military Supplies Trieste - Austria	Military Supplies Trieste - Austria	Civil & Military Trieste - Austria	Civil & Military Trieste - Austria			
of 200 tons and less	arr :	---	---	---	---	11,028	11,028	165,727*
	sailed:	---	---	---	---	2,143	2,143	167,400*
of over 200 tons	arr :	1,968	---	38,406	339,844	138,835	519,053	90
	sailed:	---	---	---	---	170,626	170,696	2,663
of 200 tons and less	arr :	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	sailed:	---	---	---	---	19,251	19,251	---
of over 200 tons	arr :	---	---	---	---	131,264	131,264	---
	sailed:	---	---	---	---	13,308	13,308	---
of Boats	arr :	---	---	---	---	193	193	---
ARR :	1733	1,968	---	38,406	339,844	281,320	661,538	165,817
SAILED:	1748	---	---	---	---	205,398	205,398	170,063

Inter-Zone traffic (i.e., Maggia-Trieste) has been excluded in these figures hence the drop from figures shown in the last quarter.

Budgetary Allocations & Actual Expenditure
Period 1st July - 31st December 1946

APPENDIX 'F'

	Original Allocation	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Decrease on Original Estimates	Increase
Government Offices Police					
and Fire Services	3,882,286,000	3,866,821,678	3,866,718,798	15,567,202	-
Education	768,281,335	749,316,259	749,306,659	18,974,676	-
Documents	11,583,000	11,796,300	11,796,300	-	213,300
Laboratories	2,808,000	2,917,482	2,917,062	-	109,062
Law Courts	91,672,000	96,853,231	96,686,687	-	5,014,687
Magistrate Notarial Archives	964,000	964,000	945,282	18,718	-
Public and Post Services	1,559,979,000	1,380,697,883	1,359,847,769	200,131,231	-
Public Buildings	114,145,000	117,236,718	117,236,718	-	3,019,718
Public Institutions	573,113,000	594,747,586	594,747,586	-	21,634,586
Public Bodies	1,105,058,000	1,092,558,000	1,092,558,000	12,500,000	-
Public Service Funds	150,000,000	-	-	150,000,000	-
TOTAL ESTIMATED	8,259,889,335	7,913,909,137	7,892,760,861	397,191,827	30,063,353
TOTAL ACTUAL	7,892,760,861	-	-	30,063,353	-
NET ECONOMY	367,128,474			367,128,474	

APPENDIX 'P' Contd:

Budget Estimates and Actual Revenues
Financial Period 1st July - 31st December 1948

ORDINARY REVENUES

	Original Estimates	Final Estimates	Actual Receipts	Increase	Decrease
Direct Taxes	342,466,000	342,466,000	437,047,557	94,581,557	-
Indirect Taxes	1,336,685,000	1,350,685,000	2,043,904,801	707,219,801	-
Taxes on Manufactures Customs and Indirect Consumer Taxes	2,487,319,500	2,487,319,500	4,015,158,034	1,527,838,534	-
Funds & miscellaneous Receipts from un expended Budgetary items	803,724,100	803,724,100	442,859,575	-	360,864,525
Post and Telecoms	285,203,400	285,203,400	276,075,063	-	9,128,337
State Monopolies	1,197,700,000	1,197,700,000	1,240,983,835	43,283,835	-
Estimated Excess Receipts calculated by Italian Government	546,902,000	546,902,000	-	-	546,902,000
TOTAL ESTIMATES	7,000,000,000	7,014,000,000	8,456,028,865	2,372,923,727	916,894,862
TOTAL	8,456,028,865			916,894,862	
DECREASE	1,456,028,865			1,456,028,865	

APPENDIX 'F' Continued

	Original Estimates	Final Estimates	Actual Receipts	Increase	Decrease
ending Tax, Sundry temporary Taxes etc.	12,752,000	10,157,000	14,276,702	1,524,702	
TOTAL ESTIMATES	12,752,000	10,157,000	14,276,702	1,524,702	
ACTUAL RECEIPTS	14,276,702				
NET INCREASE	1,524,702			1,524,702	
MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL					
recoveries from Sundry loans etc.	110,183,000	110,183,000	199,214,016	89,031,016	643,738,355
sale of E.R.P. Goods	1,620,500,000	1,620,500,000	976,761,645	-	643,738,355
TOTAL ESTIMATES	1,730,683,000	1,730,683,000	1,175,975,661	89,031,016	643,738,355
ACTUAL RECEIPTS	1,175,975,661				89,031,016
NET DECREASE	554,707,339				554,707,339
SUMMARY OF REVENUES					
rdinary Revenues	7,000,000,000	7,014,000,000	8,456,028,865	2,372,923,727	916,894,862
xtraordinary Revenues	12,752,000	10,157,000	14,276,702	1,524,702	
ovement of Capital	1,730,683,000	1,730,683,000	1,175,975,661	89,031,016	643,738,355
TOTAL ESTIMATES	8,743,435,000	8,754,840,000	9,646,281,228	2,463,479,445	1,560,633,217
TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,646,281,228			1,560,633,217	
NET INCREASE	902,846,228				902,846,228

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Original Allocation	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Decrease on Original Estimates	Increase
--	---------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	----------

Sundry Repairs to and Equip- ment of Public Buildings	613,847,000	443,053,301	442,902,896	200,944,104	
Public Works	3,453,705,000	3,457,018,000	3,457,014,374	-	3,509,374
Special Grant by Italian Government for Ship Building	1,645,200,000	1,645,200,000	1,645,200,000	-	-
TOTAL ESTIMATES	5,712,752,000	5,515,271,301	5,515,117,270	200,944,104	3,509,374
TOTAL ACTUAL	5,515,117,270	-	-	3,509,374	-
NET ECONOMY	197,634,730	-	-	197,634,730	-

MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL

Sundry Advances Loans etc.....	281,183,000	621,183,000	621,107,938	-	339,924,938
E.R.P.	4,418,007,000	4,207,507,000	4,207,507,000	210,500,000	-
TOTAL ESTIMATES	4,699,190,000	4,828,690,000	4,828,614,938	210,500,000	339,924,938
TOTAL ACTUAL	4,828,614,938	-	-	-	210,500,000
NET INCREASE	129,424,938	-	-	129,424,938	-

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	Decrease	Economy	Increase
Ordinary	367,128,474	7,802,160,861	-
Extraordinary	157,634,730	5,515,117,270	-
Movement of Capital	-	4,828,614,938	129,424,938
TOTAL ESTIMATES	564,763,204	18,235,495,069	129,424,938
TOTAL ACTUAL	123,424,938	-	-
NET ECONOMY	435,338,266	-	-

APPENDIX 'F' Continued

GRAND SUMMARY

Period 1st July - 31st December 1948

	Estimated	Actual
Ordinary Expenditure	8,259,889,335	7,892,760,861
Less Ordinary Revenue	<u>7,000,000,000</u>	<u>8,456,028,865</u>
Deficit on Ord Revenue	1,259,889,335	563,268,004
		Surplus
Add, Extraordinary Exp.	5,712,752,000	5,515,117,270
Less Extraord. Revenue	<u>12,752,000</u>	<u>14,276,702</u>
Total Deficit Ord. plus Extraordinary	6,959,889,335	4,828,614,938
and Movement of Capital Less Receipts	<u>2,968,507,000</u>	<u>1,175,975,661</u>
Grand Deficit under All Headings	9,928,396,335	3,652,639,277
	-----	-----
Actual improvement over Estimates, due to:		8,590,211,841

Actual improvement over Estimates, due to:

- (a) economies
- (b) better collection of Taxes

Lire 1,338,184,494

BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE
EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

APPENDIX 'A'

SECTOR OF ACTIVITY	31 JANUARY 1949		FEBRUARY 1949		MARCH 1949	
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY	31,809	12,335	30,523	10,702	31,222	10,376
COMMERCE	12,256	6,935	11,994	5,988	11,986	5,642
CREDIT & INSURANCE	2,472	158	2,398	138	2,384	121
AGRICULTURE	6,266	78	6,346	86	6,406	77
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	21,222	788	21,876	663	22,223	629
MARITIME	4,401	1,600	4,383	1,520	4,391	1,453
ALLIED FORCES	5,392	---	5,522	---	5,661	---
PUBLIC WORKS	5,889	---	6,732	---	6,562	---
TOTALS	89,707	21,894	89,774	19,097	90,835	18,298

Appendix 'H'

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE INCIDENCE

BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE

1 January - 31 March 1949

Measles.....	243
Scarlet Fever.....	71
Chicken Pox.....	112
Typhoid Fever.....	24
Paratyphoid.....	6
Diphtheria.....	38
Mumps.....	27
Whooping Cough.....	21
Cerebrospiral meningitis.....	3
Acute poliomyelitis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	205

BRITISH-UNITED STATES ZONE
INFORMATION REGARDING WELFARE RELIEF AND REFUGEES, DISPLACED
PERSONS AND OPTees FOR ITALIAN NATIONALITY

(1 January to 31 March 1949)

1. Welfare Relief.

(a) Public Assistance

Monetary Grants	12,231 households
Free meals.....	442,878 meals
Institutional relief.....	6,903 persons
Special relief to bombed out families....	672 families

(b) Distribution of comforts

Clothing.....	2,325 articles
Footwear (pair).....	408
Mattresses.....	122
Blankets.....	146
Beds.....	100

(c) Maternity Child Welfare

Number of mothers assisted.....	97
Number of children assisted.....	2,421
Number of children maintained either permanently or in daily creches.....	522
Grants to war orphans.....	178
Number of war orphans in schools.....	243

Appendix 'I' (Continued)

2. Displaced Persons, Refugees and Optees

(a) Refugee movement through Trieste Refugee Centre during the quarter

(1) To Italy from Yugoslavia

Italians	18
Yugoslavs	177
Rumanians	19
Bulgarians	3
Czechs	1
Albanians	2
Hungarians	6
Stateless	<u>7</u>
	233

(2) To Yugoslavia from Italy

Yugoslavs	12
---------------------	----

(b) Refugee Centre population as of 31 March:

Yugoslavs	66
Yugoslavs (formerly Italians and inhabitants of former Italian territory in Istria)	103
Rumanians	4
Italians	7
Hungarians	2
Germans (awaiting repatriation)	3
Russians	1
Bulgarian	1
Stateless	<u>7</u>
Total	194

(c) Optees for Italian citizenship passing through the British/ U. S. Zone enroute from Yugoslavia

January	1,673
February	981
March	<u>987</u>
Total	3,641

- (d) Number of persons screened, found eligible and offered emigration under International Refugee Organization (IRO) auspices..... 305*
- (e) Number of persons accepting emigration and sent forward to I.R.O. Italy..... 152*
- (f) Number of refugees registered with D.P. Office during the quarter 1,992

*Mostly persons living out of camp and earning their own livings.

RAILWAY LOADINGS EX TRIESTE (EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WAGONS) APPENDIX 'J'

(1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1949)

	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>	<u>HUNGARY</u>	<u>JUGOSLAVIA</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	1,609	6,272	1,766	43	736	27	1	-	10,454
	1,617	7,411	1,137	12	464	10	-	-	10,651
	1,580	7,528	1,445	96	797	7	1	4	11,462
<u>US</u>	4,806	21,211	4,352	151	1,997	44	2	4	32,567

RAILWAY LOADINGS INTO TRIESTE (EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WAGONS)

(1st JANUARY - 31st MARCH 1949)

	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>	<u>HUNGARY</u>	<u>JUGOSLAVIA</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	1,975	2,430	562	84	1,391	15	7	-	6,464
	2,147	1,109	500	103	3,189	9	3	35	7,095
	1,920	1,041	668	8	3,085	17	4	138	6,881
<u>US</u>	6,042	4,580	1,730	195	7,665				20,440

