2100

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ACC

10000/109/461

MONTHLY REP
APR. 1945 – JU



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10000/109/461

MONTHLY REPORTS, AMG, NAPLES COMMUNE
APR. 1945 – JULY 1946

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93.

Ex Comm.

~~Ltr~~. Folios 90-92 is Monthly Report for June Naples Liaison Group. The Sakers and Millers appear to do pretty well for themselves (para E.) Passages of interest have been marked.

J. McCM. 9/7. N.S. 9/7

9/15/- 97.

477

~~Ltr~~. Ex Comm.

Folios 94-96 is Monthly Report for July Naples Liaison Group. Passages of interest have been marked. Presumably I include this in July report (?)

J. McCM. 6/8. N.S. 7/8

← Yes 9/8 noted J. McCM

Ex Comm.
~~A.C.C.~~
Pse see Naples LO report for June at pp 68-65.
Passages of interest are marked.
Seen by Ex. 6/12. H.S. 9/2 — 9/2

~~A.C.C.~~ Ex Comm. 74.
Naples report is at 71-73; passages of
interest have been marked. H.S. 11/3 H.S. 13/3

MR/16/3

28.
A/C.C.
~~C.S.O.~~ Naples Liaison Group report for March at
74-77. Passages of interest are marked.
Short para on Cagliari Case at (g) G.m(e)M. 8/4. H.S. 8/4
MR/9/4.

Ex Comm. 81.
~~C.S.O.~~ Naples report for April at 79-80. Passages
of interest have been marked.
G.m(e)M. 11/5 H.S. 13/5

82.
G. R.
para (i) Should not Cagliari now be ~~C-in-C~~ V. G 476
H.S. 12/10

83.
TO: Executive Commissioner.

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~~M.G.~~ Ex Comm. 74.

Naples report is at 71-73: passages of interest have been marked. MS 11/3 NS 1313

MS/16/3

A/C.C. 28.

~~C.S.O.~~ Naples liaison Group report for March at 74-77. Passages of interest are marked.
Short para on Cagnew Case at (g) G.M.C.M. 8/4. NS. 814

MS/9/4.

Ex Comm. 81.

~~C.S.O.~~ Naples report for April at 79-80. Passages of interest have been marked.

G.M.C.M. 11/5 NS. 1315

82.

G. R.

Para (i) Should not Cagnew now go to U.S. 476

MS/2/6

83.

TO: Executive Commissioner.

Captain GAZIANO was married to an Italian in this Theater and consequently is eligible to return to the United States whenever transport is arranged for his wife. It is believed that she will depart before the 15th of June and he will be redeployed on the first boat leaving Leghorn thereafter. Under these circumstances it hardly seems desirable to transfer the officer from Naples for the extremely short period he will remain assigned to the Allied Commission.

EDWARD D. S. SULLIVAN,
Major, Air Corps,
G-1 (A)

84.

3/6/46 Capt D.S. Legal Officer MS/7/6.
will then fill the gaps

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UNCLASSIFIED

TO: Executive Commissioners.

Reference your Minute 42. See Minute 45.

The following is a resume of what actually took place:

500 CC.RR. were to be sent but at the last moment it was not found possible to assist on more than 250. Of these, 100 were to be collected from CASERTA under transport arrangements to be made by Lt. LUCIANI and PS. The remaining 150 were to be sent from the Cadet Legion at ROME.

It is presumed that the 199 which have arrived were the number sent from ROME and that Public Safety, NAPLES Commune, did not arrange to bring the 100 CC.RR. from CASERTA.

As regards Quaestum Agents, up to 400 were to be made available from outlying stations in NAPLES Province. The transport arrangements were to be made by Public Safety, NAPLES Commune.

It is presumed that only 105 Agents were moved into NAPLES, either because more were not considered necessary in the final stage or because transport services turned out to be inadequate.

Tel. Ext. 345.
24 Oct 45.

1-Nil. 24/10.

M. CARR, Brig.,
V C. Section.

47.

Thank you. AS 26/x.

C.C. D/Ex.Com. 48.

Naples commune October repat at 44. Passages of interest have been marked.

1-Nil 10/11 49

10/11 Noted. J

C.C. Ex.Com. 53.

Please see Naples Commune report for November at 49-52. Passages of interest have been marked.

1-Nil 28/12. 58.

Please see

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to assist [illegible] at the last moment it was not found possible to detail more than 250. Of these, 100 were to be collected from Caserta under transport arrangements to be made by Maj. Dudley and CB. The remaining 150 were to be sent from the Cadet Legion at NOLE.

It is presumed that the 139 which have arrived were the number sent from NOLE and that Public Safety, Naples Commune, did not arrange to bring the 100 CC.RR. from CASERTA.

As regards Questure Agents, up to 400 were to be made available from outlying stations in NAPLES Province. The transport arrangements were to be made by Public Safety, Naples Command.

It is presumed that only 160 Agents were moved into NAPLES, either because more were not considered necessary in the final stage or because transport services turned out to be inadequate.

Col. Int. Sec.
2i Col Lt.

I-Ali. 24/10.

Lt. Col., Brig.,
W Co Section.

47.

Thank you. AS 20/x.

48.

C.C. D/Ex.Com.

Naples commune October report at 44. Passages of interest have been marked.

I-Ital. 10/11 9/11.

49

10/11 Naples. 2

53.

C.C. Ex.Com.

Please see Naples Commune report for November at 49-53. Passages of interest have been marked.

I-Ital. 24/11 28/12.

58.

Please see Naples Commune monthly report for December at 54-57. Passages of interest have been marked.

C.C. I-Ital. 24/1 64. 14/1

Folios 60-62 (visit to Campobasso by A.C. in C. Naples) for information. Not very interesting

24/1

475

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44

P.S. S/C

Para 3. of Mar 42. should have had an "only" inserted after "by" MP

18/X.

45

To : VP.CA. Section

1. On 21 September, 1945, at approximately 1530 hours P.S. S/C received a signal from the Public Safety offices, Naples, advising that the Questore had requested Ministry of Interior for return of 2 officers and 43 agents from Bari, 5 officers and 80 agents from Salerno and an additional 400 agents for TD at Naples; also that the OC Naples Legion CC.RR had requested the return of 300 CC.RR from Puglie and Calabria and an additional 200. This S/C was requested to assist in expediting.

2. After considerable difficulty this S/C contacted the Director of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, who advised that the requests for reinforcements for Naples had been received by him and discussed with the Minister. In consideration of the serious security situation in Puglie and Calabria, the Minister would not approve the particular movements requested but did agree to authorize the return of 100 CC.RR from Calabria. In the meantime the GOC Naples Brigade CC.RR advised the government that the Legion Commanders request for 500 was cut to 200. The Director also stated that 330 agents would be made available. This S/C made arrangements direct with Hq. CC.RR to send 130 CC.RR from the Cadet Legion at Rome.

3. This S/C advised Naples to arrange for transp[illegible] to bring in the reinforcements from the south and arranged a special train to move the detachment from the Cadet Legion at Rome.

4. Not having any detailed information otherwise it is believed that the 139 CC.RR who arrived in Naples were from the Cadet Legion sent by our arrangement and that the 100 questure agents were those able to be moved through arrangements made at Naples.

5. Knowing that the Italian police agencies do not

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TO : VP.CA. Section

1. On 21 September, 1945, at approximately 1830 hours P.S. S/C received a signal from the Public Safety offices, Naples, advising that the Questore had requested Ministry of Interior for return of 2 officers and 43 agents from Bari, 5 officers and 80 agents from Salerno and an additional 400 agents for TD at Naples; also that the OC Naples Legion CC.RR had requested the return of 300 CC.RR from Puglie and Calabria and an additional 200. This S/C was requested to assist in expediting.

2. After considerable difficulty this S/C contacted the Director of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, who advised that the requests for reinforcements for Naples had been received by him and discussed with the Minister. In consideration of the serious security situation in Puglie and Calabria, the Minister would not approve the particular movements requested but did agree to authorize the return of 100 CC.RR from Calabria. In the meantime the 40C Naples Brigade CC.RR advised the government that the Legion Commanders request for 500 was cut to 200. The Director also stated that 530 agents would be made available. This S/C made arrangements direct with Hq. CC.RR to send 150 CC.RR from the Cadet Legion at Rome.

3. This S/C advised Naples to arrange for transport to bring in the reinforcements from the south and arranged a special train to move the detachment from the Cadet Legion at Rome.

4. Not having any detailed information otherwise it is believed that the 139 CC.RR who arrived in Naples were from the Cadet Legion sent by our arrangement and that the 100 questura agents were those able to be moved through arrangements made at Naples.

5. Knowing that the Italian police agencies do not have adequate transport facilities for the rapid transfer of forces, it is presumed that is the reason for the failure of the arrival of further reinforcements.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD

PS.
22 OCT. 1945

2109

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41.

Ld entire Commissioner

Please see Naples Commune report to Eisenhower at 40. Passages of interest are marked.

BD 9/10. 7/10. BD

42.

1. (?) Think the MTO might have found these cases = Glover to discuss.

2. (J) This seems = very small number → 1000.

3. (d) Schenck like Clement why "13 § CCRR?

for question when arrived. This requires drastic prosecution. DR/10/A

43.

Public Safety S/C.

Please see 42 (3) from the Ex. Com above - Paul 72.

your comments.

BD 11/10.

-116-

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25

C80 Executive Commissioner.
June report of Naples Commune submitted.

12/7/45

12/7

26

Seen by Executive Commissioner.

16/7

31.

C10.
Folios 30-27 - Naples Commune report for July. Passages of interest marked. Sir Com has seen.

15/8.

36.

Executive Commissioner

Folios 32-35, Naples Commune Report for August 1945. Passages of interest are marked

3/10.

2/10.

2.12/7

26

Seen by Executive Commissioner.

16/7.

31.

CIO.

Folios 30-27 - Naples Commune report for July. Passages of interest marked. Ex Com has seen.

15/8.

36.

Executive Commissioner

Folios 32-35, Naples Commune Report for August 1945. Passages of interest are marked

3/10.

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C.S.O.

Naples Commune Monthly Report is of 7. Passages of interest have been marked. A. good report.

D.L. 27/5/45.

9

Chief Commissioner.

You may be interested to read Part I (page 7 and 1 verso) of this report for April Naples Commune.

E. 27/5

PA D.L. 29/5

Eng

17

470

E. Com

ESO

Naples Commune report for May at 16.

12/6/45

E. 13/6.

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D.M. 27/5/45.

9

Chief Commissioner.

You may be interested to read Part I (page 7 and reverse) of the report on April Naples Commune.

E 27/5

PA DLL 29/5

Emy

17

470

Ex Com
SSO

Naples Commune report for May at 16.

12/6/45

E 13/6.

DM 14/6

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828 / EX-COMM Headquarters 96 92

HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO.794

2 August 1946.

AUG 6 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July 1946 by Colonel J.A.C.Hennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

(a) POLITICAL.

There were fewer political meetings during the month and Naples has been quiet. The excitement resulting from the Referendum over the Monarchy and Costituente elections has died down, though there is an undercurrent of disappointment over the Referendum and the pronouncements from Paris on peace terms for Italy.

Local Administrative elections in Naples itself are due in September October.

A development that may have some political connection has been the almost simultaneous manifestation of discontent over lack of work by ex-POW "Reduci" as they are termed. In Torre Annunziata, Pozzuoli, Caserta, Benevento, Calabria, this is referred to under Public Works and Utilities.

(b) CLOSING DOWN OF ALLIED COMMISSION.

The Naples Liaison Office of the Allied Commission was closed as from the 31st of July and all personnel is being withdrawn. This marks the end of a period of Allied Military Government and Allied Commission cooperation with the Italian authorities that has lasted nearly three years. Close and friendly cooperation by the Naples authorities and the Prefects of the other Provinces in this Liaison Group has been a happy feature of the connection between AMG/Allied Commission and the Italian people. The ready good will shown has produced a great deal of unseen help that has smoothed out relations between the Allied Military Forces and the people. We are grateful too for helpful cooperation from the British, American and French Consulates and affiliated offices.

The Allied Commission has also been fortunate in having had a loyal and hardworking staff to whom my very grateful thanks are tendered for exceptionally

469

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469

(J/COR rec)

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(c) GENERAL ITEMS.

Some progress has been made with derequisitioning and the Ansaldo Works at Pozzuoli have been assisted in re-opening. There is still considerable agitation over requisitioned property. It is directed principally against those cases where the properties, though requisitioned, do not appear to be fully used. This question has the possibilities of dangerous developments.

The new displaced persons centre at Bagnoli is now well established under the direction of Major Hansone, and works direct under orders of the Allied Commission from Rome.

On the 20th July at Scarmo, Salerno Province, 2 men trying to steal powder from an ammunition dump caused a fire and serious explosion.

On the 23rd a fire occurred at the AMAR Depot at Torre Annunziata and many million lire worth of tyres were alleged to have been burnt. The dealings of AMAR with Public Utilities Companies such as Electricity Companies have given rise to some comment. Goods bought cheaply from the Allies are reported to be passed to these concerns at a high profit.

(d) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Capt. Brown left on the 24th of July and the Public Safety Section closed down. This Section has been invaluable as a means of keeping in touch with the Italian situation through the Civil Police agencies. We have had ready access to accurate Civil police reports and have been able to suggest and initiate measures to ward off trouble that might otherwise have occurred. The cooperation of the Carabinieri and the Questura has been very satisfactory and whole hearted.

During the month crime has been normal with theft predominating. There have been 7 cases reported of hold ups of cars and trucks by deserters or persons dressed in Allied uniforms and this continues to be a menace on the roads.

Cases involving Poles were 4, one of which resulted in the death of a civilian and the serious injury of 4 more at Salerno. This started with a drunken brawl in the evening of the 23rd July; later shots were fired by the Poles at a hostile crowd. One of the seriously injured was a small girl 9 years old.

been assisted in re-opening. There is still considerable agitation over requisitioned property. It is directed principally against those cases where the properties, though requisitioned, do not appear to be fully used. This question has the possibilities of dangerous developments.

The new displaced persons centre at Boiano is now well established under the direction of Major Lassone, and works direct under orders of the Allied Commission from Rome.

On the 20th July at Scafati, Salerno Province, 2 men trying to steal powder from an ammunition dump caused a fire and serious explosion.

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2 Cases involving Yugo Slavs (Chetniks) were also reported. In one of these (which occurred on the 29/30 of June at Eboli) it appears that an attempt was made to poison the water at the camp by certain of the Yugo Slavs.

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Disturbances caused by ex-PCW who demanded work, occurred nearly simultaneously at Pozzuoli, Caserta (Maddaloni), Benevento, Torre Annunziata and in Calabria during this month

There was also a demonstration by farmers in Avellino Province against the Italian Government Agrarian Inspectors (UPSEA offices), who were collecting details of the harvest.

Traffic accidents in Naples have been somewhat high- during the month 130 accidents involving civil vehicles were reported - with 6 persons killed and 142 injured. Allied Military vehicles are reported to have been involved in 116 accidents, 5 persons being killed and 126 injured. Traffic control is in the hands of the civil police.

(c) ECONOMICS FOOD AND SUPPLY.

All reports of the harvest continue to be good. Returns to the Ammassi are, however small so far.

Under the present legalized system only one third of the officially estimated crop, at best, is expected to come in to the Ammassi and be available for general distribution. The remaining two thirds of the official crop stays in the hands of the comparatively small class of farmers together with additional grain from crops sown in vineyards and odd corners and its disposal is an uncontrollable factor in what is generally termed the "black market".

The basic bread ration has been increased to 250 grams(over ½ a lb.) per day per head, apart from the extras enjoyed by all traders. White flour and white bread is on sale in many districts.

Fruit, vegetables and milk are plentiful; the cows being walked through the streets in the morning so that people queue up for milk; unrationed.

At the end of June the considerable relief service of free meals in Naples run by the Roman Catholic Church closed down, as usual, until next winter. The relief centres run by the Ente Assistenza Comunale (10,000 free meals daily) also closed down temporarily for reorganization but were reopened after a few days. The Assistenza Nazionale Partigiani has altered its system and provides meals at 14 lire a head instead of free meals. The E.C.A. food centre referred to in my last report established at Via Montecalvario continues to provide meals at the small cost of 10 lire

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(f) LABOUR.

A further strike of petrol distributing agencies (CIP) occurred in July and employees refused to distribute the imported petrol even to Relief agencies. The strike ended on the 20th.

A strike of short duration also occurred at the Alfa Romeo works on the 10th.

Employment by the Allies continued to fall slowly but is still on a substantial scale (30.000).

Unrest at lack of employment has manifested itself at a number of places as mentioned under Public Works and Utilities and is exacerbated by the slowness of the Public Works services.

The general rise in wages has tended to unbalance labour economy; for example a Provincial Vice Prefect with wide responsibilities towards the community gets less pay a month, than a skilled artisan or a good UNRRA clerk.

(g) PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES.

Schemes for giving employment on a large scale continue to be held up and the delays referred to in my last report over the Public Works have not yet been removed , though there are stirrings towards a renewal of activity. The planned rebuilding of Naples still has not started.

As pointed out last month the number employed on relief works in Naples has actually fallen on account of these delays. Protests against lack of employment have been on an organized, and in some cases menacing, scale in many places in July. At Torre Annunziata, Pozzuoli, Caserta, Benevento and Calabria these demonstrations have caused some anxiety; they are made in the name of returned prisoners of war as Reduci.

(h) PUBLIC HEALTH.

As anticipated with hot weather and large scale bathing in the sewage tainted waters of Naples bay, typhoid has increased. 85 cases as against 35 now reported. The figure for women infected with venereal disease treated in Hospital remains fairly constant, 1156 in July.

(i) FINANCE.

The fiscal and bank fund has been disposed

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(i) FINANCE.

The fines and bails fund has been disposed of as follows :

(1) CASH BALANCE IN HAND AND BANK 48,410 Lire
This sum received for fines now handed over to Banca d'Italia after a

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deduction of 200,000 lire transferred to AFA account for current office wages and expenses.

(2) BAILS OUTSTANDING 3,198,700 Lire
These have been transferred to the Procuratore della Repubblica 29th July.

(3) FINES IMPOSED UP TO 31st December 1945
by AMG Courts. 648,250 Lire
This represents a sum which may be claimed in part by prisoners who serve out sentences. Authority passed to Procuratore della Repubblica.

(4) FUNDS HELD FOR ITALIAN COURTS AND BEING HANDED OVER TO THE BANCA D'ITALIA IN ROME IN THE NAME OF THE A.F.A.

Cash Lire cheques in Bank	1, 740,779
American dollars	664
Algerian Francs	370
Moroccan Francs	5
English Sterling	7,5s.
Gold Bars	25

J. A. C. PENNYCUICK
Colonel
Chief Liaison Officer
Naples Liaison Group
Allied Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:-

Hq. Allied Commission	16
C.L.O.	1
No.3 District	1
Hq. Naples Area	1
Hq. Rlhd P.B.S. South	1
N.O.I.C. Naples	1
Hq. No. 1 Base R.A.F.	1
UNRRA Naples	1
British Consul General	1
American Consul General	1
B.L.U. MMIA Torre Annunziata	1
[illegible]	1

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Colonel
Chief Liaison Officer
Naples Liaison Group
Allied Commission.

DISTRIBUTION;-

Hq. Allied Commission	16
C.L.O.	1
No.3 District	1
Hq. Naples Area	1
Hq. Rlhd P.B.S. South	1
N.O.I.C. Naples	1
Hq. No. 1 Base R.A.F.	1
UNRRA Naples	1
British Consul General	1
American Consul General	1
B.I.U. MMIA Torre Annunziata	1
Air Force Sub-Comm. Naples	1
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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

5 July 1946
JUL 9 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1946 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

(a) POLITICAL.

The elections for the Costituente and the Referendum for the Monarchy took place on the 2nd of June and have been the subject of detailed reports. 295 political meetings took place in June - 298 in May.

There was good order in all districts visited during the elections, they included the Provincial cities of Campania. Great interest was shown, polls were heavy though somewhat less than for the administrative elections and women were again much in evidence in the voting. A few minor irregularities were reported but no serious abuses. In Naples itself the arrangements made by the Prefect assisted by Dr. ANGIUS were thorough and good.

In all constituencies, except for Catanzaro, the Christian Democrats proved to be the largest single party. In Catanzaro both Communist and Socialist voters outnumbered those of the Christian Democrats. Generally speaking, however, the Christian Democrats were followed by the National Democrat Union Party. Naples is far the most important centre and the final results for Naples were 38 deputies (including those to Lista Nazionale) of whom 13 were Demochristian, 8 National Democratic Union, 4 communist, 6 Uomo Qualunque, 4 National Liberal, 3 Socialists.

As regards the Referendum, with Rome neutral, all electoral colleges from No. XXI (L'Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Teramo) southwards in Italy showed a majority of votes for the Monarchy.

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The final result in the 9 Provinces of this group, as given by the Court of Cassation, were as follows:

College		Republic	Monarchy
XXII	BENEVENTO - CAMPOBASSO	103,969	241,361

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College		Republic	Monarchy
XXII	BENEVENTO - CAMPOBASSO	103,969	241,361
XXIII	NAPLES - CASERTA	241,344	903,191
XXIV	SALERNO - AVELLINO	152,570	415,641
XXVIII	CATANZARO - COSENZA, REGGIO	339,161	512,627

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A majority in favour of the Monarchy of nearly 1¼ million votes on a total of just under 3 million votes recorded for these 9 Provinces.

When the results of the Referendum became known and it was seen that there was a 'national' majority against the Monarchy, there was very naturally great local disappointment. The Queen and her children left Naples in the Cruiser Duca degli Abruzzi on the 6th of June. A large Naples demonstration by the Monarchists went off without violence on the 6th, though one man was killed; but elements of trouble became more in evidence each day, there were even anticlerical incidents; on the 11th evening a fight between demonstrators and the police resulted in 7 dead and 50 persons wounded, 17 police agents also suffered injuries.

Outside Naples there was a demonstration with a few casualties in Reggio di Calabria on the 12th of June and that day was critical, but the departure of King Umberto from Italy on the 13th of June at once took the tension out of the situation and the good sense of the Neapolitans asserted itself so that the Republic has been accepted, without further trouble.

The Prefect showed firmness throughout and there was a general sensible tendency to avoid provocative action with regard to flags, proclamations, etc. There seems to be some surprise amongst even the Republican supporters that the Republic is really established and some of those who were most rabid and outspoken in favour of the change appear now to be somewhat subdued.

There were no cases of trouble with Allied troops whose discipline was excellent.

The Sindaco of Naples and the Giunta offered their resignation on the 13th. They have republican views and the resignation is in the nature of a request for a gesture of confidence in the face of somewhat active opposition propaganda over the elections.

The choice of Enrico de Nicola, a Naples born lawyer of high principles and with an unimpeachable political record, as the first President of the Republic and Head of the State, has made a very good impression.

(b) GENERAL ITEMS.

With the end of June Naples has now had 6 months since Allied Military Government ceased and the various administrations are functioning normally. It took some months to sort out procedure as between direct military police control and control through the civil police.

On the morning of the 1st of June an American 4 engined passenger plane from Egypt crashed in the sea about four miles off Amalfi, of 35 persons in the plane, 9 were saved.

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In the early morning of the 19th of June at PONTECAGNANO (Salerno) a passenger train from Reggio Calabria collided with a stationing freight train, 15 people were killed and 60 injured.

On the 24th an explosion of land mines being broken down at Campobasso was reported with 18 civilians killed.

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A number of people in Naples took cover in air raid shelters at the time the Atomic bomb was due to be dropped on Bikini Atell in the Pacific on the 30th of June.

(c) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Political disturbances have been noted above. Good measures taken by the Questore and the Carabinieri to preserve order and June was a month of some anxiety. Apart from political disturbances the most serious feature of the month has been the number of hold ups of cars and trucks by armed persons dressed in Allied uniform, often in broad daylight. 7 cases were reported, Naples - Pompei - Capua - being the area affected. In some cases a road diversion was made use of. A night hold up also occurred on the Capua Cassino road when the occupants of an Italian bus were robbed but this gang did not appear in uniform.

Cases of crime were otherwise rather less than usual and there was no looting of any sort during the political disturbances. Calabria heads the murder list with 11 murders reported from Reggio di Calabria alone, there were 6 in Naples. Naples had the rather high number of 16 suicides.

There were 2 cases of trouble with Polish soldiers and 2 with Yugoslavs (Chetniks). Investigations are reported in hand.

(d) ECONOMICS - FOOD SUPPLY.

June began with grain and flour stocks reported as being so low that they were sufficient only to maintain the present basic 9 oz bread ration over the first week of the month in Campania; the position in Calabria being even worse.

The bread ration was not, however, cut and local stocks of grain were sufficient to allow a sharp fall to take place in the price of free, or so-called black, market bread in the first period of June.

Naples prices dropped from about 140 Lire a Kilo to about 90; Nola from 140 to 80; Avellino 135 to 85 and prices as low as 60 Lire to the Kilo were reported from other districts corresponding nearly to the new economic price of bread if it is adjusted to the new grain price.

The new harvest began to be gathered as the above price fall took place and there are almost universal reports that it is a very good harvest.

On the 19th of June with the elections cleared off the Naples administrative authorities issued notice in the Press of their intention to control more strictly the sale of free market bread, pasta, etc. to take effect from the 21st of June. The price of free bread is now reported to have now gone up to over 120 lire to a Kilo.

Visits have been carried out to food distribution Centres of the Ente Comunale Assistenza (ECA) and the patient good work done by this organisation seen. About 10,000 free rations

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Visits have been carried out to food distribution Centres of the Ente Comunale Assistenza (ECA) and the patient good work done by this organization seen. About 10,000 free rations are issued daily. In addition the "Assistenza Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia" is supplied by SEPRAL with food to distribute 1,000 free meals daily mostly to returned prisoners of War, this includes 100 grs. per head of unrationed bread. The same organization runs a mess with a good meal including 150 grs. of bread at 70 to 80 lira per person, attendance, about 300 daily.

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ECA runs a further mess in Via Montecalvario north of the Via Roma in a poor quarter of Naples where a dish of 150 grams of cooked rice flavoured with oil, vegetables, or tomato can be bought for ten lire. There are no restrictions, no ration cards are required and a person who wants a second helping gets it for a second ten lire ticket.

This costs ECA about 35 Lire a portion so they allow for only 200 persons. Last Winter the average daily attendance was 150, when visited in June this had fallen to about 70 a large proportion of whom were children. The need for this old established pre-war food centre for poor persons seems therefore, to have much diminished.

It will be noted in another paragraph that one of the demands of the staff of a flour mill when on strike was for 40 Kilos (nearly 90 lbs) of white flour per worker per week or about 13 lbs of flour a day per head.

Vegetables and fruit are available in abundance and weather has been favourable for food this year.

(e) LABOUR

At the beginning of June the Allies in Naples Area were still giving employment to over 33,000 Italian civilians. The British Naples Area alone employs over 30,000.

Only one strike occurred during the month at the Caputo flour mill on the 22nd of June. Other mills struck in sympathy and the Naples bread supply was in jeopardy. The men alleged mal practises against the management, and adulteration of the flour. They demanded 40 Kilos of white flour a week per head (about 90 lbs. of white flour per head) as their price to continue work. An investigation has been ordered by the Prefect, and work resumed in mills other than the Caputo Mill.

It may be noted that mill labourers receive, each, 4 to 13 Kilos (8 to 30 lbs) of flour per head per week apart from the normal basic ration as part of their emoluments. Bakers receive 2 Kilos (4½ lbs) of bread per day, per head (more than 30 lbs per week per head), a pastry worker receive extra and so on.

Each profession in its own centre excuses this practice on the score that individually, in its own centre, the additional drain on the ration is "small"!

(f) PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES.

Very slow progress is being made by any of the schemes under Genio Civile. Work on the water supply from BOLLA springs has scarsely commenced and a proposal to build workers flats at Bagnoli, in which PBS co-operated actively and helped by derequisitioning the area quickly so that work could begin in time for the first houses to be ready before the Winter, has remained in abeyance. After 2 month delay no preliminary work has started.

Naples water supply is again causing anxiety and the Serino springs on which it depends show the lowest yield recorded

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Naples water supply is again causing anxiety and the Serino springs on which it depends show the lowest yield recorded for 50 years.

The Rome Fine Arts Dept. still hold up the approval plan for the new Naples port road so as to preserve the gutted Bianchini barracks. These barracks are celebrated as they were designed by the architect Vanvitelli, and because of the size and

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veracity of bed bugs which are spoken of with awe by members of the Italian uniformed services who had the doubtful privilege of being quartered there before the barracks were bombed out.

(g) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health remains good. As expected typhoid has increased slightly: 35 cases on 20th June, 19 on the corresponding date in May and only 8 in April. 1375 women infected with venereal admitted to hospital as against 1130 May.

(h) LEGAL.

The chief function of the Legal Section has been to deal with petitions of appeal still coming from the many A.M.G. cases of the early days of A.M.G.

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Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

4 June 1946
JUN 7 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for May 1946 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

(a) POLITICAL.

The abdication of King Victor Emanuel III took place on the 9th of May and he left Naples, the City of his birth, the same evening in the Italian cruiser DUCA DEGLI ABBRUZZI for Egypt. The cruiser moved in near the Villa Maria Pia (formerly Villa Rosebery) to take off the Royal party.

Neapolitans recall the history of the passing of another dynasty 86 years ago when, as a result of pressure from the forces of Garibaldi the Bourbon King Francesco II made a farewell proclamation and left Naples in the "Messaggero" for Gaeta and exile. There were no demonstrations on May the 9th and, as in 1860, City life was normal with the San Carlo and other theatres functioning as usual. The King's presence in Naples during the past year has given rise to no incidents. He closed his long reign with no message to the people.

Political activity has increased vividly with the approach of the June elections. There have been 298 political meetings, the Christian Democrats leading the party list with 76 meetings. The San Carlo Opera gave hospitality to meetings held by Togliatti (Communist) and Corbino (Liberal) on the same day the 8th of May.

The new King Umbert[illegible] II visited Naples on the 19/20 and the Monarchists held meetings and a procession. Republicans replied with a procession on the 21st. The Demo Christians held a meeting on the 25th at which the Prime Minister De Gasperi spoke. Ferruccio Parri spoke at the San Carlo on Sunday the 26th and did not get too good a reception to a Republican speech.

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On the 28th Guglielmo Giannini of the Uomo Qualunque held a meeting in which he criticized all parties except his own. There was a very large attendance estimated at 20,000 persons.

The San Carlo was again taken for 2 meetings, both Monarchist on the 30th, one by the Unione Democratica Nazionale, speaker Giovanni Porzio.

At these meetings there was good order. On the 15th demonstrations involved clashes between several parties, including Communists, and 2 small handgrenades were thrown which caused

EE DIST. 7 June

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In the country districts there have also been many meetings, with a few minor incidents, but no disorders.

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Very free use is being made of placarding of party slogans; the majority, a large majority, in favour of the Monarchy and Naples has taken on a decorative appearance under what the Times correspondent describes as a "deluge of oratory".

Energetic action by the Italian Government Election Inspector for Naples, Dott. Angius, assisted by the new Prefect Dott. Ventura has greatly reduced the number of Electoral Certificates undelivered and improved the position in Naples Province and City.

(b) GENERAL ITEMS.

On the first week end in May the bi-annual miracle of the liquification of the blood of San Gennaro was re-enacted. The manifestation occurred immediately on Saturday evening and re-liquification took place within a few seconds after the substance was removed from the silver safe on Sunday morning the 5th. A quick result is considered a good omen; so whatever misgivings may be held of the future, many Neapolitans will be given confidence by the belief that Saint Januarius considers the immediate outlook for Naples to be satisfactory.

Ammunition dumping: The rate has been stepped up to about 1500 tons a week. There is still uncertainty over the disposal of about 10000 tons; whether this is to be dumped or passed over to the Italian Government for breaking down.

(c) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Major Harris, the P.S. Officer, left Naples for England on the 26 of May.

Brig. General ROBINO, CCRR, arrived on the 24th May to take over the Carabinieri Division for South Italy and Sicily, displacing Brig. Gen. Branca who remains in Naples in Command of the Naples and S.W. Italy Brigade. Brig. General Santamaria formerly in Command of the Brigade will be pensioned in June. The new Carabinieri Commander Brig. Gen. Robino has been a prisoner of War in German hands and was subsequently in Russia.

Public Safety conditions remain normal and cases of theft are still very high. There were 9 cases involving personnel in Allied Uniform, in clashes with civilians (8 the previous month). Three of these concerning coloured personnel.

Cases involving Poles and Yugo Slavs (five previous month) were Poles 3, Yugo Slavs (Chetniks) 5. One of the latter cases involved the death of an Italian and one the death of a Yugo Slav at the hands of the other Yugo Slavs.

On the 15th there was a clash in Naples between various electioneering parties and 2 grenades were thrown as a result of which 30 persons were injured. Apart from this election propaganda, though it has produced much debating, has been remarkably free from violence.

CC.RR. mobile squads have been active and the vigilance shown has been good.

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(d) ECONOMIC FOOD AND SUPPLY.

There has been extensive rain in May. Rust is not reported in the wheat crop. Prospects are, therefore, definitely good for the coming harvest. In Naples Province the official estimate for the wheat yield is 18 quintals to the hectar to be compared to the estimate of only 8 quintals to the hectar made for what has the appearance of being a bumper crop in Catanzaro.

Cutting of the crops commences generally in the first week in June and by the first week in July grain should be coming in.

In the meantime stocks of flour for Campania are reported to be low with sufficient only to maintain the present rations for the first week of June. The position in Calabria is about the same.

(e) LABOUR.

Employment by the Allied armed forces is falling but at the beginning of May, exclusive of the RAF, civilians employed in Naples area amounted to about 40,000.

A strike of C.I.P. workers caused embarassment and on 13th May became nation wide. It ended on the 16th with an assurance of increased wages. There were other minor stoppages and on the 14th the unloading of an American grain ship was delayed for a day as a result of a strike in the General warehouse at Torre Annunziata against the dismissal of two workers.

(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

The number employed on the clearing of bomb damaged Naples has dropped from 3,000 to about 2,200. A set back has been the hold up of the Sindaco's well conceived and carefully drawn up plan for a new port area, which had been approved by all authorities locally.

The main circular road has been planned to go through the destroyed area and pass over the ruined and gutted Caserma Bianchini. The Italian Government Monument and Fine Arts Dept. in Rome wish to preserve this newly created ruin as it was designed by the Architect Vanvitelli, and at the last moment, require an alteration in the plans. The result will be unemployment at a critical time when returned prisoners are seeking work, until agreement can be reached. Funds are available to start work on this essential road, immediately agreement is reached.

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(g) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health remains good. Winter epidemics of small pox and measles have subsided. The cool weather in May has

to the hectar made for what has the appearance of being a bumper crop in Catanzaro.

Cutting of the crops commences generally in the first week in June and by the first week in July grain should be coming in.

In the meantime stocks of flour for Campania are reported to be low with sufficient only to maintain the present rations for the first week of June. The position in Calabria is about the same.

(e) LABOUR.

Employment by the Allied armed forces is falling but at the beginning of May, exclusive of the RAF, civilians employed in Naples area amounted to about 40,000.

A strike of C.I.P. workers caused embarassment and on 15th May became nation wide. It ended on the 16th with an assurance of increased wages. There were other minor stoppages and on the 14th the unloading of an American grain ship was delayed for a day as a result of a strike in the general warehouse at Torre Annunziata against the dismissal of two workers.

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462

(g) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health remains good. Winter epidemics of small pox and measles have subsided. The cool weather in May has not encouraged sea bathing and the seasonal rise in typhoid has not yet appeared.

There was a slight drop in the figures of women treated for venereal disease from 1400 last month to 1130 in May.

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(h) LEGAL.

No cases were tried by Superior or General Courts and the 3 pending cases of surrendered enemy personnel (German) on charges of theft are under abeyance.

No Summary court cases. The case of Giovanni Baiano and 7 other Italian civilians accused of murdering a British Corporal H.W. Balaam has been sent for trial under Italian law.

(i) FINANCE.

The Allied Commission Naples hold a large sum in the way of Fines and Bails left over from the Allied Military Government period. The situation as on 31st May is given below:

1.	BALANCE ON HAND:	L. 3,935,110.==
2.	BAILS OUTSTANDING MAY BE RETURNED:	L. 3,308,700.==
3.	FINES IMPOSED UP TO 31.12.45 BY SUMMARY COURT "F" TO BE COLLECTED:	L. 713,250.==
4.	FUNDS HELD PENDING DECISIONS INCLUDING GOLD BARS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CURRENCY- approx.	L. 1,700,000.==

Notes:

(a) The difference between balance on hand and bails outstanding returnable, is money paid for fines.

(b) As regards bails outstanding under item 2, they belong to individuals whose trial is still pending before the Italian Courts to which latter Naples Legal Division transmitted the case for their action, with the exception of some cases regarding which this Section has no data enabling it to decide whether the case has been tried or not, and whether by an Allied or by an Italian Court.

(c) The fines in many cases are in lieu of an extra term of prison, so if the prisonerschoose to serve the extra time in prison, after the expiration of their sentence, the fines are not paid.

(d) Money under item 4, of decisions which are pending, is held pending judgement on the part of Italian Courts, or is at the disposition of individuals who have already been tried, but who have not yet collected it.

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

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TRANSACTIONS IN MAY

RECEIPTS:

FINES :	L. 57.500.==
BAILS :	none
T O T A L	L. 57,500.==

DISBURSEMENTS:

FINES :	none
BAILS :	none

JAE Tompkins

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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Circulation	1
File	3
Spare	3

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

DISBURSEMENTS: FINES : none
BAILS : none

JAG Ten yuile

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

6926

6 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for April 1946 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

MAY 9 1946

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

(a) POLITICAL.

The number of political meetings rose from 89 in March to 129 in April. No incidents. The San Carlo Opera lent its stage to Giannini and the Uomo Qualunque Party on the 14th. The meeting was well attended; criticism of the Government was expressed but no new views.

Administrative Elections were held again on the 7th of April which completed the first series. The Provinces of Benevento, Campobasso and the three Provinces of Calabria - Catenzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio Calabria - have now virtually completed all administrative elections. Avellino has still to hold elections in 40 Communes out of 109, Caserta in 43 out of 79, Salerno 52 out of 149 and Naples 42 out of 79, including Naples itself.

The results show the Demo-Christians to be the largest single party everywhere except in Benevento where they were slightly outnumbered by the Liberals. There were many independents, but Communists and l'Uomo Qualunque had few followers. Communists, however, appear on the Demo-Christian lists and the system of proportional representation is resulting in a weak mixture of many small parties.

There was universal good order and interest with heavy polls, amounting to 80% to 90% of eligible voters in many cases. The women voted in strength and in one small Commune of Caserta Province, Rocchetta e Croce 100% of the women voted.

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The Liaison team visited in March and April elections in All Communes taken from all 9 Provinces, as follows:

		Communes visited
NAPLES	CAMPANIA	12
AVELLINO		14
BENEVENTO		16
CASERTA		21
SALERNO		16
CAMPOBASSO		10
CATENZARO		14

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REGGIO CALABRIA	CALABRIA	4
		111

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Preparations for the Costituente Elections and Referendum on the 2nd of June are now in hand and official party signs for 61 parties, for the benefit of illiterate electors have been issued. They range from the familiar shield and cross of the Dem-Christians to a picture of a donkey, the sign chosen, somewhat quaintly by the party styling itself the: "Movimento Lavoratori Indipendenti".

Turning to the question of disposal of explosives referred to as a political issue last month, dumping of American explosives in the sea continues smoothly.

Two explosions have occurred in the Nola area of British Ammunition. On the afternoon of the 6th of April a loading party of 2 British NCOs and 14 Italian civilians, men and women, were killed by an explosion near San Giuseppe Vesuviano, and on the night of the 13th of April 4 civilians were killed and 2 injured presumably as a result of attempted theft of explosives in the Nola area.

A slight political turn has been given to activities of returned POWs by the election of an ex-senior officer of fascist militia as President of the Naples Section of the National Union of Italian ex-POWs (Dante CAPORALI).

(b) GENERAL ITEMS.

The Italian Commissario degli Alloggi now attends weekly meetings of the Naples Accomodation Committee to help clear points on derequisition.

On the 3rd of April a liberator crashed at Sessano in Campobasso province. 11 persons were killed and 5 injured all British. Local Italian authorities gave early help to the victims

On the 11th of April a small U.S. Naval craft caught fire and was burned out in the harbour. No casualities reported.

(c) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Conditions as regards public safety continue to be reasonably satisfactory. A second case of the murder of a RAF soldier occurred at the end of March and was not reported in the March report. It was at Torre del Greco and the victim was on patrol duty, when fired at. Six arrests have been made.

Two explosions of ammunition are referred to above under Political.

Reduci or returned POW have shown menacing activity which has alarmed the local authorities as the men do not consider that sufficient is being done to provide them with employment. They demonstrated 7 times in the first half of this month. On the 8th there was a clash between POW returned from Russia and the Communists. Some documents and furniture being burnt. Labour sided with the Communists in protest and a general strike was only averted by the Prefect taking action to have the Communist Offices guarded.

On the 9th another party started a small fire by throwing petrol against the doors of the Municipio and Police fired in the air to disperse the Crowd.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787017

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Cases in which Allied troops were involved in theft from, or conflict with, civilians numbered 8 as against

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14 in March. 3 involved coloured personnel. There were again five cases in which Poles or Yugoslavs (Chetniks) were involved. 2 cases with Poles - 3 Yugoslavs.

(d) ECONOMIC, FOOD AND SUPPLY.

Further rain has made harvest prospects good. In Crotone, the grain area of Calabria, the Sindaco expects a yield of 20 to 25 Quintals of grain per hectare. The official estimate being only 8 and last year, "official" yield being only 7 from this district. The free, or so-called black market, for grain and other foodstuffs flourishes in all provinces and is particularly in evidence in Naples.

Food conditions have been discussed with many employees and workmen and all, without exception, readily admitted that they supplement their bread, pasta rations by purchases on the free market, the food is available. Prices are quite unpredictable, for example the price of ration bread is 15 to 18 lire a kilo based on an official grain price of 1000 Lire to the quintal, yet in one small Commune although the price of free market bread was 70 Lire a kilo, the price of grain had risen to over 10000 Lire a quintal. Publicity emphasising the shortage of grain in the Ammassi and the grain to be imported from abroad has had the effect of pushing grain and bread prices up. A bread price of about 100 lire to the kilo is common on the free market.

The olive oil crop last year was good in Calabria and the price of olive oil in many districts has been below the official Government price of 200/215 lire to the litre.

(e) LABOUR.

There has been little unrest. The employees of the San Carlo Opera have been on strike with a demand for a pre-war pension liability incurred by the fascist management to be accepted by the present Impresario.

Apart from this, there have been a few small disputes in pasta and preserve factories and the gas company clerical staff. The causes of the disputes have been failure to pay bonuses, and demands for more wages, and have been quickly settled.

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(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Extreme slowness in getting going over reconstruction is a feature of the Administration in Naples. In Torre Annunziata, 3 sets of huts for persons rendered homeless by the munition explosion, are nearing completion. One North of the railway, consisting of four reconstructed buildings and 19 huts on a very crowded site, and two South of the railway consisting of 16 and 10 Nissen type huts respectively. Each hut is designed to give accommodation to two families and the whole scheme to about 500 persons. The accommodation will be very primitive

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

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Last February engineers of UNRRA CASAS announced a scheme to build permanent houses to a simple design with earthpit sanitation at Torre Annunziata. The project was to be financed by UNRRA and carried out by local labour and the remarkably quick estimate of 6 months for the completion of the scheme was then given. No work has, however, started and the Sindaco appears to be waiting for a written communication to the effect that funds are available, so as to permit him to take the first preliminary step and exercise his right to take over the land that would be necessary.

(g) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health has been good but the measles epidemic is still in evidence. Venereal disease reports are much the same as last month. 1400 infected women treated as against 1600 in March and 1500 in February.

(h) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Nothing to report. The increasing activity of civilian motor vehicles of all sorts, which seem to suffer from no petrol shortage is noticeable.

(i) LEGAL.

No General or Superior Military Courts were held in Naples but three cases of surrendered German personnel charged with thefts of Allied property are pending.

Italian Courts continue to function satisfactorily. War Crimes trials by British military authorities have been held at Afragola in which A.C. have arranged legal assistance for the accused.

The legal officer, Capt. Gaziano has taken over all American administrative duties being the only American Officer now with the Naples Liaison Group.

J.A. Pennyacke
Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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Hq. RAAF P.B.S. South	1	Air Force Sub-Comm, Alcon	1

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

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828 50 Ex. Comm. 77

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APR 8 1946

HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

5 April 1946.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March 1946 by Colonel J.A.O. Pendgwick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

(a) POLITICAL.

Naples has a new Prefect, Dott. VENTURA a "Career" prefect replacing Avvocato SELVAGGI. The latter who has been Prefect for 18 months, had the ability to get on with all parties and although not a so called "Career" Prefect he will be missed on account of his tactful handling of disputes. The new Prefect is a Sicilian.

There were only 83 political meetings during the month in Naples, mostly small affairs. The main interest has been centred in the elections which began in some provinces on the 10th of March and were in full swing in all provinces by Sunday the 31st. The Liaison team visited a total of 89 Communes during the month including selected Communes from all 9 Provinces. Transport was very fully stretched out. Details have been reported week by week but the Summary of visits is as follows :

		Number of Communes visited
NAPLES	CAMPANIA	12
AVELLINO	CAMPANIA	14
BENEVENTO	CAMPANIA	16
CASERTA	CAMPANIA	17
SALERNO	CAMPANIA	11
CAMPOBASSO		6
CATANZARO	CALABRIA	5
COSENZA	CALABRIA	4
REGGIO CALABRIA	CALABRIA	4
Total visited		89 March 89

458

Features that have been general in the conduct of elections; (b) a heavy poll are (a) orderly 2 % to 99 % of eligible electors voting; (c) as a corollary to (b) the

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

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Total visited		89 March

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FC. Distr. Off.
FC. 1. French Sec. 1.
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see M.78

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

large number of women voting.

The results so far have been ably summarized in the weekly bulletin and to the ordinary observer are puzzling as in the smaller Communes, it is personality rather than party that counts. This produces strange bedfellows for example at Arpaia in Benevento Province Christian Democrats and Communists combined in one list to oppose the Liberals, again at CETARA in SALERNO the victorious Christian Democratic Councillors are reported to have elected as Sindaco, a Communist included in their ranks.

The Christian Democrats are the outstanding big party with liberals and Labour Democrats next. Communists appear in very small numbers. L'Uomo Qualunque party with the symbol of a pair of scales (justice) also has but a small following, there are many "Independants".

An additional election inspector has been appointed for Naples alone, Dott. Carlo ARGIUS, as there are complications owing partly to the large number of people (reported to amount to 16,000) living in Naples whose homes are in other parts of the country.

Another subject which may be included under the heading political is the disposal of Allied Ammunition and explosives. By agreement with the Italian Government authorities no more Ammunition is being sent via Torre Annunziata. American Ammunition for transport back to USA is passed through Bagnoli where it is shipped.

Explosives and ammunition for dumping in the sea are brought by road from Aversa area to Miseno where a special pier has been constructed and the explosives transferred to barges, towed out to sea and dumped. A commencement was made with this procedure in March and 1500 Tons of explosives and Ammunition have been dumped in the sea by this route.

The disposal of the remainder will probably take about three months to complete as it is understood none is now being sold to the Italian Government. All moves are controlled under safety arrangements.

Other Ammunition dumps are dealt with under Public Safety .

The problem of accomodation and demands for de-requisitions continues to be a major issue.

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(b) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Colonel MAURO, CCRR arrived during the month to take over Command of the Carabinieri from Col. MEOLI who, as reported last month, left in February. Colonel MAURO has been a prisoner of war in Germany and has just resumed service.

Naples has also a new Questore, Dott. COGLITORE who arrived in March, his predecessor having left in February. Dott. Coglitore is an energetic Sicilian.

Conditions as regards Public Safety have been satisfactory and there has been a further small decrease in cases of unlawful possession or stealing of Allied property. A particularly brutal murder of an RAF soldier was committed at a British Camp, San Rocco di Capodimonte, on the night of the 10th of March. Robbery was the motive and a Yugoslav (employed by the RAF) and 5 Italians are under arrest.

The general position of Ammunition Dumps is a cause of anxiety. The ammunition and explosive was spread out to lessen the risks from air attack, so that there are miles of stacks along roads near Nola and leading to Benevento. These stacks are unguarded and are too great a Commitment for any ordinary Civil police force. They are, however, an irrisistible temptation to thieves whose pilferings together with the local love of fireworks whenever a festa occurs, constitute a widespread menace.

Reduci have so far given little cause for complaint but the increasing number of returned POW is a potential danger coupled with unemployment from the closing of Allied installations.

Cases in which Allied troops have been involved in thefts or incidents with the Civil populace total to 14 for the month of which 3 involved Coloured personnel. There were in addition 3 cases of trouble with Polish soldiers and 2 with Yugoslavs, reported.

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Prisons continue to be overcrowded, the requisitioned prisons at Nisida have been handed back to the Italian Authorities.

(c) ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Derequisitioning. An insistant demand for factories, stores, etc. to be derequisitioned is a major issue. Some small progress has been made.

Food. UNRRA have now assumed responsibility for food imports and the cut in the pasta ration to 500 grs a month has been

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accepted with a reasonable understanding of world conditions. Grain ships have just kept up with the demand for imports.

In the many Communes visited in all Provinces in connection with the Elections there have been no cases of complaint that the bread ration has not been received.

Cost of living. The cost of living which went up sharply and somewhat unexpectedly in March and April last year and then fell again has not repeated this phenomenom. It is going up slightly. For a family of 5 persons of the artisan class, the monthly figure has been worked out as follows by the Chamber of Commerce :

September	1943	just under 5000.00 Lire
December	1943	" 8000.00 "
December	1944	" 19000.00 "
April	1945	nearly 28000.00 "
June	1945	under 19000.00 "
December	1945	" 21000.00 "
March	1946	about 21000.00 "

The latest figures not yet complete show some rise over December for food but a drop in clothing prices.

Harvest Prospects. Except in Naples province itself where February and March have been dry months rain has been reasonably general over South Italy and the area sown with wheat approximates to the 1939 area. Harvest prospects up to the present are, therefore, good.

LABOUR. Unemployment is still increasing. There were 7 strikes or stoppages of work, the most serious being a 3 day strike of tram workers. There were no incidents. The British Army Command is still employing about 50,000 Italians, but the Navy and American Army have closed down the bulk of their activities employing labour.

(d) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

An allotment to Naples of 6 milliards of Lire has finally been made and it is hoped that work will start quickly on the Bolla water supply scheme and new port road. One of the biggest items will be work on the clearing and reconstruction of the port itself.

Yet another change in personnel is marked by the arrival of a new Provveditore delle Opere Pubbliche for Campania and Ing.re Lino BERTUZZI has taken up this post.

The reconstruction of the destroyed Volturno hydro-electric station at Colli is proceeding satisfactorily and it

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(e) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Small pox has died down, for the first half of March 5 cases were reported in Naples City and 6 in the Province. There has been an increase in measles with over 100 cases reported in Naples and presumably many more in the various crowded homes, but health remains good.

The Italian port and medical authorities have resumed control of inspection and quarantine of ships coming into the Port.

Venereal disease remains rampant/1135 women were treated in hospitals during the month with 534 out patients (last month the combined total cases was a little over 1500).

(f) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The responsibility for the movement of foodstuffs etc. passed to UNRRA on 1st of March and the A.C. transportation section is closed.

(g) LEGAL.

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The COGENA case referred to in last month's report, presided over by Colonel J.F.WEBBER, resulted in the acquittal of the Director General Dott. E.SARNELLA , A.SARNELLA and Captain SANTO LOPORTO were found guilty of charges under Italian Law and sentenced to 1 and 2 years imprisonment respectively with a fine each of 10,000 lire. Sentence was suspended in both cases and fines have been paid.

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No cases were tried by a Superior or Summary Court in March.

Italian Courts tried 421 cases of crimes against the Allied Forces. Of 651 defendants, 530 were convicted. Theft and receiving Allied goods were the main charges and there were 54 cases of prostitution.

The increase in juvenile crime in Naples is an unfortunate feature.

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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Exo Commsn

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

6 March 1946

MAR 11 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for February 1946 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. Naples was quiet in February, items of interest being: the Agricultural convention, an Electrical workers strike which threatened to be serious and the alteration of the exchange rates.

2. On the 18th an Agricultural convention to study problems of policy, seed, fertilizers etc. for Central and South Italy opened in Naples, and lasted four days. It was presided over by Ing. Micillo and was attended by HoN.Gullo, minister of agriculture. Delegates from all over Central and South Italy attended. Harvest prospects are reasonable provided rain comes in march.

3. In the last week in March the Prefect, who is a patient and able arbitrator, had three strikes to deal with simultaneously:

(a) - Clerks and maintenance personnel of S.m.E. Electrical Company (about 2000 to 2500)
(b) - Bakers
(c) - Chemical workers.

(a) and (c) were settled, not before the outlook for the cutting off of electricity in South and Central Italy appeared serious. The bakers are still reported as not satisfied with new rates of pay, 100 lire a day above old rates.

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4. Relief work at Torre Annunziata has now been taken over entirely by the Italian Agencies and arrangements have been made for further shipments of explosives for dumping in the sea to be carried out from an isolated pier at Miseno.

5. Grain is still in short supply, though it is noticeable that bread, pasta, flour, sugar, in fact all rationed commodities can be bought freely and openly without a ration card in Naples and elsewhere in the country.

6. The town planning exhibition aroused considerable interest

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6. The town planning exhibition aroused considerable interest and its life was extended for a second week. Work on clearing away bomb damage is proceeding and Naples is looking cleaner. One result of the passing of AmG seems to be a noticeable increase of private cars, taxis, and buses on the roads, no

See M.74

(MISS S)

ECDIST - 11 Mar
1-RL
1-CA Sec
10-Com Sec
1-PRO
1-Jr Rep
1-POLAD

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doubt the credits being extended to Italy, make motoring easier.

7. The alteration of the exchange rate does not seem to have affected shop prices much as yet. The effect of NAAFI prices is plainer. For example for an officer to have his hair cut in an officers Club for which requisitioned building no rent is paid, by an Italian barber, whose pay has not been increased, using Italian scissors and a German clipper, now costs 22* lire as against the previous price of 10 lire.

* NOTE - The cost has since been reduced to 20 lire

J.H.C. Pennefather

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Allied Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

6 March 1946

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTION AND POPULAR OPINION.

February was quiet. Christian Democrats and Communists held meetings of some importance, and there were the usual large number of small political meetings - 94 in all. No disorders.

The American P.B.S. Command is closing down fast and the Royal Navy has largely shut down. In spite of derequisition clamour the departure is looked upon with regret. The British Information Office is making headway and their articles and exhibits are very well received.

A curiously naive reaction to the Bevin-Vyshinsky exchanges in the U.N.O. came from a schoolmaster priest. He explained Mr. Eden's "mistake" in his rapprochement to Russia and went on to ask for help to trace a brother lost fighting in what he regarded as the common cause against the Bolsheviks. Asked when this brother disappeared he said it was in the Spring of 1943 in one of the great battles on the Don. This educated man had genuinely convinced himself that his brother was really fighting on the side of the Allies and not that of the Germans at that critical time. This seems to be a not uncommon reaction.

As a result of the Torre Annunziata explosion strong feeling was raised against any further shipments of explosives from that area, and this has been met by arrangements to ship them from the isolated pier at Miseno.

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The most general and persistent request in Naples is for buildings of all sort to be derequisitioned.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The necessary 45 day notice for the coming elections was given at the end of January, and the Commune elections start on the 10 of March and continue on successive Sundays there after. Elections in the large centres such as Naples and Caserta, follow in April.

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(c) FOOD.

The stock of grain on 28 of February was under 2000 tons at Castellammare and Torre Annunziata. Province stocks were as follows:

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	Quintels
NAPLES.....	32.753
AVELLINO	13.334
BENEVENTO.....	5.402
CAMPOBASSO	19.100
CASERTA.....	7.590
SALERNO.....	6.807
COSENZA.....)	
CATANZARO.....)	Non yet known
REGGIO CALABRIA.....)	

The pasta ration in the Southern Provinces has been distributed up to and including the following months only:

COSENZA.....	August 1945
CATANZARO.....	November 1945
REGGIO DI CALABRIA.....	December 1945

Sugar has been distributed up to the end of the year 1945.

Rationed foodstuffs, flour, pasta, sugar, etc. continue to be sold openly, without ration cards, and freely displayed in shops throughout the Country.

UNRRA assumed A.M. responsibilities for food imports as from February.

More wheat has been sown this winter than in 1944/1945 and harvest prospects are good provided rain comes in March. So far there has been less rain and less snow than usual, which is a cause of anxiety coming on top of last year's drought.

(d) LABOUR.

There was some unrest in February and in the last week there were 3 strikes going on simultaneously. Clerks and maintenance workers of the SME Electrical concern struck against the terms of a new agreement worked out to replace the fascist agreement by the Federazione dell'Industria e Federazione del Lavoro. The Naples delegate dissented, refused to sign and carried the 2000 to 2500 workers with him. After 6 days of negotiation a settlement was obtained by the Prefect and a stoppage of electrical power avoided. The men have accepted the main clauses of the new agreement with modifications as regards the classification of employees and certain other conditions which will depend on how the clauses of the agreement are interpreted.

Another strike was among chemical workers for adjustment of pay and was settled by the Prefect, but the third strike by Bakers who are not satisfied by an increase of about 100 Lire a day is still not done with. The Prefect appears to have shown patience, tact and great skill in dealing with difficult situations. There were five other strikes or lockouts in Naples Area and two in Campobasso during February.

(e) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

The town planning exhibition opened at the end of January was kept up for a fortnight. It is hoped that the construction of the new port road will be started to give the plan a foundation.

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The postponed COGENA case involving the trial of:

Dott. A. Sarnella - Director General of Cogena
Sig. A. Sarnella } - Cogena Directors
Capt. Santo Loporto }

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has been proceeding since the 17th of February and a verdict is expected on the 2nd of March.

The war criminal trial of Capt. Sommaville ended in an acquittal.

Difficulties with military police usurping the functions of the civil traffic police appears to be over.

The Italian Courts have ruled that there was no case against Italians charged with transactions in Allied currency and coins under an AMG proclamation and ordered the restitution of gold coins etc. seized.

(g) PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Colonel commanding Naples Carabinieri Col. Meoli has left Naples. Lt Col. Vana is deputizing for him until the arrival of the successor Colonel Meucro.

The Naples Questore Dott. Broccoli has been changed but his successor Dott. Cogliitori has not yet arrived. Dott. Martinelli is deputising for him. Dott. Broccoli has cooperated readily with the Allies during his tenure of office.

There has been a small decrease in the number of cases of crime from the customary figures of about 2000 for the month and an increase in the already high proportion of arrests. Cases of Allied Soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians have also decreased slightly from 20 to 17 possibly as a result of a reduction in the number of troops.

The most serious disturbance occurred on the night of the 23rd when there was a fight and an exchange of shots between French soldiers and Italian sailors. It resulted in the death of one Italian civilian and injury to 6 persons. Military police intervened and an enquiry is being made by P.W.B.

Carabinieri mobile squads are continuing to show good results. Combined raids by APs and Carabinieri have continued and have resulted in the seizure of a certain number of fire arms, tyres, fuel oil, and foodstuffs but nothing of a sensational nature. Carabinieri equipment and particularly transport have been found lacking in Provinces visited outside Naples. 453

Traffic control has been taken over entirely by the Italian Authorities from the Military Police. Traffic accidents, of which 50% are concerned with military vehicles, are diminishing slightly.

(h) TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSES.

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Carabinieri mobile scads are continuing to show good results. Combined raids by MPs and Carabinieri have continued and have resulted in the seizure of a certain number of fire arms, tyres, fuel oil, and foodstuffs but nothing of a sensational nature. Carabinieri equipment and particularly transport have been found lacking in Provinces visited outside Naples. 453

Traffic control has been taken over entirely by the Italian Authorities from the Military Police. Traffic accidents, of which 50% are concerned with military vehicles, are diminishing slightly.

(h) TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSES.

A case in which the allotment of railway trucks by the Joint allotment board was set aside and a move of seed potatoes from the Port delayed is being investigated.

The high cost of tyres purchased from Allied stocks and resold by the Italian Government is of interest. Tyres bought at a flat rate of 1200 Lire are sold for as much as 65,000 Lire, the cost of a Jeep type tyre being 25000 Lire.

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Naples becomes a type C port under British Military control from the 1st March on which date the American port authorities cease to operate. More piers have been handed over to Italian Control.

Naples warehouses held a total of over 23,000 tons of foodstuffs and general goods at the end of the month, partly A.V. and partly UNRRA.

UNRRA assume A.V. responsibilities as regards transportation of food and imported stores as from 1st March.

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH.

No serious epidemics are reported and smallpox is less, though there has been an increase of measles in Naples Area. Venereal disease and inadequate accommodation in civil hospitals for the treatment of infected women has caused concern. Once 1500 women were treated in hospital. Naples Venereal hospitals are full with 458 inmates on the 28 February. The hospital of Caserta and Santa Maria had a further 80 patients.

J.H. Pennycuick

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON OFFICE
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

6 February 1946

FEB 8 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for January 1946 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Chief Liaison Officer Naples and South West Italy.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. The main features of January 1946 in Naples, were the ending of Allied Military Government in Naples Commune and port, demonstrations by Reduci asking for work, a disasterous explosion at Torre Annunziata in the South Eastern part of Naples bay and a visit by the Prime Minister, De Gasperi.

2. Allied Military Government in Naples Commune came to an end on the 31st of December and it took a little time for the military authorities to realize that "out of bounds" notices traffic restrictions and other emergency measures carried out under AMG regulations required to be coordinated with Italian Government decrees. This is now adjusting itself. Naples remains by far the most important centre in the Liaison area which extends as far as Reggio Calabria in the South and Campobasso to the N.E.

You can't with me

3. On the 10th of January a demonstration of returned prisoners of war joined by other unruly elements produced a situation that was temporarily threatening. Fortunately good sense prevailed and order was maintained in the city. Other demonstrations elsewhere caused minor disorders.

432

4. At Torre Annunziata, about 13 miles S.E. of Naples proper, an ammunition train caught fire and blew up in a series of violent explosions on the evening of the 21st of January. Over 40 persons lost their lives and about 250 more were injured. An immense amount of damage was done and the casualty list would have probably been considerably higher had there not been an interval of about an hour between the first and last serious explosion. Fire services and relief organizations turned out quickly on the night of the disaster and the Prefect of Naples organized relief but there was delay

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5. There is now no Allied Commission organization to take immediate charge, as in the days of the 1944 Vesuvius eruption,

(LAST C)

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and the British Naples Area Command, which stepped in with help in the way of food, tents for the homeless and clothing, were angered by finding food purloined and tents brought in for the homeless loaded into fishing boats and stolen. U.N.R.R.A. agencies helped with blankets and particularly with medical stores.

5. The Italian Prime Minister De Gasperi paid a welcome visit to Naples on the 26th/27th of January. He made a speech at the San Carlo Theatre mainly intended to raise the morale of the Neapolitans, but in which he also paid a tribute to Britain. He opened a well organized town planning exhibition to show plans for the proper rebuilding of war damaged Naples and later visited Torre Annunziata to see the scene of the explosion and relief measures in hand.

6. The grain position continued to cause anxiety and the damage done to grain stores at Torre Annunziata did not help. The making of pasta and the pasta ration has had to be suspended. This affects not only food but also employment as Naples makes pasta for other provinces.

7. Outside Naples, Provinces visited, which included Campobasso have functioned normally. Some turbulence was reported from Catanzaro in the South. Normal liaison work has, however, ~~heavily~~ partly ceased owing to lack of reliable transport.

A. Pinsent

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Naples Chief Liaison Officer
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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON OFFICE
ALLIED CO MISSION
APO 394

6 February 1946

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

The stage in January was held by the Christian Democrat Party who organized the arrangement at the San Carlo for the Prime Minister, De Gasperi, on the 27th. The speech raised no controversial issues. Naples was reminded of its position as capital of South Italy and praised for reconstruction work. Britain also received tribute for the energy and courage shown by her people in the war. The Prime Minister asked for recognition of the efforts made by Italy as a co-belligerant. The speech was well received.

There is a good deal of discontent over apparent slowness in derequisitioning, fostered by petty grumbling by radio and certain sections of the press. The liberal paper "IL GIORNALE" being in evidence on this score. Press criticism in other papers is not unrelieved by humour. The Voce (communist) for example depicts a scene in which a man praises the Allies for fighting for freedom of the printing press. The reply is to the effect "yes, the free printing of AM-lire in particular is remarkable."

The Christmas bonus has helped the Labour situation where unemployment is growing with the gradual closing of military institutions.

- 451

(b) TORRE ANNUNZIATA. EXPLOSIONS.

A brief account of this disaster deserves a special mention. On the evening of the 21st a train of 22 trucks loaded with American ammunition and explosives en route for dumping in the sea caught fire. The origin of the fire is believed to be a flare or firework fired from the town. Between 1800 hrs and 1915 hrs there were 3 heavy explosions the last being the most severe and 16 trucks blew up leaving 6 damaged trucks on the line. A huge crater was made, many houses knocked down, and a great many more damaged. Over 40 persons lost their lives and 250 were injured on whom 50 to 60 were seriously injured. All the injured were civilians except for 5 British firemen.

Ambulances, fire services, Carabinieri and Italian soldiers

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

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Ambulances, fire services, Carabinieri and Italian soldiers were soon on the scene and by midnight the fire was under control and the seriously injured had been removed to Naples. The next day there was confusion and the British Area Command assisted with the loan of food and tents, for a camp organized by the Sindaco, while UNRRA assisted with blankets and medical stores. The local police proved unreliable, food distribution for the homeless population was

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not properly supervised and some food and stores, including tents, were stolen, which angered Naples Area Command. The Prefect of Naples and Naples food agencies (SEPRAL) all sent help generously after the initial confusion passed, but relief organization has been poor.

In connection with explosives the Commune of Cicciano affords an example of the lack of understanding of the inherent dangers. This area is surrounded by British ammunition dumps and, on account of the irresponsible habit of the inhabitants of letting off fireworks and crackers on the occasion of festas, all fireworks were banned as being dangerous by a Prefecturial decree, last September. Yet, in spite of the example of the Aversa disaster, on the 21st of January, the very day of the Torre Annunziata explosion, the Sindaco organized and held a fireworks display in defiance of the Prefect's decree and protests of the local British Commander. The attention of the Prefect of Naples has been drawn to this Commune. It should, however, be noted that during the critical war period when much explosive was handled by Italian stevedores and other civilian labour serious explosions did not occurr. The disasters now observed may be due to irresponsibility, not ill will.

(c) ELECTIONS.

Naples Province is making rather slow progress but other Provinces report a good position. Avellino, Benevento, Campobasso, Salerno and possibly Caserta would all be ready now for the 45 days notice to be given of the date of the elections.

(d) FOOD.

The small stock of grain available in the depots is still a cause of anxiety. The position of the Provinces on the 20th of January was as follows:

	Tons
NAPLES	5.354
AVELLINO	1.272
BENEVENTO	572
CAMPOBASSO	2.119
CASERTA	832
SALERNO	538
COSENZA)	
CATANZARO) . . . . . Figures not available	
REGGIO CALABRIA)	

In addition the Castellammare and Torre Annunziata s.l. held 1578 tons. Two ships of 8000 tons each arrived by the end of the month.

(e) LABOUR.

Three small stoppages of work occurred during the month one at the San Carlo Theatre where the Corus and stage hands tried

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Three small stoppages of work occurred during the month one at the San Carlo Theatre where the chorus and stage hands tried to take advantage of both Allied an Italian rules regarding the Christmas bonus and acted in defiance of their recognized labour leaders.

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Unemployment is growing in Naples and the Prefect, Sindaco and Engineering representatives went to Rome to plead for money for Public Works which it is understood they were successful in having promised to them.

In the Provinces, where the population is largely agricultural, returned prisoners have been absorbed on the land and unemployment is less acute.

The grain shortage which has caused the stoppage of pasta will affect employment - Naples exports pasta and about 6000 find employment in the mills.

(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Clearance of bombdamage is making progress and a vast dump in the sea at Santa Lucia is growing steadily. An excellent scheme has been worked out for increasing the Naples water supply by tapping new springs at Bolla (near Casoria) and building a new acqueduct and reservoir.

An extension of the Railway to Sorrento is also to be pushed forward to provide relief work for unemployed.

On the 27th of January the Sindaco's office opened a Town planning exhibition at the San Carlo opera Foyer to show how it is proposed to rebuild damaged Naples. The exhibition, which is well arranged, drew wide spread interest.

(g) LEGAL.

The Legal Division which was closed in November and had to be re-opened dealt with 105 cases of petitions for pardon and a large correspondence concerning past cases and the sorting out of procedure with the passing of Allied Military Government in Naples Commune.

It was found that although AMG courts closed, a traffic 650 court run by Military Police opened up in January using AMG forms. This has been put an end to.

The Cogena case due to start on the 28th January has been again postponed on a petition by the defences, to the 12th February.

An American War Criminal trial held in Naples during the month was an impressive display of Legal procedure and justice. Four Germans were accused of murdering American and British personnel in a prisoner of war camp at Bolzano and torturing witnesses brought before them at enquiries. These accused were defended by an American lawyer in uniform who intervened and protested vigorously if any questions or procedure seemed to be put in a way to even prejudice the accused. Three of the 4 Germans were sentenced to death and the fourth to 20 years imprisonment. The Court consisted of a Military Commission of

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(h) PUBLIC SAFETY.

The strength of the Carabinieri was increased in the Province by the return of 200 officers and men from Bari a much

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needed re-adjustment. Efforts are being made to get Allied authorities to release Carabinieri employed on guard duties which are not connected with normal police work. A more useful employment of the Finance Guards has also been suggested to the Italian Authorities.

There was a further fall in reported cases of Allied soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians, to 20 (from 32 in December and 40 in November) 7 of the cases involved coloured personnel.

Just under 2,050 cases of crime were reported (2100 in December) and the proportion of arrests remains high, 1350 in January.

The Carabinieri and other police agencies continued their policy of raids in the Provinces but only confiscated a small number of firearms. The news of the capture of the bandit La Marca at Spezia whence he had fled from the Nola Area is welcome.

Small disturbances in connection with "reduci" or returned prisoners of war occurred at 4 places in Naples Province and a fire in Municipal building, at Ischia was started by one party. The general complaint is lack of work or arrangements to get work.

In Naples a demonstration was organized on the 10th of January and about 2,000 men, including unruly elements that were probably not returned prisoners of war, marched to the Prefettura. The Italian Police arrangements were adequate but the Police personnel hesitant in dealing with demonstrators. At one time the Prefettura was surrounded and menaced by elements bent on mischief. A small party of Allied Military Police took action to safeguard a park of Allied vehicles near the Prefettura and cleared the crowd away from [illegible] hood. Later some damage was done in different parts of the town but the general disturbance was fortunately small. The Prefect dealt with a deputation and promised help in getting work on public work schemes and in giving preference to men over women who were not the sole supporters of families.

(h) TRANSPORTATION AND DEPOTS.

General civilian imports in to Naples were on a reduced scale but heavy grain shipments were dealt with at satellite ports in spite of damage to grain elevators at one of those ports (Torre Annunziata).

Rail wagons continue to be a difficulty and this month shipments of seed potatoes from England have been

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Rail wagons continue to be a difficulty and this month shipments of seed potatoes from England have been left at the ports uncleared. Railway clearance is not satisfactory.

Projects are in hand which include the erection of hutting, to increase dock warehouse facilities. Sufficient stevedoring gear and equipment to handle Italian civilian supplies was released by the Allied authorities.

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(i) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox is still not eliminated. Outbreaks die down as soon as vigorous vaccination is carried out which indicates a general failing in this respect until an emergency arises.

At Castellammare a small outbreak led to the temporary dismissal of 500 workmen employed by the RAF until vaccination could be carried out and be seen to have been effective.

No serious epidemics have, however, occurred. The Allied Commission Public Health Division is closed down, but close touch in maintained with UNRRA medical services.

JAC Pennycuick

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON OFFICE
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

C/1919

19 January, 1946

SUBJECT : Visit to Campobasso.

TO : HQ. A.C.

The attached report is forwarded for your information.

J. A. C. PENNYCUICK
Colonel
Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission.

Copy to:- U.N.R.R.A., Naples.

See M.64 448

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HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON OFFICE
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO. 394.

V I S I T T O C A M P O B A S S O

COL. PENNYQUICK - CAPT. WILSON

15/16 January 1946

1. - 15th January - GENERAL.

Left Naples 0830 hrs for Campobasso, via Venafro - Isernia, and arrived 1330 hrs. About 5 to 6 inches of snow between Rajano and Campobasso. The Benevento road had been impassable. Colonel Pennycuick and Capt Wilson were accommodated in the Prefettura. Driver Dale in Grand Albergo - room 120 lire; own rations taken, 4 spare 4 gallon tins of petrol are also necessary to provide for the return journey.

Campobasso Province 400,000 inhabitants, 123 Communes. The Prefect is a Sicilian from Catania; and had been the Prefect of Reggio. He was very cooperative. He had members of his staff ready to see Colonel Pennycuick. The names are on an attached list.

2. - ELECTIONS.

Province ready by end of January so if the 45 days notice is given the elections can be held on any day appointed by the Italian Government. Municipal buildings, schools and other public buildings are to be used as polling centres; ballots boxes are available.

The Prefect thought the Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats would head the poll on a compulsory vote and was in favour of a compulsory vote. The Liberal Party is also strong.

447

3. - FOOD.

Grain comes in from Bari and Ancona. 2,000 to 2,900

1. - 15th January - [illegible].

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Campobasso Province 420,000 inhabitants, 123 Communes. The Prefect is a Sicilian from Catania; and had been the vice Prefect of Reggio. He was very cooperative. He had members of his staff ready to see Colonel Pennycuick. The names are on an attached list.

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The Prefect thought the Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats would head the poll on a compulsory vote and was in favour of a compulsory vote. The Liberal Party is also strong.

3. - FOOD.

Grain comes in from Bari and Ancona. 2,000 to 2,500 quintals of grain per month are required. There was the usual tale of a poor harvest. Milling of grain is done at Termoli and Campobasso. The Prefect had managed to provide a reserve of grain already out in Communes likely to be cut off by snow.

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Price of ration bread - 15 Lire a Kilo
" " " pasta - 23 " " "

The Prefect thought the price for grain was too low in view of high wages paid to labourers.

Rice - The allotment from the North would provide for an issue of 100 grs. per head.

Sugar - January ration not yet distributed and Prefect over cautious with distribution.

Olive oil - The province is usually self-supporting but has had a bad year. Price 216 Lire per litre.

Meat - Price veal 300 Lire a kilo. Pig dealers had done well and had exported meat to Rome.

4. - UNEMPLOYMENT.

No precise figures but said to be considerable. 20,000 Reduci but these are mostly agricultural workers and spread out in the province.

5. - PUBLIC WORKS.

Genio Civile requires 200 million Lire for essential relief works - roads and water supply - but no very definite projects. The distress is mostly near the Sangro river, where there is much war damage.

600 bridges destroyed in the province (exclusive of Railway bridges) 200 rebuilt.

Glass is badly wanted. It comes normally from Pisa.

6. - HEALTH.

Health good no epidemics. Hospital equipment short, but some sheets and pyjamas had been received from AMGOT.

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Medical stores received from UNRRA and very welcome. No special call for Penicillin.

Medico Provinciale appeared competent and good. He asked for cotton bandages, medicated cotton, cotton wool, plaster of Paris, but above all soap.

7. - U.N.R.R.A.

21,000 UNRRA rations a month being received for children, expectant mothers, etc. They were very grateful for

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7. - U.N.R.R.A.

21,000 UNRRA rations a month being received for children, expectant mothers, etc. They were very grateful for these but said they were insufficient.

UNRRA clothing had also been received, about 10,000 garments. A plan for distribution had been made. A check of garments received showed discrepancies not very large but all

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all on the wrong slice. e.g. a bale of 1050 garments actually contained 950, and so on.

8. - POLICE.

The Questore and Carabinieri Major appeared competent. No crime problem. 70 Questura agents in Campobasso. 3 Coys of Carabinieri, about 400 in Province.

9. - MISCELLANEOUS.

Prefect will send in a list giving number of children's garments he would like to have from 96 Area scheme. They will be mainly from homeless population on the Sangro river.

There was no requisitioning problems at all; troops have now left the Province. Generally the Province appears to be one where normal government is functioning with ~~reduced~~ efficiency.

Return journey 16th January. More snow made the going more difficult until Caiano. We were carried by a lorry sent by Genio Civile. Left Campobasso 0900 hrs and arrived in Naples at 1400 hrs.

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PROVINCE OF CAMPOBASSO

15 January 1946

Prefect	Dott. NICOLA RIVELA
Vice Prefect 1st	Dott. FRANCESCO ORLANDI
Vice Prefect 2nd	Dott. ARISTIDE MADONNA
Capo di Gabinetto	Dott. FRANCESCO PAOLO LAGONIGRO
Intendente di Finanza	Dott. GENNARO MENSITIERI
Questore	Dott. CLEMENTE CELLI
Legione CC.RR.	Magg. ERNESTO DEL GROSSO
Medico Provinciale	Dott. ARMANDO CIOCCHI
Capo Genio Civile	Ing. EMILIO VALERIO
Provveditore agli Studi	Dott. ANGELO CAMMAROSANO
Commissario	Sig. PIETRO TAFASSI
Sepral	Rag. ALBERTO CANCELLIARIO
Consorzio Agrario	Dott. ANTONIO CANALE
Ispettore Zoo-Tecnico	Dott. VITTORIO RAINONE
Procuratore Regio	Dott. TITO VARRONE
Ispettore Industria & Lavoro	Ing. GUGLIELMO GENTILE HQ at Benevento
Segretario Provinciale UNRRA	Dott. MARIO DE RISO

444

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828 90 Ex Comm R (16) 57

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE
NAPLES

2297

JAN 11 1946

8 January 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. The grain position remains precarious, stocks will meet requirement to about mid-January. Further shipments have been notified but Communes cut off by bad Winter weather, may have periods of short rations.

2. Politically there has been a curious expression of disappointment over the Moscow Big Three meeting with its lack of references to Italy. Naples had its usual numerous political meetings, the most important being that of the Republican party at the San Carlo opera house at which the Monarchy was blamed for the lack of attention to Italy at Moscow. All meetings were orderly.

3. Reduction of Labour employed by American forces has been felt and about three quarters of the 40,000 employed have now been dispensed with. Very little change in the larger number employed by the British has, however, as yet occurred. Official unemployment is rated at over 100000 in Naples. Other Provinces are not yet much affected.

4. The cost of living since the rather unaccountable rise of over 50% in April and May last dropped back in June and the year ended with comparatively little rise over the figures for the close [illegible] 1944 in spite of the notable increase in salaries.

5. Crime with violence has increased and bands of well armed criminals have held up trains and committed armed robberies over a wide area. The Carabinieri and other Police Forces ~~have~~ handicapped by lack of numbers, have maintained a satisfactory record.

443

A serious explosion took place near Aversa on the night of the 30 November - 1st December 1945 of Italian Government explosive destined for Sardinia; 4 people being killed and 27 injuried with much damage to property. The cause was probably due to action by thieves whose depredation in the

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443

ECDIST-11 Jan
1-EC
1-CA Sec
10-Econ Sec
1-PRB re to Exhibition
1-Fr Rep Mem FOLAD "B"
1-Working copy.

10 JAN 1946

See M. 58

(M155 5)

dumps of explosives and ammunition are serious.

No special manifestations have occurred from subversive movements.

6. Health has remained good and smallpox is decreasing. The rat campaign by the forces is handicapped by the failure of Municipal authorities to remove garbage.

7. Morale at the first peace Christmas has been high. The conduct of troops has been good and there was a noticeable absence of drunkness at the festive season. 56 Area have inaugurated a remarkably good scheme for the large scale distribution of children's clothing made from British salvaged materials. With the close of 1945 A.M.G. control ceases in Naples and most activities, including Public Health and Legal, shut down. A Liaison Allied Commission staff will continue and regrets have been expressed openly at the passing of A.M.G. before a stable elected Government is in being.

JAC Naples

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE
NAPLES

8 January 1946

TO : Hq. Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Moscow conference seemed to have raised hopes for special reference to Italy for some obscure reason and its result caused disappointment.

In Naples in December the principal meeting was by the Republican Party which held the stage in a Sunday morning session at the San Carlo theatre. The meeting was orderly. The speakers made out that disappointment over the results of the Moscow conference was the fault of the Monarchy.

Progress with election preparations is going forward steadily. Naples Province itself appears to be one of the backward provinces and reasons put forward include such minor difficulties as the lack of linseed oil to paint the ballot boxes.

In Campania generally the expectation is of liberal majority, particularly if the vote is compulsory, with Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats next. The Communist party shows its greatest strength in the southern Communes bordering Apulia and, being one of the best organized, does not want a compulsory vote - for other people. An unknown factor is introduced by the women voting for the first time. They are expected to follow the advice of the priests. Another unknown factor is caused by the small number of people inscribed in the various parties. This is put as low as 10% and if there is a compulsory vote there may be surprises.

So called patriotic associations formed to collect together the persons who opposed the Germans on the four days 27-30 September 1943 have drawn some attention. With other partisan groups and together with the Uomo Qualunque entusiasts they probably number over 5000. Almost without exception the leaders of these various groups have been in trouble with the police in their past; records show accusations varying from murder downwards. Discontent with derequisitioning is also being espressed.

Cost of living and prices have not gone up as much as had been expected. The first peace Christmas brought some cheerfulness and on the whole morale is good.

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(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Election preparations well in hand in Avellino, Benevento, Salerno. Naples somewhat backward.

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2200

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(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

The grain position is not satisfactory, the worst Province being Cosenza with grain to produce the ration until only the 3rd of January. The remainder of the Provinces have sufficient until mid-January. No case has yet been reported of the failure of the bread ration in spite of exaggerated reports. In Castellammare owing to an incorrect return from the Commune, flour ran out one morning. A supply had to be sent out from Naples which enabled the bread ration to be issued in the evening instead of the morning of the day it was due. Prices of rationed bread remain 16 to 18 Lire a kilo; pasta 18 to 25 Lire a Kilo.

Distribution of grain and flour etc has been slow and as a result the distribution of pasta has been behind hand and, in Naples, sugar distribution was somewhat late.

All Provinces are reporting difficulties over the olive oil ration owing, it is explained, to a poor crop. The prices of olive oil varies up to 240 Lire a litre, the black market price being three times as much.

The assistance given by U.N.R.R.A. supplies is being of increasing benefit.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

A scheme has been put forward to improve conditions of the important orange growers of Sorrento.

(e) LABOUR.

There was little actual unrest. 3 stoppages of work were reported one of which was a revival of grievances of hospital nurses. Unemployed are now given as over 100,000, but although P.B.S. reductions have dropped labour employed by the Allies by 30,000 other reductions have not had a great effect as yet.

An example of the effect of the claims for industrial premises to be derequisitioned comes from Castellammare where persistent appeals for the Cantieri Metallurgici to be derequisitioned were met by the R.A.F. The result is that 1500 men have lost employment and the management have only been able to take on 700 in the works. Even this number can only be maintained if raw materials are forthcoming.

(f) FINANCE.

Rising wages are reflected in Communal budgets. The increased wages are sanctioned by Italian Government decrees, but the resultant swollen budgets are often rejected or delayed. As a result normal municipal functions are left undone. Complaints have been received from the military authorities in 5 Communes: Portici, Resina, Ottaviano, Casoria and San Giorgio a Cremano that street cleaning and collecting of refuse had ceased. Enquiry brought the answer "No money" and if this insanitary practice spreads a serious health prob

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With the help of the previous finance officer in Naples, Lt. Col. Battensby, the Naples budget for the next three months has been put forward for approval.

Fines and Bails - On 31st December the position was:

Balance on hand in Bank	Lire	655,532
Bails to be returned	"	458,170

Funds pending decision amounting to about 2 million lire including gold and British, American and French currency.

(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

A meeting was called to endeavour to coordinate water economy to stop the undisciplined use of fire hydrants by the civil population and waste of water in the Port. The Serino springs showed the lowest yield for 100 years during this month, and water is still cut off each night in Naples.

Fortunately testwells put in six months ago near the Bolla Acqueduct North East of Naples now give promise of a supply of water that will augment existing supplies by about 50%. A project for the Scheme and for the enlargement of the Naples reservoirs, which will be comparatively inexpensive and provide much needed employment, is being prepared.

Clearance of bomb damage continues in Naples at a somewhat slow rate.

More trouble with one of the generators of the Sila hydro-electric station caused difficulties and shortage of power for the flour and pasta mills which supply Rome and other outlying provinces caused anxiety.

The Public Works and Utilities Section has now been closed down.

(h) LEGAL.

The Legal Section which had been closed down has re-opened.
General Court - COGENA case presided over by Colonel Weber Chief Legal adviser A.C. adjourned to 25th January 1946.
Summary Courts - 177 cases disposed of.
Italian Courts - continued to function satisfactorily.

441

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

32 cases in December as against 40 in November of Allied Soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians. 6 involved coloured personnel as compared to 14 in November. 2100 cases of crime (2500 in November) half again being thefts. Prostitution and black market competing for second place.

There were 47 cases of violent crime including 5 cases of train robbery and the holding up and robbing a British officer in day light in Nola area.

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96 public meetings were held, no incidents.
Two police drives were carried out against Aversa area and Nocera area. Both had a good effect on morale and the latter

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yielded a fair haul of weapons including a sub-machine gun and 7 rifles.

The shortage of Carabinieri and other police to deal with the very well armed bands of robbers now investing the country is a serious handicap.

8 vehicles have been obtained to help with the formation of mobile squads, the Carabinieri mobile units having been taken over to Bari.

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Small-pox 11 cases in Naples City as against 26 in November and 16 in October. Naples Province 12 cases as against 44 in November and 20 in October. So the year ends with this position definitely improved.

Typhoid - Naples City 35 cases - 35 in November. Province 15 cases as against 41 in November.

Typhus one case of an Italian POW repatriated from Russia. This man died on 17th December. Disinfection measures were taken and no other cases have been reported. Plague one case at Reggio.

Venereal disease - The number of women under treatment in the Pace Hospital is now 215 as compared to a previous average of 300.

There is a shortage of hospital beds in Naples only about 4500 being available as compared to a previous availability of 20,000.

The energetic anti-rat campaign, sponsored by the military authorities, is handicapped by the failure of the Municipal authorities to provide for the efficient removal of garbage. Garbage dumps, which form play grounds for rats, are blots in Naples and surrounding Communes.

(k) SCHOOLS.

Students at the Naples schools demonstrated and struck work against the reinstitution of war suspended written examinations, but it is understood with little result.

UNRRA food distributed through schools to children has reached a notable scale.

(l) REFUGEES.

Nothing to report.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report, but ses (a).

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) and (ii) ... Road and Rail Division were consulted and ...

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(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report, but see (a).

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) and (ii) - Road and Rail Division were consolidated under one officer preparatory to final closing down.
(iii) - Telecommunications - Nil.
(iv) - Post. Parcels from USA came in large numbers and caused

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some confusion. Shipments of parcels were held at first for payment of duty but this was finally waived.
(v) - Port - Civil supplies shipped in were at a low level, but grain shipments increased.
(vi) - Warehouses - Congestion and slow distribution is still a feature. Stocks of flour and grain are very low.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.
Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.
Nothing to report.

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

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Chief Liaison Officer	1
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File	3
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Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

7 December 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for November 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. The grain position caused anxiety, drought and lack of fertilizers have resulted in a bad harvest and there has been a general failure to get in grain in Southern Italy. Figures are given in Part II under (c) Economics and Supply and (d) Agriculture. Stocks of imported grain have been nearly exhausted and the distribution of the pasta ration is behind hand. Importation to build up a reserve is required.

2. The publication of the Armistice terms has removed a subject for rumour. When it was seen that they contained nothing of an unusual nature and that many of the provisions had already been implemented or dispensed with there was little comment. The publication had a favourable effect.

3. The political crisis has been closely followed, local opinion appears to favour the policy expounded by Nitti for a Unione Nazionale on a broader basis than the present six party coalition.

4. Unemployment at Naples is unfaverably affected by the closing of Allied Military Establishments and the arrival of an increasing number of repatriated POW. Fortunately public works for the clearing of bomb damage now give employment to about 3000 and further work on the docks is in prospect. The visit of the Minister of Public Works, Dott. Romita, in September was a great help particularly over transport. 39

5. Public health remains good though smallpox has not yet been eliminated. Precautions against plague coming in to the Port include energetic rat killing, sponsored by 56 Area.

6. The A.M.G. and Liaison staff have been drastically reduced and activity curtailed.

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J.A.C. Pennycuick

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

PA 11/11

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

7 December 1945

TO : Hq. Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The publication of the Armistice terms removed a subject of rumour which had even included speculation as to the Monarchy and a story that Naples Port was to be occupied for 90 years. The terms have been the subject of little comment, and their publication has had a favourable effect.

The political crisis has been closely followed. Local opinion appears to be influenced by Nitti's speech at the San Carlo Theatre in October last, when he suggested the need for a broader basis than the six party coalition. His Unione Nazionale is intended to embrace many parties rather than to be an addition to the existing 45 political parties. The reproach that the only universal party in the Country is the "Partito del Mercato Nero" is, it is hoped, obsolete.

A speech by Dr. Giannini, a banker demanding a stronger Government received a good deal of publicity but there does not appear to be any desire to have a strong Government "at any price".

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Naples Commune - No special developments.

At Somma Vesuviana trouble occurred on the 25th between peasants and the local Sindaco who is a Communist and accused of being responsible for the unjustified increase of taxes. One man was injuried by a pistol shot on the 27th and the Carabinieri were called in and made some arrests.

438

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

(i) - Food. The stocks of grain at the Castellammare Silos and of flour in store have fallen to a very low level. The distribution of pasta is behind hand and any shipping delay will have serious consequences.

Hidden stocks in agricultural areas and in the hands of wealthy land owners are probably considerable but in mountain

7 December 1945

TO : Hq. Allied Commission.

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Hidden stocks in agricultural areas and in the hands of wealthy land owners are probably considerable but in mountain districts distribution is slow and uncertain in the Winter, and a reserve is required for such districts and for the large towns. Very little grain has come in to the Ammassi from the harvest and black market grain prices of between 6000 and 7000 lire a quintal are referred to as against the official 900 to 1000 Lire.

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Approximate monthly grain requirements to maintain the ration in tons for the 8 South West Provinces (Caserta not shown separately) are as follows:

Province	Population	Approximate Monthly requirements	Remarks
		(Tons)	
NAPLES	3,400,000	17,000	
AVELLINO	470,000	3,000	
BENEVENTO	360,00	2,000	Normally self-supporting
CAMPOBASSO	420,000	2,500	do
CATANZARO	606,000	4,000	
COSENZA	580,000	4,000	
REGGIO DI CALABRIA	600,000	4,000	
SALERNO	760,000	5,500	

Reserves of Grain in Naples and satellite ports fell to less than 2000 tons and the arrival of 2 grain ships was very welcome. Flour stocks on 30th November were about 500 tons only, but in addition 2000 tons of UNRRA flour is in the warehouses.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The effects of the drought and lack of fertilizers are reflected in the poor harvest returns. The figures are serious and indicate more than a poor harvest. The lack of the AMG drive, made the year before is evident. The seriousness of the position is emphasized by the figures for Foggia, a province in which Naples has no liaison interests but an interest as the granary for South Italy. Grain amassed in Foggia on 15 November 1945 is given at only 202,464 quintals whereas on 15 November 1944 it was 1,189,133 quintals.

For the 8 Southwest Provinces (Caserta still not being shown separately) figures in quintals on 15th November were:

Province	15 November 1945	15 November 1944
NAPLES	10,888	39,981
AVELLINO	26,307	76,767
BENEVENTO	20,291	92,107
CAMPOBASSO	66,849	203,966
CATANZARO	56,751	107,198
COSENZA	11,860	72,974
REGGIO CALABRIA	3,584	2,828
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Province	Population	Monthly requirements	Remarks
		(Tons)	
NAPLES	2,600,000	17,000	
AVELLINO	470,000	3,000	
BENEVENTO	360,000	2,000	Normally self-supporting
CAMPOBASSO	420,000	2,500	do
CATANZARO	606,000	4,000	
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REGGIO CALABRIA	3,584	2,828
SALERNO	13,590	36,938

This figure to 31st October only

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Orange and Olive crops are also likely to be poor in Naples Province.

(e) LABOUR.

Public works on clearing bomb damage are now giving employment to about 3000, and additional employment at the docks is being organised by the Italians.

As the result of action by A.C. HQ and Dott. Romita the Minister of Public Works, necessary transport has been provided for these important works but extra gasoline is now required to enable full use to be made of the transport.

The men receive a minimum of 250 Lire a day and skilled mechanics get over 400 Lire a day. The wages bill alone, therefore, amounts to over 1,000,000 Lire per day on this project.

Labour has characterised by persistent demands for wage increases and threats of strikes.

Only 4 strikes actually occurred and there was no violence. Unrest at Torre Annunziata is reported.

(f) FINANCE

Nothing to report.

(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Clearance of bomb damage is referred to under (c) Labour, above. Orders have been received to close down the Public Works and Utilities Branch.

A shortage of gasoline, the allotment of which has again been cut effects public utilities.

Water is still in short supply and has to be cut off every night.

(h) LEGAL.

Italian Courts continued to function satisfactorily, but the AMG Legal Section has been closed down and supervision over. Allied cases are no longer possible.

437

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

40 cases have been reported of Allied soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians. 14 of these involved coloured personnel. Two British soldiers lost their lives repelling armed attacks on Allied property with intent to steal.

In Naples 2500 cases of crime were reported during the month, the largest class being theft, which accounts for about half the total and the next largest prostitution. 5 cases of attacks and

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In Naples 2500 cases of crime were reported during the month, the largest class being theft, which accounts for about half the total and the next largest prostitution. 5 cases of attacks and robberies on trains were reported and one case of an attack on German POW, with looting of Allied property.

Three police drives were carried out against bad areas: at Baiano (Avellino) Secondigliano (Naples) and Arenella (Naples). A

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very large number of persons were stopped and checked over. Arrests were made, stolen property recovered and rifles, pistols, hand grenades, shotguns, daggers and even a machine gun confiscated. These criminal drives have had a good effect.

92 public meetings were held but there were only a few small disturbances.

Prison overcrowding of the men's portion of the Poggioreale continues to be serious. 4204 prisoners occupying accommodation for 2500.

2 Fires during the month of serious proportion causing damage to civil property.

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox - in Naples City a rise 26 cases against 16 in October; in the province 44 cases against 20 in October. This is mainly due to an outbreak in the Island of Ischia which is being dealth with. 16849 persons were vaccinated in Naples Province. Outside Naples; Benevento and Caserta reported 12 and 22 cases respectively.

Typhoid 36 cases against 26 in October.

An energetic rat campaign is being sponsored by 56 Area, but no cases of plague have occurred.

Hospitals are crowded and civil accommodation lacking. 4500 beds in Naples Province only available against a requirement of over 20,000. Efforts are being made to get the release of hospital accommodation requisitioned for military purpose.

Medical supplies - Situation rather easier with UNRRA help coming in.

(k) EDUCATION.

Nothing to report.

(l) REFUGEES.

Nothing to report.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) - Road. AFHQ approval received for tyre permits to be the responsibility of the Italian Government.

There is a lack of gasoline for essential services and public utilities who are forced on to the black market. More gasoline is

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(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) - Road. AFHQ approval received for tyre permits to be the responsibility of the Italian Government.

There is a lack of gasoline for essential services and public utilities who are forced on to the black market. More gasoline is also urgently required for public works to relieve unemployment.

(ii) - Rail. A shortage of freight cars is still reported but movement has improved and in the third week of November 76% of

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demands were met. Sufficient cars to move Grain flour and pasta quickly are an urgent necessity, particularly as the pasta is sent to Rome and Frosinone as well as to Southern Provinces such as Cosenza and Catanzaro.

(iii) - Telecommunications - Nil.

(iv) - Posts. Difficulty is being experienced over accommodation for parcels from U.S.A.

(v) - Naples Port. No new development.

(vi) - Warehouses. Stocks have increased and a shortage of rail cars affects distribution. UNRRA stocks now 27% of total. Very little flour (under 500 Tons) is in reserve, apart from UNRRA stocks of flour (about 2000 tons).

There is still congestion of goods and the accumulation of dried milk, now between 3000 and 4000 tons in particular appears excessive

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

J.A.C. Pennycuick

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

8 NOV 1945
SECRET

6 November 1945

NOV 9 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for October by Lt. Colonel Guy I. Warren, Acting Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq. Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIDGED REPORT

1. A.M.G. activities in Naples, during the month of October, were highlighted by considerable labour unrest. The most important labour difficulty was a strike involving approximately 12,000 of the Communal Employees. After three days idleness the strikers returned to their jobs. The strike was conducted in an orderly manner and all essential services continued to operate. Except for unusually dirty streets, the city was not greatly affected.

2. The French elections were commented upon extensively by the Press but little public interest was shown. There appears to be a general apathy towards the proposed Italian elections. Information that the Armistice terms may soon to be divulged was a basis of a considerable favorable comment.

3. Minister Gronchi visited Naples and conferred with Government authorities and representatives of various categories of Labour and industry. He was well received and left behind considerable optimism for the Government's consideration of Naples' problems.

4. There has been a general increase in living cost.

5. Shortage of [illegible] is causing considerable concern. The situation may be expected to become critical in December unless sufficient rain, to prevent, is forthcoming. 435

6. Law and order in the city was generally good. Several incidents occurred involving Allied troops. Negro personnel figured conspicuously in these. One was of a serious nature and resulted in the death of one coloured soldier and the wounding of two coloured soldiers, one American MP and two Questura agents.

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7. Health is generally good. Bubonic plague appears to have been stamped out in South Italy.

8. The Elementary schools opened with between 65 and 70,000 in attendance.

See Rm. 45-29

PA B/11

EC DIST
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1. PRO to circ to Club
1. POLAD

(MISS SAMPSON)

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9. The Italian re-housing programme has shown considerable improvement under the new Commissario degli Alloggi. Requisitioned properties are being returned at an accelerated rate.

10. A new section of the Port area has been returned to the Italians and a rehabilitation programme for it is under way. The Port authorities are doing a good job with the portion originally returned.

Lt Colonel
Acting Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMAND
APO 394

6 November 1945

TO : HQ, Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

The orderly and substantial withdrawal of German PCW labour has had a salutary effect upon the populace as a whole and upon labour particularly. Some Italians express their wonderment at the employment of German PCW by officers in their private messes as valets, waiters, etc., and cite the Nazi horror stories carried in the Allied papers as a basis for their wonderment.

The French elections were extensively commented upon by the various papers with mixed reactions. However little attention was paid to it by the populace as a whole.

Considerable popular comments followed the disclosure of the information that the armistice terms would soon be published with a general feeling among the better informed that the terms had already been materially abrogated by the Allies and that since this is true that their early publication would provide a sounder foundation for a strengthened government.

There is a general apathy towards the proposed elections and there appears to be a tendency for more and more people to seek a political middle ground.

Minister Gronchi visited Naples during the month and held a meeting at the Prefettura where he conferred with the Government authorities and representatives of the various categories of Labour and industry. There was a discussion of urgent requirements for Naples including plans for reconstruction. The Minister was well received and the hope is expressed that material consideration will be given by the Government to Naples' problems.

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(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A reorganization of the Housing Commission was effected during the month of October with the Avv. Cocchia named as Commissario degli Alloggi. The new Commissario brings into a most difficult job the energy of a younger man and at least for the time being, new confidence of the public. His difficult job is being lightened somewhat by the return of a large number of living accommodation by the Allies for civilian occupancy. Paradoxically, however, his difficulties have [illegible] by the return of the apartments due to the necessity

6 November 1945

TO : HQ, Allied Commission.

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(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

The orderly and substantial withdrawal of German POW labour has had a salutary effect upon the populace as a whole and upon labour particularly. Some Italians express their wonderment at the employment of German POW by officers in their private messes as valets, waiters, etc., and cite the Nazi horror stories carried in the Allied papers as a basis for their wonderment.

The French elections were extensively commented upon by the various papers with mixed reactions. However little attention was paid to it by the populace as a whole.

Considerable popular comments followed the disclosure of the information that the armistice terms would soon be published with a general feeling among the better informed that the terms had already been materially abrogated by the Allies and that since this is true that their early publication would provide a sounder foundation for a strengthened government.

There is a general apathy towards the proposed elections and there appears to be a tendency for more and more people to seek a political middle ground.

Minister Gronchi visited Naples during the month and held a meeting at the Prefettura where he conferred with the Government authorities and representatives of the various categories of Labour and industry. There was a discussion of urgent requirements for Naples including plans for reconstruction. The Minister was well received and the hope is expressed that material consideration will be given by the Government to Naples' problems.

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(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A reorganization of the Housing Commission was effected during the month of October with the Avv. Cocchia named as Commissario degli Alloggi. The new Commissario brings into a most difficult job the energy of a younger man and at least for the time being, new confidence of the public. His difficult job is being lightened somewhat by the return of a large number of living accommodation by the Allies for civilian occupancy. Paradoxically, however, his difficulties have been increased by the return of the apartments due to the necessity of his having to decide as to what occupancy shall be allowed.

Accommodation returned by the Allies for civilian occupancy are as follows: 255 Apts and 3 whole buildings by PBS, 52 Apts by the Town Major. Other 85 Apts were released by PBS but turned over to the Town Major.

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(c) ECONOMICAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

(i) The Ammassi returns continue to be poor. Supplies of flour reached a critical low during the month. Rations of bread, pasta and olive oil have been distributed regularly. A two day strike of the greengrocers disrupted extensively the distribution of vegetables and fruit.

(ii) Commerce. The hand over to ICE of the functions of the Commerce section was completed. Trade got under way in the form of exporting of limited quantities of certain materials to England.

Some concern is voiced in Italian circles about the slowness with which the Allies unblock materials, frozen as necessities of war.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The wine harvest has been good and the quality of wine excellent. The fall and Winter crops have suffered from the lack of rainfall, but a substential rain at the end of the month should improve the situation.

(e) LABOUR.

Unemployment increased to some extent during October. There is a slow but gradual increase in the number of persons employed in purely Italian occupations that are not dependent in any manner upon Allied Forces activities. However, this increase is not sufficient to absorb those that are being retired from Allied payrolls and from payrolls of agencies supporting the Allies. Unemployment is further aggravated by the return of substantial numbers of Italian POW and by returning workmen from German Labour camps.

Much Labour unrest was experienced in the Naples area during the month of October. There was a large number of strikes and near strikes. However, only ten of these required any attention from this HQ and of these ten only two required any intervention.

On 18th October there was a strike among communal employees which envolved prior to the settlement more than 12,000 of the communal employees. They demanded a 5000 Lire advance against a contemplated increase in pay. After three days negotiations the strikers voted to return to work and, with the subsequent increase in their pay of 2000 Lire a month, no further demands have been expressed by them. The strike precipitated no incidents and except for unusually dirty streets, Naples suffered no difficulty.

A strike of several hundred Genio Civile employees, accompanied by rather violent demonstrations and the blocking of traffic in front of the Genio Civile offices, required the intervention of the Public Safety Officers and Military Police. No incidents occurred.

At the close of the month the Labour front seemed to be unusually quiet, all strikes had been settled and apparently none were contemplated.

(f) FINANCE.

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(f) FINANCE.

Finance office was closed during the month. Certain ones of its functions were turned over to the A.M.G. Administrative Officer, i.e. payment of local bills, disposal of bails and fines, etc.

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(·) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

The gas and electric services have been normal and interruptions have dicreased in number.

The water situation has been one of considerable concern. The level of the source springs continues to drop and unless substantial rainfall is forecoming it is believed that the position will become critical by the middle of December. The shortage was further aggravated by an enormous quantity of water used in controlling a major fire. The past weeks' rain were not sufficient to have any material effect.

Demolition work and the removal of debris in the Port area is going forward with increased zeal. A short interruption occurred when a large number of the Genio Civile Employees struck because of wage misunderstanding.

As a result of the turning backof additional piers at the Port, a substantial rehabilitation programme in that area is getting under way. Present plans call for the expenditure of nearly 1000 Million lire over a period of approximately one year.

Substantial quantities of Italian source material, surplus to the needs of the Armed Forces, are being returned to the Italians through the Genio Militare in Depots at Albenova.

(h) LEGAL.

Due to the lack of legal personnel, practically all cases affecting the Allies are being sent to the Italian Courts for trial. Five Superior Court cases and 326 Summary Court cases were tried. 864 reports of arrest were received. Italian Courts in Naples disposed of more Allied interest cases in October than they did in September.

During the six months ending September 1945, Italian Tribunals received approximately 52,000 cases and disposed of more than 49,000. At the end of the period there were 12,000 cases pending of which 2,181 involved Allied interests.

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Italian Police Officials in the Naples area complained of the lack of personnel, up to date arms, transport, patrol, etc. Considerable justification for these complaints is manifest. However, the police services in spite of these shortages, have operated comparatively efficiently.

Large numbers of firearms are in possession of the public at large. Numerous applications are received for permission to possess firearms. Most of these are denied.

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During the month there have been numerous incidents involving Allied personnel. Negro troops of the U.S. Army have figured in these rather conspicuously. Only one of the incidents was of a serious nature. This involved an attempt on the part of a number of negro soldiers to effect the release by armed force of two prostitutes under arrest by Questura agents, resulting in the following casualties: 1 Italian police dead and two wounded; 1 American M.P. wounded and two

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Labour unrest during the month was the cause of considerable concern for Public Safety. However, any incidents were averted. A

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systematic removal of German POW has materially tempered this source of unrest.

One serious fire occurred which destroyed a salvage depot of Italian ownership, resulting in 10 million lire damage.

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Diseases were comparatively the same as last month. Smallpox showed a slight increase in Naples City, but a noticeable decrease in the Provinces of Naples and Avellino. Salerno and Benevento Provinces have reported a few cases. Bubonic plague appears to be stamped out in South Italy. Precautionary measures in Naples, however, are being continued.

No instructions have been received as to release of drugs since E.M.D.I.M.E.A. took over the A.C. medical depot. The S.P.H.O. has requisitioned some supplies for emergency use.

(k) EDUCATION.

The elementary schools opened on 25th October. Pupils in attendance amounted to between 65 and 70,000. This as opposed to 44,000 a year ago and the maximum during the school year ending July 1945 of 50,000. 2000 teachers out of 2347 under contract are now on duty. Ten school buildings have been derequisitioned since the close of last school year. 54 school buildings are still to be returned to the school authorities. Part of these are occupied by the Allies and the remainder by Italian military units and homeless civilians. These figures do not include schools outside Naples district.

Higher schools are scheduled to start 5th November 4 buildings in Naples and 3 in the Province have been handed back since the closing of the school year. 23 are still denied to the use of the school authorities.

(l) REFUGEES.

No difficulties were experienced with Sardinians returning to Sardinia during this period.

Returning prisoners of war from U.S. and North Africa have been handled in a comparatively efficient manner.

Local veteran organizations are doing good work in connection with the rehabilitation of returning POW.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) - Road. Adequate transport is available for local Naples commitments. Lack of tyres has demobilized practically all U.T.C. trucks in Benevento and Avellino. Cumberous Red Tape in the issue of tyre permits is partially responsible.

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(ii) - Rail. Rail loading for the month showed a decrease. 52% of the required tonnage was moved. Shortage of rail cars was the most important factor in the deficiency. Railway officials complain that many cars dispatched to Germany and Austria are not being returned.

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Deposits against bids for cars are deterring, substancially, over-bidding on the part of shippers.

(iii) - Port. The Section of the Port originally turned back to the Italians is working quite smoothly. A decline in the number of ships discharging civilian supplies in the Italian Port is noted. During the month of October, 52 schooners and 7 coasters loaded 6171 Tons and 4 cargo ships discharged 1482 Tons.

Effective October 21st an additional section of the Port was turned back to the Italians. It is anticipated that all civil supplies hereafter will be discharged within the area under Italian Control.

(iv) - Warehouses. Reduced imports and an accellerated rate of distribution from the warehouses brought about a substantial decline in warehouses inventories. The programme for disposing of spoiled goods and distribution of goods subject to deterioration is now practically completed.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL

Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

Lt Colonel
Acting Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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Ex. Comm (46)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

4 October 1945

OCT - 8 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for September 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART I - ABRIGED REPORT

1. Naples in September began to feel the effects of the reduction of Allied activities and between 20,000 and 30,000 workers lost employment with the Allied forces. The appearance of German Prisoners of War working in the area at this stage aroused considerable feeling and gave some opportunity to agitators always ready to fish in troubled waters. A critical situation resulted, actual disorder was, however, fortunately small and the position was immediately eased as a result of a conference on the 24th September with labour representatives presided over by General McNarney.

2. The Prime Minister, Sig. Parri, visited Salerno on the 21st to unveil a memorial to the Allies and came on to Naples where he was made aware, somewhat violently, of the labour situation.

3. Commune food shops which had opened with such promise earlier in the year have been poorly handled by the Commune. It is to be feared that disappointing results will be felt in the Winter. Regular distribution of the basic bread and pasta rations continues.

4. Health in Naples has remained good special precautions being taken as a result of news of plague at Taranto. Smallpox has abated in Naples Province but unfortunately has appeared in Avellino Province from where more than 200 cases are reported. Appropriate action is in hand.

5. Clearing of bomb damaged Naples continues but has been hampered by lack of transport.

6. September has been another month of religious fervour; the revival of the Piedigrotta Carnival and the bi-annual miracle of the blood of the Patron Saint Januarius added a touch of welcome festivity to the City.

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J.A.C. Pennycuick
Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

4 October 1945

TO : HQ. Allied Commission.

PART II

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Politics as such produced no unusual features, the overriding interest of the month being centered in the number of Italian workers discharged from work under the Allies. Between 20,000 and 30,000 have lost employment owing to the closing up of Allied Establishments and this unemployment coincided with the arrival of German prisoners of war to take the place of Italian military units. As it appeared that German prisoners were being given work while the Italians were unemployed such sharp feeling was created that a critical situation arose. The Italians recalled their assistance to the Allies and the "four days" September 28, 29, 30 and 1st October 1943. As a result of action by A.C. H.Q. and Brig. General Hamblin, representatives of Naples Labour, with the Prefect, were received at a conference on the 24th September, presided over by General McNarney who was able to make adjustments which immediately eased the tension. There was little actual violence, fortunately, though Prime Minister Parri came in for a bad reception on the 21st of September on his visit to Naples.

A note of cheerfulness was introduced by many September Festas and by the revival of the Piedigrotta carnival, 1945 being declared a special peace year. Large crowds joined in festivities from the 7th to 9th September. Another religious ceremony was the bi-annual miracle of the blood of St. Jannuarius, the patron Saint of Naples on the 19th, the traditional anniversary of his execution by the Romans in the fourth Century A.D. A curious request came from the ecclesiastical authorities for the consummation of the miracle to be heralded with: "the firing of canons and sounding of sirens". As these noises have come to be associated with unpleasant events the request was not met but the fact that it was put forward is perhaps and indication of recovery from the war.

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(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The new Province of Caserta has begun to function under its Prefect Dott. Florindo Gianmichele, but is not yet fully established.

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

(1) Food. The Ammassi figures for the 8 Provinces, which

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September, in quintals are as follows:

Province	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Total 23.9.45	Total 30.9.44
NAPLES	7,918	103	54	8,075	37,128
AVELLINO	9,932	6,346	129	16,407	47,162
BENEVENTO	8,586	6,488	54	15,128	76,183
CAMPOBASSO	22,545	37,110	708	60,363	196,461
SALERNO	8,036	2,718	238	10,992	32,781
COSENZA	6,551	3,318	127	9,996	70,979
CATANZARO	21,872	31,868	3,832	57,572	107,885
REGGIO CALABRIA	663	1,504	81	2,248	2,546

Imported wheat continued to arrive steadily.

(ii) Commerce. The Commerce Section has been closed and work transferred to the Italian agencies.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

Ammassi figures given under (c) above. Rain and cooler weather are helping to end water difficulties.

(e) LABOUR.

The closing of Allied Establishments has been felt in Naples and unemployment has gone up by 20,000 to 30,000. The sharp feeling aroused by the appearance of German prisoners of War working in the Port has been referred to above and the Labour situation has been critical. Demands have also been put in by various classes of utility workers, Electric light, water, gas etc. for:

(i) an increase of pay; ....
(ii) a fifth month's pay bonus at Christmas (instead of one month's bonus);
(iii) A month's holiday annually with pay;
(iv) Participation of workers committees in the management.

These demands mean that the men want 14 months pay annually for 11 months work, so negotiations are not likely to be too easy.

There were three strikes during the month. One of which by the Post and Telegraph workers occurred on the 21st, the date of Prime Minister Parri's visit and added to elements of disturbance created over the feeling against employment of German prisoners.

(f) FINANCE.

Bank cash and security deposits, which rose by approximately 1,000 million lire in August, showed a similar increase in September and now stand at over 17,000 million lire.

Financing of the Comune "Azienda Annonaria (Victualling

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Bank cash and security deposits, which rose by approximately 1,000 million lire in August, showed a similar increase in September and now stand at over 17,000 million lire.

Financing of the Comune "Azienda Annonaria (Victualling Dept) was agreed to on the basis of an advance of 40 million against goods on store for the first purchases. The Banco di Napoli also being ready to provide 50 million. So far no pur-

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chases have been made and the Commune's delays are disappointing.

Cost of living figures have gone up slightly but in August for the family of 5 given under (f) of the July report the total was still under 20,000 lire for a month.

(e) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

The work of clearing Naples now gives employment to 1000 men and the arrival of 25 trucks will enable the scope of the enterprise to be enlarged.

Three other useful large scale works projects of sound financial aspect are contemplated:

(a) Reconstruction of certain damaged berths in the Port. Negotiations are in hand for an additional area to be handed over to the Italians.

(b) Reconstructions of the Naples Castellammare Autostrada south of Pompei.

(c) The construction of a new communication canal to lead from the Port by a circular route to Portici and open up access from the sea to the industrial area of Naples.

Rain and cooler weather have eased water supply difficulties, but they are by no means over as adequate storage reservoirs in Naples are lacking. The construction of a new reservoir is another project that has been suggested to the local authorities.

(h) LEGAL.

(i) A.M.G. Courts - Superior Courts. 15 cases as against 13 in August. 46 under investigation, a slight increase.

(ii) Port Summary Court. 312 cases against 491 in August.

(iii) Italian Courts. Continue to function satisfactorily, 1155 cases referred to for disposal.

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Labour disturbances referred to above in particular in connection with employment of German prisoners of war, taxed the police services. Both Carabinieri and Questura agents behaved well. Reinforcements were brought in but amounted to only 139 additional Carabinieri and about 100 Questura agents. After the tension eased advantage was taken of the presence of extra police to stage a drive on the 29/30 September on the Nola area, the habitat of more than one gang of criminals and the scene of another murder of a British Ordnance guard on the 29th. 800 arrests were made, 84 of those arrested being retained in custody. Stolen arms, ammunitions and vehicles were found. The corpse of a man identified as one A. Manzi was also recovered by the police. This man was the leader of a criminal gang and was wanted in connection with an earlier murder of a British soldier in the same area. Major

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(g) PORTS AND UTILITIES.

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Prisons remain over crowded in spite of the handing back of the requisitioned part of Poggioreale prison.

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox, 14 cases Naples City as compared to 11 in August. Naples Province, a decrease, 32 cases against 47 in August. Avellino has, however, had an outbreak with 220 cases in August. Medical help and an ambulance have been sent to Avellino.

Typhoid, Naples City 64 cases against 43 in August.

Venereal disease - a full time RAMC officer has now been appointed to the Pace hospital.

Medical supplies - Endimea still reported on as slow. Distribution of Penicellin through UNRRA sources tightened up and warnings issued to Press regarding Blackmarket dealings in this drug.

(k) EDUCATION.

Schools open in October and some progress has been made in derequisitioning premises. UNRRA food distribution is being arranged through the schools.

(l) REFUSEES.

A new collecting centre in Naples where Italian refugees will be assembled by train loads prior to their return to their home provinces is being organized by the Society of Friends.

About 1000 refugees are reported as having been repatriated in September from the South West Provinces.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) Road. 30-2Ton trucks have been allotted U.T.C. from Livorno for work on Italian Port Clearance and are arriving. Military Authorities withdrew all transport (over 100 trucks) for dock clearance of civil supplies on the 17th September.

(ii) Rail. There has been some improvement in the provision of rail cars and loading varied from 60% to 80% of authorization.

(iii) Telecommunications. Nil.

(iv) Posts. Nil.

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

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About 1000 refugees are reported as having been repatriated in September from the South West Provinces.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) Road. 50-3Ton trucks have been allotted U.T.C. from Livorno for work on Italian Port Clearance and are arriving. Military Authorities withdrew all transport (over 100 trucks) for dock clearance of civil supplies on the 17th September.

(ii) Rail. There has been some improvement in the provision of rail cars and loading varied from 60% to 80% of authorization.

(iii) Telecommunications. Nil.

(iv) Posts. Nil.

(v) Naples Port. Increased activity of civil supplies. 22 Allied Ships of civil supplies handled. Negotiation started for more berths to be handed over to Italian Control.

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(31)

(vi) Warehouses. Although still crammed with food and supplies, movement from the warehouses is working more smoothly and the conditions of 6 months ago have been improved.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to Report.

J.H.C. Pennycuick
Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	6
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G-5 AF HQ.	1
MMIA Naples	1
UNRRA Naples	1
British Information Office	1
Circulation	1
File	3
Spare	3

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428

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828

3394
Ex. Comm.
(6) 35

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

6 September 1945

SEP - 6 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for August 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. The sudden ending of the war with Japan was taken apathetically in Naples. There do not seem to have been any clear cut reactions to this end of this war, the atomic bomb, or the Russian declaration of war on Japan.

2. Dott. Parri the Primo Presidente, paid Naples another brief but welcome visit and his assistance was invoked in connection with the unemployment problem, particularly with regard to "reduci" or returned prisoners of war and Public Works proposed for the rebuilding of the City. There were minor incidents in connection with these "reduci", but a beginning has been made with clearance projects to provide employment.

3. Dott. Romita, the Minister of Public Works, also paid a visit to Naples which was very well received, on the 27th of August. He made a tour of the Port area and also clearance projects.

3. First returns of the harvest are very poor. The collection in the Granai del Popolo was five to six times greater at the corresponding date last year. There is no doubt that the harvest is poor but it is more than 1/5th of last years harvest and figures indicate an unwillingness of the farmers to hand in their grain.

4. Health remains satisfactory with a further drop in the smallpox cases, one week with no new cases at all. Typhoid also decreasing.

5. Preparation of election lists seems to be proceeding normally but slowly.

427

E.C. DIST - 6 SEP 45
Ec Comm
CA Ec
Ec Sec & Econ Prot Sec & Emig
Food & Agric Sec

J.A.C. Pennycuick
Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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

Italy.

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E.C. DIST - 6 SEP 45

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	6	M.M.I.A. Naples	1
Commissioner	1	UNRRA, Naples	1
Liaison Officer Bari	1	British Information Office	1
Liaison Officer Sicily	1	Circulation	2
No. 3 District	1	File	1
HQ 56 Area	1	Spare	1
HQ South District PBS	1	N.O.I.C.	1
R.A.F. 214 Group	1		

(Miss Lumsden)

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

2 September 1945

TO : HQ. Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

The main event of the month was the sudden end of the war with Japan, but this provoked little comment beyond expressions of hope that there will now be more shipping for coal, etc. to come into Italy.

Politics have been quiet, but there has been some agitation among returned prisoners of war and other refugees assembled in Naples. Accounts are coming in of substantial payments to men who are out of work in the North and whether exaggerated or not, it was a handle for minor disturbances.

The Primo Presidente Dott. Parri, paid another welcome week end visit to Naples and had discussions with the Italian authorities. Work for the "Reduci", housing accommodation, and requisitioning being amongst subjects dealt with.

On the 27th of the month Dott. Romita, the Minister of Public Works, also paid a visit to Naples. He made an energetic tour of the Port and visited the work of clearing bomb damaged Naples. His evident intention to assist over local problems made a very favourable impression.

Another new political party was announced on the 27th - "Partito Patriottico Democratico" Difesa Mezzogiorno. Favours United States of Italy. - defence of Southern Italy against all dictatorial parties. Executive Auricchio, A. - Avallone M. - Boriello C.

Derequisitioning of buildings held by the Allies is proceeding A.M.G.'s contribution so far is 123 buildings derequisitioned in Naples (36 since April) and they include such places as the Prefettura and Municipio. 426

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Province of Caserta, abolished in 1927, is to be reformed on 1st September of 79 Communes, 56 from Naples, 16 from Benevento and 7 from Campobasso. The Prefect nominated by the Italian Government is Dott. Florindo Giammichele.

The new Prefect of Benevento Dott. A. Salvatore has arrived and taken over from Dott. Rosso who we lose with regret for a further appointment in ROME.

(c) ECONOMICAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

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(c) ECONOMICAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

(1) The first Ammassi returns are poor. As compared to last year on the ruling date of 15 August, provincial returns showed the following approximate amounts as having come in:

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Avellino	2/3rd
Benevento	1/6th
Campobasso	1/7th
Salerno	1/4th
Naples	1/4th

Of the above, the Campobasso failure where the Grain brought to the Ammassi was considered is serious.

It seems very doubtful that the Known poorness of the harvest due to drought has actually been responsible for such low ammassi returns. Farmers apparently want to double the price of grain, but this would, in turn, double the price of bread and so put costs up and lead to a further demand for the increase in the price of grain.

(ii) Commerce. Salvaged garments, boots, etc. and their repairs have been handed over to the Italian Government I.C.E. Checking of stocks is virtually complete and revealed few discrepancies.

Included is material for the repairs of 50,000 pairs of boots.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The yield from Naples Province for 50,000 hectars, about 130,000 acres is put at the low figure of 500,000 quintals or about a ton of grain to 2 1/2 acres. 90,000 quintals are required for seed. The yield to the Granai del Popolo after reservations to farmers will therefore be small.

Preliminary results are given under (c) above.

(e) LABOUR.

A petition has been received from the Camera del Lavoro for the "Premio di Liberazione" to be extended to workers, working with the Allies. The contention put forward being that a Premio of 5,000 Lire was given North of the Gothic line and 3,000 Lire South of the Gotic line and the only class of workers that has not got it comprises those who work for the Allies. The petition has been put up to the local labour Sub-Committee of the Control Committee.

The large numbers of German prisoners now in evidence at work in Naples is causing some uneasiness among the working population.

There were 16 strikes during the month. The majority to bring home requests for more pay and lasting 1 to 2 days only. The longest lasted for 3 days and there were no incidents.

(f) FINANCE.

Report follows later.

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(33)

(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Agitation for payment of unemployed pay based on alleged conditions in the North, spurred the Naples Commune to get going on overdue schemes of clearing bomb damaged portions of Naples by the Docks.

Information had been received that 6000 men, ex-prisoners etc., were clamouring for work, or the means to pay for food. The opening day of the project, however, saw more superintending foremen on the job than workers. After interruptions for certain festas, about 200 men turned up daily, this has since increased to 600, for this particular task. Transport is badly needed to remove debris etc. and the Minister of Public Works promise that 50 trucks would be allotted for this purpose is very good news.

Excellent progress is being made on other works such as the reconstruction of certain destroyed buildings, in particular the fish market, required as a store.

The water situation is becoming more acute particularly as the civil population have no sense of water discipline, and storage in Naples is inadequate. Some delay has been caused to the sailing of 2 ships.

Electric power development received a set back as the result of the reduction in the allotment of fuel oil for Naples thermal station. Boilers left undamaged can only work one out of three steam turbines and generators, but even this small capacity has been reduced through a cut of the oil fuel.

During the month the bomb damaged Diana Cinema collapsed, fortunately while it was empty, so that there was no loss of life.

(h) LEGAL.

(i) - A.M.G. COURTS - SUPERIOR COURTS.

13 cases as against 14 in July. 14 cases fixed for trial and 41 under investigation, almost the same as in July.

(ii) - A.M.G. PORT SUMMARY COURT.

491 cases as against 568 in July.

425

(iii) - ITALIAN COURTS.

No remarks.

Reports of arrest in August were 750 as against 1000 in July. The proportion of the various crimes was as in July.

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

An Indian soldier was murdered in Torre del Greco, this is under investigation. 8 persons believed to be part of the special gang of criminals at Nola have been arrested and it is

etc., were clamouring for work, or the means to pay for food. The opening day of the project, however, saw more superintending foremen on the job than workers. After interruptions for certain festas, about 200 men turned up daily, this has since increased to 600, for this particular task. Transport is badly needed to remove debris etc. and the Minister of Public Works promise that 50 trucks would be allotted for this purpose is very good news.

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A particularly savage case of murder occurred in Naples in which a girl of 10 was held as a hostage by a criminal and brutally stabbed to death when the police arrived on the scene. The police are accused of slowness in action and there have been threats that the criminal will be lynched. The criminal, who has a bad record, cannot be tried for his life under Italian law even for such an atrocious crime and the case has aroused public indignation.

Some 120 public political meetings were held during the month. Disorder occurred as a result of action by ex-POW who formed themselves into groups and demanded work, or money in lieu of work, from the Sindaco's office and other places, work has now been provided; clearing bomb damage.

Prisons are still over crowded and causing anxiety. At Poggioreale where there are over 4000 prisoners against a capacity of 3000, we have been helped by the handing back from 3 District of the portion of the prison held for military prisoners.

Capt. Hobbs (B) has been replaced by Major Saunders (B).

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox 11 cases for Naples City in August, as compared to 22 in July and 20 in June. Naples Province 47 cases in August, 82 in July and 133 in June. The smallpox teams reinforced by 3 Motor Ambulances lent by A.F.H.Q., have been a success.

Typhoid Naples City 43 cases in August, 58 July. Province 45 in August, 52 in June.

Venereal Disease - rates remain about the same.

Hospitals- a strike of 4 to 48 hours occurred as a protest for higher wages. Strike settled.

Medical supplies - Italian organization I.C.E. has taken over A.C. Medical Depot at San Giovanni.

(k) EDUCATION.

Nothing to report.

(l) REFUGEES.

Sardinians in Naples awaiting passage to the island as on 30th August, were:

Soldiers time expired	151
Naval ratings do	50
Aviation personnel	28
	229 Total

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

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Aviation personnel	28	
	229	Total.

In addition there were 96 men returning from leave awaiting passage.

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

Over 800 discharged soldiers and refugees, over 500 naval ratings and over 160 aviation personnel have been repatriated to Sardinia during August.

Apart from Sardinians, refugees and ex-POW from the north come in at a rate of about 200 a day with an occasional ship load from overseas.

(m) PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report.

(n) TRANSPORTATION.

(i) - Road. Truck pools are working satisfactorily under Italian Government.

(ii) - Rail. A cut in military allotments has eased the shortage of rail cars, loading went up from 53% of authorisations in the first week, to 74%.

(iii) - Telecommunications. Nil.

(iv) - Posts. Nil. Accommodation difficulties still being examined in particular with regard to the Sorting Office.

(v) - Naples Port. The volume of imported civil supplies has decreased due to the opening of GENOA.

(vi) - Warehouses. A new warehouse (1577) has come partly into use and the warehouse congestion is easing.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

424

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	6
Commissioner	1
Liaison Officer Bari	1
Liaison Officer Sicily	1
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(iii) - Telecommunications. Nil.

(iv) - Posts. Nil. Accommodation difficulties still being examined in particular with regard to the Sorting Office.

(v) - Naples Port. The volume of imported civil supplies has decreased due to the opening of GENOA.

(vi) - Warehouses. A new warehouse (1577) has come partly into use and the warehouse congestion is easing.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

Nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

Colonel
COmmissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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8 AUG 1945

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

6 August 1945 AUG 1945 884

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for July 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennyquick. Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : HQ Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIGED REPORT

1. Neapolitans took unusual interest in the British Elections. It is observed that there is freedom to turn completely over to a new party and also that the old party remains as a strong opposition. Italian opinion is inclined to confuse left tendencies with Communism. but otherwise no special reactions towards Italy are expected from the new situation. Neapolitans hope. however. that the Big Three will alter Italy's status. Italy's declaration of war with Japan evokes no comment or interest.

2. The visit of Signor Parri. the Prime Minister on the 8th July was very welcome. His attention was drawn at a meeting in the Naples Chamber of Commerce to unemployment and a request made that the Allies should be asked to derequisition buildings. particularly factories. Signor Parri explained the necessity for unity between North and South Italy. and the general reaction was that his visit was too brief for so important a centre as Naples.

3. A belated but most welcome move to plan the rebuilding of Naples on a broad scale. is at last getting under way. This will also incorporate useful opportunities for employment. Health is good. Smallpox declining but there is a slight increase in typhoid. A case of dysentry was wrongly reported as Cholera. The situation is being kept under observation. Water scarcity has been an anxiety. Crime and public safety have been normal. The tendency towards a reduction in prices and cost of living which had begun to have effect cannot be maintained in the face of general wage increases. Naples warehouses are again very congested and there is risk of foodstuffs spoiling. Boxcars are wanted on the Railway to shift the food. 423

4. A visit was paid to Reggio Calabria Province by the Commissioner and conditions there found to be satisfactory.

Colonel

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMINE
APO 394

6 August 1945

TO : HQ, Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTION AND POPULAR OPINION.

The events of the month were:

(i) British Elections; (ii) Big Three Conference; (iii) Italy's declaration of war on Japan; (iv) The visit of the Italian Prime Minister Signor Parri to Naples.

(i) The British Elections aroused the greatest interest with the swing to the left, which is somewhat misunderstood, and misread, as a move towards Communism. Admiration ~~and envy~~ of the two party system, with its freedom to turn over to a new party is expressed and it is noted that Britain retains strong opposition; no special expetation of a change of policy towards Italy has been indicated.

(ii) From the Big Three Conference, however, Neapolitans opinion hopes for a better Italian status.

(iii) Italy's declaration of war with Japan arouses little interest or comment.

As regards (iv) Signor Parri's visit was welcomed in a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Naples and requests made to him to get more industrial premises derequisitioned and to allow more of Naples port to be handed over to Italian Control. It was pointed out that the Allies were occupying 61 industrial premises with a potential employment of 47,000 people; but all mention was omitted of the employment now provided by Allied Forces which is given to 15,000 with rations. A conference with the Prefect, Sindaco, Committee of Liberation and Press, was held by the Commissioner to make the position clear. Signor Parri reminded Neapolitans of the general unemployment in Italy and said there must be no cleavage between between North and South Italy. Reactions to his visit were that it was too short and Neapolitans feel themselves neglected.

422

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The preparation of lists for the coming election of the Consiglio Provinciale and Consiglio Comunale is progressing normally.

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

Food distribution has been normal, but the tendency towards lower prices which has been noticeable with the opening of the cooperative shops, or Spacci di paragone, cannot be maintained in the face of universal and continuous increases in wages. In the table of figures of requirements of wheat per month given in last month's report, under Reggio di Calabria read 4500 tons per month not 3230 Tons.

The distribution of UNRRA stores continues satisfactorily but here again transport appears to be difficult.

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To : HQ, Allied Commission.

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Clothing availability is as follows:

Warehouses	274,000 pieces
Factories	139,000 "

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Dyed	86.666
To be dyed	431.773

Issues during the month amounted to 141557 pieces. The salvage of boots is held up on account of a shortage of rubber (old tyres). The whole of this organization is being handed over to I.C.E.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The unusual drought has resulted in an agreement to reduce rents paid in kind, for land on which hemp is grown, by 20% to 25%. Otherwise nothing to report.

(e) LABOUR.

The figure of unemployed quoted to Signor Parri on his visit to Naples was 40,000. unofficial estimates had been 100.000.

Approximate figures for men and women in the employ of the Allies and drawing food are:

56th Area British	56.000
P.B.S. American	40.000
American Air Force	14.000
R.A.F.	5.000
British Navy	12.000
	125.000 Total.

Strikes during July

		Cause
1st July	Workers of Match Factories	Non payment of intemnity
11 July	Workers of COREN	do
12 July	Hospital Workers	do
12 July	Pasta factory Workers	Increase of pay asked for
19 July	Tramway Workers	Increased hours objected to
20 July	Employees of Intendenza di Finanza	More wages
21 July	Cirio Factory	do
24 July	Pasta factory	do

No untoward incidents.

(f) FINANCE.

No change in Bank security deposits of about 15.000 million Lire. Naples Commune budget for quarter July-September was approximately the same as for the previous quarter 430 million Lire, reduced to 375 million Lire. This includes 15.000.000 Lire for buildings etc. in connection with the Azienda Annonaria (Victualling dept.) of the Commune.

Stock exchange business was small during the month.

Cost of living figures supplied by the Naples Chamber of Commerce, give the following comparisons for a family of 5 persons, artisan class, for food, clothing, lodging, light, fuel for one month:

September 1943	Lire 4.831
December 1943	" 7.499
December 1944	" 18.688
April 1945	" 27.783
June 1945	" 18.777

It will be noted that the exchange at 100 lire to the dollar or 400 to the pound, remained unaltered.

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(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

During the last 4 months with the arrival in Office of the new

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(21)

Sindaco Signor Ferraricllo, plans have been initiated for rebuilding Naples. A new circular road through the destroyed area bordering on the docks has been planned and agreed to and will soon permit clearing and preliminary work on a large scale provided transport is available.

Some 30 Engineers Architects and artists have been got together in a special office and about 70 more are working with them enthusiastically without pay, to produce properly coordinated plans. A really first class architect is, however, wanted for this very important project.

The expected additional Electrical power from the CUMANA thermal station has not materialised, repairs to two more boilers could be put in hand if 3" and 4" steel boiler tubes could be made available. This is being reported separately.

The small E.H.B. Station at Ischia, where there are R.N. Establishments is giving constant trouble. There is a new station complete and ready to function on a new principle using natural hot water and Ethyl Chloride. If 2 tons of Ethyl Chloride can be supplied approximately 300 Tons.of diesel oil per year will be saved and a more efficient service obtained.

Water shortage continues to be an anxiety in Naples.

(h) LEGAL.

(i) Allied Courts. 14 cases involving 45 defendants were tried before Superior Courts. 7 cases fixed for trial and 43 cases under investigation.

Summary Courts. 568 cases disposed of in the Port Summary Court.

(ii) Italian Courts. Naples Commune. More cases have been handed over to the Italian Courts and they continue to function reasonably satisfactorily.

A shortage of tyres and gasoline handicaps the courts. Another handicap is the poor salaries paid in face of the rise in all industrial wages. The Primo Presidente, for example, and Procuratore Generale, both grade III Officials, and heads of the Legal division get a total of 13805 Lire each a month, including all bonuses etc. : about the same wage as that given to a skilled Port labourer. The Primo Presidente Oscar Cedrangolo and the Procuratore Generale Emiliani Pescatelli are reported as having done consistently good work.

421

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Crime in Naples Commune itself remains normal out of approximately 1000 cases of arrest, illegal possession 159. Theft with and without conspiracy 704; attempted theft 116; illegal possession of fire arms 45; assault 3; Bribery 70; prostitution 183; general charges 105.

Murders include a case of a corpse of British soldier unidentified found in shore grotto and an Italian soldier shot and killed in a conflict with armed criminals.

Nola area is the worst centre and the criminals who murdered a British soldier in June have not yet been brought to trial. Armed bands have made their appearance on the roads at night

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The overcrowding of the Prisons is serious. Poggioreale has over 4000 as against a capacity of 3000. 190 political prisoners have been sent to Procida island and there are 650 prisoners there against a capacity of 300; the transfer of prisoners from Rome to Naples is causing concern. The conditions under which they have arrived were also unfortunate.

(j) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox 22 cases in July for Naples City as compared to 20 cases in June. Naples Province 82 cases in July against 133 in June. 5 Italian Medical officers and 3 Motor ambulances asked for have arrived and teams of doctors and vaccinators formed.

Typhoid 56 cases in Naples City in July; 45 in June; Province 52 cases in July. 34 in June.

V. D. remains stationary.

A case of dysentry in Sorrento was wrongly reported as cholera. The area is watched.

Sanitation : projects for the improvement of the drainage system of Naples are being taken in hand. The Medico Provinciale certified that bathing was safe on the sea front which is perhaps fortunate as it is literally impossible to keep people away from the water in the hot weather season.

Lt. Col. Dalziel took over Public Health from Major Leric who left in June.

(k) EDUCATION.

The derequisition of schools continues to be pressed.

(l) REFUGEES.

Nothing further to add on general figures given last month; on 31 July the following were reported in Naples:

(i) Refugees civilians waiting transport to North Italy and Italian ex prisoners in numbers which are growing rapidily.

(ii) 340 refugees civilians waiting a ship to go to Sardinia.

(iii) 319 time expired Italian soldiers for Sardinia.

(iv) 196 Italian soldiers on leave for Sardinia.

The lack of the provision of transport for the civilians and soldiers for Sardinia and elsewhere creates discontent. Civilians for Sardinia alone come in at the rate of about 40 a day and conditions for all those kept waiting are not good. A separate report is being submitted.

(m) PATRIOTS.

An office opened in Naples by one of the Patriot organizations has closed. Otherwise nothing to report.

(n) (i) Road. The U.S.C. truck pools at Salerno, Avellino and Benevento were transferred to the Italian Government w.e.f. 2400 hrs. 26th of July. Vehicles affected:

77 Br	3 Ton trucks
55 U.S.	2 1/2 Ton trucks
12 U.S.	1 1/2 " "

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Naples circulation permits have been cut by over 25% and temporary circulation permits (with 50 litres of gasoline) cut from 30 a week to 3.

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The passage of ships through B.N.A.C. continue to be a source of dissatisfaction.
Transport will be required for Naples Public Works to help with Employment for ex prisoners of War etc.

(ii) Rail. Shortage of boxcars has seriously affected tonnage moved and foodstuffs in Naples depots are so congested there is danger of waste. An average of only 6 boxcars per day as against a requirement of 30. have been available. 53% to 65% of tonnage asked for has been moved. More boxcars or alternatively Italian soldiers to guard foodstuffs in open cars are required.

(iii) Telecommunications. Nothing to report.

(iv) Posts. Difficulty in getting accommodation for a parcels sorting office is reported.

(v) Naples Port. Operations in the Italian Port are improving. The military port now allow ship's agents to affect a tally of civil supplies, this tally to be regarded as the official record of the ships discharge which enables discrepancies in the manifest to be brought to light.

(vi) Warehouses. The shortage of railway boxcars has resulted in serious congestion. Bids for approximately 4000 tons were unfilled in the last week of the month. Nearly 1000 tons of lard remain in depots with inadequate storage facilities.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

No property control staff and nothing to report.

(p) MONUMENTS FINE ARTS.

Nothing to report.

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

420

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

6th July 1945 JUL 9 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1945 by Colonel J. A. C. Pennycuick, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South-West Italy.

TO : HQ Allied Commission.

PART I - GENERAL

1. Naples continued to remain calm. We had a visit from Nenni, the Socialist Leader, on the 3rd of June and he made a speech suggesting the early departure of the Allies from Italy. Opinions on the new government and whether it would achieve much, are cautious. Not much seems to be known about Sig. Parri, the new Prime Minister, but opinion appears to be generally favourable to him. The Trieste settlement is accepted with the comment that the position is still "not clear". As regards the Val d'Aosta, it is difficult for Neapolitans living in a country with many spoken languages to take seriously a French claim to territory, because the people speak French. There is close interest in the British Elections coupled with special note of the British and American two party system.

2. Crime has been normal with a slight tendency to increase, chief offenses being thefts of Allied goods. There have been six cases during the month of trouble between Allied soldiers - Italian soldiers and civilians. One British soldier was shot and one Italian civilian and an Italian police guard killed as a result of these clashes.

419

3. Turning to labour, unemployment in Naples is increasing and it is estimated that the figure has now reached about 100,000 as against 70,000 in April. Public works; clearance of bomb damage and repairs to certain big buildings are being started which will be some help. The possibility of derequisitioning factories

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vestigated. Pressure is, however, increasing.

4. Food and Prices. A beginning has been made with the opening of cooperative shops or "Spacci di Paragone" by the Italian Food Controller; over 40 are now open and it is planned to bring this number to 200. Prices show a tendency to go down which is being further encouraged by the Italian Government instructions to Prefects to issue decrees cutting prices.

5. Naples warehouses came in for a period of severe congestion during the month due to various causes including delay over the freeing of Genoa Port from mines, but the crisis has been temporarily surmounted.

6. U.N.R.R.A. food distribution for Naples area up to the beginning of June had reached a total of 360 tons (174 tons being for Naples Commune alone). This was out of an allotment of 500 tons. These figures have all been approximately doubled during June, and the distribution continues.

7. The smallpox epidemic is fortunately abating in Naples Commune itself as Naples Port is taking an increasing stream of homeward bound service personnel, both American and British. Outside Naples the epidemic is remaining stationary. Health is otherwise satisfactory but water shortage is causing anxiety.

8. All the eight provinces for which we have liaison responsibility have been visited by the Commissioner except Reggio which was visited by one of the staff. The liaison visits brought out difficulties over food distribution, heavy requisitioning of transport, maintenance troubles over the important SILA hydroelectric plant and other points over which it has been possible to be of some help.

81.

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South-West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5	HQ Southern District PBS	1

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DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5	HQ Southern District PBS	1
Commissioner	1	NOIC, Naples	1
Liaison O, Bari	1	MMIA	1
Sicily	1	UNRRA	1
No. 3 District	1	British Information O	1
56 Area	1	Circulation	1
94 Area	1	File	3
		Spare	3

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PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

Naples reactions to the new Government have not been very strong. Signor Parri is accepted as a good choice but seems to be an unknown quantity. A good deal of interest is taken in the British Elections and it is observed, with envy, that democracy works in Britain, the Dominions and America because of the two party system in these countries. The only system by which it is possible to have a strong people's Government and also a strong opposition capable of constructive criticism.

Nenni, the socialist leader, visited Naples and made a speech on the 3rd in which he suggested the early departure of the Allies from Italy. The Action Party also had a Sunday morning session in the San Carlo Theatre, but nothing of note transpired.

The Trieste agreement has been accepted quietly, but with the comment that the position is not clear. An example of the feeling on the subject was shown by a suggestion that the Cardinal Archbishop should celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination by leading a crusaders march on Trieste. Feeling on the Val d'Aosta is less sharp and Neapolitans who live in an Italy which speaks so many languages, find it difficult to follow why France should lay claim to the Val d'Aosta because the people there happen to speak French.

Some restiveness is beginning to be shown over the large number of premises requisitioned for Allied use. The returns of factories, houses and theatres, is being asked for. Welcome activity is being shown by a British Information Office now in Naples whose literature is attracting interest and is appreciated by the Italians.

418

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT - NAPLES.

The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa - judicial is composed of the Vice Prefect Comm. Dott. G. Sannini, as President, Dott. U. Degli Uberti as Secretary from the Prefettura, 4 members namely: 2 from the Prefettura and one from each Demo-Christian and Liberal parties.

There are three supplementary members, one from the Prefettura, one socialist, one liberal. It

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There are three supplementary members, one from the Prefettura, one socialist, one liberal. It meets twice a month except in August.

The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa itself is presided over by one of the three Vice Prefects: Dott. G.Sannini, Dott. G. Palmieri,

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Dott. A. Arcamone, in turn, and the Secretary is Dott. U. Degli Uberti. It has eight members, namely:

The Intendente di Finanze, 3 members from the Prefettura and 2 Liberals, 1 Demo-Christian, 1 Socialist.

In addition there are 3 supplementary members, one Demo-Christian, one representing the Veterans (Combattenti) and one nominated by the Prefect. It meets every Tuesday and the Prefect occasionally takes the chair himself.

The Giunta Comunale meets under the chairmanship of the Sindaco, Avv. Fermariello, and has 14 members, representing statistics, police, public works, hygiene, street cleaning etc. It meets twice a week.

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FOOD SITUATION.

(i) Food. The distribution of the bread ration was found to present difficulties in the Provinces of Cosenza and Catanzaro. The grain comes into Crotone and has to be taken some distance to mills and then redistributed. This caused transport difficulties which were accentuated by heavy requisitioning of civilian trucks. Mobile petrol driven mills have been dispatched by the Italian Food controller to Cosenza and the transport position has been taken up to help these Provinces. Dott. Eminente, the Italian Food Controller, has shown great energy and initiative. In Naples over 40 Spacci di Paragone, or controlled food shops, 23 for the sale of fish and 24 for the sale of vegetables and fruit etc., have been opened and he hopes to bring this up to over 200. Prices are showing a downward tendency and this scheme helps everyone, not only the workers who have access to special cooperative shops.

The distribution of food to nursing mothers, children, aged people and schools by UNRRA has steadily increased, by the end of May 174 Tons had been distributed in Naples Commune and approximately the same amount has again been distributed in June. The total allotment of food through Naples, up to the beginning of June was approximately 500 Tons of which 360 tons (including Naples Commune) have been distributed. June figures are not yet available but a total of about 1000 Tons has been allotted and the same percentage as above distributed.

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The following table gives a summary of the approximate grain position and prices of bread and pasta

PROVINCE & POPULATION	GRAIN SITUATION	PRICES PER KILO		OLIVE OIL Pr.p. liter	REMARKS
		BREAD	PASTA		
NAPLES 2,500,000	24000 Tons per month imported for 9 months	16 to 18 Lire	20 to 22 Lire	60 to 80 Lire	The harvest in Naples Prov. does not seem to have suffered from the drought.
BENEVENTO 360,000	Self-supporting	15 to 17 Lire	19 to 22 Lire	60 to 75 Lire	Drought
AVELLINO 470,000	2400 Tons per month imported for 8 months	16 to 18 Lire	19 to 22 Lire	60 to 80 Lire	
SALERNO 750,000	5,500 tons per month imported for 8 to 9 months	17 to 19 Lire	20 to 22 Lire		Drought
CAMPOBASSO 420,000	More than self-supporting	15.08 to 18 Lire	22.6 to 24 Lire		Drought makes harvest prospects bad. 70,000 Qls. exported last year.
COSENZA 580.000	3000 Tons a month imported for 9 months in this year.	15 to 18 Lire	25 Lire		Severe Drought poor harvest expected
CATANZARO 606,000	3200 Tons a month imported for 8 months in this year.	15 to 18 Lire	18.6 to 22 Lire		Drought poor harvest expected
REGGIO DI	3200 tons imp-	16 to 18	20 Lire		

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SALERNO 760,000	5,500 tons per month imported for 8 to 9 months	17 to 19 Lire	20 to 22 Lire		Drought
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REGGIO DI CALABRIA 500,000	3200 tons imported per month. Local resources small.	16 to 18 Lire	20 Lire varies		

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(ii) Industry. Naples Industry suffered severely from Allied bombing which destroyed many industrial premises. Employment has been assisted by the setting up of Allied repairs shops, etc. but Industry still suffers further from the large number of factories and premises requisitioned by the Allies. With the assistance of the Prefects office a list of 61 such premises previously employed over 27,000 workers, has been obtained and preliminary investigations to see which of these could be released at an early date are in hand.

Approximately 700,000 garments repaired but requiring dyeing have been received from the Middle East. A contract for dyeing is being arranged. Clothing available for issue now amounts to 535.910 pieces as against 361.316 pieces at the end of May. Issues during June amounted to 52.105 pieces.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The effects of the drought seem to have been most severe in Campobasso and Cosenza and least in Naples Province itself. One result of this drought has been a tendency on the part of farmers to kill off livestock because grazing is difficult to find, and this is reflected in a fall in the price of meat over a wide area, where it is now between 200 and 300 Lire a Kilo.

The grasshopper plague reported last month is virtually over for this year and, fortunately damage has been comparatively light in spite of the unusually large swarms. An experiment was made with the use of D.D.T. to kill the insects. This was found to be successful. Data was also sought to ascertain if the D.D.T. killed birds feeding on the grasshoppers. As wild birds were lacking the Italian officials experimented with poultry; old hens past laying. The poisoned insects did not kill the fowls but had the happy and unexpected effect of restoring their powers, they are now reported to be laying eggs steadily.

(e) LABOUR.

A strike of telephone operators in South Italy and Sicily, had its origin in Naples, though Naples Commune itself was not affected. The cause was discontent with alleged half hearted epuration of the Management of the S.E.T. (Società Esercizi

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Other strikes and stoppages in June, were:

12 June - Employees of PARTENOPE Accumulator workers went on strike for increased pay - resumed work 15 June.

13 June - Match Workers of S.A. FABBRICA FIAMMIFERI strike for increased pay, work resumed later.

14 June - Street cleaners strike work - payment of war indemnity demanded - work resumed.

There were no incidents on any of these occasions.

The C.G.I.L. held a meeting in Naples, still in session at the end of June. Representatives from South Italy attended.

Unemployment is growing. The numbers out of work in Naples are now believed to have risen from 70,000 to over 100,000. To relieve this situation, early derequisition of commercial premises is very necessary. The subject is dealt with under (c) (ii) Industry.

(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Clearance of damaged buildings continues and also repairs to public buildings and certain churches and schools. Extra transport is required for this work. The main rebuilding plan for Naples a project of great importance for the future is being studied.

More street lighting is available in Naples together with an extension of the tramways. An addition of electric power from the North is dependent on the repair of power lines which we have been informed should be completed in November, meanwhile the lack of water in the South may affect power.

Gas production is limited by coal available, a maximum of 4000 Tons per month.

Water is giving considerable anxiety. Extra troops in Naples, additional civilians (as there has been no summer exodus) heavy demands by the Port and an unbalanced distribution owing to these factors have contributed to a difficult situation accentuated by unusually hot weather. The whole hearted cooperation of Military formations in water discipline and economy is being sought. The actual intake from the Serino springs near

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A tour of Northern regions by selected Engineers was arranged to enable contacts with Engineering Firms to be reestablished and was a success.

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A Summary of works projects
in Naples Avellino Benevento for
June 1945 is given below

Schemes of Military Priority

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Roads	3	8,870,000	25	48,613,254	6	12,979,400
Bridges	2	2,437,400	21	45,654,963	4	10,976,682

Schemes Handled Independently by Italians

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Roads	20	13,348,066	71	119,115,044	11	11,963,283
Bridges	20	34,351,000	36	38,991,056	18	23,649,267
Pble Bldg	52	77,855,175	241	326,564,495	57	31,481,194
Housing	31	77,132,640	118	108,760,841	13	2,116,652
Sewers, Water & Utilities	5	23,290,330	20	28,431,413	5	7,716,424
Debris Removal	16	16,750,570	90	93,166,818	53	22,890,243
Miscellaneous	12	16,971,887	75	123,573,806	11	3,358,602

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(g) PUBLIC SAFETY AND LEGAL.

(i) General. The total strength of the civil police force including Carabinieri, Guardie Municipali and Guardie di Finanza, etc., amounts to 134 officers and 6717 other ranks and has varied very little since April.

The crime situation remains normal with a high percentage of thefts from Allied stores, etc. Six cases of incidents between Allied soldiers and civilians, and Allied soldiers and Italian soldiers have been reported during the month. In one case, an Italian guard was killed and an Allied Military Policeman seriously wounded. In another, a civilian was killed and on the 23rd of June the body of a British soldier who had been shot was found near the main Naples-Puglie road. Investigations are in hand by the S.I.B. Two incidents also occurred outside Naples at Torre Annunziata and at Cervinara when a British NCO was shot and killed and another seriously wounded on the 19th of June.

Rail thieves operating in this area have been successfully rounded up and two criminal gangs disposed of.

Another counterfeit case has also been dealt with and will be mentioned under Legal.

On the 12th of June 93 Italian undesirables deported from the U.S.A. were disembarked in Naples. No prior information of their arrival had been received. Their antecedents were checked and they were handed over to the Questura for disposal.

During the month under review 66 public meetings of a political nature were held, but no disorder or untoward incidents occurred. They included a memorial service and unveiling ceremony to Matteotti, the Socialist martyr.

415

In conjunction with the Provost Marshal, Carabinieri and the Questore, motor vehicle circulation permits issued by Naples Commune were screened and as a result a total of over 1,600 permits out of 4,000 issued by the Italian

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(ii) Fire Services. The Naples fire services comprise 16 officers and 1,225 other ranks. Equipment is deteriorating and replacements are not yet available. Of the 24 vehicles only half are in service. One serious fire occurred on the 21st of June to a train carrying military goods. Some damage to railway premises was sustained.

PRISONS. The prison situation remains as reported last month. Poggioreale Prison now has a total of 3,675 prisoners against 3,510 at the end of May. Minors' Prison, Sant'Eframo, 483 prisoners as against 446 in May. Insane Asylum (partly requisitioned) 48 against 45 in May.

(iii) Legal - Functioning of Italian Courts.

Another case of counterfeit money, AMG. against Squillace M. and others resulted in sentences on 7 out of 8 defendants ranging from 2 to 15 years imprisonment. Great skill had been shown by the rogues in their false money which is extremely hard to tell from the genuine A.M.G. notes.

The Superior Court dealt with 17 cases as against 13 in May, but Summary Court cases fell from 963 to 693. Main groups were as for last month: prostitution, traffic, Illegal possession of goods, possession of firearms, bribery theft, theft with conspiracy, attempting theft, counterfeiting money, assault, bribery. There was a slight reduction under most heads though prostitution increased from 104 to 147 and there was an increase on assault cases on Allied personnel.

The policy has been followed of handing over and more responsibilities to the Italian legal Authorities. They have responded well and we have received excellent cooperation and are particularly grateful to the Primo Presidente H.E. Cedrangolo.

(h) PUBLIC HEALTH.

There has been a further welcome decline in smallpox cases in Naples Commune itself. Comparable figures for the first 3 weeks of April-May-June being respectively 69-34-16. Unfortunately

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doctors and more ambulances were asked for. The American Ambulance service provided spontaneous help in the form of the loan of one military ambulance which has been much appreciated.

Typhoid cases remain at the same level as in May, 23 new cases for the first 3 weeks in June.

Venereal disease remains stationary. Penicillin is now available at the Pace Hospital from military sources.

Hospital budgets are causing anxiety, but the daily rate has been increased from 80 to 150 Lire.

Distribution of medical supplies which has been delayed is now taking place.

Sanitation is a source of anxiety as water has been scarce in Naples and it appears foul drains have been connected to the storm water system which discharges into the sea. As the bathing season is at its height and the weather very hot, the Sindaco and his Medico Provinciale have been reminded of their responsibilities.

Yet another change has been made in Public Health officers and we await the arrival of the new officer to be appointed to the staff.

(i) EDUCATION.

Dott. Scaglione, the Provveditore agli Studi gives the number of children in Naples schools as 45,000 against 25,000 last year and a prewar figure of 100,000.

The Director of Studies Naples University, Prof. Cavallucci has taken action which has produced repercussions in Sicily. Sicilian students demonstrated as they alleged they are not being allowed to sit for a degree at their own university but must journey to Naples and pay Naples fees. This professor is the author of certain text books.

(j) REFUGEES.

All Centres in Naples Province with over 50 refugees have now been visited by the Society of Friends, a further 2000 refugees have in conse-

Venereal disease remains stationary. Penicillin is now available at the Pace Hospital from military sources.

Hospital budgets are causing anxiety, but the daily rate has been increased from 80 to 150 Lire.

Distribution of medical supplies which has been delayed is now taking place.

Sanitation is a source of anxiety as water has been scarce in Naples and it appears foul drains have been connected to the storm water system which discharges into the sea. As the bathing season is at its height and the weather very hot, the Sindaco and his Medico Provinciale have been reminded of their responsibilities.

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All Centres in Naples Province with over 50 refugees have now been visited by the Society of Friends, a further 2000 refugees have in consequence been contacted, the largest individual centre dealt with in June was Sessa Aurunca with over 1000 refugees. The total in Naples Province, including the 2000 mentioned in the May report, is about 6000.

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A more serious problem which arose unexpectedly has been due to refugees arriving for transhipment from Naples, mostly to Sardinia, with in addition a large number of ex soldiers and partisans, about 100 a day altogether seem to have been arriving in NAPLES by various means of transport. There appears to be doubt as to whether these latter are soldiers or not and in consequence housing arrangements were indifferent and food only just sufficient. "Ad hoc" shipping arrangements had also to be made.

Between 300 and 400 civilian refugees were shipped over to Sardinia in June and 900 so-called military refugees. A further 600 civilians and 1400 so-called military are waiting to cross over by Italian cruiser, and there were threats of demonstrations.

(k) COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Rail Transport. The Cancello-Benevento railway is not yet open, but is now due to be ready about the 5th of July. We have not, however, heard whether the military authorities wish to use this railway for troop movements.

Freight loadings during the month were again adversely influenced by car shortage. Loading figures are, however, improving. About 70 per cent of tons authorized have been moved and the largest figures given for one week were, between the 11th and 17th of June with 16,700 tons authorized and 11,566 tons moved.

(ii) Road Transport. WD civil supply vehicles in Naples are distributed as follows:

Naples	86
Avellino	20
Benevento	20
Salerno	14
Cosenza (Sila)	4
	144

(iii) Shipping. Imports of civil supplies to Naples Port were on an unprecedent scale during June as ships were diverted to Naples from both Leghorn and Genova. This placed a very heavy strain on the already congested warehouses. The portion of the Port handed over to the Italian Government is functioning more smoothly.

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(iv) Warehouses. Covered space has proved quite inadequate for the goods allotted to the warehouses and some food has begun to deteriorate, in particular, a large consignment of lard suffered from inadequate provision for accommodation in the very hot weather. New warehouses and roofing for existing warehouse space are being provided.

The system of tally and dispatch of supplies from shipside was improved further during the month and agents of the Italian Government now check their tallies with those of the ship's agents as far as possible. Some difficulty is still being experienced in effecting delivery from ships carrying both military and civil supplies.

(l) PROPERTY CONTROL.

A.M.G. Naples has no property control officer or property control staff.

(m) FINANCE.

(i) General.

Bank cash and security deposits with Banca d'Italia at 30 June were (in round figures) 14,890 million Lire as against 14,329 million Lire in May. Cash at the Central Bank 1,327 million Lire as against 1,440 million Lire in May.

The Market in both Government Bonds and Obbligations showed a rise in quotation and an increased turn over due, probably, to rumours of currency devaluation.

Hospital finance is being examined as it is in a serious position. An advance of Lire 5,000,000 was made to prevent three Hospitals dealing with Maternity and venereal cases from closing down.

The Banco di Napoli has agreed to finance the Azienda Annonaria (Victualling Dept) of Naples Commune which is setting up the cheap food shops (Spacci di Paragone) the object of which is to break part of the Black Market.

(ii) Fines and Bails.

		in	out
Fines	Lire	1,459,150	—
Bails	"	50,000	311,500

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(ii) Fines and Bails.

		in	out
Fines	Lire	1,459,150	—
Bails	"	50,000	311,500
Miscellaneous	"	—	8,950
		1,509,150	320,450
May figures		1,196,850	776,200

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Paid on A.M.G., Naples Commune,
Finance Officer's account lire 1,000,000
Total disbursements " 1,320,450
Balance on hand " 4,302,493

(Balance on hand May Lire 4,113,793)

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5
Commissioner	1
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Sicily	1
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NOIC, Naples	1
MMIA	1
UNRRA	1
British Information Office	1
Circulation	1
File	3
Spare	3

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

2569

7 June 1945

10 JUN 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for May 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South-West Italy.

TO : HQ. Allied Commission.

PART I. - GENERAL

1. The end of hostilities in Italy and Europe which came so suddenly produced no startling reactions in Naples, which remained quiet during the month. Pride in the part played by the Italian Partisans was tempered by surprise at the shooting out of hand of Mussolini, his mistress and fascist leaders, and more particularly by repugnance at the primitive display of feelings displayed when the dead bodies were treated with contempt in Milan, one of the leading cities of Italy. A demonstration in Naples on V.E. Day was orderly and reference to the Allies drew spontaneous applause.

2. The main political catchword is TRIESTE and there is no doubt that this question overshadows all others for the moment. Field Marshal Sir H. Alexander's pronouncement that Tito's unilateral attitude has been comparable to the activities of Hitler and Mussolini produced unquestioned approval and had a stabilizing effect among the Neapolitans.

3. As usual, May was a month of some religious fervour, the traditional bi-annual miracle of S. Januarius being once again successfully accomplished on Saturday evening, the 5th. A large and orderly procession in honour of S.Francesco di Geronimo also took place on Whitsunday, the 20th.

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4. As regards crime, one murder has been reported of an Allied soldier. Investigation is proceeding. Larcencies of industrial and commercial goods still continues on a large scale.

5. Labour is still showing discontent with the rates of wages given by the Allies, but the Labour Committee has approved a rise of 65 lire a day for skilled workmen and 35 lire downwards for others, to take effect from the 1st of June.

6. The weather has been unusually dry and hot and there is now fear that crops over a widespread area will be seriously affected so that grain requirements for next year will be greater than before. A plague of locusts was reported south of Salerno, but investigation showed this to be an unusually large swarm of a type of grasshopper that makes an annual appearance in this area. Poison and burning with petrol have been resorted to so as to restrict the damage and control measures are still being taken.

7. U.N.R.R.A. representatives and representatives from the Society of Friends are making their influence felt and are carrying out most valuable activities in the Provinces visited during the month.

8. Dependence of this HQ on unreliable civilian requisitioned cars and worn-out War Department vehicles has frustrated efforts to keep in touch with the 3 southern provinces of COSENZA, CATANZARO and REGGIO and has resulted in waste of effort and time to a number of responsible officers and officials. There are, unfortunately, no landing grounds available for visits by air to these provinces - though the R.A.F. were very ready to cooperate.

Colonel
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DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5	NOIC, Naples	1
Commissioner	1	MMLA	1
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94 Area	1	Spare	3
HQ Southern District PBS	1		

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PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION.

The dramatically sudden ending of hostilities with the surrender of Germany has overshadowed even Italian politics this month and there has been a period of uncertainty waiting to see what the North will bring. The shooting of Mussolini out of hand with his unfortunate mistress and fascist leaders caused astonishment, and it is evident that the exultation over the prowess of the prowess of the partisans has been tempered by feelings of repugnance at the way in which the lifeless bodies were hung up by the heels and treated with contempt in Milan. Italians justly take pride in their inherited civilization and stable opinion is that Mussolini should have been given a trial and the dead bodies should not have been subjected to indignities.

There were no incidents on May Day, partly perhaps because it rained and demonstrators were discouraged by the weather. On the 8th of May a demonstration was staged to celebrate V.E. Day and was arranged to take place three hours after the sounding of peace hooters. At the last moment these hooters were prohibited and as a result there was doubt over the position and only a small crowd appeared at the Municipio at 1830 hours. They gave a genuine and friendly ovation to the appearance of Allied uniforms at the brief ceremony.

The month of May is well known as a month of religious fervour. The bi-annual miracle of the blood of S. Januarius took place as usual in the first weekend of May and occurred punctually this year on Saturday, the 5th of May. There was also a special procession organized on Sunday, the 20th to honour S. Francesco di Geronimo, a Naples saint especially chosen for veneration as his times were said to resemble those of today. The procession was religious and perfectly orderly. The Cardinal Archbishop gave the Papal blessing at the Municipio at 1830 hours before a moderate crowd. Neither of these ceremonies, in fact, took a very large part of the populace from their normal Saturday and Sunday evening promenades in Via Roma and along the sea front of Naples.

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A demonstration organized by the Committee

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A demonstration organized by the Committee of Liberation took place on the 13th of May in which

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the communist element predominated. There was nothing special to report of this meeting.

The question that arouses far the most heat is that of TRIESTE and it is clear that the feeling that this should be Italian, is universal. The reasons given are chiefly sentimental, but the feeling is perhaps unexpectedly strong. Field Marshal Sir H. Alexander's note to Tito, in which the Jugoslavo Marshal was reminded of the unilateral methods of Hitler and Mussolini, was received with relief and admiration and had a stabilizing effect of the Neapolitans.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Naples Commune is much concerned over a suitable building in which to house the Comunal Giunta once this is elected in July. At present, all suitable buildings are requisitioned for the Allies. The existing Giunta has representatives of the six parties on it and functions harmoniously.

(d) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FOOD SITUATION.

(i) FOOD. The distribution of the ration of 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta per day is satisfactory though it is less efficient in the Southern Provinces. Olive oil, 200 grams per month, and salt are also being distributed. There has been a lack of sugar in all provinces and the monthly ration of 125 grams has been distributed in only two months this year.

Naples Commune has 18 soup kitchens organized in the city from which approximately 11,000 rations are issued daily to the very poor. The ration consists of soup made up from soup powder supplied by the Allies, some dried vegetables and pasta, and is approximately 600 grams per head. The Cardinal Archbishop has a separate organization, for a similar purpose, and there is some overlapping, though both organizations issue ration cards.

There is no Supply or Agricultural Officer on the ANG/AC Staff, but we are fortunate in having a good and energetic Italian Food Controller for South West Italy, Dott. Eminente. He is completing arrangements for the opening of SPACCI DI PARAGONE, or Cooperative Shops, in Naples and will make a bid to flood the market with vegetables, fish, meat and

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There is no Supply or Agricultural Officer on the AMG/AC Staff, but we are fortunate in having a good and energetic Italian Food Controller for South West Italy, Dott. Eminente. He is completing arrangements for the opening of SPACCI DI PARAGONE, or Cooperative Shops, in Naples and will make a bid to flood the market with vegetables, fish, meat and wine at reasonable prices so as to bring down the cost of living. Unfortunately, delays have occurred

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in getting these Co-operative shops opened, but 8,000 tons of wine have already been brought in for distribution and wine is available in Naples shops at 30 lire a litre. It is hoped that the whole scheme will get under way shortly.

The following table gives a brief summary of the grain position for the 8 provinces together with the price of bread and pasta though the bread and pasta prices vary slightly in different parts of the several provinces.

PROVINCE and Population	Grain Situation	Price of Bread	Price of Pasta	Remarks
NAPLES 2,800,000	24,000 tons per month imported for 9 months in a year	17 & 18 lire per kilo	2[illegible] to 22 lire per kilo	Expected grain crop 700,000 qtls. about 3 months supply. Price of pasta varies considerably
BENEVENTO 360,000	Self-supporting	16 lire per kilo	19 lire per kilo	
AVELLINO 470,000	2,400 tons per month imported for 8 months	16 lire per kilo	19 lire per kilo	
SALERNO 720,000	5,500 tons per month imported for 8 to 9 months	17 lire per kilo	20 lire per kilo	
CAMPOBASSO 420,000	More than self-supporting	15.08 per kilo	22.6 per kilo	70,000 qtls of grain exported last year, but the harvest will be poor this year on account of lack of rain.
COSENZA 585,000	3,000 tons a month imported for 9 months in the year.	15 lire per kilo	25 lire per kilo	Very dry weather poor harvest expected.
CATANZARO 665,000	3,200 tons a month imported for 8 months in the year.	15 lire per kilo	18.60 lire per kilo (varies)	Very dry weather poor harvest expected
REGGIO DI CALABRIA 610,000	Figures not yet available			

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PROVINCE and Population	Grain Situation	Price of Bread	Price of Pasta	Remarks
NAPLES 2,500,000	24,000 tons per month imported for 9 months in a year	17 to 18 lire per kilo	21 to 22 lire per kilo	Expected grain crop 700,000 qtls. about 3 months supply. Price of pasta varies considerably
BENEVENTO 350,000	Self-supporting	16 lire per kilo	19 lire per kilo	
AVELLINO 370,000	2,400 tons per month imported for 8 months	16 lire per kilo	19 lire per kilo	
SALERNO 700,000	5,500 tons per month imported for 8 to 9 months	17 lire per kilo	20 lire per kilo	
CAMPOBASSO 420,000	More than self-supporting	15.38 per kilo	22.6 per kilo	70,000 qtls of grain exported last year, but the harvest will be poor this year on account of lack of rain.
COSENZA 365,000	3,000 tons a month imported for 9 months in the year.	15 lire per kilo	25 lire per kilo	Very dry weather poor harvest expected.
CATANZARO 400,000	3,200 tons a month imported for 8 months in the year.	15 lire per kilo	18.60 lire per kilo (varies)	Very dry weather poor harvest expected
REGGIO DI CALABRIA 410,000	Figures not yet available			

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(ii) INDUSTRY. The salvage and repair of garments resulted in the following being available:

At Warehouses	172,507	pieces
At Factories	60,000	"
At Depots	95,447	"
To be dyed	33,362	"
	361,316	"

63,430 repaired garments have been distributed during May.

Generally as regards Commerce, the position in Naples will improve as soon as the Allied Military Authorities can begin to derequisition buildings on a large scale.

Hemp, pooled in May was only 105 tons (as against 225 in April) and on present stocks the manufacture of rope will cease at the end of June.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

The lack of rain has affected crop prospects and is particularly severe in Campobasso and the South. In Naples Province the expected wheat crop is about 700,000 quintals and the estimated costs are put as high as 2,300 to 2,700 lire per quintal. These high costs are attributed to high cost of fertilizers, high wages and indifferent output of work on the part of labourers. The Naples hemp crop is now estimated at 192,000 quintals by Italian sources and the production cost of each quintal of fibre is estimated by the Italian authorities at 7,000 lire.

A plague of grasshoppers south of Salerno from Battipaglia southwards between the main road and the sea has caused some concern. It was reported as a locust plague. Fortunately, the insect, though similar is much smaller than a locust and the chief danger occurs when it is in the early hopping stage rather than in the later flying stage. Enormous swarms of hoppers have appeared, but when they reach the flying stage in late May and early June, it is said they are dispersed by the wind and do not go far in swarms like locusts and so are not greatly feared. The trouble occurs annually, as this particular area is not cultivated and is favourable for breeding. Surviving insects come back to the area in September to lay their eggs. The area is used for the grazing of water buffaloes and the

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the grasshopper eggs. The swarms are dealt with by burning, or by putting down bran poisoned with arsenite across the exits from the breeding grounds. 120 quintals of condemned bran and sufficient arsenite have been distributed through the Prefect of Salerno, to the Italian authorities. We have also received assistance from Anti-malarial Units and parties organized on the initiative of 94 Sub-Area.

(e) LABOUR.

The discontent with wages paid by the Allies, as compared to those paid by trades in Naples continues. A meeting of the Labour Committee to consider figures with representatives of Italian Labour resulted in the following increases in local rates which will be paid by the Allies from the 1st of June:

Skilled labour,	65 lire a day,
Unskilled labour, Office and female labour,	35 lire a day,
Juveniles, not in messes,	21 lire a day,
Juveniles in organized messes,	15 lire a day.

Labour in the part of the Port recently handed over to the Italian authorities is paid at a rate slightly different than that given by the Allies. Some trouble developed, but the situation appears to be satisfactory. A summary of strikes in May is as follows:-

3 May Strike at COTONIERE MERIDIONALI for increased wages

3 May Strike of Bank employees of ESATTORIA COMUNALE for increased wages,

17 May Nurses at hospitals struck work for increased wages,

17 May Small strike of employees at an Allied bakery as a protest against conditions,

18 May Workers at Mill BORRIELLO GENNARO, Naples. Struck for increased wages.

22 May Workers at workshop under control of Navy struck against dismissal of an employee.

23 May Workers of Southern Mill Association struck for increased wages.

26 May Workers of Gas Company and Electric Supply Company struck for increased wages.

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There were no incidents in connection with any of the above strikes.

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(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Demolition of buildings that had become a menace to the public as a result of bomb damage continues. There is a shortage of specialized mechanical construction material and arrangements are being made to send representatives to North Italy to attempt to remedy the deficiency.

The production of electrical energy has increased during May, reaching 80,500,000 KWH for the hydroelectric plants and 2,800,000 KWH for the thermal central plant. We have also been informed that the expected demand for electricity for the North is not likely to materialize. Central Italy may, in fact, be given electricity from northern circuits, in due course.

There has been a water shortage in Naples due to the unusually hot weather. The aqueduct is capable of supplying 2 m.c. per second, that is to say, approximately 2 tons per second which should give sufficient water to provide between 40 to 50 gallons per head per day in Naples. Unfortunately, the storage facilities are inadequate. There are two reservoirs in the town of a combined capacity of 140,000 m.c. which is insufficient to allow for excessive consumption during peak periods of hot days. There are no reservoirs at the source of supply where the water comes straight from springs. Arrangements have been made to get the cooperation of the troops and the public in measures to economize water consumption.

The supply of gas in Naples City which had been increased is now in danger of having to be again reduced on account of lack of coal. Repair work on the gas mains continues.

The various funicular railway companies are having difficulty with cables which require renewing. It is hoped, however, that these will now be available in Milan.

The summary of works projected is given below:

WORKS PROJECTED - NAPLES - MAY 1945
AVELLINO - BENEVENTO
Schemes of Military Priority

Type	Initiated	In Hand	Completed

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WORKS PROJECTED - NAPLES - MAY 1945
AVELLINO - BENEVENTO
Schemes of Military Priority

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Roads			2?	53,988,800	11	14,114,341
Bridges			21	46,703,841	3	7,990,000

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(12)

SCHEMES HANDLED INDEPENDENTLY BY ITALIANS

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Roads	17	12,364,024	2[illegible]	81,587,974	8	7,590,735
Bridges	27	29,892,300	30	33,966,638	5	2,204,500
Pblc Bldgs.	22	40,936,770	231	257,082,381	36	28,345,122
Housing	25	53,266,796	84	78,402,212	24	2,744,894
Sewer, Water & Utilities	3	6,086,524	[illegible]	25,686,623	8	6,330,850
Debris Removal	12	3,075,742	65	54.004,974	45	13,183,014
Miscellaneous	9	21,778,477	62	152,215,143	8	4,337,891

(g) PUBLIC SAFETY AND LEGAL.

(i) The strength of the police for Naples remains as reported last month. One murder of an American coloured soldier has been reported during the month; investigation is proceeding. Thefts of commercial goods on a large scale are still being reported.

Eight strikes were reported, further details are under LABOUR.

PRISONS. The prisons in Naples continue to be overcrowded (except for women) and the order by the Italian Minister of Grace and Justice transferring 82 unruly political prisoners from Rome to the already overcrowded Poggioreale has not improved the position. This prison has 3,500 inmates as against a normal capacity of 2,500 and a staff of 263 as against a normal 320. Part of the prison is still under requisition to the Allies.

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A summary of the position in Naples Commune is as follows:-

PRISON	Capacity	Prisoners Now Detained
Poggioreale	2,000	3,215
[illegible]	500	295

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	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Roads	17	12,384,024	20	81,587,974	8	7,590,735
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PRISON	Capacity	Prisoners Now Detained
Poggioreale	2,000	3,215
Poggioreale (women)	500	295
Minors: Sant'Efrano	240	446
Insane Asylum (partly requisitioned)	200	45
Nisida Reformatory (requisitioned)	350	

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(ii) Legal - Functioning of Italian Courts.

The principal AMG case was : AMG against Cozzolino Luigi and others. This was a case of counterfeit money and was of considerable importance. Eight out of ten defendants were found guilty and sentences of 1 to 15 years were imposed.

Another case of the same nature is proceeding.

The Superior Court dealt with 13 cases involving 41 defendants and the summary court disposed of 963 cases. 929 reports of arrests were received of which 862 were referred to the Italian courts for disposal. Main groups were: Prostitution 104, Traffic 41, Illegal possession of goods 262 (half of these for values over 10,000 lire), Possession of firearms 16, Bribery 76, Theft 120, Theft with conspiracy 98, Attempting theft 102, Counterfeiting of money 20, Murders 2, Assaults 3, General charges 52.

The Legal Division consisting of Major Vecchiolla and Lt. Bamnò is very short handed and they have been remarkably successful in keeping abreast of a very heavy pressure of cases.

(h) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox which has been causing some anxiety shows a decline as compared to April, 34 cases being reported up to 20th May as compared to 69 for this same period in April. Control measures continue.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of typhoid reported and notices have been issued by the Prefect, and published in the press, warning the people of the danger of sea bathing owing to pollution by sewage on Naples water front.

Medical supplies and the functioning of ENDIMEA are still open to improvement.

Naples hospitals are going through a difficult period as the Government grants are insufficient to cover expenses. There is danger of hospitals having to close if the Italian Government does not make the necessary financial provisions.

Medical stores from UNRRA and surveys carried out by UNRRA are having a good effect and are referred to with gratitude by Italian officials.

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(1)

(i) EDUCATION.

No items of special interest to report.

(j) REFUGEES.

In Naples Province (it is virtually impossible to deal with the Commune only) there are about 2000 refugees accounted for, so far, and visiting officers report that conditions are reasonable. This is in fact a comparatively small burden on the population.

The greatest number of the refugees in one place is in Caserta where more than 1000 are reported. The conditions here are also the worst and the Sindaco would be greatly assisted if some help could be given to him by the derequisitioning of buildings taken over for military purposes.

The Society of Friends' Representatives are carrying out active and helpful work in connection with refugees in all Provinces visited.

(k) COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Rail Transport. The end of the war in Italy and the consequent large scale movement of troops, displaced persons, and police used so many available box cars that the Naples division had to cancel local loadings for a week. High sided open cars are now being used by both military and the civil sources for such highly pilferable goods as food rations, grain, etc. Authorizations have been cut from a thousand box cars weekly to 300 which carry only vital supplies. In the first week of May rail loadings showed 8,200 tons moved. This rose to 12,565 tons for the second week which is over 70 per cent of the total authorized.

The Campobasso Termoli Line has been reopened. But there is no connection between Naples and Campobasso. The private railway Cancello-Benevento required for demobilitation purposes will, it is hoped, be open for military traffic about the middle of June.

407

(ii) Road Transport. WD civil supply vehicles in the Commune of Naples are distributed as follows:

Naples	86
Avellino	20
Benevento	20

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(ii) Road Transport. WD civil supply vehicles in the Commune of Naples are distributed as follows:

Naples	86
Avellino	20
Benevento	20
Salerno	14
Cosenza	4
	144

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Note. The Cosenza vehicles are supplied for the SME power plants at Siba.

Difficulties in obtaining spare parts and tyres are still being brought to notice with ENAC.

(iii) Shipping. On the 1st of May 5 berths and one hard in the Naples Port area were handed back to the Italian Government. These were berths 56 to 60 and hard H2 at the eastern end of the port. So far, this portion of the port has been largely occupied by schooner traffic, but two ocean going vessels carrying UNRRA supplies were berthed for discharge and the total tonnage up to the end of May was 5,000 tons discharged and 4,500 tons loaded. Agencies of the Italian Government began to accept delivery of supplies from AC at shipside on the 1st of May instead of at the warehouses. There are, however, no facilities as yet for weighing stores and assessing damage at the shipside so tallies at the shipside only reflect the package count. Responsibility for cargo losses are fixed on the Italian Government, but pilferage is not yet effectively controlled. As soon as the mixture of military supplies and civil supplies in the same ships, can be entirely eliminated, control will be easier. The military port area continued to receive the bulk of imported civil supplies and tonnage discharged in May amounted to 50,000 tons of civil supplies and is the largest so far recorded and for the first time exceeded military cargoes discharged. Schooner operations from Castellammare to Salerno with grain are working effectively, thus relieving the strain on the railway to some extent.

Capt T. E. Ramsey replaced Major R.C. Marks as Port Liaison Officer during May.

(iv) Warehouses. Major Martin and his Allied staff were withdrawn from the Naples warehouses on the 14th of May and the entire operation of the warehouses left to the Italians. The change coincided with a quiet period owing to a shortage of cars which reduced traffic in and out. The Italian staffs appear to be taking hold satisfactorily.

(1) PROPERTY CONTROL.

The Property Control Section has ceased exist and the last officer was withdrawn in April. Detailed reports on Alleged loss and damage to property are being asked for, but it is now impos-

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(m) FINANCE.

(i) General. Bank deposits decreased during the month and the response of the public to the Italian Government's new 5% "Buoni del Tesoro" reached the good total of Lire 3,934,320,000. The inference is that a large amount of money has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarding. Business conditions remained quiet, but the banks were troubled by a certain amount of discontent among employees with regard to wages. This occurred at the Esattoria (Monte dei Paschi di Siena) and the Banco di Napoli. Increased wages were agreed to and work was resumed. Arrangements were made by the Naples AMG Office with the Banca d'Italia to supply UNRRA with Amlire to meet requirements for payments of travel and other services. Stock Exchange quotations were steady and improved slightly after the closing of the subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan.

(ii) Fines and Bails. This section of the Finance Office showed the following figures for May:

	IN		OUT	
FINES	896,850	lire	--	
BAILS	300,000	"	555,700	lire
MISCELLANEOUS	--	"	220,500	"
	1,196,850	"	776,200	"

Surplus funds paid to AMG Naples Commune,

Finance Officer's Accounts	1,000,000 lire
Total Disbursements,	1,776,200 "
Balance on hand,	4,113,793 "

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

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DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5
Commissioner	1
Liaison O, Bari	1
No. 3 District	1
56 Area	1
94 Area	1
HQ Southern District PBS	1
NOIC, Naples	1
MMIA	1

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56 Area	1
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MMIA	1
UNRRA	1
Circulation	4
File	3
Spare	3

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

7 May, 1945

MAY 12 RECD

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South-West Italy.

TO : HQ. Allied Commission.

PART I. - GENERAL

1. Southern Region was closed at the end of March and the Regional Commissioner handed over responsibilities for Naples and South West Italy to Lt/Col. Simson. Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick arrived in Naples from Sardinia on the 12th of April and took over as A.M.G. Commissioner for Naples Commune and A.C. Allied Liaison Officer for South West Italy, namely the eight Provinces of Naples, Benevento, Campobasso, Salerno, Avellino, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio. Lt/Col. Simson left for North Italy on the 24th of April.
Considerable staff changes and reorganisation took place in April and for this reason, combined with transport difficulties, it was only possible for the prefects of 4 Provinces to be visited. The necessary contacts with No. 3 District, P.B.S. and civil officials in Naples have been made.

2. Politically Naples was quiet. There was a feeling of general expectancy and hope of the end of the war and pleasure over the prowess of the Partisans in the final stages of the Allied offensive, but the death of President Roosevelt was taken as a very genuine loss and something of a calamity. 405
A curious feature illustrating the effect of propaganda has been the nervousness openly expressed, with regard to Hitler's circular announcement that the last 48 hours of the war would see "terrible developments".
Apparently it is feared that these would be in countries other than Germany. Visits were received from two members of the Government. His Excellency Marcello Soleri, Minister of Finance and

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Working Party

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on 15 of April, and His Excellency Togliatti the Communist Leader who spoke at the same place on the 29th April. His Excellency Soleri made an appeal for subscriptions to the Italian Government's Five Percent Loan. Naples responded remarkably well, by the end of the month nearly 2000 million lire had been subscribed.

3. Labour is showing signs of discontent in Naples on the grounds that wages paid by the Allies have not kept up with those of civilian Firms. This does not apply elsewhere. Five cases of strikes demanding an increase of pay occurred in the first half of the month but there were no disturbances.

4. As regards crime there have been a number of serious crimes of violence including six murders (one of the murdered persons being a British soldier). Two murders alleged to have been committed by Allied soldiers are also being investigated. Twenty cases of armed robbery alleged against Allied personnel or civilians dressed in Allied uniform occurred in April. Large scale thefts are also still reported. The reduction in Carabinieri required for the North is causing serious concern.

5. Generally the City still requires considerable tidying up from bomb damage and the lack of attention to the pumping stations of the sewage system has been brought to the attention of the Italian authorities. Health, however, is good and there have been no epidemics.

J.A.C. Pennycuick

Colonel
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Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5	FONAM, Naples	2
Commissioner	1	NOIC, Naples	1
Liaison O, Bari	1	MAAF	1
AF Local Resources	1	MMIA	1
HQ 3 District	3	Circulation	1
56 Area	1	File	5

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HQ 3 District	3	Circulation	1
56 Area	1	File	5
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - April 1945.

TO : Chief of Staff, Headquarters Allied Commission.

Part II - Specialist Divisions.

(a) Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

Visits were received from two members of the Italian Government who both made speeches at the San Carlo Theatre. On the 15th of April H.E. Marcello Soleri, the Liberal Leader and Finance Minister, made an appeal for subscriptions to the new Government loan and made a case for the economic recovery of Italy. The people of Naples responded very well and the speech which began with a tribute to the late President Roosevelt was well received. On the 29th, H.E. Togliatti, the Communist Leader made his speech. References were made to the proposed formation of a Civil Regency Council but the speech was not inflammatory.

Naples has been quiet politically with a general expectancy and hope of the end of the war. The death of President Roosevelt was taken as a great loss and something of a calamity. There seems to be some nervousness as to the position that will result with the liberation of the North, but considerable satisfaction at the active part played by the partisans at the final stages of the Allied victory approached. The Trieste problem is actively discussed and a reference to Trieste in Soleri's speech produced much more clamour than anything else. The Communist-Socialist position shows increased strength in Naples.

404

(b) Local Government.

There are no special features to report during the month. The Prefettura has now been handed over completely to the Italian Administration in Naples. In the other Provinces the Prefects visited are settling down to the absence of Allied Commission officers. The Commissioner was received with very genuine cordiality and pleasure by each of the Prefects he went to visit. They [illegible] ready to discuss conditions in

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(c) Economic Resources and Supply with Special Reference to the Food Situation.

(i) Food. There is no Supply or Agriculture officer on the A.M.G., A.C. Staff in Naples, but an Italian Food Controller, Dott. EMINENTE, was appointed in March to deal with South Italy. He has his headquarters in Naples and coordinates the activities of the various directors of SEPRAL and assists with transportation difficulties. He made a very good impression and appears capable and energetic, and is showing initiative in tackling the various food problems.

Grain requirements of Naples have to be imported; Benevento is nearly self supporting. Salerno can only provide for 3.1/2 months of the year and requires about 5,500 tons monthly. Avellino, though self-supporting in most foodstuffs, requires to have grain imported, at present at the rate of 2,40[illegible] tons a month.

The situation at Salerno which had become difficult because of lack of transportation has been eased by the docking of a 3,000 ton grain ship in the port.

The price of bread in Naples and Salerno is 17 lire a kilo and 16 lire in Avellino and Benevento. A raiser 100 flour to 123 bread has been agreed to for all provinces.

The price of pasta varies from 19 to 20 lire a kilo which is favourable as Naples is a centre for the making of pasta.

Arrangements have been completed by the Food Controller for meat to come to Naples; sheep and goats, at a price which has been agreed and standarized for South Italy. This buying price is 110 to 120 lire a kilo. The animals will come to butcheries in Naples by train.

Steps are also in hand for getting more fish and salt into Naples so as to cut black market prices, and allow a 300 gram salt ration per head per month.

As regards wine, with the help of the Food Controller A.C. (Colonel Legge) arrangements for the arrival of about 6,000 tons of wine by ship twice a month from South Italy are in sight of completion and will be a very welcome adjutant to the food and morale of the city.

(ii) Industry. The salvage and repair of garments has continued in Naples and a rough calculation gives a profit of 19 million lire to A.C. funds on this activity for the first quarter of 1945. Over 50,000 repaired

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(ii) Industry. The salvage and repair of garments has continued in Naples and a rough calculation gives a profit of 19 million lire to A.C. funds on this activity for the first quarter of 1945. Over 50,000 repaired garments have been distributed during the month of April.

Raw hemp pooled in April amounted to 225 tons,

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only about a quarter of the amount pooled in each of the preceding months.

Prices of hemp are up 85% to 140% on those of last year. Production of raw hemp is below that of last year by 15% to 25% in all types of material except heavy canvas where an increase of 32% is reported.

The new acreage under hemp is reported as being 20% more than last year, i.e., about 36,000 acres with an expected production of about 12,000 tons.

1,418 tons of fertilizer were distributed in the Naples area during the month.

(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(i) Agriculture. All Prefects expressed disappointment over the olive oil amassing and the opinion was given guardedly that the price fixed for olive oil had been too low.

Prospects for the coming wheat harvest are doubtful and as no new price has been announced, it is presumed that last year's price for grain will hold good for this season.

Potato crop prospects are satisfactory and a sufficiency of seed appears to be planted.

(ii) Forestry. Nothing to report.

(iii) Fisheries. Nothing to report.

(e) Labour.

(i) General. There is no Labour Officer or Commerce Officer on the Staff.

Some signs of discontent have been shown by Naples labour and representatives were received through the Committee of Liberation that Allied scales of wages were lower than those paid by civil firms. This point was brought before the first meeting of the newly appointed labour committee at the request of the Commissioner. Delegates from the Camera del Lavoro attended and gave their views, but the conclusion arrived at by the Committee was that certain trades in Naples were able to make such high profits that they could offer wages on a scale which would draw them away from Allied employment.

If the Allies put wages up, a spiral rise might be started, and at present therefore, except for minor adjustments in certain mechanical trades, wages are not

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If the Allies put wages up, a spiral rise might be started, and at present therefore, except for minor adjustments in certain mechanical trades, wages are not being altered.

In Naples, unemployment is reported unofficially

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at about 70,000. This is rather more than double the pre-war figure and would not tally with the suggestion that there is much alternative to employment by the Allies.

In Provinces other than Naples, Prefects all agree that Allied rates of wages are higher than the corresponding rates in ordinary civil employment.

(ii) Strikes. Including a strike at the REME workshops which began in March and was settled on the 1st of April, there were 5 strikes during the month, all during the first half of April.

(1) 600 employees at the Ansaldo Workshops REME. An increase of pay was asked for. Strike settled on the 1st of April. Increases partly given.
(2) Public Services Strike. An increase of pay asked for and given on the 1st of April.
(3) San Carlo Opera House. Employees struck for an increase of pay. Settled 2nd of April.
(4) 12,000 employees of Nafta, Siaf, Agip factories struck work asking for an increase of pay. The strike was settled on the 4th of April.
(5) 60 employees of a Naples pasta factory struck work asking for more pay. Strike settled 12th of April.

(f) Public Works and Utilities.

Clearance of bomb damage and rebuilding is making slow progress.

The city's drainage system which depends on a series of pumps to pump sewage from a low level system to a high level sewer discharging near Pozzuoli was found to be faulty, 5 out of 6 pumps being out of order. This has been taken in hand.

As regards electricity, trolly cars have been increased and suburban tramways have started to operate.

The Naples water supply which is derived from springs near Serino, south of Avellino, was inspected by the Commissioner and Public Works Engineer and is in good order. The water reservoir at Capodimonte is under repair.

A small increase in gas distribution has been made possible during the month. Public Works report that while passenger transportation is getting better,

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(f)

Summary of Works Projects

Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Caserta

Schemes of Military Priority

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Roads	5	10,996,300	27	57,032,750	4	5,290,000
Bridges	7	15,046,000	16	39,45I,602	1	5,700,000

Schemes handled independently by Italians

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Roads	20	12,132,662	34	31,949,169	4	3,276,800
Bridges	11	13,248,300	29	30,699,938	5	2,085,000
Public Bldg	71	36,904,248	185	233,962,653	24	16,275,265
Housing	31	70,687,002	74	31,711,993	11	5,026,071
Sewer, water & Utilities	2	600,000	19	30,386,939	4	4,247,789
Debris rem.	29	12,212,262	68	45,947,252	47	16,828,796
Miscell.	7	15,282,322	69	151,801,023	19	8,487,815

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(g) Public Safety.

(i) General. The strength of the civil police at the end of April was as follows:

CC.RR.	66 officers
	1332 other ranks
Agenti di P.S.	16 officers
	3543 other ranks
Guardia di Finanza	60 officers
	1530 other ranks
Guardia Municipale	68 other ranks
Corpo Forestale	10 officers
	23 other ranks

NOTE: The above figures do not take into account absences due to sickness, leave, etc. In the case of the CC.RR., more than 20 officers and nearly 300 OR are not on duty for these various reasons.

Six murders have been reported, including two alleged to have been committed by Allied (coloured) military personnel. One murder related to the death of a British soldier.

There have been several large scale thefts of commercial goods and industrial machinery. One example being on the 5th of April at S. Giovanni a Teduccio, Naples. The CAM factory was entered and thieves stole several million lires worth of leather, nails, etc.

Approximately 20 cases of robbery with violence alleged to have been committed by Allied personnel or persons masquerading as Allied personnel have come to notice during the month and are being investigated by the Allied Provost Commands.

Five strikes have been reported, which all occurred in the first fortnight of April. Further details will be found under the heading of Labour. There were no disturbances.

On the 26th of April, 600 CC.RR. including 250 from the Naples Region were dispatched for service in North Italy and there are a further 1,000 waiting for call. In addition, 600 Guardia di Finanza are also ready to go North. The Carabinieri Commander has made strong representations to this Headquarters as he is alarmed and fears that his Force will be reduced below the safety limit if there is any further denuding of his effective establishment.

The situation has not been made easier by the move of 3 companies of U.S. Military Police who have been withdrawn from the area for service elsewhere.

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(ii) Functioning of Italian Courts.

Allied Military Government Courts, Naples Commune. Major cases were as follows:

Amodio Francesco. Defendant, found guilty of homicide and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

De Amicis and others accused of violation of proclamation 2, Art. 2, Section 65, and offenses under the Italian Penal Code. Defendants all acquitted.

Luongo Salvatore and others accused of violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 1. Found not guilty and acquitted.

A total of 1106 reports of arrests were received during the month. These concerned

Prostitution	256
Traffic violation	39
Illegal possession of currency	234
Possession of firearms	16
Bribery	42
Larceny	211

The remainder were miscellaneous offenses. 24 cases were brought before the Superior Military Courts, Naples, and 16 were disposed of. There are 5 cases now awaiting disposal or are waiting for trial. There were no serious delays in this Court.

Italian Courts, Naples Commune. All Italian Courts in the Commune of Naples continue to perform their duties satisfactorily. This is particularly the case where Allied interests are affected, and there have been no delays.

(h) Public Health.

Communicable Diseases. Smallpox showed a slight drop in the number of cases in Naples Commune while remaining static in the rest of the Province. There were 93 cases in the Commune.

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Typhoid. This disease remained at a low level. 44 cases reported in the Commune.

Typhus and malaria. No fresh cases.

Venereal Disease. Nothing special to report.

Sanitation. The sewage disposal system for Naples has not been working well. It depends on a high level sewer into which sewage is pumped from the low level areas in Naples and finally discharged into the

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Typhus and malaria. No fresh cases.

Venereal Disease. Nothing special to report.

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of 6 main pumps were not working and the sewage from the low level of Naples was being discharged into the sea all along the waterfront. Action has been taken to get these pumping stations back into order.

Medical Supplies. There is a serious shortage of all types, especially of those needed for VD work. A quantity of the necessary drugs have to be borrowed from military sources pending release from civilian supplies.

(i) Education.

No special features to report. There are still a number of schools occupied as billets by military Forces.

(j) Refugees. Nothing to report.

(k) Communications.

(i) Rail Transport. The shortage of empty box cars became more acute during the second half of April by which time it had fallen below 100.

A.C. and civilian tonnage moved during the first half of April 18,375 tons which represents between 60% and 65% of the total authorization. In addition 1,548 tons were moved from Naples Port during the same period.

The Cancello Benevento private railway suddenly acquired military importance during the month and arrangements were made to bring it into operation, a light engine being moved from Benevento, etc. Unfortunately, a reconnaissance of the line was not made and it was discovered later that a small tunnel had been blown. Work to have this cleared has, therefore, been initiated by the Transportation Section.

(ii) Road Transport. WD civilian supply vehicles in the Commune are distributed as follows:

Naples	92
Avellino	20
Benevento	20
Salerno	14
Total,	146

A check of these vehicles showed that on the date of the check 55 were out of action either in workshop or under minor repair. This figure included the normal 10% out of action because of daily maintenance.

The new standardized tyre permit is now being

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The new standardized tyre permit is now being issued but it is necessary to have the tyre numbers shown on this permit. A large quantity of part-worn salvaged

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tyres awaiting release have had the tyre numbers removed by order of AFHQ and the distribution of these badly needed tyres is in some danger of being held up in consequence.

On the first of April ENAC took over complete control of the administration of the truck pool. All transportation requests are now forwarded directly to ENAC who allot the necessary trucks on the regular ENAC trip ticket as approved by the Italian Ministry.

(iii) Shipping. 21 large ships were berthed at Naples during the month. ICE have been taking an increased share of responsibility for looking after civilian supplies in the port, but have not yet taken complete control.

The Federazione Consorzio Agrario have had a number of representatives in the port by arrangement with the port authorities, but no authority yet exists to allow the Federazione to act as in the case of ICE.

(iv) Warehouses. The Naples warehouses are in a very congested state because goods are coming in at a greater rate than they are being dispatched. The position was made worse by the simultaneous arrival of 3 large ships, one carrying U.N.R.R.A. cargo. Extensive backpiling had to be resorted to with consequent confusion in deliveries. U.N.R.R.A. stores are accommodated in A.C. warehouses. A separate report has been submitted on this situation.

(l) Property Control.

The Property Control Section has under control 132 properties belonging to 108 Allied owners, 38 commercial concerns belonging to 58 Allied owners, and 93 bank balances, checks and movables belonging to 53 owners.

The Property Control office was closed down at the end of April and the Officer-in-Charge, Capt. G.D. Swale, has been transferred. The Senior Finance Officer of Naples Commune has taken over responsibility for the Property Control Section.

(m) Finance.

(i) General. Deposits in Naples decreased by about 2,000 million lire during the month. This was partly due to the Credito Italiano having transferred 1,000 million lire to Rome and partly to the withdrawal of funds for reconversion into the new State bonds. Banking operations showed increased activity during the month.

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On the 15th of April H.E. Soleri addressed a meeting in the San Carlo Theatre on behalf of the new

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5% bonds issued at 97. There was a very good response and by the end of the month subscriptions in Naples had reached over 1,800 million lire.

(ii) Government Finances. Activities in contact with Italian officials was slight and it was apparent that they are acting on their own.

The Prefettura reported that the financial situation of certain of the Communes was disastrous and requests are being received for advances to meet expenses in the case of hospitals, asylums, etc. where government subsidies are insufficient to cover expenses.

The Intendente di Finanze, Comm. Felice Licsardo, was released from prison on the 20th of April 1945 for lack of evidence. The Ispettore Generale della Intendenza di Finanza, Comm. G. Taranto, is continuing to carry on as Intendente for the present.

With the closing of the Finance Office in Sicily the necessary finances of the communes in the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa were taken over by the Naples office. Credits necessary to meet communal expenditures are being arranged.

At Pantelleria a debt of one and a half million lire due to A.M.G. by the Commune for stocks of foodstuff has been settled by final payment.

For Lampedusa, an advance of 160,000 lire was made provisionally for ECA reliefs and 700,000 lires to meet Communal expenses.

(iii) Fines and Bails. Receipts amounted to 1,233,293 lire; payments out to 1,001,450 lire.

H.C. Pennycuick
Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5
Commissioner	1
Liaison 9, Bari	1
AF Local Resources	1
HQ 3 District	3

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H.C. Peregrine

Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission	5
Commissioner	1
Liaison 9, Bari	1
AF Local Resources	1
HQ 3 District	3
56 Area	1

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HQ Southern District [illegible]
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NOIC, Naples
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MAA
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File
Spare

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