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

ACC

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MONTHLY REPO
SEPT. 1944 - A

0407

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

C.S.O.

Please see Southern Region Report for January at Folio 71. I have no special comments to make on this report but passages of possible interest have been marked.

At Para 7(f) reference is made to D.L. 194 of 10.8.44. V.P. Civil Affairs Section wrote an explanatory letter to Southern Region on this decree on 30.1.45, copy of which can be seen on File 2604/E&S. at Folio 17.

Ex. C.
19.2.45. MY/3/3

78

Executive Commissioner

Southern Region Report for February is at 77. The abridged Report is most unsatisfactory & will have to be rewritten from the full length Report. The Report was however written before the Memorandum on abridged Reports had circulated. The full length Report is not up to the standard of most other Regions.

16/3.

79

Extract 7 d. from AFHQ Land Forces Sub Com.

5263

C.S.O. A/Executive Commissioner

Please see Southern Region Monthly Report for March. Passages of interest have been marked.

7/4 7.

7/4.

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

on this decree on 30.1.43; copy of which can be seen on File 2604/ES at Folio 17.

Ex. C.
19.2.43. MS/3/3

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Southern Region Report for February is at 77. The abridged Report is most unsatisfactory & will have to be rewritten from the full length Report. The Report was however written before the memorandum on abridged Reports had circulated. The full length Report is not up to the standard of most other Regions.

16/3.

79

Extract 47 d. from AFHQ Land Force Sub Com.

TS/68 5263

85
C.S.O. A/Executive Commissioner

Please see Southern Region Monthly Report for March. Passages of interest have been marked.

7/4.

89 7/4.

90 9/4

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

C.O.S.

1. Please see Southern Region's December Report which is again most interesting.

2. Part I you will read in the Abridged Monthly Report, but additional details in Part II are marked as follows :-

(a) Food Supply ... ... Enc. 61

(Wheat and flour stocks critical at times during December)

(b) Rehabilitation of Industry ... ... Enc. 61

(c) Hemp ... ... Enc. 61

(Collection improved but transport and Allied officers and men required)

(d) Control of salvage garments ... ... Enc. 61

(Taken over by Commerce Subsection of Region H.Q. because of inefficiency of Italian organisation)

(e) Possible shortage of potatoes NAPLES and BARI Zones ... ... Enc. 60

(f) Civil Police ... ... Enc. 60

(Shortage of personnel, transport and bad pay detrimental to morale)

(g) Black Market ... ... Enc. 59

(h) Prisons ... ... Enc. 59

(Though prisons full little overcrowding)

(j) Welfare ... ... Enc. 59

(Italian welfare agencies in spite of limitations expanding their programme heartenингly)

(k) Refugees ... ... Enc. 58

(Refugee situation unsatisfactory in BARI Zone)

(l) Rail and Telecommunications ... ... Enc. 58

(m) Government Finance ... ... Enc. 58

5262

C.O.S. (Ext. 735)
17.1.45

65
AMG and Italians
Counts on p 59. Italians
Counts shown in permanent
1st class report. [illegible]

H Mason Jean.

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

(b) Rehabilitation of Industry ... ... Enc. 61

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C.O.S. (Ext. 735)
17.1.45

65

AH & and Thelan
Contd on p 59. Thelan
Contd Thelan w/ pencil.
1st Class Signal. [illegible] 8/2.
HH/15/2.

H Hasan Jean.

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

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

TO: C.C.S.

1. Submitted for reading is SOUTHERN Region's Monthly Report for November. A very readable and interesting report from which it is difficult to pick up highlights.

2. You may be specially interested however in the paragraphs marked on folio 52 and on reverse of 52.

14 Dec 44.
Office, Chief of Staff,
Tel. Ext 735.

Captain.

Chief of Staff.

1. An extremely good report, as usual. You heard the gist of Regional Commissioner's summary at the recent Chief of Staff's meeting. I have marked a few extra points notably,

(a) Page 6 of report. The manufacture of canvas for roofing material. This will be a big help for housing in the devastated areas.

(b) Page 8 of report. Remarks on the efficiency of police are in line with 5 Army.

(c) Page 11 of report. The public spirit of the Italians is instanced by the reluctance of Neapolitans to volunteer for mine clearing.

(d) Page 14 of report. It is curious that the opening of the Naples Borsa found the market "quite uninterested." I will ask AG Finance what they think the reason for this is.

5261/2

Lt. Col.
G.S.O.
to C.O.S.

16 Dec. 44.

A good report. MS/Gillam.

C. S.O.

R. See Southern Region's report for October at folios 23-40.

Reference Part I.

Para. 2 gives a satisfactory record of undertakings handed back to Italian control. See also para. 8, particularly marked passage, in this connection.

I hope Brig. Dunlop will not copy "Olla + Enki" (para 4) which is useless from the point of view of our report. From this para. it seems that crime among Allied troops is fairly bad.

Reference Part II

Paras. of interest are marked.

Ref. para. 4 (page 7) cases in general are reported to be much less than last year. Note marked passage para. 4 (b)

(illegible)
15/11

42

Cos. Ref. minute 41 and report, which is a feat of Some notice. I think it is a little long. In odds and ends Re. has outherodes Herod.

8
22/11

44

CC

5269

CO Temperley's swan-song in H. 39840 submitted for reading.

DS/23/XI

CC 932
NOV 24 RECD

45

Cos Noted

Noted by COS. Sgt 5/12

PA 5/12

5/12

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

(1)

16

CSO

Southern Region Sep report is full of information & shd be read throughout.
Last para folio 12 answers a question by CS recently.
Last para folio 7 is interesting. A copy shd have gone to area Cmd as instructed but there is no note that this has been done. I will find out.

24 Oct 44

17.

C of S.

This is one of the best reports I have seen. The Standard is improving very markedly. The summary in the first three pages are well worth reading. Col Temperley seems to have got the new region well organized and is getting in his reports well from all provinces.

JL 25/10

Acting Chief Commissioner 18.

I submit the whole of this report (13-15) for reading: it is well worth while. Col. Temperley clearly has the right touch & the proper appreciation of the transitional (can it still is) stage.
I suggest a copy of the report should go to the Advisory Council. it covers a very great part of Italian Governed Italy 5259 MS/25/X.

19.

C of S — Noted. As per conversation, think we should not send to Adv. Council.

10/26

20.

DCOS Econ Sec.

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C of S — Noted. As per conversation, think we should not send to Advy Council.

10/26

DCOS Econ Sec. 20.

Red arrows — Refer them to Econ. Sec. The reported increase in sheep purchases should be refuted by (should & confirmed) to AFLR Section Rome (See folio 21.) DS/27/x.

22

Econ. Sec reports action taken as requested on 21 (See folio 21)

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

0416

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

815 (1)

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
REGION VENEZIE
Allied Military Government
APO 394

12 April 1945

U.S. REC'D

Subject: Monthly Reports

To: Headquarters Allied Commision
Office of the Executive Commissioner

1. Ref Your: 825/169/EC of 6April

2. Full monthly report for Southern Region for month of March was compiled before the end of the month and will be sent to you in usual mimeograph form from Naples.

3. Regional Commissioners Summary is sent herewith.

J.K.Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner
5258

Copy to AMG Naples

Copy of letter in file 826/cc

HQ. A.F. (ION) 12
A.C.
5825
APR 14 1945

See 1189.

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

815

SUMMARY REPORT

SOUTHERN REGION

MONTH OF MARCH 1945

1. Southern Region came to an end on the 31st March 1945, after being in existance for seven months.

2. In accordance with the policy announced by Mr. Harold McMillan on February 24, the administration of Southern Italy; with the exception of the Commune of Naples, was transferred to the Italian Government with effect 1st April. By that date Officers of the Allied Commission were withdrawn from Italian Government territory except for a Liason Officer and Staff at Bari, certain transportation officers at Reggio Calabria, Campobasso and Foggia, certain Public Works Officers completing work on roads, and those Allied Officers who were assisting the Italian Government in the collection of olive oil.

3. Ample warning had been given of the intention to close down and the various zone officers and divisions were able to carry out methodically the process of handing over to Italian Authorities and Agencies.

5257

4. Plans had been made in Naples so that the existing zone HQ. in the Prefetura Building should move into the Provincia Building, HQ. of the Region, and that the two Offices should merge into one AMG Naples Office, wherein some of the former Regional Offices, Finance, Commerce Transportation, etc., should continue to operate. Incidently it was found possible, in the last weeks of March,

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5. The month of March was one of early Spring and beautiful weather. The food situation had materially

E.C. Dist - 18 April.
1 - File
3 - PRB

HQ. REGION "Z"
A. C. C.
6257
APR 14 1945

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improved by the arrival of wheat ships both in Naples and Bari. There had been little or no interference with road or rail communication due to rain or snow. It almost appeared as if the elements themselves were well disposed towards the new plan for Southern Italy. The Regional Commissioner was able to pay a visit to each Provincial Capital and to hold a farewell meeting with the Prefect, his senior officials and other people of local importance.

6. There was clear evidence of much goodwill of appreciation of the work done by the Allied Commission and of satisfaction with the new policy. There was general agreement that, in Southern Italy at any rate, life was, in many aspects, returning to normal, "Naples Lives Again" was the phrase used in the farewell meeting at Naples.

7. The Olive Oil Campaign continued to make good progress, better even than first anticipations. It was as result of the good work done that it was decided late in the month, that the Allied Officers assisting the Olive Oil Campaign should not be withdrawn on March 31, but should remain at work April 15.

8. There were two major exceptions to the general improvement. The price structure remained unstable with con- 2256 tinued labour pressure for increased wages. The political situation also appeared to be deteriorating as a result of the Roatta escape and subsequent developments. There were some cases of small local demonstrations and disturbances. There was also evidence that the right centre parties were

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J.K.Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

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Z-y Com (5) 46[illegible]
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4682

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

31 March 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the month of March 1945.

APR - 6 1945

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

6 APR 1945

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6	Public Works and Utilities	3
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5255

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

SUBJECT: Report for the month of March 1945.

APR - 6 1945

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

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Ex Com DISTRIBUTION.
1 - Pol Rep
1 - Ec Sect
1 - Economic Sect
1 - PRB to Ec Sect
Sect
1 - Duplicating

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(Miss Llewellyn)

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PART II

1. Political Reactions and Public Opinion. The month of March has shown more liveliness in the political world. A good deal of this increased activity was inspired by the Rocton escape. Sporadic demonstrations against the Government took place at Naples on 7 March, at Bari on 7 March, at Taranto and Barletta on 8 March, and elsewhere. Most of these were led by Left Wing personalities and Communist flags and placards were carried. At Bari young communists forced their way into the Prefettura. None of these events led to serious trouble or casualties except at Andria, near Barletta, on 8 March, where a motorcyclist, who persistently interrupted with his engine a political meeting, was set upon and killed. There was a disturbance of somewhat different type at Minervino Murge, near Bari, following a religious ceremony. One Carabiniere was mortally wounded. In Calabria there were also instances of disorder, notably at Calabria where a priest was killed and the Carabinieri were restrained by armed Communists, acting, it is alleged, under the instructions of the Sindaco.

It is interesting to note that these disturbances have been very freely commented upon by the parties of the Right Centre, and have been minimized by the Communist and Socialist press. It would appear that the Liberal and Christian Democrat Parties in South Italy are either genuinely scared of Communist progress, or, as may be more likely, feel that the time is ripe to exploit public apprehension or Left Wing disorder.

The question of Trieste is kept alive in the press, notably more by the Right Centre parties than by the Left. There was a small students' demonstration against any cession of Trieste, in Naples on March 3rd.

2. Local Government in the Provinces. There have been certain changes in local government. During the month Dott. Giuseppe Sondaini arrived as Prefect of Catanzaro. Two prefects received orders during the month. Dott. Raffaele Siraguse will leave Avellino for Frosinone, and Gen. Ettore Cotronei will leave the province of Foggia for retirement. His successor in office, Dott. Giovanni Palamara, is a career Prefect from Nuoro, Sardegna.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply. With the closing down of zones, detailed information as to local food conditions is no longer available. However, the general food situation appears to be fairly normal. Close contact has been maintained with the Commissariato Regionale dell'Alimentazione to ensure that there is as little disturbance as possible resulting from the change over. Arrangements have been made with the Commissariato that his office should receive most of the routine reports received previously by Allied Commission, Southern Region, for example, Surplus and Deficiency Reports, 10 Day Warehouse Stock Reports, Consorzio Agrario Situation Reports. The situation in regard to the issue of Scale A & B ration cards is temporarily established that the local Seprals issue such cards to military units on written demand, reporting all such issues to Commissariato Regionale. Final instructions in regard to the distribution of these ration cards is, however, still awaited from Headquarters.

b. Prices. In general, prices remain fairly static. However, as previously reported, in the larger towns, free marked food commodities were lavishly displayed, but the prices are extremely high and out of reach of the poor working population.

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0424

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c. Industry. Surveys were conducted in five additional industrial establishments in the Naples area. Full reports have been made to Headquarters A.C. At the Portici plant the production of Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate proceeded well. The production of Nitric Acid will commence next month. Vetrerie Ricciardi - the coal furnace is still under repair, estimated time required 45 days from receipt of refractory materials which are still to arrive. Production of domestic glassware and medical bottles is continuing at the rate of 3 tons per day.

d. Commerce. Frequent inspection of clothing repairing plants, laundries and disinfectation plants, and dyeing factories have been made. All are proceeding satisfactorily. The output of the two laundry plants in operation reached 42,000 pieces per week. 62,982 repaired garments had been distributed during the month. However, the shortage of dyeing material is still most serious as the dyeing of salvaged uniforms and garments could not be met to the full extent. A conference took place with the Sindaco of Portici, Polito and several other persons concerning the Polito Dyeing Factory. A successful investigation was made to uncover a lithograph machine and a report has been sent to A.F.L.R.S., Naples Area, C.M.F. The sale and distribution of tires and various material from storage depots is continuing and considerably increasing. The Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali Plant at Pratte di Salerno was badly damaged by fire on 15 March 1945. Fortunately no Allied property was damaged. During the period 630 1/2 tons were handled in and out of the various warehouses. Arrangements with the ICE are proceeding satisfactorily and the handing over of all goods in A.C. warehouses will be completed by the end of the month.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

To be submitted in a supplementary report.

5. Labor. The Labor Division will close as ordered on 31 March. Wage increases in civilian industry by means of agreements between Unione Industriali and Camera del Lavoro have caused the Allied Force Wage Scale to become almost unworkable. Recommendations have been made that part of the wages should be paid in kind from Military not A.C. stocks. A strike of Public Utility workers in the first three days of the month was settled without serious results and no interference with Allied interests took place.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. In Naples, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno the rationing of electricity continues. Maintenance being carried out in these areas. There has been no serious interruption of electric power in any area during the month.

b. Water. The reconstruction of the Canale bridge at Pannarano is still going on. General repairs to the net work in the City of Naples continues. Otherwise, the water situation is

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c. Gas. The gas situation in both Naples and Bari Zones is normal.

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

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Major Hazie has come down from Rome to take over responsibility on Air Corps Access roads. General condition satisfactory.

e. Public Works. Debris cleaning and demolition continues throughout Naples. Several reconstructions of buildings and bridges. have been commenced.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained in all agencies with the exception of the Guardie Municipali. The highly unsatisfactory state of transport as previously reported has shown no improvement - this situation is steadily becoming worse. Uniforms and weapons can be described as fair; replacements have been presenting difficulties. No outstanding cases have been brought to notice during the month except those referred to under headings "Conduct of Allied Military Personnel" and "Political".

b. Crime Situation. The position here can be described as static with the following instances as special cases:

(1) At 0130 hours, 1 March 1945, at Casalnuovo, Naples, a CC.RR. was shot and killed by thieves whom he disturbed. One arrest.

(2) During night of 2/3 March 1945 bomb thrown against door of cinema at Torre del Greco, Naples, alleged in protest of showing of film "The Dictator". No personal injuries. Slight damage to premises. Ten persons, believed of fascist sympathies, detained on suspicion by civil police.

(3) At 12 night, 9/10 March 1945, at Resina, Naples, bombs were thrown in street alleged by Communists. No personal injuries or damage to property.

(4) At Minervino Murge, Bari, on 18 March 1945, one CC.RR. shot and fatally wounded during running fight with armed demonstrators following religious ceremony. HQ A.C. kept advised by signal and report.

(5) Five persons forming gang stealing from military dumps in Nola Area, Naples, arrested. 17 others denounced.

c. Venereal Disease. [illegible]in the position here shows no change but the M.P. and Civil Police specially trained squads have been very active. The Italian medical officers of Pace Hospital, Naples, referred to in previous reports, are appearing before a G.M. Court on 29 March 1945 on an indictment containing 29 counts of doing acts prejudicial to the Allied Forces, also for other irregularities in connection with the conduct of the hospital.

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throughout Naples. Several reconstructions of buildings and bridges have been commenced.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained in all agencies with the exception of the Guardie Municipali. The highly unsatisfactory state of transport as previously reported has shown no improvement - this situation is steadily becoming worse. Uniforms and weapons can be described as fair; replacements have been presenting difficulties. No outstanding cases have been brought to notice during the month except those referred to under headings "Conduct of Allied Military Personnel" and "Political".

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d. Conduct of Military Personnel. Conduct improving but still leaves much to be desired. Cases of robbery and assault occasioned in most instances by drunkenness are still occurring.

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(82)

Incidents have occurred between Italian and Allied soldiers and Allied soldiers and civilians resulting in loss of life on both sides following use of firearms. Owing to prompt intervention of military and civilian police what may have become grave incidents have been localised. Many arrests of Allied personnel, Italian military personnel, also civilians concerned have been effected and are being dealt with by competent authority. Allegations have been made of interference by Allied military in the duties of Italian Civil Police and strong representation has been made by this HQ to Allied M.P. Commands to remedy the position and prevent repetition.

e. Allied Military Courts. These, on instructions from the Legal Sub-Commission, are being continued in operation with a staff of officers supplemented from time to time by officers from the Legal Division HQ Staff. As from the commencement of March 1945 the R.L.O. initiated the policy of still further increasing the number of cases sent to the Italian Courts for trial. As a result the Military Courts are well abreast of their part of the work. The very important trial of DE AMICIS and two others on numerous charges of conduct prejudicial to the Allied Armed Forces and of corruption, will be had before an Allied General Military Court which has been convened for 29 March 1945. Another Allied General Military Court has been convened for the 9th of April 1945 for the trial of an Italian charged with the murder of an American officer who at the time was in the execution of his duty. The Permanent Allied Military Courts set up in Bari have been abolished. General Military Courts convened in each instance have tried four cases. All available Military Court records numbering some 30,000 including those from the Naples Allied Military Courts are now being sorted, indexed and packed for transmission to the Legal Sub-Commission upon instructions from that Sub-Commission. The closing down of the Southern Region will, of course, throw almost complete responsibility upon the Italian Judiciary everywhere to ensure that Allied interests are properly safeguarded. They will henceforth be left to exercise their own initiative and organizational powers in the handling of a very important branch of Government and the period which lies ahead will be a testing period for them. How they will respond to this test is a matter upon which I apprehend I am not called upon to express an opinion. I can only say, however, that the Italian Courts have been brought up to their present standard of efficiency by the application of unremitting pressure to them and by assistance of every kind rendered to them by officers of the Legal Division. Upon the whole, they are cooperative and are willing and indeed trying to give of their best under the many handicaps under which they still suffer. It is hoped that the doctrines of expedition in the handling of criminal cases, of the passing of deterrent sentences and of rapid improvisation to meet all situations as they arise will not be soon forgotten by them but on the contrary will continue to govern and advise their actions.

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f. Prisons. Administration, sanitation, food and general conditions reported satisfactory. Locations of prisons are as

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5252

f. Prisons. Administration, sanitation, food and general conditions reported satisfactory. Locations of prisons are as previously reported. Poggioreale Prison still supplying labor for 557 BOD. Returns of prisoners not yet to hand but general report is that establishments are still overcrowded. During the month Capt. Stiles (A) formerly of Lazio-Umbria Region, arrived and took

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over from Capt. G. R. Dailey (R) who has been reassigned. Capt. Stiles is now making survey of the prisons and conditions prevailing.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Communicable Diseases. Smallpox remained at low endemic levels in Naples City and Province in the face of a continued vaccination program. Four positive or suspected cases of typhus occurred near Brindisi.

b. Welfare. The departure of the Regional Welfare Officer and the two civilian employees during the month brought welfare activities to a standstill. Fortunately, this work was filled by the arrival of UNRRA personnel and the opening of a branch office in Naples.

9. Education. No report.

10. Refugees. No comment.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. To be submitted in a supplementary report.

b. Schooner and Coastal Shipments. To be submitted in a supplementary report.

c. Port and Warehouses, Naples. To be submitted in a supplementary report.

d. Rail. To be submitted in a supplementary report.

e. Telecommunications. The S.E.T. made a net gain of 358 telephones in Naples and a gain of 585 in all other exchanges in their system, the biggest gain being at Castellammare where 324 were added. Long distance lines connected were.

Naples - Aversa

Naples - Avellino

Naples - Benevento

Six additional Naples - Rome circuits were added. A Rome - Sicily telegraph and telephone circuit was made available, relieving the load in the Naples toll board.

12. Finance.

a. Banks. The usual report will be made to the Finance Sub-Commission on examination of figures at the end of the month. In the meantime, there is no indication of any change in the well known tendency - bank deposits are very large and are not being employed

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97½, and efforts are being made to persuade the public to buy. At our request special phone facilities Rome-Naples have been given to Banks. State financing of local bodies is functioning better and no complaints have been made on this score. The Ispettore Generale delle Intendenze continues to act in place of the Intendente of Naples who remains in prison awaiting trial for alleged irregularities. Navalmeccanica is short of funds again and there is a risk that wages will not be met at the end of the month. Since I.R.I. took over from the R.F.O. the financing of this concern, there have been several threats of closing down. The R.N. is anxious about the situation which has been brought to the notice of Finance Sub-Commission who are endeavoring to get I.R.I. to arrange for funds to be sent immediately. There are about 7,000 workers in the shipyards (mostly employed on naval repairs, etc.) who will stop work if their wages are not paid.

b. Property Control. The Controller of Property has under control 182 real properties belonging to 108 Allied owners, 39 commercial concerns belonging to 58 Allied owners, and 96 bank balances, securities and moveables belonging to 56 owners. The main activity of this Section during the month has been to complete all possible arrangements to terminate the activities of this office.

J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Executive Commissioner, Hq Alcom	5	
Local Commissioner	1	
Deputy Local Commissioner	1	
Adjutant	3	
CO, Co C	1	
Comdr, British Detachment	1	
Staff Divisions, Region Hq	1	each
Industry Subdiv	1	
Commerce Subdiv	1	
Liaison O, Bari	2	
Air Forces Sub-Comm, Naples	1	
Central Civ Med Depot, Alcom, Naples	1	
Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1	
Hemp Control Office, Naples	1	
Land Forces Sub-Comm (MMLA), Naples	1	
Public Health Sub-Comm, Naples	1	
Transportation Sub-Comm, Naples	1	
AF Local Resources Sec, Naples	1	
HQ 3 District (for Areas, etc.)	10	
CO, Southern District, PBS	2	
FONAM, Naples	4	
NOIC, Naples Area	2	
FOTALI, Taranto	1	
MAAF	2	

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Central Civ Mod Depot, Alcom, Naples	1
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Hemp Control Office, Naples	1
Land Forces Sub-Comm (LFSA), Naples	1
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File	10

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0435

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

Ref: 3609/68/SC. 20 March 1945.

SUBJECT: Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel and Italian Paratroopers in NAPLES.

TO : G-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.

M/H

It is thought that the following extract from a report for February received from the Regional Comaissioner, Southern Region, may be of interest to you:

"Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. With the exception of NAPLES Zone, the position may be described as satisfactory. In NAPLES, this month 27 cases of robbery and 44 of assault have been attributed to Allied personnel. The criminal misconduct of Italian paratroopers is reaching serious proportions. In the majority of instances, firearms and hand grenades have not only been carried but used in the commission of the offences. Appropriate representation has been made to the Italian authorities by the Public Safety Division."

For The Chief Commissioner:

Copy To:- LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION
Copy to file B15/EC

D Llewellyn
Brigadier.
Executive Commissioner.

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815 2653

Exec. Council (7)

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

LEK/bb

9 March 1945

MAR 16 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the month of February 1945.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. The month of February was, for Southern Region, one of continued development. It saw, in the outer world such important events as the Yalta conference, and the Allied offensive on the East and West fronts. At the end of the month there was Mr Harold MacMillan's statement on the withdrawal from the South. All these events received, on the whole, fair and factual comment in the local Italian Press. There has been some cynicism as to whether the Allies really do intend to withdraw.

2. The month opened with the congress of the C.G.I.L. still in session at Naples. The meeting had been prolonged beyond the three days originally intended, and, towards the end, enthusiasm did tend to flag. At the same time the congress can be regarded as a most successful experiment fully justifying the pioneering endeavours of the labour sub commission. The speeches were on the whole markedly realist and the cooperation between the parties was fair and friendly. One minor detail already reported may be mentioned here. To assist the lodging of the delegates, Regional H.Q. borrowed from Peninsular Base Section (US) and No. 3 District (Br) a total of 300 cots and 1200 blankets, amid much cynical comment that most, if not all, would disappear into the black market. When the tally was taken at the end of the Conference there were returned three hundred cots and twelve hundred and four blankets.

3. The campaign for the collection of olive oil has continued through the month. It has met with considerable success but it is only right to say that the Allied Officers lent to the Italian Government have had to assert a good deal of drive in many cases in order to get the campaign going. The fact must be faced that local Italian officials, except in rare cases, are not prepared to force through an unpopular measure, as this is, against the weight of local opinion. Considering their low scale of pay and generally somewhat depressing conditions of service, this state of affairs is hardly surprising. It is however a 5249 matter to be taken into account in the future of Italy.

4. Early in the month outline instructions were issued from H.Q. Allied Commission to the Regional Commissioner for the closing down of Southern Region and for the preparation of plans for the North. Not only the Regional Commissioner but also his Executive Officer,

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9 March 1945

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MAR 16 1945

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

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4. Early in the month outline instructions were issued from H.Q. Allied Commission to the Regional Commissioner for the closing down of Southern Region and for the preparation of plans for the North. Not only the Regional Commissioner but also his Executive Officer, Regional Officers for the Legal, Food, Commerce, Transportation and Agriculture Divisions, two Provincial Commissioners and many other officers and men became due to move at some future time to Venezia Region. Several conferences were held during the month and plans made for the

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smooth working of the move.

5. The distribution of food throughout the month continued without serious delays. There was a welcome increase in the supply of fish in the Naples market. The public health remained reasonably good, the smallpox epidemic at Benevento continued to diminish and the isolated outbreak of typhus near Brindisi reported last month was satisfactorily localised.

6. There was a notable improvement in passenger train service during the month and a promise of even better things to come.

7. In fact the general outlook for February was one of improvement with one notable exception. - Financial. The salaried classes continued to live on capital or run into debt, with cost of living outstripping wages.
There seems to be a widespread discussion of the value of the lira, and a fear among many business people that the exchange rate of the lira may be lowered. This has been manifest by reports of the purchase of undated checks on American or English Banks by Italians from Allied officers. Naples today is an international seaport and the center of air traffic with North Africa and the East and as such is in closer touch with the money market of the world.

J. K. DUNLOP,
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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

9 March 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of February 1945.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

PART II

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9 March 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of February 1945.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

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PART II

1. Political Reactions and Public Opinion. The month of February covered such important events as the Yalta Conference, the announcement by Mr Harold Macmillan of the forthcoming withdrawal of Allied Officers from Southern Region, and the pronouncement by Mr Morgenthau on Italian Finance. The general reaction to all these events was much the same in Naples as in Rome and Florence. On the whole Press Comment was restrained and public opinion was not, as far as could be seen, deeply stirred. Generally speaking articles in the Italian Press have followed the ordinary political tendencies.
The Naples newsprint crisis of 15-16 February led to some very plain speaking on the subject of the favoritism shown by the Government to Rome and all things Roman.

2. Local Government in the Provinces. The only important development during the month of February was the withdrawal by the Italian Authorities of the Prefect of Catanzaro. This Official had only recently arrived and had given every satisfaction to the local Allied Commission Officials. His successor, Dott Solimena, had not arrived by the end of the month.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply. The handing over of food problems to the Italian authorities was completed and it appeared that Seprals and Consorzi Agrari have made a good start with their new responsibilities. General food conditions remained fairly static with only one change in the ration scale for food kitchens, refugee centers, etc. Stocks of imported wheat arriving at Reggio and Crotone helped the Calabrian Provinces. Naples and Salerno Zones were able to build their stocks up to about one month's supply.

b. Prices. In general, prices remained fairly static. However, in the larger towns, free market food commodities were lavishly displayed, but the prices were extremely high and out of reach of the poor working population. The authorities seemed to be, at present, incapable of regulating prices and the sales of these commodities.

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c. Industry. During the period, comprehensive industrial surveys were conducted in four large plants and reports rendered to Headquarters Allied Commission. Production of neutral glass was resumed after a temporary stoppage, but was forced to stop again

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on the 23rd of February due to the lack of coal. Domestic and medical glassware is being produced from 30 to 35 quintals daily at the Vetrerie Ricciardi, Naples. Hydraulic lime production was resumed at Ilva, Bagnoli, upon receipt of a shipment of Sardinian coal. Reactivation of the Montecatini-Portici plant for the production of nitric acid continued with the production slated for the 15th of March.

d. Commerce.

(1) Two laundry plants established in Naples for laundering salvaged uniforms and garments were placed in operation and their total output exceeded 14,000 pieces weekly. Tobacco production was placed under the supervision of this subdivision and a rationing scheme was discussed with the authorities. Investigations and reports were made to ascertain the availability and sources of supply for numerous items requested by Allied Forces.

(2) A total of 555 tons of merchandise was handled during the month. Exports for the month were 104 tons of hemp and hemp yarn to the U.K.; 49½ tons of argols to the United States; 10 tons of calcium tartrate to the United States; 301 tons of chestnuts and walnuts to Malta.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Agriculture--General. Weather conditions during February were favorable to practically all crops. The shortage of fresh vegetables is more acute than normal due to the damage caused by cold weather during the month of January. Accumulated effects of the shortage of fertilizers for the last several years leads farmers and agricultural officials generally to predict a serious decline in production. Such reduction will be in the acreage production of some of the more important cultivated crops, as well as to reduce yields in planted areas. The prospective late delivery and ultimate shortage of fungicides and insecticides has caused great anxiety among farmers and agricultural officials. Reports of malnutrition among livestock have been received. A serious prevalence of "osteo maltius" is reported from the Sorrento peninsula and Avellino Province. Foot and mouth disease seems to be on the decline, but hog cholera and poultry diseases persist.

b. Forestry. The lack of transportation continues to offer a major obstacle in the production and distribution of forestry products.

c. Fisheries. Nothing to report.

d. Olive Oil. The amassing of olive oil in Southern Region is progressing, but the work is seriously handicapped due to the following factors:

5247

(1) Lack of sufficient Allied officers and EM/ORs.

(2) Transportation for Allied personnel working in the

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(1) Lack of sufficient Allied officers and EM/ORs.

(2) Transportation for Allied personnel working in the amassing.

(3) Incompetence and inefficiency of Italian officials.

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(4) Incomplete records maintained by UPSEA.

(5) Lack of confidence on the part of producers and frantoi in the present Italian Government.

(6) Price being paid for olive oil.

(7) Failure on the part of various Tribunals to co-operate by convicting and sentencing violators of the decree pertaining to olive oil.

According to a last report received as of 17 February, the amount of olive oil collected in Southern Region is 21,613.4 tons. From the present indications and estimates made by the men in the field and Italian officials, we expect to amass 35,000 to 40,000 tons of olive oil, which is midway between Target B and Target A.

5. Labor. The Regional Labor Division is prepared to close down as soon as ordered and the Bari Labor Officer closed his office on 17 February. The premature announcement of the increase in the price of bread caused a slight unrest. However, all is now quiet. No serious strikes took place in the Region during the month.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. It is still necessary to ration electricity in Southern Italy. At the present time, one of the generating units in Orecchiella is out of operation for repairs. Until this unit is again in operation, it will be necessary to continue the rationing of electricity. There has been no serious interruption of electric power in any area during the month, however there were several instances where generating units or transmission lines were out of service for minor repairs. The movement of the 10,000 KVA - 150/10 KV transformer from Bari to Tito Scalo has been completed and operation should commence by the 25th of March 1945.

b. Water. The reconstruction of the Canale Bridge at Panarano is still going on. General repairs to the network in the City of Naples continue, otherwise the water situation is normal. Arrangements for the purchase of chlorine through P.B.S. have been made in order to maintain the water in Naples City free from bacteria. However, this chlorine is becoming exceedingly difficult to obtain. The Director of the Naples Water Company has appealed to the P.W.U. Division stating that adequate water service cannot be carried on without an issue of tires for their vehicles.

c. Gas. The gas situation in both Naples and Bari Zones is normal.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. The contemplated closing of the Regional Zones will complicate the handling of military requests, particularly in regard to the maintenance of military highways.

e. Public Works. Debris clearing and demolition continues

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e. Public Works. Debris clearing and demolition continues throughout Naples. Emergency repairs to the principal roads of Cardito were carried out. These roads were damaged by floods.

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7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. In all agencies, with the exception of Guardie Municipali, a satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained. However, from a police point of view the transport and communications situations are extremely bad.

b. Crime Situation. Generally satisfactory throughout the Region. A dangerous gang of armed criminals has been broken up in Naples by the arrest of 7 civilians and the recovery from their possession of firearms, ammunition, etcetera. A total of 10 civilians have been killed by Allied sentries while attempting to steal from dumps, trucks and trains.

c. Venereal Disease. Of 798 suspected prostitutes examined during the month, 43% were found to be diseased. Relative to the previously reported arrest of two Italian medical officers for alleged bribery and corruption at the Pace Hospital, it is significant that following these arrests, the number of women found to be suffering from some form of VD has risen from 12% to 51% of those examined.

d. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. With the exception of Naples Zone, the position may be described as satisfactory. In Naples, this month 27 cases of robbery and 44 of assault have been attributed to Allied personnel. The criminal misconduct of Italian paratroopers is reaching serious proportions. In the majority of instances, firearms and hand grenades have not only been carried but used in the commission of the offences. Appropriate representation has been made to the Italian authorities by the Public Safety Division.

e. Allied Military Courts. The permanent Allied Military Courts set up in Bari and Bitonto in November 1944 have been closed in accordance with instructions from Headquarters Allied Commission, dated 9 February 1945. All cases affecting Allied interests are now being diverted to the Italian Courts for disposal. In Naples Zone a total of 1,336 reports of arrest was received by the Prosecuting Officer of which 1,262 were referred to the Italian Courts for disposal. 53 cases were brought before the Superior Military Courts, Naples, of which 47 were disposed of, involving 128 individuals. The trial of Prof. Arturo De Amicis, and Prof. Renato Biasio, one time Directors of the Pace Hospital, Naples, is expected to begin as soon as the necessary investigations, which are of a complicated nature, have been completed. On instructions issued by the R.C., Southern Region, Prof. De Amicis has been admitted to bail, but will remain under close supervision of the Naples Public Safety Officer pending completion of his trial. The Court of Appeal in Lucera is not yet functioning. The President of the Bar Association has requested the cooperation of the Legal Officer of Foggia Zone in the opening of a session of the Court of Assize for which a heavy Calendar has been made up.

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f. Prisons. Generally speaking, the prison hygiene is satisfactory. However, further progress is retarded by the shortage

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f. Prisons. Generally speaking, the prison hygiene is satisfactory. However, further progress is retarded by the shortage of soap and disinfectant. There were no cases of typhus or small-pox reported during the current month. While there has been no change in the food situation, there has been some delay in the issue

of pasta rations causing much discontent amongst the inmates. At the present, prison labor is still mainly concentrated in supplying prison equipment. 200 quintals of cotton have been released to the prisons for the manufacture of prisoners' clothing.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Communicable Diseases. Smallpox has remained static in Naples City and Province, although vaccinating has been carried on. Naples City had 111 cases and outside of Naples City, 148 for the month. The total number of vaccinations by the teams for the month of February is 67,838. Due to the combined efforts of 3rd District, 56 Area and Allied Commission, smallpox has been brought under complete control in Benevento Province. Most of the Provincial Anti-Malaria Committees had presented their budgets to the Italian Minister of Interior for approval of operating funds for the coming season.

b. Welfare. The inauguration of soup kitchens in Naples has made it possible to give a bowl of hot soup to 1,000 underprivileged children. This soup is prepared and delivered to these centers by the U.S. Navy. It is expected that additional military units will participate in this relief, thus expanding the program. A considerable amount of salvaged material, including 1,730 large pieces of canvas have been allocated to 78 institutions or organizations. A small quantity of soap has become available and distribution is made where it is most needed.

9. Education. The schools of Naples Commune were returned to Italian hands on 6 February. Upon instructions from the Minister of Public Instruction, the schools were reopened on 19 February instead of 28 February as first scheduled. Approximately 70,000 elementary textbooks were printed during the month, bringing the total to 238,655 of the original 900,000 ordered. Boy Scout work still thrives with Sunday hikes increasing in popularity. However, there seems to be little or no connection with Scout Headquarters in Rome which continues to disturb the local leaders.

10. Refugees. No comment.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. The E.N.A.C. in its first month has not proved a satisfactory organization in respect of services supplied. Complaints of goods not removed due to failure of vehicles reporting late and ceasing to work before the movement is completed are being received every day. Truck pools organized by A.C. have been called upon on several occasions to complete a request made to E.N.A.C. As these pools are shortly to be controlled by E.N.A.C., this emergency help will not be available and A. C. priority movement will suffer in consequence. The supplies of tires during the month for W.D., W.D. (Civil Supply) and civilian vehicles have been issued. British tires for W.D. vehicles are still required and difficulty is being experienced in obtaining BLR certificates from Zones affected. In Campobasso most of the civilian heavy load car-

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and reissued to Naples Truck Pool. Allied personnel are remaining at areas in which W.B. (Civil Supply) vehicles are located for supervision of maintenance. WE/TE vehicles are being centralized for overhaul and allotment to new regions.

b. Schooner and Coastal Shipments. More activity in respect to motor vessels was noticed during the month due to improved weather conditions, this was considerably offset by the shortage of gas and oil. C.I.P. held sufficient stocks but release certificates could not be obtained from Rome. The S.S. "Abbazia" is running to the schedule of two round trips Naples-Cagliari monthly. This vessel is not filled to capacity, Naples to Sardinia. It is hoped to inaugurate, in the near future, a passenger and cargo service between the mainland and Sicily.

c. Port and Warehouses, Naples. During the period, 1 - 24 February, 20 large vessels berthed at Naples with cargoes for Allied Commission. The salvage operations on the obstruction off Cirio Wharf were commenced on 17 February. Relations with 8th Port have improved and errors are rectified by them as soon as possible. Seed potatoes have been moved by rail direct from the docks to points in the Province.

d. Rail. The availability of rail cars at Reggio reached a dangerously low figure and rail in that area was unable to complete military requirements until a supply of 35 empty cars daily were forwarded by Naples Division. A tri-weekly Naples-Bari train service was inaugurated on 12 February 1945. Movements of interest during the month included the following:

(1) 60 cased Dodge 1½ ton vehicles Naples to Rome on behalf of A.C.

(2) 3 mail cars Parcel Post from U.S.A. for Italian civilians were dispatched to Rome and Palermo.

(3) 15 prisoners forwarded to Potenza by rail. This service will move prisoners every Monday in the future.

e. Telecommunications. S.E.T. in Naples made a net gain of 758 telephones, reactivated one local telephone office and restored to service three toll lines. The Naples toll service will improve with the completion of a Sicily-Rome direct circuit. Circolo has made considerable progress. A number of new towns were connected to the telegraph net work. However, considerable trouble to the lines was caused by bad weather. Again, the shortage of material and transportation has been the major problem.

12. Finance.

a. Banks. Banking in the South continued to be marked by the increase in deposits, attributed to high prices, lack of raw materials for the resumption of commercial activity, moderate public investments and the large profits made by the farmers.

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b. Government Finance. During February only one complaint was received in regard to the non-receipt of funds from Rome. On

17 February, the Itendente di Finanza di Napoli was arrested by the Commissioner for Epuration and detained in Poggioreale Prison. A report to this office was that the charges concerned permits for cars and benzina. Efforts were made to get him released on bail, but these were dropped in agreement with the Zone Commissioner, Naples Province, as the charges alleged gross irregularities in the Intendenza. The Finance Division requested the Ispettore Generale to take charge of the Intendenza for the time being and this he readily consented to do.

c. Property Control. The audit of final balance sheets dated 31 December 1944 was completed for five firms. Monthly accounts for five firms in Novemebr 1944 and five in January 1945 were audited. The application for a loan by the La Precisa firm was not approved. However, arrangements were completed with the Regional Finance Officer to send representatives of this concern direct to the proper Italian authorities in Rome. The Ministry of Communication, Naples, forwarded a report, of a request, to the Ministry of Communications, Rome, to place the Vesuvius Railway on a care and maintenance basis. Funds were received from the R.F.O. for this purpose and when approval is obtained, this plan will be put into operation. The Singer concern has requested the derequisition of the Naples office building from the P.W.B., but this could not be arranged at this time. In the month of February the files on two sequestered properties were returned to the proper Italian authorities.

J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Staff, Hq Alcom	5
RC	1
Asst Ex O	3
Asst Adj	1
Sgt Maj	1
CO, Co C	1
Comdr, British Det	1
Staff Divisions, Region Hq	1 each
Industry Subdiv	1
Commerce Subdiv	1
Bari Zone	2
Naples Zone	3
Air Forces Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Central Civ Med Depot, ALCOM, Naples	1
Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Hemp Control Office, Naples	1
Land Forces Sub-Comm (MMA), Naples	1
Public Health Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Transportation Sub-Comm, Naples	1
AF Local Resources Sec, Naples	1
H.Q. 3 District (for Areas, etc.)	10
CO, South Apn District, MAS	2

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Chief of Staff, Hq Alcom	5
RC	1
Asst Ex O	3
Asst Adj	1
Sgt Maj	1
CO, Co C	1
Comdr, British Det	1
Staff Divisions, Region Hq	1 each
Industry Subdiv	1
Commerce Subdiv	1
Bari Zone	2
Naples Zone	3
Air Forces Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Central Civ Med Depot, ALCOM, Naples	1
Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Hemp Control Office, Naples	1
Land Forces Sub-Comm (MMLA), Naples	1
Public Health Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Transportation Sub-Comm, Naples	1
AF Local Resources Sec, Naples	1
H.Q. 3 District (for Areas, etc.)	10
CO, Southern District, PBS	2
FONAM, Naples	4
NOIC, Naples Area	2
FOTALI, Taranto	1
MAAF	3
File	10

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815 hrs
HQ AC
(AHCQS) 465/71

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

JKD/bb

9 February 1945
FEB 18 1945

SUBJECT: Report for Month of January 1945.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIDGED REPORT

1. Perhaps the most important feature of the month of January has been that it has passed through without any violent shocks either to the political life of South Italy or to the economic structure. It has been a month during which possibilities of danger have been averted and at the closing days the situation in many respects shows an improvement upon the opening days of the year. When the month opened it was still not certain whether the ration might not have to be reduced. In fact, the bread and pasta rations have been maintained throughout the month. In Taranto it has even been possible to catch up on old standing arrears in the delivery of the pasta ration. A second distribution of olive oil has taken place through much of the Region.

2. At the beginning of the year the weather was cold and heavy and unseasonable snow seriously interrupted communication in the mountain districts. Towards the end of the month, however, the weather improved. Except for a period of some three days when Campobasso was cut-off from the outer world, communications were, on the whole, kept open. The break in the railway line south of Metaponte was repaired on the 27th of January thus restoring direct communication between Reggio and Taranto.

3. The supply of fresh fruit and fresh vegetables to the Naples market continued to be good. Without doubt the free movement of these two commodities into Naples has done much to maintain the health of the Naples population during the difficult Winter.

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4. The beginning of the month saw the commencement of a concerted drive to gather olive oil to the Oleari del popolo. Although the scheme started late in the year, results exceeded the first, rather reserved, expectation. Cooperation with the Italian Ministry was good and in Dr. Patrizi we found an Italian official with marked drive and power organization.

5. December closed with a serious threat of labor difficulties

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FEB 18 1945

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5244

4. The beginning of the month saw the commencement of a concerted drive to gather olive oil to the oleari del popolo. Although the scheme started late in the year, results exceeded the first, rather reserved, expectation. Cooperation with the Italian Ministry was good and in Dr. Patrizi we found an Italian official with marked drive and power organization.

5. December closed with a serious threat of labor difficulties at Bari. Fortunately, the situation was carefully handled by all concerned and a delegation representing the aggrieved government employees received a sympathetic hearing in Rome and returned to Bari

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sufficiently satisfied to enable them to call off the threatened strike.

6. At the end of January there took place in Naples the meeting of the first congress of the C.G.I.L. held for many years. The proceedings which lasted 6 days were marked with realism and good temper. They received wide publicity.

7. Public health remained on the whole, good. The Benevento smallpox epidemic declined in incidence. One case of suspected typhus was reported from Brindisi.

8. A very satisfactory feature of the month was re-opening on the 22nd of January of the Naples/Rome passenger train service. The arrival of the first train was made the occasion of considerable ceremony.

J. K. DUNLOP,
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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

9 February 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of January 1945.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

PART II

FULL REPORT

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PART II

1. Political Reactions and Public Opinion. The month of January has been somewhat negative in the political field. Mention was made in the December report of a period of tension and discontent due to the German counter offensive in the Ardennes and Allied differences in respect of Greece, Poland and other places. The month of January saw a steadying of public opinion with an absence of vigorous condemnation either of Allied policy or of the Italian Government. A number of Ministers from Rome visited Southern Region during the month and, on the whole, their visits were well received. Very bad weather in the mountain districts undoubtedly checked political activities and many aspects of present day Italian thought are undoubtedly chiefly concerned with the struggle for livelihood.

However, such matters as the settlement of the threatened Bari strike, the re-opening of the Naples/Rome train service, and the meeting in Naples of the first congress of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, were all matters which served to create, during the month of January, more hopeful spirit. On top of these items of local importance came the great improvement in the aspect of the war. In short, Southern Region got through the difficult month of January without any serious shocks to public opinion and can look forward to the advent of Spring with a certain amount of hope.

2. Local Government in the Provinces. The only important matter during the month of January was the arrival of Dottor Antonio Mascolo as Prefetto of Salerno in place of Dottor Volpe. The new prefect has given every promise of energy and efficiency.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply. The shortage of flour stocks continued. Naples Zone was particularly handicapped due to the curtailment of the electrical power, a condition that is likely to continue until March. Brindisi, [illegible] Provinces were operating on a day to day basis. Due

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a. Food Supply. The shortage of flour stocks continued. Naples Zone was particularly handicapped due to the curtailment of the electrical power, a condition that is likely to continue until March. Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto Provinces were operating on a day to day basis. Due to the arrival of two grain ships, unloading during the month, caused slightly better conditions in Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio. Inclement weather conditions in Foggia, Taranto, Cosenza and Catanzaro Provinces caused grave transportation problems. Dried fruits and vegetables were

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fairly abundant. Shipments to Rome and the Allied Forces were continued. In Bari Zone, Army requirements for Oats produced bitter complaints of shortage for local draught animals. A certain amount of wine was exported by sea from Bari Zone, but train movements were very small, and abundant stocks still remain in Bari and Taranto Zones.

b. Prices. Many people suffered from malnutrition and lack of clothing and heat due to increasingly high cost of living. People with fixed incomes, "white collar class", were particularly hard hit. Working classes despite personal appearances did not suffer to the same extent since they engage in a wide variety of activities.

c. Industry.

(1) Surveys conducted included a Glass Factory, a Tannic Acid Plant and the Sulphur Mine of Benevento.

(2) Production of Superphosphates and Sulphuric Acid continued normal except for work stoppage at Montecatini, Barletta Plant. The Production of Glass Tubing, Insulators and Medical Bottles was seriously curtailed due to lack of raw materials and the breakdown of equipment. Hydraulic Lime production stopped for 2/3 weeks due to lack of Sardinian Coal.

(3) The rehabilitation of Ilva Cement and Montecatini Bagnoli Plants continued with little change.

d. Commerce.

(1) The work on Salvaged Uniforms and Garments proceeded satisfactorily and a factory building was requisitioned for the establishment of a Laundry and Disinfestation Plant. Over 220,000 pieces of clothing were available for distribution at the close of the period. The control of Leather belting plants was handed over to the Naples Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria effective 15 January 1945.

(2) The stocks in warehouses at the end of the month amounted to 611½ M/Tons with a total of 1182 Tons handled in all Depots. The shipments of Hemp to U.K. amounted to 405 M/Tons, while a total of 70 Tons of exports was shipped to the U.S.A.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Agriculture—General. Weather conditions were especially favourable in the latter part of the month, to grain, almonds and crops generally. The crops in Bari area suffered damage due to hail and flooding. Preparation of land for Spring crops was generally retarded throughout the Region. Pressure by laborers for increased wages continued to be a disturbing factor especially in Eastern Italy. The acreage planted to vegetables and legumes is drastically reduced due to shortage of fertilizers.

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farming machinery and tools is becoming a major concern of the farmers. These requirements have been reported to the Agriculture Sub-Commission in Rome. The potato crop will be drastically reduced throughout the Region due to the shortage of seed. The supply of livestock is normal except that the distribution is unfavourable. Transportation is a major difficulty in working out this problem. Due to shortage and mal-distribution of preventative and control materials, diseases and pests in livestock and poultry are unusually prevailing. Foot and mouth disease is widespread. An unusual outbreak is a plague of rats reported in Taranto Province. Poison is being sent from a stock in Foggia.

b. Forestry. A meeting was held in Catanzaro on 2 January, between the representative of the Agriculture Sub-Commission and Calabrian Officials of the Legione Forestale and local AC Officials. This meeting was very beneficial in creating a better understanding and basis of co-operation between the Italian Forestry Agencies and Army Forces operating in the Calabrian Forest.

c. Fisheries. All Zone reports indicate shortage, mal-distribution and uncontrolled Black Market operations of fish. An important meeting was held in Naples Zone, attended by Lt. Comdr. Mulhieri of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Rome, that will lead to a re-organization of fish distribution in the Naples area.

d. Olive Oil. The Regional Olive Oil Control Office was established 15 January 1945 in the Provincia Building, Naples. As of 31 January 1945 only 23 officers and 5 EM/OR's have arrived against the 60 officers proposed by Allied Commission. Almost all of these officers are without vehicles causing a great need for transportation. Progress is being made toward the amassing of the oil required to cover Plan 'A', although all estimates made by U.P.S.E.A. officials would indicate that if we are successful in collecting two-thirds of our quota we will be doing well. This is attributed to the following factors:

(1) Lateness in starting the Amassing program

(2) Low prices of oil (producers claim they must suffer a loss when they sell at the prices fixed by the Italian Ministry)

(3) Indifference and inefficiency to some extent on the part of local officials. This objection is being removed by the threat to replace all officials who fail to co-operate whole-heartedly.

The latest collection report is as of 28 January 1945. As of that date, the amount of Olive Oil collected is as follows:

Edible Oil	147,759	Quintals
Lampante	12,118	Quintals
Total	159,977	Quintals.

5. Labor. The general strike threatened at Bari was averted by the

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Port permits to Insurance Inspectors. There is yet no sign of the Government establishing anything in place of the dissolved syndicate in Apulia. The Congress of C.G.I.L. took place in Naples on 28 January to 2nd February.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. The peak load situation in the Naples area has shown some improvement due to the discontinuation of heating apparatus and the closing of shops, elevators, business offices and schools at 1500 hours daily. The Calore Plant started operation this month at a reduced capacity. Due to snow slides, heavy snow falls and rain there has been considerable difficulty in installing the transformer which was moved from Bari to Tirpa Grande.

b. Water. Repairs to the Naples water system are continuing satisfactorily. The water situation is normal. Repairs are limited to local breaks which are gradually being handled.

c. Gas. Gas production has been improved by mixing pit coal with coke. The gasometer with a capacity of 80,000 cubic meters went into service on 15 January.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. New priority lists have been received from No. 3 District from 54 Area and from 52 Area. Landslides have blocked the Bari-Potenza road. Work is under way in the construction of six bridges washed out during the November flood.

e. Public Works. Work on the repairs to public buildings, city sewers and streets continued. In Bari, the winter weather is proving a stumbling block to road repairs and reconstruction.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. A satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained with the exception of the Guardia Municipale. Shortage of personnel, tires, tubes and poor economic conditions had been adversely affecting morale.

b. Crime Conditions. Generally satisfactory with a welcome decrease in civilian crime throughout the Region except in Salerno Zone, where an increase of 40% is reported. A Carabiniere from Rome, a Vice Brigadiere of Pubblica Sicurezza and eight Italian civilians were arrested in Naples, for complicity in the larceny of 70 sacks of American grain. Juvenile crime is increasing in Bari Zone. There were 214 cases of forgery of Allied Military currency, involving 275 notes, 22 arrests and 2 denounced for forgery offences.

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c. Venereal Disease. Two Directors from the Pace Hospital, Naples, were arrested on charge of "selling" certificates for huge sums, certifying prostitutes undergoing treatment as being free from infection whereas in fact they were still chronic cases.

d. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. A welcome decrease in offences has been reported. Four long term British deserters

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d. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. A welcome decrease in offences has been reported. Four long term British deserters operating armed criminal gangs have been arrested in Bari Zone. An Italian paratrooper was arrested in Naples for injuring an Allied MP and 3 Italian civilians with a hand grenade.

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e. Allied Military Courts. The Allied Military Courts, in Bari, have tried 96 Superior Court cases involving 205 persons, and 225 Summary Court cases involving 264 persons. The trial of 11 persons for complicity in the alleged murder of Giuseppe De Vagno, a Socialist Deputy on 21 September 1921, has been set down for hearing by the Bari Court of Assisi on 5 February 1945. In Naples Zone 93 cases were brought before the Superior Court, of which 48 were finally disposed of. With regard to cases affecting Allied Interests the Tribunali are showing a steady improvement particularly in regard to the number of cases tried. The trial of 38 persons charged with Fascist activities in Calabria has been set down before the Tribunale Militare of Catenzaro for 15 February 1945.

f. Italian Courts. There has been a recrudescence of complaints from Military Authorities in most parts of the Region about the working of the Italian Courts. These complaints have been accompanied by demands for more Military Courts. The main cause is the practical operation of D.L. #194 of 10 August 1944. Every complaint has been investigated and all possible action has been or is being taken to eliminate the causes. On the other hand every effort is being made to secure more tangible assistance from the Military Authorities for the Italian Courts and it is hoped that in the future police units will see to it that accused persons and necessary witnesses get to the seat of Court.

E. Prisons. Sanitation in general satisfactory. Two cases of smallpox in the S.Efrano Prison and two cases of typhoid at Avellino. Discontent has arisen due to SEPRAL not issuing the authorized ration scale in many of the prisons outside Naples. A contract for repairs to 13,000 pairs of shoes has been received. The number of prisoners working at 557 BOD has been increased to 100.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Communicable Diseases. Smallpox, static in Naples province, decreasing in Benevento Province and is not a major problem in other provinces. Typhoid, which is probably seasonal, is at a low ebb. During the month 93,410 smallpox vaccinations were given in Naples Province and 24,000 in Benevento. Malaria cases have dropped to their lowest level. Approximately one-half of the Provinces have submitted their Budgets to the Ministry of Interior for Malaria Control during 1945. The lack of equipment for permanent repairs to pumping stations, canals, bridges etc, has resulted in many flooded areas. Heavy rains in South Italy has destroyed the banks of canals.

b. Water Analysis. The Italian laboratory (Provincial) at Naples reported a total of 55 Analyses during the month, with "B" Coli Organism absent in all examinations. No water borne disease reported in any province.

c. Welfare. There has been no outstanding phase of welfare work since the last report, rather a succession of various matters and helping meet problems that continuously arose to beset the programs of relief agencies. At Castellammare, PBS entertained 1,000 children and at Salerno, Major Hewett and staff had 1500 as their guests. A site and equipment for Piemonte Region was secured for their clothing

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22 institutions, resulting in the finding that the greatest need was for soap. Bari has a welfare Committee composed of Municipio officers and a start has been made in collecting money for special needs. Scraps have been furnished Salerno to help meet the emergent need of clothing for 300 children. The feeding program utilizing military mess scraps has aided.

9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. The recommendation from the R.E.O. that the schools be returned to Italian jurisdiction coincides with the express desires of higher authority and places all educational activity of Southern Region on a purely advisory basis. Upon receiving authorization from the Minister of Public Instruction, the Provveditore agli Studi of Naples closed the schools from 22 January to 28 February due to the inclemency of weather. Benevento Comune closed its schools from 22 January to 5 February. Elementary and Secondary schools in Salerno and Nocera closed before Christmas, remaining closed until further notice. Continual complaints from Bari and Foggia received because of requisitioning.

b. Fine Arts. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts report was prepared and presented to the Minister of Public Instruction.

10. Refugees. Some 3000 refugees passed thru Salerno Zone. The arrival of unauthorized Refugees in Taranto have caused further overcrowding. A drive to assist the refugees of Catanzaro Province was conducted successfully. It included a "Benefit" given at the local Theatre and a "Musicale." Only very small movements of refugees in and out of Bari took place. Efforts by Prefect to stir the populace into giving blankets and other comforts were not successful.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. The vehicle situation within the Region is such that it is impossible to fulfil high priority requests from any zone. The lack of tires is the matter requiring immediate attention. The lack of rail combined with the shortage of road vehicles is affecting the movement of commodities essential to the economic functions of South Italy. ENAC commences to function on 1 February 45 - this time officially and it is hoped efficiently.

b. Schooner and Coastal Shipments. A regular cargo and passenger service was commenced between Torre Annunziata and Cagliari, Sardegna. Two round trips have been completed, 1000 passengers and 1840 Tons of cargo carried.

c. Port and Warehouses, Naples. During the month, nineteen large ships berthed at Naples with A.C. consignments; however the 8th Port methods of dealing with these consignments appeared to be unsatisfactory. Sixteen out of seventy consignments were delivered to wrong destinations. The inability to unload civilian cargos and the consignment discharge at satellite ports increases the strain on the road and rail transport.

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d. Rail. A total approximately 300 tons of clothing for

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9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. The recommendation from the R.E.O. that the schools be returned to Italian jurisdiction coincides with the express desires of higher authority and places all educational activity of Southern Region on a purely advisory basis. Upon receiving authorization from the Minister of Public Instruction, the Provveditore agli Studi of Naples closed the schools from 22 January to 28 February due to the inclemency of weather. Benevento Comune closed its schools from 22 January to 5 February. Elementary and Secondary schools in Salerno and Nocera closed before Christmas, remaining closed until further notice. Continual complaints from Bari and Foggia received because of requisitioning.

b. Fine Arts. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts report was prepared and presented to the Minister of Public Instruction.

10. Refugees. Some 3000 refugees passed thru Salerno Zone. The arrival of unauthorized Refugees in Taranto have caused further overcrowding. A drive to assist the refugees of Catanzaro Province was conducted successfully. It included a "Benefit" given at the local Theatre and a "Musicale." Only very small movements of refugees in and out of Bari took place. Efforts by Prefect to stir the populace into giving blankets and other comforts were not successful.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. The vehicle situation within the Region is such that it is impossible to fulfil high priority requests from any zone. The lack of tires is the matter requiring immediate attention. The lack of rail combined with the shortage of road vehicles is affecting the movement of commodities essential to the economic functions of South Italy. ENAC commences to function on 1 February 45 - this time officially and it is hoped efficiently.

b. Schooner and Coastal Shipments. A regular cargo and passenger service was commenced between Torre Annunziata and Cagliari, Sardegna. Two round trips have been completed, 1000 passengers and 1840 Tons of cargo carried.

c. Port and Warehouses, Naples. During the month, nineteen large ships berthed at Naples with A.C. consignments; however the 8th Port methods of dealing with these consignments appeared to be unsatisfactory. Sixteen out of seventy consignments were delivered to wrong destinations. The inability to unload civilian cargos and the consignment discharge at satellite ports increases the strain on the road and rail transport.

d. Rail. A total approximately 300 tons of clothing for the relief of Italy was moved. High light during the period was the arrival on 22 January of the first Rome-Naples passenger train since

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the liberation and the departure the following day on the return journey.

e. Telecommunications. An 18% increase in civilian long distance calls over December. Forty-eight telegraph offices were restored and opened during the period. Snow and cold weather in the Central Part of the Region has caused considerable wire trouble and delays in repair work. Societa' Esercizi Telefonici reported a net gain of 498 telephones. Shortage of material and transportation are the principal problems.

12. Finance.

a. Banks. Bank deposits continued to expand. The cash position of the Banca d'Italia is improved. In Taranto a minor "run" was reported following the blocking of accounts on instructions from the Treasury. The late decision to apply in Italian Territory A.M.G.'s early procedure frightened depositors who, apparently feared further restrictions would be imposed.

b. Government Finance. Complaints were made of the non-receipt of funds and non-reply to applications made to Rome. Bari reported that the funds allotted were not sufficient to meet the expenses for street cleaning, etc. Foggia's request for funds for sanitation, etc. was passed through the Finance Sub-Commission to the Italian Ministry for immediate examination.

c. Property Control. The Controller of Property has under control 196 real properties belonging to 111 Allied owners, 39 commercial concerns belonging to 58 Allied owners, and 96 bank balances, securities and moveables belonging to 56 owners. For the period, 7 properties were returned to 6 owners, 2 securities to 2 owners and bank accounts to 1 owner. Instructions were received to await the Italian decree of de-sequestration and not to reconsign any Allied property.

J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Staff, Hq Alcon	5
EC	1
Asst Ex O	3
Asst Adj	1
Sgt Maj	1
CO, Co C	1
Comdr, British Det	1
Staff Divisions, Region Hq	1 each
Industry Subdiv	1
Commerce Subdiv	1
[illegible]	1 each

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DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Staff, Hq Allcom	5
AG	1
Asst Ex O	3
Asst Adj	1
Sgt Maj	1
CO, Co C	1
Comdr, British Det	1
Staff Divisions, Region Hq	1 each
Industry Subdiv	1
Commerce Subdiv	1
Salerno & Taranto Zones	1 each
Foggia, Bari & Catanzaro Zones	2 each

(over)

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DISTRIBUTION-CONT'D:

Naples Zone	1
Air Forces Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Central Civ Mob Depot, AFHQ, Naples	1
Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Ramp Control Office, Naples	1
Land Forces Sub-Comm (MMIA), Naples	1
Public Health Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Transportation Sub-Comm, Naples	1
AF Local Resources Sec, Naples	1
M.G. 3 District (for Areas, etc.)	10
CO, Southern District, PMS	2
FOMM, Naples	4
NOIC, Naples Area	2
FOMMLI, Taranto	1
MMAF	3
File	10

Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Camp Control Office, Naples	1
Land Forces Sub-Comm (AMIA), Naples	1
Public Health Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Transportation Sub-Comm, Naples	1
AF Local Resources Sec, Naples	1
H.Q. 3 District (for Areas, etc.)	10
CO, Southern District, PMS	2
FONAM, Naples	4
NOIC, Naples Area	2
FONALI, Taranto	1
NLAF	3
File	10

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

9 January 1945

JAN 16 1945

HEADQUARTERS
15 JAN 1945
A. C.

SUBJECT: Report for Month of December 1944.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

Part I

ABRIDGED REPORT

1. The month of December was disappointing for the Allies and, therefore, unsettling for the Southern Italians, who, two months before, had been hoping for an early end to the war and return to normal conditions. Mussolini's speech at Milan on 15 December 1944 was listened to on the radio by many Italians and made a certain impression.

2. Fortunately other factors had a more settling effect. The ending of the Cabinet crisis in Rome was a relief, although the crisis had never aroused violent feelings in Southern Italy. Another good feature was the ending of the deadlock which had prevented the appointment of a Sindaco for the City of Naples.

3. The distribution of the bread ration was maintained throughout the month, although stocks at Naples reached, on occasions, a dangerously low margin. The pasta ration was generally maintained, but fell behindhand at Taranto and elsewhere due to power shortage at the mills. An olive oil ration was distributed in December.

4. The olive crop was fair to good. The orange crop promised to be abundant. The collection of olive oil was exceedingly disappointing. With the withdrawal early in the month of the olive oil officers borrowed from convalescent depots, collection of olive oil fell to a low level. An unusual development towards the end of the month was the decision by the British Royal Engineer authorities to accelerate timber cutting in the Sila forests in Calabria and, for that purpose, to continue operations right through the winter.

5. The weather was not good. Heavy rain, early in the month, caused several road and rail breaks in Calabria and Basilicata. One of these, a washout at Nova Siri on the main railway line near Metaponto, Province of Matera, has not yet been repaired. Floods also caused breaks in the power line between Sila hydroelectric stations and Bari, and repairs were hampered by snow, which had commenced to fall unseasonably early. 5238

6. Transportation continued to be the touchstone of all Southern Region problems. Conferences were held to try to secure

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6. Transportation continued to be the touchstone of all Southern Region problems. Conferences were held to try to secure better rail facilities. A very well attended meeting held in Naples on 27-28 December launched E.N.A.C. Small deliveries of tires were

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obtained from Rome, but they met only the smallest proportion of the needs.

7. The labor situation was uneasy throughout the month. There were sporadic strikes caused by the question of adjustment of salaries and wages and by difficult living conditions, and the end of the month was overshadowed by the threat of a widespread strike of statal and parastatal employees at Bari. Generally speaking, hardship and discontent were more prevalent among professional men and clerical staffs than among the laborers or shopkeepers. Competent Italian authorities estimate that many of the professional classes are keeping themselves alive only by selling off their household goods. It has been added that this process of living on capital would inevitably come to an end about March or April of this year, when a serious economic situation may develop in Naples.

8. On 24 November 1944, AMG courts were opened in Bari and the nearby town of Bitonto, chiefly to deal with thefts from the large British ammunition depot at Bitonto. This step, which was taken only after very full discussion at Allied Commission and Regional Headquarters, proved a great success. The thefts declined rapidly and local Italian Courts received a powerful stimulus. Work in the Naples AMG Courts continued to be heavy.

9. Public health remained good. There was a worrying flare-up of smallpox at Benevento, chiefly serious because of the proximity of troops. The smallpox was, however, of a mild type, there were few fatal results, and preventive measures were taken.

10. The state of Public Safety remained good on the whole. There was an incident at Bitonto, near Bari, on 3 December 1944, when excitement was caused by an Allied search for stolen goods. Large crowds collected. Shots were fired and there were a few casualities, two fatal. Allied military authorities carried out a determined drive against deserter gangs, with excellent results. Neverthless, trouble is still caused, and countryfolk are terrorised by armed bands, usually Italian in stolen Allied uniforms.

J. K. DUNLOP,
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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

9 January 1945

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of December 1944.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

Part II

FULL REPORT

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	c. Forestry	5
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PART II

1. Political Reactions and Public Opinion. a. The general malaise which affected the Allied cause in the month of December was reflected in public opinion in Southern Italy. The initial successes of the German advances into the Ardennes, the opening of what looked like a German offensive on the Tyrrhenian coast, the reports of differences between the Allies on Greek and Polish questions, and the political repercussions in London of events in Greece, all these combined to depress thinking Italians and to encourage those minority elements who, for personal or party reasons, bore a grudge against the Allies. There was ample evidence that Mussolini's speech at Milan on 15 December was listened to many Italians. Typescript verbatim copies were distributed in post boxes in Bari. The Communist paper in Naples, "La Voce," in its handling of the news from Greece, was anti-British in implication, although its treatment of other news was fair. Without basing the comment on anything more than a fairly wide personal impression, it might be said that the barometer of Allied popularity was low in mid-December.

b. However, there were compensating factors. The ending of the Government crisis in Rome removed one source of political tension. By the end of the month, it was fairly clear that a solution was going to be found to the long deadlock over the appointment of a Sindaco for Naples. In spite of very anxious moments, it was possible to maintain the bread ration throughout the month. Headquarters Allied Commission made it possible to distribute a ration of three decilitres of olive oil, the first olive oil at a moderate price that many comunes had seen for months. Clothing arrived from the United States and elsewhere, brought in by American Relief for Italy and distributed through the Italian Red Cross. Although, in December, these parcels reached only a few comunes in Naples and Campobasso, the friendly gesture had a good effect.

c. The Christmas gifts and hospitality arranged by the various Allied Forces for the Italian children of Naples and other large centers also created a friendly feeling. In general, to borrow an expression from commerce, the situation improved towards the end and closed well above the worst.

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12 Finance..... 10
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b. Government Finance..... 10
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2. Local Government in the Provinces.

a. Only one outstanding event took place and that towards

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the close of the month. Avv. Formariello, himself President of the Comitato di Liberazione of Naples, was appointed Sindaco of Naples by Lt. Col. SIMSON, Zone Commissioner, after it had been carefully ascertained that he, Formariello, would secure the support of all six parties in the Comitato di Liberazione.

b. A new Prefect, Antonio Mascolo, was appointed for Salerno, in the place of Comm. VOLPE, but had not been able to take up office by the end of December.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

(1) Temporary reduction in the supply of electricity throughout the Region interrupted flour milling and further aggravated the shortage of flour in most Zones. An emergency release by the Army of 2,500 tons of flour from stocks at Bari avoided a reduction of the bread ration in the Provinces of Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto. However, Catanzaro Zone did not fare so well. Due to a breakdown of transport and as a result of floods, several comunes in the Province of Catanzaro were left without bread from 10 December on, and several comunes in the Province of Cosenza had no bread from 15 December on. In general, the grave position of wheat and flour stocks was the cause of great anxiety throughout the Region. Foggia Zone suffered from unreliable transport and inclement weather conditions. In Bari Zone fresh fruit was deficient, while vegetables and dried fruits were fairly abundant, with considerable quantities moving to Rome and to the Allied Forces.

(2) Following are figures showing for how many days the available supplies of flour and grain for flour were sufficient in the provinces on 31 December 1944. Almost without exception these figures were less than those a month earlier.

Province	Days' Supply of Flour	Days' Supply of Grain
Foggia	10	over 60
Campobasso	6	over 60
Avellino	6	16
Benevento	4	22
Naples	1½	4
Salerno	2	10
Bari	3	20
Brindisi	4	9
Lecce	1	7
Matera	5	over 60
Potenza	10	over 60
Taranto	5	6

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Potenza	10	over 60
Taranto	5	6
Catanzaro	- 0 -	15
Cosenza	2	14
Reggio di Calabria	- 0 -	12

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b. Prices. Prices continued to rise slightly in most Zones and more so in the City of Naples because of Christmas shopping. Foggia Zone reported the price of wine at about 24 lire per litre to the consumer.

c. Industry.

(1) Surveys conducted on four important industrial establishments in the Naples area included a large sugar plant, a brick factory, an agricultural machinery plant and an establishment producing piston rings. Production continued at a normal pace for such items as sulphuric acid, superphosphates, glass tubing, glass insulators and medicine bottles. At Bagnoli, Province of Naples, rehabilitation work continued on the Montecatini plant for production of sulphuric acid and mineral superphosphates and on the Ilva plant for production of cement.

(2) Hemp. The Hemp Control Office of the Industry Sub-Commission operating within Southern Region reported as follows. Collection of hemp further improved, 1,200 tons being received from farmers during the month. Production of special canvas for waterproofing increased to 175,000 square metres. Production of rope was handicapped by shortage of transport. Large quantities of hemp awaited transport to the rope makers. Without at least four or five trucks permanently assigned to the Hemp Control Office production was expected to suffer. 37 quintals of contraband hemp were confiscated in 34 arrests by the Guardia di Finanza, but for thorough prevention of illicit operations in hemp there was found to be an urgent need for Allied officers and men.

d. Commerce. On instructions from Headquarters Allied Commission, the control of salvaged uniforms and practically all other garments for salvage was taken back by the Commerce Subsection of Region Headquarters from the Italian organization to which this work had been turned over only a month before, because of the almost completely negative results of "operation" by the Italian organization. The initial output at the tailoring plants is 27,000 garments per week, with production expected to reach 90,000 pieces per week by the middle of January. Various investigations were made to ascertain the availability in the Naples area of such items as pig iron, cast iron scrap, butyl, amyl and ethyl alcohols, air compressors, furniture and bedding, and spare parts for No. 4 linotype machines. Stocks in warehouses of the Export and Import Subdivision totaled 750 tons at the end of the month. During the month, 456 tons of various exports and imports were handled. 17 tons of silk and 1½ tons of strusa (a low grade of silk) were shipped to the United Kingdom, but shipping space was still lacking for hemp for the United Kingdom.

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4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Agriculture—General. Weather conditions were generally favorable for agricultural production during the month, especially so

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for the maturity and harvesting of the olive crop in the areas of principal production. Increased wages of agricultural labor, especially in Eastern Italy, was a most disturbing factor. Shortage of seed potatoes and inability to get a supply from Avezzano (Abruzzi-Marche Region) or by importation, was expected to cause a distressing shortage of potatoes, especially in Naples and Bari Zones. Rock phosphate arrived in adequate amounts for current operation of the fertilizer plants available. However, farmers were generally becoming much concerned over the supply of nitrogenous fertilizers needed. Transportation continued to be a major obstacle in production, collection and distribution of agricultural commodities and supplies, and agriculture officials were prevailingly without transportation.

b. Olive Oil. The limited special assistance given by Allied Commission to Italian officials amassing olive oil terminated during the month. However, in the Province of Bari, where Olive Oil Control Officers were concentrated, the effectiveness of a few Allied officers working with Italian officials was well demonstrated, in that more than 68 per cent. of the olive oil amassed in Southern Region has come from that one province. Bari olive oil producers were aware that the province was being spot-lighted by regulatory officials and there was growing resentment at inequitable control activities by the government.

c. Forestry. Nothing to report.

d. Fisheries. Fish were still in short supply in the Province of Taranto. The Province of Salerno reported that very precise instructions by the Minister of Agriculture to control and discipline the allocation and distribution of fuel to fishing boats was working to the complete satisfaction of the local authorities and that every possible means of control had been put into execution in order to insure that fish caught reached the shore of the province.

5. Labor. Drastic reductions were effected in the staffs of Italian Regional and Provincial Labor Offices in Campania. The Fascist Sindacati in Puglie were at last dissolved. Social Insurance for Allied Force employees was introduced effective 1 December 1944 and was expected to be in full effect during January. Whether, for Social Insurance purposes, Allied Commission truck pools were Allied or Italian, was a question still to be decided by Headquarters Allied Commission. Clothing and shoes were still the main demands of labor, although the Italians' love of feast days showed itself in marked absenteeism over the Christmas holiday and even more absenteeism was expected at Epiphany. Six strikes, all small, took place in the Region and were settled. Most of these were because of nonpayment of the carovita allowance. A general strike of State employees was threatened for 7 January. Low salaries of State employees have been the subject of urgent reports for months. One of the Zones in its situation report for the final week of the month had an interesting comment on this situation, for it said, "AC assistance to poor including State officials during Xmas considerable." 5235

6. Public Works and Utilities.

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6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. Flood damage caused a break in the 150 kilovolt transmission line serving Puglie from the Sila area in the Province of Catanzaro, and power had to be supplied to that area

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over the Benevento-Foggia 60 kilovolt transmission line of the State Railway, with the result that from 29 November 1944 to 9 December 1944 the supply of electricity to Foggia, Bari and Taranto Zones was reduced to about 30 per cent. of normal. Damage to the trash racks on the intake of the penstocks of the generating plant at Timpa Grande, Province of Catanzaro, caused that entire plant to be out of operation from 6 December 1944 to 18 December 1944, and during that period the power supply throughout all of Southern Region was reduced to 75 per cent. of normal. Movement of a 12,000 KVA transformer from Bari to Timpa Grande was initiated, with the expectation that the transformer would be ready for operation at Timpa Grande by 1 February 1945, with a resulting increase of 12,000 KVA on the 150 kilovolt system. Reconstruction of the Calore generating plant in the Province of Avellino was completed and it was estimated that testing would be completed and the plant in operation by 15 January 1945. Rationing of electricity progressed and supply of electricity for heating and cooling for both civilian and military consumers was being cut off. The peak load situation in the Naples area required immediate action during the month and steps were taken to discontinue the operation of passenger elevators, to close shops, business offices and schools at an earlier hour in the afternoon, and to place many factories on off-peak operation.

b. Water. Two small aqueducts which will augment the water system of Naples were being repaired, and repair work on the Naples system continued. Flood damage interrupted water supply to 26 towns on the Pugliese Aqueduct system in the Puglie area.

c. Gas. In the City of Naples there was a reduction in the production of gas due to the quality of coal received. Repair of the 80,000 cubic metre storage tank at Naples was completed and it was expected to go into operation early in January. Elsewhere in the Region the situation as to gas was normal.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Road maintenance work continued. Storms caused havoc to bridges and roads in many locations. Rebuilding of a number of bridges of military interest was completed.

e. Public Works. Work on the repair of public buildings and city sewers and streets continued. In the Province of Salerno removal of ash from Mount Vesuvius was to all intents and purposes completed, as the ash deposit remained only in unimportant places and back roads.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The conduct and efficiency of all agencies, with the exception of the Vigili Urbani (municipal police), were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level. Shortage of personnel, lack of equipment, especially transport and accessories, and poor rates of pay, continued to have a detrimental effect on morale.

b. Crime Conditions. The state of crime was reasonably satisfactory, although an increase in civilian crime was reported. The Province of Catanzaro showed an increase in crimes of violence. At Benevento a CC RR Captain was placed in open arrest for alleged

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were 126 cases of forgery of Allied Military currency, involving 237 forged notes, mainly in Bari and Naples.

c. Black Market. Police services on the whole were fairly active throughout the Region and an appreciable quantity of contraband was seized, mainly grain and olive oil.

d. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. Conduct of Allied personnel still left much to be desired, particularly in Naples Zone and Bari Zone. In the City of Naples, Italian paratroopers caused trouble involving Allied soldiers.

e. Prisons. The civil prison population of the Region, excluding the small Mandamentali prisons, increased by about 650 to a total of approximately 13,600 and, as has been the case for several months, about half of these were awaiting trial. Although the majority of prisons were full, bad overcrowding existed only at Bari, Poggioreale (Province of Naples), Taranto and Catanzaro judicial prisons.

f. Allied Military Courts. Full publicity and propaganda continued to keep in the public eye the setting up of Allied Military Courts in certain portions of Bari Zone. Explanations of the purposes of the aforesaid courts and reference to individual cases were undertaken through the Bari office of PWB. That organization arranged extensive publicity in the press and on the Bari radio and gave full and helpful cooperation. It is not possible to give statistics of the effect on crime in this area of the opening of the Military Courts, as no complete criminal statistics exist. It is, however, the opinion of the police agencies concerned that offenses against Allied property have already begun to diminish, slightly in Bari and very noticeably in Bitonto. In the latter town it has become the practice for W.D. property, some of which has probably been in the possession of civilians for some time, to be left on the streets in considerable quantities. In the City of Naples, five former employees of the Allied Forces were convicted of forging prison release warrants and received sentences of from five to seven years' imprisonment. Close cooperation has been established with the Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force in the matter of staffing Military Courts, and complaints from these sources, once so disturbingly numerous, against the manner in which the Military Courts were doing their work, have practically ceased.

g. Italian Courts. The work of the Italian Courts has on the whole been brought up to a standard beyond which it is not felt to be reasonable or even possible to attempt to press them. Complaints against them by the various Services have fallen off very considerably and there have even been signs of satisfaction on the part of certain of the military authorities with the work the Italian Courts are doing. The Italian Courts in general are operating on a current docket with respect to cases affecting Allied interests. Particularly, the total of Allied cases pending in Italian Courts in the Bari area showed further substantial reduction.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Communicable Diseases. As to smallpox, the two chief

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8. Public Health and Welfare.

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active vaccination program was followed in both cities, but, due to many factors, the vaccination rate remained low. Typhoid fever remained at a low rate of incidence and was not a major health problem in any locality. There were two cases of typhus of the murine type, both in the Province of Naples. Contagious hospitalization has presented many difficulties, inasmuch as some large centers are without these facilities and ambulance service to the larger localities does not exist. The malaria rate remained low, among other reasons because of the colder weather. Plans were being formulated for the spring anti-malarial program.

b. Water Analysis. Provincial reports indicated that a generally safe water supply prevailed, but lack of chlorine and chlorinating equipment still presented a potential health hazard. In this connection, an estimate of the quantity of chlorine needed for public water supplies for the whole of Southern Region was made by the Public Works and Utilities Division of the Region.

c. Welfare. The extent to which Italian welfare agencies, especially the Italian Red Cross, with limited equipment, have been expanding their program, has been most heartening. The matter of clothing and shoes remained a vital problem. In Bari, efforts to find accommodation for stray children met with little success. In many localities in the Region our staff assisted in coordinating efforts on the part of the military to provide something in the way of Christmas cheer for the poor and unfortunate, children in particular. In the Naples area, 11,000 children in 80 hospitals and institutions were provided for at Christmas time by various Army and Navy organizations and a Christmas party at the Augusteo Theatre was attended by over 3,000 primary school children.

9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. For the month of December, the Zones of Southern Region reported as follows.

FOGGIA: Authorities are doing their utmost to continue education under most difficult conditions, of which lack of books, accommodation, glass in windows, are a few.

NAPLES: Education has continued satisfactory, allowing for shortage of books and other equipment. The major problem is restricted accommodation. Allied Forces have been generous in the release of school premises, but the Italian mind does not seem to allow for any elasticity or to be able to improvise.

SALERNO: The new and revised books have not arrived to date. This is retarding the anticipated progress. Attendance is reported to be satisfactory.

BARI: No improvement has taken place in the accommodation question, and, if anything, deterioration is to be expected owing to increased demands for accommodation in the winter by Allied military authorities. Education authorities still confined

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TARANTO: The main difficulties are lack of accommodation owing to premises being requisitioned. In the case of technical schools much of their machinery used for instructional purposes has been requisitioned.

CATANZARO: Schools are open and functioning on double shifts as best they can.

School textbooks were becoming available, the first batch of 165,000 having been put on sale in Naples at the beginning of the month. In Naples, over 4,000 kindergarten children were provided with lunches, in addition to 16,000 already on the list. The Boy Scout movement appeared to be receiving increased attention among Italians.

b. Fine Arts. Action was taken to protect the museum and library of national importance at Palazzo Jatta in Ruvo, Province of Bari.

10. Refugees. A number of trains carrying refugees passed through Naples and Salerno without incident and all of these refugees were fed and made comfortable at the feeding station at Cava dei Tirreni. In Bari Zone the situation as to refugees remained somewhat unsatisfactory, there being a need of release of a camp for refugees. Taranto Zone reported an acute shortage of clothing, shoes and blankets for refugees and that the allowance to refugees of 17 lire per day for an adult and 14 lire per day for a child was not enough to permit refugees to purchase sufficient food for their actual needs. Italian soldiers, formerly prisoners of war, continued to arrive, the majority of them in need of immediate hospitalization, and there was considerable confusion at times because of no advance information as to numbers or time of arrival. However, new sources of information were developed, which should prove helpful on this problem. Another problem that arose at intervals was that of boys who had been mascots of military units and who had been left stranded when the units moved on.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. Records of M.T. (Civil Supply) vehicles were completed and are now fairly accurate. The condition of these vehicles is more or less satisfactory, although 94 are deadlined, 70 of them being without tires. The report of the AFHQ Inspection Team is awaited for confirmation that the general standard of maintenance is improving. Redistribution of these vehicles by types was completed. A transportation crisis occurred in Catanzaro Zone early in the month and extra trucks sent from Naples were, at the end of the month, still working in Catanzaro Zone to relieve the strain. In connection with civilian owned vehicles, two well represented conferences were held in Naples, one of Consorzio Autotrasporti Napoletano on 7 December 1944 at the instance of the Regional Commissioner, and a two day convention on 27-28 December 1944 representing the whole of Southern Italy at which the Minister of

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b. Rail. Except for a critical shortage of rail cars in Catanzaro Zone and a general shortage elsewhere in the Region, considerable advance has been made toward tidying up the work and handing over to Italian State Railways. Traffic from Bari Zone to Catanzaro Zone via the east coast stopped because of flood damage and was not expected to resume for at least two months. Foggia Zone recommended that provinces importing commodities from Foggia Zone should send trucks and trailers for grain instead of always for wine. Foggia Zone also reported no improvement in civilian rail transport facilities.

c. Telecommunications. Long distance telephone calls made by the public continued to increase. Ten telegraph circuits, seven local exchanges and eight toll lines were made available for the public. In the City of Naples, pay stations for the use of the public were opened in the business district. In the Provinces of Benevento and Foggia, some progress was made in restoring service. Foggia Zone reported that telephone service was still restricted, but that telegraph facilities had improved. Taranto Zone reported telecommunications to be very slow. The two big problems on telecommunications were transportation and the shortage of fuel for heating buildings.

d. Postal. Improvement of postal facilities was reported from Foggia Zone, but Taranto Zone reported postal service as still very slow.

12. Finance.

a. Banks. There was no change in the tendency which has been previously commented upon, namely, the increase in deposits with financial institutions and the central bank.

b. Government Finance. Complaints were received from all sides of delays, or non-receipt, of funds from Rome to provide for essential services, as the result of which many comunes in Southern Region are in serious financial difficulties. In the City of Naples the situation was accentuated by the apparent failure of the Government to realize where their responsibilites start and those of AMG cease in the financing of statal offices within the city. Collection of revenue was good, but collection of customs was hampered by military restrictions and there is no Finance Officer available to go around to the many ports in the Region to assist the Guardia di Finanza to obtain entry to ships. "Special" financing for State account was limited to advances of 145,908,295 lire to CO.GE.NA. (Comitato Italiano Gestione Navi) on the approval of the Ministry of War Transport, but, following this, CO.GE.NA. was informed that the Italian Government was responsible for the financing of the organization.

c. Property Control. The Regional Controller of Property at the end of December had under control 203 pieces of real estate belonging to 117 Allied owners, 39 business concerns belonging to 58 Allied owners and 9? other items belonging to 5, owners. During the month, 52 pieces of real estate were returned to 14 owners, 1

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were unblocked, and 1,500 bank accounts that were controlled but that had not been taken into custody were unblocked. Ten other Allied properties and businesses were in process of reconsignment.

J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

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Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

12 December 1944

SUBJECT: Report for Month of November 1944.

TO: Chief of Staff, H.Q. Allied Commission.

12 DEC 1944

Part I

SUMMARY BY REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

1. The month of November was the third in the history of the formation of Southern Region. It was also the fifth month since the fall of Rome.

All the important changes of the late summer and early autumn, the move from Naples to Rome of H.Q. A.C.C. and the move from Salerno to Rome of the Italian Government; all these had had time to make their effect felt. The battle line had receded far to the North. The military population had sensibly declined in numbers except around the large ports of Naples, Bari and Taranto and around the airfields of Foggia.

Southern Italy had had by November, time to recover from the congestion and excitement of the pre-Cassino days, to get its various provinces working as a coherent whole. In fact, a considerable degree of success had been achieved.

2. Southern Region has been defined as a geographical group of 9½ million people separated from the rest of Italy by a devastated belt thirty miles deep. Corresponding, as it does generally, to that part of Italy, south of the 1943/44 winter battle line, it has had about six months' start over the rest of Italy in the work of reconstruction. Corresponding, as it also does in general terms, to the old kingdom of Naples, it presents the important characteristic of having only one really big town - Naples - to which all thought and trade is drawn.

3. Because the Allied advance in Autumn, 1943, was, on the whole, rapid, the cities and the countryside were spared the heavy destruction of the North. In particular, the important power plants in the SILA were untouched and provide a certain amount of electric power over the whole area.

In general, the railways are open to civilian traffic, though the services are limited and are overcrowded.

4. To one coming fresh from the North, as the present Regional Commissioner has come, the impression gained is that Southern Region has made decided progress along the path of return to normality. 5231

A good deal of physical reconstruction has been going on. Naples, in spite of winter weather, is looking tidier and quite an amount of repair work is in hand. Many articles of local manufacture are beginning to appear in the shops. The food supply is in a fairly good position, though at the larger centres of population the reserves are not sufficient for safety. The health of the people is surprisingly good and threatened epidemics have been well taken in hand. The population [illegible] quiet and law-abiding. These are good features.

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

10 December 1944

SUBJECT: Report for Month of November 1944.

12 DEC 1944

TO: Chief of Staff, H.Q. Allied Commission.

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5. There are, however, other factors which give cause for concern. The shortage of transportation puts a brake on much development which might otherwise take place. It is a definite handicap to Italian administration, which is, as a rule,

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much worse off for vehicles than the Allied administration it replaces. In view of the inevitable continued shortage of tyres, every effort is being made to increase tonnage carried by the railways. The steady rise in cost of living, and especially in the cost of boots and clothing is bringing the salaried workers to a state of serious destitution.

6. The terrible reality of the battle for livelihood, especially in Naples and provincial capitals, is reflected in the virulence of petty thieving in Naples and in the prevalence of prostitution. The fact that there are fewer Allied troops from whom to cadge or steal, has itself sharpened the struggle. In the countryside there is a fear of deserter gangs, fear of agrarian break-up, and a distrust of currency. The latter leads, in its turn, to the hoarding of such agricultural products that will stand keeping.

7. I gain the feeling that the position is unstable. Given a mild winter, a steady arrival of food ships in Naples, freedom from breakdowns on railways, roads and power lines, stability in Rome, and avoidance of shocks from external events, then, I feel, Southern Region might reasonably climb up the terribly difficult stairway of economic and normal rehabilitation.

On the other hand, popular nerves are strained, and a series of unfortunate occurances, a reduction in the ration, a prolonged political crisis leading to a flight from currency, or a serious influx of refugee or displaced population, might have the effect of causing a really bad lowering of public morale and conduct.

8. I do not think that war news would play much part in influencing the morale barometer, though, certainly, a serious Allied setback would be a depressing event. But South Italy is far from the war and though the participation of Italian Divisions on the Allied side raises the national prestige, the call up of youths for military service is not popular.

9. Southern Region is the heritor of the assets and problems of four former Regions, II, III, V, VII. Under the able leadership of Colonel Temperley, a great deal of coordinating work has already been done. During the past months there have been many rapid moves of officers, sometimes so rapid as to allow insufficient time for a hand-over. Moreover, records are dispersed in a number of offices. Having in view the possibility of still further reduction in our strength in the early spring, we have planned to take the best advantage of the present lull and have set ourselves January 1, 1945, as the target date for achieving complete accuracy in our records.

J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

10 December 1944

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of November 1944.

TO: Chief of Staff, H.Q. Allied Commission.

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1. Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

a. During the earlier part of the month of November it was clear that the position of the First Bonomi Government was precarious; at the end of November it fell. Considering all the international stir caused by the event, it is surprising that so little excitement has been caused in Southern Region. One explanation given is that Southern Italy has already had its own political crises at Bari and Salerno and looks with some disdain at the goings-on in Rome. A further possible explanation is that few of the principal protagonists were well known or had personal followings in the South.

b. The interesting developments caused by the intransigent attitude of the Partito D'Azione and the separate action of the Communists and Socialists, had not shown themselves by the end of the month. At that time the Six Party Front was unbroken, though cleavage between the left and centre was showing.

c. Small new political parties have sprung up, two in Naples, but at present these have only minor following.

d. The Communist Party continues to be the best organized in the provinces, and certainly easily outdoes all others in its use of wall space and stencil paint. Its meetings in general are orderly.

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e. In Naples "La Voce" continues to represent the Communists and Socialists—but the Communists appear to be the senior partner. "Il Giornale" represents the view of the Liberal Party and a new paper, "Il Domani D'Italia," has been commenced to represent the view of the Christian-Democrat Party.

f. The election for President of the United States took place during the month under review. A considerable amount of local interest was aroused. It may be said the re-election of President Roosevelt was generally popular. There can be, however, no doubt that popular expectation of help from America tends to be over-optimistic and there is little regard to the real difficulties of bringing supplies across the ocean or of the hungry mouths which have to be fed in Europe. The Regional Commissioner, in his visits to provincial officials, has done his best to put before them the latter point of view. It is suggested that PWB might assist by reasoned statements of the general food position in Europe and also in North Italy.

2. Local Government—Provincial.

a. Sindaco, Naples. The office of Sindaco of Naples has not yet been filled, but a satisfactory solution was in sight at the time of the Government crisis. It is hoped that as soon as the new Bonomi Government has been settled, it will be possible to proceed to the nomination of a Sindaco for Naples, who will command the general respect of all parties. In the meantime, popular agitation on this subject has died down. A reasonable and factual article appeared in "La Voce" explaining the position, and all parties concerned realize that Allied Commission is doing its best and that the recent delay has been due only to the crisis in Rome.

b. Prefetti. There have been a number of changes in Provincial Prefects and many of the newcomers have arrived from the devastated areas of the North. In two cases they had been carried away by retreating Germans and had managed to make their escape and rejoined the Allied lines. These men are bringing with them a useful air of realism and give the impression of being energetic and capable.

c. Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione. It may be said in general that the CNL in Southern Region do not possess the status and competency of those further north. It is to be remembered that most of these committees were formed locally after the arrival of the Allies and that they had not in fact been the focus of popular resistence to the Germans in the same manner as the committees in Central and North Italy.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

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3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

(1) General. The principal troubles were road transportation difficulties, shortage of railway wagons in Foggia Zone, at Castellammare (Province of Naples) and at Crotone (Province of Cosenza), and

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limited supplies of sugar and olive oil. Following are figures showing for how many days the available supplies of flour and grain for flour were sufficient in the provinces on 3 December 1944:

Province	Days' Supply of Flour	Days' Supply of Grain
Foggia	15	over 60
Campobasso	7	over 60
Avellino	3-1/2	33
Benevento	3-1/2	over 60
Naples	3-1/4	3-3/4
Salerno	1-1/2	31
Bari	5	23
Brindisi	3	10
Lecce	4	2
Matera	25	over 60
Potenza	23	over 60
Taranto	3	7
Catanzaro	0	18
Cosenza	8	24
Reggio di Calabria	1	19

(2) Foggia Zone. The amassing of potatoes in the Province of Campobasso progressed fairly well, with 400 tons being made available to Allied Forces and civil population. Transport in this zone became increasingly grave due to inclement weather and road conditions, and distribution problems became more and more acute. Rail cars were short in many heavy grain producing areas.

(3) Naples Zone. Where potatoes had been reported as non-existent some hundreds of tons were found to be available. Fruits and vegetables continued to be plentiful, but the absence of olive oil, other edible fats and sugar continued to be a cause of loud complaint. There was a noticeable increase in the quantity and variety of foodstuffs offered in the shops. This would indicate that purchasing ability exists, although probably to a limited extent. Black market and free market commodities are in some stages the same and much depends on the price as to whether the buyer terms it "black market" or not, for the higher the price the darker is the item.

(4) Salerno Zone. Sugar was in short supply, as was also olive oil of which the last issue was made in August. No milk had been recently allocated and the Medico Provinciale expressed grave concern

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(4) Salerno Zone. Sugar was in short supply, as was also olive oil of which the last issue was made in August. No milk had been recently allocated and the Medico Provinciale expressed grave concern over this deficiency. The limited supply of barley

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prevented its general use in bread and pasta, although the mills are ready to use barley according to specification. Salt continued to be in short supply, only 200 tons being received as compared with the monthly requirement of 530 tons.

(5) Bari Zone. The wheat situation in Brindisi and Lecce was critical on several occasions, a cause of continued anxiety unless reserves are accumulated sufficient to make the arrival of a grain ship on schedule not a matter of vital urgency. Oranges and tangerines were scheduled for import from Sicily. Other fresh fruits were in short supply. Figs, almonds and vegetables were plentiful. Considerable quantities of vegetables and dried fruit were exported to Naples and Rome.

(6) Taranto Zone. The main necessity was a reserve of flour. Issue of pasta was five weeks behind, but was expected to be made good by the middle of December.

(7) Catanzaro Zone. A bad situation resulted in the Province of Cosenza because of the failure to receive at Catanzaro domestic wheat from Matera allocated to Cosenza and because of shortage of railway cars carrying normal shipments of grain from Crotone to Cosenza. Imported barley recently received was reported to be of very poor quality, and it was found that many flour mills could not use this barley in producing flour in the required proportions of wheat and barley. Sugar was in short supply throughout the Zone, particularly in the Province of Reggio di Calabria where there was not sufficient to take care of hospitals and institutions.

b. Prices. Prices continued high throughout the Region, with a tendency to rise further in Catanzaro Zone.

c. Housing. The demands of the Military for winter quarters was found to be increasing the housing difficulty badly in large towns where the housing shortage was already acute.

d. Other Supplies; Industries. Soap was reported to be in short supply in several parts of the Region. Soap production was delayed because of transport difficulty in supply of sulphur oil to plants and also because of insufficient supply of caustic soda in some parts of the Region. Executive responsibility for soap making and distribution passed to the Italian Ministry, effective 1 November 1944. Distribution of candles for October requirements had to be modified, and candle production for November requirements stopped completely because of the loss of parafine wax at the Fertilia Dump

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reported difficulties in the production and distribution of charcoal. Production of paper in Foggia Zone continued, but its export from the zone was hampered by shortage of railway cars, and paper warehouses were nearly full. On the other hand, Bari Zone reported satisfactory receipts of supplies of paper. Industrial surveys were conducted in six important plants in the Naples area with a view to their reactivation. The Montecatini plant at Portici, Province of Naples, continued satisfactorily in the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. The sulphuric acid section of the Montecatini plant at Bagnoli, Province of Naples, was requisitioned, and it was estimated that production there would start by 15 February 1945.

e. Commerce. Textiles stored with Sutteridge & Co., Naples, were measured and were handed over to Istituto Commerciale Estero for distribution. Good supplies of leather belting were produced and allocated. The control of salvaged shoes and uniforms, textiles, nails and glue was handed over to Ufficio Provinciale per il Commercio e Industria. At the end of the month, stocks in warehouses of the Export and Import Subsection totalled 662 tons. During the month, 865 tons of various exports and imports were handled, but there were no shipments to the United Kingdom for lack of shipping space.

f. Hemp. The Hemp Control Office of the Industry Sub-Commission operating within Southern Region reported as follows. Collection of hemp improved. 1,000 tons of hemp were received from farmers during November as compared with 500 tons for the preceding six weeks. This was because 1,000 tons of fertilizer were made available by the Agriculture Sub-Commission for hemp farmers, and it was announced that two quintals of fertilizer would be advanced for every ton of hemp delivered by farmers. In the course of the month, there was a complete switch over from the manufacture of hessian for sacks to the manufacture of canvas suitable for waterproofing, and it is hoped to produce 175,000 square metres of such canvas per month. A large quantity of ropes, canvas and other hemp products was discovered in a clandestine store and the goods were confiscated and will be made available to the Allied Forces. The owner escaped arrest, only to be run over and killed a few days later. A representative of the British Royal Navy tested 13 samples of rope that had been made for the Navy under the supervision of the Hemp Control Office, and in every case the breaking point was above the high standard required by the Admiralty.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Grain. Grain collections were practically completed with totals of 3,087,000 quintals of wheat and 311,000 quintals of barley. The planting of grain was generally well advanced, but, because of prevailingly heavy rains, preparation of land and planting were retarded and the crop is very delicate. Some additional hard wheat seed is still needed and several wheat areas in the provinces of Naples and Salerno and in Calabria are in need of additional soft wheat seed.

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...supplies of paper. Industrial surveys were conducted in six important plants in the Naples area with a view to their reactivation. The Montecatini plant at Portici, Province of Naples, continued satisfactorily in the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. The sulphuric acid section of the Montecatini plant at Bagnoli, Province of Naples, was derequisitioned, and it was estimated that production there would start by 15 February 1945.

e. Commerce. Textiles stored with Cutteridge & Co., Naples, were measured and were handed over to Istituto Commercio Estero for distribution. Good supplies of leather belting were produced and allocated. The control of salvaged shoes and uniforms, textiles, nails and glue was handed over to Ufficio Provinciale per il Commercio e Industria. At the end of the month, stocks in warehouses of the Export and Import Subsection totaled 662 tons. During the month, 865 tons of various exports and imports were handled, but there were no shipments to the United Kingdom for lack of shipping space.

f. Hemp. The Hemp Control Office of the Industry Sub-Commission operating within Southern Region reported as follows. Collection of hemp improved. 1,000 tons of hemp were received from farmers during November as compared with 500 tons for the preceding six weeks. This was because 1,000 tons of fertilizer were made available by the Agriculture Sub-Commission for hemp farmers, and it was announced that two quintals of fertilizer would be advanced for every ton of hemp delivered by farmers. In the course of the month, there was a complete switch over from the manufacture of hessian for sacks to the manufacture of canvas suitable for waterproofing, and it is hoped to produce 175,000 square metres of such canvas per month. A large quantity of ropes, canvas and other hemp products was discovered in a clandestine store and the goods were confiscated and will be made available to the Allied Forces. The owner escaped arrest, only to be run over and killed a few days later. A representative of the British Royal Navy tested 13 samples of rope that had been made for the Navy under the supervision of the Hemp Control Office, and in every case the breaking point was above the high standard required by the Admiralty.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Grain. Grain collections were practically completed with totals of 3,087,000 quintals of wheat and 311,000 quintals of barley. The planting of grain was generally well advanced, but, because of prevailingly heavy rains, preparation of land and planting were retarded and the crop is very delicate. Some additional hard wheat seed is still needed and several wheat areas in the provinces of Naples and Salerno and in Calabria are in need of additional soft wheat seed.

b. Olive Oil. The olive oil harvest proceeded with some

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difficulty, especially in connection with labor and transportation. The amassing of olive oil required more attention from Agricultural Officers than any other special activity during the month. Olive Oil Control Officers worked well and produced excellent results to the limited extent possible. However, it is anticipated that the program for the collection of olive oil will be extremely disappointing unless many more Control Officers are made available. The whole problem is now under discussion with H.Q. Allied Commission. Black market activities in olive oil are constantly increasing.

c. Fruits and Vegetables. Production of fruits and vegetables was normal for the season of the year. Marketing of citrous fruits presented a problem. Catanzaro Zone reported a surplus of figs and that the railway car situation in connection with figs, chestnuts and citrous fruits was chaotic and causing much loss. The shortage of seed potatoes because of difficulties in shipment from producing areas, was made worse by a damaging frost in the Naples area where the fall crop of potatoes was expected to produce little more than the seed required for planting of the same acreage.

d. Beet Sugar. Sugar beet factories at several localities were reported to be in operating condition and beet seed was reported to be available from Northern Italy, requiring determination to be made at once as to whether coal, power and other requirements for manufacture will be available, if farmers are to plan for planting of the acreage required.

e. Wine. Production of wine was fairly satisfactory, although less than last year. However, stocks of wine in producing areas were reduced exceedingly slowly because of shortage of transportation. Foggia Zone reported that new wine at 18 to 23 lire found a steady market in Rome by means of trucks and trailers from Rome, some of which trucks and trailers might well be used for grain and flour.

f. Fertilizers. The limited supplies of ammonium nitrate and other nitrogenous fertilizers on hand in the Region were distributed. More than 9,000 tons of rock phosphate were received during the month. Extreme shortage of storage space in the plants at Barletta, Bagnoli and Crotone will necessitate the rapid movement of the processed superphosphates from these plants in order to enable continuos operation. Efforts were commenced to get release from the Army of badly needed storage space in these plants.

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g. Livestock. The livestock supply was more normal, some areas having remarkable surpluses which are being disposed of very slowly because of transportation difficulties. There was a prevailing shortage of concentrated feed, especially in the eastern part of the Region, and Catanzaro Zone reported a shortage of forage. Catanzaro Zone also reported that lambs were doing well. There was a decline in the prevalence of animal diseases, normal for the season, but Foggia Zone reported that many of the large influx of

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h. Agriculture—General. A feeling of insecurity on the part of farmers became increasingly a major problem affecting agricultural production. A conference at Rome commencing on 30 November concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries, was attended by four officers of the Region.

i. Forestry. Forestry activities are not carried on under the Region's supervision. Catanzaro Zone, in reporting on the difficulties of distribution of food, stated that the biggest and best Italian trucks were not available for food distribution because they were used by British and American Army units in connection with lumber operations.

j. Fisheries. From Salerno came the report that fish brought into the Salerno market were far less than the amounts of fish caught by fishermen using power boats drawing petroleum products from the province, for much of the catch would appear to be sold at sea to others for eventual resale at Naples and Rome.

5. Labor.

a. There was still no clarification of the status of the Provincial Labor Offices, and the unofficial Camere del Lavoro continued to wield too much influence. It would appear reasonable that the Provincial Labor Offices should be either recognized by the Italian Government or abolished. Although complaints of enticing workers from the Armed Forces continued to be heard of, no such case has been substantiated since the wage increase of 1 October 1944. Social insurance matters continued on a satisfactory basis. Dock workers and other laborers continued to make requests for shoes and clothing.

b. In Naples Zone, the month was comparatively quiet and there were no large disturbances. The Electric Company and the Gas Company made a gift of 1,000 lire to each worker under the guise of an advance of 13th month's pay, allegedly with a secret agreement with the workers that repayment would not be demanded. This resulted on the 30th of the month in the threat of a strike in the Telephone Company.

c. In Bari Zone there were several minor strikes, all of which were settled in a short time. The greatest threat was agitation on the part of port workers at Bari on the question of the "indennità di presenza."

d. In Catanzaro, the Electric Company workers threatened a strike because agreement could not be reached on the terms of a wage increase. The Regional Labor Officer went there, only to find an agreement already signed. It is doubtful that the agreement can be approved, but after further discussions it will be submitted to the Labor Sub-Commission.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. Consumption of electricity in the Region

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was within the allocation for the month, although the kilowatt loads on various substations exceeded allotments on several occasions. The power companies, working with the Italian Ministry of Public Works, prepared plans to reduce peak loads by curtailing tramway service and shifting hours of factory operation to off-peak periods. Units at several hydraulic generating plants went out of operation during the month, but reconstruction and repair work was constant, subject to the limitation of materials and transportation. To help carry peak loads at times, it was necessary to operate two units of the Capuano steam plant of Società Meridionale Elettricità and a Diesel unit at the Vicliena plant of the Volturno Company. In a number of municipalities of the Region, street lighting was initiated.

b. Water. Reconstruction and repair work on the water system of the City of Naples continued.

c. Gas. Repairs to the main gas lines in the City of Naples continued. The 80,000 cubic metre storage tank which is in process of reconstruction in Naples is almost completed and will probably be in working shape by the end of December.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Inspection trips were made in various parts of the Region. About 401 miles of ordinary maintenance were carried out on roads of No. 1 military priority. There were 63 miles of maintenance to non-military roads and 192 miles of maintenance to provincial roads of military interest. Repair or reconstruction progressed on a number of bridges on military highways. Work was started on the lumber road to Crotone. Maintenance of military highways was hampered by insufficient cement and insufficient transportation. Cement was made available for repair and extension of sewers in the City of Salerno. Work on the main sewers at Battipaglia, Province of Salerno, was almost completed.

e. Public Works. Although repairs to hospitals, orphanages and jails continued, the work proceeded slowly because of the difficulty in obtaining materials. Street cleaning, sewer cleaning and removal of general debris was steadily carried on. In the Province of Salerno the major portion of ash from Mount Vesuvius had been cleared and, depending upon transportation, it was expected that the work would soon be completed.

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f. Materials. For the Provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Naples and Salerno, the Consiglio dell'Economia took over the procurement of materials for Italian agencies. So far, there is not a single case known of where a civilian agency requested materials of them and actually got the materials.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The conduct and efficiency of all agencies, with the exception of the Vigili Urbani (municipal police), was main-

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7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The conduct and efficiency of all agencies, with the exception of the Vigili Urbani (municipal police), was maintained at a fairly satisfactory standard. Shortage of personnel, lack of equipment, particularly transport, and poor rates of pay, all had a detrimental effect on morale. The Naples City policeman mentioned in last month's report as having killed a drunken British sailor was

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brought to trial before a General Military Court, which found that the policeman had acted properly in endeavoring to arrest the deceased, but that the force used was "excessive," and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. In Naples Zone, patrols of Carabinieri Reali were still operating in conjunction with Allied Military Police patrols in combatting crimes of violence. In the City of Naples, 75 CC.RR. were assigned to patrol from 2000 hours to 0800 hours in the hope that crime would be accordingly reduced. Steps were taken to return to normal duty certain CC.RR. found to be performing extraneous duties.

b. Crime Conditions. The state of crime was reasonably satisfactory, although there was an increase in crimes of violence in Naples Zone and Catanzaro Zone. The state of crime in the Province of Salerno remained very reasonable indeed, and the Regional Public Safety Officer states that he knows of districts in London which would like to be in a position to submit even in peacetime monthly returns such as those that come from Salerno. The principal crime in the Province of Campobasso appears to have been cattle stealing, although there has been a marked drop in offenses of this sort. A Carabiniere Reale at Bari was arrested for being concerned in a serious case of bribery involving Allied Military property. Forgery of Allied Military currency reached serious proportions, a total of 108 cases during the month, involving 319 forged notes.

c. Prostitution. The situation showed some improvement, although it continued to be a serious problem in Naples Zone, Foggia Zone and Bari Zone. During the month 560 prostitutes were detained in the Province of Naples. Prostitution appears to be the "black mark" against the otherwise orderly Province of Salerno, for there there were detained during the month 88 clandestine prostitutes of whom 87 were found to be infected.

d. Black Market. Civil police were consistently energetic in combatting black market activities and much contraband was seized throughout the Region. A dangerous and active gang of operators in Allied property was broken up in Naples by the Security Section of the Quartermaster, Peninsular Base Section. A serious case of conspiracy in tobacco was uncovered at Taranto, involving many persons, including five Italian Naval deserters and four members of the Guardia di Finanza. In Naples Zone, arrangements were made with the Cardinal of Naples for him to undertake the examination of all commercial agents arriving in the zone to purchase commodities on behalf of Vatican City, which should prevent leakages of the sort known to have taken place in the past.

e. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. Conduct of Allied personnel still leaves much to be desired, particularly in Naples Zone. At Salerno a British noncommissioned officer, while in company with an Italian female, was assaulted by three colored soldiers, one of whom took the female and raped her. Early in the month in the Province of Campobasso there was a serious situation in the conduct of Greek troops, but these troops have

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caused disturbances in the Province of Taranto.

f. Security. At Benevento a man was arrested by the CC.RR. for being in possession of a parachute and a wireless transmitting set. In Salerno an enemy agent was dropped by parachute and was arrested.

g. Fire and Civil Defense. The fire brigades of the Region functioned satisfactorily and met the demands made upon them in spite of the shortage of certain equipment. On 1 November all civil defense services in the Region were taken over by the Fire Brigade Commands on an order of the Italian Ministry of the Interior. Liaison was maintained with the Italian Army officer responsible for the recruiting and training of civilian mine disposal squads, and it was learned that difficulty was being experienced in obtaining volunteers for this work.

h. Prisons. The prison population of the Region, excluding the small Mandamentali prisons, decreased by some 700 to 12,889 at the end of the month, and of these about half were awaiting trial. Effective 15 November, all civil prisons in the Region became the complete responsibility of the Italian Government, and supervision from Regional Headquarters ceased. In the City of Naples, 15 persons, including two civilian employees of Southern Region, were arrested in connection with the issuance of forged release warrants. Most of the prisoners illegally released on these forged warrants have been rearrested and returned to prison to complete their sentences.

i. Allied Military Courts. Permanent Superior and Summary Military Courts were put into operation at Bari to deal with cases of pilfering and sabotage by civilians in and around Bari and in particular at 14 B.A.D. Appropriate publicity was arranged through the medium of Italian newspapers and by circular letters to military units. There was one Military Court held at Taranto and Military Courts continued as usual in the City of Naples. The Naples Port Summary Court tried an average of more than 200 cases per week.

j. Italian Courts. In general, the Italian Courts cooperated well on cases involving Allied interests. The Acting First President of the Bari Court of Appeal lodged a vigorous protest with the Ministry at Rome, because of shortage of staff and increased volume of work, indicating the risk of a breakdown in this Court.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

5225

a. Prevailing Diseases. Both smallpox and typhoid fever registered a decline in incidence and appeared to be checked. Active vaccination programs were carried out in the larger centers and in small comunes where the diseases had occurred. There were four cases of typhus of the murine type, three at Cardito, Province of Naples, and one at Bari. Active prophylactic measures were taken by the Allied Commission Typhus Control Unit. The number of cases of

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ing of cases and [illegible] because of the lack of quinine formerly customarily used here. Rabies was still prevalent among dogs, but the incidence in man was very low in spite of the fact that in the City of Naples alone approximately 15 dogs' heads had been examined monthly with 40 per cent of them showing positive. One case of cerebro spinal meningitis was reported from Irsina, Province of Matera.

b. Water Analysis. Sufficient supplies of chlorine and chlorinating equipment were still lacking and the Regional Public Health Officer has recommended that individuals boil all drinking water rather than rely on the too infrequent laboratory reports.

c. Medical Supply. Many complaints were received from provinces of medical supplies insufficient to cure properly for the needs of the population. The Province of Taranto reported that no medical supplies had been received for five months. All such complaints were reported to the responsible Italian agency.

d. Transportation. Considerable difficulty was met in finding ambulances for the evacuation of civilians suffering from communicable diseases in an infectious stage, resulting in many such patients remaining at home as a possible source of the spread of local epidemics. The shortage of ambulances was particularly severe in the Provinces of Naples and Avellino.

e. Welfare. The Italian authorities demonstrated increased ability to handle welfare matters in a favorable manner, but lack of facilities is a factor that may interrupt their plans at any time. The supply of clothing for relief purposes in the Province of Naples has become seriously depleted because of assistance to refugees from other provinces and immediate replenishment is imperative.

9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. Schools in the Provinces of Avellino, Naples and Salerno opened on 6 November. In the Province of Benevento, the opening of schools was postponed until 1 December because of the threat of smallpox. In Naples, enrolment figures were higher than the year before, and in Benevento slightly less than the year before. Throughout the Region, school premises were found to be insufficient, mostly due to requisition by the Allied Forces, but alternative accommodation for schools was somehow found and in many instances, where necessary, schools operated with two or more shifts of pupils per day. Books and equipment were sadly lacking. The scheme for providing a luncheon for school children in Naples did not go into operation for lack of affirmative action by the Education Sub-Commission.

b. Fine Arts. In the Province of Salerno a rather important picture was discovered, believed to be a "Madonna and Child" by Raffaele.

10. Refugees. A decree of the Prefect of Foggia ordered all persons not normally resident in the City of Foggia and not working

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10. Refugees. A decree of the Prefect of Foggia ordered all persons not normally resident in the City of Foggia and not working for the Allies to leave the city. At Salerno four trains carrying 4,000 refugees passed through and 900 other refugees went through

in small groups. Bari Zone received 350 new refugees. At Taranto the disembarkation and housing of Italian prisoners of war from the Balkans was successfully carried out.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. Approximately 1,000 tires were urgently needed for civil supply M.T.D. vehicles. The situation on civilian vehicles was complicated by lack of tires and spare parts and increased calls on road transportation because of reduction in rail traffic. Further difficulty was added by a general cut in distribution of gasoline and oil. Nevertheless, very good work was done by Consorzio Napoletano and Ufficio Trasporti. It was anticipated that the redistribution of vehicles and spares by makes and types would be completed on 18 December. The careful driving campaign continued with excellent results. Foggia Zone reported that lack of headlight bulbs was preventing movement of trucks at night.

b. Rail. The outstanding feature of the month's traffic activities was the continued scarcity of equipment, particularly box cars. Breaks in the two lines between Naples and Rome interfered with return of cars from the north and during the first two weeks of the month requirements had to be cut to the bone. Toward the end of the month the situation had improved considerably. Improvement in availability of railway wagons was expected to result from a rail transportation conference held in Naples on 30 November. It was proposed to hold similar conferences monthly. Two private railways in the Naples area, involved in the scheme of providing free transportation for workers employed by the Allied Forces between their homes and their places of employment, found serious difficulties developing because of the volume of such traffic and abuse of the system by the Italian civilians concerned. The recommendation was made that in view of recent increases in wages free railway service of this sort should no longer be provided.

c. Telecommunications. More circuits were available to the public and there was a large increase in civilian use of telephone and telegraph service. Also, there was a reduction in time for the completion of telephone calls and the delivery of telegrams. Shortage of telecommunications motor transport throughout the Region, largely due to lack of tires and tubes, retarded maintenance of communication lines. As an example, batteries in repeater stations were in a very dangerous condition during the month because of no transportation for delivery of distilled water.

d. Postal. Postal service was reasonably satisfactory considering transport difficulties. Allied censorship ceased at Taranto on 16 November.

5224

12. Property Control. The Regional Controller of Property at the end of November had under control 246 pieces of real estate belonging to 130 Allied owners, 41 business concerns belonging to 60

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5224

12. Property Control. The Regional Controller of Property at the end of November had under control 246 pieces of real estate belonging to 130 Allied owners, 41 business concerns belonging to 60 Allied owners, and 3,260 other items belonging to 3,218 owners. During the month, 13 pieces of real estate were returned to 8 owners, 3 business concerns to 3 owners, and securities and other items to

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one owner. 24 Allied properties and businesses were in process of reconsignment to their owners. In accordance with instructions to unblock all accounts of Allied nationals except accounts requiring control, preliminary work was completed and the unblocking of several hundred of the several thousand such accounts is about to be accomplished. Several investigations were made regarding interests of Allied owners of property not under the charge of the Regional Controller of Property. A loan of 50,000 lire was made for the Guinness account in connection with Migliano Castle. Four more valuable paintings were removed from the castle and stored at the Naples Museum.

13. Finance.

a. Banks. The general tendency was unchanged. Bank deposits increased. There were some small demands for loans from the central bank by other banks and a reduction in cash availability. Poor business conditions for the banks was attributed to lack of transportation and communications, but was probably equally attributable to political uncertainty. There were further reports of hoarding of currency. Allied Financial Agency at Naples received 1,441,600,000 lire of Allied Military currency from the United States and made payments to United States and British Armed Forces totaling 1,668,724,002 lire. Remittances from the United States to persons resident in Italy were 360,761,864 lire during the month.

b. Monopolies. Income was maintained. Production in Naples cigarette and tobacco factories was reduced at the end of the month because of failure of electric power, and machine workers were set to work making cigars by hand.

c. Government Finance. The tax collection service proceeded regularly. Throughout the Region, delays in remittances of funds from Rome caused difficulties for province and comune governments. Investments by the public in government bonds were well maintained and purchases considerably exceeded redemptions.

d. Naples Borsa. The opening of the Naples Borsa to dealings in stocks on 23 November found the market quite uninterested and there were no dealings recorded the first day and but few after that. The tax on transactions (25% to the buyer) was thought to be the cause of lack of interest in the share market. Arrangements were made to broadcast Borsa prices on the Naples Radio.

e. Relief for Allied Subjects. The United States and British Consuls General assumed responsibility from 1 November for the payment of relief to their respective nationals.

J. E. DUNLOP,

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J. K. DUNLOP,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

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Food Sub-Comm, Naples	1
Hemp Control Office, Naples	1
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

CWA/ram

Tel: 558

16 November 1944
18 Nov Rec'd

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Southern Region - September

TO : The Office of the Chief of Staff

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1. Reference your 815/21/COS dated 28 October 1944.

2. The shortage of transportation, especially freight cars, has been engaging the attention of Transportation Sub-Commission for some time and continued efforts are being made to improve the position. Lack of cars for approved movements has been due in some cases to military movements interfering. In other cases it has been due to the absence of AC representation e. g. withdrawn at Potenza. The shortage of cars for shipment of salt was due to military necessities in the Bari Area in September but the position has since improved.

3. The uncontrolled interprovincial trade referred to is the fault of the Italian authorities.

4. The action required in paragraph 2 was taken on the 31st October.

Harlan Cleveland

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Executive Director
Economic Section

P/A
Encl
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815.05(5) 2827

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION

10 NOV 1944 A.F.H.Q.

6 November 1944
11 NOV Rec'd

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of October 1944,
Southern Region, Allied Commission.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

Part I SUMMARY BY REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

1. Assistance to the Allied Forces. Day-to-day assistance to the Allied Forces continues to be accorded, to the apparent satisfaction of local commanders. Amongst other routine work, more than 2,000 civilians were found alternative accommodation in Naples Province alone to permit additional requisitioning of premises for Allied troops. Questori and CC.RR. have rendered current and valuable assistance to the Military Police throughout the Region.

2. Transfer of Activities to Italian Organizations. During the month, the distribution of drugs was taken over by civilian authorities; two cement works and two brick works were handed back to their owners; the control of certain minor industries, such as soap, was taken over by the Italian authorities; repairs to power stations and the operation of public utilities were largely handed over to the Genio Civile; agricultural supplies have been handed back to the Consorzio Agrario; military highways have become the responsibility of Italian road engineers; the ports of Castellammare and Torre Annunziata were taken over from the military authorities and Crotone from AC; the Posts and Telegraphs of Naples Comune are now controlled by the State. As from 1 November the Italian Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria will be responsible for preparing bids (MAT 10's) for controlled materials; coal will be received, distributed and accounted for by the Italian State Railways; and relief to British subjects will be paid by the Consul General and not AC. One retrograde step occurred in bidding for railroad wagons; in September this was apparently handled with moderate success by the Italian State Railways; in October some of the work seems to have drifted back into AC channels in an uncoordinated kind of way.

As regards handing back to the Italians the things which are theirs, it has been, on the whole, a satisfactory month.

3. Manner of Performance by Italian Authorities. At the Provincial level, the Italian authorities are functioning with reasonable ability. A good deal of bribery and corruption springs up the moment any activity is handed over, but this has not yet grown to sufficient dimensions to interfere with operations. The bar to further progress in good administration is now the Italian Government. Provincial officials complain that they cannot even get answers to their letters—much less clear and firm guidance. Zone Commissioners have been encouraged to report all instances of failure of the Italian Government to carry out its minimum duties

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4. Odds and Ends. New Olive Oil Control Officers, being trained on the "nursery slopes" of Foggia, seized on their first effort 9 quintals of wheat, a truck with a false bottom containing 2 quintals of oil, 80 gallons of Allied petrol and 6 quintals

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of oil from a hiding place.....When the rumour spread in Bari District that the "OOCO's" were coming, the black market price for oil, it is said, dropped from 200 to 100.....Foggia exported 27,000 tons of grain and flour to other Provinces during the month--satisfactory and tangible fruit of many months of active control work..... The east side of Italy, recently de-Goumed, is now having a dose of Greek trouble.....The 200,000 tons of last year's wine in Puglie has shrunk to 80,000 tons by devious means.....In addition, the SS "Empire Summer" with 4,300 tons of wine sailed from Taranto for Rome, having been loaded in excellent time in spite of many difficulties by Mr. Crooks of HQ AC; under stimulus of the cargo, the ship's officers, the crew and the stevedores, assisted by AC officers, did a fine job; one stevedore fell 60 feet down the hold, where he lay across a barrel, "bung-up and bilges free" as the Captain remarked, and later walked off the ship apparently unaware what had happened to him.....During the month the Region lost three Truck Pool managers; one to another Region and two to jail.... The Soviet Trade Union Delegation toured the Region and described the many fine achievements of Soviet Russia; the fireworks were supplied by the conducting Italian Communist, Di Vittorio, who is stated to have said that Southern Region was altogether too quiet.... 46 Communists who set out to seize land in Catanzaro, ended up in the local jail.....Italian smallpox vaccine has been found to be defective and it is not clear how many of the 1,300,000 vaccinated in Naples Zone have actually been immunized.....The Italian Government's failure to support the Provincial Labor Office organization, their threat that its employees may be instantly sacked when the Government takes over and their inclination to favor the unofficial Camera del Lavoro is prejudicing all wage negotiation and control.....If the Indennita' di Carovita and the new family allowances are not published soon, serious labor unrest seems certain.....The electrical failure of three generating units at one of the Sila plants reduced capacity by 55,000 KW; two of the units may take a long time a-mending.....No sooner had the "Gravina" gang of deserters been rounded up on the east side, than a new organiza tion, known locally as the "Canadian Gang," set up business; so far they have raided 23 farmsteads and got away with loot to the value of Lit. 2,500,000; Military Police and CC.RR. are in hot pursuit.....Thieves got away with Lit. 20,000,000's worth of Court exhibits (jewellery, etc.) from the Naples Tribunale by walking past the guards.....A train of one locomotive and two passenger coaches was "borrowed" by a number of drunken Australian soldiers, got out of control and crashed through a station building, killing 7 and injuring 11 persons, including one British soldier killed and three injured.....At a large ammunition depot on the east side thefts of components of ammunition which can be turned to civilian use have now reached such volume that a special AMG Court is to be set up to deal promptly with any offenders caught.....AMG Courts are to be reopened in the Bari district.....Winterizing of Allied Troops is bringing AC many unavoidable problems in civilian accommodation..... With the coming of winter, the most pressing problem for Southern Region has changed from food to the provision of clothes and shelter; essential operations may well be interfered with if minimum protection against the weather is not soon provided.....Colonel

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C. E. TEMPERLEY,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION

6 November 1944

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of October 1944,
Southern Region, Allied Commission.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

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TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Commission.

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1. Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

a. The political position continued to be complex and confused. Individuals and parties who had largely forgotten about the war in their maneuverings for positions of power, received a jolt upon learning that Italy had been asked to go to war with Japan. On the whole, the activities of political parties were under reasonable control. The Communist Party, who are making further organizational progress, were stimulated by the visit of the Russian Trade Union delegation, but there were no untoward incidents. The Socialist Revolutionary Party, while claiming to be non-political, declared itself against the parties of the Committee of Liberation. This party also sponsored the illegal newspaper Bandiera Rossa, since suppressed. In Bari Zone, concern was expressed over the delay in appointing commissioners and other officials for defascistization and epuration. In Calabria, Communists endeavored to anticipate the promised law giving uncultivated land to the peasants and attempted to take land by force from the rightful owners. As a result, 46 people were jailed.

b. The morale of the population showed no improvement during the month, primarily the result of the poor economic conditions still prevailing. The public is extremely apprehensive as to food for the winter, and in many places [illegible]

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b. The morale of the population showed no improvement during the month, primarily the result of the poor economic conditions still prevailing. The public is extremely apprehensive as to food for the winter, and in many places even more so as to clothing. The great mass of the people remained indifferent to the political situation. The reported imports to come into Italy did not seem to be appreciated because of their probable inadequacy, but the promise of UNRRA help and of Italian representatives in Washington and London were acclaimed with satisfaction. There is a general belief that an increase in wages will automatically solve all economic problems. Fears for the future persisted; fear that

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the Italian currency would collapse and fear that the withdrawal of the Allies from Italy would result in chaos. There was considerable speculation and discussion in comparing the American policy and the British policy towards Italy. There was a strong tendency to stress the generosity of the Americans as compared with the strictness of the British. From Salerno came a report that the Sicilian Separatist movement has been deliberately fomented by England so that a united Italy will never again dominate the Mediterranean. Rumours spreading as to the nature of the armistice terms did not tend to improve the morale situation.

2. Local Government—Provincial.

a. General. The low salaries of all grades of state and municipal officials and employees was a subject of complaint. There appears to be a wish on the part of the State Treasury to curtail expenditure, but their method of refusing all credits, irrespective of merits, is leading to confusion. Prefects write and telegraph Rome without achieving results. Some Comunes are more provident and flourishing than others and can weather the storm, but others are in real trouble. In a number of Comunes Allied Forces Unites make demands, somewhat unnecessary at times, to maintain a high degree of sanitation. With the phlegm which local Sindaci can display on appropriate occasions, they state they have no money and cannot get it, and suggest Allied Commission as either the fount, or the cause, and so the Zone Commissioner receives demands from the Forces Units. It is very unfortunate that the Treasury does not indicate clearly to Prefects and Intendenti di Finanza, what course or policy to adopt. Inaction at Rome is causing irritation locally and creating a deepening distrust.

b. Foggia Zone.

(1) Province of Foggia. Twelve new Sindaci were appointed, bringing up to 23 the number of comunes having a normal administration, but leaving 40 still with Commissari Prefettizi. Two Sindaci were to be replaced, one at his own request and the other at the request of the Zone Commissioner.

(2) Province of Campobasso. Appointments of Sindaci and Giunte Comunali were completed for all but 2 comunes. Sindaci and Giunte appear to have the general welfare of the people constantly in mind.

c. Naples Zone.

(1) Province of Avellino. The Deputazione Provinciale was not yet reorganized. Thirteen of the 113 comunes were headed by Commissari Prefettizi. The Committee of Liberation continued to exert considerable pressure to have their appointees in office. The Prefect, who had been appointed as a temporary expedient, retired, and a new Prefect took his place.

(2) Province of Benevento. A new Prefect took office,

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(2) Province of Benevento. A new Prefect took office, the old one having been transferred. The Deputazione Provinciale functioned satisfactorily. Three of the 90 comunes had Commissari Prefettizi.

(3) Province of Naples. The Deputazione Provinciale functioned satisfactorily. Six of the 130 comunes had Commissari Prefettizi. The Comune of Naples continued to be controlled by a Commissario Prefettizio and the

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situation has been accepted.

(4) General. The Zone Commissioner continued his custom of holding fortnightly Prefects' conferences, held in each provincial capital in rotation, and these conferences were found to be extremely useful and were highly appreciated by the Prefects themselves.

d. Salerno Zone (Province of Salerno)

(1) The behavior of the Prefect has been such as to arouse some speculation as to his future and his probable successor. That he is playing a waiting game there is no doubt, but it is not quite clear what he is waiting for. In the meantime, the population of the province suffers the inconvenience of such tactics. For the past two months not one bold decisive action has been taken by this gentleman.

(2) Two Sindaci were replaced and one Sindaco replaced a Commissario Prefettizio, reducing to 7 the total number of Commissari Prefettizi. Of the 146 comunes, 85 had Giunte Comunali. In the case of the 8 comunes with a population of over 15,000, one had a Commissario Prefettizio, 6 had Giunte Comunali and the Giunta has not yet been formed in the other.

(3) New Comune. Under authority dated 27 July 1944 from the Consiglio dei Ministri at Rome, the Prefect on 29 August 1944 divided in two the Comune of San Cipriano Picentino, which had a population of 9,433, and formed a new Comune called Giffoni Sei Casali with its seat at Capitianavo. The new Comune has a population of 4,262. Coincidentally with its organization, a Sindaco was appointed, but at the end of the month no Giunta Comunale had as yet been appointed. The change brought the total of comunes of the province up to 146.

e. Bari Zone.

(1) Province of Bari. A new Vice-Prefect reported. Nomination of additional Giunte Comunali was still held up for lack of agreement between provincial and comune Committees of Liberation. One Sindaco was replaced for reasons of health.

(2) Province of Brindisi. No alterations or new appointments were reported.

(3) Province of Lecce. Six new Giunte Comunali were appointed.

(4) Province of Matera. One new Giunta Comunale was appointed. Six new Sindaci were appointed in place of inefficient or sick incumbents. One Commissario Prefettizio was appointed because political parties were

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(4) Province of Matera. One new Giunta Comunale was appointed. Six new Sindaci were appointed in place of inefficient or sick incumbents. One Commissario Prefettizio was appointed because political parties were unable to agree on a nomination for Sindaco.

(5) Province of Potenza. One new Giunta Comunale was appointed. Two Sindaci were replaced for reasons of health. One Commissario Prefettizio was appointed because political parties could not agree on a candidate for Sindaco.

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(6) General. Deputazioni Provinciali and Giunte Amministrative of the provinces of the Zone functioned fairly regularly, but generally lacked courage or ability to tackle essential problems realistically. Much the same applied to Giunte Comunali.

f. Taranto Zone (Province of Taranto). Two more Giunte Comunali were formed. The process of forming these Giunte is very slow and there does not appear to be any suitable method of expediting it.

g. Catanzaro Zone (Provinces of Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio di Calabria). There was little change to report in local government. The Giunte Comunali worked satisfactorily in all three provinces. A Deputazione Provinciale was at last about to function in the Province of Catanzaro. The Prefect of Catanzaro was transferred to Rome and his duties were temporarily taken over by the Vice-Prefect, a fairly able man.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

(1) General. The main differences still revolved around the transport problem. Fruits and vegetables were plentiful in producing areas, but scarce in non-productive areas. The food situation remained unchanged insofar as rationed items and free market goods were concerned. Flour and wheat stocks were dangerously low in the Provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Brindisi and Lecce, and, because of the lack of closed freight cars, were high in warehouses and rail depots in the Province of Foggia. Salt supplies improved in the Province of Campobasso, but were acutely short in the Province of Salerno.

(2) Foggia Zone. The collection of potatoes in the Province of Campobasso for Army requirements was very difficult despite a blocking order by the Prefect.

(3) Naples Zone. Only a few days' reserve of flour and grain could be maintained in the Province of Naples.

(4) Salerno Zone. In the early part of the month, importation of wheat and distribution of flour was very slow because of transportation problems, but then improved, and although at the end of the month the situation on the whole was still bad, the allocation of ten rail cars for distribution in the southern part of the province eased the situation considerably. During the worst period, some comunes had their bread ration cut. This has since been made up, but there were demonstrations in several comunes. It was found that the allocation of dehydrated vegetables, soup, etc., to the City of Salerno only, was insufficient, and that other parts of the province also required these supplies.

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(5) Bari Zone. Wheat was short for the Provinces of Brindisi and Lecce, which were living from "hand to mouth." This was due partly to irregular rail movements and partly to the failure of the Province of Matera to produce its quota for export. Green vegetables came forward in good quantity and quality. Meat was available in fair quantity in the Provinces of Bari, Lecce and Potenza.

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(6) Taranto Zone. The steamship "Empire Summer" arrived at Taranto for the purpose of transporting wine, with no previous notice to either Taranto Zone or Region Headquarters. 4,300 tons of wine were loaded, but not without many difficulties such as shortage of skilled and unskilled labor and lack of dunnage and coynes. Ship's officers helped in stowing cargo, the crew assisted in operating winches, dunnage was supplied from the ship and coynes were made locally. Rail movement of wine to the ship was good.

(7) Catanzaro Zone. A ship arrived at Reggio di Calabria with 9,102 tons of bagged wheat for Reggio and Crotone. The ship was too big for either of these ports to handle. So the ship waited outside the harbor and was unloaded into small boats to the extent of 4,980 tons. The ship proceeded to Crotone on 27 October.

b. Prices. Prices in general rose. Black market commodities rose in price, with a reduction in quantity of Allied items and a greater demand in Italian products. Naples Zone reported that fruits and vegetables were plentiful and that their prices were reasonable in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento, but that in the City of Naples prices of fruits and vegetables were excessive and far above the published prices; and that there had been alleged instances of purchasing agents for the Army paying producers on the land more than the top prices in Naples. Prices in Naples today are double those of a year ago. The price of fish rose 50 percent in the Province of Foggia.

c. Housing. The "winterizing" program for Allied troops in various areas produced heavy demands for bricks and other building material. Similarly, there is a civilian demand for glass and building material in the City of Naples. Although rents are by law fixed to prevent increases, there was a developing market, and high premiums were offered for houses or parts thereof. In Naples, the local Housing Commission in conjunction with the Genio Civile commenced a program of house repair.

d. Clothing. Lack of suitable clothing, particularly for agricultural laborers and other outdoor workers, led to many demands, mostly unfulfilled.

e. Industries. The Montecatini plant at Portici, Province of Naples, continued to produce considerable amounts of superphosphates and sulphuric acid. Certain sections of this plant were derequisitioned from a British Unit and will be reactivated to produce alum. An application to derequisition the Montecatini plant at Bagnoli, Province of Naples, was submitted, and if this effort is successful, the plant will be used for the production of sulphuric acid, superphosphate fertilizer and copper sulphate. Soap production was held up for lack of transport for supply of sulphur oil. Candle production increased to 274 tons, but there were some delays in distribution of candles because of lack of transport. Nails, shoemaker's twine, wire, leather belting and tanning materials were manufactured as scheduled. Production of glue from damaged flour was initiated. In Foggia Zone, production of paper continued at 150 quintals per day, but some 6,000 quintals [illegible] accommodation, had accumulated and were awaiting

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f. Commerce. Distribution of considerable quantities of textiles warehoused with Gutteridge & Co., Naples, was arranged with the Prefect of Naples. Requests for repaired shoes exceeded availability because of scarcity of leather previously blocked for Italian

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Army use. At the end of the month, stocks in warehouses of the Export and Import Subsection amounted to 987 tons. During the month, 1,071 tons of various imports and exports were handled. Shipments to the United Kingdom were:

Silk	7-3/4 tons
Strusa (a low grade of silk; not to be confused with Strega)	2-3/4 tons
Vegetable seeds	8-3/4 tons

A serious case of pilfering of silk from a rail wagon on the way from Reggio di Calabria was being investigated by S.I.B.

g. Hemp. The Hemp Control Subsection of Industry Sub-Commission operating within Southern Region reported as follows. The price for raw hemp was increased by a further 20 percent on the basic price of last year, the increase taking the shape of a bonus for prompt delivery by farmers. This makes a total increase in price of 50 percent over last year. However, the increase was not made early enough and the result has been that the first six weeks of the season, up to the end of October, showed only 500 tons of hemp brought in to warehouses. When it is considered that there is no reserve stock of hemp in the warehouses and that normal production is 700 tons per month, it will be realized how difficult the situation has become. Rope making was drastically cut and many people were thrown out of work as a result, but that was considered more advisable than closing down the spinning mills. Production of canvas was maintained by drawing on stocks of yarns. Production of yarns and threads continued at slightly under average. Production of sacks increased 32 percent and during the month 218,100 sacks were delivered. Production was being curtailed to some extent by the lack of electric light bulbs and window glass or substitutes for windows. The girl workers in their underfed condition are not able to stand up to the hardship involved in working in mills open to the rain and wind.

h. Supply Accounting. The Regional Supply Accountant made considerable progress in clearing up certain transactions that took place in November 1943, e.g., newsprint and P.O.L. July and August accounts of the former Regions II and VII were completed.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Grain. Total grain collections reported up to 29 October were 3,011,666 quintals of wheat and 305,792 quintals of barley. All provincial grain collection committees of the Region were requested to submit reports on grain collections, together with plans for action recommended to bring in all additional grain possible. It was reported that 13,000 quintals of grain in the Province of Benevento were likely to go bad and arrangements were made for additional bags and transport. Foggia Zone reported the export of grain and flour of 12,000 tons to Naples, 12,000 tons to other provinces of Southern Region and 3,000 tons to AMG Fifth Army. 1,350 tons of hard wheat from food stocks in the Province of Foggia were released by the Food Sub-Commission for use as seed. No soft wheat seed could be secured to satisfy urgent needs in areas where other seed could not be used. Such soft wheat seed was unavailable because

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b. Olive Oil. The olive crop suffered some damage by rains and wind that caused heavy windfalls throughout the Region. The immature olives that fall yield a lower percentage of oil. The Province of Taranto reported the quality of the olive crop to be excellent, but estimated a yield of only 60 percent of last year's figure. Catanzaro Zone reported that most of the sansa from the 1943 crop was still on hand and good only for use as fuel and

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recommended that the 1944 sansa be better utilized. (Sansa is the residue from the pressing of olives and in normal times is transported to plants for chemical treatment and extraction of considerable more oil.) With Olive Oil Control Officers attached throughout the Region, plans progressed for the enforcement of collection of the current olive crop and control of its processing and distribution. Many more Control Officers are required.

c. Fruits and Vegetables. Fruits and vegetables were plentiful, but some fruits were damaged by disease and insect because of lack of insecticides and fungicides. The Province of Salerno reported a campaign lasting 25 days to enforce the collection of potatoes, with a fair degree of success. On 20 October, 24,056 quintals of potatoes were in Consorzio warehouses in the province. Prospects for seed potatoes for Puglie and Campania appeared bad because of the announcement from Rome that approximately 5,000 tons of seed potatoes from Avezzano (Rome Region) could not be delivered. The Province of Taranto reported the fig harvest completed and stated that dried figs were of mediocre quality and only three-fourths of last year's crop.

d. Grapes and Wine. The grape crop declined in prospect because of disease and damage by the weather, reflected in turn in a rise in the price of wine, reported to be an increase of 4 lire per litre in the high production areas. 12,000 tons of wine shipped from Taranto and a ship load of 3,700 tons of wine from Puglie were of great benefit to grape farmers in those areas. The Province of Taranto reported the grape harvest as second rate and only 70 percent of last year's crop.

e. Fertilizers. The price of nitrogenous fertilizers was finally fixed in the latter part of the month and distribution commenced. Phosphatic fertilizers are in general not available. Shipments of rock phosphate arrived at the Montecatini plants at Crotone, Province of Catanzaro, and Barletta, Province of Bari, and these plants were prepared to commence manufacture of superphosphates.

f. Livestock. The livestock situation continued to be affected by a general shortage of feed. Foggia Zone reported the hog population at about 15,000 compared with 60,000 or 70,000 a year ago, largely due to disease. The Province of Taranto reported continued breeding of cattle, with good sanitary conditions and prices high. Catanzaro Zone reported sheep and goats available for export after completion of purchases for French troops. Catanzaro Zone also reported that wool blocked in warehouses for the last year was deteriorating rapidly.

g. Agriculture—General. A major agricultural problem was the transportation of agricultural products and of Italian agricultural officials.

h. Forestry. No report.

i. Fisheries. Naples Zone reported fish to be coming in greater quantities, including several good catches of tunny. Bari Zone reported a fair amount of fish available, especially in the

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5. Labor. Unrest continued and there were several short strikes at Bari, Foggia and Torremaggiore (Province of Foggia),

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as well as elsewhere in the Region. The City of Naples was quieter, although dock workers there showed discontent, their demands being largely for waterproof clothing and sheds for rest periods. Causes of the continued unrest appeared to be:

a. Insufficient food and clothing for the winter,

b. Delay in putting into effect the Government proposals for the carovita allowance and increase in family allowances.

c. Activities of Communists and agitators.

A Russian Trade Union delegation toured the Region and held numerous meetings, but their activities were obviously aimed more toward the growth of Communism than toward growth of trade unions. Throughout the Region were indications of strong activity by the Communists through the unofficial Camere del Lavoro, in some instances in direct interference with the Labor Offices. A circular letter from the Minister at Rome to all Labor Offices warned the employees that their appointment by the Allies was liable to abrupt termination by the Government and that they were not accepted as civil servants, which naturally caused much fear and discontent on the part of the employees. Social insurance matters were satisfactory. The new Armed Forces wage scale effective 1 October was rather grudgingly received by workers and demands were made for social insurance and family allowances for Armed Forces workers. "Black market" wages continued throughout the Region. Unemployment increased in the City of Naples and in the Province of Salerno, but there was little or no unemployment elsewhere in the Region.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. Reconstruction and repair of six electric plants progressed. Three generating units at one plant went out of service, reducing supply by 55,000 KW. One of the three units should be back in operation soon, but the other two units were heavily damaged. Lack of basic materials and truck transportation for present operations and repairs to the electrical system in Southern Region, has been a serious problem, and it has been found that the method of using MAT 10's to secure supplies through proper channels has been almost entirely unsuccessful and materials procured have been, almost without exception, through military units in the area. Throughout the Region the shortage of electric light bulbs became increasingly critical. Here, too, submission of MAT 10's produced no results.

b. Water. Recent heavy rains resulted in the cessation of water rationing in some localities and plans for cutting out water rationing in the rest of the Region in the near future. Inspections were made of water supply of various small towns. In general, the water supply of the average small comune is insufficient and is in a bad state of repair.

c. Gas. Gas plants in operation continued to function without incident, except that at one of them coal unsuitable for gas production was swapped for better coal with the railroad.

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[illegible] policy in putting into effect the Government proposals for the carovita allowance and increase in family allowances.

c. Activities of Communists and agitators.

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c. Gas. Gas plants in operation continued to function without incident, except that at one of them coal unsuitable for gas production was swapped for better coal with the railroad. In the City of Naples repairs to the gas plant progressed, in particular on a storage tank which will hold 80,000 cubic meters of gas and which, when repaired, will permit supply of gas to those parts of the city not now receiving it.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Inspection trips were made in various parts of the Region and maintenance work was in

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general found to be satisfactory. A system was installed for military work requests, whereby the Italian Government is back-charged for materials used to the extent that the work is of use to the Italians.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. The news that civil police of all accredited agencies were to have an increased food ration was received with approval and gratification throughout the entire Region. There was a marked uplift in morale, and efficiency should also be helped. Morale and efficiency of civil police agencies were maintained throughout the month at a satisfactory standard. In the City of Naples a city policeman, to defend himself from threatened assault, shot and killed a drunken British sailor. At the end of the month the strength of the Carabinieri Reali was 153 officers and 9,027 other ranks. It was announced that this strength was to be augmented by additions from the Italian Army. Ten officers and 497 other ranks of the CC.RR., all ex-Prisoners of War, arrived at Taranto from Kenya.

b. Crime Conditions. A satisfactory standard was maintained despite a sharp increase in crimes of violence in outlying districts of the Province of Naples. These crimes, for the most part, were committed jointly by deserters from the Allied Forces and civilians. On the night of 6-7 October unidentified persons broke into the Evidence Room at the Tribunale at Naples and stole valuables worth over 20,000,000 lire. In the Province of Foggia a large number of anonymous letters were received denouncing various people, mainly officials, and wherever possible these were investigated, but few led to anything worth while. One writer went so far as to accuse a Carabiniere of being a smuggler, for refusing to allow him the use of the Comune's car for his wedding. Because of increasing thefts from a large ammunition dump in Bari Zone, a recommendation was made that a Summary Military Court be permanently established in the locality. The Province of Brindisi reported only one suicide during the month compared with 55 in September. There were 38 cases of forgery of Allied Military currency. On 28 October, an Italian civilian at Caserta killed a member of the R.A.F., and a group of Italians attempting to raid a dump at Nola killed a British sergeant of the guard.

c. Prostitution. There was nothing much to report from the Provinces of Campobasso, Foggia, Matera, Potenza and Brindisi. In the other provinces of the Region, numbers of prostitutes who were examined were found to have venereal disease and were placed in hospitals, and numbers of unlicensed prostitutes were arrested. In the Naples area the campaign was continued during the month without any abatement. Although the position in the City of Naples, where husbands and children have been openly "pimping" for their wives and sisters, respectively, is far from satisfactory, the situation showed improvement. No cases came to notice of Allied personnel frequenting the licensed brothels in the city, probably due to influence of the Military Police.

d. Black Market. All police agencies continued their operations against the black market with success. At Bari an Italian,

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d. Black Market. All police agencies continued their operations against the black market with success. At Bari an Italian Customs officer was arrested for attempted bribery of Allied Military Police to permit passage of black market produce to Rome.

e. Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel. There was an improvement in the conduct of Allied personnel, but nevertheless there was a great deal of room for further improvement, particularly in Naples and Taranto. In Naples Zone systematic mobile patrols were made by Military Police and CC.RR. working together, and very good

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results were obtained. At Gragnano a number of drunken Australian soldiers drove away from the railroad station a railway engine with two passenger coaches, the train became a "runaway" and crashed into a railway building, killing 6 Italians and 1 British soldier and injuring 11 others. Near Salerno five Greek soldiers after drinking heavily got into an argument with some Italian soldiers and one of the Greeks fired his rifle, mortally wounding one of the Italian soldiers. The Province of Campobasso reported discontent from the conduct of the Balkan Air Force stationed in the area, who appeared to be intent on treating Italian civilians in a manner in which some of their own nationals are alleged to have been treated. In Bari Zone all but three members of the "Gravina" gang were arrested, but since the middle of the month a new gang of alleged Canadian deserters extended their operations from the Province of Foggia to the Provinces of Bari, Potenza and Matera and are stated to have entered 23 farmhouses and to have stolen property of a value of 2,500,000 lire. There was only one case of crime alleged against French Colonial troops.

f. Security. The recent rioting in Palermo caused no repercussions in Southern Region. The anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome passed without untoward incident.

g. Control of Civilian Movement. A strict watch was kept on all civilian movement out of the Region by means of reports from Zones on passes issued by the various Questure and no incident was brought to light to suggest that any of the Italian authorities concerned are dealing with the issue of such permits in an improper manner. A watch was kept by civil police agencies for the presence of unlicensed vehicles on the highways and for any improper issue of circulation permits for vehicles.

h. Fire and Civil Defense. The fire brigades of the Region functioned as efficiently as the shortage of equipment would permit. The fire brigade of the City of Naples is well trained and functions well. Fire brigades in the Provinces of Naples, Cosenza and Catanzaro were inspected and the only cause of complaint was shortage of equipment. The Commendant of the Naples Fire Brigade in addition took command of the brigades in the Provinces of Campobasso, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno, on an order from the Ministry at Rome. Passive Air Defense is now largely under control of the fire services.

i. Prisons. Prison population decreased by 400 during the month, but at the end of the month the prisons, excluding the small Mandamentali prisons, had 13,670 inmates, of whom about half were awaiting trial.

j. Allied Military Courts. The Naples Port Summary Court averaged 200 trials a week. A Superior Court was in constant session throughout the month. Two General Court cases were tried during the month. During October the Legal Section of Southern Region Headquarters considered 1,200 applications for revision of sentences and petitions for pardon of offenders convicted by Allied Military Courts.

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k. Italian Courts. The Regional Legal Officer made a tour of the Italian courts of the Region. All Legal Officers of the Region have exerted themselves to the utmost in an attempt to secure from the Italian courts a degree of efficiency commensurate with the urgency of the war effort and some improvement was effected. However, the Italian Courts are not proceeding, and apparently never will proceed, at a tempo sufficient to protect Allied interests

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effectively. Sentences have remained in general inadequate and justice on the whole has been tardily administered. Moreover, there is a rising tide of judicial congestion in cases affecting Allied interests. Foggia Zone and Bari Zone, although both showed a slight reduction in the number of Allied cases pending in the Italian courts, report very excessive numbers of such cases pending.

8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Prevailing Diseases.

(1) Smallpox. Smallpox registered an increase in both the City and Province of Naples, with a lowering of the rate of incidence during the latter half of the month. Benevento experienced a continuation of smallpox with evidence of decline in incidence. The disease did not present a public health threat in the other provinces of the Region. In the City of Naples 74,523 persons were vaccinated and 16,140 were vaccinated in Benevento. Vaccination is progressing in all the provinces.

(2) Typhoid Fever. There was no unseasonable rise except in the Province of Salerno which had 102 cases during the month and where active preventive measures were being carried out.

(3) Malaria. The number of cases reported decreased. Recurrent cases were still numerous, probably due to incomplete treatment. Sufficient anti-malarial drugs were available.

(4) Typhus. Six cases were reported from Foggia Zone and one at Cardito (Province of Naples).

(5) Other Diseases. Foggia Zone reported 22 cases of rabies and 4 cases of anthrax. Bari Zone and Taranto Zone reported a decrease in venereal diseases. In order to avoid an outbreak of bubonic plague, a study of possible means of rat extermination was made and a letter was sent to all Medici Provinciali, impressing upon them the importance of doing everything possible to eliminate rats and their breeding places, particularly in ports. At the request of the British Army, Medici Provinciali were requested to report the extent of infective hepatitis (catarrhal jaundice) in the civilian population last winter as well as currently.

b. Water Analysis. Analysis reports were not received from all provinces. Those received showed that a large majority of samples taken are potable. However, the frequency of testing by the Italian authorities is such that water could become highly polluted for days before detection. Chlorination is not widely practiced because of lack of equipment and chlorine and lack of a desire to chlorinate.

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c. Medical Supply. Medical supplies were shipped to the provinces during the month, relieving a shortage which had become acute. On 31 October drug administration was taken over by the Italian Government.

d. Transportation. The ambulance shortage continued to be acute. Italian Red Cross ambulances are in poor condition.

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Several Italian ambulances were supplied with tires by the Regional Public Health and Welfare Section, thereby placing these ambulances back in operation. The borrowing of ambulances from the Allied Forces is becoming very difficult.

e. Sanitation. In most comunes public latrines are inadequate. Indiscriminate defecation in the streets still persisted in the cities.

f. Welfare. The summer Boy Scout camps were closed. The Regional Welfare Officer cooperated in the planning for the reopening of schools in the Naples area. Charitable institutions were again unable to obtain soap, milk and sugar.

9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education.

(1) Foggia Zone. Many schools in Foggia and one or two in Campobasso were still requisitioned, but with the cooperation of Town Majors alternative accommodations were found.

(2) Naples Zone. A number of schools were released from requisition by the Forces. In the Province of Naples 68 percent, and in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento 90 percent, of the elementary school buildings were available for use as schools, but in the Cities of Naples, Avellino and Benevento, by serious efforts, 34 percent, 40 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the elementary school buildings were made available. Secondary schools available for school purposes were 31 percent in the Province of Naples, 24 out of 62 in the City of Naples; 100 percent in the Province of Avellino outside of the City of Avellino, 2 out of 11 in the City of Avellino; 75 percent in the Province of Benevento and 2 out of 6 in the City of Benevento. All schools in the Zone were to open on 6 November. More teachers are available than are needed. Practically no school supplies are available and, despite reports in the press to the contrary, no textbooks are available. However, the education authorities are enthusiastic.

(3) Salerno Zone. Schools were due to open on 6 November, with all school buildings in the Province ready to start operating, except in the City of Salerno where schools are requisitioned and Eboli where schools have been used to house townspeople because of badly damaged dwellings. Every effort was being made in the City of Salerno to get the military authorities to release some, if not all, of the school buildings.

(4) Bari Zone. In the Province of Bari, the problem of school accommodations appeared insoluble until release of buildings by the Allied Forces, but education

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(4) Bari Zone. In the Province of Bari, the problem of school accommodations appeared insoluble until release of buildings by the Allied Forces, but education in the other provinces appeared to be running on a more satisfactory basis.

(5) Taranto Zone. Nothing new to report.

(6) Catanzaro Zone. Cosenza requisitioned for school purposes a number of rooms scattered here and there,

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waiting for the possible departure of Italian military units to ease the situation. In the other two provinces the school buildings, barring a few bombed ones, were ready for use.

b. Fine Arts. In Foggia Zone, buildings approved by the Fine Arts Officer of Abruzzi-Marche Region were repaired or were in course of repair.

10. Refugees. There was a considerable reduction in the number of passengers stranded at Foggia Railway Station, as a result of energetic action on the part of provincial police in seizing all contraband carried. 5,400 refugees passed through Salerno. In Salerno, the scale of rations for refugees at railway station feeding points was considered to be inadequate and was increased by the Prefect on his own authority at the request of the Provincial Committee for Refugees. The Prefect of Cosenza made a special trip to Rome to get the subsidy to refugees increased. Refugees in mountain comunes in Catanzaro Zone were being moved, because of lack of clothing and blankets, to comunes with a less rigorous winter climate.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. The vital necessities in this section were tires and Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose (ENAC). 257 tires and 179 tubes were allotted to Southern Region to be sold at prices in many cases six times the pre-war retail price. There was no apparent progress with ENAC. During the month, the Region lost three Truck Pool managers—one to another Region and two to jail. Accident figures are commendably low, although there were two fatalities during the month. Peninsular Base Section terminated its remaining truck contracts with daily contractors and handed the work over to the Italian authorities.

b. Rail. A certain amount of civilian rail freight traffic was still moving, but no one was quite sure how or why. In the Naples Division the Italian State Railways were handling all the traffic not handled by various Sub-Commissions, in the Foggia Division a much harassed Allied Commission Supply Officer was doing the work, and at Bari it seemed to be done jointly by Transportation Sub-Commission and the Consiglio Provinciale Economia. In Salerno, when there were any cars not borrowed by the R.T.O. for 94 Sub-Area, the local station master gave labels to the highest bidder. In Calabria, the situation was rather more obscure. It was not surprising, therefore, that there should exist such a situation as an acute shortage of box cars for grain and flour while some 4,000 tons of wine were carried in covered railway wagons.

c. Sea and Air Transport. Good relations continued to exist with both Sea and Air Transport Offices. There were two interesting emergency hauls during the month, one being a ton of printing print to Sardegna for the next day's papers, and the other being a set of radio records for the B.B.C. delivered in London seven hours after leaving the Provincia Building in Naples.

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d. Telecommunications. The Military released more telephone and telegraph circuits for Italian Government and civilian use. Foggia was connected with a telegraph circuit. Plans progressed for telephone service for Foggia the latter part of November. Attempts were being made to repair submarine cables to connect nearby islands with communication. From the Province of Taranto came the report that telecommunication service was very slow.

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e. Postal. Foggia Zone reported postal service to be functioning well, but hampered continually by transport difficulties. The Province of Taranto reported postal service as very slow.

12. Property Control. The Regional Controller of Property at the end of October had under control 259 pieces of real estate belonging to 158 Allied owners, 44 business concerns belonging to 63 Allied owners and 3,262 other items belonging to 3,219 owners. During the month, 14 pieces of real estate were returned to 9 owners, 1 business concern to its owner, and 9 other items to 6 owners. Twenty Allied properties and businesses were in process of reconsignment. The end of October arrived without the anticipated Royal Decree on property control having yet been published.

13. Finance.

a. Banks. Bank deposits continued to increase and cash on hand in banks continued to decrease. There were signs of hoarding of currency by farmers. Allied Financial Agency received no shipments of Allied Military currency from the United States; payments to Allied Forces were 781,064,000 lire; 42,000,000 lire were delivered to U.S. Army Finance in exchange for $420,000 of yellow seal currency. Remittances from the United States for persons resident in Italy were 123,870,367 lire during the month.

b. Monopolies. Income was maintained according to reports received. The tobacco ration for Naples was reduced to conform with the Rome ration.

c. Revenue. Tax collections were regarded as satisfactory, and in thos provinces which enjoyed a good harvest, tax collections were quite good.

d. Government Finance. There were general complaints of lack of credit authorizations by the Government at Rome. Sales of government bonds exceeded redemptions, with market prices of bonds slightly higher. Navalmeccanica was again in a difficult financial situation, partly resulting from the Royal Navy's objection to settling its accounts. A meeting was held with the Royal Navy and various points at issue were submitted to Headquarters Allied Commission for ruling. In the meantime, the Royal Navy agreed to pay half of its outstanding bills. The Italian Army also paid on account. The Navalmeccanica situation was thus eased for the time being.

e. Blocked Accounts. The handing over process did not go too well, inasmuch as instructions from Rome were not understood by the local authorities, some of whom were thoroughly confused.

f. Relief for Allied Subjects. Advances of 621,000 lire were made to 121 British and American nationals. The British Consul General completed arrangements to take care of his Government's portion of this, commencing on 1 November 1944, but the United States Consul General stated that he could do nothing yet until funds were authorized.

For the Regional Commissioner:

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b. Monopolies. Income was maintained according to reports received. The tobacco ration for Naples was reduced to conform with the Rome ration.

c. Revenue. Tax collections were regarded as satisfactory, and in thos provinces which enjoyed a good harvest, tax collections were quite good.

d. Government Finance. There were general complaints of lack of credit authorizations by the Government at Rome. Sales of government bonds exceeded redemptions, with market prices of bonds slightly higher. Navalmeccanica was again in a difficult financial situation, partly resulting from the Royal Navy's objection to settling its accounts. A meeting was held with the Royal Navy and various points at issue were submitted to Headquarters Allied Commission for ruling. In the meantime, the Royal Navy agreed to pay half of its outstanding bills. The Italian Army also paid on account. The Navalmeccanica situation was thus eased for the time being.

e. Blocked Accounts. The handing over process did not go too well, inasmuch as instructions from Rome were not understood by the local authorities, some of whom were thoroughly confused.

f. Relief for Allied Subjects. Advances of 621,800 lire were made to 121 British and American nationals. The British Consul General completed arrangements to take care of his Government's portion of this, commencing on 1 November 1944, but the United States Consul General stated that he could do nothing yet until funds were authorized.

For the Regional Commissioner:

GUY I. WARREN,
Lt. Colonel, AUS,
Executive Officer.

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21 FILE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CMF
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel. 289

Ref : 815/21/CCS

28 October 1944.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report

TO : Economic Section.

1. Attached extracts from Southern Region Monthly Report for September 1944 are forwarded for your comments please.

2. The reported increase in sheep purchases should be notified by phone and confirmed to A.P.L.R. Section, Rome.

[illegible]
Lt.Col.A.C.,
Office, Chief of Staff.

a.a. 4802/CCS
5906/CCS

see minute to 22.
JOU 1/11 Noted 01.

5203

BH 29/X

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

21A

Capt Eden

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28/10.

S.S. 105 Sect 15 ACS Sect (B) 38

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

9 October 1944

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of September 1944, Southern Region, ACC.

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Control Commission.

15 Base Road
HEADQUARTERS
12 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

Part I

SUMMARY BY REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

1. Southern Region was set up on 28 August. Its tasks are threefold: FIRSTLY, to satisfy the operational needs of the Allied Forces in all things concerning civilians and to prevent civilians interfering with the war effort; SECONDLY (subject to safeguarding the first task), to hand back to the Italian authorities as much as possible of the work which was previously done by ACC; and THIRDLY, to help the Italian authorities in their new duties and to reduce dishonesty, inefficiency and delays to a minimum. Leading Italian authorities were informed of these tasks and a similar announcement made in the Italian press. During the month progress in all tasks has been satisfactory.

2. The operational needs of the Allied Forces have been met wherever possible. To augment the supply of potatoes to the Armed Forces, the block was reimposed in the Naples area. No. 3 District supplied six officers with cars to ginger up producers. The controlled supply was materially increased as a consequence. Questure and CC.RR. assisted the Military Police in a round-up of deserters and a fairly satisfactory bag was secured. Normal day-to-day assistance to Allied Forces was rendered in all Zones to the apparent satisfaction of local commanders. Incidentally, relationships with the French Forces are improving. Strong representations to the new French Provost Marshal in Naples and through him to his Commander, have resulted in a welcome abatement of Goum activities. A joint Italian-French organization, set up to purchase sheep in Calabria, worked both amicably and successfully--to everyone's surprise.

3. The gradual hand-over of ACC functions to the Italian authorities proceeds. Reception, warehousing and distribution of ACC foodstuffs have been handed over to Consorzii; bids for rail transport are now largely through Italian channels. Except in Naples Comune AMG, the Legal, Finance, Public Health and Public Safety Sections now work largely through Italian channels. Public Works and Utilities, Industry and Commerce, and Property Control, continue to do a good deal of detail work, partly because Allied interests are directly concerned and partly because the provincial organs of the corresponding Italian Ministries have not yet been set up. The decree for the new Transport Organization (ENAC) has been published, but its functioning must wait for the appointment of Directors by the Government. (The organization is naturally unpopular and special police methods are planned to force it on the trade.) The Property Control Decree is expected in a few days and this should relieve the R.P.C.O. of a mass of detail work. The Provincial Offices and Chambers of Industry and Commerce are

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HEADQUARTERS
12 OCT 1944
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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4. In performing their tasks, Italian authorities eagerly seek ACC assistance. They are prepared to do the work, but prefer that the re-

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sponsibility should continue to be, at least nominally, ACC's. All fear what will happen after we have gone, and an ACC "request" is a convenient alibi to political opponents. It is probably desirable that this should continue until the Italian Government is strong enough to give proper support to its local representatives. If support is not accorded, essential services might deteriorate to a dangerous level through sheer inanition. When the remaining Provincial organizations are set up, the machinery of local government in Italy will in many ways be more highly organized and more comprehensive than in most Allied countries. What is lacking is driving-power and this must inevitably be found by ACC until the Government can supply it.

5. Throughout the Region, Communist agitators are showing markedly increased activity. (Now that an Allied victory seems in the bag, have they received fresh instructions?) At the instigation of the local Communists, peasants in the Volturno area have threatened to recapture by force the land appropriated by the Fascist Government for the O.N.C. farms, and stories of hidden machine guns are current. (Fifty additional CC.RR. have been drafted into the district.) There are rumors in Foggia that the Communists are acquiring arms, but no confirmation has been obtained.

6. Apart from Communists' activities, the people at large are outwardly as docile as ever. On the surface there is little prospect of widespread disturbances; below the surface there is no doubt some discontent and some subversive organizing, but it is hard to gauge the extent of the one or the success of the other. CC.RR. officers are worried and have expressed fears at the consequences which may arise from the loss of the 1,200 CC.RR. withdrawn from the Region during the month. The position will be watched.

7. The Italian Government Refugee Committee is apparently getting into its stride. Properly organized repatriation movement is increasing and the arrangements show improvement, but earlier advice of movements is needed. Unfortunately, many people are not content to wait; patience is becoming exhausted and unorganized movement is on the increase. Unauthorized refugees are dammed back by the "Restricted Line" and tend to accumulate in Naples and Foggia. We will do our best to disperse these accumulations, but concerted efforts to deter unauthorized movement seem called for and are being placed in hand in this Region.

8. The wage structure of the Region is cracking. There are so many means of paying illegal wages with impunity (piece-work, premiums, "loans," bargain-buying through subsidized cooperatives, under-the-counter pay checks, free meals and the like), and the standard of living which can be supported by the legal wage is so fantastically low, that any real control of the wage structure is fast becoming impossible. Once "black market" wage rates are established it is well-nigh impossible to reduce them. An early fulfilment of the promise of substantial legal increases all around seems the only solution, but the miserable wages paid to state employees should have special treatment first.

9. Odds and Ends (with apologies to Major Fielden)..... The Committee of Liberation having failed to approve the Government's candidate for Sindaco of Naples or to produce a suitable candidate of their own, a Commissario Prefettizio has been appointed, much to the Committee's chagrin, but to the benefit of the city which needs a politically-unbiased clean-up..... The danger of landslides in the deposits of new ash on Vesuvius has been reduced by building erosion walls and further contracts are to be

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come from the mountain districts--a creditable but not outstanding performance..... During the month, Foggia road blocks impounded 21 military vehicles, mostly French and Italian, engaged in the black market..... Investigations arising directly from the interception of six French trucks in July last have led to the discovery of ten separate illicit distilleries, to the detention in prison of 45 Italians with processes out against another round hundred and to the recovery of more than a thousand barrels of illicit olive oil--so that road blocks are worth while..... 25 murders were committed in the Region during September, but the figure is considered a normal quota for this part of the world..... In Brindisi 55 people committed suicide..... Salerno farmers, having received back their shotguns, now scrape lead off of signal cables to make shot..... The Region will provide 2,000,000 more candles for Rome in October..... Energetic steps are being taken by an Italian committee aided by ACC Staff Officers to amass the street children of Naples into better conditions; there are now some 5,000 Boy Scouts in the Province and several orphanages and youth hostels have been opened..... Everyone, whether civilian or ACC, complains that essential work is being held up for lack of tyres and tubes..... Regional HQ has moved into the Provincia Building, which is still as noisy as ever.....

C. E. TEMPERLEY,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISS.

9 October 1944

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of September 1944, Southern Region, ACC.

TO: Chief of Staff, Allied Control Commission.

Part II

1. Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

a. Political activity during the month was in general slight and apathetic. The six political parties in the Committee of Liberation are splitting into factions--often the semblance of unanimity is disappearing. Local Committees of Liberation were mostly found to have outlived their usefulness, especially in communes where Giunte have been formed. The Communist Party is growing in strength and is becoming better organized than the other parties. On 8 September at a meeting at Taranto, visiting International labor delegates were enthusiastically received, but at the end of the meeting the Communist leader, Roccoli, made a speech which the Allied delegates did not appear to consider appropriate and they left the meeting while he was talking. This resulted in no incidents and the workers quietly returned from the meeting to their work.

b. Public opinion is that the Italian Government and local Italian officials lack initiative and that the Allies must continue their moral and material help if a break-down is to be avoided. In the minds of many people a fear exists that the Communists are trying to gain control and that this would be a disaster for Italy. Dissatisfaction is still expressed over the lack of publication of the Italian armistice terms. For the public at large, however, personal economic problems are paramount.

2. Local Government - Provincial.

a. Foggia Zone (Provinces of Foggia and Campobasso). There is a very noticeable difference in the local government of the two provinces; Foggia has only 10 Sindaci with Giunte Comunali as compared with 111 such in Campobasso. Many of the remaining Sindaci and Giunte for Foggia have been recommended by Committees of Liberation, but were not yet appointed by the Prefect. The Prefect was advised that he was following too slow and cautious a policy in this respect. Nearly all communes were late with their quarterly budgets and are experiencing considerable difficulty in financing the costs of street cleaning because of high wages demanded by the workers.

b. Naples Zone (Provinces of Avellino, Benevento and Naples).

(1) General. In the Provinces of Naples and Benevento, Giunte Comunali took an increased interest in their functions. There were more frequent changes than is desirable, due to political party influence. In all three provinces, there are a number of communes headed by Commissari Prefettizi because of irregularities and the inability of Sindaci to carry out their duties effectively.

(2) City of Naples. The recent selection of a Sindaco for the Comune of Naples indicated that the Committee of Liberation considered they had acquired the right of selection. The first [illegible]

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(2) City of Naples. The recent selection of a Sindaco for the Comune of Naples indicates that the Committee of Liberation considered they had acquired the right of selection. The first choice, Lombardi, was not suitable, and at an adjourned meeting their second choice, Palermo, Under-Secretary of State, was not wise. They rejected the Italian Government's

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suggestion of Ricciuti merely because he was not of one of their parties. Finally, a Commissario Prefettizio was appointed.

(3) City of Avellino. The Communists threatened trouble unless the Sindaco were replaced, although he is well thought of by all who know him and was one of the few who stood by the town during the bombing last November. The Agricultural Inspector, who has done good work in getting in grain, is also being threatened.

c. Salerno Zone (Province of Salerno). Two Sindaci were replaced during the month. One Commissario Prefettizio was appointed, bringing the total to eight. In many cases, Italian officials are stated to have shown little or no concern for the welfare of the public. Most officials quit work at 1:00 or 2:00 P.M. and it is frequently difficult after that hour to reach an official even in an emergency. A slack Prefect is probably the reason. Application has been made to have him changed.

d. Bari Zone (Provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Matera and Potenza). A few more Giunte Comunali were appointed and several changes were made in existing Giunte, but in many cases disagreement with Committees of Liberation or failure by such bodies to produce any nominations held up appointments. Provinces were visited as frequently as possible by all officers of the Zone in their respective capacities, and the Zone Commissioner, the Zone Police Officer and the Zone Agriculture Officer made several such visits. Arrangements were made for monthly meetings at Zone Headquarters of Prefects and other provincial officials.

e. Taranto Zone (Province of Taranto). On 12 September, the Prefect held a meeting to inaugurate the Deputazione Provinciale. The Deputazione members appear to be taking their responsibilities seriously. Nine of the 21 communes of the Province have Giunte Comunali. The Prefect continued to be sadly handicapped in his work through having no Vice-Prefects and through lacking two Councilors yet to be appointed.

f. Catanzaro Zone.

(1) Province of Cosenza. No Deputazione Provinciale has been formed, but Giunte Comunali function well.

(2) Province of Catanzaro. No Deputazione Provinciale has been formed, but nominations have at last been submitted. The Giunte Comunali operated well.

(3) Province of Reggio di Calabria. The Deputazione Provinciale functions well and has the confidence of both the people and the officials. All of the Giunte Comunali did well, too.

(4) General. The Zone Commissioner reported that the complete turn-over of the Zone to Italian officials for administration was looked upon as premature, and that the governmental organization was considered to be not yet ready to function completely, the food distribution organization in particular.

3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

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3. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply.

(1) General. Shortage of transport throughout the Region was the main difficulty that faced the food supply authorities. Movements from railroads to comunes, from granaries to flour mills, and of local surplus from production areas to consumer areas, were most seriously affected. Lack of closed freight cars also affected delivery of perishable products by rail. Unequal distribution of flour mills and pasta factories throughout the Region as a whole resulted in deficiencies in some areas and in an unexploited production potentiality in other areas. Uncontrolled inter-provincial trade,

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especially in meat, eggs,and dairy products, resulted in high prices and speculation. Lack of sugar caused great disappointment in most provinces. Fruit and vegetables were plentiful, mostly at reasonable prices except in Naples Zone where prices were unduly high. In wine producing areas, excess quantities of wine from last year's crop continue to be reported.

(2) Naples Zone. Plans were made to manufacture biscuits for babies, to provide an optional ration of 125 grams of biscuits in lieu of 200 grams of bread. Arrangements were made to feed 11,000 school children in the Province of Naples at a daily rate of 6 grams of powdered milk and 25 grams of soup powder.

(3) Salerno Zone. Requests continued to be made for canned meat, to make up for the lack of fresh meat resulting from animal diseases.

(4) Foggia Zone. Large shipments of flour to AMG Fifth Army and of grain to Naples were made, but could have been increased if more railroad cars had been available. Urgent requests for shipment of salt could not all be met because of shortage of railroad cars. The gathering of salt at Margherita di Savoia has started, the yield being estimated at 2,000,000 quintals.

(5) Catanzaro Zone. The Salt Monopoly had failed to keep Catanzaro Zone supplied with salt, causing anxiety as to salt supply for curing meats and vegetables during the winter.

b. Prices. Prices of foodstuffs rose during the month for two reasons, the end of the season and exports to Rome, with prices rising not only in the cities, but also in production areas, where farmers refused to sell except at higher prices.

c. Industries. The Montecatini plant at Portici, Province of Naples, produced satisfactory amounts of superphosphates and sulphuric acid, with plans continuing for production of hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate in November. The following materials continued to be produced under ACC control: leather belting, nails, wire, candles and soap. Raw materials were allocated to soap makers for the production of 430 tons of soap for distribution in October through ration card channels. 3,000,000 candles were allocated for similar distribution in the Provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Naples and Salerno, and production for October was scheduled at approximately 4,000,000 candles for these four provinces and 2,000,000 candles for Rome. A coal merchants' association was formed to operate from a central coal dump. Preparations were made for transfer of the Ilva steel plant at Bagnoli, Province of Naples, from Peninsular Base Section to the owners.

d. Commerce. Dyestuffs are being awaited to dye considerable quantities of salvaged uniforms for civilian use. Short production of leather resulted in urgent demands not being met. A serious shortage of window glass exists in the Naples area, with resulting anticipation of great inconvenience and even hardship with colder weather approaching. An important glass factory at Vietri sul Mare was investigated. Releases of iron were insufficient for important needs, such as food canning and hoops for manufacture of wine barrels. Stocks in warehouses at the end of the month amounted to 1200 tons. During the month, 998 tons of imports and exports were handled in and out of warehouses. No shipments were made to the United Kingdom because of lack of shipping, leaving over 450 tons of hemp and 9 tons of silk awaiting export there. After months of waiting, bergamot and briarwood on hand at Reggio di Calabria were exported to the United States.

in the Province of Naples at a daily rate of 6 grams of powdered milk and 25 grams of soup powder.

(3) Salerno Zone. Requests continued to be made for canned meat, to make up for the lack of fresh meat resulting from animal diseases.

(4) Foggia Zone. Large shipments of flour to AMG Fifth Army and of grain to Naples were made, but could have been increased if more railroad cars had been available. Urgent requests for shipment of salt could not all be met because of shortage of railroad cars. The gathering of salt at Margherita di Savoia has started, the yield being estimated at 2,000,000 quintals.

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e. Hemp. The price of raw hemp was not fixed for the new season's crop until the middle of September and then the price was found to be inadequate and efforts to get the price increased failed. As a result of the inadequate price, farmers only brought in 70 tons of hemp to the pools. Raw hemp continued to leak through to black market channels in spite of all efforts to stop it. Stocks of raw hemp under ACC control were exhausted, rope making stopped, and closure of spinning mills impended. There was still a lack of sufficient electric power for hemp mills in the Frattamaggiore area. Efforts continued, but without success, to get weaving mills at Mugnano supplied with electricity for operation in the daytime instead of at night, inasmuch as production

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from night operation was found to be dropping and the female employees were threatening to find other employment. Operatives in spinning mills declared that they could not live on the wages paid. There were two serious thefts of hemp tissues and yarns during the month.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Grain. Total grain collections reported up to the end of the month were 2,955,152 quintals of wheat and 282,807 quintals of barley. Approximately 60% of the wheat is hard and 40% soft. Of the total grain collections, approximately 40% comes from the Province of Foggia. The collection of grain was practically completed by the end of the month, with possibly 5% still to be collected. A critical problem developed in connection with the shortage of good softwheat seed.

b. Olive Oil. The olive crop is likely to be normal, except in the Provinces of Catanzaro and Reggio di Calabria, where it may be very poor indeed, with a large proportion of the trees completely barren. The price fixed for olive oil is considered fair by all concerned. Transportation will be the most serious problem in the harvesting, processing and collection of the olive crop, and shortage of sieves for pressing the next most serious problem. In the Province of Cosenza, certain olive firms offered to repair at their own expense 50 or 60 broken-down railroad cars if they could be assured the use of these cars for two or three months. Twenty Control Officers with ten vehicles were requested by the Regional Commissioner from Headquarters ACC to police the collection of olive oil.

c. Fruits and Vegetables. Fruits generally suffered to some extent from lack of insecticides. The Province of Salerno reported serious damage by fungus attacking orange and lemon trees. Fall vegetable crops appeared to be generally in good prospect. In the Naples and Salerno Zones, assisted by six officers with cars, from 3 District, determined efforts were made to enforce the collection of potatoes, with a fair degree of success. It was found that seed potatoes might be insufficient unless effective controls could be set up to prevent Army and civilian buyers from taking needed seed stocks for food.

d. Grapes and Wine. The grape crop of the Region varies from satisfactory to below average. The Province of Taranto reported an abundant crop of table grapes, but a wine grape harvest inferior in both quality and quantity. Wine grapes in the Foggia area suffered serious damage from disease. Large quantities of wine were shipped from Foggia to Rome. A very considerable amount of last year's wine still remained in storage in various parts of the Region, complicating the provision of adequate storage for this year's wine. Wine producers suffered anxiety because of the shortage of chemicals needed for wine making.

e. Fertilizers. Distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers progressed satisfactorily, but throughout the Region supply of phosphatic fertilizers remained a matter of urgent need, the most important step being the bringing in of rock phosphate.

f. Livestock. The livestock situation seemed more favorable. Foot and mouth disease declined. There was a shortage of work stock in Campania, but plans were made to buy cattle in Calabria and reports were received that in the spring the Provinces of Catanzaro and Cosenza could spare 9,000 head of work cattle for northern areas. Swine fever was reported in Calabria. Sheep and goats were fairly plentiful in Calabria and large purchases thereof were made by the French Army in the Province of Catanzaro. In connection with this relations between French officers

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g. Agriculture--General. Increased rations for farm workers was a constant plea from all parts of the Region. Such extra rations were provided by farmers either from illegal retentions or from black market purchases, very disturbing and damaging in influence. Bari Zone reported that approximately

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20,000 ploughshares and 20,000 cart axles had been re. ased and were in process of distribution.

h. Forestry. No reports were received on this subject except that in Calabria the timber company was getting all the rail transport, making movement of grain difficult.

i. Fisheries. The supply of fish was not large, principally due to restrictions on fishing at night.

5. Labor. Short strikes occurred in Naples, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto and Catanzaro. The Italian Government seemed to have a complete lack of interest in the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices and unofficial and highly political Camera del Lavoro are taking advantage of this. Throughout the Region, there were numerous hearsay instances of civilian industries and farmers paying workers a great deal more than the authorized wage rates. In the Naples area, it was estimated that unemployment had increased, but in the southern part of the Region there was virtually no unemployment. Foggia Zone reported the alleged refusal of Post Office officials to give allowances to workers entitled to them for old age or disabilities, unless members of the Communist Party.

6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. Consumption of electricity ran about equal to allocations and, where necessary, electricity was rationed by cutting off current for certain periods of time to certain classes of consumers. Applications for supply of electric current were carefully screened and the majority rejected. The 5,000 kilowatt-volt-ampere transformer at Torre Annunziata Sub-Station having been successfully tested and finally placed in operation again on 28 August 1944, continued in operation since. It was decided to cut off current for all electric pumps for irrigation effective 1 October.

b. Water. Water supply in the larger communities was adequate except that water was rationed in Bari and Calabria. Repair work on the Naples water system was continued. It was found that in the Province of Campobasso, 70 communes were without any water system.

c. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Inspection trips were made in the City of Benevento, the Province of Campobasso, Bari Zone and Catanzaro Zone. Roads throughout the Region were found to be generally good, with repair and maintenance work progressing satisfactorily.

d. Genio Civile. The Genio Civile was active and helpful throughout the Region; except that, in Bari, proper cooperation was lacking on the part of the Genio Civile Section having to do with road maintenance and they appeared to have no interest whatever in maintenance of vehicles supplied to them for this work.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. A survey of the Region as a whole disclosed the policing situation to be satisfactory but with room for improvement. During the month there were further withdrawals of Carabinieri Reali for northern areas and this was viewed with no little apprehension by senior officers of the Carabinieri Reali within the Region. Nevertheless, efficiency and morale of this organization remained good. On 22 September, at Salerno, a carabin-

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equipment, but there appeared to be no break-down o. .heir morale and efficiency. The efficiency of the Vigili Urbani (local police of cities and towns) left much to be desired, their morale being very low because of very poor pay and a sad lack of equipment and training.

b. Crime Conditions. The general situation throughout the Region was satisfactory. In the City of Naples, crimes of violence were not abnormally high, considering the general conditions, and with the gradual departure of military units from the area there should be a decrease in such crimes. Practically without exception, crimes of violence in the city have been committed by drunken Allied military and naval personnel or by civilians during altercations with such persons. Crime figures for September for the Province of Naples have not been received. In the rest of the Region, 25 murders occurred during the month. In the reclaimed area of the lower Volturno River valley, there were serious threats of violence against owners and occupants of farms, by individuals who were dispossessed under Fascist regime and who were seeking to get their land back again. Fifty additional Carabinieri were sent to the area. At Resina, Province of Naples, the Carabinieri did outstanding work in the arrest of 19 youthful housebreakers and 6 receivers of the property they stole. In the Province of Salerno, as a result of the return of shotguns to farmers, a dangerous form of theft came to light, namely, the theft of lead covering from signal cables, etc, for the purpose of home manufacture of shot because of the impossibility of purchasing commercially made shot. The Allied Military Court at Bari sentenced a civilian to death for espionage. The Province of Brindisi reported 55 suicides, more than all the rest of the Region put together. At San Giorgio, Province of Taranto, the local Secretary of the Communist Party, with other Communists, forced entrance into the office of the Vice Sindaco and occupied it for use as a Communist office. They were ejected by the Carabinieri. In Foggia Zone unconfirmed reports were received that Communists were buying and storing arms of all descriptions and that Italian military vehicles were being used to distribute Communist literature to the Italian Army. At Reggio di Calabria, 8 persons were arrested for forgery of Allied military currency.

c. Black Market. Continued police activity produced some very good results against black market activity. In the Province of Foggia, a gang of black market operators was broken up following arrests at road blocks, and 21 military vehicles, mostly French and Italian, were found to be carrying black market commodities. An unfortunate incident marred the enforcement of potato control, for a British Officer accompanying an enforcement officer was shot by an unknown person and seriously wounded.

d. Mafia Activities. There was no suggestion of any Mafia activities in the Region except that in the Province of Reggio di Calabria two offenses involving three arrests were alleged to have been instigated by the Mafia, although confirmation of the allegations has not yet been forthcoming.

e. Conduct of Allied Troops. Crimes were committed by Americans, British and Italian soldiers and sailors, and by Canadian, French and Greek soldiers. However, there was definite improvement in the general conduct of Allied personnel with still more room for improvement. The Banco di Napoli at Nocera, Province of Salerno, was held up by two men that appeared to be American soldiers. They took 1,500,000 lire, but in making their getaway they dropped the money and the bank got it back. Conduct of French Colonial troops in the Province of Naples, previously extremely unsatisfactory, showed a noticeable improvement, as the result of representations by the Regional Public Safety Officer to a new French Provost Marshal, who, in turn, put the matter up to the Commanding General of F

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f. Fire and Civil Defense. The Fire Brigades of the Region functioned efficiently with the exception of that at Avellino where an inspection revealed shortage of gasoline, equipment and messing facilities, with consequent effect on the morale of the personnel. Civil defense within the Region was largely under the direct control of the Fire Brigades. Prefects were informed by the Ministry of the Interior that all public airraid shelters might be demolished.

g. Control of Civilian Movement. Throughout the Region, permits for civilian travel were issued by Questure, and no complaint of unfair or improper issue was received, so that it would appear that this method of issuing permits is satisfactory to the public. Monthly returns to be received from each Questore, showing passes issued by him, will permit an adequate check on the situation.

h. Prisons. There was a slight decrease in prison population. In Foggia, prisons are in general over-crowded, due to a large extent to delay in trials and to arrests by the Military Police for very minor offenses. However, relief of the situation is expected when the new Foggia prison opens. Prison administrations released from direct supervision by ACC tend to deteriorate, a glaring example being the once-clean prison at Taranto which, when inspected by the Zone Commissioner, was found to be filthy.

i. Security. Liaison with military security organizations was excellent. At Taranto two civilians were arrested on security grounds, but particulars have not yet been received.

j. Allied Military Courts.

(1) A review of a series of Superior and Summary Court sentences by the Regional Commissioner and the Regional Legal Officer prompted a reminder to all Legal Officers of Southern Region that they must by their sentences show offenders that the Army Commander's orders as expressed in his proclamations and other measures were not to be flouted with impunity and that small fines and a few days' imprisonment had no deterrent value and from a military point of view were largely worthless. Difficulty was encountered in the preparation of five or six cases for trial by General Court in that some military witnesses were no longer available.

(2) Following is a tabulation of cases tried by Allied Military Courts in the City of Naples:

	Summary Court	Superior Court	General Court	Total
Guilty	916	34	1	951
Not Guilty	12	6	-	18
Total	928	40	1	969

k. Italian Courts. Italian Courts functioned generally satisfactorily and there was evidenced a sincere desire on the part of many Italian judges to cooperate in the matter of cases affecting Allied interests.

l. Legal - General. The assignment of Legal Officers to their duties in Southern Region was made with a view to obtaining maximum efficiency in the matter of supervising, advising, and maintaining the closest possible contact with, the Italian Courts. In connection with the problems of evictions, the Prefect of the Province of Naples, at the

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8. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Prevailing Diseases.

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(1) Smallpox. Smallpox decreased in all fo r epidemic areas except in the Province of Benevento where an increase followed a period of poor response to the vaccination program and in the Comune of Fertilia, Province of Naples, where a new focus of infection appeared because of hidden cases earlier. The Province of Naples reported 178 cases of smallpox in September compared with 210 cases in August.

(2) Typhoid Fever. This disease continued to exist in all Provinces, to a degree termed "seasonable" by the Italian authorities but which, nevertheless, is unwarranted. The Province of Naples reported 171 cases and the City of Benevento approximately 200 cases, during September. There was evidence of decline in incidence of typhoid fever in the City of Benevento; the peak is definitely over and, with a sanitary officer from Headquarters ACC working in Benevento, many sanitary reforms are in operation. The British Salvation Army Hospital and the British School of Hygiene at Benevento assisted greatly in bringing the Benevento epidemic under control Laboratory examination of feces found on the streets of Benevento showed the presence of the typhoid organism. As an aid to educating people of the city (many of whom could not read the notices that had been posted) against the danger of defecating in the streets, gardens and fields, the Archbishop of Benevento was asked to have an appropriate notice read at every Mass for a month.

(3) Malaria. The incidence of malaria reached a high peak during the last part of September, but this was to be expected according to the cycle of malaria in this territory. The spreading of Paris green ceased during the latter part of the month after the rains and cool weather started. A big problem confronting those Provinces where pumping stations were destroyed in 1943 and had not yet been repaired, was the flood water to be expected during the fall and winter, with a possibility in many areas of thousands of acres of arable land being flooded.

(4) Other Reportable Diseases. Twenty cases of anthrax were reported in the Province of Foggia.

b. Transportation. The only available ambulance service in most Provinces was that of the Italian Red Cross, which was inadequate. In the City of Naples, a checkup was made on automobiles circulating in connection with medical service in order to make available for other use vehicles nominally owned by members of the medical profession and not used by them in their practice.

c. Medical Supply. Shortage of medical supplies resulted in many urgent requests from hospitals, medical authorities and Zone Commissioners.

d. Sanitation. Many localities reported serious difficulty in the collection of refuse because of shortage of transport. Removal of ashes from Vesuvius was so far completed as no longer to constitute a health problem. Railroad stations in the larger cities were still unsanitary because of stranded refugees, but there was much improvement over the previous month.

e. Welfare. The approach of cold weather increased the responsibility of welfare organizations. For example, the supply of materials for repair of orphanages is becoming an urgent matter. During the month a new orphanage was opened in Naples to care for some hundreds of young boys and girls. The Boy Scout movement in the Province of Naples progressed to a point where there were 50 groups of 100 boys each and Boy Scout organizations were starting up in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento. The welfare problem for children was further complicated by the realization that most of the elementary schools

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d. Sanitation. Many localities reported serious difficulty in the collection of refuse because of shortage of transport. Removal of ashes from Vesuvius was so far completed as no longer to constitute a health problem. Railroad stations in the larger cities were still unsanitary because of stranded refugees, but there was much improvement over the previous month.

e. Welfare. The approach of cold weather increased the responsibility of welfare organizations. For example, the supply of materials for repair of orphanages is becoming an urgent matter. During the month a new orphanage was opened in Naples to care for some hundreds of young boys and girls. The Boy Scout movement in the Province of Naples progressed to a point where there were 50 groups of 100 boys each and Boy Scout organizations were starting up in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento. The welfare problem for children was further complicated by the realization that most of the elementary schools could not open because of their being occupied by the Allied Forces. The Regional Welfare Officer continued his efforts for a further allotment of clothing from the American Red Cross and for a further supply of salvaged blankets, shelter halves and other materials, although with the movement of troops further north, the supply of salvaged material reaching Naples decreased.

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9. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. The principal problem in regard to education throughout the Region was trying to get Allied Forces to move out of requisitioned school buildings. Southern Region has had no Education Officer, but in September an Officer of Education Sub-Commission was sent to Naples to assist in the serious school problem there. Following are quotations from reports of Zone Commissioners. Foggia Zone:"All schools not requisitioned are working normal hours and double shifts are in force where necessary." Naples Zone: "Schools are due to reopen in November, but the situation over the Zone is extremely difficult owing to the large number of schools occupied by the Forces.....The position in Naples is extremely bad....." Bari Zone: "The situation as regards requisitioned schools remains much the same, but especially bad in Bari as practically all schools are requisitioned." Taranto Zone: "I have approached 52 Area to ascertain whether any school buildings can be derequisitioned, but owing to their present heavy commitments, this is not possible." Catanzato Zone: "In Cosenza, despite a year to find them homes, 300 families occupy the schools, and now, they are searching for school locations."

b. Fine Arts: With no Fine Arts Officer assigned to Southern Region, work on matters concerning Monuments and Fine Arts consisted merely of lending assistance to the Italian authorities on appropriate occasions.

10. Refugees. Southern Region has no Refugee Officer, the plan being that refugee matters will be handled by the Italian authorities with coordination from Headquarters ACC. It was found that such plan did not work too well. Unauthorized refugees continued to move in large numbers. Italian authorities could not cope with the situation for lack of a plan of their own, for lack of energy and for lack of transportation. Many complications arose, the principal being deplorable sanitary conditions at railroad stations where refugees congregated, and matters of coordination and of trying to get real action devolved upon the Regional Welfare Officer and Zone Commissioners. Civilians became stranded at Foggia railroad station, sometimes as many as 1,000 in a day. At the end of September, Naples Zone had several thousand refugees and the City of Naples had about 1,500 miscellaneous unauthorized refugees. 4,600 refugees passed through the Province of Salerno and 320 others from Calabria got no further than Salerno as a group and from there left without authority in family groups to make their way north as best they could. Also in the Province of Salerno, 300 political internees were released and were distributed as refugees among communes of the Province. At the end of the month, the Province of Salerno had a refugee population of approximately 1,700, with possible accommodation for 1,300 more, if necessary. The Province of Taranto had approximately 2,500 refugees ~~and~~ at the end of the month, with 500 additional expected. The Province of Cosenza had 5,000 refugees at the end of the month, with accommodation available for 4,133 more. The Province of Catanzaro had 838 refugees at the end of the month, with accommodation for 2,000 more. The Province of Reggio di Calabria had 3,600 refugees at the end of the month, with no additional accommodation available.

11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. This may now be considered in two sections, WD vehicles and private contractors. Complete statistics are not yet available for either section, but it is believed that the combined efforts of Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose and ACC will eventually provide them. The Regional Transportation Officer traveled over the whole

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11. Communications.

a. Road Transportation. This may now be considered in two sections, WD vehicles and private contractors. Complete statistics are not yet available for either section, but it is believed that the combined efforts of Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose and ACC will eventually provide them. The Regional Transportation Officer traveled over the whole Region and found a need of securing uniformity of procedure among the various Zones. It was also found that apparently there has been no supervision of private truck contractors in Southern Region in the past except in the former Region 3. Scarcity of tyres and insufficient military staff to maintain ad-

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equate supervision of WD vehicles, were difficulties. any WD vehicles were deadlined for lack of tyres or because of local inability to effect repairs. For example: Salerno reported that only half of the civilian truck pool WD vehicles were actually operating and Taranto reported one-third of such type of vehicle deadlined. The newly organized Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose (E.N.A.C.) was regarded with disfavor by the Italians affected, but from the AC Regional viewpoint it was felt that early appointment of Provincial Directors of a diplomatic type for E.N.A.C. would greatly reduce the hostility against it.

b. Rail. Shortage of rolling stock was reported from several Zones. Salerno reported that when regular trains stopped at Salerno, all of the passengers had to get off and wait for the next train north or south, instead of an arrangement being worked out for trains to stop briefly at Salerno and then go right on through. Both Salerno and Foggia Zones reported that the greater part of civilian passenger travel on trains was either unauthorized or for insufficiently important reasons.

c. Telecommunications. Civilian long distance telephone service was extended from Naples to Bari, Potenza, Salerno and all principal points to the south. Very limited long distance telephone service to Rome was allowed to certain essential business and financial concerns. A telegraph circuit was provided for the Italian Navy. Numberous additional telephone and telegraph circuits were connected during the month. Special efforts were made to get telephone and telegraph circuits for Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento and Bari.

d. Postal. Letter and postcard services were extended to the Province of Rieti. The "Carte Manoscritti" service was reintroduced in Italian Government territory. Use of the daily military train from Naples to Rome and from Rome to Naples for mail purposes failed to afford satisfactory service and transportation of mail between these points by truck was restored temporarily. For the 5 weeks ended 30 September, foreign mail consisted of 10,439 kilos incoming and 5,495 kilos outgoing. Postal employees voiced grave dissatisfaction because of no word on wage increases, lack of window glass and electric lamps and, for those employed outdoors, lack of protective clothing.

12. Property Control. The Regional Controller of Property at the end of September had under control 273 pieces of real property belonging to 147 Allied owners, 44 business concerns belonging to 63 Allied owners and 3,270 other items belonging to 3,224 owners. Investigations of Allied property continued. Steps were taken to commence collection of rent for Allied property that had been requisitioned and for the unblocking of bank accounts and securities of Allied owners and returning properties to them.

13. Finance.

a. Banks. The general tendency remained the same and cash holdings and deposits continued to increase in banks. Bank borrowings from the central bank remained at moderate figures, with considerable unused borrowing powers. In Naples, the Banca d'Italia had only 500,000,000 lire in cash against deposits of 11,000,000,000 lire, but the bank stated that it was satisfied with the situation in the expectation that it would obtain some further cash from its branches to the south. Allied Financial Agency at Naples received Allied Military currency in the amount of 739,840,000 lire from the United States, shipped 1,018,240,000 lire to Rome and made payments to British, American and French Armed Forces totaling 2,384,640,000 lire.

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b. Monopolies. Production of cigarettes dropped from 2,000,000 per day to 1,500,000 per day in the old Region3 area and other sections of Southern Region produced slightly less than before. Arrangements were made to stop the "free" sale in Naples of cigars and tobacco and to include these in the local rationing scheme. Supervision of the Salt Monopoly was transferred from the Finance Section to the Economics and Supply Section.

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c. Revenue. Tax collections were slightly lower than in August. In Naples, collection of taxes on alcohol totalled 902,540 lire compared with 362,313 lire in August.

d. Government Finance.

(1) Grain. Arrangements were made for Consorzii to obtain funds from banks, which in turn will be reimbursed by the Italian Government in due course.

(2) Tomatoes. Banks financing factories producing extract tomato sauce to the extent of 100,000,000 lire were reassured that the industry was under proper control.

(3) Navalmeccanica. This concern, employing approximately 4,200 workers, has large works on hand for the Allied authorities and Italian authorities and in recent months has been in need of funds to avoid the risk of closing down, the shortage of funds having arisen from delayed payments by the Italian government and the British Navy. Advances were arranged in July and August through State account. In September, arrangements were made for Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale to assume responsibility for future financing, but the Regional Finance Officer continued to maintain contact because of the importance of this company's work in the war effort.

(4) COGENA. This organization, Comitato Italiano Gestione Navi, is a committee of ship owners formed to operate schooners. An arrangement was made in September for the organisation to be financed from State funds through the Regional Finance Officer and advances of 35,000,000 lire were approved.

e. Italian Government Bonds. Business on the Naples Borsa remained small with prices firm at slightly higher levels. A meeting of the Directive Committee was held every Thursday to provide estimated quotations on unquoted securities.

f. Blocked Accounts. The responsibility for blocked checking accounts was transferred from the Regional Finance Officer to the Direttore Provinciale del Tesoro and the responsibility for the initial opening of blocked safe deposit boxes and blocked sealed packages was transferred from the Regional Finance Officer to Banca d'Italia.

g. Relief for Allied Subjects. The United States and British Consuls at Naples did not take over the financial care of their respective nationals as expected and it appeared that they would not do so much before the end of October.

14. Location of Region Headquarters. On 23 September Headquarters Southern Region moved from the Prefettura Building to the Provincia Building in Naples, and several Staff Sections previously at separate locations moved in with the rest of the headquarters. The new location was found superior to the previous set-up, despite distractions from the noise of vehicles and pedestrians in the adjoining streets.

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491.1 C.A.B. 1754

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. Army

11 SEP Recd

R/1021

9 September 1944

SUBJECT: Report for Period from 28 August 1944 to 31 August 1944, Southern Region, ACC.

TO : Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

1. Souther Region, consisting of the Provinces of Campobasso and Foggia and the former Regions 2, 3 and 7, commenced operations on 28 August with Colonel C. E. Temperley, OBE, MC, as Regional Commissioner.

2. The Region has been organized into six Zones as follows:-

Zone	Provinces
Bari (former Region 2 less Taranto)	Bari Potenza Matera Brindisi Lecce
Taranto (from Region 2)	Taranto
Naples (From Region 3)	Avellino Benevento Naples
Salerno (from Region 3)	Salerno
Foggia (from Region 5)	Campobasso Foggia
Catanzaro (former Region 7)	Reggio Calabria Cosenza Catanzaro

3. The few remaining days of August were devoted primarily to organizational matters. On 28 August the Regional Commissioner held a conference with the Heads of all Staff Sections of Region Headquarters. On 30 August a conference was held, attended by Heads of Staff Sections of Region Headquarters, the six Zone Commissioners, representatives from G-5, AFHQ, and 3 District, and a Public Relations Officer from Headquarters ACC, at which the plans and problems of the new region were discussed with the Regional Commissioner, followed by a conference with the Zone Commissioners on their particular problems.

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HEADQUARTERS
10 SET 1944
A. C. C.

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

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