

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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REPORTS, LIAISON OFFICER, R. A. A. C.
APR. - JUNE 1946

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C. A. L.
ALLIED COMMISSION

LIAISON OFFICE R. A. A. C.

QUESTURA BLDG. VIA S. VITALE

Tel. 478805

15 LUG 1946

Ref. Psk. R/21/1024

Rome, 11th July 1946

To : Executive Commissioner AO/HQ.

2/13.30/KA ✓

Subject : Monthly Report - June 1946.

(3)

1. Your reference 825/276/EG of 8th Mar 1946.
2. Present report is divided in two parts :
 - (A) - Rome Province.
 - (B) - Other Provinces.
 - (A) - ROME PROVINCE.

1. Political Situation.

The month of June has shown a swift succession of important events in the political field.

First, the elections which called to the poles a large number of electors. Then the proclamation of the new Republican State. The population, however showed an admirable understanding of the great historical event.

The press has adopted a more reasonable line and has taken-up a quieter tone, thus contributing in the easing a difficult situation. This however was disturbed again by the conflict between the Govt. and the King on the referendum.

The situation appeared at a certain moment extremely delicate but fortunately the King's sudden departure brought about an immediate relief and since last-minute proclamation arose scarce interest.

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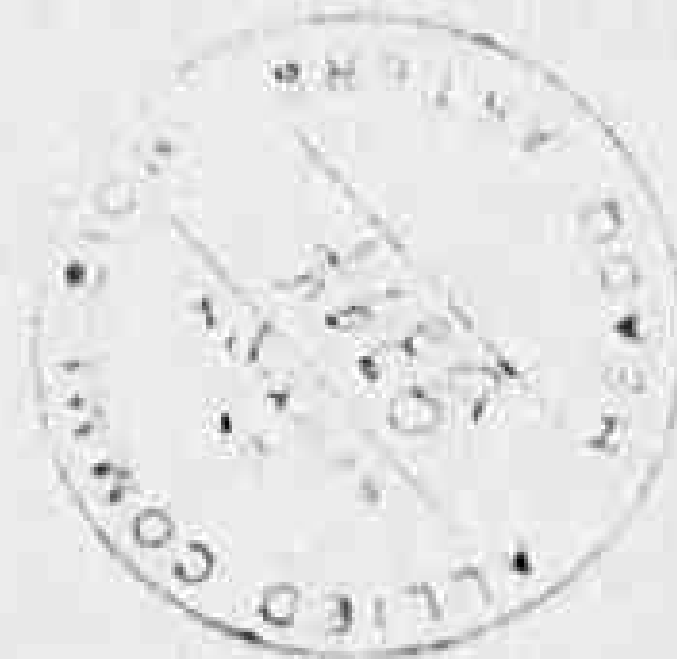
A deeper impression however was aroused by the Govt. communique answering the proclamation and the President's radio speech both of them highly praised for their sincerity, soberness and love of country.

The verdict of the Supreme Court of Cassation has cancelled any doubt and extinguished most of the passionate feelings which had stirred the people who returned to their jobs longing for a general pacification.

The amnesty was interpreted as a definite step towards normality.

This clemency measure includes political, financial, administrative and criminal offences and was really regarded as capable of favouring the establishment of good feelings in the new republic.

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The month ended with the appointment of De Nicola Barico as Provisional Govt. Chief who is generally believed fit to interpret accurately the political trend of the Constituent Assembly and to form a Govt. which can tackle the present transition period.

2. Public Safety.

The number of larcenies was kept within reasonable limits, while a slight increase was registered in offence against the persons.

Many cases of suicide were reported, as well as drownings due to the bathers' lack of caution. On the whole it can be stated that the criminal activity was kept under control, in spite of the widely spread economic uneasiness.

The Police was very active in the vice field. 552 clandestine prostitutes were seized and inspected; 183 of them were found suffering from V.D. and held for treatment, 68 were repatriated and 71 denounced for breaching the repatriation order. 13 persons were denounced for running clandestine brothels.

74 beggars also were denounced and 51 needy families were given assistance.

3. Economic Situation.

This is very serious chiefly from unemployment and the increase in the cost of living.

Serious problems of an economical nature stir the country's life and this situation will further deteriorate unless the Govt. takes proper action before the winter.

Still high number of returnees and refugees ought to be relieved by giving them steady employment since the allocation of allowances (more than once noxious as it makes one accustomed to idleness) is of scarce effect and does not solve the problem.

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This state of things accounts for moral corruption and the irregularities to which the people let themselves go, and therefore it is imperative for the Govt. to find a prompt solution.

The price of first-need goods increased and bonds lost a few points.

Now that normality is almost back again in the country, this uncertain economical situation is expected to improve, though adequate and urgent steps must be taken by the Govt. to cause a price reduction especially of food and a more rational and quick settlement of industrial and building activities. Factories within this area are still working at a

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minimum rate for lack of raw materials which prevents their operators from increasing production and therefore employment.

At Lido di Roma the bathing facilities have been rebuilt but most of the bathers cannot afford the price. Should things not change, it is forecast that the proprietors will lose their money and many of them are likely to become bankrupts being unable to keep their obligations to the Banks, which advanced the money for the reconstruction.

Agriculture is slightly improving in spite of lack of implements, petrol, fertilizers and clashes between farmers and employees.

The cost of implements on the market is extremely high and does not allow farmers to complete the improvements on their farms, therefore reorganization is going on slowly.

P.O.L. allocations to farmers are still insufficient and delayed operations forcing farmers to get the petrol from the black market since they cannot, obviously postpone the work required on the land.

To eliminate the above inconvenience it is necessary that the proper authorities enforce a stricter control over the Consorzio.

Favoured by the weather the cereals crop is foreseen excellent. The farmers usually reluctant to express an opinion on the harvest have this year stated that a similar crop has not been obtained for many years.

Reckoning the yield at a rate of 18-20 qls. per hectare (in some areas it reached the average of 25 qls. per hectare) a really splendid crop will be harvested this year.

Mowing was started early in June wherever the grain had been knocked-down by the wind. On 15 June the mechanical threshing was also started. The price fixed for the people's granary and the delivery prizes although considerably higher than last year, still are not considered profitable in many areas, therefore breachers of the law are expected and the grain is already being sold to black marketeers at 4-5.000

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Govt. control seems very slack and grain is being thrashed outside the supervision of the proper organization, which on the other hand, can only effect salutary inspection for lack of transport and personnel. It is chiefly necessary to establish a more efficient control by the Finance Guard over mills.

The yield of vegetable gardens is also very good both for watered and open land or in rotation with cereals culture, but broad beans will be lower than expected owing to the frosts.

Large yields of small beans was registered, which are usually sold still green, and of forage beet roots estimated at 100 qls. per hectar.

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Experts therefore believe that forage yielding is sufficient to feed the cattle in the Rome Province throughout the year.

Livestock is slowly but steadily increasing and no serious cases of cattle disease were reported. Pigs also (which last year were considerably moved down by an epidemic) are getting numerous owing to the imports from Marche and Umbria.

The sheep stock, which had decreased to 40% during the German occupation is now recovering at full blast and it is expected that in 1947 it will average the 1939-1940 figures. This was made possible by the growers' not bringing to the market for slaughter heads under 2 years but using them for breeding.

The artificial reproduction test made with cows although giving satisfactory results, is not used by the breeders and therefore the necessity is felt of reopening intercourse stations.

Unemployment is moderated by the seasonal works.

This situation is however precarious and plans should be engineered at once to cope with this situation.

This could be done chiefly by allotting funds for the reconstruction of the State buildings whose plans are in possession of the Ministry of Public Works.

The stock exchange showed no considerable changes. Foreign currencies and gold also were rather steady.

4. Public Works and Utilities.

A slow but unceasing improvement was registered in this field.

Town transportation trends to normality both in the centre and outskirts. Workers and employees living in the out-

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On June 22nd the provisional Ostia Lido Station near the Church some 150 yards from the town, commenced operations making it possible for around 50,000 people daily, to get to the sea.

This service will soon be supplemented by a regular truck service so that on holidays this number will be increased to 80,000.

Nothing or little has been done with work on the roads which now require considerable reconstruction.

The plans for the new Lido di Roma rail station has been approved with an extension to Castel Fusano. The works will be started next fall and the Comune of Rome aims at bringing

- 5 -

into use the open beach several miles long and 200 yards wide of Castel Fusano so as to enable the workers to take a sea bath without excessive expense.

It is desirable that during the next vacation all school buildings be derequisitioned in order to allow their complete use next year.

5. Refugees.

Nothing to report.

6. Public Health.

Sanitary conditions are good in so far as no occurrences of infectious disease were reported.

7. Transport and Communications.

(See para 4.)

8. Education and Justice.

Nothing to report.

(B) - OTHER PROVINCES.

1. Political Situation.

Elections have been carried out throughout all Provinces in the most orderly fashion and results of both elections and referendum have been calmly accepted by all sides.

Fear that disorders in Southern Italy might have repercussions in this part of the Country was soon dispersed by the sudden departure of the King.

The election of Sig. De Nicola to the temporary Presidency of the Republic was also most favourably commented upon.

Meetings of the Big Four in Paris have closely followed by public opinion which rather depressed by the press reports on the decisions reached so far.

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Meetings of the Big Four in Paris have closely followed by public opinion which rather depressed by the press reports on the decisions reached so far.

Public order as a whole has been normal and no relevant incidents have been reported.

2. Public Safety.

Although political events of the month have commanded the attention of a large part of Police Forces, crime returns do not show any appreciable increase and the situation generally be considered as satisfactory.

Reorganization of Police Forces is steadily improving.

3. Economies.

Harvesting and thrashing are in full swing and have yielded very good results so far.

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Conferment of product to the "Ammassi" is proceeding satisfactorily.

The arbitrate of De Gasperi on the much disputed question of the "mezzadria" (metayer-farming) has caused uneasiness in some provinces as the decision to yield 60% of the product to tenants and only 40% to land-owners is considered unfair by the latter.

Recovering of industry is proceeding very slowly. There still persists a shortage of coal, oil, electric power, etc. and the high production-costs make it very difficult to find adequate markets for the product.

The situation however has improved in respect of last month as it is also shown by figures on unemployment which show a slight decrease.

4. Public Works and Utilities.

In all Provinces public works are being furthered to the full extent of funds allotted, also to ease the unemployment situation.

5. Displaced Persons.

No appreciable changes.

6. Public Health.

Generally good.

Following infectious cases have been notified in some Provinces :

- Viterbo :	Measles	125	Paratyphus	25
- Terni :	Measles	175		
- Macerata :	Measles	70	Paratyphus	21
- Ancona :	Measles	119	Paratyphus	17

7. Transport and Communications.

Steadily improving.

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In Ancona the city trolley car system has been partially rehabilitated and rapid trains to and from Rome have been reinstated.

In Perugia the city bus-lines have started operating on the 16th.

In Ascoli Piceno the railway line Ascoli - Porto d'Ascoli has been reopened to traffic.

In the above city also the automatic telephone system is by way of being completed and will shortly start to operate.

R.T. Millhouse
R.T. Millhouse, Lt.Col.
A.C. Liaison Officer

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIAMSON OFFICE R. A. A. C.

QUESTURA BLDG. VIA S. VITALE

Tel. 478805

C. A. Sec.

18 GIU. 1946

Rome, 15th June 1946

Ref PSL-R/2/420

To : Executive Commissioner AC/HQ.

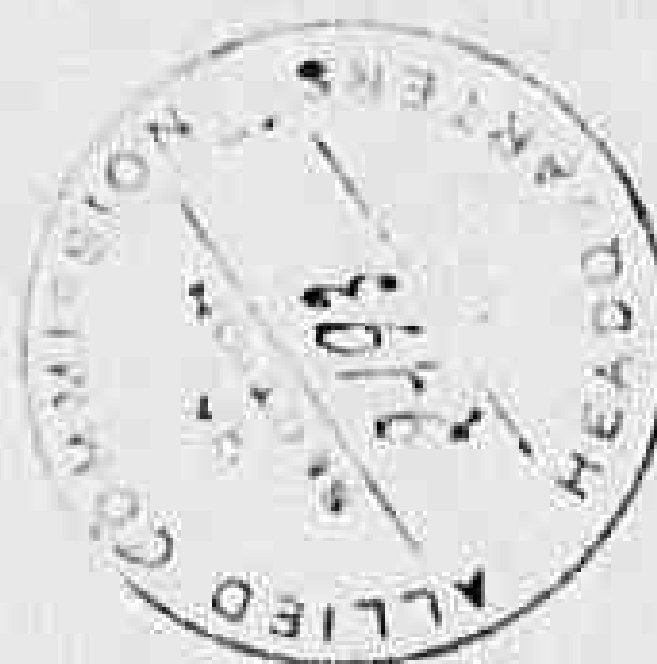
Subject : Monthly Report - May 1946.

1. Your reference 825/276/EC of 8th Mar 1946.
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 - (A) - Rome Province.
 - (B) - Other Provinces.
 - (A) - ROME PROVINCE.

1. Political Situation.

The Paris Conference was the international event which drew the country's attention during the month. Its failure gives way to the opinion that a deep disagreement still exists among the Allies and the "ups-and-downs" of the Italian peace treaty are the outcome of conflicts between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians.

Public opinion cannot give up the thought, that the large contribution given to the war by the Italian Armed Forces and extensive war-damage sustained during the campaign in Italy, are utterly futile and therefore, even though they realize the great difficulties the Government has to face in the international field, they fully support its action and even have confidence in the Allies "sense of justice". They further believe that no Italian Statesman could take upon himself the responsibility of signing a treaty which



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On the whole the situation was kept under control taking into account the widespread economic uneasiness.

2,000 Uniforms have been issued which will almost meet local requirements, and 1,500 sub-machine guns have also been received but there still exist a shortage of 540 pistols and the supply of ammunition is still insufficient.

The organization of the Flying Squads have given satisfactory results.

Discontent still exists among the personnel of the Police owing to the differences still existing in the pay, and conditions of service in comparison with other Government Departments.

The news of a possible walk-out by the police is however groundless.

During the past month 521 clandestine prostitutes were arrested, 180 were found suffering from V.D. and held in hospital, 76 were deported to their home-towns, 88 beggars and 37 pimps were also arrested.

126 needy families were given relief.

3. Economic Situation.

The economic situation is steadily worsening, money is getting scarcer and the Government policy of attempting to quell inflation by rejecting wage increases, although preventing further devaluation of the lira, on the other hand drove the steady-income categories into even greater sacrifices which reached its peak in May owing to the high cost of living.

The serious situation of the wheat supply determined an almost automatic increase in the cost of basic food supplies, the assurance on the maintenance of the daily bread ration at the present scale of 200 grams however managed to reduce anxiety but failed to effect a reduction in the "cost of living" and the standard of living of the masses reached

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The industry situation is almost unchanged, there are still difficulties in the supply of raw materials especially coal, thereby making a serious obstacle to recovery.

The anxiety brought about by strike of the coal miners in the U.S.A. caused fears of a complete stoppage of the industrial plants were dispersed after Sir Humphrey Gale UNRRA Director for Europe, gave the assurance that Italy get the minimum indispensable coal to face the country's most vital needs.

The farming activity is satisfactory. A good ~~crop~~ crop both in quality and quantity is foreseen but it is doubtful if this will improve the general economical situation considering the deductions and irregularities which will necessarily occur for two reasons,

- (1) - present granary system;
- (2) - price fixed for the delivery of cereals.

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The following suggestions are made :

- (1) - that control be exercised by CO. RR. s or Finance Guards when threshing takes place instead of Commercial Commissions which have proved unsatisfactory;
- (2) - that price be adjusted (taking into account cost of seed and nitro products);
- (3) - a complete study of the rational system of collection in order to avoid losses and to eliminate or reduce transport expenses;
- (4) - it is also suggested that farmers use small inner mills which should be eliminated through adequate control and a stricter control should be enforced over public mills to avoid clandestine grindings.

The recent rain improved the situation generally, harvesting was hindered by lack of P.O.L. due to the recent strike but is now proceeding speedily.

A good potatoe, rice and bean crop is expected.

The livestock within the province has slightly increased compared with 1944. The sheep-stock, (which decreased to 40% during the German occupation), is expected to reach the 1939-1940 figures during 1947.

Trade situation and banking activity are unaltered.

On the Stock Exchange, stocks are now gaining; the most active branch being the textile trade, and the rates for dollar and pound are rising.

Rebuilding activity is proceeding slowing due to high cost of raw materials (i.e., steel, cement and coal).

Unemployment figures have been increased by numerous refugees from Colonies, Greece, Tunisia, etc.

The recent Franco-Italian agreement on the shipment of Italian workers to France gives hope for future emigration at least within Europe.

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4. Public Facilities and Works.

The recent reactivation of several street-car lines within the city was greeted with great satisfaction by the workers.

The electricity and water situation have improved.

5. Refugees.

Nothing to report.

6. Public Health.

Sanitary conditions are good in so far as no occurrences of infectious disease were reported. Some medical men are still lacking and others cost too much.

P.T.O.

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Street cleaning in the City is far from satisfactory.

7. Transport and Communication.

(see para 4.)

8. Education and Justice.

There is confidence that all school buildings will shortly be derequisitioned, allowing their complete use next year.

(B) - OTHER PROVINCES.

1. Political.

During last month there has been a progressive intensification of the electoral campaign which has been conducted vigorously by all parties.

Everywhere the Prefects, mainly owing to the collaboration willingly extended by all political leaders, have succeeded in maintaining control of the situation avoiding serious friction and excesses, and no disturbance of public order of any importance has been reported.

2. Public Safety.

State of law and order except in the Province of Presi- none where there are still frequent cases of highway robberies, has shown a further improvement in respect of last month, due to the slow but steady process of reorganization of the Police Forces.

3. Economics.

There has been a further slight increase in cost of living.

The order for the conferring to "ammasi" of a further 6% of cereals has been carried out with various results in the Provinces of

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The order for the conferring to "ammassi" of a further 6% of cereals has been carried out with various results which have been particularly gratifying in the Provinces of Ancona (6.000 qls.) and Perugia (11.219,63 qls.).

Bread ration has been maintained at 200 grs. throughout the month, and all other rations, except sugar have been distributed on the same reduced scale of the preceding month.

Shortage of coal is still effecting the recovery of industry while the unemployment situation has slightly improved owing to the absorption of land by agriculture.

In the Province of Ancona the capture by Yugoslavia of several Italian fishing boats has caused a serious contraction in the fishing industry.

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4. Public Works and Utilities.

Public Works have proceeded satisfactorily within programs, and public utilities are slowly recovering.

5. Displaced Persons.

No appreciable changes. Refugees are assisted in all centers and whenever possible repatriated.

6. Public Health.

Generally good. Measles epidemic in Terni Province is decreasing (305 cases in the Province, 206 of which are in the city of Terni have been notified during the month). 72 cases of measles have been reported also in the Province of Macerata and a few cases in Rieti Province.

7. Transport and Communications.

Slightly improving.

R. T. Millhouse

R. T. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
A. C. Liaison Officer

RTM/TO

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NTM/TO

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ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE R. A. A. C.
QUESTURA BLDG VIA S. VITALE
Tel. 478895

Ref PSL- R/2/420

Rome, 13th May 1946

14 MAG 1946

To : Executive Commissioner AC/HQ.

Subject : Monthly Report - April 1946.

1. Your reference 825/276/EC of 8 March 1946.
2. Present report does not include the Province of Pesaro, whose report up to date has not yet been received.

3. POLITICAL.

Sunday 7th April has marked the end of first stage of Administrative elections, the results of which have been accepted everywhere as regular. Particularly, the letter of A.C. Acting Chief Commissioner to the Italian Government in this respect has been interpreted as a high acknowledgment of the absolute correctness with which elections have been carried out.

While over two-thirds of total Communes are now administered by Councils freely elected, everybody's attention and the activity of the parties have turned towards the electoral campaign for the impending political elections and the Prefects everywhere have again appealed to the sense of responsibility of local political leaders to ensure respect for freedom of opinion and maintenance of public order.

4. PUBLIC SAFETY.

No disturbance of public order of any relevance has been reported during this month.

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State of law and order in respect of last month shows a slight improvement, particularly in the Provinces of Latina and Rieti. In the last Province the authors of three major robberies (one of them involving 23 million lire worth of insurance stamps from Istituto Previdenza Sociale) have been identified and arrested.

The organization of Police forces also has slightly improved. Shortage of petrol, however, is still acutely felt, while in the Province of Rieti CC.NR. Stations are still reported as seriously understaffed.



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5. ECONOMICS.

Cost of living has shown an increase of 10% in respect to period Jan-Mar 46.

Distribution of rationed food has averaged same figures of last month. Bread ration of 200 gr. has been maintained throughout the month and an order has been strictly enforced by all Prefects for the conferring to the "ammassi" of 6% of cereals which producers had been previously allowed to retain for their own consumption. This measure, although rather tardy and highly impopular, has given some results which, however, are not deemed sufficient without outside help to cover the gap till the new crop.

Recovery of industry is still hampered by lack of raw materials, electric power, transport, etc. and the situation has deteriorated owing to the contraction in the imports of coal.

No improvement in the unemployment situation.

It has been pointed out by the Prefect of Terni that the derequisition of the Internment Camp, if possible, would greatly better the housing facilities of the town (whose buildings have been 70% destroyed) and would also allow the immediate rehabilitation of a plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and the reabsorption of 2,000 unemployed.

Likewise, in Rome area the Prefect reports that a decision to transfer to the Exhibition grounds on Route 8 the 4,000 refugees now recovered at Cinecittà would permit the rehabilitation of the film industry, formerly very flourishing in Rome, and the consequent reabsorption of a considerable number of unemployed.

6. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Program of public works has been carried out in all Provinces as scheduled, while public utilities show a further slight improvement, particularly in Rome.

7. DISPLACED PERSONS.

No appreciable changes in last month's figures.

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No improvement in the unemployment situation.

It has been pointed out by the Prefect of Terni that the derequisition of the Internment Camp, if possible, would greatly better the housing facilities of the town (whose buildings have been 70% destroyed) and would also allow the immediate rehabilitation of a plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and the reabsorption of 2,000 unemployed.

Likewise, in Rome area the Prefect reports that a decision to transfer to the Exhibition grounds on Route 8 the 4,000 refugees now recovered at Cinecittà would permit the rehabilitation of the film industry, formerly very flourishing in Rome, and the consequent reabsorption of a considerable number of unemployed.

6. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Program of public works has been carried out in all Provinces as scheduled, while public utilities show a further slight improvement, particularly in Rome.

7. DISPLACED PERSONS.

No appreciable changes in last month's figures.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Generally good. - In the Province of Terni, however, measles epidemic is continuing.

During the month of April there have been 511 cases, 423 of which in the city of Terni.

72 cases of measles have been registered also in the Province of Viterbo (56 of which in the city and 35 in the Province of Macerata), while 2 cases of smallpox, imported from Naples, have been registered in Acuto (Frosinone).

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9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A marked contraction in railway transport has developed during the month due to shortage of coal.

E. F. Millhouse

R. F. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
A. C. Liaison Officer

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