

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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

785017

109/233

ROME
OCT. 1944 - MAR. 1945

7.

Referred to Lt. Atkins for follow-up.

8 Dec 44

Major

10.

Letter to Prime Minister from CC. dispatched 20 Dec.

22 Dec 44,

Major

16.

CSO: To see folio 15 for action taken to date on street lighting for Rome resulting from a conference between C.C. and Prefect of Rome.

Proposal at folios 11 to 13. The C.C. direction is at folio 14.

10 Mar 45

Major

17

See to CC

CC 663

MAR 10 RECD

See 15 - from 14 refer

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C.S.O. 6 Ex Can

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is noted. Thanks

JAC

634
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

LAJ/rm/lrw

COPY

Cap Atkins
Reference 060/PW

3 March 1945

SUBJECT: Rationing of Electricity for Civilian Use.

TO : Commanding General - Rome Area Allied Command

1. In conformity with the present policy of turning over to the Italian Government more functions and responsibilities particularly in Italian Government territory, we have on various occasions discussed the problem of the rationing of electricity available for civilian use in Rome.

2. We believe that the question of how this civilian electricity is to be used, what rules are to be set up for controlling it and whether it is to be used for house lighting or whatever other purpose, should be a question to be decided by the Rome authorities themselves.

3. Rome Area Allied Command Electricity Control Board would continue to designate the amount of current required for military purposes and the amount available for civil purposes. This Board could then advise the appropriate civil authority in Rome of the amount of current available for civilian use and the civilian authority could then make its rules and state how such current is to be used.

4. The Italian authorities have appointed a Provincial Commission to handle electrical problems within the Rome Province and we believe that this Commission could take over these functions. At our request, the Lazio-Umbria Region electrical engineer has advised the Rome Area Allied Command Electricity Control Board of the existence of this Provincial Commission and has asked this Board that this commission be recognized. We desire to go one step beyond that and to ask that this Commission be placed in charge of the rationing of electricity for civilian use.

5. It is felt by this Headquarters that such a step would be in keeping with the present general policy of recording more responsibility to the Italian Administration. If you agree, may the necessary instructions for implementation be issued by you.

For the Chief Commissioner:

ATA
E. R. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General U.S.A.
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

APPROVED: W. S. TOOMY
Major, R.A.
Chief, Economic Analysis Branch
Supply & Resources Division

see 116618
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

PO 394

22 February 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Office of the Executive Commissioner.
Attention: Major Gively

FEB 22 1945

The attached memorandum is the result of an interview which the Chief Commissioner gave to the Prefect of Rome. It is Admiral Stone's desire that we go as far as possible to meet this request for efficient illumination in the city. Please convey this to Colonel Jenny.

J. A. Quayle.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Enc. 1

1059



IL PREFETTO DI ROMA

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Roma, 21 febbraio 1935

Gentile Ammiraglio,

In relazione all'interessamento che Ella mi ha cortesemente accordato alla questione da me proposta, relativa alle pubbliche illuminazioni della città di Roma, mi consenta che io le rimetta l'unico promemoria, con il quale, nel formulare la richiesta di energia elettrica occorrente per riattivare il servizio, le espongo ancora i vantaggi che da esso deriverebbero alla popolazione di Roma.

Grazie al quanto vorrà e potrà compiacersi disporre in merito a la stessa di una Sua cortese risposta - che mi auguro favorevole - voglia accogliere, Benigno Ammiraglio, i sensi della mia particolare stima.

Con ossequio.

(Giovanni Persico)

Translation:

Dear Sir,

Referring to the deep interest you have been so kind to put in the question concerning public illumination in Rome by me proposed to you, I take the liberty to send you the enclosed memorandum, in which, in exposing the requirements of electric power needed to put again in efficiency the illumination, I have tried to tell you the benefits which would come to Roman population.

Grateful for what you will like to do on that purpose and awaiting a kind answer, which I hope shall be favourable, I beg you, dear Admiral, to accept the senses of my best regards.

Yours truly,

(Stovand Persico)

[Handwritten signature]

Translation:

Dear Sir,

Referring to the deep interest you have been so kind to put in the question concerning public illumination in Rome by me referred to you, I take the liberty to send you the enclosed memorandum, in which, in exposing the requirements of electric power needed to put again in efficiency the illumination, I have tried to tell you the benefits which would come to Roman population.

Grateful for what you will like to do on that purpose and awaiting a kind answer, which I hope shall be favourable, I beg you, dear Admiral, to accept the assurance of my best regards.

Yours truly

John Persico

Prefect of Rome

To Admiral

STUART W. STONE

Chief of the Allied Commission

R O N X

Roma, 21 febbraio 1945

RECOMANDA PER L'AMMINISTRAZIONE MINIST. W. SICUR
 CAPO DELLA COMMISSIONE ALIMENTAZIONE ROMA

=====

L'illuminazione di illuminazione pubblica di Roma è esecutiva, in tutti i normali, una potenza di circa 11.000 Kw.

Sopraaccanto in Roma, per realizzare le altre di esecutiva pubblica, in particolare, le impiegate esistenti vengono sostituite con circa 23.000 lampade di illuminazione pubblica, per una potenza complessiva di circa 100 Kw.

Tale impiego pubblico, che è un'opera all'aperto, potrebbe essere migliorato anche attraverso alcune disposizioni.

Tuttavia, ove si volesse effettuare un servizio di illuminazione pubblico ridotto, si dovrebbe installare delle lampade con circa 60 Kw, una sola con lampade.

In tal modo la potenza complessiva complessiva viene esecutiva in circa 1.500 Kw.

Si fa presente che anche tale seconda forma di illuminazione pubblica non dovrebbe essere installata nella sua totalità, per il fatto che la quantità di energia elettrica è sempre limitata nel confronti della disponibilità generale. D'altra parte, con l'isolamento della pubblica, verranno a mancare alcune utenze - più o meno collettive - come ad esempio il riscaldamento degli ambienti, come, verrà a ridursi il consumo dell'energia elettrica per illuminazione, in relazione al più lungo periodo di luce solare.

Tuttavia, l'illuminazione pubblica potrebbe essere:

1°) Gli Organi di polizia potrebbero svolgere - in caso di una situazione nella presenza di situazioni - un efficiente servizio di vigilanza a tutto e prevenire e reprimere i reati che vengono commessi, su larga scala, in tutto della pubblica e della privata proprietà (radice, furto, omicidi, ecc.);

2°) La popolazione potrebbe, con maggiore sicurezza e fiducia, attendere alla propria occupazione, anche nelle ore notturne, il che sarebbe, sotto l'aspetto, favorevole dal punto di vista dell'opera che, per ragioni di costi di lavoro, è superiore a circa il 50% di notte.

3°) I reati di ordine sessuale e la corruzione giovanile

...che, ove si volesse dare, senza un servizio di illuminazione anche visibile, al pubblico, la stessa illuminazione normale di 60 Watt, non si può fare nulla --.

In tal modo la potenza complessiva necessaria viene espressa in circa 1.500 Kw.

Si fa presente che anche tale seconda forma di illuminazione integrabile non troverebbe riscontro nella sua realizzazione, per il fatto che la quantità di energia elettrica è sempre limitata nel confronto della disponibilità generale. D'altra parte, con l'indottrinamento della nazione, verranno a mancare alcune energie -- già o meno disponibili -- concernenti il riscaldamento degli ambienti e, conseguentemente, verrà a ridursi il consumo dell'energia privata per illuminazione, in ragione di più lungo periodo di luce solare.

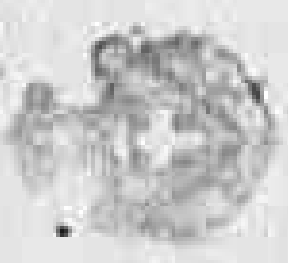
Vanno, a tale illuminazione pubblica, ad aggiungersi:

1°) Gli Organi di polizia poter, se occorre -- il cui esercizio difficile loro della pubblica sicurezza -- un efficiente servizio di vigilanza e di prevenzione e repressione i reati che vengono commessi, su larga scala, in tutto della persona e della proprietà (rapine, furti, omicidi, ecc.).

2°) La popolazione potrebbe, con maggior sicurezza e fiducia, attendere alle proprie occupazioni, anche nelle ore notturne, di cui sarebbe, senza dubbio, disposta ad approfittare nelle case private che, per ragioni di tardo di lavoro, è costretta a chiudersi di notte.

3°) I vari di ordine pubblico e la corruzione giovanile potrebbero trovare, un freno sensibile alla criminalità, sia pure parziale, che sarebbe, che -- com'è noto -- attenuano notevolmente i sentimenti di moralità e di pudore.

(Submitted to the letter on 21 February 1945)



IL PREFETTO DI ROMA

14
Roma, 21 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL EUGENE W. SPONE
CHIEF OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION
R.C.M.E.

Translation:

the plant of public illumination for Rome and its outskirts used to take, in these times, a power of about 11,000 Kw.

With the war coming on, in order to realize a partial lighting blackout, the existing lamps were substituted with about 23 thousand lamps of a very small light - power, which need to use only 600 Kw altogether.

Such a reduced plant, which is still efficient, could be put in use again, without any difficulty.

However, if we would have an illumination work even less reduced, we could use about 1000 Kw of lamps, adding one or every three days.

It can be seen that it is calculated that the electricity power needed would amount to about 1,500 Kw.

Even this reduced power of increased illumination would be sufficient to give the necessary light for the city, having in mind the low consumption of the existing lamps. On the other hand, with the introduction of the new lamps, which will cause a saving more or less allowed - as the existing illumination, which the private use of electricity for home illumination will cause an increase, owing to the larger consumption of the lamps.

Advantages of public lighting illumination:

1st) The Police would be able to make an active vigilance work - that is very difficult in the case of darkness - which would be of great use in preventing and suppressing crimes occurring on the streets - such as robbery and property damage, thefts, etc., murders and so on.

2nd) People would be able to go to their businesses with more safety and without fear even in dark times, which would be of a great advantage for the workers, who, owing to their

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However, if we would save in illumination work even less
reflected, we could use some amount of work lamps, providing one on
every seven workers.

In such a way it is calculated that the electricity power
needed would amount to about 1,100 Kw.

Even with second form of illumination in mines, some
of the people in the service of the mine have already
been killed in other low level conditions with the electric lighting
to. On the other hand, when the lighting is on the surface, the
work will be more comfortable and less difficult - as the lighting of
the surface, and, anyway, the workers can be seen easily for their
instruction and also in the event of going to the surface during
of the night.

Advantages of electric and illumination:

1) The lighting would be able to make an active vigilance
work - that is very difficult in the present situation - which
would be of great use in preventing and reducing criminal crimes
like on the large scale of people's and property's damage and
losses, thefts, murders and so on.

2) People would be able to do their business with more
safety and without fear even in night time, that would be of a
considerable advantage for the workers which, coming to mind
work time-table, are obliged to work in night time.

3) There is considerable possibility and youth corruption would
certainly find a real brake, if the workers will be illuminated,
although certainly, for, as everybody may know, the state of the
night necessarily abates the sense of morality and decency.

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MR
1/24/12
P/A

16 Dec. 44.

21 DEC 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

1. The problems concerning electricity for the City of Rome which you submitted to me in your letter of the 14th November 1944 have been carefully reviewed and I wish to make the following comments: -

2. It may be helpful to review briefly the method of procedure in allocating electricity to all areas of Italy, including the City of Rome. The procedure is as follows: -

- (a) The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of A.C. submits a program of rehabilitated plants and increased electrical output to the Electrical Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board. This Committee is made up of representatives of the various Military Authorities having jurisdiction over certain areas within Italy.
- (b) The above named Sub-Commission receives all requests for electric energy from the various Army Commands, including the Rome Area Allied Command, which data is also submitted to the above named Electrical Committee.
- (c) This Electrical Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board reviews the availability of electric current, and the various Military demands made for such current, and then makes allocations to the various Military districts, in accordance with these demands, including the Rome Area.
- (d) The Rome Area Allied Command, a military body, then arranges for the distribution of the current made available to it by the above named Committee, allocating first the amounts required by the military and giving to Rome, for civilian consumption, the available balance.

3. The rehabilitation of electric power-plants is a slow and tedious procedure and every possible effort is made to rehabilitate

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plants as fast as it is possible to do so. When a plant is rehabilitated and the current is sent out over the grid distribution system, as this is rehabilitated and extended, additional current will become available at any point within this transmission system. In view of the increasingly greater demand made upon electric power by the military, it has not been possible to increase appreciably the current made available for Rome. You may rest assured that this Commission is well aware of the need of securing additional electric current for Rome and that it is doing everything possible to this end.

Yours very truly

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner.

To : His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
Prime Minister and
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

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15.03/9/ES

18 November 1944

20 NOV Recd

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

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I am in receipt of your letter No. 3025/7 dated 14 November 44, forwarding a memorandum about the public services of the City of Rome.

This matter is receiving very careful consideration, and a full reply will be sent to you as early as possible.

In the meantime I can assure you that, as the hydro-electric power plants come into effective operation, consideration will be given to increasing the amount of energy for use in Rome. This, of course, will have to be in conjunction with the demand for electricity from important industrial concerns, the re-activation of whose plants is essential to the life life of Italy.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLEERY W. STONE

Comodoro, USNR

Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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Letter sent out dated 11/12 to Prime Minister

9/A 22/11

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Office of the Chief of Staff.

Public Services - 3025.

539/5/003.

DOCS Room Sec.

16 November, 1964.

The enclosed translation and original of letter No. 3025/7 dated 14 Nov 64 from Prime Minister Bonomi to the Chief Commissioner is forwarded. As you will no doubt wish to give careful consideration to the problem of the public services in Rome raised by the Prime Minister, you are directed to send an interim reply on the Chief Commissioner's behalf. When you have considered the matter, you should submit a final reply for his signature.

32/30.

Copy to: 30 to 30.

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Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

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Translation

The President of the Council
of Ministers

S. 1026
11/11/44

Rome, 11 November 1944.

Dear Admiral,

I send you the enclosed memorandum about the
public services of the town of Rome, drawing your attention on the im-
portance of this problem.

The adoption of the proposals made by the Commission for the
coordination of public services of the Municipality would guarantee a
minimum of life to the Capital, and would doubtless contribute to the
maintenance of order and public safety during the night.

I quite understand that many difficulties will have to be overcome,
but I trust that you will take in consideration the possibility of
greatly improving the present situation of the town of Rome, by granting
the requests made.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Hilary A. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission

R O M E

trans. E.O.

3
Memo, 10 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

The Commission appointed by the Municipality of Rome for the coordination of public services asks the support and the intervention of the Council, the President of the Council, so that the allied authorities should grant the under-mentioned requests, as an indispensable minimum.

1. That a suitable amount of the electric power which has not, at the present moment, be otherwise assigned, or that it will be possible to obtain from the hydroelectric power plants which are being rehabilitated, should be allotted to the town of Rome.

This concerns in particular the Galileo power plant, for the Azienda Comunale Elettrica ed Acqua largely contributed to its equipment, and the Ministry of Public Works did not consent either for it, even re-building a bridge so that the power produced by the said power plant could be principally destined to the town of Rome.

2. That the Allies should decide what amount of power they will require for their own use out of the total amount that the town can dispose of.

3. That the Administration of the Municipality should be left to study how to make a just distribution of the electric power destined to the civilians and to the Italian authorities, according to public utility.

4. That, if this request isn't granted, the following criterion suggested by the Municipal Administration for the said distribution, should be followed:

- a) Allotment of more than 60,000 kWh a day for the tramway service.
- b) Reestablishment of public illumination.
- c) " of the tramway service at night.
- d) Allotment of electric power to light the halls and staircases according to the desires of the prefect.
- e) Allotment of power for industry during the night.
- f) Collaboration of the Municipality and the allied authorities for granting a privileged distribution of power to the civilians, so that they can see whether it is advisable in the interest of the town.

5. As for transportation in common, we remind the Allies that the orders which have been given do not take in consideration the customs of the population and the local conditions.

The Azienda Tramvie e Autobus of the Municipality could take the matter in hand quite well, if only a minimum of means was given to it.

2. That the alien should decide what amount of money they will require for their own use out of the total amount that the town can dispense of.

3. That the administration of the Municipality should be left to study how to make a just distribution of the electric power destined to the civilians and to the Italian authorities, according to public utility.

4. That, if this request isn't granted, the following criterion suggested by the Municipal Administration for the said distribution, should be followed:

- a) Allotment of more than 80,000 kWh a day for the tramway service.
- b) Establishment of public illumination.
- c) " " of the tramway service at night.
- d) Allotment of electric power to light the halls and staircases according to the desires of the Prefect.
- e) Allotment of power for industry during the night.
- f) Collaboration of the Municipality and the Allied Authorities for granting a privileged distribution of power to the civilians, so that they can see whether it is advisable in the interest of the town.

5. As for transportation in common, we remind the alien that the orders which have been given do not take in consideration the customs of the population and the local conditions.

The Aliende Tramvie e Autobus of the Municipality could take the matter in hand quite well, if only a minimum of means was given to it.

With about 10 filices in working condition, when the Alienda has already got, equipped with tyres, and what is left of tractors (provided that a certain amount of electric power should be supplied), also with 20 motor trucks (Meyersoni) which could be obtained from the Transportation Office, and with 12 buses now used by the various Offices of the Allied Command, and which would have to be returned, and with a small quantity of tyres and fuel, the Aliende Comunale (A.L.A.C.) could organize a service which would be satisfying for the public; such a service cannot be obtained by the means of transport which have now invaded the whole town, which are very expensive, rather dangerous for the travellers, their service and tariff are irregular, and they are driven without any regard for discipline.

We draw the attention of His. Sr. the President of the Council of Ministers to avoid the serious trouble in the public order which is a cause of preoccupation for the competent organs of the Municipality and for the press: we ask the Italian Government and the Allied Command to make the necessary regulations, in order to avoid the unpleasant consequences of this state of things.

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20th October, 1944.

Acting Chief Commissioner.

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1. Prince Boris saw me yesterday.

2. He spoke about the food situation which he said was still serious. There was much comment on the fact that cakes and sweetmeats were available in shops throughout Rome when the bread ration was still not given and the sugar ration negligible. He blamed the Austrians for this and said that on 10th November when the city police were to move under the name of the "Indaco" he would put a stop to it. I told him that experience had shown that most of the corruption took place among the wholesalers, bakers, etc. He asked whether there was any hope of increasing the basic ration and the flow of supplies. "If every man could have one kilo of bread," he said, "we should want no other form of food." I hesitated to tell him that a kilo of bread per day was not only more than double the basic issued over most of the world but that it was likely to be quite inaccessible in Italy for many years to come. He agreed and said he had mentioned the figure merely as a yard stick.

3. I then called Major Boris down and he explained the general food programme, including raising of pasta ration, issue of a double sugar ration for November, production of 150 tons of potatoes per day, canning of 5000 tons of chestnuts of which some had already arrived and the expected issue of olive oil. Prince Boris said that the situation was better and certainly would be better than he had anticipated. So long as the food arrived in bulk he and the Italian authorities would see that it reached the people who needed it most.

4. He then asked for help in the increasing of bus services in Rome in order to convey the many hundreds of black coat workers from train and trolley car terminals to their homes. He hoped to extract 12 buses from the American Red Cross (regulated for them by ISAC). He asked for help with salvaged vehicles. I asked Director, War Materials Disposal and Commission to explain how to proceed and help may be forthcoming from that direction.

5. The Major then mentioned the Santa Croce refugee camp in which, he said, conditions were deplorable. Food, coats and blankets were short and the Commissario had recently been summarily dismissed by Saliboni. Pasta was no longer issued as the Prefettura had defaulted in payment to the pasta firm. I instructed Deputy Director, Displaced Persons and Commission to investigate (he has since reported that the Commissario was useless).

6. Prince Boris spoke with concern of the complete lack of public spirit in Rome. He deplored the selfish attitude of his fellow citizens and forebore disastrous political results from the petriol-like position which most of them had adopted.

7. He terminated his visit by bringing up the matter of recruitment of patriots for the Italian Army. He said that he realized the technical difficulties but felt he must, among others, put forward a strong plea that some consideration should be made whereby the patriots could be absorbed into the Army in units, however small. He said that they were perfectly ready to go through all the procedure of joining the army but that they did ask for some assurance that they would be maintained in units - say, special companies of composite battalions, or as slightly irregular troops such as the Alpini. He voiced the lack of recruitment of partisans for the Italian Army with great concern and put it down to the rigid enforcement of recruitment of individuals - and the refusal to admit the value of partisans as valuable military units. He foresaw trouble in that direction.

8. Prince Louis struck me as a man filled with the best intentions, disinterested and with no doubts as to the deplorable state of his city and his country - but lacking the drive and quiver to do more than plan.

ML/JB.

ML
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Regional Commissioner, LANC Region.
DAS, Economic Section.
DAS, Civil Affairs Section.

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