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MONTHLY REPORTS, UMBRIA – MARCHE
AUG. 1944 - APR. 1945

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

UMBRIA-MARCHE REGION

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL - 1945

16 MAG. 1945

TO	Init	Date
VP CA Sec		
Public Safety		18/5
Public Health		
Legal		
Local Govt		19/5
Patriots		21/5
Disper		
Education		
MFA & A		
Ca Sec		

PLEASE PASS QUICKLY

16 MAI 1945

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E.C. DST - 16 MAY 45

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16 MAY 1945

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Ca Sec		

PLEASE PASS QUICKLY

16 MAY 1945

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E.C. DIST - 16 MAY 45
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ECONOMIC SECT
PRS to CASE 5375
PWS
Working Cpy

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

UMBRIA-MARCHE REGION

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL - 1945

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PART ONE

As the Region hands over administration to the Italian Government on 10 May, this will be the last Regional monthly report.

During its existence the Region has administered 12 provinces — Foggia, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Aquila, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino, Terni and Perugia — which is believed to be the largest number of provinces that any Region of AMG/AC has had to look after. These provinces embrace a large slice of Italy.

In the lack of any form of trouble during the whole period of control and in the first-class record of wheat and olive oil collection, the Region's administration has been highly successful.

Wheat amassing has reached the total of 124 per cent of the target figure and 76 per cent of the target has been collected in olive oil, with large quantities still to come in.

Although the Region was seriously handicapped by widespread use of schools for the accomodation of troops, the education system of the Regional territory was revived. A total of 295,500 pupils enrolled in schools and approximately 9,500 teachers and professors were on the job.

Special efforts were made to restore the public utilities of the Region and even though raw materials were seriously lacking at times, a surprising progress was made in that field. Over 600 projects have been completed during the life of the Region.

Approximately 8500 cases of all types have been tried in AMG courts of the Region since it commenced to function in Italian territory. Special efforts were made by the Public Safety Section to curb the black

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Approximately 8500 cases of all types have been tried in AMG courts of the Region since it commenced to function in Italian territory. Special efforts were made by the Public Safety Section to curb the black market. This drive was so successful that No. 1 District officially acknowledged the fact in its monthly reports.

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At the inception of the Region, there were only two truck pools, one at Foggia and the other at Campobasso. Since then the civil transporation section has activated seven additional pools, which include approximately 500 load-carrying vehicles. About 75 bus lines have been licensed and a central clearing house for handling civilian and military tire needs established.

Approximately 80 tons of medical supplies and between 300 and 400 tons of clothing have been distributed to the population of the Region. The area devastated during the winter of 1943-44 was the main source of trouble, but by providing special medical facilities and setting up stock-piles of food, rapid improvement in the situation was achieved.

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PART TWO

1. POLITICAL REACTION AND PUBLIC OPINION

The situation has not changed appreciably during the past month. The Communists and Socialists appeared to be largely in control and were by far the strongest parties. Towards the end of the month, there were many "spontaneous" demonstrations, in many cases sponsored by the Communists, to express joy at the liberation of Milan, Turin and Genoa by the Partisans. The demonstrations appeared to be favorable to the Allies and passed off without incident. The report of the shooting of Mussolini and other Fascist leaders, after trial by Popular Tribunal, was received with acclamation, since it was hoped the slow epuration machinery in Rome would benefit by this example of rapid justice.

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata Provinces, local administration was severely handicapped by lack of transport. It is thought that although the administration appears to be functioning rather well, corruption is rife among the lower paid officials. In spite of lack of backing from CC.RR. and the moral support of the people, senior officials are doing their best under difficult conditions. In Terni province, all provincial officials are working normally and AMG functions were purely advisory. In Ancona, Provincial administration gave proof that it was well qualified to take over from AMG.

3. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

A release of 127 quintali of caustic soda was received for

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3. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

a. Soap. A release of 127 quintali of caustic soda was received for Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata and Perugia provinces for making soap from acid fats available within those provinces. An emergency release of 25 tons of soap was obtained for use in combatting scabies throughout the Region.

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b. Cement. Regional allocation of 1,500 tons of cement was received for reallocation in conjunction with the work of the Regional Engineer.

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j. Grain Movements. In the period 1-22 April, 2547 tons of grain were moved by rail from Ancona to Rome and 4016 tons by ship from Ancona to Bari or heal ports. In the period 1-26 April, 5343 tons of grain were moved by vehicles from Macerata, Ascoli and Teramo provinces to Chieti, Pescara and Aquila provinces. Grain movements from Perugia and Terni provinces were continued as under arrangements with the Italian government. Rail shipments to Rome from Ancona, Pesaro and Macerata ceased in mid-April, presumably to hold grain there for stock-piles.

4. AGRICULTURE

a. Wheat. Lack of rain in the mid-month retarded growth and no predictions of high crop yields can be considered accurate at this time. The good valley land in Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata and Perugia provinces suffered less from the rain shortage than the crops on the lighter soils and hillsides.

b. Maize. Planting took place along the coast in Ascoli-Piceno province, but in most areas farmers waited for the rain before planting.

c. Potatoes. Planting for the late summer-autumn crop continued during the whole month. It was reported that in Perugia province 150,000 quintali of seed had been planted.

d. Fava Beans. A heavy growth was made during the month and on fertile soil the crop was 2½ feet high at cutting time.

e. Sugar beets. Shortage of rain caused much concern. In Perugia province, although 400 hectares of sugar beets were planted, it is expected that at least half of this amount will be plowed in due to the lack of rain. Jesi farmers have not planted beets, because they lacked sufficient ferti-

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f. Cattle. In Macerata, there are 2000 head of cattle for breeding purposes. The quoted price is approximately 180 lire per kilogram. 5369

g. Horses and Mules. Plans were being instigated in Pesaro province for the first purchase of surplus army horses and mules.

h. Swine. Discussions took place between the Consorzio Agrario and the Inspector of Agriculture in Pesaro and Macerata for the purchase and transport of a thousand pigs from Macerata to Pesaro. Prices ranged between 380 and 420 lire per kilogram. Later the limit to be purchased was raised to 5000.-5-

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i. Sheep. Macerata reported a surplus of 3000 head for breeding purposes, at approximately 200 lire per kilogram.

k. Mine Disposal in Farmlands. A unit of Italian soldiers was working in the Foglia valley in Pesaro province and destroyed 4000 mines during three weeks' work. It was estimated there are still 100,000 mines to be lifted in this area.

5. LABOR

In the recently added provinces of Perugia and Terni, complete reorganization of all offices was found necessary. In Perugia a new budget to provide for the increased activity is being reviewed. In Terni, the office was almost unknown, and it was obvious that close attention by a labor officer remained necessary. In every province unemployment increased during the month, generally due to reductions in workers for the Forces. In many cases, the Camera del Lavoro continues its activities and issues orders without advising the labor office directors.

6. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

a. Roads. In the Marche, military highways were under maintenance by two experienced contractors from Rome, and the work appeared to be progressing satisfactorily in spite of the difficulty in transporting equipment from Rome to the east coast. In Umbria, the maintenance of roads was confined to military roads, of which there is a great network, and shortage of transport and material made progress difficult.

b. Electrical. Galleto No. 2 - developing 35000 kva - was put into service at Terni on 9 April. The electrical section continued to deal with

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b. Electrical. Galleto No. 2 - developing 35000 kva - was put into service at Terni on 9 April. The electrical section continued to deal with local distribution and rationing problems. Local offices under Italian civilian engineers were operating in Terni and Perugia and were to be maintained for a period of time.

c. Industrial Rehabilitation. A materials division of the Engineering Section did considerable work in opening up the brick kilns to assist in the construction operations.

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7. COMMUNICATIONS

Six trucks were procured for the use of the Circola and construction in this area progressed as a result. Many telephone exchanges were reactivated throughout the Region.

With the granting of permission to use the daily train service from Orte to Pesaro, a daily 24-hours service was opened from Rome to Ancona to include mails for all the Umbria-Marche Region and the service from Terni to Rieti was made a daily one. The increase of the Pesaro-Ancona bus schedule doubled the mail service on that line. A daily mail service for 46 provincial offices had been arranged and a twice-weekly service was in effect for the remaining 33 officials.

8. PUBLIC SAFETY

PS

a. Crime. The general situation throughout the Region was satisfactory, apart from one or two cases of robbery.

b. Possession of Firearms. Considerable numbers of arms were illegally held and searches continued during the month. In two cases dealt with by AMG superior courts, complete machine-guns were found.

c. Conduct of Allied Troops. Great numbers of troops left the Region and the conduct of those remaining was generally good. The majority of military police, except those in the two northern provinces, were withdrawn.

d. Venereal Disease. Military police and Italian agencies maintained good control and venereal disease was no great problem.

e. Functioning of courts. In Pesaro province, four superior and 20 summary courts were held during the month. Two hundred prisoners appeared.

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e. Functioning of courts. In Pesaro province, four superior and 20 summary courts were held during the month, Two hundred prisoners appeared, of whom 181 were convicted. In Ascoli, work in the Italian courts was satisfactory, though very slow. Italian courts in Macerata had many cases outstanding. A military tribunal began work there, and it was hoped its deliberations would have the effect of withdrawing military prisoners detained in civilian prisons. In the AMG courts at Macerata,

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five cases were dealt with for unlawful possession of firearms and six people were sentenced to from four to eighteen months in prison for acquiring 488 gallons of petrol. Functioning of Italian courts in Perugia was very unsatisfactory; persons have been awaiting trial since the early days of occupation. In Perugia's AMG courts, the situation was normal.

f. Civil Disturbances. In Pesaro, a demonstration by 300 women took place outside the Prefettura. A delegation was appointed to meet the Prefect, and grievances were discussed. These included the increased price of grain and bread, unemployment and a lack of electric light. The demonstration was orderly and undoubtedly was organized by U. D. I.

g. Public Meetings. The Communists held the greatest number of meetings. All meetings were orderly.

h. General Security Situation. As a result of the landing of enemy agents on the coast last month, security measures were improved and the general situation is satisfactory.

i. Licensing and Registration. Police agencies were instructed to enforce the registration system. A few cases were reported in which civilians entered the army area without proper authorization.

j. Fire. The Italian fire service functioned well in conjunction with the Army Fire Service, but there is a general shortage of good equipment and transport.

k. Prisons. In Pesaro province, records were found to be well-kept and all information was supplied to this office. The numbers of convicted prisoners is 214 and 130 await trial. In Perugia province, general conditions in the 12 prisons were satisfactory; convicted

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9. PUBLIC HEALTH

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The health of the Region continued very good. All hospitals continued to function and were sufficient for the needs of the population. The Perugia sanitorium was released by the military during the month and at month's end was being prepared for reopening. All provinces received a further supply of drugs from RHUDIMEA, and there was an ample stock of dressings and drugs, mostly supplies hidden from the Germans. A supplementary supply of insulin was requested by the medico provinciale of Perugia and supplies of drugs for venereal disease treatment were limited throughout the Region. No fresh welfare projects were undertaken, because the Red Cross personnel was under orders to move. Italian welfare organisations were functioning in a satisfactory manner. There was no refugee movement during the month. One case of smallpox involving an Italian soldier was notified from Ancona. The scabies epidemic in the Marche provinces was being slowly brought under control.

10. FINANCE

a. General. All provincial finance officers except one were withdrawn during the month and contact with provincial officials was maintained by Regional officers through civilian staffs remaining in the provinces. Although activities were well maintained during the month, uneasiness and confusion continued to be caused by the delays which frequently occurred in implementing Italian government decrees in AMG territory; this was particularly the case in respect to DLL 116, regarding increases in salaries, the results from the delay being most disquieting.

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b. "A" Force. The number of new claims decreased, but withdrawal of provincial finance officers made it impossible to keep up to date with lists of authorized payments as received for Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata provinces.

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c. Budgets. Budget returns for the Marche provinces are well up to date and the number of arrearages in the Umbria provinces, recently brought under control of this Region, was reduced to what may be considered a satisfactory level.

d. Revenue. Returns continue to show increases over last year's figures. Bank reports show increases in deposits and government securities. The new Treasury bond issue is selling well, though lack of transport has made intensive canvassing impossible outside the main centers. Postoffice business shows general increases.

e. Monopolies. The production of cigarettes is still limited and distribution to the public continues below requirements.

11. MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

MFA

An excellent exhibit of Umbrian painting over a period of four centuries in the late Medieval and Renaissance periods was opened at Perugia. Objects from the Civic Museum at Foligno were reported to have been recovered almost intact. The improper requisitioning of the Palazzo della Signoria at Jesi (a "starred" monument) was corrected and it was evacuated by troops. Repairs were completed at Ancona to permit the communal library there to house also the archives and the historical library. Progress was made on repair work to monuments in Urbino, Fano and Gradara.

C. H. A. FRENCH,
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ALLIED COMMISSION

UMBRIA - MARCHE REGION

MONTHLY REPORT

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UMBRIA MARCHE REGION

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH - 1945

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PART ONE.

1. On March 16th the Region took over the Provinces of PERUGIA and TERNI. On April 1st it handed back to the Italian Government the Provinces of the Abruzzi, viz. Aquila, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo. The Region is now known as Umbria Marche Region and consists of Ascoli-Piceno, Macurata, Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino, Perugia and Terni.

Expressions of the greatest regret were made in the Provinces of the Abruzzi on the cessation in those provinces of Allied Control. It is always difficult in this country to know just how far such expressions are sincere, but I am satisfied that in certain places our going away is being viewed with anxiety, and has certainly caused an appreciable amount of heartburning.

Looking back over the past 9 months of our occupation, particularly in that part known as the devastated area, it is surprising what progress has been made in reconstruction. If raw materials were only a little more regularly available the progress would have been much greater. In this respect mine clearance, of course, has been a bug-bear, but even so, the countryside at the moment shows the hard work which the population has put in during the extremely trying winter. The crops everywhere are magnificent.

2. Special efforts have been made recently in certain Provinces to stop the activities of the Black Marketeers. These were so successful as to result in a pat on the back from the Security Branch of No. 1 District who stated in their Monthly Report that the cost of living in the areas affected was lower than in any other part of the area administered by No. 1 District. The efforts made were mainly in the form of Road Blocks which were set up in various places, and shifted when it was felt that the Block would serve a better purpose elsewhere.

Orvieto, Perugia and Terni.

Expressions of the greatest regret were made in the Provinces of the Abruzzi on the cessation in those provinces of Allied Control. It is always difficult in this country to know just how far such expressions are sincere, but I am satisfied that in certain places our going away is being viewed with anxiety, and has certainly caused an appreciable amount of heartburning.

Looking back over the past 9 months of our occupation, particularly in that part known as the devastated area, it is surprising what progress has been made in reconstruction. If raw materials were only a little more regularly available the progress would have been much greater. In this respect mine clearance, of course, has been a bug-bear, but even so, the countryside at the moment shows the hard work which the population has put in during the extremely trying winter. The crops everywhere are magnificent.

2. Special efforts have been made recently in certain Provinces to stop the activities of the Black Marketeers. These were so successful as to result in a pat on the back from the Security Branch of No. 1 District who stated in their Monthly Report that the cost of living in the areas affected was lower than in any other part of the area administered by No. 1 District. The efforts made were mainly in the form of Road Blocks which were set up in various places, and shifted when it was felt that the Block would serve a better purpose elsewhere. The Army were asked to co-operate with us. It did so ungrudgingly, and the result has been a considerable decrease all round in the price of foodstuffs.

5361

3. In Ancona 340,000 eggs are being amassed monthly, and better still they are being sold to the public at 10 lire each. In other parts of the Region we have got the price of eggs down to 9 lire each.

4. It is pleasing to report that wheat amassing for this Region has now reached 122% and for olive oil 55% of the target figure.

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PART TWO.

1. POLITICAL REACTION AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Region was quiet throughout the month. In Aquila the position is unchanged, with the Communist party showing some initiative. In general the public is apathetic. Ascoli has shown a certain leaning towards Communism and too much encouragement is given to the formation of political parties, and not enough to reconstruction and hard work. In Pesaro strength increases are shown in both the Democratic Christians and the Communists.

Permission has been given for political parties to publish a weekly newspaper, in three of the Provinces, but here again the apathy of the public is apparent.

The favourable course of the war, with the expected offensive in Italy is having a good effect on public opinion. With the spring the greater amount of work to be done on the land tends to occupy the people's minds and offsets to a certain extent the propaganda of political leaders.

It would appear that there is much apprehension about the withdrawal of A.C. officers and little pleasure was noticed on the publication of the news.

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A little more responsibility is being shown by local officials, but good administration is still lacking due to the shortage of senior officials. The Vice Prefect has not yet arrived in Aquila. A request for the removal of the Prefect of Ascoli has been received. This is probably due to an outburst against authority rather than for personal shortcomings.

3. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Bread and Pasta. The bread subsidy was removed; distribution has been

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Fuel. Area Coal at Nobel Works Bussi and Pratola handed over to UPIC subject to certain allocations.

Eggs. Macerata furnished 500,000 eggs to Rome and a regular allocation of 13,000 per week was made for the Istituto Nazionale Medico Farmacologico.

Sulphur. Cabernardi putting out approximately 600 tons per week.

Leather. It has been pointed out that the policy of allocating all leather to the Italian Armed Forces is turning all the leather into the Black Market. This Region has had not one square inch released for civilians for boot repairs, much

/less.....

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less boot making, in 6 months, although there are many tanneries in Ascoli and Macerata.

POL. No complaints have been received after the first month's control of POL by the Italian Government.

Ration Cards. The distribution to this Region of 1,500,000 heavy workers supplementary ration cards, Scale "A" and "B" has been completed.

Foodstuffs furnished to the Army. Reports received during the month show that the following foodstuffs (local produce) have been furnished to the Army for use in hospitals:

Ancona.	20,000 eggs during February 45. 1,782 litres wine during February 45.
Macerata.	107,000 eggs during February 45. 43.60 q.li Wine during February 45. (English and Polish troops). 70.00 q.li wine during February 45 to Italian troops.
Ascoli.	40,000 eggs per week from 1 October 44 to 25 February 45. 500 kgrms poultry during December 44. Cauliflowers..... 2,480.00 q.li. Cabbages ..... 341.00 " Fennels ..... 18.00 " Oranges ..... 16.02 " Mandarines ..... 3.30 " Lemons ..... 3.77 " Nuts ..... 9.00 " Dried Figs ..... 55.70 " Dried and pressed Figs ..... 15.40 "

Soap. An allocation was made to Ascoli and Macerata of refined sulphur from Bellisio Refinery (Pesaro) for sulphur ointment to combat scabies. It is hoped that the allocations of solfuro oil and caustic soda will be granted in order that soap making may commence in the Marche Region.

Cement. A request was made to the Commerce Sub Commission for 100 tons of cement monthly to be sent to Ancona for allocation by the RSO.

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Ascoli. 40,000 eggs per week from 1 October 44 to 20 February 45.
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Cauliflowers	.....	2,486.00 q.li.
Cabbages	.....	341.00 "
Fennels	.....	18.00 "
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Glass. A small stock of plate glass was reported by RSO Ancona and ...thority needs will be decided upon by the RSO.

5355

Warehouse. A good 2,000 ton Consorzio Agrario warehouse was found at Porto Sivatanova (Macerata) needing only partial re-roofing. It is close to the port and a request was made to HQ A.C. for the allocation of a 100 ton schooner to take grain out of the port, and bring back salt, wine, etc.

Citrous Fruits. 400 tons of citrous fruits arrived in Ancona by schooner from Sicily, and figs, fruit and nuts arrived in Ancona from the South.

/Fishing.....

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Fishing. Fishing has not been a great success as so little can be got in the 800 yard limit.

4. AGRICULTURE.

Olive Oil. Olive Oil collection Officers were withdrawn from Chieti and Pescara Provinces on March 26th, and are now being employed in Perugia Province, where no oil collection Officers have previously been employed.

The Prefect of Chieti has not co-operated in the amassing of oil and a report on his persistent disobedience of his own government's orders has been sent to the Agriculture Sub Commission.

Wheat. Much wheat is still coming in, and at the present rate of movement many Provinces will have much of their storage space still occupied when the new crops begin to come in.

Potatoes. Out of the estimated surplus of 50 - 60,000 tons (Italian figures) only about 8,000 tons have been amassed since the crops first started to come in last autumn. The raising of the price by the Italian Government to 16 lire per kilo in the vain hope of raising potatoes for seed for the Rome District, was an action calculated to cause chaos and upset the whole structure of Italian Agriculture. The new price has only brought in 672 tons in the period February 28 to March 23. 4,000 tons of seed potatoes have arrived from the U.K. and are being sold to the farmers at 20 lire per kilo. British hospitals in forward areas are paying 34 lire per kilo for Italian potatoes. This is £82 per ton.

Swine. Macerata continues to have a surplus of young pigs roughly estimated at 100,000 head weighing between 10 and 15 kilograms. The price has varied between 250 - 400 lire per head.

Dairy Cattle. In the Northern Provinces there is an increasing need of dairy cattle. In Pesaro Province the Inspector of Agriculture stated that there were 500 head of milk cows, whereas before the war there had been 1,200. It is

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Cheese. Throughout the entire Region requests have been received for rennit to assist in cheese making.

5378

Mine Disposal in Farm Lands. Trained Mine Disposal Labourers are reported to be working on the Gothic Line minefield, and receive a bonus for this dangerous work as well as their regular wage. Deaths to farm labourers have been reported

/from.....

from Chieti Province.

Grain spoilage. Angoumois grain moth and grannery beetles in Ascoli-Picene have caused damage to the grain there. This will continue until Carbon Bisulphite can be used.

5. LABOUR.

Increases in the wage rates of statal and parastatal employees have given some satisfaction, but these increases have not taken place in all Provinces.

In Macerata there have been differences in opinion between the Camera del Lavoro and the local authorities regarding wage rates, and also dissatisfaction at the wage rate contrasts paid to Army and civil employees. In Ascoli unemployment has been relieved by work on the coast railway, and there have been general increases in employment by the Genio Civile and in increased farming and fishing activities.

6. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Roads and Bridges. Heavy military traffic and the winter weather have left the roads in a bad state of repair. A great deal of work is being done on Provincial highways and communal roads. Difficulty in obtaining railroad cars to transport contractors' materials from ROME to ANCONA for the maintenance of highway 16 is holding up repairs on this, the 8th Army Supply Route, and the most important road in Eastern Italy.

In Ancona Province 3 road projects have been completed, 3 started and 13 are about to start. 6 Bridging projects are now complete, 4 started and 21 about to start.

The military authorities have requested and expect to take over road maintenance and construction in the Port of Ancona by 1 April 45. In Perugia Province

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Projects have been prepared in the hope that materials can be obtained to ease the situation and to assist in the replacement of bridges and the repair of military highways throughout the Region.

Electrical. Reconstruction and repairs have continued, with the result that the power situation in the Region has improved. An additional bulk allocation of 7,500 kw from Terni has been distributed throughout the Region - Aquila receiving from 500 - 750 kw and the balance going to Ancona - Pesaro Provinces.

/Local.....

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Local power stations have provided reasonably well for Ascoli Piceno Province and Chieti and Pescara Provinces have received supply from the Verdi Group, supplemented by the bulk allocation from SME. Completion of repairs to small commercial establishments has resulted in numerous requests for power, some of which have been met, but strict control of power is still necessary.

The SME Caterina Station has been completed and is producing 400/500 kw DC for the operation of Porto S. Giorgio - Amendole railway. The 30 KV line between Ancona and Fabriano has been repaired as far as Chiaravalle and is working at 6 KV and should be completed to Jesi by April 1st.

By arrangement with 20 GRE power from S. Quirico power station has been diverted to the Cabernardi sulphur mine.

Transport. All work is handicapped by a chronic lack of transport.

Communications. Nothing to report.

7. PUBLIC SAFETY.

CC.RR. In most of the Region the standard of efficiency has been maintained. Disturbances in Ascoli culminating in a demonstration made several changes necessary amongst the officers and NCOs. Much clothing is still required and replacements are already needed. The transport situation continues to be bad.

Crime. There has been little serious crime within the Region. Several cases of possession of Allied property have been dealt with in the courts and some cases of hoarding uncovered. In Macerata several arrests have been made in an alleged Fascist Party. The possession of firearms continues to be a menace in certain areas.

Black Market. In present economic circumstances action is extremely difficult and the public show no desire to cooperate, but 12 FS Section, who cover the Ancona Macerata and Ascoli area, report that the Black Market is comparatively under control. It is still possible for a family of three persons to live on 3500 to 4000 lire per month in that area.

Olive oil, grain, flour, tobaccos, wool, eggs, potatoes and pasta have all been [illegible] in various provinces and Road Blocks have been invaluable

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Olive oil, grain, flour, tobaccos, wool, eggs, potatoes and pasta have all been seized during the past month in various provinces and Road Blocks have been invaluable in these seizures.

Strikes and Lock-ups. There have been a number of strikes of short duration. - 3356 Italian state employees and 400 workers of the Genio Civile struck for an increase in wages. The contrast in statal and parastatal wage rates, and Army and AMG wage rates causes much discontent.

Civil Disturbances. There have been demonstrations in Ascoli, Aquila and

/Spoletto.....

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Spoletto. None were of special importance, but the Ascoli disturbance called attention to the inefficiency and complete apathy of the CC.RR. Investigations and changes are being made.

Italian Courts. There is still much delay in dealing with certain cases, and in Ancona, Ascoli, Aquila and Chieti there are many cases outstanding.

/Licensing.....

Licensing and Registration. There appears to be deliberate non-co-operation in enforcing the regulations, and though it should be possible to control the scheme in AMG territory, it is feared the regulations will be almost entirely disregarded in Italian Government territory, following the withdrawal of A.C. Officers.

Public Meetings. Between 40 - 50 public and political meetings were held during the month. They were all orderly. The Communist Party, as usual, held the greater number.

Fire. Personnel are efficient throughout the Region and their equipment in a fair condition.

8. LEGAL.

AMG Courts. No general courts were held in Marche during the month, but several are pending. One General Court was tried in Perugia, presided over by the C.J.O. 33 Superior Court cases were tried in the Region. 5 Summary courts were held in Terni. The work in Pesaro-Urbino Province is increasing. There have been an increase of over 40 summary courts in Pesaro and 200 in Perugia. The number of Summary Courts cases in Ancona is 40 less than last month. Jail accommodation in Ancona is inadequate due to the large number of Italian Army deserters. In the early part of the month there was some civil disturbance in Ascoli, and several persons were arrested and tried before the Superior Court. The trials are reported to have had an excellent moral effect.

Italain Courts. The Court of Appeal in Ancona will return to Ancona when HQ 61 Area release the accommodation for housing the personnel of the Court. The economic situation of the officials continues to be bad, due to the very high cost of living.

Appeals from Ascoli and Macerata continue to be heard in Tolentino.

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Ancona has been without a Primo Presidente for almost three months and without a Sostitute Procuratore Generale for over four months. It is, however, understood that these vacancies are about to be filled by the Ministry.

Courts of Assize. These courts have now been constituted for Ancona and Pesaro. The first hearing for the Court in Ancona is to be held in Ancona on 16th May 45.

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9. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health of Population. The health of the Region has been very good during the month, and there has been no prevalence of any special ailment.

Hospitals. The hospital facilities in all provinces are sufficient to meet the needs of the population. The number of battle casualties amongst the civilian population in the forward areas has shown a marked decrease.

Medical Supplies. No medical supplies have been distributed by wholesalers but a consignment is at present in the hands of ANDIMA, and I am informed they will be in the hands of the Provinces in the next week or so.

Welfare. The programme as planned for the month has been completed and the Italians made to accept all responsibility in the Provinces of Pescara, Teramo, Chieti and Aquila.

Refugees. Approximately six hundred refugees were repatriated through the efforts of the American Red Cross in Ascoli and Macerata.

Infectious Diseases. No epidemics have been reported. The number of cases of typhoid have continued to show a further decrease. Scabies in the forward areas was causing some anxiety but is gradually being brought under control.

Venereal Disease. A number of new cases have been reported in the forward Provinces. Arrangements for the inspection and treatment of these are working satisfactory and have proved adequate.

Devastated Area. The supply of clothing and blankets reported as due to arrive last month were received, and arrangements for their distribution before the end of the month.

General. The administration of the Provinces of Terni and Perugia were taken over on the 16th March. The Provinces of Pescara, Teramo, Chieti and Aquila, which will pass from the Region on the 1st April 45 are all running their own medical and

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10. FINANCE.

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Financial activities have been well maintained during the month.

"A" Force. Payments have been made throughout the Region on behalf of the Screening Commission, and outstanding in the Provinces which recently reverted from A.C. are negligible. The situation in regard to claims, however, is far from satisfactory, due, largely, to the time limit within which claims must be made.

/Some.....

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Some hundreds continue to come in, supported by the flimsiest evidence, apparently as a try-on.

Budgets. The necessity of putting an end to unauthorised borrowing by local government administrators was once more stressed to the Prefects and as a result there was a sharp increase in the number of communal budgets received.

Revenue. Returns continue to show an increase over last years figures. Civilian traffic in the various ports has not shown any sign of expansion.

Monopolies. Production of cigarettes is still limited and distribution to the public still below minimum requirements.

Financial Institutions. Bank reports show increases in deposits and investments in Government Securities. Counterfeit notes continue to circulate in Perugia Province. A total of 32,500 lire has been reported to the P.P.S.O. from 1 - 20 March all in 1,000 and 500 lire notes.

Post Offices. Post Office business is satisfactory and shows good results.

11. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing to report.

12. EDUCATION.

In general schools are functioning on an almost normal basis in all Provinces. The new elementary text books are available but the amount available is not sufficient to meet the demand. In Aquila the Provveditore agli Studi has been transferred. His successor is expected to arrive soon. The Istituto Magistrale of Sulmona will soon re-open after being temporarily closed in order to investigate the giving of false credentials to unqualified students during 1942-44.

In Chieti Province the war damage at ORTONA A MARE has been extensive and

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In Chieti Province the war damage at ORTONA A MARE has been extensive and new buildings have been found for schools. The Ministry of Public Instruction has given 50,000 Lire for the improvement of Asili Infantili, and a similar amount for the purchase of desks in rural schools.

The secondary schools in Pescara City were opened on March 1st. School repairs have started in most of the communes of this Province.

In Teramo Province troops have evacuated the schools which are now being repaired prior to re-opening.

/General.....

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General. In Marche Region school personnel have been included in the new financial allottments to improve living conditions.

Epuration is proceeding and is almost completed, due to the excellent work of the hearing committee.

UNRRA. UNRRA has a free lunch programme for school children which will be put into operation in the near future.

13. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

Fine Arts. It is planned to hold shortly an Art Exhibition in Perugia to commemorate the birth of Perugino.

The pictures have been chosen and the catalogue is being prepared.

C.H.A. FRENCH,
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

-9 ADD 1945

MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH 1945

Part I.

1. Lazio-Umbria Region, then under the title of Region IV, was formed on 1 August 1944. Eight months later, at one minute to mid-night on 31 March 1945, the Region officially ceased to operate.

The Region was joined out of the original Rome Region and Region IV. The title was changed to Lazio-Umbria at the end of September 1944. Colonel Charles Poletti was Regional Commissioner throughout, although he was absent on duty for some two months when Lt Colonel John D. Ames acted in his place.

2. Owing to a combination of circumstances, the activities of the Region during the final month of its life were very limited. Provincial Commissioners were withdrawn for other more urgent assignments, vehicles were required for overhaul and eventual re-issue to other Regions, and the mere time lag between the issue of an order and the date of it coming into effect made it necessary to anticipate the official instruction to close down in several Provinces. Thus, by 16 March only the Headquarters of the Region remained in active operation. The dates on which the Provincial offices were closed were

Rome and Viterbo	1 March
Rieti	10 March
Frosinone and Littoria	15 March

The Umbria Provinces (Terni and Perugia) were transferred to the newly formed Umbria-Marche Region on 16 March.

The Divisions at Headquarters remained in being until the final day but, with certain exceptions, they had ceased the function by 16 March except to clear up domestic affairs. By that date the greater part of the work of handing over to the Italian authorities and agencies had been completed.

3. It will be appreciated that to write a report on the month of March would not be a difficult or lengthy task. Very little could be added to the foregoing paragraphs. But here it would seem to be proper to make a very brief review of all the activities of this Region during the period of its existence.

4. Any formation with its Headquarters in Rome is unable to escape pressure from innumerable outside sources. Rome is the centre of Italy, activity in the capital itself take on an importance which is out of proportion to its true relationship to the whole scene. The presence of the Italian Government, the main block of newspaper correspondents, the Headquarters of the Allied Commission, diplomatic representatives and many thousands of Allied soldiers on leave, are all factors which provide their own problems and exert pressure in different ways. Above all there is the dominatory presence of the Vatican State. That is a plain statement of fact and does

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Region officially ceased to operate.

The Region was joined out of the original Rome Region and Region IV. The title was changed to Lazio-Umbria at the end of September 1944. Colonel Charles Poletti was Regional Commissioner throughout, although he was absent on duty for some two months when Lt Colonel John D. Ames acted in his place.

2. Owing to a combination of circumstances, the activities of the Region during the final month of its life were very limited. Provincial Commissioners were withdrawn for other more urgent assignments, vehicles were required for overhaul and eventual re-issue to other Regions, and the mere time lag between the issue of an order and the date of it coming into effect made it necessary to anticipate the official instruction to close down in several Provinces. Thus, by 16 March only the Headquarters of the Region remained in active operation. The dates on which the Provincial offices were closed were

Rome and Viterbo	1 March
Rieti	10 March
Frosinone and Littoria	15 March

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But the extent of this pressure and the mere time which it is inclined to take up in various ways was not entirely anticipated when the Region first came into being. One of the results was an initial tendency to divert time and energy on attending to individual cases as a result of some such outside pressure instead of more profitably dealing with the weakness in the administration which allowed such a case to exist. No Allied Military Government organization in the field in Italy has sufficient staff to deal with individual cases.

It would be impossible to select individual departments in HQ Allied Commission or elsewhere to whom the Regional Commissioner owes particular thanks for assistance, but perhaps two exceptions whould be made in connection with

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the subject mentioned above. Firstly, the Liaison Division of Allied Commission, in its dealings with the Vatican State, has been of enormous assistance. Secondly, the Commanding General Rome Area Allied Command and his staff have gone out of their way to ease the solution of military problems which affected the Region.

5. The Political story is overshadowed by the history of the Italian Government with which the Region has no direct or official contact. It is sufficient to say that the Italian Government moved to Rome and took over control on 1 August '44, that a crisis came to a head in November, and that the new Government which was subsequently formed survived a minor attempt at its overthrow following the escape of the notorious Fascist Roatta from custody.

That further attempts to overthrow the Government will be made is hardly a matter of opinion so much as an accepted fact. Politically there is considerable activity behind the scenes, but outwardly all is quiet and it is generally said that the liberation of the north is being awaited. There are some who think that a coup against the Government may be attempted before that liberation, should it be delayed much longer.

Local Government has progressed steadily and well from the first hastily selected Prefetti and Sindaci to more considered appointments based on experience of the individuals, and the establishment of the Provincial Deputazione and Giunta in each Commune.

6. Popular Opinion has gone through many ups and downs the last eight months. From the first wild enthusiasms at the long-awaited arrival of the Allies there has been the inevitable reaction. An occupied country does not anticipate the black side of liberation - the destruction, the economic problems and the trials of the presence of an Army which is not, for obvious reasons, so rigidly disciplined as that of a totalitarian state. Nevertheless, and despite their disappointments, the large majority of the Italian people are very friendly although much wiser.

7. The distribution of food has caused so many sleepless nights for the responsible Officers that it is a great pleasure to find that the position is as satisfactory as is the case now. It seems only yesterday that the needs of Rome and the devastated south were causing not only daily, but even more frequent, a crisis. It can be said that, with the very great help of the recent 300 grm ration, the worst is well behind us at least until the results of this year's harvest can be foretold. There is not enough food being distributed at reasonable prices but at least there is not starvation. Black market is open and the poorer people have suffered as a result of the AMG Black Market control being withdrawn.

The Italian administration has taken over and are operating as well as can be expected. Rationing is not new to the Italians and their system, though hardly perfect, does function. Very wisely they were allowed to operate their own system so that now this Region has withdrawn no disruption has taken place.

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8. The final results reached in the two main "Collections" are only a part of this picture representing the efforts the Agricultural Division.

Grain stands at 165,450 tons or 104% of the goal. Small quantities are still trickling in but this can well be considered as the final total for the year.

Thanks entirely to the efforts of the Provincial Commissioners and the four Officers who were attached specially for the purpose, olive oil has reached 3760 tons which is 64% of the goal. There is likely to be a fair increase on this figure.

Importation of livestock to those Provinces which were denuded has made excellent progress. The figures to date are:

Cattle	2380
Horses, Mules	1089
Sheep	4170

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Provision of seed caused much anxious work. 7200 tons of seed wheat were handled in what would have been a thrilling race against time had not so much been at stake. While this is satisfactory the situation for potatoes makes sorry reading. Transportation difficulties and lack of co-operation restricted the imports to under 1000 tons - about 12% of the requirements.

Some 10.000 olive and fruit trees have been brought in to replace war damaged trees and lack of replacements in previous years.

9. There was a lesson to be learned when one important Province purges the Guardia Forestale of all Fascist sympathies. The result was the removal of all skilled knowledge and the forestry work suffered accordingly.

The production of charcoal is recorded as 55,500 tons, and of fuelwood as 190,000 tons.

10. The record of the Public Works and Utilities Division will illustrate something of what is accomplished by just one Division in one Region of the Allied Commission. During the eight months 905 projects for 865 million lire were approved and financed in Lazio alone. Of these 350 have been completed and another 342 are showing progress. The remaining 213 are still not free from the bureaucratic delays of which the Italian Government was so guilty until February.

Among major achievements is a big reduction in flooded areas. The total flood has been reduced from some 33,000 acres to about 7,500 acres. On the other hand there remains considerable danger of serious malaria in one district (Fondi) for which the necessary Government approval to the work has been delayed for two months.

There are, of course, many more directions in which the Division has accomplished enormous amounts. All progress has been despite shortage of materials, particularly cement and bitumen, deplorable neglect by the Italian administration, and many other obstacles.

11. There is hope to be found for the future in the progress made by the Italian Police Agencies. Clothing and equipment are still not good enough and the transport is insufficient. But in face of these handicaps, and also some poor Officers, the Police have shown that there is good material out of which a first-class force could be made.

Crime has decreased although thefts of spare parts for motor vehicles, etc. are growing as a result of the shortage of this type of article, and the enormous price which they command.

There is no doubt that the large quantity of firearms and explosives which is either in the hands of civilians or which very easily obtainable by them, is a potential danger. Much work has been done to meet this trouble but it is too big to expect more than a limited degree of success with the available Allied Staff.

In the Italian Courts the delays are still a serious problem. Since 15 August 1944 the Legal Division has sent to the Procuratore del Regno 1763 cases in which the Allies have interest. Thus far 280 have been cleared through the Italian Courts.

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In total the Legal Division processed 75,955 crime reports during its existence.

12. Having in mind the destruction in the southern part of the Region and in the city of Terni, the health of the people during the last eight months has been remarkable. Malaria was heavy because of the flooding and because supplies did not permit of preventitive treatment, but the work done by the Malaria Section was remarkable.

Isolated cases of small pox were reported but there was never a suggestion that it would develop.

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Venereal Disease in Rome presented big difficulties and the problem has not been solved. All that can be said is that Public Health Division has done everything possible on the strictly medical side. But in conditions where a prostitute can easily better the income of a Cabinet Minister, and opportunities for bribery are unlimited, the problem always remains grave.

13. Soup kitchens in Rome City were arranged by radio with the Vatican before the Allied arrival in the City, and some 250,000 have been served daily. Latterly the service was extended to the Provinces and some further 45,000 were given out each day.

This, perhaps, was the outstanding feature of the work of the Public Welfare Division. In all welfare matters very close contact was maintained with the Vatican State.

Emergency clothing was issued in the early months in all Provinces by the American Red Cross and, later, the Myron Taylor Committee tackled this urgent problem in the devastated southern part of the Region.

14. At one time the Refugee problem threatened to be a serious one. The first instinct of the refugee is to make tracks for home directly he or it is liberated. Thus in the eraly stages there were considerable difficulties.

Quite quickly, however, a programme of repatriation was inaugurated and by December all refugees who could go to the South were cleared. Five camps remain in Rome, mainly for those who are waiting to go north. The population is at present 8,000.

Since August the camps have been operated by the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees and the conditions have been from fair to good.

15. Motor Transportation ranks as one of the biggest problems of all. In this Region it made a very poor start owing to the complete lack of experienced personnel to direct it. When experience was introduced an already big enough task and become monumental.

The situation is still anything but satisfactory, but great credit is due to the Officers whose efforts have brought things at least to the level which has been reached. The shortage of tyres and spare parts, the lack of civic responsibility among truck owners, these are things which are beyond the control of even an A.M.G. Officer.

16. This report cannot close without a tribute to the Allied personnel of all ranks who served on the Regional Staff both at Headquarters and in the Provinces. The Region boasts that nowhere has the co-operation between American and British views and methods of working been closer. The tone has been set by that co-operation and has spread to the Italian employees to whom a tribute is also due.

But above all special mention must be made of the man who with very little

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But above all special mention must be made of the man who with very little direct help but with any amount of industry, ingenuity and resource, makes A.M.G. a success. That is the humble Political Officer in the Commune.

Part II

It is not proposed to submit a Part II owing to the fact that neither the Provinces nor Divisions operated to any material degree during the month.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

12 March 1945

MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1945

14 MAR 1945

PART I

1. The war news, outside political news, and the warmer weather all served to divert Italian attention to matters other than their own politics during the month of February. It is, moreover, still true to say that the real interest in politics is not yet deep. The true politician is waiting for the liberation of the north, others are more worried about how they are going to exist in the economic chaos of rising prices and shortages.

2. Local Government in its present limited form is, on the whole, working as well as can be expected. Among the seven Prefects in this Region it can be said that two are outstanding. They are young, honest, and energetic men whose personality makes itself felt throughout their Provinces. Two are diplomats. They do not take a strong lead but use their best efforts to guide the more fiery leaders along paths of reason. Another is slow and cautious, probably because he held office after September 1943 so that he is anxious about his own position. The last two find difficulty in cutting adrift from the directions of their Provincial C.N.L.

The total result is, as has already been stated, a reasonable foundation on which a more democratic structure can later be erected.

Public opinion is pessimistic about most subjects. That is not surprising as economic worries throw a cloak of anxiety over life. Even feelings towards the Allies have cooled off (in Rome at least) although they are still strongly "in favour". This statement is based on various censorship checks. It is apparent that Italians do not realize how much the Allies have brought into Italy and think that nothing at allhas been done to implement earlier promises.

3. The announcement of the 300 gram bread and pasta ration has been greeted with great pleasure by Italians and Officers of the Commission alike. This added to some olive oil, which came after many fatless months, has brightened the picture very considerably. It would be quite wrong to suppose, however, that from now on the Italian is getting enough to eat. It is a deplorable fact that practically anything is obtainable at a price, and a large proportion of people are bound to live on capital or by dishonest means in order to get enough.

It may be of interest to give the average Black Market prices in Rome.

Salt	L. 75 per Kg	Eggs	L. 25 each
Flour	" 125 " "	Sugar	" 1225 per Kg
Bread	" 135 " "	Pasta	" 225 " "
Olive Oil	" 480 per litre	Beef	" 595 " "
Wine	" 90 " "	Fish	" 395 " "

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4. The Agricultural Division of this Region can point with considerable pride to its successes in several directions. Good progress is being made with the livestock problems and the importing of nursery trees. The grain amassing is now almost at a standstill butshowing every creditable figures. The seed grain was distributed just in time.

Less encouraging features are the Olive Oil amassing and the distribution of seed potatoes. Here, in an advisory capacity, the difficulties were too great. The Italian authorities have not had the determination to enforce an Olive Oil decree in which they themselves did not have any confidence.

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5. With the increasing demands by labour upon individual employees, management is resorting to association and unity of action. Labour is also making demands for a Sliding Wage Scale to balance with the cost of living.

6. The Regional Engineer is able to give a most encouraging report now that the Italian Government has loosened the purse-strings. The opening of 2 bridges daily throughout the month is an achievement in itself and it is only a part of the programme. With the approach of the malarial season it is possible to say that very good progress has been made with Bonifica repairs in the Pontine Marshes.

7. Perhaps the outstanding development of the last three months has been the increased officiency of the Italian Police Agencies. No one would wish to suggest that Rome or even the Provinces do not have any crime. But equally it would be wrong to imagine that there is a very high rate of serious crime or anything even suggesting gangster rule. The real problem of unauthorized possession of firearms is being tackled, but the inability of the Italian Courts to deal with their case load is alarming.

8. Health has been surprisingly good. All in all, it can be said that the winter has been passed with unexpected freedom from any serious epidemic.

9. 231 out of a total of 387 Elementary and Secondary Schools are now functioning. Of the 156 which are not open, 75 are occupied by Italian Military (23), refugees (48), or political parties (4). The latter is a scandal which has been pointed out to the Italians. Allied formations are only occupying 15 schools and the Military Authorities have been extremely co-operative in this respect.

10. Transportation is as big a problem as any in the country. Not only is it a question of genuine shortages but also there is the problem created by complete lack of civic sense or patriotism among the truck owners. It would take more than a few months of Allied occupation to cure this disease.

11. Finally it can be said there is a general air of doubt about the future. Some Italians are wondering apprehensively what is going to happen when the Allied Commission goes, others are wondering what the United Nations are going to do for the economics of Italy. But above all the average Italian is wondering if he is going to be able to feed and clothe himself and his family.

Among Allied Officers of this Region there is the feeling that there is not very much more that they can do and that the Italian machinery, out-of-date and creaking through it may be, has been put in a position to run on its own on the Regional level.

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PART II. - ROME CITY

(a) Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

In Rome the month of February passed without political sensation. Events beyond the borders of Italy occupied the headlines in the newspapers and the main place in the minds of all men.

What is going on behind the scenes is the subject of constant rumour and conjecture. But it seems sufficiently certain to be stated as a fact that no great political development will take place before the liberation of the north in which direction all political thoughts are turned.

Popular opinion displays satisfaction at the general attitude of the United Nations although there is very considerable disappointment at their attitude toward the Irpe and also apprehension as to the consequences of the withdrawal of the Allied Commission Officers from Sicily, Sardignia and the Southern mainland.

(b) Local Government.

The Sindaco of Rome - Prince Doria - has shown commendable energy in his efforts to combat certain evils. His attacks have been aimed primilarly at the Black Market. He has also taken action against the luxurious gambling-houses which, it is thought, were closely connected with the Black Market. Juveniles employed as pimps have also had attention.

The results of this honest endeavour are not very great and, as always seems to be the case, they have served to bring unpopularity and ridicule of the man behind them. But it can be said that a genuine effort is being made even though it hardly touches the fringes of the problems.

(c) Economic Resources.

(I) During the month Rome stocks of soft grain and flour decreased by 37%. This fall is partly offset by an increase in the barley figures but the situation is not confortable particularly with the increased ration in mind and when the cause is appreciated. This cause is the failure of the truck owners to carry the grain to the railhead in the exporting areas.

Disaster in the past has been averted by the Allied Commission transport. Serious difficulties lie ahead unless the Italians can operate this service efficiently.

Figures have been seen by which it is shown that one three-ton truck hauling grain can make 9700 lire per day. Even so there is trouble with the owners.

(II) The issue of other food stuffs on the ration scale was restricted by lack of availability. 75% of the sugar ration was distributed and 68% of the oil. There was no issue of meat.

(III) The imports of fresh vegetables averaged 216 tons daily against 135 tons in January. Fresh fruit, on the other hand, fell from 250 tons to 143 owing to shipping difficulties. The arrivals of eggs showed a very big increase, and the wine position is causing no anxiety.

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(IV) One of the most satisfactory features of the month has been the steady improvement in the supplies of charcoal and lignite. Stocks are now large but the distributing machinery is not yet fully efficient.

(V) The absence of soap is increasingly serious.

(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. 5347

Under this heading the City of Rome is only concurred with the personnel of the Italian Agencies and the ultimate produce of their efforts. The personnel are generally good although there are several weak links. They work under extreme difficulty without sufficient transport and at a level of salary which cannot ensure complete efficiency and honesty.

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(e) Labour.

Unemployment figures remain constant and, as yet, there is no critical problem.

Labour organizations are mainly concerned with the wages problem and how to deal with the rising cost of living. A "Sliding Wage Scale" is their solution to the problem of meeting a situation which is illustrated by the fact that food alone for average family has risen from L. 269 to L. 345 in 5 months.

(f) Public Works and Utilities.

- Electrical - A Provincial Committee has been set up to deal with civilian rationing.

- Gas - Coal allocation has been raised to 300 tons per day and pressure is now on continuously with a monthly ration for domestic consumers of 80 mc. per household.

- Water Supply - One break occurred in 350 m/m main and was repaired next day. 61 Electrical Interruptions occurred to pumping but of total shorter duration than the last month. Otherwise the quantity of water remained at 100%. Difficulties still exist in some zones owing to demand being above prewar level.

- Chlorine Supply remains critical.

- Sewers - 16 projects have now been completed.

- Debris Removal - Two main projects totalling 10 million lira have been completed.

- Streets and Roads - 7 projects of 11 million lire were completed and a military project of 20 million lire was submitted for approval.

- Fiumicino Harbour is now 9.5 ft deep and 2,300 tons of fuel were discharged there during month.

(g) Public Safety and Legal.

(I) The new Questore of Rome has made a good start and first impressions of him give confidence.

The general crime situation is satisfactory and shows a decrease although shopbreaking and flatbraking increased. The general improvement can be attributed to better efficiency and alertness of all Police Agencies. It is pleasing to note that the confidence of these Agencies has brought them to the stage where they take action against Allied offenders. Police action has also been taken against black markets and gaming houses. 20 "serious" crimes were reported and attributed to civilians.

There are undoubtly many firearms in the hands of civilians. The Police continued their successful raids and collected considerable quantities.

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(II) The general behaviour of Allied troops remains good although the drunken conduct and rowdyism of a few is apt to mar the good name of the whole.

13 "serious" crimes were attributed to Allied soldiers.

(III) Intensified action has been taken to combat Venereal Disease. 50 clandestine brothels were closed, 984 unregistered prostitutes were apprehended and action taken against 42 persons for letting rooms to Allied troops.

(IV) "Hair cutting" incidents are reported occasionally, but the situation is not so alarming as rumour would suggest.

(V) The estimated monetary loss by fire was 20,048,000. This very big increase was due to one serious outbreak atawarehouse.

The general efficiency of the Fire Service is as good as adverse conditions permit.

(VI) 9 cases of forged A.M. Currency were handled and 11 arrests were made.

(VII) One AMG Court was held. These activities are now confined to General Courts for spy and sabotage cases.

Grave concern is felt at the failure of the Italian Courts to grapple with the problem of the case load. The prison population continues to rise steadily and inevitably must lead to eventual trouble.

(h) Public Health and Welfare.

One case of smallpox was brought in from outside the City but there were no alarming developments. Vaccination is progressing and some 500.000 persons have been done. There has been some varicella and whooping cough among children.

The food and fuel situation in hospitals is improved but the distribution of medical supplies is still unsatisfactory.

Better cooperation has been experienced with the fight against Venereal Disease. Checks have proved satisfactory and a new clinic is opening.

Attendance at soup kitchens fell slightly and the figure of meals served daily was 154.100. Some 6000 of these are served in districts where middle and upper class families are meeting difficult times.

(i) Education.

88580 school lunches were served in Rome each day.

The problem of child vagrancy is a big one. The attractions of Allied Military Rest Camps keep many a child away from school. Efforts are being made to improve this.

(j) Refugees.

Owing to the closing down of Cesano camp, and the transfer of the refugees elsewhere, there was an apparent decrease in numbers in Rome. Actually movement was small with a net increase in the camp of about 400.

The conditions showed gradual improvement.

(k) Communications.

(I) Road.

The shortage of tyres remains the chief problem. Many trucks are at a standstill for this reason.

There are tremendous delays in the issue of Motor Vehicle permits

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There are tremendous delays in the issue of Motor Vehicle permits particularly in the case of private cars. While this is bad administration and hampers the Police it does have the advantage of restricting the total number.

(II) Rail.

Continued improvement can be reported in both passenger and goods service. The Rome to Naples service has been accelerated and is expected to be more frequent very shortly. Local services are also improving. 33.16

(III) Telecommunications.

Repairs to lines from Rome continue. 7 new channels were opened to the north and north-east.

A threatened strike of TETI employees was averted.

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(l) Property Control.

Conditions are satisfactory except for a growing tendency towards dishonest management in certain allied business. Allied owned banks are in good condition.

(m) Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

The exhibition of Masterpieces in the Palazzo Venezia closed on 18 February after having been seen by about 175,000 persons.

PART II B. - PROVINCES.

(a) Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

Politics in the Provinces have not concerned many people. There have been a number of political meetings in Littoria and Rieti, but no developments from them. The Communist party would seem to be gaining ground slightly, but it is difficult to say how much of this is real and how much is created by fear in the minds of other persons. Worry as to the future is generally present.

Apprehension as to what will happen when Allied Commission is withdrawn is causing some unrest.

In Littoria the approach of the malarial season is viewed with undisguised misgivings.

The announcement of the increased bread ration has, naturally, caused great satisfaction.

(b) Local Government.

As a whole the Prefects are working extremely well. The men at Littoria and Viterbo, in particular, are showing commendable drive and determination. In Frosinone the Prefect has not come up to the original good opinions of him, and in Perugia there is some doubt as to whether there is enough strength at the head of Italian affiars.

There is constant improvement in the administrative machinery and, on this score, there is no obstacle to turning back the entire Region to Italian control.

Provincial Epuration Commissions have, at long last, made a start with their work.

Reference will be made later to difficulties with the administration in regard to Olive Oil amassing.

(c) Economic Resources.

With the distribution of some olive oil and the impending increase in the bread ration, the Provinces have had very few worries over food. The importing provinces (Frosinone and Littoria) have had their supplies.

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The continued absence of a soap ration is very serious.

Industry has never figured as an important heading in a report from this Region. There are a number of small firms starting up in various places but Terni alone is an industrial centre of any importance. Progress there is most satisfactory.

(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

By the end of February, Olive Oil amassing had reached about one third of its total goal. The only satisfaction about it lies in the knowledge that without the work of the Allied Officers specially assigned to the task, practically nothing would have been collected. These Officers are reasonably optimistic of showing substantial improvement though, of course, the full goal will not be even approached. In only one Province (Viterbo) do the figures

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look good and it must be admitted that there the goal may have been set too low.

The alarming feature of this Olive Oil situation is the reluctance of the Italian authorities to enforce the law. Admittedly the decree was probably a bad one, but despite Allied backing there have been many cases of high officials failing to act.

Despite efforts which may have overstepped the limit of an advisory capacity, attempts to distribute seed potatoes have failed badly. The threat of a potato famine is now very real.

Movements of livestock from Sardignia and elsewhere are making good progress. Trouble is being experienced with foot-and-mouth disease.

Sheep scab and foot-rot are giving anxiety in Viterbo. Strenuous efforts are being made to deal with the situation.

Fertilizer and insecticide requirements are not being met.

Efforts to channel the fish hauls into general markets have not proved successful. The Black Market prices are too attractive for the merchant to remain honest for more than a day or two.

(e) Labour.

The labour offices are doing very good work in several Provinces. It has even entered into the field with success in such matters as the occupation and cultivation of pasture land.

A big problem is the continued adjustment of wage scales under various Italian Decrees and the comparison with rates paid by the Armed Forces. There is also aconsequent difficulty in the effect of these frequent changes on various contracts.

(f) Public Work and Utilities.

The latter half of February saw excellent progress at Civitavecchia harbour.

55 bridges were completed during the month.

Subject always to short supply of materials and transport, good progress was made in all directions. Thanks to the more readily available finances a spirit of optimism prevails and the situation can be claimed to have improved considerably.

Progress in Littoria on Bonifica is good.

New housing shows progress although it will be 2 months before any are fit for occupation.

(g) Public Safety and Legal.

The improvement in the performance of all Police Agencies applies to the Provinces as well as to Rome. Transportation is still bad and the uniform situation improves but slowly.

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There has been very little serious crime in the Province. A series of armed robberies in Terni appear to have ceased with the arrest of 5 Allied soldiers. In Viterbo there was one murder which was followed by an arrest in Messina. This was remarkably good work by the Italian Police. In Rome Province 9 persons were arrested who are charged with being concerned in a large number of cattle thefts. 53.15

The Fire Station at Frosinone was re-opened during the month. The only serious fire was in Littoria where the damage was valued at 200.000 Lire.

Forged currency cases were reported from Rome, Frosinone, Rieti, and Viterbo. The total amount envolved was 56,700 Lire. 2 arrests only have been made.

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Mention should be made of the trial, at Perugia, of an AMG employee. The case lasted 5 days and was extremely will handled. The impression made locally was most beneficial.

(h) Public Health.

During the month there were 5 cases of smallpox in Frosinone and a slight outbreak of meningites in Perugia. In neither Province is there cause for alarm. The campaign against scabies in Terni is progressing.

Medical supplies are not being distributed satisfactorily.

Vatican Soup kitchens are now distributing over 45,000 meals daily and this figure will increase in Frosinone and Littoria.

American Red Cross clothing distribution in Terni was completed on 17 February.

Public Assistance is working but not with a high degree of efficiency. Welfare appears a very low priority in Italian minds.

(i) Education.

The majority of schools which had to be closed duting the winter on account of the weather were re-opened.

199.020 school lunches were served daily.

Nearly 300.000 text books were distributed.

(j) Refugees.

Very Few Provinces have any serious problems under this heading. In Viterbo the refugee population has now fallen to some 12.00 from the 30 - 40 thousand level which was reached eight months ago.

Littoria Province received a number of refugees from Rome, when Cosano camp was closed.

Perugia has a problem in the children of Libyan colonists. Apart from the humanitarian desire of returning them to their parents it is hoped that action can be hastened to ease a housing problem. Many of them are now growing up which adds to the difficulties.

(k) Communications.

(I) Rail - The Provinces are sharing in the improved rail services. It is hoped to open the Rieti - Terni line shortly.

(II) Road - Once again the big problem is tyres. If enough tyres can be provided in the coming months Italian ingenuity will keep sufficient vehicles on the road for essential services.

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(III) Telecommunications - 8 new exchanges were opened. Progress is shown with repairs to State lines north via both Viterbo and Civitavecchia.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

12 February 1945

MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY

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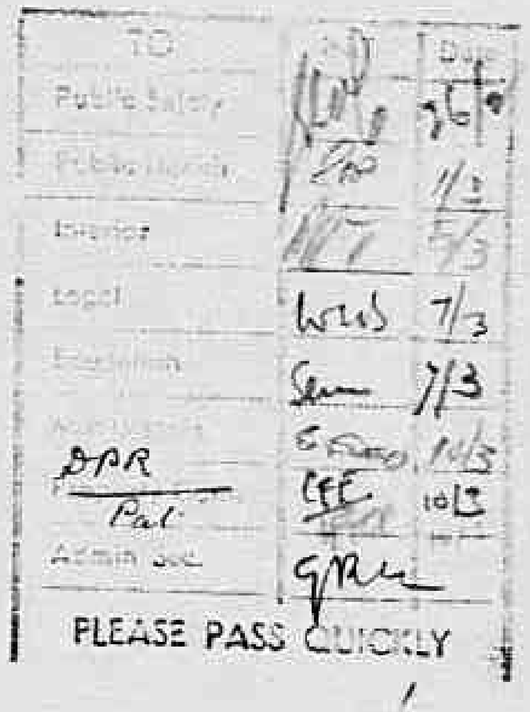
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LAZIO UMBRIA REGION REPORT

January 1945

Part I.

1. There is a limit to the length of time during which the "advisory capacity" of the Allied Commission can be applied at Regional level and below. That would, at least, appear to be the true experience in Lazio-Umbria.

Towards the end of 1944 passive resistence, prompted no doubt by other trends outside Italy, brought the Regional Commissioner to the conclusion that he should withdraw into a more genuine advisory position. The month of January saw that decision going into effect. Obviously it was very much easier in some spheres than in other, and the Regional Commissioner's interpretation of the limits of his responsibility were often different accepted with difficulty not only by Regional Officers themselves but also by his technical advisors on a higher level. But the decision was even obstinately maintained and, so far as Lazio is concerned, it can truthfully be said that the Region can now be compared to a car which has run out of gas. It might still be in excellent condition, but it will not make very much progress.

If this report were to catch the eye of an observer who has passed quickly through the devestated Provinces of Frosinone, Littoria and the southern part of Rome, he might well raise his eye-brows at a statement that the Region can do no more. Nevertheless it is true. The proper Italian machinery is in existence and in use for all local government, for distribution of food, for financing and dealing with all phases of reconstruction, and for maintaining law and order. Rightly or wrongly Provincial Commissioners and Divisional Directors have worked themselves out of employment. They are now in the unenviable position of being present to take the criticism from both inside and outside the country, while they have neither the executive responsibility nor the power to take any corrective action.

2. Still thinking of Lazio (the two Provinces of Umbria remain, very wisely, under AMG control) considerable progress can be shown during the month. Perhaps the most encouraging development is the increase in efficiency and morale of the Italian Police Agencies. It is most marked in the City of Rome itself, but the same tendency is revealed throughout and the results do very great credit to the hard work of the Public Safety Officers at all levels. They have had a difficult task.

Success has at long last crowned the efforts of all those who have been trying to obtain funds for public works of all kinds. While the Region has, so far, escaped any disaster of even a minor nature the apparently more bureaucratic delays caused by the financial "block" may yet prove to be costly, particularly when the malaria season comes round again.

Agriculture can point to concrete results of their plans to make good the losses in livestock from the southern Provinces. The Regional Engineer can show 26 new bridges opened during the month. The Director of Economics and Supply has at last raised the stocks of grain in Rome to cover 30 days. These are only a few of the results of many anxious months of hard work and effort.

3. It would be quite wrong to give any impression that all will now go smoothly. There are innumerable difficulties and dark days ahead, and both the Economic and Transportation fields are particularly full of troubles.

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3. It would be quite wrong to give any impression that all will now go smoothly. There are innumerable difficulties and dark days ahead, and both the Economic and Transportation fields are particularly full of troubles.

The food position does not improve materially. The 300 gram ration is still a crying need. Tyres and spare parts are almost unobtainable except at tremendous prices. These conditions create a fruitfull field for black-market, corruption and dishonesty. But these are not problems which can be approached by Allied Officers in an advisory capacity.

4. Italian politics are probably given an inflated importance in the eyes of the world. During January it is true to say that the interest in the Region was lower than ever. It is thought that it is unlikely that there will be any strong revival until the north is liberated. All eyes, in the political sense, are turned in that direction. It was almost unbelievable how little

53

interest was shown in the granting of votes to women.

There was strong political interest in the case which started with the shooting by Police Agencies of the criminal known as "Il Gobo" and developing with the arrest of Salvarezza, the Secretary of the so-called Unione Proletaria. While there have been strong hints that sensational revelations may follow his examination, nothing has yet come out.

5. Although feelings towards the Allied remain generally favourable, sections of the Italian Press have printed articles or comments which have been anything but friendly. It is possible that they have been encouraged by the criticisms of each other which have appeared in newspapers of the United States and Great Britian and which have been quoted in the local military newspaper.

6. Terni and Perugia, the two Provinces which make up Umbria, are still under AMG control and because of their military importance it is considered that they should remain so for a further period. Terni's importance is centered on the industry which lies in the city itself. The progress which has been made there and the fact all has been quiet in this politically explosive spot is largely due to the Provincial Commissioner himself. Perugia has had a stormy month of re-organization, and the Provincial Commissioner has been compelled to take a very firm stand on more than one matter. He has undoubtedly got some anxious weeks in front of him as the full effect of his actions are only now being felt. Complete confidence is felt in his ability to deal with the situation.

7. Reference must be made to the subject of Olive Oil amassing. Towards the end of January special officers were sent out to give moral support and advice to the Italian authorities responsible for the collections. The extent of evasion of the law would hardly be believed by anyone who has not actually experienced it. Without these officers collections would have been virtually non-existent and it is more than likely that incidents of violence would have arisen. It is too early to say what degree of success will be achieved. The officers are in an extremely difficult position in Italian Government territory. They have very little power, many Prefects are very dubious about the provisions of the law which they are trying to enforce and are reluctant to co-operate, and the appeal for their assistance has come two months too late. Nevertheless they are optimistic.

8. Despite all apprehensions, particularly on the food question, the Region has passed through another month without any major crisis and with a number of satisfactory accomplishments. That in itself is a tribute to the Officers in the field who have done much excellent work in the past months. Although they withdrew to the position of the onlooker their labours had not been in vain. It is also a tribute to the judgement and leadership of Lt Colonel J.D. AMES who acted in the absence of the Regional Commissioner.

But behind it all there are the ominous questions. How do they live? How long can they stand it? The ration is not enough, prices are at a tremendous level, many things are unobtainable and, sooner or later, become necessities. The majority must be living on capital or by dishonest means, and those two questions are for ever in the minds of Allied Officers. The answers, insofar as any section is concerned, may

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ROME CITY

Part II A.

(a) Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

1. Politically the month of January was an uneventful one in Rome except for the fact that politics are attached to so many different things. The vote for women might have been expected to arouse some interest, but it passed with no more than a short paragraph in the newspapers.

The disappearance and subsequent arrest of Salvarezza, the Secretary of the Unione Proletaria, almost became a political issue but was handled with a new-born efficiency and dignity by the Italian Police.

In the political sense Rome is waiting. The government is in some respects more active than its predecessor but has not got the confidence of an elected body and is waiting for the liberation of thenorth. Under the surface the question of the Monarchy is a burning one.

2. Although reliable sources show that the feelings towards the Allies are strongly favourable, there have been a number of unfriendly statements or articles in the Press. Every opportunity is taken of stressing any incident which indicates any form of difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain or either of them and Russia.

(b) Local Government.

The city of Rome has been isolated by Decree from the Province although the Prefect still has influence in some matters.

(c) Economic Resources, Industry and Supply.

1. Having at last reached a goal of 30 days grain supply the Officers responsible are able to breathe a sigh of relief and look back with a smile on these times when they literally did not know if to-morrows grain would arrive in time. Valuable transport can now be released to other uses.

With the co-operation of all interested Sub-Commissions this HQ obtained considerable improvement in deliveries of fruits from Sicily. The daily average of fruits and vegetables from all sources into Rome markets was just under 400 tons.

The entry of parastatal bodies into the retail trade is helping to provide fruits at lower prices.

Supplies of fish to the open market average 3 tons daily and are not satisfactory. Rome wholesalers are mainly responsible and a movement by the fishermen to open their own markets will be watched with interest.

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Potatoes totalled less than 16 tons for the month. This has been, perhaps, the most unsatisfactory aspect of all food problems. The lack of co-operation was amazing. Eggs averaged some 32.000 daily but are plentiful on the black market at 31 to 35 lire each.

2. The AC ration scale was distributed in full except for meat which was no higher than 50%. The weight of the "reduction" to each individual is very small. 5342

3. Wine, which is food to the Italian, was more plentiful and the general prospects are satisfactory.

4. Lignite deliveries improved considerably and, although the fuel situation is still insufficient to cover general industrial needs, it is improving and prospects are hopeful.

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5. There are 12 principal Black Markets in Rome. During January American products were in short supply whereas British goods were more plentiful. (These goods are, of course, stolen or sold by soldiers. When found they are confiscated).

The following list of Black Market prices may be interesting.

Salt	here per Kg.	120-150	Pasta	here per Kg	225-250
Flour		100-120	Beef		500-550
Bread		80-110	Fish		320-500
Sugar (American)		900-1000	Wine	here per litre	100-130
			Olive Oil		550-600

6. Rome can hardly be given the title of an industrial centre and such factories as exist are struggling with difficulties of power, fuel and raw materials.

One glass factory made a welcome start and every effort is being made to keep the PIRELLI works in operation.

Soap production is held up by delays in the Italian Government over soda allocation.

(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

This heading only applies to Rome insofar as an enormous number of agricultural owners appear to own cars in Rome. Obtaining a motor permit for agricultural reasons has now been made more difficult.

(e) Labour.

General unrest among employees of Public Services, on wage questions. A threatened strike of telephone operators was averted.

(f) Public Works and Utilities.

1. Electricity rationing is working satisfactorily but consumption by Military and Preferential Civilian loads has increased. Arrangements have been started to set up a Provincial Committee to control civil loads.

Water supply is now up to 100% but there is grave danger of chlorine shortage.

Gas supply was maintained.

2. Work at Fiumicino harbour is delayed by financial obstacles at the Ministry.

(g) Public Safety.

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2. Work at Fiumicino harbour is delayed by financial obstacles at the Ministry.

(g) Public Safety.

1. The work of the Police Agencies in Rome has been the most satisfactory features of the month and has resulted in a letter of commendation from the Supreme Commander.

The Press as a whole has not been as helpful as they might be. No one is complacent about the crime situation which is still serious, but a totally erroneous impression has clearly been received in several places as a result of over-emphasis on certain crimes.

2. The so-called "Il Gobbo" affair, because of the political aspects which were attached to it, received considerable attention. It developed out of a very successful search for arms which was one of three similar raids carried out by the Police.

3. Conduct of Allied troops has been generally good although there are a number of isolated incidents which have been reported to the Military Police. Arrests of Allied soldiers have been made by Italian Police.

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The problem of Venereal Disease is having constant attention. 15 clandestine brothels were closed and 199 unregistered prostitutes were examined. Steps have been taken to stop children tenting for prostitutes.

Legal difficulties have arisen over dealing with persons arrested for assaulting girls in the company of Allied soldiers. The law requires a formal complaint from the person assaulted. This is not always forthcoming. However, it is thought that a means of getting round this has been found. It must be pointed out that, here again, the Press has been enclined to give the impression that these so-called "hair-cutting" incidents are much more prevalent than is the case.

4. There was a slight increase in fires but only one was serious. Efficiency of the service is as good as can be expected.

5. Prisons are still overcrowded and despite some progress, in bad condition judged by Allied standards.

6. Activities of the Legal Department have been concentrated largely on trying to reduce the case list. The Italian Courts are still not able to keep pace with arrests.

(h) Public Health and Welfare.

1. There has been no serious development. Two cases of small pox were reported but there has been no extension of the outbreak.

Steps have been taken to improve control of Veneral Disease.

The fuel situation in the hospistals has improved.

2. The Italian Government has taken steps to take advantage of empty houses, etc.

Work has been started to clarify the position of institutions and their needs.

(i) Education.

Steps have been taken to safeguard equipment in requisitioned schools.

Supplies are causing a problem. Supplies exist in the shops at prohibitive prices and the Prefect shows reluctance to use his requisitioning powers. Thus the poorer children are without and are waiting for "supplies from America".

Glass is still a difficulty.

(j) Refugees.

The number of refugees in the Rome centres showed a net increase of 402 during the month.

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The Cesano camp was requisitioned by the Italian military authorities and transfer to alternative centres is now in progress.

Very few of the refugees can now be evacuated south so that the present figure must be regarded as static (about 6000). It is hoped that there will not be a big rush from the north later.

5341

(k) Communications.

1. Road - Considerable difficulties are being experienced over ENAC which is extremely unpopular with truck owners.

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The Italian authorities have so far failed to produce a satisfactory solution to the problem of the unauthorized passenger services in Rome. Police agencies are reluctant to act while the Italians continue to "extend", the 1944 motor vehicle permits. The police will take action when they can deal with all unauthorized vehicles.

2. Rail - Steady improvement can be recorded here. The opening of a limited service with Naples was the most noticeable event.

3. Telecommunications - Improved teletype channels have been opened to Naples.

4. Postal - Improved train facilities to Civitavecchia and Naples have permitted reductions in road transport.

Over a thousand parcels were received from the United States. 250 sacks of mail were received from all parts of the world.

(1) Property Control.

General conditions remain satisfactory. Protection for his property is better for the Italian national in Allied countries than for the Allied national in Italy.

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Part II B.

(a) Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

In the provinces the number of people who are genuinely interested in politics is still small. A number of political meetings have been held without incident, and there are indications of strength in the Communist Party. But the political meetings were hardly enthusiastic and one wonders how much of the Communist strength is real. It would be a brave prophet who would dare to say that a strong Communist wave will not spread over Lazio and Umbria, but if that were to happen it would probably be a reflection of economic despair rather than a true reflection of the convictions of the country people.

Interest in the vote for women is hard to find.

Terni, the political "danger spot", had another quiet month although the Committee of Liberation tested its strength in Local Government. Perugia, where the population is independent though law-abiding in character, showed strong anti-Monarchist feelings.

Mr. Churchill's speeches caused some unhappy resentment, but comments died away on the explanation which followed. Participation in the war as a co-belligerant is universally unpopular and allied status is being considered almost as a right in some circles.

(b) Local Government - Provincial.

The framework of local government is now functioning smoothly. There are still a number of Giunta which have not been formed and the reluctance to conclude this task may be due to the possibility of elections in the Spring. Prefects are being wary of disturbing the political parties and there is no doubt that political pressure on them is strong. This is particularly true in Rome Province.

Perugia, which had suffered from the lack of any career men at the head of the Prefettura, has now been strengthened on that side.

The Provinces are, generally speking, well served by their Administration and should go ahead well. The task of epuration is proceeding very slowly but is only a serious problem in Perugia where, perhaps, enthusiasm to clear out all Fascist elements was a little exhuberant in early days.

(c) Economic Resources, Industry and Supply.

1. The distribution of AC supplies in the Provinces went smoothly except for milk in Terni and Perugia where hospital requirements were covered from Rome.

The salt position, which had become very serious, improved considerably and all necessities were covered by the end of the month. We are not yet in the comfortable position of having something in reserve.

The lack of soap is universally grave. This is not a product distributed by AC, and the Italian Government must bear full responsibility for the

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The lack of soap is universally grave. This is not a product distributed by AC, and the Italian Government must bear full responsibility for the delay which seems to be due to a failure to allocate soda.

The number of soup kitchens increased by 21 to a total of 76 serving an average of 35500 meals daily. 53:40

2. While there are a number of small industries in the Provinces, only Terni is of any great importance. Electricity is the key to the majority of problems and repair work to the big Galloto plant is going ahead. One turbine

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is now in operation.

3. Lignite production is up to 22.000 tons monthly. This figure could be easily increased by 150% if the necessary electric power were available

(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(a) The final days of the month brought some hope that the Region would eventually show reasonable figures for the Olive Oil Amassing. It is too early to be more optimistic than that as the Allied Personnel who are aiding the Italians have only just started work. The opposition which is being met is tremendous and there can be no doubt that were it not for the presence of these Allied Officers and AM/GR there would be little or no oil. They are, of course, two months too late and the total oil collected as at 23 January was hardly worth mentioning - 908 tons.

It was difficult to understand the action of the Italian Government in increasing the family retentions. It seemed to answer none of the problems and merely increase many of them. This decision has not been applied in the two provinces under AMG control.

(b) The seed grain distribution has been satisfactorily completed but the seed potato situation is extremely bad.

(c) The livestock position improved with first arrivals from Sardinia. There has been a tremendous amount of hard work behind this and great credit is due to the Officers concerned. There have been many obstacles to overcome not least of which is the heavy export tax imposed by the High Commissioner of Sardinia. Now the machinery is set up and further success depends on shipping.

(d) Lack of cooperation by the buyers has prevented success with fish collecting centres.

(e) Labour.

Despite the fact that agricultural employment is at its lowest seasonal level there is no serious problem of unemployment in the Provinces, and there was a very slight improvement.

The Italian Government appears to be indifferent to its Provincial Labour Offices. The necessary funds have been extracted with difficulty and the office employees do not benefit by recent decrees which increase the salaries of other statal employees.

There has been some unrest among employees of Public Services, but no serious developments as yet. Wages are the cause.

Labour for Civitavecchia port is providing a serious housing and transportation problem.

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Labour for Civitavecchia port is providing a serious housing and transportation problem.

(f) Public Works and Utilities.

(I) Electricity.

Energy produced has increased from 13.5% to 16.6% of prewar capacity. No improvement of domestic conditions can be expected and rationing has been introduced in Perugia, Terni and Rieti in an attempt to increase the power available to industry. The plan is experiencing a number of difficulties which have yet to be overcome.

147 Km of transmission lines were repaired making 47.5% serviceable.

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(II) Military Roads.

Generally the situation of Road Surface is reasonably satisfactory. Bitumen supply has improved although too late to save some anxiety and considerable expenditure.

Good progress was made with bridges and 18 were completed.

(III) Other Public Works.

Transportation and the release of materials blocked by the Italian Government are now the main difficulties. The Finance stranglehold has at last been broken and the necessary money is being made available in Italian Government territory fairly freely. Better late than never, but the delays have created tremendous difficulties due to contracts signed on a rising market and untold misery for the Italian people this winter.

Housing goes on very slowly except in Terni where progress is good.

Bonifica schemes in Littoria have progressed but the most important - with an eye to malaria next year - has not yet been approved. The Italian Government have a big responsibility in this matter.

Clearance of mines is very slow with a poor Italian Military Company which is badly officered and administered. The first civilian squad is just starting work.

8 bridges were completed on non-military roads, bringing the total to 92.

Work on Civitavecchia harbour has reached the active preparations stage.

(g) Public Safety.

1. There have been a number of incidents of a minor nature but, in view of the conditions, the general position of Public Security is almost surprisingly good.

An almost spotless record in Viterbo was broken by two minor affairs one of which resulted in some shooting and a death. The other was the outcome of feeling against the military call-up. Other Provinces had isolated troubles of the same type.

There is no doubt whatsoever that very large numbers of civlians have firearms and, although the Italian Police are taking very much better action, the problem is a big and dangerous one.

Some counterfeiting has been traced and arrests made.

Clothing for Italian Police Agencies is still a problem.

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Clothing for Italian Police Agencies is still a problem.

2. (a) AMG Courts functioned in Perugia and Terni only. They worked smoothly and without particular incident throughout the month. 5339

(b) Italian Courts are functioning throughout the Region but very grave concern is felt at the failure of the authorities to keep pace with the arrest. So far as "advice" will allow everything possible is being done by this Region to improve this state of affairs. One consequence is that the main prisons are, again, badly over-crowded.

(h) Public Health.

(a) Terni hospital is now functioning with 200 beds, and increased facilities have been provided in Littoria.

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One case of smallpox was reported from Terni but it has not developed into a serious outbreak. Scabies and typhoid are fairly common, but general health is good.

(b) Clothing distribution in Frosinone and Littoria is now in progress. In Littoria it appears to be progressing better than in Frosinone. This is being handled by special committees.

Blankets have been issued in both these Provinces through normal Welfare channels.

A distribution of AMC clothing has been made in Terni.

(c) With Terni and Perugia now getting their ECA functioning properly the Welfare position in the Provinces is very satisfactory.

(i) Education.

Lack of glass in windows and the means of heating has caused many schools to be closed either for a few odd days or until the spring.

(j) Refugees.

A few refugees from Sicily have returned to Littoria and the same thing into Frosinone is threatened. In the latter case it is not at all desirable just yet, and a protest has been made.

A number of refugees from Italian Colonies are scattered throughout the Region. They are particularly anxious to return.

(k) Communications.

I. Rail-Work on the Terni-Rieti line has started.

II. Road-AMG is now working in all Provinces except Terni and Perugia.

In general it can be said that there is enough transport in the Provinces to cover all needs but that the tyre situation threatens to be the deciding and even fatal aspect. Good work has been done in salvaging vehicles.

The policy of withdrawing into an advisory capacity has been followed even in the difficult matter of Motor Circulation Permits and POL distribution.

III. Telecommunications-Slow but steady progress has been made in Rieti and Perugia. Elsewhere transport difficulties have caused little to be achieved.

IV. Postal-Service throughout the Region is operating well.

(L) Property Control.

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(L) Property Control.

Beyond one incident where Communists attempted to take over an allied own alluminium plant there were no new problems. It is interesting to note that these "Communists" were, until recently, strong Fascists.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: 2/13.2/CA

31 Jan 45

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : HQ LAZIO UMBRIA Region

1. Reference is made to Part II para J of your monthly report dated 9th Jan.

2. In this paragraph, which concerns Allied Nationals, it is stated that " Allied sources of clothing are precluded to them." From enquiries made to Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission, the Welfare Branch of Public Health Sub Commission and the War Relief Section of the American Red Cross it would appear that there is no directive or instruction precluding Allied Nationals from obtaining clothing.

3. While clothing is in short supply and is given to the very needy there is nothing laid down which would debar Allied Nationals from seeking their needs through the American Red Cross.

4. Please therefore examine the possibilities of obtaining supplies of clothing through the American Red Cross channels.

R.R. CRIPPS Col
CSO CA Section

Copy to: Displaced Persons and Repatriation
Sub Commission.

5338

2/13.2/CA

CA Sec

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - PART I
DECEMBER 1944

9 January 1944

A. POLITICAL SITUATION.

1. Taking a broad view of the situation, there is satisfaction to be gained from the fact that the provincial and communal machinery is at last working.

2. The work of political parties has not been so apparent during the month, and has rather taken the form of consolidating initial advantages and smoothing mistakes. This applies in particular to the Communist Party, local leadership of which has apparently brought under control the few more extreme adherents.

3. In some provincial area under Italian Government there is no doubt that the Italian officials realise our power and limitations, and there is an attitude of quiete friendly resistance towards the Allies.

B. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

The position of grain and flour stocks in all areas shows a marked improvement. The position of other items controlled and otherwise, in most cases shows an upward but slow movement.

Considering localized adverse conditions which are continually arrising industry is plodding slowly in the right direction: that already in existence, meanwhile keeping its head above water, just.

C. AGRICULTURE.

To put it midly the agriculturists are following the normal human policy of firstly looking after themselves, quite overlooking the fact that especially at this time, there are quite a number of other people who should share the earth's products. Perhaps the Italian officials might be "gingered up" to give a more positive education to the producers.

D. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Good solid improvements which continue in spite of lack of financing by Italian Government.

E. PUBLIC SAFETY.

No highlights, but really good fundamental progress in most spheres of interest.

F. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Statistics show that considering many adverse conditions, the health of

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Considering localized adverse conditions which are continually arrising industry is plodding slowly in the right direction: that already in existence, meanwhile keeping its head above water, just.

C. AGRICULTURE.

To put it midly the agriculturists are following the normal human policy of firstly looking after themselves, quite overlooking the fact that especially at this time, there are quite a number of other people who should share the earth's products. Perhaps the Italian officials might be "gingered up" to give a more positive education to the producers.

D. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Good solid improvements which continue in spite of lack of financing by Italian Government.

E. PUBLIC SAFETY.

No highlights, but really good fundamental progress in most spheres of interest.

F. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Statistics show that considering many adverse conditions, the health of the Regional population remains at a high level, with very definite improvements in some black spots; a real tribute to the officers and officials concerned.

G. EDUCATION.

A somewhat ding-dong battle re propo of school availability and rehabilitation; as satisfactory as can be expected.

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H. REFUGEES.

Situation under control, but there is still much to be done with regard to rehabilitation of homes in distressed areas and accomodation availability elsewhere.

I. BLACK MARKET.

Still leaves much to be desired. For those who can pay the price, there appears to be not a single shortage of any requirement.

J. TRANSPORTATION.

There is no doubt whatsoever that this still needs a lot of attention. It is my opinion that in no other Italian Dept. is it more necessary to have an organizing genius coupled with a strong guiding hand.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER 1944

9 January 1944

PART II - ROME

A. POLITICAL SITUATION

Nothing new to report this time. It seems that the attitude of "watch and wait" has bee n assumed since the formation of the new cabinet. The political front has been exceedingly quiet during the latter part of 1944.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of Rome City.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

There have been many fluctiations in the food situation since our arrival in Rome and it is perhaps well at this time to reexamine our contribution to the feeding of the population. This contribution is twofold. One aspect is the importation of foodstuffs for civilian need and the second is the aid which we give in the collection, manufadture and distribution of foodstuffs grown and produced in Italy.

In the city of Rome it will be seen that during the month of December the only imported foodstuffs made available for general distribution was canned meat. The other imported items which were contained in the old ration scale, but which are not now being generally distributed are Dried Vegetables, Dehydrated Soup, Sugar, and Evaporated Milk. However, substantial quantities of these products were distributed to the special classifications, such as school children, popular kitchens, hospitals, etc. A total of 523,245 persons in the city of Rome benefited from these special distributions.

Grain.- The flour consumed by the population during December was made from Italian grain. For breed-making purposes, mixed with this flour was meal from imported barley. The stocks on hand continue to show improvement during the month.

Fresh produce arriving at the markets totalled for the month 15,177 tons.

There was a marked increase in the amount of produce arriving in Rome by rail. Rail movements are greatly to be desired for two reasons: the first is that it saves road transport, the consequent wear and tear on vehicles and gasoline consuption, and the other is that it so cuts down transport cost as to enable produce to be sold at a price more within the means of the ordinary citizen.

During the month of December two Governmental agencies, the A.S.A. and the Fdesport went into competition with the private business Firms bringing into Rome fruit, nuts, and offering them for sale directly to the public. They found that this could be done at a selling price greatly below that charged by the private traders, although they both bought at the same market. The inexorable law of supply and demand immediately began operating and the private traders were forced to reduce their prices to meet this competition and, as in usually the case, the public benefited.

Wine has been available in the market, but not in large quantities. Beside

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Wine has been available in the market, but not in large quantities. Beside local production, over 2000 T. were shipped into the city and an additional 3000 T. await shipment from Brindisi, Gallipoli, Trapani. The casual observer will notice that the bars are well stocked with bottled goods, but at prices which will appeal only to dry throats and fat pocket-books.

Fuel.- The amount of charcoal that is essential for Rome use is directly related to the gas and electricuty supply. An increase in gas production is immediately reflected in a decreased demand for charcoal. The gas pressure was in many parts of the city very low during December, which stepped up demand for charcoal. There was a distribution of 2 Kg. per person. The arrival of lignite for hospitals and bakeries continues to be most disappointming and was far below the minimum needs.

Plans have been formulated for a correction of this situation, but a satisfactory flow of lignite and coal has not yet been realized. Facilities for the reception of coal at Civitavecchia have been established and several thousand tons have been brought into Rome. It has been necessary however to allocate practically all of the coal to the gas and electricity works. In January 1200 tons of coal has been allocated to the hospitals. The shortage of lignite arriving in Rome has been due in large measure to the lack of rail cars for its transport.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to report.

E. LABOR.

1. Labor was thoroughly absorbed in consideration and discussion of the "Memoriale, containing the most urgent claims of the Italian Workers" presented by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to the Council of Ministers of Italian Government. This "Memoriale" is the opening gun of the Winter-Spring program of organized Labor, and at a conference called under government sponsorship of representatives of Management and Labor it was approved in general.

2. 150 workmen marched ten miles into town from operation of 345 Engineer Regt. destined for Labor Supply Office this Region but were halted and dispersed by Questura at Colisseum. Their complaint that they had not been paid on time was adjusted and payment made within 48 hours. Situation due to payment of civilian labor by "courier rider" paying officer from Naples.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Electrical Rationing Scheme had worked satisfactorily - and the confirmation of better distribution and slight increase in Energy available has eased the position which has improved 25% since 1st October.

Gas Rationing will start on 10th Jan. steps now in hand to cut off 24,000 consumers who are reported by Gas Company for falsifying meters.

Repairs to Streets and Roads continue, repairs to war damage on main sewers now 74% and town sewers 81% - owing to lack of suitable transport emptying cesspools is becoming an acute problem endangering health.

The town has again been flooded : project for lessening this awaits approval by Italian Government.

The financing of works remains awaiting action by Italian Government and contractors are complaining of not being paid.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

All police are maintaining a reasonable standard of efficiency according to Italian standards. They all have many difficulties to contend with, the main one being lack of adequate transport. One could wish that more initiative was being shown but even here there is some slight improvement. I am glad to report that the local police are at last taking action against Allied personnel found committing crimes. The following recent incidents are of interest. (a). Agents of P.S. on 27th December 1944 arrested five persons (one a Canadian deserter) for the theft of a motor car. (b). On 28th December, 1944, two American soldiers entered premises and attempted to steal. They were arrested by Carabinieri and handed over to M.P. Mobile squads operating at night are doing good work in Rome City. Other provinces have found mobile squads during the evening beneficial in reducing armed robberies and restoring road safety.

Royal Carabinieri are making steady progress. They are still subjected to

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Royal Carabinieri are making steady progress. They are still subjected to much abuse and criticism and have many handicaps, but on the whole, they are doing good work.

The Agenti di P.S. have four Commissariati functioning outside the City, thus imposing further responsibilities and duties on the CC.RR. The Principal difficulty is the securing of satisfactory accommodations in badly damaged areas.

The Guardia di Finanza are now practically back to normal.

The Guardie Forestali have been re-organized and are functioning normally.

General.- Crime, although still serious, shows a gradual downward tendency and indicates a more satisfactory state of affairs.

There have been a number of armed hold-ups in isolated areas but nothing to indicate the work of well organized gangs. Some robberies reported from Rieti are suspected to be the work of a group.

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Shopbreakings in the City and larger towns are prevalent.

The theft of motor vehicles has shown a decrease and more cars are being recovered and more arrests are being made. In December 60 cars were stolen, 19 recovered and 8 persons arrested.

Crimes of Violence. These continue to be reported from all areas but energetic action taken by the various police agencies have reduced the numbers and the situation generally has shown some improvement.

Relations with Military Police.- Relations and cooperation are excellent. Joint patrols of M.P. and civilian police are doing good work. The only grouse I have is the time taken by M.P. (particularly American) to answer letters.

Conduct of Allied Troops.- On the whole conduct is good. There is still a certain amount of drunkenness.

Allied Military Courts. Terni and Perugia are the only Provinces under A.M.G. and A.A.G. Courts there are functioning satisfactorily.

Italian Courts.- Deplorably slow. 800 cases involving Allied interests are outstanding in Rome alone. The High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism are now getting to work. During the past month the trails of Cornelio Tenzi and Generals Pentimalli and del Tetto have terminated. The former received 30 years imprisonment and the others 20 years.

Security and Special Police Problems.- Number of cases of suspected sabotage or subversive activity during the month. One.

Number of Strikes and lock-outs. Four - see below.

State of Labor generally in Region. Unemployment is still high, particularly among industrial workers.

State of public morale. Rising in hopeful anticipation of more vigorous action by the new Government.

Conditions affecting public morale. Scarcity of food, clothing, fuel and medicines. Morale would improve in the devastated areas if steps were taken to speed up, first aid repairs to roofs, and windows of war damaged dwellings.

Activities of Allied Military Courts.- As our previous reports indicate, this phase of our operations is now quite limited in scope, however we are continuing the important task of processing and trying spy and sabotage cases for the Intelligence and Security Branches of the Armies as and when these are ready for our Staff.

So long as this operation continues we will, of course, require sufficient officers to man our Courts and serve as Prosecuting and defending officers.

During the month of December our General Court operations were limited to the trial of one important theft case involving the theft of a vehicle belonging to the Allied Commission. The trial was very short in duration and the accused was readily convicted on the evidence. This Court presided over by Major G.V. McFadyean is deserving of commendation for the despatch of justice with which the case in question was disposed of.

In addition to the activities of the General Court, which functioned here in Rome during the past month, our Allied Military Courts in the Provinces of Terni and Perugia, where Allied Military Government still retains jurisdiction, continued to handle a substantial number of cases with speedy and effective justice. Our review of the records of all cases disposed of in the Superior and Summary Courts in the Provinces mentioned reflects credit upon the Legal Officer operating in these areas.

Advice and Counsel furnished to the Italian Courts.- By continuing our warnings that the mounting case loads in the Rome prisons constituted a serious reflection upon the efficiency of the Italian Judicial system, we were able to produce far beneficial results, which are reflected in the number of cases disposed

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Advice and Counsel furnished to the Italian Courts.- By continuing our warnings that the mounting case loads in the Rome prisons constituted a serious reflection upon the efficiency of the Italian Judicial system, we were able to produce some beneficial results, which are reflected in the number of cases disposed of as well as the sentences imposed. Despite the improvement disclosed the prison load continues to mount almost daily, due largely to the failure of the Judiciary to recognize that there is a definite channel between the arresting authorities and the Judicial Officers, which must be kept open at all times, and that to do this there must be a high degree of coordination between these Agencies of Law enforcement.

Continuing our established practice, toward effecting a better coordination and liaison, the joint conferences between all Officials having a responsibility in the matter were carried on as in the past, and it is to one of these conferences that we can give full credit for a much better treatment of Allied interest cases.

In fairness it should be said that the Higher Courts are laboring industriously to meet their obligations, and this is particularly true in the High Court for Sanctions against Fascism, which disposed of several very important cases during the month.

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Provincial and Interdivisional Activities.- Through the month of December our officers continued their activities with administrative problems, both provincial and interdivisional, and as result the City of Rome can now boast of a new Transit Authority from which should stem some definite improvements in the City's transport facilities. If the intent and purpose of the new Provincial Decree is fully met by those responsible for its effect and operation, the people of the City should benefit materially.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH. AND WELFARE

In Rome area and province conditions have not changed. On December 10th there was reported 6 cases of Typhus by the C.A.O. Tolfano. However upon investigations the cases were 6 cases of Typhoid fever. Two cases of small pox were brought in from Naples area but immediate action by Dr. Cramarossa of the Rome City Public Health Department has thus far prevented any further outbreaks. All contacts have been isolated and block vaccination done.

Hospitals.- The food situation has been very satisfactory and during Christmas an extra ration of meat and wine was given each patient.

It is our opinion that other institutions especially orphanages should be put into hospital classification. However this is a problem for a higher headquarters to discuss. At the present time powedered skimmed milk is not sufficient for children because of its low fat contents. Then too, local farmers have not been consigning whole milk to the "Centrale del Latte" - preferring to turn it in to the Black Market and cheese production. This question has been discussed with our Economics and Supply and they will discuss the problem for them.

V.D. Control.- The V.D. Clinic was transferred to the University of Rome Because of certain irregularities. Information now reaches us that the shuffle has not changed affairs very much. We suggest that the "Direzione della Sanita" interfere directly to clean up the situation at the clinic and at San Gallicano hospital. Three conferences at this level have produced promises only.

May we take this occasion to commend our Welfare Section for the great work done at Christmas time. Capt. Brown and his staff did a marvelous job and were a great credit to this division and Allied cause.

Welfare.- Much time this month has been spent in organizing various groups of war effected children, and arranging parties and Xmas parcels distributions.

This office directly or indirectly looked after 24,000 children in the Rome area. There were three main groups.

A small Committee, Contessa Fiammetta Sforza and Signora Albertini, did much of the arrangements, such as choosing the various institutions and arranging with the Ministry of Transport to bring the children and take them home again.

The second group that this office was asked to help with concerned the parties organized in the Rome area by the men of the U.S. Navy.

Capt. Brown, Jr./Comdr. Goggin and Staff Assistant Maysie Robinson were asked to be on the Committee at A.C. of which Rear-Admiral Stone was the chairman.

Well over 5,000 children were catered for, and all the arrangements were made in 6 days, which meant constant committee meetings, personal visits to every institute mentioned in order to select the most worthy ones, and several visits to the warehouse where the large amount of goods (food, toys, soap, clothing etc.) were delivered and when they arrived from Naples, the bales had to be unwrecked and inventoried, the articles re-grouped for each institution, packed again and delivered to each institute. This was all done in just over two days.

The third group of these Christmas parties covered more than 12,000 poor

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The third group of these Christmas parties covered more than 12,000 poor children.

I. EDUCATION.

There is little new to report this month, at least from the Italian Government Provinces, from which few reports have come and on which it is no longer possible to insist. Generally, however, education affairs appear to be moving along fairly satisfactory. Apparently nothing has been done about either reporting damaged schools or freeing other schools from unauthorized uses. The decidedly unsatisfactory behavior of the Italian authorities in this matter has since my last report been taken up at a high level by the subcommission.

In Perugia and Terni it is possible that the schools will have to close in this cold weather in view of the lack of glass and all heating material. Although regrettable in view of our efforts to get them open, this is felt to be just one of those things we are powerless to help, at least under present circumstances.

I have therefore, told the Provveditori of these Provinces that they must use their own discretion in the matter subject, of course, to the approval of the Provincial Commissioners.

J. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION.

Allied Nationals.- The situation concerning Allied Nationals has remained stationary, it is still as bad as it was during the last few months. The number of Allied Nationals living in Rome have varied only very little. Financial assistance is still being given, although in some cases on a reduced scale, but it is only of little help considering cost of living, which in Rome has increased about 3000% above 1940 level. Supplementary rations on medical grounds help in some cases, but as long as the scheme for suprlying all Allied Nationals with supplementary rations from Allied sources on a reasonable scale is not working the majority of Allied Nationals in Rome will suffer severely from undernourishment. They also suffer from lack of clothing as most of them have nothing left after over four years of internment and sufferings. Allied sources of clothing are precluded to them. Medicines are also unobtainable and all efforts made by this Division to get some, have not led to any result.

Italian Refugees. (General)- The statistics of movement and repatriation of Italian refugees to and from various centers in Rome are summarized as follows:

Present in centers on	1 December	6764
Arrived during period	1-30 December	4631
Repatriated during period	1 - 31 December	3731
Present in centers at	31 December	7664

The procedure for reception and departure of refugees at Prenestino Station is operating satisfactory. A few improvements have been made in the organization and equipment at the Station.

Progress of improvements in the camps is slow. The camps are overcrowded owing to the presence of a high percentage of refugees from the North and from severely devastated provinces to which they cannot be repatriated. Building materials are scarce, and those available in many cases are not allotted for the best purposes. Food is insufficient for the winter season, especially as the entire ration cannot be always obtained. Following the recommendation policy, officers and members of the Friends Ambulance Unit are making continous inspections to the camps and upon their reports suggestions are made to the High Commissioner for the Refugees for improvements possible with available means. Requisition of the Cesano camp is expected in the near future. Possibilities of establishing new centers within the Region are being investigated by the High Commissioner. Several new centers in Littoria and Frosinone Provinces are ready to take care of refugees originating from the Provinces, whose homes have been destroyed and who are at present living in Rome Centers. The moves are expected to start beginning January 1945.

Three trains have carried repatriated refugees to the South, but within the Region repatriation has come to a standstill owing to lack of space and difficulties in communications. Considering the refugee who eventually will have to return to the North, this means that over 90% of the population of the camps has to be considered as practically permanent. Enquiries have been initiated to establish possibility of repatriation to Provinces of Littoria and Frosinone, and it is hoped that at least some of the refugees will be able to return to their homes in these Provinces.

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K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Region Telephone.- Circuits have been completed and exchange opened to provide service at the following:

Palestrina — Perugia
Fiumicino — Bagnoregio
Vignanello — Cicilliano

Puclic Telephones have been installed and circuits extended to many smaller communities.

Region Telegraph.- Due to the financial difficulties of the Ministry of Communications very little was accomplished this month beyond extending telegraph facilities to Perugia.

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The following is a report of the activities of the Postal Division for the month of December, 1944.

Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, Rieti.- All the above provinces are now under the control of the Italian Government and from my point of view the postal services are operating as well as can be expected under the existing conditions. There is no major change to report in the operation of postal services in these Provinces.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Problems have been routine. Business operations continued to show deterioration, but retail businesses are attempting to develop retail outlets through the use of available merchandise. Fascist properties continued to be under the jurisdiction of this division because of the failure or reluctance of the Italian Government to appoint commissari. Approximately 3,000 bank accounts in the name of allied nationals have been unblocked as a result of instructions received from Joint Directors, Finance Sub-Commission. Real and personal properties have presented no particular difficulties. The general situation is quite satisfactory.

M. FINANCE.

Banks and Post Offices.- Payments, Capital and Interest on Government Debt by Banco D'Italia, Rome, during December totalled L. 90,622,663 as against L. 44,017,056 in November.

Treasury Bill figures (Rome only) were as follows:

		New Issues	Paid	Renewed
Nov. 1944	L.	430,604,500	352,007,500	1,695,359,500
Dec. 1944	L.	580,541,500	214,796,000	1,705,845,500

Figures for all the Provinces are not complete but those for Rieti, Littoria and Frosinone are quoted in detail in the General Report.

"A" Force Payment, now referred to As: Payment on behalf of Allied Screening Commission.- Approvals for payments were received from Allied Screening Commission during the months as under:

Rome Province	L.	1,336,500
Frosinone "	Lt.	613,000
Littoria "	L.	140,000
Rieti "	L.	613,500
Terni "	L.	87,500
Viterbo "	L.	112,500

Rome Stock Exchange.- Market comparatively quiet and dealings generally less than in November.

Government Security and Bonds were quoted at much the same levels as obtained in November.

Share prices were, in the main, lower those quoted in November. Full details appear in the general report.

Public Works programs. Delays in Littoria and Rieti Provinces promise to be eliminated following energetic action of Finance Sub-Commission resulting from representations of the Regional Commissioner.

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N. BLACK MARKET.

Black Market in Food.- Investigators of this Division have covered all the known open market places of Rome where rationed items are sold without ration coupons and at excessive prices. They have noted that almost any type of foodstuffs is available if the consumer is willing to pay the price. The following are some of the prices (openly advertised) of the staple articles:

Salt	L.	150 per Kg.
Sugar	L	600 " "
Bread	L	120 " "
Oil	L	500 " Ltr.
Beef	L	400 " Kg.
Pasta	L	225 " "
Eggs	L	35 each

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Some American products were also offered for sale such as "Domino" sugar Borden's Evaporated Milk, "C" ration Meat and Vegetables Stew and all brands of cigarettes. Italian cigarettes were offered at L. 75 to L. 100 while all brands of American cigarettes were at L. 140. All American products were confiscated and a report of the activity on Italian merchandise was forwarded to the Italian authorities. Prices on the Black Market showed approximately a 10% increase just before Christmas but buying and trading were accelerated.

Control Post at Arsoli.- The Control Post at Arzoli continues to function under the Guardia di Finanza with the advice of this Division. The amounts of potatoes coming into Rome has shown a decrease but sequestrations of illegal potatoes continues. All sequestrated potatoes are sent to the General Market of Rome to be sold to the populace.

Meetings with Merchant Associations.- Discussions with the representatives of the various categories of Merchant Associations are being held to formulate plans and set forth proposals to the Italian Government on the best advisable means to control Black Market activity. Problems of transportation, supply, demand and other vital questions are being discussed freely at the meetings. Decisions will be forthcoming in the near future which may aid the Italian Government to combat the evils of inflation and Black Market activity and force all categories of merchandise into legal channels to the benefit of the reliable and honest merchants and consumers.

O. MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

During the month approximately 23,000 visitors attended the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in Palazzo Venezia. Gross receipts amounted to Lire 383,553,00; expenditures for maintenance totalled Lire 75,110.00. Payments from the fund for repairs to national monuments amounted to Lire 340,000.00. This fund now totals Lire 4515,600.00 on deposit in CC. Banc Commerciale to the account of this Division. The exhibition will remain open until some time in January when most of the pictures will be transported to the R. Galleria Borghese.

Repair and clearance projects presently in progress in Rome include consolidation of mosaics in S.Costanza, reconstruction of boundary wall of zone of Pyramid of Cestius, repairs to lead roof of Pantheon, restorations to frescoes in S.Cecilia, removal of anti air protection from S.M. dell Vittoria and from central fountain in Piazza Navona.

Approximately thirty urgent repair projects to monuments in the Region are in progress.

P. SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

Investigation of Civilian Employees.- A total of 16 civilian employees of this Region were screened during the period under review. They were in the main part found acceptable under the regulations set forth by these and higher Hq. The dismissal of two of them was recommended on the basis of past records, political in one case, criminal in the other.

A further 40 additional are in process of being screened.

Dossiers and Card Index.- During the period under review information concerning 1397 susnects and others has been recorded in this office. Individual case files have been opened for 763 more persons. The majority (1047 individuals and 663 cases) live in Rome city, the remainder reside in the provinces.

Additional information concerning persons previously carded has been added

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Additional information concerning persons previously carded has been added to records.

To date information concerning a total of 17,292 individuals and 4,432 cases has been carded by this R.S.O.

Investigations.- During the period under review this R.S.O. conducted 42 investigations of civilians upon request of Divisional Chiefs in this Hq. or upon receipt of denunciations forwarded to this Security Office. In the 1[illegible] cases the reports were submitted to higher Hq.

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Scheda Personali.- During the period under review a total of 206 Scheda Personali have been forwarded by this R.S.O. to the appropriate A.C. Sub-Commissions as follows:

Transportation Sub-Commission	151
Interior Sub-Commission	2
	153

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Liaison with Security Agencies.- Liaison with other Security Agencies continues to be satisfactory.

Representatives of these Agencies have been making increasing use of our own files.

The total of 57 confidential reports, mainly to C.I.C. have been supplied by this R.S.O.

Preparation of Dossiers and Card Index for Lombardy Region.- During the period under review this R.S.O. continued to examine and index information concerning Lombardy Region.

A full list of republican fascists at present residing in North Italy and a list of "persone non gratae" are being prepared in this Office.

Special Cases. Espionage.- This R.S.O. was fortunate enough to apprehend an enemy agent (parachutist) during the middle of the month.

As a result of this two other enemy agents together with their equipment were subsequently discovered and arrested (A full report of the circumstances is in the hands of G-2, A/C. This R.S.O. file copy was destroyed at the request of S.C.I.)

G. TRANSPORTATION.

Active supervisory control of the Ufficio Trasporti di Roma ceased as of December 1st and all personnel was withdrawn from their premises. Control was turned over to ENAC as of that date and since then has been operating under their jurisdiction. The effect of the change has been extremely noticeable in many ways.

Control of vehicles at the Fiat Garage for instance has almost disappeared. On three occasions the dispatcher there reported that they were unable to fulfill orders for large trucks because none had reported in for dispatch. The reason advanced was that the trucks could find more lucrative employment elsewhere. The following table refelects a typical weeks dispatch under AMG, and under ENAC control:

Day	November	December
15	158	119
16	127	119
17	114	52
18	128	79
19	163	90
20	197	138
21	165	119

The price of illegal trip tickets has dropped from 150,000 lire to practically zero. A spot check of 51 trucks on Via Appia disclosed only one that was in possession of completely regular documents.

This Division has been advised that ENAC is to take over the operation of the pools in Littoria, Frosinone, Rome, Rieti and Viterbo provinces. All concerned have been advised that the change over would not be later than Jan. 1st, but to date, ENAC has not advised this office of its intentions in that respect.

After considerable difficulty, financing has been arranged for the pools in Terni and Perugia provinces and they are functioning. The reconditioning of trucks discarded by the enemy has been steadily progressing and a considerable fleet is now operating in various provinces under the direction of this office but assigned to various pools.

The fuel allocation department of this Division has curtailed its activi-

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The fuel allocation department of this Division has curtailed its activities by surrendering some of its functions to comparable Italian agencies. The only real activity retained is the allocation of P.O.L. which is in effect, the only control this Division has over transportation in the greater part of this Region.

Circulation Permits.- The number of these permits issued up to December 25th amount to 15,272 vehicles. The increase during the period Nov. 25th - Dec. 25th of 648 vehicles, compared with that of 1,579 during the previous month, is more reasonable and is the result of our recommendation to the Chamber of Commerce who admitted that they had started too fast and promised to keep down the issuance of permits and to screen very seriously those issued when the January renewals would have taken place. We attach the usual statement. POL requirements for retrol cards are still figured on 1944 permits.

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Issuance of Permits for vehicles recommended by Allied Offices.- In accordance with arrangements made this Office has taken care of the renewal of permits for such vehicles and from the 16th to the 30th of December 591 permits have been issued through our instructions.

A similar action has been taken by us for the issuance of petrol cards and truck trip tickets and many obstacles due to bureaucracy have been removed although Italian channels are still very slow. We're endeavouring to improve the situation as much as possible.

R. INDUSTRY.

The handling over of executive action to the Italian Government Authorities in territories for which they have assumed responsibility has been intensified, in as much that all firms are being referred to them. The necessity for factory inspections remains however and has been intensified with the increasing reliability of supply facilities, whilst follow up visits to those factories already activated are necessary if guidance is to be given in the increasing of productivity. Particularly attention has been given to materials for re-activation of devastated areas and an Engineer has spent a week in each Terni and Perugia Provinces in addition to the visits by officers of the Division to these and other Provinces.

The firm of Scierra (Rome) is about to start production of window glass while a start has been made in the salvaging of tins for converting to tiles.

Every endeavour is being made to secure the re-activation of fertilizer plants.

Preparations are well forward for the making of motor tires but the importation of the necessary raw materials is an obstacle to quick action.

S. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

The Operational work of Movement Control passed to EN/C on 1 December 1944. This Division continued to function in an advisory capacity.

Observation of the working of the Control Office during December rise to the conclusions that, 1, the Control Office is functioning satisfactorily; 2, the work will not be properly coordinated until EN/C is completely authorized and organized; 3, lack of coordination has resulted in a lack of control over civilian transportation which borders on being no control; 4, the transfer of operational work of control was made prematurely; and 5, there must be a policing activity in connection with the paper work of the Control Office to render the Control effective.

There is nothing to report which affects the Provinces separately from Rome City. Therefore, only one report is made.

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P R O V I N C E S

A. POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

In Rome Province, there is nothing new to report at this time. It seems that the attitude of "watch and wait" has been assumed since the formation of the new cabinet, etc. The political front of Rome Province has been exceedingly quiet during the latter part of 1944.

The governmental crisis, and the departure from the government of three of the parties, appear to have had little effect in Perugia Province and have not effected the relationship between the provincial administration and the Committee of Liberation, which continues to be excellent.

In Rieti since the establishment of the new Government, it is believed that greater confidence is being evinced by Provincial authorities in their administrative decisions and activities. It would appear that the Prefect of Rieti in particular considers certain aspects of the new Government in the exceedingly favorable light.

The political situation remained quiet and unchanged in Littoria during the month. The various parties have continued their activity in public meetings and conferences, and it is the Prefect's opinion that the Christian Democrats have shown the most gains. But the mass of the population remains indifferent to political activity.

The CC.RR. report the formation of a new political party in Frosinone with membership of 72 members in four communes within a month. It is called "The Monarchist Union" and has been in existence about one month. Several minor disturbances took place during the past month.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Local Government Career Vice Prefect reported for duty in Perugia.

In Rieti thirteen Giunte Municipali were wholly or partially changed during the month of December. Three Sindaci were appointed or replaced.

The Deputazione provinciale held two meetings in which affairs of an ordinary administrative nature were discussed.

The following changes in Provincial Officials were made during the month by the responsible Italian Ministry:

a. The Medico Provinciale, Dr. L. Presti, replaced by Dr. Franco.
b. The Provincial Director of Post, Dr. Brughol replaced by Dr. Pistilli.
c. The Intendente of Finanza, Dr. Giannini replaced by Dr. Levi.
d. The Director of Alimentazione, Sambron replaced by Dr. Lorenzi.

Littoria Provincial government continued to show improvement under the prodding of Prefetto Cimoli, whose energy and intiative have not shown any signs of decreasing after two and one-half months in office.

Reorganization of communal administrations had continued. For example, the sindaco of Itri has been replaced with a commissario prefettizio, who is an official of the Provincial Accounting Department. Among other revisions underway is that at Sperlonga.

In Viterbo, 25 Giunte Municipali are now functioning.

Frosinone:- Number of Communes 89
Number of Sindaci confirmed by Prefect 85
Number of Communal Giunte nominated 55

Three Giunte have been dissolved during the month due to changes in Sindaci. There is continual turnover of Sindaci which is unfortunate, but in the opinion of the Prefect, necessary due to local conditions. [illegible] with good results. The

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Terni.- Prefect mayors and giuntas have been changed with good results. The activities of the Commissario of the Consorzio Agrario are under investigation and audit, and he is likely to be removed.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY.

Perugia.- The only AMG commodities received this month were 300 cts. of soap and 485 cts. of dried vegetables.

Salt.- 1135 cts. were issued for pig slaughtering and 100 cts. for Terni to Piste. No issue was made for the civilian ration. 100 tons of salt has now been received from Civitavecchia, on Dec. 30, but even with this receipt, only 75% of the population can receive the ration due December and are still short of half the amount needed for pig slaughtering.

In these circumstances it is considered regretable that the proposed barter of tobacco, surplus in this province, for salt from Rome was vetoed by the Economic and Supply Division.

Pasta.- Orders have been issued for the reduction in the ration to 600 grams, but a request has been made to Regional Ho. for a reconsideration of this matter.

Industry.- Due to the cutting of dectricity practically all industrial activity in the province of Perugia ceased.

The situation has now been rectified and the program of industrial reactivation is growing to such proportions that the provision of an officer to concentrate on idustry alone would be most welcome.

Adequate supplies of rationed foods were available throughout the month in Littoria Province, though the usual difficulties were encountered in transporting the food from the various distribution points to the communes. In line with the stock-piling for the future needs program of A.C., imports during the month so far exceeded the demands that a 40 day supply of flour and grain is on hand. Pasta, sugar, oil, soap, and salt continued to fall short of requirements though the arrival of six carloads of salt on 30 Dec. nearly equalled a month's supply.

Reactivation of industry has shown little progress, due to lack of raw materials, principally bricks, for reconstruction. One bright spot may be noted, some activity in shipbuilding at the the Orlando yards in Civita.

There was meat for Christmas in Viterbo, and a very good distribution was made of other commodities.

Much progress was made in many small industrial plants which are either beginning operating, as much as the supply of raw materials permits, upon which repairs or reconstruction are underway.

The January outlook is the best we have faced so far in Frosinone. The POL allotment for December was supplemented and our allowance for January is about the same as the original December allotment plus the supplement.

Terni.- The switch of electricity to Florence, added to the existing shortage, is severe strain on local industry and has prevented much increase in output. The first turbine at the Galleto Power Station is now working with an output of 33000 Kws. and this will become available for industry, etc. as soon as the transformers are ready (latest estimate Jan. 15th). Good progress has been made in repairs to factories and plant, and there has been an increase in employment.

Supplies of POL, sugar, salt, and certain preserved foods have been short, but the outlook at the moment is much brighter. The milling of olive oil is proceeding well in spite of electricity shortage. 200 mills have already milled 2000 quintals. There is a great shortage of containers which is hindering the pressing. The crop is a very good one.

D. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

The general attitude in the agricultural field has been one of obstruction on the part of oil producers and fishermen, of "laisser-faire" on the part of the agricultural agencies.

Consequently, except in Perugia, where oil collections are normal, the results shown by the oil campaign are practically nil.

Seed germinations are now finished, with well over 90% of the stated requirements having been satisfied.

The seed potato situation is still critical, and there is no present indication of any improvement.

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For the rest, on the agronomy side, time has been spent principally in planning for next year, and in coaxing, advising and attempting to bolster the flagging morale of the agricultural officials.

In livestock, extensive plans for the movement of cattle, horses, mules and sheep from Sardegna and Calabria have been made, and are expected to bear fruit in January

The fish collection centers at Fiumicino and Anzio are at last functioning as well as local and Rome-inspired obstruction will permit.

E. LABOR.

Labor situation in provinces very little unchanged.

Unfavorable wage situation of of Allied employees in Provinces of Perugia and Terni adjusted upon publication of AFHC Adm. Memo No. 62. Furthermore, with the publication in Official Gazette of application of all previous Italian Government decrees to Liberated Italy the uncertainty of legality of these numerous wage reforms in AMG territory is clarified. It is expected that the reconstruction of the Rieti-Terni railline will result in an opportunity for employment of several hundred workers.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Electrical situation as a whole has improved from 12.2 to 13.5% of prewar installed capacity, 235 km of transmission lines plus an unreported length by UNES Co. were required bringing the total in use to 44%.

26.5 of HT transmission line was cleared of Mines during the month, also 6 Km of Water Supply Pipe line 402 mines being lifted during the month bringing the total lifted by 561 Cy to 145% in 5 month and 4738 by the civil contractor in 2 months.

Housing material is limited by coal and that even when available at pithead cannot be transported. After transfer to Italian Government a matter of over 300 projects totalling 1,500 million lire are still after over 4 months reposing on the Ministers Table unapproved and unfinanced. The result is stagnation and on the jobs started the amount that can be done is limited by the constructors credit value.

In spite of these frustrations the Genio Civile have continued in faith that one day funds will be forthcoming and approved 87 projects cost 81 million lire under their delegated powers, and in the Region 123 projects value of 80 million lire have been completed during December including 12 bridges in permanent construction bringing the total completed to date excluding military priority to 44 a further 182 are in hand and financed and a further 90 awaiting approval by Italian Government.

The summary of all works in the Region shows in addition to works completed prior to 26th Nov. 163 projects cost 107 million lire completed during month. 755 projects cost 1,013 million lire with progress showing (this is an understatement as Dec. progress report was NOT received in time for inclusion) and 397 projects cost 221 million lire initiated during the month.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Rome Province.- State of law and order remains satisfactory. One case of mob lynching over theft of a cow during month. Facts contained in attached PS report. The shooting of two civilians (females) by military guards was also reported and case being investigated by proper authorites. Report of PPSO, in duplicate, attached hereto. All in all, the fact that so few major crimes are being committed is considered remarkable in view of conditions: the conditions encountered in a war ravaged country.

Carabinieri.- A month of steady progress. Are still subjected to much abuse and unfounded criticism but, on the whole, are doing extremely good work in

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Carabinieri.- A month of steady progress. Are still subjected to much abuse and unfounded criticism but, on the whole, are doing extremely good work in view of the many handicaps they have to contend with.

Agenti di P.S.- Very few Commissariati are functioning. Thus imposing further responsibilities and duties on the CC.RR. the Questore, is however, doing everyting possible to deal with this matter.

Guardie di Finanza.- Practically back to normal.

Guardie Forestali.- Now completely reorganized and fucntioning almost normally.

Littoria.- Local disturbances in some communes marred a generally stable situation insofar as law and order were concerned. A long step was made toward correcting a bad situation at Fondi when, at 5 A.M. on 30 Dec. a force of 100 Carabinieri and 12 Agenti of Public Security, under command of the Major of Carabinieri and the Questore of the Province, staged wholesale raids in Fondi. They seized 500 hand-grenades and a large number of rifles and pistols. They arrested 30 persons and interogated about 200 other.

Isolated cases of armed robbery were noted. For example at Cisterna on 2 Dec. five bandits some dressed in Allied uniforms, ransacked a general delivery station store after "shooting up the town" with a machine gun.

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H. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Rome Province.- During the month there was a decrease in the number of infectious deseases, no death occurred from such causes. Still a shortage of soap, as is well known. Five firms now distribute drugs and medicines to the Communes of the Province, this has helped the situation. Report of Medico Provinciale attached, in duplicate.

ECA is operating and has received a fair allotment of money for their work. The reorganization, or reactivation, has been slow but some progress has been made. The usual lack of transportation and communication facilities has, of course, hampered the work. Almost daily contact has been had with this organization.

ENDSI has been organized in this Province, and is beginning to function. About thirty of the hardest hit communes are receiving attention at the moment. The ENDSI Committee consists of the Prefect, a representative of the Vatican and a representative of the Italian Red. Cross.

Rieti Province.- Sanitary conditions generally speaking considered to be satisfactory. Typhoid fever has decreased. No new cases of malaria have been reported and the campaign against anopheles continues.

Smallpox having manifested itself in Terni Province, vaccination of the inhabitants of Rieti and Communes adiscent to Terni was made obligatory by Prefect's decree of 16 Dec. 44.

Littoria Province.- Some cases of typhoid have been reported at Cisterna, Sezze and Terracina, though not in epidemic proportions. Scabies are prevalent, largely due to lack of soap. Malaria is showing it anticipated seasonal decline.

I. EDUCATION.

Rieti Province. The Provveditore has informed the Provincial and Municipal Authorities that unless repairs and reconditioning of certain buildings are instigated without delay, it will not be possible to open those structures for classes in the fall.

Shortage of materials and lack of heating facilities as well as the temporary use of a few school buildings by the military are among the controlling factors.

Perugia.- The University was officially opened on Dec. 10th 44.

J. REFUGEES.

Rome Province.- No difficult or insurmountable problems were presented during the month.

Perugia.- Situation normal. Transfer of refugees to the south continued.

Littoria.- Organization of assistance to refugees and evacuees now in the province is underway. With funds provided by the Ministry of the Interior, the Prefetto has allotted L. 2,080,000 for aid to refugees. The Prefetto has been advised by his Ministry that 1,100 refugees are to arrive in the province on this date, 700 in Priverno and 400 in Sabaudia.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraph.- Telegraphic communication with Pescarocchiano, Poggio Mocino, Poste, S. Lucia di Piemignano have been reactivated during the month. There is no material change in the postal service. (Rieti Prov.)

Perugia.- Post. Postal service was resumed in the province on Dec. 18th and telegraphic services on Dec. 21st.

Terni.- A permanent bridge over the R. Paglia at Orvieto will be finished this week. This will bring Orvieto one hour nearer Terni, via Todi-Ponte Rio,

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The Terni-Rieti railway is being rebuilt under military benediction. Generally the communications situation is much brighter.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

The general situation outside of Rome City is satisfactory. The principal activity has been in the province of Perugia, where certain properties were returned to their owners. In province of Viterbo a French Co. was about to lose its principal asset through legal action to eject it from its mining property. This office assisted in working out an arrangement under which the ejectment was obviated.

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B. FINANCE.

Rome. Insurance. In conversation with Italian Insurance men it was learned unofficially that life insurance is being bought extensively, often outright by single premium payment sometimes by many annual premiums paid in advanced discounted at 4%.

The indication is that large sums made in business, at the current elevated prices, are being conserved for the future.

E. LEGAL.

Peace and good order continue to prevail in the Provinces. Accordingly we are able in this report to treat with our provincial activities with brevity.

It is clear from the case records, which came before this No. for review that our Allied Military Courts in the Provinces of Terni and Perugia are performing in an exemplary manner. As to the Italian Courts, they continue to function in the Provinces with credit to the Judges who are responsible for their operations.

G. ARCHIVES.

In unison with the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives the Ministry of Interior has undertaken to collect all data referring to war damages suffered by Archives in Italy. This central register will include not only the collections of special historical importance, such as the State Archives and Notarial Archives, on which much information has already been been compiled, but records generally, of institutions, legal and administrative, machinery etc. and including also important private collections. Despite the difficulties of the situation the central archive administration (Ufficio Centrale degli Archivi di Stato) in the ministry of the Interior is functioning satisfactorily. Naturally the most important problems to be solved at the moment (e.g. questions of personnel) occur in regions still under AMG but with the cooperation of A.C. these are being steadily cleared up. The Commissario for the State Archives left Rome for Florence on January 2 to confer with the Soprintendents for Tuscany and with Allied Fine Arts Officers. From November 28 to December 9, the Archives Officer visited certain towns in Tuscany and Emilia in the temporary absence of any archive specialist for these regions. Separate reports have been submitted on this mission.

C/S Distribute

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C of S Distribut.
10 - Adj Gen's Sec
1 - G-1 Sec
1 - Economic Sect.
1 - PRB & Circulate to Lab & Stat Sects.
1 - Capt Hamlin

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CA file

2/13.2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1944

9 December 1944

PART I - ROME

A. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political scene was dominated by inter-party events which finally led to the government crisis. The obvious failure by the government to pursue epuration vigorously resulted in a public declaration by the High Commissioner Scoccimarro, that the various ministries of the government were impeding epuration - a curious procedure for a member of the government. Attacks by the political press against the police, regardless of what they did, lowered the morale of the forces and the esteem in which they were held by the people. The riots at the Regina Coeli jail demonstrated further the inability, and even unwillingness, of the Italian high authorities to assume responsibility, because not a single responsible officer of the Government appeared at the scene of the riots while they were in progress. Furthermore, the Christian Democrats took a very strong stand on the necessity for a united government and brought the issue to a head in an Order of the Day. At the month ended there was still no settlement.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of Rome City.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Food.- In so far as grain and flour are concerned Rome began December in its best position in several months, there being on hand as of December 1st 1066 tons of soft grain, 866 tons of flour, 551 tons of hard grain, 1752 tons of barley. Throughout November the population received its regular bread ration without interruption and it was of satisfactory quality.

All other foodstuffs on the ration scale were also distributed in their full amount with the exception of sugar which was not available in sufficient quantity to permit this being done. The special classifications also substantially received the amounts to which they were entitled.

The situation as to fresh fruits, local produce and vegetables, due to the elimination of control posts, cannot be reported with the same certainty as previously. The daily average of food passing through the Mercati Generali (fruits-vegetables) shows a daily average of 485 tons as contrasted with the daily average 566 tons for the month of October. In addition to the foodstuffs passing through the Mercati Generali there were large imports of fruits and vegetables by the cooperatives and other similar organizations which do not reflect themselves in the Mercati Generali receipts. The above organizations have membership of over 400,000 and doubtless bring in large amounts of foodstuffs. Although the initiative shown by these organizations is to be commended, their zeal has had certain bad results. Not being subject to strict control there is reason to believe that by offering higher prices they have obtained more than their fair share of transportation and have also tended to inflate produce value by paying higher prices than can be afforded by those who transact their affairs at the Mercati Generali.

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Fish, eggs and poultry are still unavailable to the general population and the small quantities that find their way to Rome usually go to the Black Market. There is little hope for the egg and poultry situation to improve in the near future as the supplies of these items is very short over the whole country.

Fuel.- Charcoal, wood fuel and lignite are in shorter supply than previously. The condition as to charcoal and wood fuel is brought on by the fact that truck owners are very loath to use their transport to haul these commodities due to the fact that it affords less tempting profits than other commodities. A program on the way which aims to use sea and rail transport for these items. Lignite received in much smaller quantities in November than in the month of October. Fortunately a reserve which had been built up during October enabled all essential demands to be met in November. The decrease of arrivals in November are due entirely

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to the fact that the rail bills which were made were reduced and rail cars for those which were accepted were not provided. The situation at the beginning of December had become serious and its gravity made known to the rail road Division of the Transportation Sub-Commission.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to Report.

E. LABOR.

1.- "Strike talk" so noticeable in October has quieted down. The Idemnity Carovita and Assegni di Familia Decrees were finally published and made law. Labor is settling down to absorb the advantages these concessions of law has given them as well as to consolidate their organizational strength.

2.- The mid-shift meal, known as "Mense Friendali" on the program of Italian General Confederation of Labor is spreading. In Rome from first of November to the 15th the number of such workers messes increased from 234 to over 500.

3.- While Allied Forces Basic Wage Scale was adjusted for Hotel and Restaurant employees there are still many classifications, particularly in office workers, where minimum wage is less than that for unskilled labor.

4.- This Labor office processed 65 requests for 1105 employees for work with Allied Units in Rome.

5. There are registered 49,795 unemployed in Rome Province, including Rome City.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Electricity.- The new electric rationing scheme started on 1st November. Indications are that the idea of spreading load over the period has not been grasped and peak loads have risen noticibly.

12.2% of power installed load is available in the Region of this Rome absorbs 20% of its power demands leaving the Provinces with only 8% of theirs.

The Gas Company has also exceeded its allotment of coal and the Tramways have exceeded their peak load by 50%. Both have been officially warned.

On the Works side the road repair schemes have advanced to 50% but the Sewer repair progress has been delayed by weather. This has also slowed down work at Fiumicino harbor and only 3 fishing boats were raised, but there has been a slight improvement in the depth of the entrance. Three of the projects for temporary repairs to the Moles were completed.

The town has been flooded 4 times since 1937 two of these being in November 1944, both times on flood levels that did caused flooding prewar damages.

Water - The ACEA Company had one serious burst due to war damage repaired in 4 days and returned to 100%.

The Marcio Acqueotto has arisen to 98%. Two bursts due to war damage were repaired in 2 days and 150 mines removed enabled repairs to be done to Anzio District Main.

The OSTIA LIDO main now supplies water to several fountains.

Following a study by Maj. Michel and action thereon by Electric Section there has been a marked reduction in the Electrical interruptions in the main pumps.

G. PUBLIC HEALTH.

All police agencies are working better. The P.S. agents and Finance Guards are now receiving their improved scale of rations and this has raised their morale. The 200 odd function rice are still drawing civilian rations and this has caused discontent - the matter has been reported.

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5. There are registered 48,725 unemployed in Rome Province, including Rome City.

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On the Works side the road repair schemes have advanced to 50% but the Sewer repair progress has been delayed by weather. This has also stopped all work at Fiumicino harbor and only 3 fishing boats were raised, but there has been a slight improvement in the depth of the entrance. Three of the projects for temporary repairs to the Moles were completed.

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The recall of the CC.RR. and P.S. from various duties with Allied Forces in the City has resulted in approximately 1000 men being available for night duty patrols. Over 4000 streets, squares and public places are now patrolled effectively after dark. Lt.Col. Perinatt, Chief of CC.RR. in Rome and Maj. Sciutto of the Finance Guards (now in formation) were both decorated during the last few days by General Clark for their services in connection with our entry into Rome on 5th June 1944, with the special contingent of 3000 men.

Strength Report:

	Officers	Men
CC.RR.	198	8925 *
Agenti di P.S.	142	8614
Finance Guards	178	3488
	518	21027

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* This total includes 2,600 cadets now undergoing trainings.

Crime report and particulars of outstanding arrests.-The total crimes reported are about the same as the previous month but there is a substantial decrease in serious crimes and armed hold-ups.

The clear up of criminals during the month has been the arrest of the Irish Lopez gang, which was effected by Military Police in conjunction with the Squadra Mobile, Rome. The gang consisted of nine men:7American,1British and 1 believed to be Canadian,all A.W.O.L. The investigation continues by S.I.B.and in all it is considered by Provost Marshal to be the final clear up of the recent wave of Army criminal bands, mainly deserter in this area. There were a few instances of good arrests by Italian police.

Relations with Military Police. Satisfactory P.M. Rome Allied Area Command complete liaison and accord with this office and Italian Police agencies. Combined night patrols, Military Police and Civil Police continue to operate.

Conduct of Troops. Reports of robberies by troops are still received, but the over all position is not other than that can be normally anticipated in a city of size of Rome behind the lines. Few troops now in town,consequent reduction in drunkenness. General conduct of troops very good.

All offices of Public Safety Sub-Division removed from Italian Police premises to Via Lucullo 16, Eq. Region IV.

Special Police.-Sabotage and/or suspected sabotage. Nil reported.Strikes and lockouts, nil reported.

Public Morale.Public morale,if judged by Public order, remains fair.The meeting of the Socialist and Communist parties at the Palatino Hills on 12th Nov'44, demonstrated that it is possible for a concourse of people estimated at 14,000 to 15,000 to be well disciplined in these bad times. The main concern is shortage of food,clothing and unemployment. Considering all things,public order is remarkably good.

Allied Military Courts.-This phase of the work is now relatively a minor activity of this Division. However we are still engaged in the task of processing and trying a number of spy and sabotage cases.

This operation requires the continued presence of sufficient officers to serve as members of a General Court as well as a Prosecuting and Defending Officer.

In addition to the General Courts,which functioned here in Rome,a substantial number of cases were disposed of by Allied Military Courts in the Provinces of Terni and Perugia where Allied Military Government still retains its jurisdiction.

Italian Courts.-The mounting case load in Rome Prisons obliged this Division to maintain very close liaison with the Italian Courts in Rome. Despite precautions the unrest in the prisons finally developed into rioting which for a period of 24 hours was extremely disturbing. On the face of it, this looked like a police problem,but the refusal of the Judiciary to recognize the need for cooperation and coordination between them and the Arresting Authorities was a large factor. A number of joint conferences were arranged between all Officials having any degree of responsibility in the matter. As a result pressure in the prisons was relieved and further rioting avoided,but the Italian Judicial Authorities still fail to grasp the full extent of their responsibility with respect to this problem. Despite the conscientious efforts of some Judges,the leadership in the Judicial system is lacking in both vigor and experience.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The general public health conditions have been satisfactory. In Rome City nothing of note except some irregularities in the V.D.clinic which have been rectified. Some chlorine for the water supply has been obtained from Leghorn. This will be sufficient for about 3 weeks. The salt promised for chlorine production has not

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In the devastated areas of Frosinone and Littoria, the same problem of clothing, food and shelter exist. The preoccupation is still malarial plans for the coming year.

Rieti, Perugia and Viterbo have no particular problems except glass for hospital windows.

Welfare.-Popular soup kitchens attendance showed a slight decrease during the month, dropping from 180,000 to 170,400 soups served. It is interesting to note that the decrease is coming in poorer districts, while an actual increase is noted in the middle class districts.

This does not include industrial kitchens, which have increased from 300

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serving 85,00 workers, the 368, serving 65,800 workers.

The general assistance plan continues in spite of chaos. During the month, the recently appointed president of E.A.R. resigned, but there is a slight indication that early in December the Committee will be organized under a new president.

Housing Bureau received 798 applications for lodgings during the month, and issued 901 house assignment to bombed out families.

I. EDUCATION.

1. The most outstanding activity this month has been the fight for the schools, a fight carried on apparently against the civilian authorities themselves, if the apparent lack of cooperation is any criterion.

2. At the time of my last report the situation was that the list of requisitioned schools had been broken down under various heading and copies of these lists were sent to all concerned. In fact, I have sent at least three commission different occassions to both the Sindico of Rome and His Excellency the Prefect. While nothing has been heard at all from the former, the Prefect himself, who is concerned with those schools occupied by political parties, sent in a letter in which he said he was consulting with the Sindico as to the best means of dealing with this problem. This conflicts with his own verbal statement that of all the lists I gave him only list G (political parties) come within his competence. I regret therefore, that I can report no progress whatsoever in the solution of this problem on the civil side.

3. R.A.F.C. has assisted by making available some 30 more school rooms in 4 schools, while Italian units, List F have, vacated 3 and possibly 4 schools.

4. Glass.- Returns have come in and have been dealt with. Just how much glass has been smashed deliberately in the schools of Rome by the students themselves this week-end is not known at present.

5. The real causes of this strike of students are not easy to find out. The alleged one is overlong lesson periods. Since there is no Ministry of Education and since no actual power exists, we are limited to observing the effort of the Provveditore agli Studi to resolve the problem.

J. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION DIVISION.

Allied Nationals.- The general situation concerning Allied Nationals has remained practically stationary. Although movement of Allied Nationals from forward areas remains low, the number registered at National Representatives has increased; probably more Allied Nationals living in Rome are now asking for assistance owing to greater difficulty in living during winter. Movements to the South have practically ceased; repatriation although being considered for army, has not yet taken place. Financial assistance is still being given by AMG/C, Missions, or Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Supplementary rations on medical grounds are being continued. It is hoped that the scheme for providing supplementary rations to All Allied Nationals in Rome will materialize soon. Welfare inquiries are being received in smaller number and are being dealt with through local Carabinieri. Reports are few and considerably delayed owing to difficulty in communications. The biggest problem facing Allied Nationals are food and clothing: these problems are becoming more important every day.

Italian Refugees.- The statistics of movement and repatriation of Italian Refugees to and from various centers in Rome are organized as follows:

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Italian Refugees.- The statistics of movement and repatriation of Italian Refugees to and from various centers in Rome are summarized as follows:

Present in centres at 1 November	4787
Arrived during period 1 - 30 November	6124
Repatriated " " 1 - 30 "	4137
Present in centers at 30 November	6764

The procedure for the reception of refugees at Pronestina station, where 60 trains from North and South are now arriving is operating satisfactory. Every effort is made to make them comfortable at the station while awaiting transportation to the various camps.

The general situation at the camps is practically stationary and far from satisfactory for many reasons. Recommendations have been made to responsible Italian authorities for improvements in organization and in material conditions of camps but due to lack of cooperation in high administrative positions, lack of funds, and of the essential materials practically no progress has been made.

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Officers and members of the Friends Ambulance Society are continuously inspecting the camps, reporting upon the conditions and making suggestions for improvements which are carried out with the few available materials, and with the assistance of more or less permanent refugees.

Repatriation within this Regions has been reduced owing to absolute lack of space in Nearby Provinces and difficulties in communications.

K. COMMUNICATIONS. Included in Provinces report.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

There are no new problems of a major nature. The supervision of business operations continues to present the greatest number of difficulties. Of 66 industrial and commercial concerns taken under the supervision of this division, 63 remain active. The situation confronting Allied owned banks is satisfactory. There are now 512 real and personal properties owned by 422 Allied nationals under the supervisory control of this office. An effort is being made to effect collections for requisition of real or personal properties owned by Allied nationals.

M. FINANCE.

1. Banks and Post Offices.- Normal. Private deposits of 29 banks in Rome (Government area), including those with the Banco D'Italia, increased from L. 15,864 million on 28 Oct.44 to L. 17,106 millions on 25 Nov. 44. i.e. some 7.8%.

2. Government Debt and Treasury Bills.- Payments, Capital and Interest, on Government debt by Banco D'Italia, Rome during November totalled L.44,017,056 as against L. 198,927,002 in October.

Treasury Bill figures (Rome Only) were as follows:

		New Issues	Paid	Renewed
November	Lit.	430,604,500	352,007,500	1,695,352,500
October	"	376,292,500	197,442,500	2,088,477,500

3. "Y" Force Payments.- Approvals for payment were received from Allied Screening Commission during months as under:

Rieti Province	Lit.	332,000
" "	"	531,200
Rome Province	"	707,000

4. Amnesti.- General reports of the olive crop are that it is the best for some years.

5. Cost of living.- The general report gives detailed figures of the cost of certain staple items.

6. Rome Stock Exchange.- Resumption in dealings in Shares took place as from 23 November within certain limits laid down by the Ministero del Tesoro.

Trading was small and at prices considerably lower than those at which business was done prior to our arrival in June.

N. BLACK MARKET.

1. Relinquishment of Authority.- In accordance with the policy all con-

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N. BLACK MARKET.

1. Relinquishment of Authority.- In accordance with the policy all control over Black Market activities in civilian retained goods were relinquished by this Division which will continue its drive against the Black Market in Allied Property and its investigation of such activities. This Division will supply information and result of investigations to the proper Italian authorities.

2. Control Posts. All control posts regulating the flow of foodstuffs into the legal markets of Rome were abolished by the Prefect of Rome on the 16th of November. From that time on, no supervisory control was maintained on the influx of merchandise to Rome. The following amounts were directed to the General Market from the Control Posts since inception in July:

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July	5289 Ql.	daily	average	
August	6554	"	"	"
September	5521	"	"	"
October	4975	"	"	"
November (up to 18)	5574	"	"	"

SINCE THE ABOLITION OF THE CONTROL POSTS THERE HAS BEEN A DROP TO 3947 Ql. OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARRIVING AT THE GENERAL MARKET DAILY.

3. Supply and Prices Generally.- It is generally conceded and agreed that about the same quantities of fruits and vegetables are being introduced daily into the City of Rome but that the legitimate market has not received as much as formerly under the Control Post system. Families of means have had greater amounts of these items available to them because of the increase of the supply on the Black Market where prices in fruits and vegetables have shown a definite decrease. Almost all types of rationed items can be obtained on the Black Market; prices have remained constant during the month and are the same as during the prior month. Although prices of fruits and vegetables on the Black Market have decreased, they are still far above what the rank and file of the people of Rome can pay.

Black Market in Food.- The Sindaco of Rome has been notified by this Division of the open trading in rationed articles upon the streets of Rome. Five of the many notorious sections were specified. They are:

1. Borgo Pio (opposite SEPRAL)
2. Tor di Nona
3. Via delle Scale
4. Vicolo del Cinque
5. Trastevere.

Upon the above named streets, flour, pasta, olive oil, cigarettes, and other rationed articles are openly traded without fear of reprisal from the Italian authorities. Fruits and vegetables are traded at higher prices than the prices fixed by law. One of the important reasons for the prosperious flourishing of these sections is the attitude on the part of populace and the authorities that trade in the Black Market is not criminal. The Prefect does not prosecute violators even after denunciations are instituted. The Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza are powerless unless they are instructed by the Prefect and the Sindaco to enforce the ration and price laws.

9. MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

1. During the month 22,300 visitors attended the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in Palazzo Venezia. Gross receipts amounted to L. 504,782,25; expenditures L. 85,250.00 Deposits in the CC. Banco Commerciale for fund for repairs to Italian national monuments damaged by war total L. 1,615,000. Among visitors during the month was the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater who expressed keen appreciation of the Exhibition as a morale factor of benefit to Allied troops. Because of many requests it was decided to continue the Exhibition through December.

2. The anti-air protective covering of the Monument of Julius II, including the Moses of Michelangelo, was removed with funds supplied by this Division. Similarly shielding protection was removed from sculptures in the Borghese Gallery in preparation for its opening in January. Clearance of rubble from the Arch of Constantine was completed.

3. In Latium three repair projects have been completed; approximately 13 other projects are presently in progress.

4. From 6-16 November

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3. In Lazio three repair projects have been completed; approximately 13 other projects are presently in progress.

4. From 6-14 November a visit of inspection was made by Mr. Fred W. Shipman, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, and Archival Advisor to the State Department, Washington, Mr. Shipman paid particular attention to the machinery for the location and protection of Italian Archives and on the collaboration between this Division and the Italian authorities. In a report to the Director of the M.F.A. & A. Sub-Commission, A.C. he expressed satisfaction with what had been done.

5. During the month the Regional activities on behalf of Libraries, formerly undertaken by the Education Division passed to the Archives Officer.

6. Two considerable deposits of books (about 5000 volumes) stored by the Germans in the neighborhood of Cocconato and found to be suffering from damp and extensive mice have been handed over for repair and safe storage to the Vittorio Emanuele Library in Rome.

P. SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

1. Investigation of Civilian Employees.- A total of 54 civilian employees of Region IV were screened during the period under review. Approval was extended to all. One was discharged upon security grounds, following an investigation. An additional 22 are in the process of screening.

2. Dossiers and Card Index.- During the period under review information concerning an approximate 2000 suspects and others has been carried in this office. Individual case files have been opened for 871 more persons. The majority (1700 individuals and 800 cases) live in Rome City; the remainder reside in the provinces.

3. Investigation.- During the period under review this Division conducted 25 investigations of civilians upon request of Divisional Chiefs in these Hq., or upon receipt of denunciations forwarded to this office.

4. Schede Personali. During the period under review a total of 206 Schede Personali have been forwarded to the appropriate A.C. Sub-Commissions as follows:

Interior Sub-Commission	58
Agriculture Sub-Commission	37
Commerce Sub-Commission	111
TOTAL	206

5. Liaison with Security Agencies.- Liaison with other Security Agencies continues to be satisfactory.

Representatives of these Agencies have been making increasing use of our files.

6. Epuration.- This office has forwarded to the High Commissioner for Epuration 14 names of suspects of Fascist crimes or activities.

7. Preparation of Dossiers and Card Index for Lombardy Region.- To date information concerning 4000 suspects and others have been carded in this office. Black lists of republican fascists at present residing in North Italy have been prepared.

8. Special Cases.- During the period under review investigations regarding the three special cases mentioned in the October monthly report have been accomplished. The cases, after decisions taken by A.C. were submitted to the Legal Division, This Hq. which forwarded them to the Italian Procuratore del Re.

C. TRANSPORTATION.

Principal activities centered around the revision of the working details of the Ufficio Trasporti di Roma, the information of truck pools in the provinces and the initiation of a traffic commission for the City of Rome.

A legal department was set up in U.T.R. for the purpose of prosecuting truck owners who violated provisions of the law governing their activities. This department has been supervised by an officer from the Regional Legal Officer. A Chief Mechanic was appointed by the U.T.R. to point in and operate those trucks that are requisitioned for failure to comply with the transportation laws.

A system of "agents" for various groups of truck owners that have used the U.T.R. for their own ends has been finally broken by busting them from the premises. No attempts has been made to break up the groups themselves as this is considered to be outside the scope of this Division.

On December 1st the Italian transport agency, E.N.A.C., will take charge of the U.T.R. in order to try their new organization. On that date this Division will withdraw all military personnel and U.T.R. will be turned over to E.N.A.C. for operation.

Printed instructions in both English and Italian covering the formation and operation of truck pools has been published by the Division during the month.

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A traffic survey of Rome has been made and plans drawn up for the formation of a Traffic Commission to coordinate the transit facilities of this City. A limited number of small trucks will be legalized to carry passengers and to act as an adjunct to the present system of streetcars and electic busses. The allocation of electric power and petrol is the determining factor in the amount of mass transportation facilities available in Rome and has been used in deciding upon the routes to be used and the frequency of service.

Fuel allocation has proceeded along normal lines during the month. The direct exercised over the truck pools by our officers has resulted in a material decrease in the use of petrol. Circulating permits have been turned over to the Italian Agency and our work in this respect is now supervisory.

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R. INDUSTRY.

The Division has been able to devote an increasing amount of time to the re-activation of specific factories, consequent to the assumption of responsibility by the Italian Government for supplies of controlled and other materials. The new list of controlled materials mentioned in last month's report was received on 26 Nov. and circulated to Provincial Officers and the F.&S., Engineering and Agriculture Divisions.

Re-activation work has been concentrated on those industries which can make substantial contribution to Allied Forces requirements, transportation, agriculture, food, and the re-equiping of factories.

A detailed summary of activities is shown in the report to the Sub-Commission.

Changes of procedures consequent upon the handing over to the Italian Government are working smoothly now that initial difficulties have been overcome.

An increasing use has been made of the Camere di Commercio.

S. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

The activity of this Division reached toward peak during the month of November, following a start in October. Requests for road transportation, trip tickets and rail cars averaged over 300 per day. Each request required individual handling and inspection to determine the questions of approval or disapproval, and the order of priority.

Because of the increase in the work of the Office and because of the intention of turning the active operational work over to civilian agencies on December 1st, it was necessary to add three additional employees to the office staff. These employees transfer on December 1 to the Control Office in the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Case (E.N.A.C.) organization and form the nucleus of that office. From that date this Division becomes advisory agency in the field of road transport but will continue to receive and handle requests for rail transportation.

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PART II - PROVINCES

The month of November produced no sterling events in the Provinces. Once more it is a story of economic difficulties with everyone hoping for some concrete evidence to support the statements of the President and Mr. Churchill.

It is difficult to know how the people do live. The producers can manage but it would be wrong to suppose that all is easy for non-producers in the Provinces. There can be very few families who are not living on capital or by some dishonest means, at least in part.

One suggestion from an Italian source reflected some of the problems. The suggestion was that the Armies might give up some of their food to the Italian people. It was pointed out that much of the Army's food reached them by illegal means and no one seems to do much about it. It would be better to allow a certain quantity by legal means and at a proper price.

There is truth in this. The leakage into the Black Market is large and the position is that, given enough money, no one need starve but the poorer people are undernourished.

The fall of the Government caused neither a tear to fall nor a tooth to be gnashed. Even in these Provinces which were taken over 3½ months ago and which are in the worst condition, the Government shows no signs of interest. A special committee in the Ministry of Interior whose meetings were attended by Allied Officers, never discussed anything beyond Rome although set up to look after the devastated areas. This appears to be the attitude towards these Provinces. The result is that a factory of hopeless disorder is growing and there are even signs that it will turn into something more dangerous. Even if the interest grows further than releasing funds for essential public works, this danger can still be averted, but action is essential. Every known channel has been tried by this Region with nothing more than empty promises in return.

This report therefore, brings to light, very little that is new. Governments may rise and fall, Foreign Ministers may make statements, but the Italian countryman is only worried about how he is going to eat, clothe and house himself and his family. His confidence in the Allies is weakening, his confidence in his own government, does not yet exist. The latter may be born if an energetic program for housing can be get started and the actual work started. With that, the worst possibilities will probably be avoided, without it, there might even be serious interference with the Allied campaign in Italy. Alongside this there must, too, be an improvement in the food supplied by the Allies.

A. POLITICAL REACTION AND POPULAR OPINION.

By the end of the month there had been little or no reaction to the fall of the Government. It is not anticipated that in the next report any great increase of interest will have to be recorded. Politics by themselves are not of first importance to the average Italian in the Provinces.

Parties of the Left continue to be fairly active and their strength encourages some irresponsible elements to create minor and individual incidents, but the economic situation is of far greater importance than politics.

The Province of Littoria has certainly one or two danger spots, but even in the fundamental causes of any possible reaction are economic.

In Terni, another source of potential anxiety, the situation flared up during the month but is well in hand and prospects for the future are better. The

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Some progress has been made with the knotty problem of evacuation. The Italian Government has, at long last, taken active steps to set up Provincial Commissions and it is hoped that a uniform and just policy will now come into force.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The back has been broken of the task of appointing Giunte. Progress is slow but steady.

Prefects are working well but are still short of staff in more than one Province. Despite the whole-hearted assistance of the Local Government Sub-Commission, there seems to be very great difficulty in "pursuading" these civil servants to leave Rome.

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It is quite likely that the Committee of Liberation may prevent the having stronger hold in Provinces under Italian Government.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY.

There was great improvement in the flour situation and the black spots in the Devastated Areas (Littoria and Frosinone) holding shortages. The introduction of small prestruction generally was a helpful move in the right direction.

Distribution of other U.C. food supplies was on a very small scale and it cannot be claimed that the country is getting an adequate diet. Rumors of an increased scale are, of course general.

The shortage of salt is the most serious problem this month. The failure of the Italian Government to take steps to ensure that sufficient supplies are available is a sad comment on the administration. Unless very much more honest and energetic action is taken at once there will be serious results. The people know that salt is available in the country and in that knowledge this is added danger.

The absence of fats is badly felt. With oil prospects as good as they are, it is hoped that the end of this problem is in sight.

Other supplies continue to give considerable anxiety. P.O.L. and tires are now in a position that it is impossible to look into the future without fears as to how the country will face.

News of an American Relief clothing distribution in the devastated areas is a great help. This distribution will be undertaken by the Italians.

Tiles and cement, particularly the former, are a very great need.

D. AGRICULTURE.

Thanks to help from Transportation Division and Sub-Commission success was finally achieved with the movement of seed wheat. All Provinces are not yet cleared as difficulty is still being experienced in distribution inside the receiving Province.

Seed potatoes are causing concern and once more it is the question of transport.

This Region believes that an open market and no guessing would solve many of the olive oil difficulties. The prospects are excellent in all parts of the Region.

Wheat collection is now slow but it is anticipated that the A.C. goal will be reached.

Slow progress is being made over the livestock problem.

A severe blow to the Region was dealt by the suspension of the Commissariat Inspectorate. Whatever his political record the retiring official has been invaluable to the Agriculture Division.

E. LABOR.

The main labor problem in the Provinces is over the question of wages in AMG territory. This has been partially solved, although a special 8th Army scale causes some complications in Perugia.

It is thought that the unemployment figure is about 125,000. Many will be absorbed by agriculture and military needs.

Provincial labor offices are working well.

F. Public Works and Utilities.

Distribution of the limited electric power available is causing many problems. It is hoped that it will be possible to report very substantial progress in this direction next month. At the moment the olive pressing plants, mills and tile factories are seriously crippled.

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...country" and in that knowledge this is added danger. ...absence of facts is badly felt. With all prospects as good as they are, it is hoped that the end of this problem is in sight.

Other supplies continue to give considerable anxiety. P.O.L. and tires are now in a position that it is impossible to look into the future without fears as to how the country will face.

News of an American Relief clothing distribution in the devastated areas is a great help. This distribution will be undertaken by the Italians.

Tiles and cement, particularly the former, are a very great need.

D. AGRICULTURE.

Thanks to help from Transport ation Division and Sub-Commission success was finally achieved with the movement of seed wheat. All Provinces are not yet cleared as difficulty is still being experienced in distribution inside the receiving Province.

Seed potatoes are causing concern and once more it is the question of transport.

This Region believes that an open market and no embossing would solve many of the olive oil difficulties. The prospects are excellent in all parts of the Region.

Wheat collection is now slow but it is anticipated that the A.C. goal will be reached.

Slow progress is being made over the livestock problem.

A severe blow to the Region was dealt by the amputation of the Commissariat Inspector. Whatever his political record the retiring official has been invaluable to the Agriculture Division.

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Distribution of the limited electric power available is causing many problems. It is hoped that it will be possible to report very substantial progress in this direction next month. At the moment the olive pressing plants, mills and textile factories are seriously impeded.

Work is proceeding as fast as the difficult circumstances allow on bridges and with the repair to public buildings.

Considerable anxiety has been caused by the reluctance of the Italian Government to release funds for projects. Litteria Province has suffered very badly in this respect. Despite the untiring efforts of the Provincial Commissioner and the Prefect, the delays are never-ending and seem exasperatingly unnecessary. While this is no responsibility of A.C., it is impossible to allows without protest a state of affairs which may have wide repercussions and which has every sign of being largely no more than bad administration. Litteria is only the worst sufferer in [illegible]

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In the two AMG Provinces - Perugia and Terni - general progress is good. In Littoria, Rome and Frosinone, the three Provinces which were passed over to the Italian Government in August, the record is very unsatisfactory. In addition to funds, materials - particularly tires - are an obstacle.

There are signs of the Italian Government interesting themselves in the housing problem, but no appreciable work will be effective this winter.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Shortage of clothing and equipment for Police Agencies is a hinderance to the situation of maple and it is questionable whether the various forces would stand up to any very severe test.

Little or no crime of importance is reported although black market activity is rife. The Italian authorities show very little inclination to act, but there are signs of a wave of public opinion arising against it.

Relationships between Allied Military and civilians, and between Military Police and AMG are excellent.

Italian Courts are working well.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The shortage of medical supplies and soap is acute. The Italian distribution is not yet properly into its shade.

Except for a small outbreak of smallpox in Terni the health position is good. The smallpox seems to be well under control.

The shortage of tires for ambulances is very serious and calls for drastic action.

I. EDUCATION.

Demands of the military and, in one or two instances, refugees, create local problems. The lack of glass may well force many schools to close.

Apart from this, good progress is being maintained.

J. REFUGEES.

There is nothing of importance to report under this heading. Gradual progress is made continually.

Some degree of re-evacuation has been necessary in Frosinone.

Clothing and blankets are a constant need.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.- Generally speaking good progress has been made on the repair of main roads and bridges. Terni has one major difficulty in that the northeastern portion is cut off and will remain so for many months. Otherwise, "isolations" are not numerous.

The General transport position does not improve and is more critical each month.

Considerable improvement can be recorded although of course everything is on a very small scale.

Telecommunications.- All Provincial HQ. are now in communication with this HQ. by telephone.

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The General transport position does not improve and is more critical each month.

Considerable improvement can be recorded although of course everything is on a very small scale.

Telecommunications.- All Provincial Hq. are now in communication with this Hq. by telephone.

Postal Services.- The service is working satisfactorily. It is hoped to extend to Perugia Province very shortly. This will mean a cover over the whole Region.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL. Nothing to Report.

M. FINANCE. Nothing to Report.

Col S Distribution
1 — File Copy CO, A.F.H.Q.
1 — C.A. Section
1 — Economic Section
1 — Ref to circulate to Pol & Estab Section
1 — Capt Worsham

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22 NOV 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1944

9 November 1944

PART I - ROME

A. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Political situation in the City shows one or two changes. The prestige of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party has increased. They have turned every incident possible to their own advantage, through their party newspaper. This includes continous editorial pressure on the civil police. On the other side, the Party of the Monarchy has lost prestige and as a result, the conflict between Communist - Socialist fraction and King's side has come more into the open. The food situation, the lack of light and heat and the approach of winter are factors contributing to an overall restlessness of the civil population in the City.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of Rome City.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY. See end of report.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to report.

E. LABOR.

Labor is making "strike talk more often this month. The more important instances were among (a) bread makers, (b) typographers, and (c) employees of Italian government ministries. The issues involved were respectively (a) payment of optional 70% increase in wages in the Rome Wages and Labor Order of June, (b) protection and transportation for night workers in their return home from work, and (c) increased wages more consistent with private employment. No actual suspension of work occurred.

Organized Labor in Rome is getting stronger and finding its voice. A call for half hour general strike was put out by Rome Chamber of Labor on 21st to take place on 31st. It was called a manifestation of collective protest and involved a half hour suspension of work and assembly at place of employment for discussion of the issues. These issues were the mid-shift meal, workers extra rations, and Indemnity Carovita. After a meeting called by Bonomi, Prime Minister, of Ministers of Labor, and of Secretariat of Italian General Confederation of Labor assurance was given to Rome Chamber of Labor that demands would be satisfied and specifically that the Decree of Indemnita Carovita for private employees would be published on the 31st. The General strike was called off.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

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F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

1. The Sindaco has formed a Committee for Coordination of Technical Services. Its initial meetings indicate constructive and helpful cooperation.

2. Electricity.- Electrical Energy available in Region is 10.5% of prewar. The demand for Rome City exceeds the supply available and will remain so for perhaps years. A new rationing scheme prepared by my staff in cooperation with Electrical Companies has been approved by RAC Board.

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The main competitors for Energy, some vociferous, are those who want lifts instead of trams and others who want trams instead of lifts and always the domestic consumers who wants continous light and the industrial user who claims priority over both. They can only use what is allotted in bulk by AC. Hq. and that has to be shared by the Regions as a whole.

5. Gas. Supply continues to limit of coal availability.

4. Debris clearing in October was 5700 cubic meters and Streets clearing Department in spite of transport limitation keeps the City clean. Street repairs continue slowly limited by cement and asphalt. Some progress on relaying the worst tramlines.

Repairs to outfall Sewers 12 main breaks is 16% and repairs to 85 breaks in leveers directly effecting Sewers is 57% and City Sewer Network 75%. Good progress is recorded.

5. Fiumicino harbor works make continual progress limited by availability of Divers and Machinery and Plant all in demand in more important harbors.

6. City Water Supply.- There was a slight fall in quantity the main pipes varying between 88% to 95% of normal. The main cause of the drop is Electrical interruptions and voltage variations which although not so bad as in September was considerable. There were 3 bursts repaired within a few days. Work at head works is slowed up by transport chiefly lack of tires and weather.

7. Other works. 69 projects value 55,000,000 lire were handled of which 52 value 14,000,000 were finally approved being under ½ million now delegated. Bringing total passed by this Section to 200 million lire.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES (PROVINCES)

1. The Genio Civile Staff have prepared and submitted projects to a total of 1,400 million lire excluding PERUGIA which has I understand 300 million lire of work in hand. The average being 230 million per province in 4 months. The maximum in LITTORIA during the peak of the Bonifica construction was 100 million in 3 months.

2. Car situation following issue of some tires is improving. 1043 trucks were operating on works supervised by this Section.

3. Materials.- Cement, Bricks and Bitumen continue to be the main deficiencies.

4. Electrical.- Increase of 6,000 KW is recorded. About 50% of transmission lines are now in operation. Work continues.

5. Public Works.

a. Rehousing up till end of September was met by continual Financial blocking, the situation has improved slightly. Projects to provide new houses for 2800 persons have been approved by Hq. AC. 3 large projects submitted in September are not yet approved.

During this month limited authority was received to carry out repairs to private houses. In Italian Government territory the latter was only dated 11 October. In Terni province 20 projects totalling 7 million lire have already been approved and financed on this authority. Rooflss persons in Frosinone and Littoria aggregate 150,00 of whom 75% could have been roofed but for this administrative and financial block until mid October. Technical instructions were issued

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b. Bridges on other than State roads. 78 bridges projects were passed by this office during the month. The total finally approved and financed being 106 and 40 awaiting ministerial approval.

This does not include bridges financed in Army Free of which there were many in Viterbo and Rieti and in Perugia 144 many of which are temporary

c. Other works. 90 projects were finally approved and 250 recommended to Ministry during month - value 216,000,000 lire bringing the total passed by this Section to 800,000,000 lire.

6. Highways State and Military.

a. During October 43 bridges were dealt with bringing the total in hand to 137 of which 10 have been completed.

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New maintenance contracts have been made and work in progress covering all the 1400 km. of State Roads in the Region. The shortage of bitumen has prevented spraying many surfaces that required it.

Transport and stone supplied by Military has been another limiting factor.

b. Reorganization. A reorganization of Sezione was agreed with Isp. Generale to provide greater decentralization and action was promptly taken by him.

c. Delays are occuring in placing contracts and the present staff of the Genio Civile is inadequate to supervise properly the L. 350,000,000 of work in hand.

7. Genio Civile.- I have the greatest regard for the energy consciention and technical ability of the Is. Generale del Compartimento and his control of his staff. He has been pressing for extra staff, he requires and deserves a strong and insistent effort to aid him in getting it, for supervision and execution will continue to suffer very seriously as in financial side is the block.

8. Mines and Benifica.- The 561 Co. is progressing and clearing areas for urgent work. A civil contractor reports 1800 mines collected in first fortnight and the Ricti then Frosinone leader is reported to have collected 8000 but owing to heavy casualties, has had to close down.

Other civil contracts under direction of Genio Civile are clearing housing sites.

Benifica.- Good progress has been made on clearance of main channels and the important work at Portaroggiare to control flooding of Route 7 had been started without approval of Finance. The project having been approved in principl in this office as of high military importance.

G. PUBBIC SAFETY.

1. Police Agencies have worked better during the month, but are still short of food, boots and clothing. As from 1st November, 1944, the rations of Metropolitani, Finance Guards, Prison Guards and Fire Brigade personnel have been increased to similar scales as CC.RR. This is greatly appreciated by the men and tend towards improving efficiency.

2. A thousand CC.RP. cadets in training. All now in uniform. They are smart young men and all eager to do a good job.

3. Well over 400 guards withdrawn from various buildings by agreement with RAC and returned to ordinary police duty.

4. While crime had decreased during the month there have been one or two bad cases of hold-ups and robberies after dark. During the last week of the month a concerted drive by Military police and civil police resulted in the arrest of well over 20 persons including Allied deserters. It is hoped this will clear up some of the bad cases of crime. No less than 160 Allied deserters have been rounded up and arrested during the month.

5. Owing to the crime situation after dark, arrangements have been made for extra police and Metropolitani to patrol after dark and during the night.

Some 200 motorcycle tires have been obtained, also some trucks so that the CC.RR. and City police are becoming more mobile. There are also police medical cycle patrols at night. These steps are helping to create more confidence with

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Some 200 motorcycle tires have been obtained, also some trucks so that the CC.RR. and City police are becoming more mobile. There are also police pedal cycle patrols at night. These steps are helping to create more confidence with the public in the police.

6. On the whole public order very good indeed.

7. Prison situation. Very much better - just over 1300 civilian prisoners now in jail and all outstanding cases receiving close attention.

8. Eight clandestine brothels closed during the month, and 631 prostitutes arrested. Of these 211 were deseased, transferred for hospital treatment. There are 187 known registered prostitutes in the city.

9. Fire Brigade service. Functioning well, men very smart.

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Allied Military Courts.- Owing to the turnover of additional territory to the Italian Government during the past month, the administration of our Allied Military Courts is now limited to the processing of important security cases in our General Courts, and the trial of Superior and Summary Court cases in the Provinces which still remain under Allied Military Government. Actually this phase of our work is now fast drawing to a close. It should be noted however, that we still have one important murder case and some seven security cases to dispose of in our General Courts.

Italian Courts.- Throughout the month we have maintained a very close, liaison with the Italian Courts both in the City and the Provinces as well, and though we must concede that the judicial processes are slow, nevertheless the Judicial Officers are putting forth their very best efforts to accelerate the business of the Courts and to raise the standard of justice to the highest possible level. In this connection it should be said that if it were possible to furnish the Judicial Officials with adequate transportation, communications and lighting facilities all judicial processes would no doubt be operating on completely normal basis. Clearly the reports submitted by Judicial Authorities indicate genuine progress with respect to this phase of our mission.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

During the month of October conditions have remained unchanged. General health has remained good. The Typhoid cases have markedly decreased to about 7 daily and will decrease further. A total of 65,000 Typhoid vaccinations have been completed.

Infant mortality, which was high, has also improved. In October 1943 there were 202 deaths, and this year October 1944, 149.

Food supplies for the hospitals has been better and have been receiving full hospital scale laid down by A.C.

A campaign in case of any Tyhus outbreak has been studied with the Typhus Control Branch, AC.

The only concern at the moment is the question of chlorine supply for the water of Rome. This is being pursued and will be solved soon. The present supply of chlorine will last until December 6th, 1944, however supplies have been located and attempts made to get them to Rome. The factory Aniene has begun the manufacture of chlorine in Rome.

V.D. conference was held and tightening up of the situation was started. It is still not satisfactory and I feel should be pointed out to the Director of Public Health, Dr. Soliment.

V.D. hospital San Gallicano needs Sulfanilamides and Arsphenamine.

The malarial situation is better and the cases in Rome and Rome Provinces have dropped to 110 per week.

The Provinces of Littoria and Frosinone are still riddled by malaria. The former not as much as the latter. However, even here, the cases are diminishing.

In both these provinces, the hospital repair should be facilitated by the Italian government. The medici provinciali still have difficulties with the financing.

The acute need of transport and tires is again pointed out.

The provinces of Rieti, Viterbo and Terni have no particular problems. The medici provinciali are functioning and gradually Public Health agencies are taking

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The provinces of Rieti, Viterbo and Terni have no particular problems. The medici provinciali are functioning and gradually Public Health agencies are taking shape. Reporting is late, but again communications in the last month have been impeded by washed out bridges.

Welfare.

During the month of October the attendance at popular soup kitchens has dropped, while the attendance at industrial soup kitchens has increased. At the end of the month, 285,700 daily soups were being served. Industrial kitchens will continue to increase for some time.

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E.A.R., Rome City relief organization, continues to be in a state of disorganization due to the fighting and bickering between the Committee members. Toward the end of the month there was some indication that differences might be settled and the work of organizing this program will get under way.

I. EDUCATION.

Opening of Schools - November 6

Requisition of Schools - Situation bad but improving. Four large ones released. Some schools are damaged and all are to be disinfected. Some of them are occupied by the Allies, the Italian Civil and Military authorities, and by the Refugees also. A separate report on the whole will be submitted later.

Glass - Localities very slow in sending in demands.

Heating - Some demands from Rome. Most schools in provinces burn wood.

Light - About 30 applications received, but a flood is expected when the elementary schools open.

Food - All demands have been forwarded to proper quarters. Some 150 requests for school lunches have been dealt with.

Defascistization - Letters have been sent to all Provveditori urging speed-up in the work of the Committees of Arrest. For two many teachers are still suspended without a decision having been made.

Perugia University - It will open on Dec. 1. The chronic matter of the dismissing boards of recommendation at its disposal has alarmed us all. The matter has been taken up by Re. with Army.

J. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION DIVISION.

Allied Nationals.- The general situation concerning Allied Nationals has improved in some respect, but remains very bad in others. Movement from the forward areas reached a new low. The Refugee Camp at Cine Citta has taken on the character of a permanent camp. Movements to the south have practically ceased. Repatriation is still impossible under the present circumstances of war. Financial assistance represented by legations is advanced to those in Rome, and a smaller adjusted amount to those in camp. The supplementary rations to Allied Nationals who are ill are being continued. It is hoped that supplementary rations to all Allied Nationals in Rome may be obtained soon. Approval from higher authorities is awaited. Numerous welfare inquiries from various foreign sources are being received. Investigations in the provinces are being conducted by the Local Carabinieri. The Nation Cards for 100 grams of supplementary fat have been distributed through the National Representative. The Children's Rest Center at Fiuggi closed on 7 October.

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Perugia University - It will open on Dec. 1. The chronic matter of the diminishing amount of accomodation at its disposal has already us all. The matter has been taken up by Ho. with Army.

J. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION DIVISION.

Allied Nationals.- The general situation concerning Allied Nationals has improved in some respect, but remains very bad in others. Movement from the forward areas reached a new low. The Refugee Camp at Cine Citta has taken on the character of a permanent camp. Movements to the south have practically ceased. Repatriation is still impossible under the present circumstances of war. Financial assistance represented by lire tions is advanced to those in Rome, and a smaller adjusted amount to those in camp. The supplementary rations to Allied Nationals who are ill are being continued. It is hoped that supplementary rations to all Allied Nationals in Rome may be obtained soon. Approval from higher authorities is awaited. Numerous welfare inquiries from various foreign sources are being received. Investigations in the provinces are being conducted by the Local Carabinieri. The Ration Cards for 100 grams of supplementary bread have been distributed through the National Representative. The Children's Home Center at Fiuggi closed on 7 October.

Italian Refugees:

1. The statistics of movement and repatriation of Italian refugees to and from various centers in Rome summarized at follows:

Present in the centers	1 October	3518
Arrived during period	1-31 October	6593
Repatriated " "	1-31 October	5364
Present in Centers	31 October	4747
Repatriation other than above		950

5321

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2. A standard operating procedure was published by this Division for the reception of refugees at Frenestine Station.

3. The general condition of the centers are not satisfactory. Some progress made but due in part to the directors, lack of cooperation in high administrative positions, or lack of essential materials, the progress was not up to the urgency of the job to be done. Some personnel changes have been made, others are expected. A closer supervision of camps is expected. A number of the Friends Ambulance Society of Quakers has been assigned to assist in the inspection of camps, and make recommendation for their improvement.

4. Few private agencies have taken any interest in helping refugees. The Catholic Women's Organization, of which Countess Giles, is president, is an organization of Italian women who have taken an interest in poor children, especially orphans of war. They are cooperating in establishing schools, in the camps providing teachers, and placing orphans in private homes.

5. Provincial Commissioners have requested that no further restriction to provinces take place until some rebuilding has been done in the bombed-out areas.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Rome, Frosinone and Littoria.- The only major change and one which alleviates the burden of transportation of the mails was the permission obtained to attach a postal van to the military train, operating between Rome and Naples, and Vice versa. Permission was given to attach one van on each daily train, which is more than sufficient for the transport of the mails. With this service restores, the daily truck service between these two points was suspended. However after two days trial and finding that there is no established train schedule and that it was taking anywhere from 48 to 56 hours to make the run, the daily postal trucks service between Rome and Naples was resumed. At the present time, the train is being used to transport supplies and postal fitting while the daily truck service is used to transport the mails and daily newspapers.

2. Rieti.- This province was restored to the Italian Government on the 15th of October. At this time all financial services were operating and all the existing postal services restored. Services were progressing as well as could be expected.

3. Viterbo.- The province of Viterbo was likewise restored to the Italian Government on the 16th of the month. As the military security cleared this province the existing postal services were resumed in this province on the 16th of the month. All mail is centered in Rome and there is a daily train services from Rome to Viterbo. Mail is destributed twice weekly to each Comune within the province. The service is progressing well. On the date of restoration all post offices in the province were re-opened and all financial services operating.

4. Terni.- Postal services were resumed in this province on the 16th of the month. All mail from the Southern Region is centered at Rome and then forwarded twice weekly to Terni. Terni has a twice weekly service to each Comune within the province. All mail from Abruzzi-Marche Region for Terni is forwarded to Rieti, where it is transacted to Terni twice weekly by a postal truck service. All financial services are operating and all post offices are opened. Services

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5. Perugia. As the military security line does not clear this province postal services cannot be resumed. However the official mail service and delivery of P. O. mail is progressing well. Contact is made once a week with all offices in the province and three times a week with Rome.

As soon as the control line moves forward we can resume postal services at once, as this province is already prepared to start.

Personnel.

1. Epuration continues in the provinces. The latest report is that Viterbo has suspended six (6) employees for Fascist activity.

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New Services.

1. As of the 16th of the month postal services were extended between the already existing postal zone and the provinces of Terni, Viterbo, Ascoli, Macerata and Grosseto. Mail from this Region for Ascoli and Macerata are concentrated at Rome and then despatched on the postal route, which operates thrice weekly Rome-Rieti-Aquila-Chieti. Mails for Grosseto are centered at Viterbo, which dispatches it twice weekly to the exchange point Monalto, where a truck from Grosseto collects it.

2. A postal service route between Terni-Rieti was established on the 16th of October. The service is twice weekly Tuesday and Friday and the mails are so routed so that they will reach the two points of exchange to connect other despatches.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL

During October a summary by provinces throughout Italy was made of Fascist funds expropriated by the Italian Government and paid in to Istcambi. The amount was 867 million lire. A similar summary for the other nationalities is in course of preparation. The highest regional percentage is in Lazio-Umbria Region. Reports on allied bank accounts were received from all banks in Rome and are being indexed. Conditions effecting allied businesses show a gradual deterioration owing to the sale without replacement of available stocks, plus inability in most instances to manufacture in case of factories. Conditions effecting real and personal property remain relatively static. Except for Dopolavoro, other fascist or para-statal properties taken into protective custody under the Regional Commissioner's Order of July, continue under such custody.

M. FINANCE.

1. Banks and Post Offices.- Continued to work smoothly and normally throughout Region. Lack of suitable premises in Frosinone and Littoria remains but being overcome.

2. Government Debt and Treasury Bills. Payments, Capital and Interest on Government Debt in Rome totalled Lit. 196,297,002 as against Lt. 350,601,77 in September.

Treasury Bill Figures (Rome only) for are follows:

	New Issues	Paid	Renewed
October	Lit. 378,232,500	197,462,500	2,088,477,500
September	Lit. 1,485,532,500	1,004,975,000	465,103,000

Figures for other Provinces are quoted in detail in the general re

3. "A" Force Payments.- Some criticism expressed in Provinces of delay in approval and payment of applications.

4. Ammasi: Wheat. 1944 to 20 October.

		Consorzio Estimates	Actual Deliveries
Frosinone	Quintals	13,000	11,640
[illegible]	"	150,000	146,744

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	New Issues	Paid	Renewed
October	Lit. 376,292,500	197,442,500	2,068,477,500
September	Lit. 1,425,532,500	1,004,975,000	465,103,000

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		Consorzio Estimates	Actual Deliveries
Frosinone	Quintals	13,000	11,440
Viterbo (Left	"	150,000	146,744
Viterbo (Right	"	85,000	83,014
Rieti	"	80,000	85,705
Terni	"	250,000	239,502

A very satisfactory position.
Rome, Littoria and Perugia Provinces have not yet reported results.

5320

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5. Rome City Financing.

None in October.

6. Personnel.- Few movements only during the month.

7. Revenue.- Satisfactory in circumstances and collection being speeded up by P.F.O.'s.

N. BLACK MARKET

1. Black Market in Food.- There has been no marked change in the past weeks in the Black Market operation. Food appears to be plentiful on the Black Market. Prices have not been increased.

Potatoes are now the main item sold on the Black Market but this situation is being overcome rapidly with the establishment of a Control Post near the Province of Aquila. There has been a decided drop in the trading of cigarettes between soldiers and civilians because of the drop in supply to the soldiers.

2. Supply and Prices Generally. The cost of a meal in a restaurant is still abnormally high and troops still frequent restaurants despite the establishment of six G.I. restaurants throughout the city. A military order embracing all of Liberated Italy put civilian restaurants "Off Limits" to military personnel was published early in November

About the same quantity of food is coming into Rome as in the previous month. The grape season has ended but in its place a quantity of chestnuts, dried figs and oranges are now being delivered. Prices are all controlled.

The prices of jewelry, stockings, silk and similar articles have remained constant but there is a feeling that an upward trend is imminent because of Christmas shopping. This Division has prepared warnings to storekeepers to reduce their prices, to counteract the situation, failure to heed the warning will result in having the store placed "Off Limits".

Unlicensed vendors still flourish without any interference by the Italian Government. Itinerant peddlers sell junk jewelry and souvenirs on almost all busy streets. Italian cigarettes are sold near the railroad station without regard to the ration laws. The Government has been notified but no action has taken place.

3. Investigation and Administrative Activities.- The outstanding operations of the month have resulted in turning over to Se.Pr.Al. over seventy five quintals of olive oil confiscated by this office during the period.

This Division has established a Control Post north of Tivoli in Lazio Province in order to expedite the delivery of potatoes to the General Markets in Rome. Guardia di Finanza together with an Enlisted Man of this Division supervise the transportation of potatoes by trucks dispatched through the Ufficio Trasporti Roma. All vehicles which carry potatoes without legal authority are confiscated and the produce is sent to the General Market. All hitch hikers are removed from the trucks and their potatoes are confiscated. Confiscated potatoes are shipped to the General Market.

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The Italian Courts are not cooperating in those cases where summons are issued against BM vendors having comparatively small quantities of contraband. Comparatively few black market tradesmen keep sizeable quantities of stock on hand, but are consistently dealing in small quantities. The courts have apparently adopted a policy against prosecuting such offenders, as a result of which the number of vendors increases daily.

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During the month of October there have been 268 investigations made by this Division. Of this number, 64 have resulted in arrests. Complaints and denunciations by private Italian citizens are approximately on a par with the previous month. An excellent source of information has been the Civil Censorship Group.

G. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

1. During the month 27,516 visitors attended the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia. Receipts from admission fees and sale of photographs totalled Lire 52,970. The fund for repairs to Italian national monuments damaged by war now totals Lire 1,810,000.

In response to popular demand it was decided to extend the Exhibition through the month of November; a series of four chamber music concerts has been arranged by Radio Roma (E.I.A.R.) to be held in the Exhibition during November.

2. Twenty five urgent repair projects to monuments were under way in Lazio and five projects in Perugia Province.

3. The Committee for the Archivi di Estato del Regno which formerly controlled the Italian Archives service was abolished by Decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale for 12 October and a Commissario was appointed by further Decree dated 18 October. The selection of the Soprintendents, Comm. Dott. Emilio Re for this post assures effective action for the safety and reorganization of the National Archives in this critical period.

4. Further detailed information relating to Ministerial Archives transferred from Rome to Northern Italy was received in two communication from the Presidenza del Consiglio dated 6 and 27 October.

5. From October 7-11 a tour of inspection was made in Umbria and Marche. Other visits have been made to Velletri (October 2) Montecassino (October 18) Terni (October 21). Separate reports have been submitted on these activities.

P. SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

The monthly report concerns the following 9 subjects: Investigation of Civilian employees, dossiers and card index, investigations, school personnel, liaison with security agencies, epuration, preparation of dossiers and card index for Lombardy Region, inspection tour through provinces and special cases.

Important figures are:

a. R.S.O. files have been increased and therefore case files on approximately 17,000 persons.

b. Total 2500 personalities, at present in North Italy, have been examined and checked by this R.S.O. during the period under review.

c. 5 special cases, one involving military security, have been examined by this R.S.O.

Q. TRANSPORTATION.

During the past month a full and detailed set of instructions for the formation and operation of truck pools has been written and translated into Italian. This is now in the hands of the printer.

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Preliminary contacts have been made by the Transportation officers of this Division with various Provincial Commissioners with a view of informing them of our line of procedure and to gain their help in establishing a suitable legal background for the formation of a provincial pool. Various Italian provincial officials have also contacted in this regard.

More concentrated effort has been expended on the Uffici Trasporti di Roma in order to make their functioning more efficient. Slow progress is being made due to lack of real authority over personnel and the necessity to eradicate vast bad habits. Efficient dispatch stations are being set up at strategic points and the confusion in obtaining trip tickets eliminated.

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Financial difficulties due to non-payment of freight bills has been ironed out by placing those with poor credit on a cash-in-advance basis.

All Transportation Requests are now funnelled through the Control Officer which has increased control of movements of commodities immensurably. Trip tickets are now issued solely on the basis of authorized Transportation requests.

Rehabilitation of war salvage trucks has begun again after acceptance by A.C. of a new contract which protects the ownership of the vehicle. Contractors now recieve reimbursement for their effort in rebuilding these vehicles from the standard tariff after their vehicles are placed in service. The ownership remains with the Allied Government. Suitable accoutning fucntions have been established in this office to protect our interest in each vehicle.

An initial conference has been held with the Interested Italian Officials with a view of conducting a traffic survey of Rome as a basis for allocation of vehicles for mass transportation of essential workers. Fuel and power will then be allocated so as to serve the greatest number with service and some control established over itinerent passenger carrying vehicles.

Allocation of circulation permits and POL has been placed on a more rational basis and Rome City requirements correllated with those of the Provinces.

Tires and parts still remain the crux of the motor transportation situation. At present there are 2220 trucks registered but only 1,560 available for duty. There is a predominance of small trucks for which there is insufficient work within the City of Rome. As many as possible are being forced to outside points to work but the dislocation of the drivers families interposes many problems.

R. INDUSTRY.

The unblocking of uncontrolled materials has proceeded according to plan and is now completed. From 1st Nov. 44 the Italian Government assumes responsibility for controlled materials in Liberated Italy, with a few excentions. On the same date the responsibility for the production and distribution of soap is similarly handed over. The plan to hand over power has been retarded somewhat and is expected to take place in November. Annex and shorter list of controlled materials is anticipated. Assistance to obtain supplies of raw materials, fuel, power, for a large number of firms has increased as have factory visits. The more prominent material shortage are carbide, glass and cement.

S. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

This division started to function on 9 October and in a sense started from scratch. Its principal purposes are:

1. To establish some operational controlover transportation.
2. To allot priority in transportation in accordance with the urgency.

The division is an outgrowth of the Motor Transport tion Division and operates in close cooperation but none the less distinct and apart from it.

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This Division determines and rates the transportation needs, and Motor Transportation effectuates the orders.

After three weeks of operation it can be reported that the work of discovering and clearing out "bugs" the education of new personnel and the endeavor to systematize, have progressed satisfactorily.

One of the principal and persistent difficulties is the failure of applicants for transportation to plan their needs far enough in advance. It would be beneficial to all concerned if requests for transportation were submitted at least 48 hours in advance of the date on which it is required.

This division also accepts and funnels through to Transportation Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, bids for rail transportation.

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ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Food Rome City.- Both the general population of Rome and other components of the ration category received their quota of rationed foods during the month of October with slight exception. The issues were within 2% of the ration entitlement. This represents a considerable improvement over the month of September when there was a minus variation of 15%. The distribution of foodstuffs available in Rome no longer presents a major problem. The bringing in of foodstuffs to Rome does present great problems.

The coming of the rainy season has witnessed many transportation difficulties. Both highways and railway bridges have been washed away and both railway and highways have in other respects at time been unusuable. This has resulted in the stocks of grain and other foodstuffs becoming at times dangerously low. However, the last minute arrivals of rail wagons have permitted the distribution of rationed items to proceed without interruptions. It was hoped that during the month of October the grain program which had been developed would enable a stock pile to be created in Rome to provide against future emergency. This did not materialize.

The above mentioned transportation difficulties prevented this being done and Rome begins November like it did October; with the fervent hope that circumstances will permit the daily arrivals of sufficient grain wagons to provide for its needs. In addition to the foods appearing on the A.C. ration scale, the arrivals of fresh fruits, vegetables, etc. continue.

The daily average for the month of October was 566 tons of which 352 tons was fruit and 214 tons were vegetables and chestnuts. The arrival of chestnuts averaged 51.85 tons per day, net tons, 49.38; during the latter part of the month, a short increase was noted in the arrival of net tons, The daily average between the 26th and 31st being 106.2 tons were as for the first 19 days practically no pot tons reached the market.

The bad situation as to poultry, eggs, fish and mutton continues. They are all in short supply and fish especially is thought to be the subject of large black market activities. Efforts are being made to discipline the fish markets but it is not felt that they will be effective until the fishing ports have collection points where effective control can be begun. The officer in charge has since August sought to improve the operation of the AS/ and to encourage it to function effectively of its own accord but he is still far from being satisfied with the manner in which it is being administrated. Unless and until this organization properly and impartially functions, the program laid down for it will have no chance of complete success and the population of Rome will continue to feel the lack of the produce, that AS/ is supposed to control. A relaxation of inter-regional control would greatly increase availability of food for Rome.

Certain amounts of food is being brought into the city by individuals under modified control plan. In the aggregate it is probably a substancial amount. Wine reached its most plentiful stage during October. Several thousand tons arrived by sea and reached the markets at a price somewhat reduced from that previously demanded. Other shipments are expected. During October the amount of food consumed in Rome was about that of September and it appears that November will see no great change.

Fuel.- During the month of October the Coal Division was instrumental in bringing [illegible] 2,253 tons of lignite for distribution to the bakeries, Hos-

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The bad situation as to poultry, eggs, fish and mutton continues. They are all in short supply and fish especially is thought to be the subject of large black market activities. Efforts are being made to discipline the fish markets but it is not felt that they will be effective until the fishing ports have collection points where effective control can be begun. The officer in charge has since August sought to improve the operation of the AS/ and to encourage it to function effectively of its own accord but he is still far from being satisfied with the manner in which it is being administrated. Unless and until this organization properly and impartially functions, the program laid down for it will have no chance of complete success and the population of Rome will continue to feel the lack of the produce, that AS/ is supposed to control. A relaxation of inter-regional control would greatly increase availability of food for Rome.

Certain amounts of food is being brought into the city by individuals under modified control plan. In the aggregate it is probably a substancial amount. Wine reached its most plentiful stage during October. Several thousand tons arrived by sea and reached the markets at a price most reduced from that previously demanded. Other shipments are expected. During October the amount of food consumed in Rome was about that of September and it appears that November will see no great change.

Fuel - During the month of October the Coal Division was instrumental in bringing into Rome 2,023 tons of lignite for distribution to the bakeries, Hospitals and other essential uses. This has relieved to some extent the critical situation, as to coal which is still unavailable. Small quantities of Coke has been put at the disposition of this Division which has been carefully apportioned to uses serving the greatest public needs. Charcoal was in abundance during the month. A large percentage of the population did not see fit to draw its charcoal ration and despite having its lowered price. A substantial quantity is now on hand.

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Provinces.-

The provincial situation remains unsatisfactory dispite efforts to remedy it. Lack of transportation and communications are primarily responsible. This lack of communications and the scarcity of transport not only exist between provinces but also between province and commune. In many instances the provinces had on hand on the 1st of October sufficiency of certain foodstuffs to make the prescribed distribution But failed to do so either for the reason that the communes failed to make application to province or there was no transport to move the food from the provincial to the communal depots. Other provinces failed to receive grain sufficient for their needs this being true for Frosinone and Littoria which it is found is especially difficulty to supply due to their location south of Rome. A new method of supplying them is now in operation and is proving more satisfactory. The failure of these provinces to receive their proper foodstuffs the more regretable because of the extensive devistation to which they have been subjected. The province of Terni received distribution of various foodstuffs substantly on excess of that prescribed, the reason for this is not at the present time known but a report is forth coming.

For both Rome City and the Provinces it can still be said that the population is not getting sufficient food.

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PART II - PROVINCES

The month of October has seen the Allied personnel in the Provinces descend to a minimum for even moderate efficiency and rise again to a level with which very definite progress can be made. In the former stage all sides of A.C. work suffered, particularly Supply and Public Works. The end of the month, thanks to a big influx of Officers from Lombardia, found a very much more hopeful note in the Region and a considerable measure of relief in the minds of those faced with the problems of the winter. This was despite the absence of reliable transport to enable full value to be obtained from these Officers.

Once more Food, Houses and Mines are the chief cries. The promise of a small wheat ration is chosen in the right direction but no one has any doubt that it cannot possibly be regarded as anything more than a preliminary step.

Housing is very serious and the writer of this report cannot yet see any solution. The Italian Government is showing small - very small - signs of tackling the situation but it is far too late to have any effect this winter.

The official scheme for dealing with mines is now in the training stage. In the meantime one official Company has picked up a few and is helping to clear power lines, etc. One small band of gallant volunteers has collected some 8,000 in Provinone.

As in previous months the Supply situation is the one which causes most worry to this Regional Commissioner. It is felt very strongly that we have not made enough advance in settling the various aspects of Supply, and we are one month nearer to the worst winter months.

1. POLITICAL REACTIONS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

There is still a marked lack of confidence in the ability of the Italian Government. On the other hand the confidence in the Allies is still surprisingly strong. The word "Surprisingly" is used because there is a complete absence of appreciation of what the world-wide power of the Allies are. Consequently much more is expected than is even remotely possible and Italian life is full of disappointments. There is a growing feeling that Italy should now be an Ally, though not go to the extent of sending troops to fight Japan.

The political feeling is unchanged and, in truth, politics are of very secondary importance to the economic situation. The Communists and Christian Democrats remain on the two months with some organisation, but there are signs of the Socialists gaining a little ground.

The town of Terni which is the one big industrial centre is a possible source of trouble. So far time hanging by the Provincial Commissioner, has kept the situation entirely under control, but there are signs that it may become more difficult. The housing problem is very acute there and will be the root cause of any trouble.

It is strongly felt by Allied Officers in the field that much assistance could be afforded by the people who do not use their power to spread information as to what the Allied Nations are doing and what a critical their words are making. Free criticism on the level of Headquarters is, no doubt, excellent but it is not all that can be done.

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G. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Two new Prefects took office during the month. A change in Littorio was very much for the better, in Viterbo it seems likely there an already high standard will be maintained. Good progress is being made with building up the rest of the Provincial Administrations despite the reluctance of some officials to leave Rome.

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Deputations are now functioning in all Provinces except Pemggie where it will commence very shortly.

With very few exceptions Sindaci have been appointed throughout the Commune and progress with Giunte is steady. Provincial Commissioners are unanimous in their belief that some means of paying Sindaci should be introduced.

The questions of Communal Secretaries is having attention. There is no serious shortage.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

It is fortunate that 5 out of the 7 Provinces are self-supporting for flour because the record in the 2 which rely on outside help is black.

The causes of the trouble are, mainly, the unreliability of transport and the slowness of communications. For one reason or another plan after plan fell through and the minimum ration of 200 grs was not distributed universally in Littorio and Frosinone during the early part of the month. Immediate steps were taken to make conveyance foolproof since even more so, and there has not been any repetition of so serious a state of affairs. Nevertheless these two Provinces are still living from hand to mouth.

Other food supplied by A.C. is negligible, and the situation in every place is serious. Generally it can be said that the farmers are no source of anxiety, but that the non-producers are not getting enough to eat. The grain distribution improves but the lack of sugar and fats is very disturbing.

The announcement that a small ration of meat will be allowed is a welcome step in the right direction, and hopes that the olive crop are high, but no Provincial Officers dare to face the coming months without very deep forebodings.

Clothing and, particularly, shoes are seriously short.

In conclusion it must be stated under this heading that prospects for the immediate future are full of anxiety, and there is even danger of repercussions serious to the Allied war effort.

The main task in Industry has been the unlocking of various commodities. Terni, the only Industrial center in the Province, shows remarkable general progress.

D. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES.

The transportation of seed wheat has been the main problem of the month. Thanks to the cooperation of the Rail Section of the Sub-Commission a reasonable degree of success has been achieved. The movement of fertilizers and livestock has also brought its difficulties.

Ploughing is behind schedule owing to bad weather and P.O.L. shortage.

The collection of grain is still going on well with overflowing granaries as one of the difficulties. 94% of A.C. goals are reached by 23 October. The value of the services of Officers on loan from Commissariat Depot cannot be overestimated in this direction.

The Olive crop promises to be heavy, but there is a serious shortage of artificial fertilizers.

Very little progress can be shown in the task of restocking the area with beast. This problem will take years to solve. In the meantime there are better indications of control of slaughtering.

The revival of the fishing industry is showing signs of slow progress.

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The Olive crop promises to be heavy, but there is a serious shortage of metal tins for preserving oil.

Very fair progress can be shown in the task of restocking the area with horses. This problem will take years to solve. In the meantime there are better indications of control of the epidemic.

The revival of the fishing industry is showing signs of slow progress.

I. UNRRA

So long as the Italian Government does not hold up the release of funds for Public Works there will be no serious unemployment problem.

Provincial Labor Offices are in operation.

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F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

The situation under this heading ranges from very satisfactory, particularly in Perugia, to very bad in Littoria. The latter is a result of handing a thoroughly dis-spirited and badly damaged Province back to the Italian Government too soon (from the point of view of progress) and following it up by reducing the number of Allied Officers.

The delays in pushing an essential project through all the channels before the cash is finally made available are only equalled by the difficulties of getting the material released and transported.

But despite all these troubles progress is being made and even Littoria should be able to give a better account of itself shortly.

Housing is a matter for the gravest concern. Signs of movement by the Italian Government are at last discernible but it is so far a "mere nibble". With winter upon us the danger is obvious.

The reconstruction of Electric Power goes ahead.

Bus services are starting slowly.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY

The only reports of serious crime come from Provinces where there are bands of Allied deserters. This has not been wide-spread and Viterbo has had considerable success in dealing with marauders.

It is felt by Provincial Public Safety Officers that the present satisfactory position is largely due to the tact of the ordinary C.R.O. who has cultivated many personal and local civil ties.

Italian Courts are functioning well.

The proper equipment of the CCRP is decreasingly urgent if Public Order is to prevail.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH.

A seasonal decrease in malaria and typhoid is general. Some Provinces report concern over tuberculosis (Viterbo), and scabies (Littoria) and there is anxiety over the future owing to the effects of lack of food.

The fact that the distribution of Medical Supplies is now out of A.C. hands does not tend to ease the concern.

I. EDUCATION.

The difficulties of getting window glass may seriously upset the winter programme and a few schools to hold four use.

There is no token real obstacle in the way of very great progress.

J. REFUGEES.

Despite many inquiries the position is not known with each Province showing a fall in numbers.

The return of refugees to Provinces has been stopped as it only creates an already tremendous problem - that of housing, even more acute.

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The proper equipment of the CCSP is desperately urgent if Public Order is to be upheld.

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K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Heavy mining and the removal of Bailey Bridges for more urgent military needs and travel by road [illegible] difficult. There is a series of islands and [illegible] where Communes are in danger of being isolated owing to [illegible] in connection with bridges.

All Provincial Capitals, except Frosinone, are now in communication [illegible] the Provinces generally is very slow owing to lack of materials.

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Postal Services in Viterbo and Terni were opened on 10 October.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL

Nothing to report.

M. FINANCE.

Nothing of general interest to report.

DISTRIBUTION:
"Z"

c of S. Distribute
1 - File Copy, CA, Eco, CC.
1 - - - CA. Sect
1 - - - Economic Sect
1 - - - Cost Econ
1 - - - Restablishment
Estab & Pol Sect

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1944

18 OCT. 1944

9 October 1944.

PART I - ROME.

A. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation in Rome remains much the same. There is much surface activity among the six parties, each of which is represented by its own newspaper, and each newspaper interprets the news on party lines. It is conceivable, however, that the food and economic situation in Rome might stir up mass feeling which undoubtedly would rise into action in the guise of politics. It may be said that politics, law and order, economics and food are tied pretty close together. Taking these three factors into consideration, it can be stated that the temper of the people of Rome is restless and capable of being upset at any time.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of Rome City.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Supply.

Available rationed foodstuffs have been distributed to the population. The ration scale continues low and all items prescribed have not been made available for distribution.

The import of vegetables and fruits has been maintained on former scale notwithstanding increased scarcity due to seasonal decline. The coming of winter will further limit the variety and quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables. If potatoes are made available in substantial amounts this will do much to offset the expected decrease in other vegetables. The importance of potatoes cannot be overemphasised. The attainment of the food program is being will afford a poor diet to the population.

The fuel situation is improved and the importation of lignite is being developed to the limit of rail space that can be obtained.

All divisions are cooperating to secure a steady and dependable supply of grain into the city. Milling facilities are adequate but are dependant upon electric current for power and any power failure will reflect itself in a lowered output. This has been taken into account and Allied Commission have allotted 1500 tons of flour as a reserve against power failures.

A gas program for wine has been put in operation which will save motor transport, increase supply and correct certain abuses.

Industry and Commerce.

Industrial reactivation continues to be restricted for lack of electric power and coal supplies.

A large proportion of the work of the Division connected with the control and supply of materials used in industry has swung over to unblocking rather

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A large proportion of the work of the Division connected with the control and supply of materials used in industry has swung over to unblocking rather than blocking of these materials, whilst a further large number of firms has been handed over to this Division by Rome Allied Area Command.

No response has so far been received to the request for a reduction in the AFLRS list of controlled materials. 5315

The planning of industrial reactivation continues to be hampered for want of a considered estimate of future supplies of power, coal and petrol during the next few months. In consequence recommendations for such supplies have to be considered on their present individual merits.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to report.

E. LABOR.

The labor situation generally is satisfactory. Such labor differences as have occurred were principally demands of labor to receive increases

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permitted in Brigadier General HUME's Rome Order of 13 June 1944. The National Institute of Insurance matter was satisfactorily disposed of in conference and a "demonstration" avoided.

The demands for increased wages consistent with living costs continue. The press notices that Indennità Carovita had been approved by Italian Council of Ministers indicate an attitude of appeasement in spite of the inflationary threat.

The Rome Collocamento is operating under Provincial Labor Director to a greater extent than formerly.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

1. Water. The quantity of water available is now about 95% of prewar total and the result of this has been a marked improvement in the supply which it must be remembered has to cater for a larger population than prewar. Further adjustments to a large pump and an increased supply of electricity will later improve the position. Data to improve distribution on lines of conference held mid-September is being collected.

2. Highways. On State roads and Military roads projects to the value of L.288,000,000 have been prepared and recommended for approval, of which approval has been received for L.98,000,000. This includes 108 bridges in permanent construction and 24 contracts for maintenance in hand. The position which at beginning of August was unsatisfactory has been regularised and financial difficulties solved.

3. Electricity. Due to breakdown in plant and transmission line the distribution power in the City suffered many interruptions. It is expected that the situation will be improved next month despite the seasonal increase in lighting load.

A new plan of rationing was submitted to Rome Allied Area Command Electricity Control Board. The plan has been adopted in an amended form and will come into effect next month.

4. Gas. Difficulties experienced due to gas consumption exceeding the estimated amount and resulting in low pressure in certain areas of the city.

Order published by the Sindaco imposing penalties for using gas outside the permitted times. This brought about an improvement.

Meeting with Lt Colonel AMES, Executive Officer (Rome) Lazio-Umbria Region, and Lt Colonel OXLEY, Coal Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, to make decision on increasing coal supply to gas works. Approved but alteration deferred until following month.

Gas supply is being reserved for civilian use and military installations are not using it with certain approved exceptions (Rome Allied Area Command for approval).

5. Public Utilities. The amount of projects approved during September is L.30,000,000. The amount of projects prepared and recommended for approval L.228,000,000. In addition there is a large volume of estimates under preparation. These figures include L.120,000,000 for new houses, and 38 bridges on other than State and Military roads. Many of these bridges were commenced on initiative of Provincial [illegible]

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A draft circular received on 29 September 1944 will, when confirmed, permit of repairs to private houses in AMG territory and schemes prepared in anticipation, particularly in Terni, should soon be under way, but the fine weather has been irretrievably wasted.

In Italian Government territory the repair of private houses is still "under consideration" but hopeful, as everyone at last seems to appreciate the vital necessity of a decision to enable action to be taken.

Progress has been made with Fiumicino Harbour (removal of debris completed and 16 barges and boats raised to date).

6. Tramways. No change.

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G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Public morale fairly good but still complaints of food shortage, unemployment and rising of prices of commodities which are inclined to encourage black markets activities.

No serious crimes in Rome apart from the following incidents:

a. The ex-Chief of Police, Caruso, was due for trial on 18 September when several thousand civilians rushed the Palace of Justice and it is said that there was an organised attempt to lynch Caruso. The mob outside got hold of Carretta, ex-Prison Director (dismissed in July by AMG Public Safety) beat him, threw his body into the Tiber, then strung him up by the feet outside Regina Coeli prison. Five persons have been held for questioning in connection with Carretta's death.

b. Caruso's trial was held on 20-21 September, under AMG police supervision and passed off quietly. Caruso sentenced to death and Occhetto to 30 years imprisonment for treason and other fascist crimes.

c. Caruso executed on 22nd September 1944. On 30 September his grave was disturbed by some ghouls.

d. Rioting took place on 23-25 September amongst prisoners at Regina Coeli prison. Before AMG police arrived, CC.RR shot and killed one prisoner and several wounded. Cell doors and locks were burst open and 3 separate fires occurred during this period. With difficulty R.P.S.O. and other officers got position under control. Cause of trouble: overcrowding, grievances against long detention without trial, and weak prison guards. Steps taken: 250 convicted criminals moved to wing vacated by Rome Allied Area Command Security Section and outstanding cases of prisoners examined with result that over 300 have been allowed "liberta' provvisoria." All prisoners in whom there is some security interest by C.I.C. in course of transfer to Security wing under military control - 45 door locks repaired and other necessary repairs in hand Steps also being taken to purge prison staff.

Almost 1800 police agencies at work, but it is regretted that there is a marked deterioration in the morale of the police. Causes: short rations, low pay, unfair attacks by Press, and they also allege lack of support by the present Italian Government, greater still they lack the respect of the public. The whole police organisation requires drastic overhaul - there should be only one police force on the lines of the Metropoliteni. Public are beginning to lose faith in CC.RR. This is regrettable after the great service they have rendered to the Allies. Too many police employed on guard duties in Rome City - steps being taken to have them back on police duty.

Relations between AMG and Military Police very good - Italian and military police patrol together on foot and in jeeps with very good results. It is very noticeable that the Italian police are very efficient when interspersed with Allied Military Police.

The conduct of troops has improved and there is a reported decrease in drunkenness of military.

Functioning of Italian Courts still slow and cases are not disposed of with sufficient speed . A marked improvement is expected in the near future.

No sabotage, strikes or lock-outs but there are about 50,000 unemployed. Uneasiness in some trades owing to small wages and high prices of necessities of life. All considered, conduct of public generally good in these difficult times.

Allied Courts.

During the period covered by

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b. Caruso's trial was held on 20-21 September, under AMG police supervision and passed off quietly. Caruso sentenced to death and Occhetto to 30 years imprisonment for treason and other fascist crimes.

c. Caruso executed on 22nd September 1944. On 30 September his grave was disturbed by some ghouls.

d. Rioting took place on 23-25 September amongst prisoners at Regina Coeli prison. Before AMG police arrived, CC.RR shot and killed one prisoner and several wounded. Cell doors and locks were burst open and 3 separate fires occurred during this period. With difficulty R.P.S.O. and other officers got position under control. Cause of trouble: overcrowding, grievances against long detention without trial, and weak prison guards. Steps taken: 250 convicted criminals moved to wing vacated by Rome Allied Area Command Security Section and outstanding cases of prisoners examined with result that over 300 have been allowed "liberta' provvisoria." All prisoners in whom there is some security interest by C.I.C. in course of transfer to Security wing under military control - 45 door locks repaired and other necessary repairs in hand Steps also being taken to purge prison staff.

Almost 1800 police agencies at work, but it is regretted that there is a marked deterioration in the morale of the police. Causes: short rations, low pay, unfair attacks by Press, and they also allege lack of support by the present Italian Government, greater still they lack the respect of the public. The whole police organisation requires drastic overhaul - there should be only one police force on the lines of the Metropolitani. Public are beginning to lose faith in CC.RR. This is regrettable after the great service they have rendered to the Allies. Too many police employed on guard duties in Rome City - steps being taken to have them back on police duty.

Relations between AMG and Military Police very good - Italian and military police patrol together on foot and in jeeps with very good results. It is very noticeable that the Italian police are very efficient when interspersed with Allied Military Police.

The conduct of troops has improved and there is a reported decrease in drunkenness of military.

Functioning of Italian Courts still slow and cases are not disposed of with sufficient speed. A marked improvement is expected in the near future.

No sabotage, strikes or lock-outs but there are about 50,000 unemployed. Uneasiness in some trades owing to small wages and high prices of necessities of life. All considered, conduct of public generally good in these difficult times.

Allied Courts.

During the period covered by this report, namely from 1 September to 30 September 1944, the Allied Military Courts sitting in the City of Rome disposed of a total of 75 cases.

The processing and trial under the Division's supervision of important security cases in our General Courts continued throughout the month.

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Italian Courts.

As to the second category of this Division's operations, namely, the supervision and direction of the Italian Courts, it should be noted that through the medium of many conferences and meetings with the appropriate Italian officials, the Division was able, to provide advice and guidance through two crises to which reference has already been made.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Public Health. During the last month in Rome there has been no change. The Typhoid cases persist because of lack of water in Sections of Rome. However, with the coming of cold weather, the cases will decrease.

The number of deaths of children from 0 - 4 years of age in September 1943 was 258 and this year 241. This is also quite a decrease from 417 during the month of August 1944.

Medical Supplies have been distributed to the hospitals. The hospital ration has improved.

Welfare. The Public Assistance program in Rome City during the month of September has shown little change. However, considerable activity was developed towards the latter half of the month in the proper organization of the Rome Provincial Public Assistance Office, and under its direction the rehabilitation of Rome City E.A.R. The last day of the month a Committee of 13 members were appointed, to administer E.A.R. as prescribed by Italian Decree.

The Church representatives have now declared their intention to give a limited amount of public assistance, both in cash and in kind, throughout the Parishes. This service is expected to extend all over Italy.

Popular and industrial soup-kitchens remained during the month at approximately 270,000 soups per day. Visits to soup-kitchens indicated the public to be restless and dissatisfied with content of soups and general availability of food supplies.

During the month, Commissariato Alloggi have assigned 800 apartments. Plans are being perfected for compulsory registration of vacant apartments, in order to discover additional vacancies.

I. EDUCATION.

September was a month of diminishing activity for the Education Division. The summer sessions of schools in communes that had badly interrupted sessions last year were drawing to a close. In other communes preparations were being made for the fall opening. Defascistization proceeded, especially in the northern provinces, it being practically completed in the southern provinces. The same was true of school organization generally.

Perugia was organized during September, and a Rector appointed for the University.

J. REFUGEES.

The trend in the movement of refugees began to swing toward the exodus during the month of September. The official, or controlled movement, figures for the month show that 4918 refugees arrived in Rome from the North and were housed in the refugee camps; during the same period 5268 persons departed from the camps in a broad rehabilitation program. It can be assumed that the official arrival figures are 10 to 15 per cent less than the total of arrivals, because many of the arrivals are returning Romans, who return directly to their homes and are not registered at the camps. The official departure figures can be estimated to be 20 to 25 per cent. less than total, because of the number of persons who leave the City under their own arrangements.

The program of dispersal in the month of September differed from that of August in that the dispersal was a planned scheme of rehabilitation rather than haphazard dispersal. All of the refugees who were sent out from Rome during the month went back to their home communes or provinces. In this

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The program of dispersal in the month of September differed from that of August in that the dispersal was a planned scheme of rehabilitation rather than haphazard dispersal. All of the refugees who were sent out from Rome during the month went back to their home communes or provinces. In this program whole-hearted support and cooperation was received from the High Commissioner for Refugees and from the Pontifical Committee for Refugees. In the last two weeks of September six trains have departed from Rome carrying Sicilians, Calabrians, Neapolitans and others from South Italy to their homes. In all instances the High Commissioner's Office has had approval for the shipment from the Prefect in the areas concerned.

Prior to September, some refugees who had come into Rome for safety and sanctity were being housed and cared for in various shelters throughout the City under the Ente Assistenza di Roma. Under this arrangement, refugees and sinistrati were intermingled without distinction. In accordance with a plan begun in August, two large Caserme in the City were taken over solely for refugees; the sinistrati therein were moved to other shelters and refugees from other shelters were moved in. In each Caserma a Director appointed by the High Commissioner was installed, the kitchen was placed under the supervision of Nuns, and a regular refugee ration of foodstuffs was provided.

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K. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Roads. No change.
2. Rail. No change.
3. Telephones. Telephone Exchanges have been opened at Littoria, Velletri, Terracina, Frascati, Ostia, Tivoli, Frosinone, Rieti, Terni and Nettuno during the month and considerable progress made on completing circuits.
4. Telegraphs. Telegraph service from Rome to Vellestri, Littoria and Frosinone is now available.
5. Censorship. No change.
6. Postal. No change.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Property control activities are now routined with special emphasis upon the operation of businesses. Particular problems are presented when overhead expenses continue but production has ceased. This office continues its protective custody of fascist organization properties. Banks are operating satisfactorily and bank accounts are being indexed. The net proceeds from British and American owned files shown to Italian civilians through P.W.B. are paid to this Division and it is anticipated that future complications will arise in the eventual disposal of these funds. Real and personal properties have presented no unusual problems. Reports were received in the majority of instances representing accounting from the date of sequestration through 30 June 1944. There has been an increasing tendency for property in other regions to be reported to this office for forwarding through the Property Control Sub-Commission to the Region concerned.

M. FINANCE.

1. Banks. Deposits in the Banks in Rome continued to increase during the month and the general banking situation is satisfactory.
Responsibility for Blocked Accounts, Blocked Cheques and Safe Deposit Boxes passed to the Italian Government insofar as the Provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria are concerned.
2. Government Debt and Treasury Bills. Payments, Capital and Interest in Rome during the month totalled L.350,801,779. Treasury Bills figures were:

New Issues:	L.1,425,532,500
Paid	L.1,004,975,000
Renewed	L. 465,103,000

3. "A" Force Payments. Authority for payment of 116 claims totalling L.708,000 was received from Allied Screening Commission, the first authority received in this Region.
4. City Financing. Although responsibility for financing passed to Italian Government on 1 September 1944, the following finance was provided by this Division:

Comune and Communally owned enterprises:	L.71,989,000
Milk Subsidy	L. 6,878,987
Ufficio Trasporti	L.15,000,000

N. DISPLACED PERSONS.

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Ufficio Trasporti	L.15,000,000

N. DISPLACED PERSONS.

The general situation regarding the movement of Displaced Persons has been static during the month of September. Few people have come from the forward areas, in the shipment of Italian refugees and they were taken to Cinecitta immediately. The population of Allied nationals in Rome also remains rather static. Few changes of address, and some moves away from Rome were reported. The greatest single problem remains the question of food. Approval from higher authority is awaited to issue supplementary rations to Allied Nationals. The facilities for distribution have already been arranged. The Intergovernmental Relief Agency is extending financial assistance to certain stateless people and nationals not represented by legations.

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O. BLACK MARKET.

1. Black Market in Food. The Black Market in Allied foodstuffs is diminishing because of the lack of trading between civilians and soldiers and because of the prices demanded which are almost prohibitive. There is an increased activity in rationed articles and quasi-rationed articles because of the order of the Economic Section of Allied Control Commission allowing civilians to bring in 15 kilos and horse drawn carts of foodstuffs without control. The Control Posts system continues to direct foodstuffs into legal channels for distribution. Potatoes and flour continue to be the staple items for Black Market activity and the demand for these items is the sole cause for that activity. Prices for these items on the Black Market have not risen since last month but a greater quantity seems to be available.

2. Supply and Prices generally.

a. Foodstuffs. A greater quantity of grapes and other fruits has been reaching Rome since the operation of railroad service has been in effect. The desired quantity of foodstuffs for the consumption in Rome has not yet been reached but more and more items have been coming in every week. Troops are still the largest consumers at civilian restaurants and prices of meals have gone beyond the range for the average citizen.

b. Other Commodities. There has been a decided drop in the cost of jewelry, knickknacks, stockings, silks, and like articles. This has been due to the relentless drive against exhorbitant prices. Over 100 retail shops have been placed "Off Limits." Over forty wholesalers have been interviewed. Over twenty travellingsalesmen of the Naples and Torre del Greco area have been questioned. It is now agreed among storekeepers that the wholesale prices have dropped 60 to 75 per cent. Retail prices have been reduced from 35 to 200 per cent. on jewelry, cameos, and souvenirs. Prices have been controlled at the American Red Cross Officer and Enlisted Men's Clubs, at the Fifth Army Rest Center, at the Canada Club, at the New Zealand Club, at the South African Club, all in cooperation with the directors thereof.

There has been very little cooperation by the Italian Government in driving all unlicensed vendors off the streets although the request has been made at various times.

3. Investigative and Administrative Activities. Up to the end of September, this Division has investigated 2770 cases. During that time 851 arrests have been made. Complaints and denunciations by Italian citizens have been decreasing but no conclusion may be drawn from that fact. The Guardia di Finanza, under the supervision of this Office, has investigated complaints throughout the entire Lazio Region. The Italian Government has not yet set up an agency similar to this Division into its own policing organizations and pending such action, this Division is continuing its operations.

P. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

1. Monuments and Fine Arts. The exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia has had a total attendance of 47,306 visitors since its opening on 28 August. Receipts from entrance fees and sale of photographs total L.1,022,310.25 and expenditures L.201,266.00, leaving a balance of L.821,044.25. Of this amount L.780,000.00 have been deposited to date in the CC. Banca Commerciale to the account of this Division as a fund for repairs to Italian national monuments damaged by war, leaving a balance of L.41,044.25 for

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[illegible] to be available.

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The Director has presented a partial budget for urgent repairs to monuments and antiquities in Lazio to the Director General of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Public Instruction with the advice that the amount of L.18,618,000 be requested by the Ministry from the Ministry of Finance for these repairs.

Various inspection tours have been made in Lazio and Umbria during the month.

2. Archives. The Ministry of Interior, through the Ufficio Centrale degli Archivi di Stato, have assumed effective control over the Archives in Italian administered territory.

With G-2 Advanced Intelligence AFHQ plans have been coordinated for the safeguarding of Archives in Northern Italy. In particular the modern departmental records removed from Rome by the Germans and fascists.

The Archives of the Italian Naval Headquarters (Supermarina) have been brought back to Rome from a deep underground tunnel at Santa Rosa. These documents are of the greatest importance, containing the entire history of the naval war in the Mediterranean.

C. SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

1. During the month work was continued on the following: Dossiers and Card Index, Investigations on AMG Civilian Employees, Investigations, Schede Personali, Epuration, Liaison with Security Agencies, Preparation of Dossiers and Card Index for Lombardy Region, and Inspection tour through provinces.

2. Total 176 AMG employees were screened on RSO recommendation. 14 more are in process of screening.

RSO files have been increased and there are case files concerning 5100 persons.

Close contacts have been established with the High Commissioner for Epuration, and liaison is mutually helpful.

Investigations upon request of AMG Divisional Chiefs or other Divisions, and information to Security Agencies have been increased.

Dossiers and card index for the Lombardy Region have been prepared, concerning approximately 1 500 persons.

R. TRANSPORTATION.

Civilian Transport (Rome) The growth of Ufficio Trasporti di Roma continues at a fast pace but not sufficient for present demands. However, the present strength is probably greater than requirements after the agriculture season has finished. A relictance on the part of the Company to hire any trucks of inferior nature or small capacity is very apparent.

The number of trucks, on paper, increased during the month from 1,392 to 2,352.

Tonnage, on paper, increased from 4,500 to 6,300. Roughly 30% of those trucks actually running can be classed as non-operating most of the time due to lack of spare parts and tires.

As yet no source of tires or spare parts has been established and without a doubt the problem will become the most critical one in the country in the near future. All data on the problem has been furnished ACC Transportation Sub-Commission.

Petrol Section. Requests for POL for September were filled to 90% enabling everyone to fulfil their requirements. When requests exceeded expected demands additional allocations were furnished by AFHQ Pet Sec. Generally speaking the difficulties experienced in previous months disappeared during September.

Circulating Permits Permits issued up to 30 September amount to 11,069 of which 4,213 were released during September.

Requisitioning Section. 111 vehicles were registered thru G-4 office and 11 derequisitioned during this period.

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PART II - PROVINCES.

On 21 September Perugia Province came under control of Region IV. This completed the final hand-over of the Region from the Armies to this Headquarters. The Region has itself changed its title and is now known as Lazio-Umbria Region.

There has been no further change in the type of administration. Three Provinces are under the Italian Government while the remaining four are still under Allied Military Government. It is felt that three of these four could be passed over as soon as other factors made it desirable as reductions in Staff to provide for the more northerly Regions have forced the combination of the Provinces of Rieti and Terni under one Provincial Commissioner, and - with the exception of Perugia - we are no longer numerically strong enough to do more than occupy an advisory position. In this connection it must be stated that the stringent observation of some of the Military Security requirements becomes not only a handicap but even an impossibility. It is with very great pleasure and relief that we are able to report considerable progress with the promise of postal facilities in all but the most northern Province (Perugia) and with a much better understanding over the control of civilian movement.

In our major problems we cannot yet point to very concrete advances. The food situation is still most depressing and the possible source of very real trouble in the course of a few weeks unless definite action can be taken. The continued absence of pasta and - even more - the continued inequality in the ration scale is an open sore which, in the absence of an explanation, is causing great discontent. The persistent assertions by the people that despite all we say olive oil is plentiful in the South is another cause of unrest. The shortage of sugar could probably be overcome with comparative ease if only we could do something to satisfy the pasta and oil demands.

Housing is perhaps a little more hopeful in the Cassino area where a few tents have been erected. If present plans meet with the full cooperation of the authorities concerned in the course of the next week or so we may still get over the worst dangers.

Some temporary progress was made with the task of mine clearing and a batch of volunteers picked up some 2,000 in a very short space of time, but a lack of volunteers from the district itself, combined with one fatal accident, has had the result of quenching the enthusiasm of the men doing the work. Plans are in hand to tackle this in the only way possible - with properly trained men armed with proper equipment, but it is a slow business and the area round Cassino will not be safe for farmers for some considerable time.

This part of the report would not be complete without some reference to the subject of Transport. The situation cannot be much worse. Beside the difficulties of the physical condition of such vehicles as do exist we have to compete with demands from other less fortunate Regions, and - above all - with the fact that a large proportion of the professional rogues of Italy seem to have found their way into the field of Transportation. It would take a guard on every truck to ensure that every authorised load always went by the shortest and most direct route to its proper destination, and that the truck was not used for every conceivable other purpose.

The remainder of this report deals with various specific headings. To summarise the general situation it must be said that it is not at all comfortable. With the Staff reduced to the size as at present we cannot honestly guarantee a winter free from trouble. Such trouble might manifest itself in any one of several ways, and might have the appearance of being political or labour or anything else; but we believe that its true cause would be nothing else but a

advisory position. In this connection it must be stated that the stringent observation of some of the Military Security requirements becomes not only a handicap but even an impossibility. It is with very great pleasure and relief that we are able to report considerable progress with the promise of postal facilities in all but the most northern Province (Perugia) and with a much better understanding over the control of civilian movement.

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We have no wish to be alarmist, but cannot be anything else but perturbed by our own failure to get ahead faster with solutions to some of our problems. The thought of winter is both unpleasant and very close.

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A. POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

There has been little or no change in the political tendencies during the past month. The Communist party is still the one which shows the most activity. Their more energetic organization is well illustrated by the figures from Viterbo which is an agricultural province and where Communism might be expected to find little response. The numbers inscribed in each party there are: Communists 6,668, Christian Dem. 4,161, Socialist 1,401, Azione 598, Democratico del Lavoro 274, Liberale 103, Socialista Monarchists 265, and Republican 151.

There is no doubt that this energy in the Communist Party is causing very considerable anxiety among the landowners who see their possessions slipping away from them. There have been numerous small instances of confiscation being attempted already and a firm hand is very necessary if wholesale anticipation of a communist regime is to be avoided, although most of these cases are really attempts to eliminate long standing injustices of bad landlords.

It would be wrong to take too much notice of Italian political reaction as such. The truth of the matter is that the country is very uncertain as to what it wants. There is no sort of tolerance abroad but considerable fear that what has been pushed out will remain under a different name. At the same time we may well see reactions as a result of the economic situation and may hear them called political. The writer does not believe that, in the Provinces of Lazio and Umbria, politics themselves have the importance which is sometimes attributed to them. He believes that with steady and measurable economic progress politics will take a back seat. It is certain that very much more notice must be given to the immediate problems - even at the expense of some of the long term planning - if the latter is not to be considerably upset by troubles during the coming winter months.

The Provinces which have already been handed back to the Italian Government still feel that the change came too soon - they are probably quite right. But criticism of AMG is growing and is based on the one subject of Supply. Even the old cry that we were leaving the same people in power is dragging out but, with no roof to his head, no boots on his feet and with not enough to eat the Italian is anything but a happy man. Neither does the Press help although it must be admitted that its power outside the larger cities is probably very small.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Deputazione are now functioning throughout the Region and the nominations of Sindaci and Giunta are making excellent progress. Some difficulty is being found in persuading the right man to take the unpaid post of Sindaco. All Provincial Commissioners feel that some system thereby at least expenses, covering the loss of time, is very desirable.

There are two problems which are causing considerable - and, it is thought, unnecessary - trouble over Defascistization. Firstly the continued failure of the Italian High Commissioner to appoint the third member of the Provincial Commissions. Secondly, and this applies to Perugia only, the SCAO of Armies do not appear to be working on the same basis as the Provinces behind them.

A tribute should be paid to the cooperation which this Region has had from Interior Sub-Commission. As a result of their help we can point to a month of good progress so far as the various Prefetture are concerned.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

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away from them. There have been numerous small instances of confiscation being attempted already and a firm hand is very necessary if wholesale anticipation of a communist regime is to be avoided, although most of these cases are really attempts to eliminate long standing injustices of bad landlords.

It would be wrong to take too much notice of Italian political reaction as such. The truth of the matter is that the country is very uncertain as to what it wants. There is no sort of tolerance abroad but considerable fear that what has been pushed out will remain under a different name. At the same time we may well see reactions as a result of the economic situation and may hear them called political. The writer does not believe that, in the Provinces of Lazio and Umbria, politics themselves have the importance which is sometimes attributed to them. He believes that with steady and measurable economic progress politics will take a back seat. It is certain that very much more notice must be given to the immediate problems - even at the expense of some of the long term planning - if the latter is not to be considerably upset by troubles during the coming winter months.

The Provinces which have already been handed back to the Italian Government still feel that the change came too soon - they are probably quite right. But criticism of AMG is growing and is based on the one subject of Supply. Even the old cry that we were leaving the same people in power is dropping out but, with no roof to his head, no boots on his feet and with not enough to eat the Italian is anything but a happy man. Neither does the Press help although it must be admitted that its power outside the larger cities is probably very small.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Deputazione are now functioning throughout the Region and the nominations of Sindaci and Giunta are making excellent progress. Some difficulty is being found in persuading the right man to take the unpaid post of Sindaco. All Provincial Commissioners feel that some system thereby at least expenses, covering the loss of time, is very desirable.

There are two problems which are causing considerable - and, it is thought, unnecessary - trouble over Defascistization. Firstly the continued failure of the Italian High Commissioner to appoint the third member of the Provincial Commissions. Secondly, and this applies to Perugia only, the SCAO of Armies do not appear to be working on the same basis as the Provinces behind them.

A tribute should be paid to the cooperation which this Region has had from Interior Sub-Commission. As a result of their help we can point to a month of good progress so far as the various Prefetture are concerned.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY.

The situation under this heading is too well known to require detailed expansion in this report. Mention has already been made of those old sources of grievance - pasta and oil. Is it too late to remedy the difference of ration scales? Would it be better to open up the oil market by removing all restrictions? The position could not be made worse and oil might come out from the most unexpected places.

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It would be only too easy to paint a picture of the most utter gloom and support it with actual facts. AMG Officers are now living in the hope that the recent pronouncements are going to produce something concrete in the near future otherwise there are some very dark days uncomfortably near ahead.

Apart from Hospitals, etc., there is now no issue of soup, dry vegetables or meat and very little sugar. Salt is better but oil is practically non-existent. Moreover living from day to day makes even the supply of flour a constant worry (In most places the Provinces are self-supporting for flour at the moment).

Frosinone and Littoria, it has now been agreed, will have special treatment. But it is still not enough.

There is a very definite feeling about that we are inclined to overlook to-day while making promises about to-morrow.

Except in Terni, Industry does not play a big part in the Provinces. Such as there is gives an encouraging picture. In Terni electric power is still the limiting factor but excellent progress is being made.

D. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

Agriculture. The grain collection has done well, and there seems to be every chance that the Region will reach its goal. The prospects for the oil crop are very good although some difficulties are anticipated over the necessary equipment for pressing the olives.

Transportation is providing big difficulties to the movement of seed grain and we may well be faced with a very serious problem next year in consequence.

Forestry. The position is satisfactory with, once more, the problem of transportation providing the main obstacle.

Fisheries. Little progress can be shown but it is hoped that the position in the Anzio sector will improve during the coming weeks.

E. LABOUR.

Provincial Labour Offices are now functioning well. There is a certain amount of unemployment here and there but it is not, as yet, a major problem. At Terni, however, there is a big problem in the provision of houses for the workers. Terni is the largest industrial centre out in the Provinces. It has been badly damaged but is recovering well except in this one respect. The release of some materials for this is extremely urgent.

F. PUBLIC WORKS.

The shortage of materials is still causing concern and the consequences are likely to be very grave. Housing and communications are causing the most anxiety. Already one Province is back to the condition of being three islands owing to the removal of Bailey bridges and our inability to get ahead more quickly with alternatives. Even a small allocation of cement for our own purposes would help and the present system of having to put every individual project - however small - which requires controlled materials up for consideration

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Slow but steady progress can be reported with the restoration of full water supply and electrical power.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

The demands of northern Regions leave the strength of Carabinieri alarmingly low. This, combined with a low state of morale, is serious. It is thought that new uniforms might go a long way to improving the latter factor.

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While we are by no means free from troubles with the Military and there is always the unfortunate incident to be found, there is no reason to feel anything but satisfied with the general behaviour of the large majority of the troops and their relationship with the civilians.
There is no serious crime.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is reason for anxiety in the danger of anaemia as an aftermath to malaria. The danger is caused by a lack of fats and meat. Malaria itself is now on the wane, as is Typhoid. Again there are anxious times just ahead owing to the food shortage and the coming of winter.
Welfare is developing slowly and satisfactorily.

I. EDUCATION.

If only we could get glass for the shattered windows the Education of the Region could be said to be extremely satisfactory in all respects. This is, however, a serious and apparently insoluble problem.

J. REFUGEES.

Under this heading we can point to very great improvement. The long awaited dispersal has made a start, and the results have been felt immediately.
There is a very urgent need for blankets at the camps.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Road. The first rains have found several weaknesses and we are not going to have any too easy a time. We are, however, probably better off than many others and work continues.
Rail. The Region is now making more use of the rail service, particularly for the feeding of Rome. In projects of this size the difficulty is always getting the goods to railhead by road.
Telecommunications. There is nothing of outstanding interest to report. Work is continuous and progress is steady.
Posts. The service was extended to Rieti during the month. It is operating as well as can be expected in all four Provinces where it is permitted. The lack of it in Viterbo and Terni has been a severe handicap with the reduced AMG staff, but it is hoped that it will be extended very shortly.
Road Transport. Provincial Motor Pools are going ahead. Viterbo, where an early start was made with this work, has nearly 150 vehicles available. Over 50 vehicles have been salvaged and put into service in all Provinces. Nevertheless the problem is a gigantic one and the need of a few Military Trucks for the long trips over bad roads is acute.
Bus services, on a restricted schedule, are gradually opening up

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

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Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

M. FINANCE.

Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394 U.S.ARMY

Public Welfare

SUBJECT : Monthly Report, September 1944

DATE : October 5, 1944

I. - PERSONNEL

Personnel of this Division now consists entirely of civilian persons. During the month the last Red Cross worker, Miss Lowry, has finished up clothing distribution in Perugia. With the addition of Mrs. Maysie Robinson, former British welfare worker, the civilian staff has been runned out into an effective understanding group, able to deal directly with the Italian authorities in a helpful way. Mrs. Robinson has assisted greatly in contacting women community leaders who are becoming active and effective in the Rome area.

II. - REFERRALS

The number of people applying personally to this Office for help has fallen off this month. This is also true, in a smaller measure, of written appeals. These letters covered the usual field of requests for :

- subsidies,
- clothes,
- travel permits,
- requests to leave Italy,
- inquiries on the whereabouts of Allied soldiers and Italians taken away by the Germans,
- requests for the release of prisoners of war,
- food, including some requests for special food for old people,
- applications from several convents wanting food, clothing and money, and
- requests for medicines.

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III. - SOUP-KITCHENS

At the beginning of the month, 205,000 soups were being served in popular kitchens, and 52,000 in industrial kitchens, making a total of 257,000. By the end of the month, these figures had remained practically unchanged, with a slight trend to decrease; this is due to the fact that pasta has been distributed lately to the general population through regular rationing.

Starting from September 1st, food assignments from Se.Pr.Al. to popular soup kitchens have been modified as follows (per each soup) :

	August	September
Pasta	55 gr.	40 gr.
D.Soup	--	30 gr.
D.Vegetables	30 gr.	30 gr.
Oil	5 gr.	5 gr.
Salt	3 gr.	3 gr.
Tomato Paste	5 gr.	5 gr.

The decrease in pasta has caused wide-spread complaints from nearly all popular kitchens, because the general population seems to care specially for the pasta content of the soup. A new ration basis has been suggested to Se.Pr.Al. raising the pasta from 40 to 55 grams, while decreasing D.Soup from 30 to 15 grams. Se.Pr.Al. however, does not seem to be in a position to meet this request for the time being.

Price of popular soup is at the present moment under debate. Both IMMOBILIARE and O.N.A.R.M.O. have stated that actual cost of same is around Lire 3,70 - 3,80 (against fixed price of Lire 3.00) and that they could no longer sustain the financial loss. E.A.R. is uncommittal taking the stand that, since their main function is to distribute free soups, they are not interested in the cost of same (actual figures show that about 52% of E.A.R. soups are given free of charge.

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Circolo San Pietro is also rather vague (they are giving a two-courses meal at Lire 2.00 per course). The whole matter is still under investigation and if Se.Pr.Al. should decide to fix a special reduced price for soup kitchens supplies (mainly tomato paste) the present soup price of Lire 3.00 could still be maintained.

IV. - E.A.R.

Conferences were held with the Commissioner, Dr. Canezza, about EAR's duty to build up an efficient social welfare organization for the City of Rome.

The necessity for such an organization, in view of the general situation and of the impending winter season, was repeatedly pointed out to Dr. Canezza.. Suggestions were made as to the main lines of a zone system of welfare work, to the necessity of an efficient business-like administration, of trained staff service etc. So far, Dr. Canezza has proven irresponsive.

In accordance with Royal Decree #125, dated April 14, 1944, a Committee of 13 members, appointed by the Commune's Giunta and approved by the Prefettura, will take over the management of EAR.

V. - PREFETTURA

Conferendes were held with Prefettura's officials about institution of Social Welfare Dept. in the Prefettura's organization.

In accordance with ACC Executive Memorandum #58, dated May 13. 1944, the Prefettura of Rome had issued a Decree covering establishment of a Social Welfare Dept., but until lately this Decree had remained inoperative.

The Prefettura was urged to take action in setting up this Department, appoint a capable Director with adequate staff and start operation under the following main duties :

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1) - Take care of institution of ECAs in each Commune for general assistance to people in need, keep close contacts with their managing committees, insure efficient operation, obtain funds from the Ministry of Interior.

2) - Take care of proper operation of Charitable Institutions for specific assistance within the boundaries of the Rome Province, survey their activity, give them whatever help is legally within the Prefettura's powers.

The above duties were assigned by the Prefettura to its Charitable Institutions Dept. The Director of this Dept. who so far had shown no interest whatever in welfare work, has been replaced by a new man.

VI. - HOUSING

The Commissariato Alloggi has been active in procurement of lodgings for bombed out families. About 800 apartments have been assigned so far. 330 assignments are under investigation or under debate. This is against a total number of 2,700 applications registered up to date.

An order for compulsory registration of all vacant apartments has been drafted, and will be published shortly. This should help in tracing out available lodgings.

Rents for assigned apartments are based, whenever possible, on previous frozen rent. In order to cover cases where this is not feasible, it has been suggested to reorganize the Committee for fair rents, which had already been operating in the past years.

VII. - INSTITUTIONS

O.N.A.R.M.O. - Contact has been made with Mgr.Baldelli concerning activity of O.N.A.R.M.O. in social welfare work.

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O.N.A.R.M.O. is planning wide-spread operation in the labor field (factories, workshops, labor centers), by means of religious and social assistants and local committes of workers. This activity has already been carried out by O.N.A.R.M.O. in the past years.

COMITATO PRO VITTIME POLITICHE - This Committee has distributed, up to September 30th, cash relief to the amount of Lire 5,054,979 to families of men shot, jailed or deported by the nazi-fascists for political reasons. All of the above money came from private contributions.

The Committee has now been endowed with a monthly assignment of Lire 3,000,000 from the Italian Government, but no money has actually come through owing to procedural delays.

VIII. - CHURCH RELATIONS

Mgr. O'Flaherty, who has been available half time to assist in Church contacts, departed for Palestine and Africa and is no longer available. Mgr. Baldelli, special representative of the Pope, has continued to be helpful and efficiently co-operating.

Plans are being perfected by the Church for a limited assistance program both in cash and in kind in the Church Parishes, not only in Rome but in all of Italy.

In addition, soup kitchens have been opened in the Provinces, especially in Terni and Viterbo.

Plans were completed and set into effect by ACC Food Sub-Commission, which allowed Vatican to obtain prescribed food supplies with considerable amount of freedom in provinces to the South of Rome. Details of these plans have been worked out between Economics & Supply Div., Reg. 4, and Vatican representatives.

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Approximately two weeks after our arrival in Rome, Vatican authorities requested that they be allowed to send their trucks into the southern Provinces to obtain available food for institutions and soup kitchens. This work must have been done at no cost to the Allied Command.

As indicated above, permission has finally been granted after approximately four months negotiating with higher Authorities.

IX. - REFUGEES

The Refugees Section of Region 4 has been very actively operating during the last month, with the result that for the first time this Division has not found it necessary to be active in the Refugee field.

X. - LEGAL

The work of a civilian attorney of this staff has been continued during the month with good results. Advice has been requested and given both to the Prefect and the Sindaco concerning the legal status and organization of governmental assistance programs under Italian law. Considerable advice has also been very useful to this Office.

XI. - WOMEN'S GROUPS

Effective leadership of women in the Rome area has been felt during last month. Several programs, including aid to political victims, a general referral organization and a plan for hostelries for employed girls, are some of the programs which they are developing.

In the future it is felt that more emphasis should be placed on women leaders in the field of social assistance, since they are showing understanding and initiative which is seemingly lacking in the regular governmental leadership.

Geo.M.V.Brown,
Capt.A.U.S.
Regional Welfare Officer

GMVB/lal

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
II ZIO = UMBRIA REGION
APO 394.

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1 October 1944

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT SEPTEMBER 1944.

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER.

1. GENERAL REMARKS.

There have be n few changes since the last report. Thruout the region the typhoid group has been prevalent. Though at no pint has there been an explosive outbreak in the Rome area. There has been an average of 15 cases a day. Investigations by Major Norman of this staff, show that most cases are in areas of low water pressure. The water supply to the City is more then sufficient, 4000 litres per second, it is purely a question of proper distribution. At our insistance and that of Dr. Cramarossa, the Major has formed a comittee of engineering experts to make a study. This will be reported as soon as completed.

Vaccination programs have been advocated but there is still passive resistance both from the medical profession and the population. They prefer vaccination then oral methods. There is need here for good educational program on the part of the Italian government.

Malaria has reached its peak, it is beginning to show a downward trend especially in the Rome area. In the Pontine area since June there have been reported 30,000 cases. These are not all certified by blood smears (attached is report by Lt.Col. Spencer). However, thru this bleak outlook, the small number of malignant type has been very reassuring.

2. MEDICAL SERVICES.

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Hospitals thruout the region are gradually improving except in the devastated areas. The need is still linen and beds. It was suggested in various sectors that a public appeal be launched for linens. It will be at

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attempted in Rome City this month thru the Italian Red Cross.

Economics & Supply will not have co l for hospital heating tho Lignite will be available and allocations have started.

The distribution of physicians is gradually taking place but is slow because of lack of transport.There is need for a bactero= logist in Viterbo.Radiologist needed at Viterbo and Terni.Oculists and E.N.T. specialists in Terni,Rieti and Viterbo.

The question of financing Public Health agencies and Hospi= tals is tortuous and difficult es ecially in the provinces under Italian Governmental control.Anything that can be done to make it easier would be of immense value.

The food distribution to hospitals has been better though not entirely satisfactory.The question of transport makes it difficult. At any rate,the hospital diet has improved.The same may be said of medical supplies.The situation has been improved and it is hoped that the new distribution under Italian wholesalers will help ease the situation.

In this report,I feel a special plea should be made for the devastated provinces of Littoria and Frosinone as regards food. With winter coming,the ravages of malaria and no housing provision, I feel some extra food ration or provision should be made.I feel the whole area should be put in the same category of cities over 50,000 population , laid down by Economics and Supply.

3. INFANT DEATHS.

In the Rome area during the month of September,from ages of 0 to 4 years, here were 241 deaths.Last year September 1943 showed 25 deaths.In the 0 to 1 year group ,September 1944 showed 148 deaths and September 1943 , 185 deaths.Powdered milk distribution has been maintained.

The last week of this month Perugia Province came under super= vision of this region.Medical services are running smoothly ,and a tribute to Col.Farinacci,there are no immediate problems.

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Medical supplies will be made available as soon as the new distribution procedure is set up.

ORCHUS J. BIZZOZERO
LT.COLONEL M.C.
DIRECTOR
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

MALARIA - LITTORIA PROVINCE

1. Incidence : Of the 27,376 cases of malaria in the Province up to 10 September, 22,236 have occurred in four comunes, Fondi with 10,727, Terracina with 5,433; Formia with 4,394 and Monte S.Biagio with 1,682. The population of these comunes is approximately 64,667 persons, giving a perc percentage of infection by malaria 34%. The population of the other comunes is about 193,872 and the percentage figures about 3%. The incidence of malaria coincides with the areas extensively flooded. Six deaths have occurred from malaria, one of wich had other complications. At present there are signs that the peak of incidence has been reached.

2. The Antimalarial Committee, under the Medico Provinciale (Dr.Bessler) and Malariologo (Dr.Alessandrini) have fourteen ambulatory clinics functioning, some with visiting nurses. Two doctors have recently been added, one temporarily at Littoria and the other at Fondi. A second diagnostic laboratory for examination of blood slides is being established at Fondi for the lower part of the province. Supplies of atebrine are available in the province and reserves is held in Rome. Insecticide squads have distributed 64,000 litres of paris green mixture, to destroy larvae of mosquitoes in standing water. Sprayings of houses in the epidemic areas has been done with pyrethrum extract to kill infected mosquitoes.

3. The Consorzio di Bonifica di Littoria - under Geometra Giovanni Bortolotti, has cleaned out grass and mud from 161 of the smaller canals and ditches in its area of the Province, and is making progress in removing debris from dynamited bridges in the larger canals such as the Mussolini canal. The work is slow and difficult, as the concrete must be sledged into pisces and the steel reinforcing cut with hack saws, sometimes under water. About 400 men have been used during the month by this Consorzio. Most of the area can be drained adequately by gravity in this area, and has been put into fairly satisfactory condition except in the heavily-mined areas on the seacoast.

4. The Consorzio della Bonificazione Pontina, under Ingegnere Bruno Battelli, has 540 laborers at work on several drainage projects, connected with malaria control. At Porto Badino the outlet to the Fiume Portatore and Canale Diversivo del Linea is rapidly being cleared of concrete piling and heavy stones dumped in above the bridge by the Germans to loock the water channel. A diver is being used for this, and another diver is being employed downstream with a large derrick-wrecking barge to remove a small schooner sunk in mid-channel. The banks of Fiume Ufente have been repaired with wooden piling and sandbags, so that water from the mountains no longer adds

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itself to that in the flooded areas. Also the grass has been cut on the banks and in the channel of this river, so that run-off is more rapid. At Idrovoro Forcellata the old diversion in the Canale Selcella has been opened, and fitted with water gates, and in less than a week, the water level in the flooded areas above will be lowered by gravity drainage, about one meter more. This will reclaim many areas of tillable land, for cultivation.

5. The Consorzio Bonifica di Fondi, working under supervision of the Genio Civile, has had difficulty in obtaining funds. Not much has been accomplished, as the areas now flooded are very extensive, and must be pumped for drainage. Pumping Stations have been damaged by the Germans, and even when repairs have been made, no electricity is available for the pumping.

6. The U.S. Army airplane unit, Lt.Col. Justin Andrews in charge, has applied paris green dust by airplane to waters near Terracina at weekly intervals for five weeks.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION IV

25 September 1944

CASES OF MALARIA, LITTORIA PROVINCE : (1)

COMUNE	June	July	Aug. 1-10	Aug. 11-20	Aug. 21-30	Sept. 1-10	Sept. 11-20	TOTAL
APRILIA	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	178
LITTORIA	2	93	60	139	159	76	79	608
PONTINIA	-	149	168	161	230	-	322	1030
SABAUDIA	-	150	1	108	165	407	165	996
BASSIANO	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
CAMPODIMELE	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	39
CASTELFORTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CISTERNA	-	-	-	76	260	529	412	1277
CORI	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
FONDI	410	2910	1751	2109	2081	1466	-	10727
FORMIA	-	350	-	1477	858	1709	-	4394
GAETA	-	15	39	-	53	30	14	151
ITRI	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	20
LENOLA	-	56	76	85	85	400	200	902
MONTE S.BIAGIO	24	466	551	-	227	414	163	1845
NORMA	-	5	3	-	4	17	4	33
PRIVERNO	5	12	13	8	67	191	144	440
PROSSEDI	-	2	-	4	1	5	-	12
ROCCAGORGA	-	+	-	-	25	-	61	86
S.FELICE CIRCEO	-	-	-	45	59	152	180	436
SERMONETA	-	-	13	-	31	58	71	173
SEZZE	-	7	16	-	13	110	195	341
SEGNO SATURNO	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	17
SONNINO	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
TERRACINA	143	700	665	-	2886	1039	924	6357
MINTURNO	-	52	-	196	-	-	-	248
TOTALS	584	4971	3356	4408	7430	6627	2957	30333

(1) Data furnished by Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO = UMBRIA REGION
APO 394.

SUBJECT : TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER:COMUNE OF ROME 1944.

TO : LT.COL.BIZZOZERO.

From June 5th to September 10th there were notified 572 cases of Typhoid with 42 deaths; and 213 cases of Paratyphoid with 2 deaths.

The number of cases confimed bacteriologically is not known, but there seems no reason to doubt the diagnosis, and the mortality is about egual to that expected in Typhoid Fever (about 10%). Daily notifications are received in this office giving the name, age and home address of each case, and of each death.
From this information the following deductions have been made:

I. WEEKLY INCIDENCE:

	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	July	Aug.
Week ending	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6
Typhoid cases	9	3	14	10	20	44	53	53	52
Typhoid deaths	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	4
Paratyph.Cases	-	4	5	5	4	24	13	10	18
Paratyph.Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Week ending	13	20	27	3	10	
Typhois cases	55	56	56	65	82	572
Typhoid Deaths	11	7	5	7	2	42
Paratyph.cases	26	24	23	35	22	213
Paratyph.Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	2

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II. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION :

The following tables include cases occurring from August 14th to September 10th.

A. Typhoid :

Age	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	Total
Males	16	44	22	13	16	111
Females	21	42	40	21	19	143

B. Paratyphoid :

Age	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	Total
Males	13	21	7	3	6	50
Females	22	12	10	5	2	51

C. Typhoid deaths :

Age	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	Total
Males	-	4	1	2	2	9
Females	1	4	4	1	1	11

III. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION :

129 of the most recent cases of typhoid were " spotted" on a city map of Rome. This shows :

a. A general tendency for he cases to be distributed around the periphery of the city.

b. A tendency for cases to occur more frequently in areas where the pressure of water supply is low , eg. Garbatella, Appio Latino and Prenestino districts.

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c. A tendency for cases to occur more frequently in poorer and over-

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gested parts of the city.

d. A tendency for cases to occur in houses near the Tiber river 50 out of 129 cases were in houses within one kilometer of the xxxx river.

IV. CONCLUSIONS:

1. The weekly indidence does not suggest that any sudden increase is to be feared.
2. The incidence is not typical of a water-borne outbreak.
3. The expected increase of cases in August and September has occurred.
4. It is understood that the incidence is about twice that of 1943.
5. A comparison with the Naples comune figures for August 1944 shows that the Rome incidence for that month was about double the Naples incidence (allowing having been made for the different population of the two towns).
6. The age and sex distribution do not show any unusual features.
7. The geographical distribution suggest that cases occur in areas of low pressure water supply, and in the area adjoining the river.

Action suggested :

1. That steps be taken to increase the pressure of the water supply in low pressure areas.
2. That use of river water for drinking and bathing be prohibited.

L.G.NORMAN
Major RAMC.

18 September 1944.

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2/13.2/01

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1944

9 September 1944.

PART I - ROME.

A. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The three Provinces of Littoria, Frosinone and Roma, including Rome City, were returned to Italian government jurisdiction as of 15 August 1944. A certain section of opinion believe that AMG relinquished control prematurely. There is no tension evident, save that the political parties are all more active since the turnover on 15 August.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of Rome City.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Supply.

Alcoholic Beverage Section has produced little results due to limitations on transportation. Rome is receiving about one-third of the normal supply of wine at a very high cost.

Procurement and Transportation Section has secured a daily allotment of schooner and rail tonnage.

A census of Ration Card holders is now being completed. 5000 cards of each case.

63582 quintals of ACC food were distributed in addition to the daily ration of 3060 quintals of flour.

An average daily importation of approximately 7000 quintals of produce was maintained. This is hardly more than 50% of a normal supply.

Six flour mills and nine pasta factories are now in operation.

Industry and Commerce.

The study of manufacturing possibilities and the availability of the necessary raw materials has continued to be the main activity of this Division.

Materials on the Local Resources (I) Board controlled list have been blocked, and in addition certain material necessary for industrial reactivation have been controlled in order that limited resources may be diverted into the most useful channels.

Applications for release of controlled materials on behalf of manufacturers are proving more successful than formerly. At the same time there are large stocks compared to the volume of releases. It has thus seemed opportune to request a reduction in the list of controlled materials.

This it is considered will be beneficial to industrial reactivation.

Within the next week it is anticipated that 2,000,000 candles will be in stock, whilst soap and yeast production is satisfactory.

Availability of power and fuel continues to be the governing factor in industrial reactivation.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to report.

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Availability of power and fuel continues to be the governing factor in industrial reactivation.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Nothing to report.

E. LABOR. No change in Labor There were slightly over 40,000 registered unemployed.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

1. Water. The largest acqueduct delivering water into Rome was repaired with permanent materials and water diverted into the new channels. Much work remains to be done but it is believed that the critical periods are over. Work is under way in restoring the springs and placing pumps in order to pump from springs not used heretofore. Studies are being made of the system to determine reasons for lack of pressure in some areas. More electricity for water pumps is of primary need.

2. Highways. Works on military highways and military routes through the city are being pushed.

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3. Electricity. On 1 September 1944 the amount of electrical energy being delivered to the city from hydro-electric plants is being reduced from 18000 kilowatts to 8000 kilowatts. Coal has been requested to help build up additional power from the thermal units and is available, although no stockpile has been built up.

4. Gas. On 20 August 1944 gas was turned into the mains for a resumption of the service on the basis of 1½ hours per day for the whole city, from 1230 to 1400 hours. This already has been extremely helpful.

5. Public Utilities. Streets, roads, sewers, local bridges, the levees and the Bonifiche are being worked on. Essential work is being rushed. Lack of materials, especially cement, is hindering work. To obtain blocked materials it is necessary to put in a request which is acted on by a board which meets once a month. This is a great bottleneck.

6. Tramways. A different arrangement of cars has been tried and proved more efficient, since it is better for the people and keeps down the maximum power load.

C. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Although there has been considerable activity in the city, there is no serious trouble, and the state of crime is low. The numbers of the total police forces have increased to approximately 23,600. This represents 87% of pre-war strength. Steps have been taken to increase CC.RR.

Only two incidents of importance. The first - 5500 assembled in Piazza Farnese (French Embassy) for the fall of Paris. Several flags pulled down and a CC.RR by throwing down a Red flag caused considerable tension, but the matter was handled without injury. The second - on 15 August 1944, when Italian government took over, some irresponsible young men at Area-sco Romano rushed into the Municipio and threw books and records out of the window. 13 arrests.

Complaint about the difference in rations of CC.RR and other police.

Increase in theft of vehicles and cars.

85 fires reported, all small, except for one on 26 August at a large timber building in which three people lost their lives and 14 were burned. On 30 August Via Annia sub-basement caught fire - 6 persons seriously burned.

Fire brigade working well.

601 U.N.R.A. personnel cleared out and their vehicles passed over to fire brigade. Air raid rescue work will be dealt with by police and fire brigade. 900 street accidents were reported, of which about 70% attributable to military vehicles.

Jails are full, due in a large measure to the slowness of the Italian courts.

Allied Courts.

Judicial operations on behalf of G-2 of the Rome Allied Area Command were undertaken. Two General Courts were held throughout the entire month.

Since 5 June 1944 , the Legal Division has processed within the City of Rome 25,224 reports of crimes and "verbali". Of these, 2,692 have been processed and prosecuted by the Allied Military Courts. The balance have been disposed of by Military Police, Italian Courts, C.I.C. and Superior Courts.

Italian Courts.

In regard to supervision and direction of Italian Courts, a short rise in the prison case load, subsequent to 15 August 1944, when the Italian Courts assumed the responsibility for law and order of the city, clearly indicates the extent of the problems which supervisory control imposes.

D. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

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E. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Public Health. The general situation in Region IV has been maintained without much change. In Rome the infant mortality for August has dropped 33.1/3%, but there has been a reappearance of malaria. The latter was to be expected. Sufficient quantities of Atabrine have been available for civilian use. In the hospital field diet has improved and over 2,000,000 lire in medicines have been delivered with gradual return to normal function. Rabies in Rome is coming under control with the reactivation of Dog Catching Squad.

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Welfare. Public Assistance program in Rome City has shown little change during the month.

The organization of Ente Assistenza di Roma has been very slow and

there seems to still be no desire on the part of governmental officials to inaugurate an adequate cash relief program. Numerous requests continue to come to this office, indicating that there are many persons in need not being cared for by assistance agencies.

At the beginning of the month, 223,400 persons were being served soups in popular and industrial kitchens. By the end of the month this figure had risen to 272,000.

Church organizations remain very helpful. Beside the work that they are doing at soup kitchens, a considerable number of people are receiving direct assistance through O.N.A.R.M.O. and Pontificia Commissione Assistenza Profughi, with the cooperation of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul.

I. EDUCATION.

Institutions of higher learning and culture:

University: 46 members of the University faculty were suspended from office for political reasons. Examinations were held from 15 to 31 August for the classes of 1942 and 1943. A six weeks accelerated course began on 1 Sept.

Academy of Santa Cecilia. Symphony concerts by the Academy Orchestra were given twice a week throughout the month. A new administrative council was appointed.

Italian Academy. The Academy was established and a plan was implemented to reconstitute the Accademia dei Lincei which had been previously abolished by the Fascists.

Royal Opera. Performances were given five times a week and were well attended by Allied personnel.

National Library. Functioning normally. Financial aid through the normal channels was arranged.

National Research Council. Normal functioning resumed.

J. REFUGEES.

Under the general supervision and control of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the refugee situation in Rome City is being organized. Refugees are being removed from 31 scattered shelters throughout the city and are being concentrated in two large centers, i.e. Caserma Santa Croce and Caserma Lamarmora. Better care and supervision is thereby permitted. A dispersal program, which will operation in conjunction with Region IV, is underway.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 refugees sheltered within the city.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Roads. No change.
2. Rail. No change.
3. Telephones. No change.
4. Telegraphs. No change.
5. Censorship. No change.
6. Postal. Postal services are operating very well and practically in normal operation. Service has been extended between Rome and Southern Chieti, Pescara, Teramo and Foggia. Evacuation still continues and to date over 350 postal employees have been suspended.

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L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Property control activities during August were concerned largely with providing overall supervision and advice in connection with sequestrated properties and the taking into protective custody of Fascist property previously belongingto abolished organizations. The order of the Regional Commissioner on Fascist property enabled this division to eliminate much of the confusion which previously existed and the properties are now ready to be turned over to the Italian Government whenever Commissari are appointed. Reports have been requested showing the history and full accounts for properties from date of sequestration through 30 June 1944. Banks and bank accounts are satisfactory.

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E. FINANCE.

Financial conditions in the City continued to be normal during the month and the following finance was provided for the City and its municipal undertakings:

1.	City	L. 53,552,655.01
2.	Azienda Tramvie e Autobus	38,969,607.32
3.	Azienda Elettricita' e Acque	10,000,000.00
4.	Azienda Servizi Annonari	12,380,000.00
5.	Ufficio Trasporti	45,000,000.00
6.	Bread Subsidy (SEPRAL)	14,097,204.00
7.	Tramvie e Ferrovie Elettriche di Roma (Commune owned)	35,957,000.00
8.	Teatro dell'Opera	4,000,000.00
9.	Accademia di S. Cecilia	2,200,000.00
10.	Lotta Antimalarica	1,000,000.00
11.	Sundries	882,758.45

The Government Debt Service (Payments, Capital and Interest) during the month amounted to, L. 109.797,283

Movements on Treasury Bills were of considerable interest

New issues	L. 3,634,865,500
Maturities paid	156,613,500
Maturities renewed	230,248,000

The excess of new purchases over payments of some L.3,478 millions is impressive. The comparable figure for July was some L.312 millions.

F. DISPLACED PERSONS.

The activities regarding Allied Nationals in Region IV have reached a station level. The problem of obtaining sufficient food remains the same as for all other portions of the population. Approval for cooperatives to transport extra food has been obtained. The total Allied population in Rome remains approximately 7,000 registered with this office. More Allied Missions are extending financial assistance to their nations. The assistance ranges between 400 lire and 4000 lire monthly per individual, and up to 8,000 lire for a family.

Movements out of Italy are steadily decreasing. The most recent repatriation to Tripoli involved approximately 600 Maltese subjects originally from Tripoli. About 350 of them were in Rome before preparations were completed for their embarkation.

Up to the present time over 830 supplementary rations have been issued upon medical grounds.

The children's Health Center at Fiuggi has enabled nearly 150 children to enjoy the fresh air and activities under supervision of nurses and doctor.

Hundreds of welfare and whereabouts inquiries are reaching this office from various sources. Arrangements have been worked out with the Questura Centrale, and other local agencies to conduct the investigations.

G. BLACK MARKET.

The black market in Allied foodstuffs is still negligible, and prices on those available are still rising. The primary source of those supplies

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9. BLACK MARKET.

The black market in Allied foodstuffs is still negligible, and prices on those available are still rising. The primary source of those supplies was from individual Allied soldiers who sold or exchanged them, and the reduced number of troops in Rome is reflected in the supply.

The control system continues to operate effectively, and fruits and vegetables are almost unavailable outside normal distribution channels where they are sold at authorised prices.

Troops are still the largest group of customers in civilian restaurants. Short supply of foods in both black and white markets has caused great increase in prices.

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Prices continued to rise, and a campaign has been instituted to place "OFF LIMITS" to troops all shops charging prices that are greatly in excess of the intrinsic value of the articles offered for sale. Approximately 100 shops have been placed "OFF LIMITS", and prices in competitive shops have been reduced from 35% to 200% on most novelty and jewellery items. In addition, the Black Market Control Division is controlling prices of concessionaires at the Red Cross Clubs and Rest Centers, in cooperation with the directors thereof.

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The Division investigated 2318 cases up to the end of August, and was responsible for 815 arrests for black market operations.

P. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

1. Monuments and Fine Arts. Two exhibitions arranged to afford Allied troops and civilians an opportunity of enjoying famous Italian works of art, opened during the month. One of these is the exhibition of a group of well known Roman sculptures formally opened by Prince Doria on the 22nd August in rooms of the Palazzo dei Conservatori. The other is the exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting which opened with a preview on 27 August. The Exhibition has been well received by press and public: in the five days since its opening the attendance has totalled nearly 5,000 persons. Receipts from admission fees through 31 August total Lire 22,780.00 and from sales of photographs and reproductions Lire 3,018.00. Since the Director requested no funds for the Exhibition it is gratifying to report that expenses have almost been covered and it is anticipated that further receipts will eventually form a substantial sum for the restoration of national monuments of Italy damaged by war.

2. Archives. A list has been prepared of the present whereabouts of the archives of Italian Ministries removed from Rome by Germans or Fascists. This comprises 32 separate localities, with a much greater number of detailed addresses, where documents of numerous departments are to be found. With the assistance of this information it should be possible to make some provision against damage by troops or the civilian populace in the ultimate stages of the campaign.

The most notable Italian archivist, Dott. Emilio Re, has since the 15 August been put in charge of the department in the Ministry of the Interior from which the more important Archives depend. This has already brought good results.

Q. SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

1. During the month work was continued on the following: Dossiers and Card Index, Investigations on AMG employees, Security Measures, Italian Political Nominations, Investigations, Removal of Italian Officials, Schede Personali, Epuration, Liaison with Security Agencies, Inspection Tour through Provinces.

2. Total 240 AMG employees were screened on R.S.O. recommendation. 43 more are in process of screening.

R.S.O. files have been increased and there are case files on approximately 4900 persons.

Since 15 August all matters concerning Epuration have been forwarded by this R.S.O. to High Commissioners for:- Epurazione, Illeciti Arricchimenti, Punizione dei Delitti Fascisti.

R. TRANSPORTATION.

During the early part of the month, the Ufficio Trasporti di Roma were instructed to take over the majority of the administrative duties. This required, on their part, shifting personnel and hiring others and training both for the work. The operating efficiency of the dispatching system

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The growth of the Ufficio Trasporti during August has been tremendous and all the troubles of a newly organized business came out during a drive for increased food haulage.

The number of trucks increased from 350 to 806 - tonnage capacity increased from 750 to 2700. At the end of the month about 85% of the trucks were in operation. The balance were declined mainly for lack of spare parts.

The S.T.A. Garage, which deals chiefly with delivery of milk has 440 trucks tonnage 1560. About 50% only are operating due to lack of spare parts.

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The general situation at the end of the month was that the Ufficio Trasporti di Roma were doing a job, but that demands were beginning to exceed available tonnage. Steps have been taken to bring additional tonnage under control.

Petrol Section. At the beginning of the month, the practice of issuing permits with and without petrol coupons by the Ispettorato delle Autorizzazione was still in force. This was not considered efficient and the following procedure was worked out and nearly completed at the end of the month.

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All essential car owners were grouped into classifications. The state organization concerned with each classification was asked to screen its own members and submit a list of the same. This list was generally approved 100% and forwarded to the permit section for issue. The permits were issued without comment. A bulk allocation was turned over to the association who distributed it according to individual requirements as they saw fit.

The petrol section continues to handle individual cases which do not fit any classification and reserve petrol for that purpose.

Petrol requirements for August were filled by A.A.I. only to about 55% of our requests.

Permit Section. Permits issued up to 31 August amount to 6856. This includes trucks and passenger cars. These are the permanent passes expiring 31 December 1944. The temporary green permits previously issued were declared void as of 1 September. 141 vehicles were impounded in our stockade in Via Tomacelli and 75 were released when permits were obtained.

PART II - PROVINCES.

On 1 August 1944 the seven Provinces hitherto known as Rome Region were brought under command of Colonel CHARLES POLETTI of Rome. The name Region IV was applied to the whole of the new Region so formed. Perugia was the only Province which was not taken over. It was, and still is, under command Eighth Army.

In rendering a report on the month's progress in these Provinces, attention is inevitably focussed on the Supply and Transport situation as a whole, and on the devastated area north of the Garigliano river.

In this short preliminary introduction to the more detailed part of this report, it is not proposed to do more than emphasise that the food situation in these Provinces is only fairly good by comparison with the situation in the city of Rome. By any other standards it is very serious for a large proportion of the population who are not actually producers.

Little or no reference is made in the later part of this report to the devastated area. It covers the territory round Cassino where the Armies were halted during the winter and where the present offensive started. The most serious problems with which we are faced are that of clearing the many thousands of mines - a task for which we have no equipment and no trained personnel - and finding shelter for the thousands of people who have returned to the area.

Little or no progress can be shown as yet. Two companies of Italian soldiers who were loaned for the mine clearance as trained men turned out to be quite useless. They were neither equipped, trained, or even disciplined. The first of the two Companies has already been withdrawn with a total of exactly one mine to its credit for a month's stay. After this experience we have abandoned all hope of doing the work except through volunteers. Planning to get them trained and started has now reached an advanced stage; nevertheless, it must be reported that no mines have yet been picked up.

In the same area it is estimated that there are some 25,000 people to be housed. All thought of building had to be discarded at once as this was considered to be a long term policy and nothing could be produced in time. An application for tents has been turned down but it is hoped that we shall get some canvas with which to repair damaged buildings and make them at least weatherproof. This solution is not very satisfactory, particularly as

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[illegible] December 1944. The temporary green permits previously issued were declared void as of 1 September. 144 vehicles were impounded in our stockade in Via Tuscolana and 75 were released when permits were obtained.

PART II - PROVINCES.

On 1 August 1944 the seven Provinces hitherto known as Rome Region were brought under command of Colonel CHARLES POLETTI of Rome. The name Region IV was applied to the whole of the new Region so formed. Perugia was the only Province which was not taken over. It was, and still is, under command Eighth Army.

In rendering a report on the month's progress in these Provinces, attention is inevitably focussed on the Supply and Transport situation as a whole, and on the devastated area north of the Garigliano river.

In this short preliminary introduction to the more detailed part of this report, it is not proposed to do more than emphasise that the food situation in these Provinces is only fairly good by comparison with the situation in the city of Rome. By any other standards it is very serious for a large proportion of the population who are not actually producers.

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A. POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

On 15 August 1944 three Provinces - Frosinone, Littoria and Rome - were handed back to the Italian Government. There was very little enthusiasm at this step. One Provincial Commissioner had to use his best powers of persuasion to get the people to mark the day with as much as the flying of a few Italian flags. The days immediately prior to the 15th were marked by a rush of "business" as efforts were made to get things done before the Italian Government took over. Unfortunately, this is more a mark of "no confidence" in their own government than any great affection for AMG.

The average Italian regards AMG/AMG as the potential providers of ham, eggs, and all the comforts of life. Despite the fact that they have had

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many a sad disillusionment, they still think that AMG can alone put things right for them, and that the ham and eggs will both arrive one day. The Communist Party are probably the one exception. They alone have some political organization and initiative in the Provinces, and to them AMG represents a restraint from starting on their own political methods and ideas. While there have been minor disturbances they are normally economic in origin and do not amount to anything at all serious even in total. Such as have had any political significance have been from the younger and wilder set of the Communist party and are hardly worth mentioning.

Generally it can be said that the north has been very quiet from the political point of view with several indications of Communist vitality.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Very considerable progress can be recorded under this heading.

With one possible exception the Prefects in this Region have been cooperating excellently. (The one exception is merely a weak individual. He is not unwilling to cooperate). These men have been working under big difficulties as, with increased pressure on the task of defascistization, they have had to work with very much depleted staffs. With all the will in the world the Interior Sub-Commission cannot persuade the Italian Ministry to move faster than "slow" and defascistization vacancies are not filled with the speed and ease with which they are created.

Nevertheless Deputazione and Giunte have been formed and are functioning in the majority of Provinces and Communes throughout the Region, and by the next report will be in full swing without exception. By that time, also, the Prefects will have completed the task of confirming or replacing the Sindaci who were placed in office. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Commissioner of Littoria reports difficulty in finding honest and public-spirited men to take office. This Province was, of course, the creation of Fascism. Integrity and trust seem to be at a high premium as a result.

Now and again in these letevidence of reluctance by Italian officials to use their powers. A recent letter stating that some appointments are temporary only has probably emphasised this.

C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY.

The problem of Supply is, at this stage, the measure by which AMG stands or falls in the eyes of the Italian people and indeed, probably, in the eyes of the Public of the United Nations as well.

It is not suggested that the problems confronting the Provinces even approach the magnitude and complexity of those in the City of Rome. But Rome reflects itself in the surrounding Provinces and, if it werenot for the greater problem of the city, the AMG record in the Provinces would be regarded with little favour.

There is a dangerous tendency to suppose that they are "all right" in the Provinces owing to their local resources. While most of the Provinces are now in a position to support themselves with flour, there have been serious difficulties in the south where the worst devastation has taken place. The complete absence of any oil or fat, and the shortage of salt and sugar has been the worst feature of the month under the heading of ACC supplies. It is very necessary that there should be big and early improvement, before and during the winter. Local resources are very much tied up with the Rome problems. The demands of Rome are attractive to the grower of vegetables and difficulty has

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But the most dangerous feature of all is the continued insecurity of the ration and the absence of paste. Law-abiding Italian opinion is seriously submerged, and Provincial Commissioners feel that they cannot answer for the consequences much longer. Explaining to an angry woman why, when grain is being exported from the local warehouse, she and her children should have less than a Neapolitan, is a task which is beyond the powers of a Provincial Commissioner- probably because he is asking the same question himself.

With the exception of Terni the Region has little in the way of industry. At Terni very fair progress is being made with repairs to the electric power plant, and it can be said that this is the crux of the whole situation. Industrialists, such as there are of them, show considerable energy in their efforts to get going, but power from Terni is always the factor which

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causes the major delay.

5. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

Agriculture. Considerable improvement in the POL situation has enabled us to thresh the very satisfactory crop. A fortnight ago this situation looked very serious and the improvement is a matter for genuine satisfaction.

The collection of grain is fairly good. Had there not been so many disappointments over POL we should have done better as the grain would have been in before the black market for pasta started and while the price of wheat still seemed bigger than it actually is. Collection is still going on and, with the help of harvest officers, it is hoped to show big improvement this month. Smallholders are the difficulty.

Prospects for oil and wine are good.

The vegetable crop provides a problem as has already been mentioned. A solution is hard to find in the absence of public spirit or sense of duty, and sufficient Allied personnel for control. Black market for Rome is ever too great a temptation, and the local people suffer.

The livestock position is bad and getting worse with black market depletions. Efforts are being made to stem the trend but meat will be a luxury (if not forbidden) for a long time, and milk as well.

Forestry. The position is satisfactory.

Fisheries. Fishing in inland lakes has been very seriously damaged by the use of explosives by Allied troops. It will not recover for some years. Sea fishing is making gradual progress, but there is a shortage of boats and nets.

6. LABOR.

In this agricultural region labor is not a very big problem, except in Terni. There the position is improving.

Public works absorb the surplus labor, but there is a real danger of serious unemployment if the funds for public works are cut any more.

Labor offices have been set up and are functioning well.

7. PUBLIC WORKS.

The power shortage and the blocking of materials are the obstacles to great progress. Many of the latter are not being used by the military, and it is hoped to get release shortly.

Generally speaking, the water position is good. Roads and bridges are making slow but steady progress.

Rehousing is a serious matter in two Provinces - the devastated areas of Frosinone, and Terni. Owing to the materials position schemes have not made progress and with winter fast approaching there are major problems now. Very great concern is felt over it.

8. PUBLIC SAFETY.

The general position is good.

AMG Courts have had a number of cases of possession of Allied property but the fists have not been heavy.

Italian Courts are functioning well

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H. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The hospital position is quite good.

Malaria in certain areas is bad. A certain amount of typhoid is reported, but, considering the conditions in so many places, the position is good.

Welfare organizations are working, but the Italian mind does not easily run on welfare lines and it is hard work for AMG.

I. EDUCATION.

Schools are functioning and the screening of teachers makes good progress.

Repairs for the winter are having attention.

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J. REFUGEES.

Refugee Committees have been established but the problem is a big one as saturation point has about been reached. There is considerable restlessness against the delay of moving Southerners to their homes.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

Road. Very fair progress can be reported under this heading. Work on the repair of a limited number of bridges is in hand and although the coming months will find the conditions far from easy, it is unlikely that there will be cases of even temporary isolation.

Rail. Passenger service is almost non-existent but repairs are going ahead on nearly all lines. The main supply lines are, of course, operated by the Military.

Tel communications. Preparations are going ahead to open up in five Provinces. The delay is caused by extensive damage in the South and by the demands of security in the North. Considerable progress is expected during the next few weeks.

Posts. Post Offices are working well. Mail has not yet started north of Rome, except in the Provinces of Rieti, but is ready to do so directly Security allows.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing of interest to report.

M. FINANCE

We are beginning to overcome the difficulty of the budget forms which provided many a stumbling block and consequent delay to Communes. Banking and other forms of Finance are running smoothly.

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