

1811

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/427

TOURS
OCT. 19

1812

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

785017

10000/109/427

TOURS, REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS
OCT. 1944 - JULY 1945

785017

C.S.O.

37.

Please see report at 33 from Commissioner Naples Commune.
A copy has been sent to Economic Section.

JH. 26/7/45

38.

Have you another copy? - if so send
it to CAS. If not show them the
file and also show to P.R.O.

S.V. 26/7.

39.

C.A. Ten

P.R. Branch.

Please see four notes of Commissioner Naples Commune at Folio

34 to 30.

27 July 45.

1 Local Gov. (C.A.)
2 Public H. (C.A.)
3 Public S. (C.A.)

For information (C.A.) CAS 27/7

D. Newell
SEA.

4644

40

785017

38.

Have you another copy? - if so send it to CAS. If not show them the file and also show to PPO.

SS 2677.

39.

C.A. Lee

P.R. Branch

Please see tour notes of Commissioner Naples Commune at Folio

34 to 30.

D. Henry
SEA.

4644

27 July 45.

- 1 local Gov. (Conf)
- 2 Public H.
- 3 Public S. (Horn)

for information

CAS 27/7

40

C50/

Thank you!
28/8/45
P.D. 11/11

1815

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

785017

MAR 19 RETD
CC 728

7

Attached is submitted for your information/initials/signature/initials.

I meant to speak on this at V.P.s. meeting.

MS/18/3

H/Eva Comm

Noted Eub cc

22/7

4025

24/3 noted. & 9 Decm ~~for~~ 24 Mon

14

Ex. Com

To see folio 13. ~~for~~ 15 May

MS 19/5

25

Ex. Com

Notes in a recent form
y En Perry unit. New sent out spec
Cm to Sec. Sec.
4612

Ex. Com

26

CSO

Acknowledge & ask Transp. Section.

deal with Transf. for S. M.

14/18

Noted Eub cc

4033

24/3 noted. + 2 - seen for 24 Mon

14

Ex. Com

To see folio 13. for 18 May

MS 19/5

25

Ex. Com

Nota in a recent form
of La Pennington. Then sent out from
Cm to Sec. Sec.
4642

Ex. 9/1

(26)

ESO -

Acknowledge & also Transp. section.
deal with Transp. for S.M.A. 11/15/5

35

Captain Arnold

You will like to make extracts of report at 33 for
Economic Section. Please return file as soon as possible as
E.C. has not seen. 11/15/5

Ext 451

ABA/el

Ref: 803/36/HC

24 July 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Economic Section

1. Enclosed is copy of a report on a tour of Reggio Calabria made by Colonel Pennycuik, Commissioner of ANO Naples Commune.

2. It is believed that in view of the numerous items in this report which pertain to economic conditions in Reggio Calabria, your Section will find this of some interest.

1 Incl.
as above

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

4641

PA
3/5

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

785017

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394.

6182
H Com

18 July, 1945.

C/1160

SUBJECT : Tour to Reggio Calabria.

JUL 21 1945

TO : HQ. A. C.

Herewith notes on a tour by the Commissioner
Naples to Reggio Calabria, on 11th to 13th July 1945.

J. A. C. Pennyquick

J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

20 JUL 1945

Copy to : Major Bowers,
Transportation Division.

see 1735
9 Julio 36

(Miss LEMMAYN)

see 1735
4545 + 39 + 40

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMSUNE
AFC. 394.

11 -13 July, 1945.

TOUR MADE BY :

Colonel J.A.C. PENNYCUICK, Commissioner Naples.
Major V. R. BOWERS, Rail Transportation
Captain R.N. HOBBS, Public Safety Division
Captain CHAFMAN (A), Military Rail Service.

Left Naples in Diesel Coach	2230 hrs.	-	11 July
Arrived Reggio	0735 "	-	12 "
Left Reggio	0830 "	-	13 "
Arrived Naples	1830 "	-	13 "

POPULATION : Reggio Calabria 600000
Reggio City 120000

1. THE PREFECT.

The Commissioner visited the Prefect Signor G. Ciruolo, who had only taken over three weeks ago, and came from Littoria having previously been in Catania as Vice Prefect. He is a career Prefect. He is vigorous and knowledgeable and made a very good impression.

A list of his staff is attached. He has only one Vice-Prefect and at present no Capo Gabinetto. His Giunta meets once a week.

Election lists are ready, but corrections to eliminate people not allowed to vote require careful checking and the Prefect doubts if the Province can be ready for elections by November. He did not think there would be any difficulty in having an election during the winter months.

U.N.R.R.A. representatives are in Catanzaro and he has been in touch with them, but has not yet received any food or medical supplies from them.

The Prefect made a strong plea for flour to be sent to Reggio instead of grain. He said the mills at Reggio are not too good and barley was not milled

Asd - known to L.G.

Nothing to do with us
L.G.

Further piece of evidence
for what we have
always advised L.G.
I don't think we
Colabian L.G.

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Captain R.M. HOBBS, Public Safety Division
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The Prefect made a strong plea for flour to be sent to Reggio instead of grain. He said the mills at Reggio are not too good and barley was not milled properly. In theory, the barley is milled to 66% in practice, 80% to 90% of the barley comes in as flour and there is so much impurity that the resultant mixture of 20% barley and 80% wheat flour does not make good pasta or good bread. He asked for the grain ⁴⁹34 milled so far as possible in the north and sent down to Reggio in the form of flour.

The Prefect said he had not yet received the 60 salvaged tyres allotted to him.

top-known to L.G.

*Nothing to do with us
L.G.*

*Further piece of evidence
for what we have
always advised L.G.
I should think not, no
concerning L.G.*

W

785017

2. DIRECTOR OF SEPRAI.

The Director of Seprai, Signor LOMBARDI, was interviewed. He gave the impression of being efficient.

Local grain, only enough for the farmers. Virtually no amassing. Requirements of imported grain, 5000 tons a month. Wheat arrives in bulk at Reggio where it is bagged and unloaded. Reserves are available to the end of August and in addition the "Ralph C. Emerson" with 8,000 tons of American wheat had just come into the port. This wheat was in bulk and would have to be bagged before it was unloaded.

Signor Lombardi, like the Prefect, put in a strong plea for flour to be sent to Reggio instead of grain, if possible.

The raiser used was 125 grams of bread to 100 grams of flour for a 400 gram loaf, and made good bread.

The price of bread at Reggio is 16,40 lire a Kilogram; pasta 20 Lire a Kilogram; but prices vary in the Province according to transportation charges.

The price of meat is from 70 to 80 lire per Kilogram. 300 quintals were being sent weekly to Naples.

The local olive oil crop will not provide a ration of 2 decilitres per person for the whole year. About 1,000 quintals of oil will have to be imported.

1,000 quintals of beans have been blocked by the Food Sub-Commission at Nicastro and he asked that these should be unblocked as he thought they might go bad.

3. QUESTORE.

Signor G. PARLATO, a young man of 23, energetic and made an excellent impression.

He has 140 Public Safety agents and was instrumental in taking a vigorous action over the so-called insurrection at Caulonia in April when the community set up its own independent administration and a dispute arose with an autocratic Sindaco (who had actually been put in by A.M.G.) and other parties in the village. Eventually, force had to be used to make the community conform to Italian law and 500 Public Security agents and Carabinieri

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insurrection.

Signor Parlatto has been Questore since 1943 and his position has not been regularized, apparently because he is considered too young. It is recommended that he should be confirmed as Questore.

4. CARABINIERI.

Major D. COLLICA. there are 500 CC.RR. in the Province and Major Collica considers this insufficient. He works well with the Questore and also took part in the quieting of Caplonia. He appeared a good type and interested in his job.

Public Safety in the Province was not causing concern.

5. MEDICO PROVINCIALE - Dott. F. DONZELLI.

Health was good in the Province. One smallpox case this year and few cases of typhoid, less than last year. Malaria was however, again increasing and was bad from Melito to Palmi. There was only one Red Cross ambulance for the whole Province, which is insufficient.

The position as regards Medical Stores is fair. There are no "grossisti" in the Province and the medical stores go directly to the Farmacia. He asked particularly for hydrochloride of calcium. No U.M.R.A. or ENDSI medical stores have yet been received in the Province.

6. GENIO CIVILE.

The head engineer Ing. B. Armando, was away but I saw the deputy Ing. Accinini.

Bridges are now repaired throughout the Province, though many are still of a temporary nature, wood bridges. The railway bridge at Gioia Tauro over the Pe-trace River has just been completed for the broad gauge railway so that trains now run directly into Reggio instead of having to go round by Catanzaro. The narrow gauge railway bridge at this point is not yet rebuilt.

He said the chief requirement, in the way of engineer stores was cement. There were cement works at Ubio Valencia which could supply all the local needs, but they were not functioning on account of lack of coal.

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There were stocks of Sanso, the last by-product of olives, but these had been blocked and could not be used. He asked for them to be unblocked as fuel.

He also asked for 40 cm. iron pipes for the water supply system.

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8. VISIT TO THE EXPERIMENTAL SCENT FACTORY.

Experiments are being made on Basilico di Calabria essence. This factory is run by Prof. F. La Pace and specializes in extract of essence from the Bergamotto which is a type of orange. The essence acts as a base for perfumes and is exported normally all over the world. The fruit grows readily in other parts of the world, but it is only at Reggio that the essence is such that it can be extracted and has the valuable properties. Employment is given in 5 or 6 Summer months, but the Bergamottis are picked in November and December. Each Hectare of land (2 1/2 acres) gives about 1,000 Days' employment, when planted with this fruit.

9. TRANSPORTATION.

Sig. Priolo, the Under-Secretary for Transportation also happened to be visiting Reggio. The Commissione did not, however, go into any details with him because of the presence of Major Bowers and Capt. Boddy. He expressed himself as being reasonably satisfied with the transportation situation as regards ships.

The chief duty of the Transport Office from an A.C. point of view appeared to be in connection with the arrival of the grain ships and the export of food to other parts of Italy. This appeared to be running successfully under the Italian administration, but it is for the Transportation Sub-Commission to decide whether an officer is necessary in Reggio or not. Capt. Boddy is now in Reggio as transportation officer A.C.

The conditions on the railway for the travel of civilians were evidently very difficult. Trains were observed going in both directions composed of box-cars and any type of coach, crammed with people under conditions of great discomfort, dirt and bad sanitation. All along this line, at almost every station there are sidings containing numbers of burnt-out railway vehicles of all descriptions. The line itself was in reasonably good condition.

10. OFFICERS' MESS.

A small mess is available for A.C. Officers, run by Capt. Boddy. It is close to the Prefettura. Bedding is required and anti-insect powder, or spray such as D.D.T. is most desirable.

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J. A. C. Pennycook
J. A. C. PENNYCOCK
Colonel
Commissioner.

(29)

PROVINCIA REGGIO CALABRIA

Prefect	-	CIRIOLO GIUSEPPE
Vice-Prefect 1st.	-	- - -
Vice Prefect 2nd.	-	Rag. DOMENICO MANNINO
Capo di Gabinetto	-	- - -
Intendente di Finanza	-	GAETANO RANDAZZO
Questore	-	GIUSEPPE FARIATO
Legione RR.CC.	-	Major DOMENICO COLLICA
Medico Provinciale	-	Dott. DONZELLI FRANCESCO
Capo Genio Civile	-	ARMANDO BRATH
Provveditore agli Studi	-	VINCENZO GIANNELLI
Sepral	+	GIUSEPPE LOMBARDI
Consorzio Agrario	-	Prof. UMBERTO CANNATA
Ispettore Zootechnico	-	Dott. ANGELO MIRALTO, Veterinario Provinciale
Procuratore del Regno	-	SAVERIO DI LUCA
Ispettore Industria & Lavoro	-	Ing. ENRICO CAPOTERRO, HQ. at Reggio Calabria.

12 July 1945.

4635

1823

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

785017

5804

(28)

Ext: 300

Ref: 803/28/EC.

11 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Transport for SILA Hydro-Electric Plant.
TO : Economic Section.
(For Transportation Sub-Commission).

21

Reference report received from Naples Commissioner on his tour to COSINZA, CATANZARO and SILA, copy of which has been forwarded to Economic Section, the Executive Commissioner wishes to know what action has been taken regarding transport for the SILA Works.

E. Talbot

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

Copy to 5804/EC. Further ACTION continued on this file.

4634

PA
12/6

1829

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

785017

Ref: 803/27/ME.

11th June, 45.

Subject: Report on tour COMBIA-CATANZARO-SILA.

Thank you for your E/1978 of 7th June attaching a report on your tour. Transport Sub-Commission has been asked to take up the question of transport for SILA.

E. Talbot

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner.

Commissioner,
HQ AMI,
NAPLES COMBINT.

4633

1830

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

785017

803
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMZONE
APO. 394.

7 June, 1945

R/1978.

SUBJECT : Tour Notes Cosenza-Catanzaro-Sila.

TO : HQ. A. C. ✓

JUN 8 1945

(23)
I forward, for information, notes on a tour to visit the provinces of Cosenza and Catanzaro.

Part of the value of these visits was lost on account of delays due to continuous breakdowns of the worn out transports at the disposal of this HQ.

J. A. C. Pennyquick

J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

E.C. DISTRIBUTION - 9 June
ECONOMIC SEC.

Encl.

4632

M. 25. 26

(Miss H)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMBONE
APO. 394

TOUR TO COSENZA - CATANZARO - SILE
By Colonel J. A. C. PENNYQUICK, Naples Commissioner

31 May - 4 June 1945.

+ + + +

1. This tour was planned to start 21st May and accordingly on that date I left Naples with Capt. Hibbard and a Director of the Società Meridionale di Eletticità, after about 3 1/2 hours running the car broke down with the left half shaft of the back axle broken, near Auletta. All arrangements had, therefore, to be abandoned.

2. Repairs were effected and I left again on the 31st of May. The car broke down South of Salerno but was dealt with very efficiently by the B.O.D. who had a transport depot most fortunately near by. After a 2 hour delay we again proceeded and eventually reached Cosenza on the 1st of June.

3. COSENZA - Appendix A gives the names of the Prefect and members of his staff. The director of SEPRAL was in Rome attending a conference.

This Province has 155 Communes and a population of about 580,000. Cosenza itself is the largest town with approximately 50,000 inhabitants. Grain produced in the Province normally should provide the ration of 200 grs. of bread and 80 grs. of pasta per day for 3 months. After that about 3000 tons a months have to be imported. Owing, to a severe drought this year the harvest prospects are very poor.

The price of bread is 16 Lire a Kilo and pasta 22 to 25 Lire a Kilo.

The distribution of the bread ration and more particularly the pasta ration, has been subject to delays. Grain comes in to the port of Crotone, but a difficulty mentioned by the Prefect is that mills, run by electricity, are concentrated in Cosenza, and so the transportation problem is acute; the grain has to come to Cosenza, be milled and then distributed. (Note : on my return to Naples I discussed this with Dr. Minente the food controller and he informed me that he is despatching 3 portable petrol driven mills to Cosenza province to ease the situation).

There was no difficulty over the bread raiser 100 to

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3. COSENZA - Appendix A gives the names of the Prefect and members of his staff. The director of SEPRAL was in Rome attending a conference.

This Province has 155 Communes and a population of ~~about~~ 520,000. Cosenza itself is the largest town with approximately 50,000 inhabitants. Grain produced in the Province normally should provide the ration of 200 grs. of bread and 80 grs. of pasta per day for 3 months. After that about 3000 tons a months have to be imported. Owing, to a severe drought this year the harvest prospects are very poor.

The price of bread is 16 Lire a kilo and pasta 22 to 25 Lire a kilo.

The distribution of the bread ration and more particularly the pasta ration, has been subject to delays. Grain comes in to the port of Crotone, but a difficulty mentioned by the Prefect is that mills, run by electricity, are concentrated in Cosenza, and so the transportation problem is acute; the grain has to come to Cosenza, be milled and then distributed. (Note: on my return to Naples I discussed this with Dr. Eminente the food controller and he informed me that he is despatching 3 portable petrol driven mills to Cosenza province to ease the situation).

There was no difficulty over the bread raiser 100 to 125 for a 450 grs. loaf but complaints were made of the quality of barley received. 20 % barley is mixed with wheat in accordance with instructions and one load of

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barley was evidently of poor quality.

The ration of 2 deciliters (approximately 200 grs.) of olive oil per person per month was being distributed. Sugar had only been available for 2 months this year.

Meat, goats and sheep, 80 Lire a Kilo live, 160 Lire dead, 200 Lire a Kilo ~~for~~ beef.

Transportation caused great difficulty and the Prefect said that 32 out of 42 heavy (6 Tons) trucks in the Province had been requisitioned by Allied Military forestry units and he complained sharply over this. I have made it the subject of a special letter.

Law and order - there was no serious outbreak of crime and reports of bandits are probably exaggerated - 450 Carabinieri, 72 Agents of P.S., 135 Carabinieri had been sent North. Health was good, with no epidemics, but Tuberculosis was increasing, there is lack of medical stores the supplies being irregular; medicines are in short supply.

I was not greatly impressed with the Prefect who had come from the Ministry of the Interior at Rome and pointed out to him that the Allies had fulfilled their pledge by importing the essential grain and therefore the local administration must distribute it. Possibly ships with grain could be sent to Crotone rather more ahead of requirements.

It was also a surprise to find that the main road bridge in the middle of Cosenza had not been repaired, 2 years after its destruction. Much waste of time and effort is expended in using a narrow temporary bridge. The old bridge site did not appear to present any special difficulties nor was the bridge of any great size. I was informed that the contract for the repair had been let.

CATANZARO - Appendix B gives the names of the Prefect and members of his staff. I also met Mr. Giffard F.A.U. and UNRRA representative and was informed that Miss Price and Miss Christianson of UNRRA were also in Catanzaro.

The Province has 154 Communes and a population of 626,000. The Town is about the same size as Cosenza, 50,000. The grain position is similar to that of Cosenza. Enough produced locally for 3 to 4 months in the year but this year a very bad harvest is expected on account of drought. About 3,200 Tons a month imported for the remainder of the year and the principal port is Crotone. The price of bread was given at 15 Lire a Kilo and pasta at the low price of 18,60 Lire a Kilo, but it was clear this price varied in the Province.

The Prefect was casual about the distribution and said some villages were without bread for a week. He was

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The Prefect was casual about the distribution and said some villages were without bread for a week. He was also reminded of his responsibilities. The bread raiser was given as 100 to 125 and barley mix with the wheat the correct 20 %.

4630

The olive oil ration of 2 deciliters per head per month was being distributed but there had been a poor olive crop, a good one is expected next year.

Sugar distributed 2 months only this year. Meat prices, goats or sheep, 100 Lire a kilo live weight.

Transportation difficulties were chiefly with tyres and spares and I was able to promise the Prefect, a small supply of 60 salvaged tyres, Jeep size, as some effort to help him.

Law and order - nothing special to report though the boarder with Reggio was said to be disturbed. 300 Carabinieri and 76 Questura P.S. agents.

Medical stores were irregular in arrival but the presence of UNRRA representatives was a help and evidently appreciated.

The Prefect had come from Sicily and had been only 3 months in Catanzaro, most of his staff had also changed three months ago. He did not make any great impression of energy and it is surprising how important officials living in well equipped quarters appear unshaven at meetings made by appointment.

The general standard displayed by the Prefects of these two Provinces of Cosenza and Catanzaro gave the impression of being somewhat lower than that of the 5 Provinces further north, for which I also have liaison responsibilities, my visit was, however, a very short one, and the Prefects are contending with transportation difficulties and difficulties due to lack of materials which are hard to overcome.

5.

SILA - The Sila hydroelectric plant was visited and assistance obtained in dealing with the staff car which had again broken down.

The Sila plant consists of a remarkable engineering project producing electricity by means of water turbines arranged in 3 steps. The total height of the fall of water being over 1000 meters. Details are in Appendix C.

The capacity is 160,000 Kw., and electricity is produced for light, power, for flour mills, pumps, etc. all over Southern Italy as far north as Pescara. The particular importance to Naples of this plant lies in the fact that, with Pescara out of action, there is no alternative source of electricity.

Naples area requires about 75,000 Kw. and produces about half this from the thermal station and local hydroelectric plant (Tanagra and Calore). The thermal station output is about to be increased but the demand is also increasing, so the dependence on Sila is considerable.

The plant was undamaged but some of the machinery

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The plant was undamaged but some of the machinery was dismantled and split up when it was feared the Germans would cause destruction and since its reassembly maintenance has been heavy.

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It was found that the SME had been provided with 4 trucks for maintenance, two 3 Tons and two 30 Cwt. for each of which the Company pays 200 Lire a day hire and provides in addition drivers and petrol. The company does ordinary day to day maintenance ~~but~~ ^{but the} trucks were in bad condition and the order had been issued for their withdrawal without replacement. It may be noted that I was shown a series of letters from the Company, asking for spare parts, but the letters addressed to various officers in Southern Region had remained unanswered. Finally when Southern Region closed, although this question was very much alive all the correspondence seems to have been sent off and buried in the archives section at Rome where letters presumably remained unanswered.

Arrangements have been made to leave 4 trucks with the SME at Tempi Grande Sila, and to send a fifth truck down every ten days, the driver bringing back in turn each truck held by the Company for heavy maintenance.

This should be a reasonable solution and will enable maintenance of the long power lines to be kept up, but it would be better to sell trucks, spares and tyres to this important and well run concern responsible for power effecting the lives of the troops and the community over so wide an area.

The visit to Sila took me through the Pine district where timber cutting is being carried out on a large scale for the Allied Forces. I was informed that foot and mouth disease is assuming serious proportions among the bullocks used in places for hauling timber. There is a lack of serum for the animals.

6. The long return journey from Sila and Cosenza finished the staff car which broke down completely and had to be towed to Castrovillari, where it was left in the Fiat garage, 8 ~~hours~~ hours from Naples, to be towed in later. I was fortunate to get a lift for myself and party in a truck coming towards Naples and at Tanagra, through the efficient telephone services of the SME, had transport sent out from Naples to bring me in.

7. The route followed was route 19 Naples-Salerno-Auletta-Lagonegro-Castrovillari-Cosenza-Soverla-Catanzaro, thence to Soverla-Poverella and Sila and return.

The condition of the road is good all the way to Catanzaro but there are many sharp hairpin bends and the road is continually climbing and then descending into valleys so that the going is slow.

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Petrol can be had at Salerno but, thereafter, the next petrol point is on the left of the main road going south about 4 miles north of Cosenza. It should be noted that this petrol point used to be at Bambini south of Cosenza and there is nowhere else where a supply can be relied on until Reggio. There is a hotel in Cosenza with rooms reserved for Allied officers, prices of meals are high.

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(19) This tour cannot be repeated with the transport at our disposal, the inefficiency and worn out state of cars at the disposal of A.C., as compared to other transport, e. g. UNRRA transport, has been a matter of surprised comment.

J. A. C. Pennyquick

J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

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PROVINCE OF COSENZA

Prefect	Dott. Costantino Miraglia
Vice Prefect 1st	Dott. Gaetano Brancia
Vice Prefect 2nd	Pietro Micarelli
Capo di Gabinetto	Dott. Limata (Young man, good impression)
Intendente di Finanza	Emolo Tiriolo
Questore	Giuglielmo Lauro (Poor impression)
Legione RR.CC.	Major Calieno (" ")
Medico Provinciale	Dr. Antonio Chimenti
Capo Genio Civile	Giuseppe Chesini
SEPRAL - Director	Avv. Francesco Ieporace (In Rome at conference)
" - Vice Director	Dott. Oscarelle
Consorzio Agrario	Rag. Antonio Maisse
Procuratore Regno	Giovanni Palaia (Not seen)

PROVINCE OF CATANZARO

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Prefect | Dott. Solimena | (Previously in Sicily) |
| 2. Vice Prefect 1st | Signor Brancia | |
| 3. Capo di Gabinetto | Signor Gasparri | (Not impressive) |
| 4. Intendente di Finanza | Signor Cosco | (Not seen) |
| 5. Questore | Amedeo Magaldi | |
| 6. Legione CC.RR. | Colonel Minitti | (Not impressive) |
| 7. Medico Provinciale | Dott. Iligetto | (Young man appeared a good type-) |
| 8. Capo Genio Civile | Bartolomeo Rapisardi | |
| 9. SEPRAL - Director | Dott. Armando Apa | (Away in Rome) |
| 10. " Vice-Director | Dott. Paga | |
| 11. Procuratore del Regno | Signor Maresco | (Not seen) |

Note all the above except 5, 8 and 9 were new and had only been about 3 months in Catanzaro. Most of the staff were from Sicily.

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1. The Sila hydroelectric plant is between Crotone and Cosenza, and supplies electricity to Southern Italy connecting as far north as Pesaro and Terni. The total output capacity is about 160,000 Kw.
2. To provide the power, two artificial lakes, Arvo and Ampollino, have been created by damming valleys in the mountains at a height of over 1270 metres. In addition there is a third smaller dam and lake on the Savuto river at a lower level; the water from this is pumped up by electrically driven centrifugal pumps 175 metres into the Ampollino lake. The two main lakes are connected by a tunnel and a series of other tunnels tap water from rivers and bring it in at various stages of the works to supplement the water power to the turbines.
3. The water is used to drive turbines in 3 stages:
 - (a) - Ampollino - Head of water 470 metres - 3 alternators producing a maximum of 72,000 Kw A.
 - (b) - Timpa Grande - Head of water 540 metres - 4 alternators (2 Large and 2 small) producing a maximum of 93,000 Kw A.
 - (c) - Calusia - Head of water 145 metres - 2 alternators producing a maximum of 44,000 Kw.A.
4. The energy is distributed by lines as follows:

150 Kw.	line to Naples
150 "	line to Puglia
150 "	line to Feroleto (Calabria for railways)
60 "	line to Cosenza
60 "	line to Catanzaro
60 "	line to Crotone (4 lines for the explosives factory now turning out fertilizers).
5. The maintenance of these works, requires considerable organization and in pre-war days an interruption in the supply of power lasting over one minute involved an enquiry presided over personally by one of the directors with severe penalties for faulty work.
 During the later period of the German occupation some of the machinery was dismantled and dispersed and this appears to have caused trouble possibly damp in the workings as maintenance has been heavy. One of the large alternators at the main power station was burnt out recently and will require a major overhaul.
 The maintenance of the very long power lines is also a serious problem particularly in winter when the high ground round the lakes and at Savuto pumping station is under deep snow and cut off for 4 months for any movement except on

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mountains at a height of over 1270 metres. In addition there is a third smaller dam and lake on the Savuto river at a lower level; the water from this is pumped up by electrically driven centrifugal pumps 175 metres into the Ampollino lake. The two main lakes are connected by a tunnel and a series of other tunnels tap water from rivers and bring it in at various stages of the works to supplement the water power to the turbines.

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The maintenance of the very long power lines is also a serious problem particularly in winter when the high ground round the lakes and at Savuto pumping station is under deep snow and cut off for 4 months for any movement except on sledge or ski.

The Company now has 4 trucks - two 3 Tons and 2 30 Cwt. provided by the Allies. The Company provides drivers, petrol day to day maintenance and pays 200 Lire per day hire for the trucks. They are, however, unable to produce tyres or

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(15)

spare parts and the vehicles are in a poor state. Arrangements have been made for the trucks to be replaced in turn to allow for heavy maintenance.

6. I was shown the greatest courtesy by the Company Directors and officials on my tour and materially assisted when the staff car broke down.

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13

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394

16, May 1945.

D/O 8.

Dear Brig Lush -

I am going on a tour to the Southern Provinces
next week, to meet the Prefects of Catanzaro and Cosenza.

I shall be away from the 21st to the 24th of
May inclusive. Lt. Col. Warren will act for me in Naples.

Yours sincerely

W. S. Lush

Brigadier M. S. LUSH, CB, CBE, MC.
Executive Commissioner,
HQ. A. C.

(M. S. Lush)

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Spaul (12)

SOUTHERN REGION

REPORT ON REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S TOUR

MAR 20 1945

Between the 12th and 16th of March a farewell tour was made in Calabria, Apulia, and Basilicata. The time table included visits on the 12th to Cosenza and Catanzaro, on the 13th to Reggio and Taranto, on the 14th to Brindisi and Lecce, on the 15th to Bari, Matera and Potenza. The first part of the tour was made by litorina, from Taranto onwards by car. There remain still to be visited the Prefects of Salerno, Avellino, Benevento, Foggia (at Lucera), Campobasso and Naples. These can be visited in shorter tours radiating from Naples.

The manner of the meeting varied somewhat, in accordance with the ideas of each Prefect. In general, however, there were assembled at the various Prefetture the leading officials of the Province, the President of the Consiglio Provinciale, the members of the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione, the local Archbishop or Bishop, the Sindaco of the capital of the Province, leading bankers, the secretaries of the Camera di Commercio, and Camera di Lavoro, etc. The number present might vary from 25 to 40.

There would be a speech of welcome, the address by the Regional Commissioner and speeches of thanks. Sometimes there would be, before or after the formal meeting, opportunities for informal conversation. I feel completely justified in saying that the atmosphere throughout was one of friendliness and cooperation.

The Regional Commissioner made nine speeches and listened to some twenty-five to thirty. Making allowances for the ordinary courtesies of such an occasion, it is right to say that the various Italian speakers did express great cordiality. The more important points stressed were the appreciation of the Allied action in restoring Italian sovereignty over Southern Italy, thanks for Allied help in the past, and trust that Allied help would continue. Early in the tour I realised that there existed a certain amount of apprehension lest the withdrawal of Allied personnel from Southern Region also indicated the end of Allied material aid. I therefore included in later speeches a moderate assurance of continuing aid in food, materials for reconstruction, etc., and found that this assurance was received with much relief.

Speakers emphasised Italy's desire to fight alongside the Allies, and any reference by the Regional Commissioner to the part played by the Italian "Gruppi", Cremona, Friuli, and the 4621 or to the work of the Patrioti was very clearly appreciated. Many of the speakers were men past middle age who had fought in the last war. I feel no need to doubt the obvious sincerity

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of their references to the comradeship of the last war, and their almost pathetic eagerness that something of the same sort should arise again.

On some half dozen occasions Trieste was mentioned, in each case, as it happened, after I had spoken. The point which struck me forcibly was that the whole emphasis was on the word TRIESTE. It is, of course, dangerous to base an opinion on five or six experiences, but it is interesting to note that the words "Istria" or "Venezia Giulia" were never mentioned. To that extent the tour confirmed an impression I had previously gained, that, at any rate in South Italy, the national aspiration and amour-propre are very particularly centred on the city of Trieste itself.

The one critical speech was so interesting as to be worth noting. At Cosenza the Secretary of the Camera di Lavoro, a "Labor Member", demanded with considerable indignation why we of the Allied Commission could not prevent English speakers on the B.B.C., programme from saying that Italy was not capable of governing herself. I replied that England was a free country in which considerable freedom was given to the expressions of personal opinion. The words that I had used in my speech represented the considered and official policy of the Allied Governments and that policy would be fully implemented.

The tour was made in magnificent weather and the countryside was lovely with spring flowers, almond and apple blossoms. Perhaps nature was conspiring to give too rosy a view. However, the impression was quite definitely formed that South Italy during the past three months had made very considerable strides towards normal conditions. The people in the villages often looked ragged but very seldom undernourished. In Calabria and the Province of Potenza there were few signs of Allied Troops and country life appeared little affected by the war except that the high proportion of women working in the fields reflected the absence of men, as war casualties, prisoners of war, or in the present Italian Army.

The various Italian speakers themselves commented on the improved food position. The real shortages, as seen by this rural population are those of shoes, clothing, medical supplies, and of course, of all means of transport.

I attach a copy of the address, in its first form. Experience showed the advantage of introducing local colour, and other additions. The substance of the message remained the same.

(10)

DISCORSO A S.E. IL PREFETTO ED AI SUOI

COLLABORATORI

La prossima data del 31 marzo rappresenterà una pietra miliare nella storia, molte volte centenaria, della vostra Provincia perché, con la mezzanotte di detto giorno, i Governi Alleati degli STATI UNITI d'AMERICA e di GRAN BRETAGNA, restituiranno al Governo Italiano la piena autorità di amministrazione della Provincia stessa.

Scopo primo della visita che oggi fanno loro è quello di assicurare che i due Governi Alleati sono assolutamente sinceri nella loro dichiarazione, e cioè che, per la fine di questo mese, l'amministrazione sarà retta direttamente dal Ministero in Roma e non tramite alcun ufficio od ufficiale Alleato.

Porto loro il saluto del Presidente della nostra Commissione Signor Harold MacMillan e del nostro Commissario Capo, Ammiraglio Ellery Stone. Desidero anche portare i miei ringraziamenti personali per la cooperazione che ho avuto da Lei, signor Prefetto, e dai suoi dipendenti, durante questo periodo in cui ho servito come Commissario Regionale per l'Italia Meridionale.

Sono stati per me mesi di intenso lavoro ma di grande interesse. Possiamo dire che molto progresso è stato compiuto durante l'inverno.

Sì e' provveduto all'alimentazione e nello stesso tempo si può affermare che la salute pubblica è soddisfacente. L'industria è stata ravvivata e il servizio ferroviario migliorato. C'è ancora molto da fare e Lei, Eccellenza, competerà quello che insieme abbiamo iniziato.

So che alcuni dicono che gli Alleati potrebbero far di più. Quelli che esprimono tali opinioni, il più delle volte, non conoscono l'entità dello sforzo bellico sostenuto dagli STATI UNITI e dalla GRAN BRETAGNA. Questi due paesi portano oggi sulle loro spalle il peso formi-

la mezzanotte di detto giorno, i Governi Alleati degli STATI UNITI d'AMERICA e di GRAN BRETAGNA, restituiranno al Governo Italiano la piena autorità di amministrazione della Provincia stessa.

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e le sue zone devastate occedono di ben lunga le distruzioni avvenute in Napoli, Bari, Salerno e Reggio.

Una nota personale:

Nell'ultima sua lettera, mia madre mi annunziava l'arrivo di una torpedine aerea nel raggio di un chilometro dalla sua casa.

Negli STATI UNITI d'AMERICA in questo momento, molte famiglie ricevono notizie della caduta sul campo dell'onore, sia nel Pacifico come sul Reno, dei loro cari. Si persuaderanno cosi' quel tali che l'entita' dell'aiuto che puo' essere dato dagli Alleati in Italia e' subordinato allo sforzo bellico.

Devo anche rammentare loro che l'Inghilterra oggi giorno e' nel quinto anno di severo razionamento alimentare.

Tutto cio' sta a significare che l'Italia nel futuro dovra' fare molto per aiutare se' stessa. Sono sicuro che lo fara'.

L'Italia ha la fortuna di avere una popolazione amante del lavoro, amante della pace, onorata, agricola, intelligente ed adattabile. Quando penso all'Italia, la raffiguro come un gruppo di agricoltori, uomini e donne, che insieme lavorano, arando e mietendo le messi.

Per la rinascita dell'Italia sara' necessario che uomini di varie tendenze politiche cooperino insieme per il comune bene. Sara' necessaria mutua tolleranza, comprensione, pazienza e serenita' in avverse condizioni.

E' per il futuro dell'Italia e per la nuova generazione che dobbiamo lavorare.

Sono sicuro che questo sforzo verra' compiuto.

Quando io prima venni nella Regione Meridionale dissi che fermamente credevo che il Risorgimento dell'Italia sarebbe stata una necessita' per la rinascita morale, culturale ed economica dell'Europa.

Rimango oggi nella medesima opinione. La responsabilita' per

una torpedine aerea nel raggio di un chilometro dalla sua casa.

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Rimango oggi nella medesima opinione. La responsabilità per questo Risorgimento è ora nelle loro mani.

Auguro loro buona fortuna e

VIVA L'ITALIA

1852

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

CONFIDENTIAL

6 MAY

(6)

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394, U. S. ARMY

JKL/fl

R/1646

17 March 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Tour of Southern Italy.

TO : Brigadier Maurice Lush, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Executive Commissioner.

1. Following our telephone conversation, I attach herewith,
in triplicate, a report on the recent tour carried out in the
Southern Provinces of this Region.

Incl.
Report in triplicate.


J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

Copy in 513/CC.

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24/3

CONFIDENTIAL

1853

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

785017

(5)

SOUTHERN REGION

REPORT ON REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S TOUR

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The manner of the meeting varied somewhat, in accordance with the ideas of each Prefect. In general, however, there were assembled at the various Prefetture the leading officials of the Province, the President of the Consiglio Provinciale, the members of the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione, the local Archbishop or Bishop, the Sindaco of the capital of the Province, leading bankers, the secretaries of the Camera di Commercio, and Camera di Lavoro, etc. The number present might vary from 25 to 40.

There would be a speech of welcome, the address by the Regional Commissioner and speeches of thanks. Sometimes there would be, before or after the formal meeting, opportunities for informal conversation. I feel completely justified in saying that the atmosphere throughout was one of friendliness and cooperation.

The Regional Commissioner made nine speeches and listened to some twenty-five to thirty. Making allowances for the ordinary courtesies of such an occasion, it is right to say that the various Italian speakers did express great cordiality. The more important points stressed were the appreciation of the Allied action in restoring Italian sovereignty over Southern Italy, thanks for Allied help in the past, and trust that Allied help would continue. Early in the tour I realised that there existed a certain amount of apprehension lest the withdrawal of Allied personnel from Southern Region also indicated the end of Allied material aid. I therefore included in later speeches a moderate assurance of continuing aid in food, materials for reconstruction, etc., and found that this assurance was received with much relief.

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Speakers emphasised Italy's desire to fight alongside the Allies, and any reference by the Regional Commissioner to the part played by the Italian "Gruppi", Cremona, Friuli, and the like, or to the work of the Patrioti was very clearly appreciated. Many of the speakers were men past middle age who had fought in the last war. I feel no need to doubt the obvious sincerity

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of their references to the comradeship of the last war, and their almost pathetic eagerness that something of the same sort should arise again.

On some half dozen occasions Trieste was mentioned, in each case, as it happened, after I had spoken. The point which struck me forcibly was that the whole emphasis was on the word TRIESTE. It is, of course, dangerous to base an opinion on five or six experiences, but it is interesting to note that the words "Istria" or "Venezia Giulia" were never mentioned. To that extent the tour confirmed an impression I had previously gained, that, at any rate in South Italy, the national aspiration and amour-propre are very particularly centred on the city of Trieste itself.

The one critical speech was so interesting as to be worth noting. At Cosenza the Secretary of the Camera di Lavoro, a "Labor Member", demanded with considerable indignation why we of the Allied Commission could not prevent English speakers on the B.B.C. programme from saying that Italy was not capable of governing herself. I replied that England was a free country in which considerable freedom was given to the expressions of personal opinion. The words that I had used in my speech represented the considered and official policy of the Allied Governments and that policy would be fully implemented.

The tour was made in magnificent weather and the countryside was lovely with spring flowers, almond and apple blossoms. Perhaps nature was conspiring to give too rosy a view. However, the impression was quite definitely formed that South Italy during the past three months had made very considerable strides towards normal conditions. The people in the villages often looked ragged but very seldom undernourished. In Calabria and the Province of Potenza there were few signs of Allied Troops and country life appeared little affected by the war except that the high proportion of women working in the fields reflected the absence of men, as war casualties, prisoners of war, or in the present Italian Army.

The various Italian speakers themselves commented on the improved food position. The real shortages, as seen by this rural population are those of shoes, clothing, medical supplies, and of course, of all means of transport.

I attach a copy of the address, in its first form. Experience showed the advantage of introducing local colour, and other additions. The substance of the message remained the same.

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[Handwritten signature]
17/11/46

DISCORSO A S.E. IL PREFETTO ED AI SUOICOLLABORATORI

La prossima data del 31 marzo rappresenterà una pietra miliare nella storia, molte volte centenaria, della vostra Provincia perché, con la mezzanotte di detto giorno, i Governi Alleati degli STATI UNITI d'AMERICA e di GRAN BRETAGNA, restituiranno al Governo Italiano la piena autorità di amministrazione della Provincia stessa.

Scopo primo della visita che oggi fanno loro e' quello di assicurare che i due Governi Alleati sono assolutamente sinceri nella loro dichiarazione, e cioè che, per la fine di questo mese, l'amministrazione sarà retta direttamente dal Ministero in Roma e non tramite alcun ufficio od ufficiale Alleato.

Porto loro il saluto del Presidente della nostra Commissione

Signor Harold MacMillan e del nostro Commissario Capo, Ammiraglio Ellery Stone. Desidero anche portare i miei ringraziamenti personali per la cooperazione che ho avuto da Lei, signor Prefetto, e dai suoi dipendenti, durante questo periodo in cui ho servito come Commissario Regionale per l'Italia Meridionale.

Sono stati per me mesi di intenso lavoro ma di grande interesse. Possiamo dire che molto progresso e' stato compiuto durante l'inverno.

Si e' provveduto all'alimentazione e nello stesso tempo si è affermato che la salute pubblica e' soddisfacente. L'industria e' stata ravvivata e il servizio ferroviario migliorato. C'è ancora molto da fare e Lei, Eccellenza, completerà quello che insieme abbiamo iniziato.

So che alcuni dicono che gli Alleati potrebbero far di più.

Quelli che esprimono tali opinioni, il più delle volte, non conoscono

l'entità dello sforzo bellico sostenuto dagli STATI UNITI e dalla GRAN

BRETAGNA. Questi due paesi portano oggi sulle loro spalle il peso formi-

la mezzanotte di detto giorno, i Governi Alleati degli STATI UNITI d'AMERICA e di GRAN BRETAGNA, restituiranno al Governo Italiano la piena autorità di amministrazione della Provincia stessa.

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So che alcuni dicono che gli Alleati potrebbero far di più. Quelli che esprimono tali opinioni, il più delle volte, non conoscono l'entità dello sforzo bellico sostenuto dagli STATI UNITI e dalla GRAN BRETAGNA. Questi due paesi portano oggi sulle loro spalle il peso formidabile di guerre colossali che si combattono su più di metà del globo terrestre. L'Inghilterra oggi giorno e' ancora sotto il fuoco delle torpedini tedesche. Londra porta le ferite tangibili di cinque anni di guerra

e le sue zone devastate eccedono di ben lunga le distruzioni avvenute in Napoli, Bari, Salerno e Reggio.

Una nota personale:

Nell'ultima sua lettera, mia madre mi amunziava l'arrivo di una torpedine aerea nel raggio di un chilometro dalla sua casa.

Negli STATI UNITI D'AMERICA in questo momento, molte famiglie ricevono notizie della caduta sul campo dell'onore, sia nel Pacifico come sul Reno, dei loro cari. Si persuaderanno cosi' quei tali che l'entita' dell'aiuto che puo' essere dato dagli Alleati in Italia e' subordinato allo sforzo bellico.

Devo anche rammentare loro che l'Inghilterra oggi giorno e' nel quinto anno di severo razionamento alimentare.

Tutto cio' sta a significare che l'Italia nel futuro dovra' fare molto per aiutare se' stessa. Sono sicuro che lo fara'.

L'Italia ha la fortuna di avere una popolazione amante del lavoro, amante della pace, economa, agricola, intelligente ed adattabile. Quando penso all'Italia, la raffiguro come un gruppo di agricoltori, uomini e donne, che insieme lavorano, arando e mietendo le messi.

Per la rinascita dell'Italia sara' necessario che uomini di varie tendenze politiche cooperino insieme per il comune bene. Sara' necessaria mutua tolleranza, comprensione, pazienza e serenita' in avverse condizioni.

E' per il futuro dell'Italia e per la nuova generazione che dobbiamo lavorare.

Sono sicuro che questo sforzo verra' compiuto.

Quando io prima venni nella Regione Meridionale dissi che forse credevo che il Risorgimento dell'Italia sarebbe stata una necessita' per la rinascita morale, culturale ed economica dell'Europa.

Rimango oggi nella medesima opinione. La responsabilita' per

una torpedine aerea nel raggio di un chilometro dalla sua casa.

Negli STATI UNITI D'AMERICA in questo momento, molte famiglie ricevono notizie della caduta sul campo dell'onore, sia nel Pacifico come sul Reno, dei loro cari. Si persuaderanno così quei tali che l'entità dell'aiuto che può essere dato dagli Alleati in Italia è subordinato allo sforzo bellico.

Devo anche rammentare loro che l'Inghilterra oggi giorno è nel quinto anno di severo razionamento alimentare.

Tutto ciò sta a significare che l'Italia nel futuro dovrà fare molto per aiutare se stessa. Sono sicuro che lo farà.

L'Italia ha la fortuna di avere una popolazione amante del lavoro, amante della pace, economa, agricola, intelligente ed adattabile. Quando penso all'Italia, la raffiguro come un gruppo di agricoltori, uomini e donne, che insieme lavorano, arando e mietendo le messi.

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E' per il futuro dell'Italia e per la nuova generazione che dobbiamo lavorare.

Sono sicuro che questo sforzo verrà compiuto.

Quando io prima venni nella Regione Meridionale dissi che fermamente credevo che il Risorgimento dell'Italia sarebbe stata una necessità per la rinascita morale, culturale ed economica dell'Europa.

Rimango oggi nella medesima opinione. La responsabilità per questo Risorgimento è e sarà nelle loro mani.

Auguro loro buona fortuna e

VIVA L'ITALIA

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ARMY COMMISSIONER AND BUREAU

ACC HQ

5025

17 Oct 44

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

Chief of Staff and

18 OCT Recd

RESTRICTED FOR INFORMATION (RECAP) ACCORDING TO JUDGE OWEN LAMBERT AND ONE DRIVER
PROPOSED ARRIVE BASE EVENING EIGHTEEN OCTOBER FOR INTERVIEW WITH BRIGADIER GENERAL
MAJOR LEAVING AGAIN AS EARLY AS CONVENIENT NINETEEN OCTOBER TO REPORT TO JUNE
COMMISSIONER AND BUREAU FROM ACC HQ WASH WOULD BE IF YOU WOULD ARRANGE ACCOMMODATION
TIME OF INTERVIEW AND IF POSSIBLE GET WORD TO MAJOR A F DILLON REIMBURSE BUREAU

4614

L. T. JENNINGS, Jr.
1st Lt and
Adjutant

11/10

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~~RESTRICTED~~ ⁸⁰³/_{cos.} ⁷
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

7754

TO: ACC FOGGIA RTD ACC BARI RTD ACC TARANTO
FROM: HQ SOUTHERN REGION FOR REGIONAL / COMMISSIONER
REFERENCE No: SR/352
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: OCT 11NFT
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: _____
CLASSIFICATION: 15 OCT Read
PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: _____

15 OCT Read

RESTRICTED. Regional Commissioner tour number 3. Dates and times of arrival
as follows:

CAMPORASSO 151200 FOGGIA 151630 for night. BARI 161200 for night.
TARANTO 171100 POTENZA 171700 for night. NAPLES 181300. BARI ZONE please arrange
accommodation POTENZA if possible. Prefects to be available for interviews if
convenient. 1 Italian driver.

DIST

INFO-ACTION: C.o.S. 3
INFO: A/CC
File

4:13

DATE and Time of RECEIPT OCT 12 1645A

Distribution:

RESTRICTED

