

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

ACC

10000/109/1799
(VOL. IV)

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(VOL. IV)

REGION III, MONTHLY REPORT, APR. - JULY
APR. - AUG. 1944

Ref 523/9/CA

14th September, 1944

SUBJECT: Region III - Monthly Report, August

TO : Executive Commissioner

1. This is an excellent and somewhat long report signed by Col. White. I cannot summarise better than he has done in para 2.

2. I will draw attention to certain points:

a) On page 33, para 9, the reference to the OC.RR. is rather significant. I will speak to Col. Young about this when he returns.

b) Page 11 - Conduct of Allied Troops. This continues to be bad. It always seems to have been worse in NAPLES area than any where else and in my opinion it is a direct reflection on the character of the inhabitants. I do not think any useful purpose would be served by writing to No. 3 District.

c) The Italian Courts appear to be functioning satisfactorily. This is a good omen for any further handover to the Italian Government.


G. W. I. SHIPP
Lt. Colonel

Does this report (I do all Regional Reports) go to the relevant District? If not they should be sent like the paragraph on Conduct of Troops to AFHQ for such action as they think fit.

MS/16/5

*Capt Lunden
Action Pt.
EC 16/9*

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

9 September 1944

11 SEP Recd

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of August 1944, Region 3, ACC.

TO: Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

1. ~~Source of Report.~~ Region 3 ~~continued to exist and merged into~~
Southern Region at 0001 28 August 1944. ~~See references in this report~~
to the period 28 August to 31 August relate only to the area of Region 3.

2. Summary.

a. There was comparatively little political activity during the month. Boroni's speech on amnesty terms resulting in pessimistic rumors among the civilian population. On the other hand, Churchill's farewell speech was most favorably received. Allied intervention in securing the release of Count Pellegrini from prison caused considerable resentment in civilian circles. In the City of Naples, Unione Femminile Italiana was organized, a women's organization demanding equal suffrage rights for women.

b. The ACC Provincial Offices in Avellino and Benevento were closed respectively on 17 August and 27 August.

c. The olive oil ration continued at 200 grams (about 7 ounces) per month and there was much dissatisfaction expressed in the Province of Salerno and in the City of Naples on the distribution of olive oil. Toward the end of the month fruits and vegetables, potatoes in particular, became scarce in the City of Naples. The Prefect of the Province of Naples had issued two decrees, regulating shipment of potatoes and other vegetables and fruit, but was required by an order from Headquarters ACC to rescind these decrees, with immediate effect in the Naples market, both in reduced supplies and in higher prices. Deliveries of grain for manufacture of flour were on the average 150 tons per day less than the amount required.

d. 2,000,000 candles (weight 100 tons) were produced for Rome. 429 tons of hemp and hemp products and 2 tons of silk were shipped to the United Kingdom. Prospects appeared good for meeting the quotas for collection of wheat for the Granai del Popolo.

e. Crime showed a further slight decrease. Prison population declined to 6150, from 6600 a month earlier.

f. Statistics showed a decrease of over 45% in the Province of Naples and presented no problem in the other provinces. Typhoid fever persisted throughout the region and reached epidemic proportions in the City of Benevento.

Uncontrolled movement of individual refugees into the City

1. Report of Naples. Region 3 cannot be ruled out and charges into Southern Region at 0901 28 August 1941. See references in this report to the period 23 August to 31 August relate only to the area of Region 3.

2. January.

4. There was comparatively little political activity during the month. Bonomi's speech on armistice terms resulting in pessimistic rumors among the civilian population. On the other hand, Churchill's farewell speech was most favorably received. Skilled intervention in securing the release of Count Pellegrini from prison caused considerable excitement in civilian circles. In the City of Naples,Unione Femminile Italiana was organized, a women's organization demanding equal suffrage rights for women.

5. The ACC Provincial Offices in Avellino and Benevento were closed respectively on 17 August and 27 August.

6. The olive oil ration continued at 200 grams (about 7 ounces) per month and there was much dissatisfaction expressed in the Province of Salerno and in the City of Naples on the distribution of olive oil. Toward the end of the month fruits and vegetables, potatoes in particular, became scarce in the City of Naples. The Prefect of the Province of Naples had issued two decrees, regulating shipment of potatoes and other vegetables and fruit, but was required by an order from Headquarters ACC to rescind these decrees, with immediate effect in the Naples market, both in reduced supplies and in higher prices. Deliveries of grain for manufacturers of flour were on the average 150 tons per day less than the amount required.

7. 2,000,000 candles (weight 100 tons) were produced for Rome. 427 tons of hemp and hemp products and 2 tons of silk were shipped to the United Kingdom. Prospects appeared good for meeting the quotas for collection of wheat for the Granai del Popolo.

8. Crise showed a further slight decrease. Prison population decreased to 8150, from 8600 a month earlier.

9. Cholera showed a decrease of over 45% in the Province of Naples and presented no problem in the other provinces. Typhoid fever persisted throughout the region and reached epidemic proportions in the City of Benevento.

10. Uncontrolled movement of individual refugees into the City of Naples from the south caused a problem. At one time during August there were almost 1200 refugees living in and about the railroad station in the City of Naples under deplorable sanitary conditions.

11. Cash held by banks reached a total of 1,600,000,000 lire, compared with 1,200,000,000 lire in January, and deposits reached a total of 22,600,000,000 lire, compared with 5,000,000,000 lire in January.

3. Political Reaction and Popular Opinion.

- a. There was comparatively little political activity during the month, because the political parties had little to offer to stimulate the interest of the people, because the principal interest of the people was their economic situation, and probably also because of the hot weather.
- b. The morale of the civilian population was affected by Bonomi's speech on the armistice terms, resulting in pessimistic rumors and a net result considered to be unfavorable to the English speaking Allies. Churchill's farowell speech on the occasion of his recent visit to Italy was extremely well received. The rupture of relations between Turkey and Germany caused discussion in civilian circles of the possibilities that this development, favorable to the Allies, might be at the expense of the Italian Empire in North Africa. The reduction of ACC personnel was not well taken by the public, but responsible Italians, although continuing to rely upon ACC, showed a pleasing sign of awakened ability and acceptance of the situation with its additional responsibilities for Italian officials. In Naples there was considerable resentment because of Allied intervention in securing the release from imprisonment of Count Pellegrini. Many Italians with friends or relatives in prison wondered why he should be released and their friends and relatives not.

c. In the City of Naples a new organization came into being, Unione Femminile Italiana, a women's organization, proposing to assist in welfare work and also demanding equal suffrage rights for women. This is believed to be the first such organization in Italy.

4. Local Government.

- a. City of Naples. As mentioned in the July report, the Sindaco of the City has been appointed President of the Court of Accounts at Rome. He is expected to leave Naples soon and the six political parties are endeavoring to agree on a candidate to succeed him. Many refugees coming from the south and some from the north found themselves stranded in Naples, presenting a problem with which the local Italian authorities seemed unable to cope, and action by ACC was necessary to ameliorate the situation of these unfortunate people.
- b. Province of Naples. Some Giunte Comunali showed evidence of enterprise and in others contentious political elements retarded progress. Approved advances chargeable to the State amounted to 565,000,000 lire, including the Comune of Naples.
- c. Provinces of Avellino and Benevento. Province and comune local government functioned quite satisfactorily. On 17 August the ACC office in Avellino was closed and on 27 August the ACC office in Benevento was closed, ACC supervision of the two provinces being continued from Naples.
- d. Province of Salerno. Sixteen Sindaci were replaced. It was found that every time a Sindaco is changed, the Giunta Comunale must also be changed. The Amministrazione Provinciale was increased from six members to ten, to conform with the new decree. Transportation and sanitary conditions of refugees continued to present a problem.

5. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply. The ration scale for the month remained unchanged except

of the possibilities that this development, favorable to the Allies, might be at the expense of the Italian Empire in North Africa. The reduction of ACC personnel was not well taken by the public, but responsible Italians, although continuing to rely upon ACC, showed a pleasing sign of awakened ability and of acceptance of the situation with its additional responsibilities for Italian officials. In Naples there was considerable resentment because of Allied intervention in securing the release from imprisonment of Count Palagiani. Many Italians with friends or relatives in prison wondered why he should be released and their friends and relatives not.

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b. Province of Naples. Some Giunta Comunale showed evidence of enterprize and in others contentious political elements retarded progress. Approved advances chargeable to the State amounted to 365,000,000 lire, including the Comune of Naples.

c. Provinces of Avellino and Benevento. Province and comune local government functioned quite satisfactorily. On 17 August the ACC office in Avellino was closed and on 27 August the ACC office in Benevento was closed, ACC supervision of the two provinces being continued from Naples.

d. Province of Salerno. Sixteen Sindaci were replaced. It was found that every time a Sindaco is changed, the Giunta Comunale must also be changed. The Amministrazione Provinciale was increased from six members to ten, to conform with the new decrees. Transportation and sanitary conditions of refugees continued to present a problem.

5. Economic Resources and Supply.

a. Food Supply. The ration scale for the month remained unchanged except for a reduction in the sugar ration to 125 grams per month. The flour ration continued at 240 grams per day or its equivalent in bread and pasta. Sugar, dehydrated vegetables, meat and vegetable stew, dehydrated soap, and olive oil (only 200 grams per month) were included in the ration only for the City of Naples and five adjoining comunes. In the City of Naples there was considerable complaint regarding the distribution of olive oil. In the Province of Salerno, there had been practically no issues of salt and olive oil for a period of two months. Fruits and vegetables became scarce in the City of Naples toward the end of the month. There was an abundant supply of

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 potatoes in the Province of Naples and yet in the City of Naples potatoes virtually disappeared from the market toward the end of the month. The Prefect of the Province of Naples had issued two decrees regulating the shipment of potatoes and other vegetables and fruit, but was required by an order from Headquarters ACC to rescind these decrees. The effect was immediate in the Naples market, both in reduced supplies and in higher prices. Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione functioned moderately well and with close supervision by ACC for a time should improve sufficient to work satisfactorily alone. Deliveries of grain for manufacture of flour were considerably under requirements, the average shortage being approximately 150 tons per day. The latter part of the month showed some improvement in this situation. Request was made to Headquarters ACC to permit having a reserve stock of at least 5000 tons of wheat in the flour mills.

b. Prices. During the month there was evidence that prices of food and the cost of living in general were becoming less, but the month's end found prices much the same as for the previous month. Cost studies of several commodities were made and price investigations were made for nine military units.

c. Industries. At the Montecatini Plant at Portici, production of sulfuric acid and superphosphate proceeded well and on 20 August there were stocks of 3,255 tons of sulfuric acid, 57,124 tons of superphosphate and 150 tons of anhydrous sodium sulphate on hand. The Ilva Steel Works at Torre Annunziata produced nails under the control of Peninsular Base Section, with 205 tons of nails in hand, blocked for its use. A small plant in the City of Naples commenced production of 200 kilos of nails per day under the control of the Economics and Supply Section, this headquarters. Production of candles progressed and 1,401,000 candles (70 tons) were consigned to Rome, with 599,000 more candles (30 tons) to be shipped to Rome during the first few days of September. At the request of Local Resources Board, AFHQ, an investigation of a plant was made to ascertain its capacity to manufacture beer bottles and glass tumblers, and it was found that beer bottles could not be produced, but that about 800 beer tumblers per day could be had.

d. Commerce. Caustic soda on hand continued to occupy too much warehouse space. During the month 731 tons of goods were handled in and out of depots. 429 tons of hemp and hemp products and 2 tons of silk were shipped to the United Kingdom, leaving 450 tons of hemp and 8 tons of silk awaiting shipment to the United Kingdom at the month's end. 300 tons of caustic soda were ordered shipped to Rome. In the Province of Salerno, complaints were received that lack of caustic soda made it impossible to produce soap. In that province there have been practically no issues of soap and matches for two months.

e. Hemp. Raw hemp, from both old and new crops, was being withheld by farmers, because of delay in fixing the price and uncertainty as to whether the price would be remunerative. Production of yarns, threads and canvas continued at the previous average rate, but production of rope was below average and finally practically at a standstill for lack of hemp. Manufacture of hemp products was slowed down because of insufficient electric power in the daytime and the difficulty of trying to operate at night, inasmuch as most of the labor is female. Sardines coal supplied to hemp manufacturers was of the poorest quality and complaints were made that it could not be used unless mixed with 25% imported coal.

6. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

b. Grain. During the month there was evidence that prices of food and the cost of living in general were receding less, but the month's end found prices much the same as for the previous month. Cost studies of several commodities were made and price investigations were made for nine military units.

c. Industries. At the Montecatini Plant at Portici, production of sulphuric acid and superphosphate proceeded well and on 20 August there were stocks of 1,255 tons of sulphuric acid, 57,124 tons of superphosphate and 150 tons of anhydrous sodium sulphate on hand. The Ilva Steel Works at Torre Annunziata produced nails under the control of Peninsular Base Section, with 303 tons of nails on hand, blocked for its use. A nail plant in the City of Naples consumed production of 230 kilos of nails per day under the control of the Economics and Supply Section, this headquarters. Production of candles progressed and 1,401,000 candles (70 tons) were consigned to Rome, with 599,000 more candles (30 tons) to be shipped to Rome during the first few days of September. At the request of Local Resources Board, ARS, an investigation of a plant was made to ascertain its capacity to manufacture beer bottles and glass tumblers, and it was found that beer bottles could not be produced, but that about 800 beer-tumblers per day could be had.

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6. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Wheat. Prospects appeared good for meeting the quotas for collection of wheat for the Granai del Popolo.

b. Animals. Foot and mouth disease of cattle was quite prevalent, but no preventive vaccine could be obtained. Vaccines of all other types for animals continued to be available at Portici.

c. Olive Oil. A large shortage of sieves for olive pressing was found to exist, but it was expected that manufacture of the required sieves could be accomplished with Esparto

d. Timber. Steps were taken to try to get the timber industry in Avellino Province on its feet again.

e. Fisheries. Shipments of fish were made from the Province of Foggia to Naples.

7. Labor. There was little unemployment, because of the labor requirements of the Allied Forces. However, civil authorities in the Naples area are turning their attention to the creation of employment as labor needs of the forces decrease. There were two strikes of a minor sort on the part of public utilities employees in the City of Naples. There appeared to be no great activity on the part of labor organizations. During the month 11,874 workers were supplied to military units, 22,132 individuals registered as unemployed and there were 15,632 unemployment certificates issued.

8. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. The allocation of electricity for Naples, Salerno and the surrounding areas was 26,100,000 kWh for the month of August. 476 applications for electricity were received, of which 279 were approved. The 5,000 KVA transformer, installed in June at Torre Annunziata and which broke down in July, was tried again in the first week of August and after a few hours of operation it failed. Efforts were continued to put it into operation. In the City of Naples, operation of tram lines stopped between the hours of 0900 and 1500, the period of the peak electric load, causing considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the civilian population.

b. Water. Repair work was carried out on numerous water supply installations in the City of Naples, bacteriological examination of samples of water from 17 collecting stations showed questionable potency in 4 samples, indicating possible pollution only in the immediate localities where the samples were taken and not for the entire city. Chlorination of the city's water supply is not yet practicable, because of lack of equipment. In the City of Avellino, tests of the water showed contamination. In the City of Salerno, laboratory tests showed a slight contamination. The Salerno water supply is chlorinated, but not so much as is ordinarily considered sufficient according to American or British standards. In the City of Benevento, water from one of the four sources, was found to be contaminated, but chlorination, although proposed, has not yet been adopted.

c. Gas. Coal for the gas works in the City of Naples was in normal supply, with a reserve on hand sufficient for three months. The gas works in the City of Salerno operated at normal capacity for about half of the city.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. Inspection tours were made in the Salerno and Caserta areas and work on bridges was found to be progressing well, with work on roads reduced mostly merely to ordinary maintenance. In the City of Naples, progress continued on repaving and repair of streets, sewer repairs, and removal of rubbish and debris from bombed areas. Work advanced on sewer repairs in the City of Benevento.

9. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. Civil Police organizations maintained their strength except for the Carabinieri Basil, whose strength was further reduced by transfers north. All Civil Police agencies were reasonably efficient and their cooperation

8. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. The allocation of electricity for Naples, Salerno and the surrounding areas was 25,100,000 KWH for the month of August. 276 applications for electricity were received, of which 279 were approved. The 5,000 KVA transformer, installed in June at Torre Annunziata and which broke down in July, was tried again in the first week of August and after a few hours of operation it failed. Efforts were continued to put it into operation. In the City of Naples, operation of tram lines stopped between the hours of 0900 and 1500, the period of the peak electric load, causing considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the civilian population.

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9. Public Safety and Legal.

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a. Civil Police. Civil Police organizations maintained their strength except for the Carabinieri Reali, whose strength was further reduced by transfers north. All Civil Police agencies were reasonably efficient and their cooperation was good. However, for lack of personnel and the feeling that each day may see a further reduction in personnel, the Carabinieri seemed to hesitate to tackle energetically some police problems. The Questura functioned more satisfactorily than previously, as a result of having a new Questore together with some changes in key personnel, but the low rate of pay makes it difficult to obtain the type of men required. The supply of arms, equipment, clothing and footwear showed some improvement, but continued to be insufficient. Morale was generally fair. The Guardia di Finanza was transferred from the ration strength of the Italian Army and was required to be detached from civilian sources, with a natural adverse effect on morale.

b. Crimes Committed. The state of crime remained normal and showed a further slight decrease, with fewer crimes of violence and fewer black market offenses. There were six cases of forgery of Allied currency.

c. Conduct of Allied Troops. Relations with Military Police continued good except for the French. The Regional Public Safety Officer delivered a number of lectures to British Military Police personnel including the Special Investigation Branch. Conduct of Allied Troops showed improvement in the Province of Salerno, but elsewhere in the Region showed no improvement. There was still too much drunkenness and there were many crimes of violence on the part of British, American, Canadian and French soldiers.

d. Fire and Civil Defense. The Fire Brigades constitute the only civil defense organization. They continued to function satisfactorily, although they still have insufficient equipment.

e. Licensing and Registration. Check posts, mobile and stationary, continued to operate. Applications for new licenses and for renewal of licenses were carefully screened as part of the effort to conserve gasoline and oil.

f. Prisoning. Prison population continued to decrease, totaling 8,150 at the end of the month, with 2,900 of these awaiting trial. This compared with 8,600 and 2,900, respectively, at the end of July. The hygienic situation in the prisons was quite fair, but insufficient food was found to be affecting the health of the prisoners. It still was found impossible to close any of the small Mauthausen prisons, principally because of the difficulty of transporting arrested persons long distances.

g. Allied Military Courts. Allied Military Courts functioned only in the Provinces of Naples and Avellino and during the month tried cases as tabulated below, totaling 1,223, as compared with 1,551 during July.

	<u>Summary Courts</u>	<u>Superior Courts</u>	<u>General Court</u>	<u>Total</u>
Guilty	1159	52	7	1209
Not Guilty	12	—	2	14
Total	1162	52	9	1223

At the end of August, Military Courts had been reduced to one Summary Court in the port area of the City of Naples and one Superior Court in the City of Naples. The AMG Central Prosecutions Office referred an average of 250 cases daily to the Italian Courts. It was discovered that a number of prisoners had been released on forged release warrants. Some of the civilians involved in this were arrested, investigation of the matter continued and necessary steps were taken to avoid a recurrence.

h. Italian Courts. Italian Courts functioned generally satisfactorily. To deal with cases involving property and interests of the Allies, a special section of the Tribunale at Naples and two special sections of the Pretura of Naples were set up.

e. Licensing and Registration. Crack posts, mobile and stationary, continued to operate. Applications for new licenses and for renewal of licenses were carefully screened as part of the effort to conserve gasoline and oil.

f. Prisons. Prison population continued to decrease, totaling 8,150 at the end of the month, with 2,700 of these awaiting trial. This compared with 8,600 and 2,900, respectively, at the end of July. The hygienic situation in the prisons was quite fair, but insufficient food was found to be affecting the health of the prisoners. It still was found impossible to close any of the small Mandamentali prisons, principally because of the difficulty of transporting arrested persons long distances.

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	Summary Courts	Superior Courts	General Court	Total
GUILTY	1150	52	7	1209
Not Guilty	12	—	2	14
Total	1162	52	9	1223

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h. Italian Courts. Italian Courts functioned generally satisfactorily. To deal with cases involving property and interests of the Allies, a special section of the Tribunale at Naples and two special sections of the Pretura of Naples were set up.

10. Public Health and Welfare.

a. Prevailing Diseases.

(1) Smallpox. Cases reported showed a decrease of over 40% in the Province of Naples, with an even larger decrease in the Comune of Afragola. During the month 210 cases of smallpox were reported in the Province of Naples. In the other provinces of Region 3, the disease had not been a problem. During the month 149,243 vaccinations against smallpox were given in the Province of Naples, of which 3,027 were in Afragola and 72,320 were in the City of Naples, bringing the total of those vaccinated against smallpox in the City of Naples up to 423,428. Seven cases of smallpox occurred in the City of Benevento.

(2) Typhoid Fever. This disease has persisted in all four provinces and during August reached epidemic proportions (138 cases during the month) in the City of Benevento. Conditions in Benevento have been conducive to this outbreak, namely damaged water supplies, prevalence of flies, exposed sewage, uncleared debris from bombings, and unrestricted bathing in a sewage polluted stream. Every effort was made in Benevento to repair the sewage system, an active educational campaign was instituted to acquaint the public with personal preventive measures, and a program of vaccination against typhoid was instituted. The Comune of Iccianese (Province of Naples) had 13 cases of typhoid during the month, the City of Naples had 72 cases and the Province of Naples as a whole had 106 cases.

(3) Other Reportable Diseases. No undue incidence.

b. Sanitation. Reports from various conferences throughout the region during the month on hygiene and sanitation matters indicate a slow but progressive improvement. The chief difficulties in improving sanitary conditions have been lack of sufficient receptacles for refuse, lack of sufficient appropriation for clearance of ashes from the Vesuvius eruption of last March, lack of transport facilities, and inability to secure chemical cleansing agents. The real enemy in this region during the month was the union of flies, filth and exposed food, and it met little opposition. In the City of Naples removal of garbage and refuse was carried out satisfactorily, but only by a constant prodding of City officials. The dumps in which Naples City's garbage is deposited, required attention. So many scavengers hung around the dumps, that civilian police were unable to control them. Request was made to Headquarters Peninsular Base Section for military personnel to guard the dumps and for use of a bulldozer to scrape the approaches to the dumps.

c. Malaria Control. There was a definite decrease in the number of cases of between 30% and 60% compared with a year ago. Drugs for treatment were available in sufficient quantities. Plans were made for Paris Green dusting to be continued during September.

d. Welfare. For the month ending 15 August, 8,674 persons received aid for the first time, and a total of 82,736 persons were aided at a total cost of 2,673,275 lire. This was a decrease from the previous month in the number of persons aided, believed due to improved economic factors. When the Refugee Camp at Caserta was closed, approximately 4,000 cases of meat and vegetable stew were left and were turned over to the Regional Welfare Officer, who distributed them to charitable institutions, resulting in the distribution of three cans per individual in such institutions. Issues of class I blankets, towels, washcloths, and shelter halves (in lieu of sheets), were made to hospitals and other charitable institutions.

e. Transportation. The lack of trucks and ambulances on Public Health and Welfare work was a disturbing factor. Trucks are due to 57 Area for the loan of three ambulances for a considerable time, but during the month they found it necessary to recall these vehicles, leaving only Italian Red Cross ambulances available, insufficient to meet the expected needs for ambulance service. Peninsular Base Section was asked to provide ambulances, but reported that it could not do so.

11. Education and Fine Arts.

a. Education. With no Education Officer left in the region, educational matters had to be left largely to the discretion of the local authorities.

b. Sanitation. Reports from various conferences throughout the region during the month on hygiene and sanitation matters indicate a slow but progressive improvement. The chief difficulties in improving sanitary conditions have been lack of sufficient receptacles for refuse, lack of sufficient appropriation for clearance of ashes from the Vesuvius eruption of last March, lack of transport facilities, and inability to secure chemical cleansing agents. The real enemy in this region during the month was the union of flies, filth and exposed food, and it met little opposition. In the City of Naples removal of garbage and refuse was carried out satisfactorily, but only by a constant prodding of City officials. The dumps in which Naples City's garbage is deposited, required attention

12. Refugees. The uncontrolled movement of individual refugees into the City of Naples from the south caused a problem. These people were trying to get further north, but, having reached Naples, they found it virtually impossible to travel further. They congregated, at one time during the month almost 1200 of them, at the Central Railroad Station and the adjoining Piazza Caribaldi, in the City of Naples, and caused a deplorable sanitary condition, the particular area becoming virtually a huge latrine. Also, lice were found

13. Communications.

a. Road Transportation: Ufficio Trasporti at the end of the month showed a credit balance for the first time, although it has over 8,000,000 lire in outstanding accounts to be collected. The truck situation was still below

15. Finance.

a. Banks. Cash holdings and deposits increased in banks in the City of Naples. Cash held by these banks reached a total of 1,600,000,000 lire, and deposits a total of 22,600,000,000 lire, of which 11,458,716,000 lire were held by Banca d'Italia for the account of banks. This compared with a slightly larger figure of 15 August and with cash holdings of about 1,000,000,00

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CENTRAL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. Army

Reg III (Campania)

9 August 1944

Report for the Month of July 1944, Region 3, ACC.

TO : Executive Commissioner, Allied Central Commission.

11 AUG 1944

1. Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

a. The various political parties remain active and continue in their attempts to control public affairs, but no party has a definite program of policy and therefore party membership tends to reduce rather than to increase. The general public continues to be more interested in food than in politics. The change to Italian Government continues the withdrawal of ACC officers have caused general uneasiness which in some cases amounts to actual fear.

b. The following is quoted from the monthly report of the Provincial Commissioner of the Province of Salerno. "The big event of the month has been the departure of ACC and the Italian Government, the general feeling being one of relief. Salerno town was much too small a community to compete with so many Government officials...."

c. During the month a number of political meetings were held for the announced purpose of celebrating the first anniversary of the fall of Fascism. However, these meetings were organized for the primary purpose of bringing public attention to the attentions of one or another of the political parties. In this respect the Communist Party was by far the most active. All meetings were orderly and well conducted.

2. Local Government.

a. National. Throughout Region 3, the change on 20 July 1944 from Allied Military Government to Italian Government (with the exception of the Commune of Naples), was viewed as premature, and a secret hope for a change in this feeling. Numerous local Italian officials expressed great relief when they realized that ACC officers would still remain in the area. Local government suffers immeasurably from lack of central Government direction. Despite the fact that ACC is now entirely advisory, local administration lingeringly hangs on to ACC for decision or direction. Local officials have not accustomed themselves to deal with the Prefettura and their conduct of affairs still tends to become retrogressive until Prefect's powers and their authority are better known and more marginally exercised. In the other hand, Prefects are handicapped by the absence of real directives from Rome. Local Italian officials exploit fully the handiwork under which it is recognized they kept work.

a. The various political parties remain active and continue in their attempts to control public offices, but no party has a definite program or policy and therefore party membership tends to reduce rather than to increase. The general public continues to be more interested in food than in politics. The change to Italian Government and the withdrawal of ACC officers have caused general uneasiness which in some cases amounts to actual fear.

b. The following is

advised the Prefect as to just what was wanted and prompt completion of the desired statistics was expected to be forthcoming promptly. For the Province outside of the City of Naples, advances chargeable to the State amounted to 577,000,000 Lire, compared with 566,000,000 Lire for the month of June when the Census of Naples was included.

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6. Ministry of Agriculture. Provisions and ensure local government functioned well with no indication that the change to Italian Government had lessened the authority of the various bodies. During the week, the Provincial Commissioner visited eight central points in the Province, meeting in each case with the Sindaco and Giunta Comunale from surrounding areas, together with representatives of the church and the general public. In this way 65 of the 9

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e. Prices. Studies and analyses of various commodities were made, including a comprehensive study of baking conditions. The cost of living in the City of Naples showed a downward trend.

h. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The harvest in the Province of Avellino does not decrease until August. Prospects for the people's harvest appeared good at first, but as farmers began to realize the likelihood of increasing prices for agricultural products, difficulties were encountered in collection of wheat.

b. Potatoes. The potato situation was upset by unauthorized purchasing from Rome. Trucks flocked into the Region from many provinces and in a very short time potatoes

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6. Public Works and Utilities.

a. Electricity. The allocation of electricity to the Region for July was 14,000,000 kWh. Because of consumption being less than the allocation in June, the Region was informed that the allocation for August would be 11,600,000 kWh. However, such decreases cannot be continued if essential industries are to be put back into operation and if allowance is to be made for the days growing shorter as we advance into the autumn. The five thousand KVA transformer installed in June at Torre Annunziata broke down and it is not yet known whether or not the damage can be repaired.

b. Water. The water system for the City of Naples continued to operate satisfactorily and under excellent auxiliary conditions from the source of the water through the pumping stations. Chlorination of the entire water supply has been considered advisable, but has been found to be impracticable because of the lack of chlorine and chlorinating equipment. The water supply of the City of Avellino was adequate, but tests showed some of the water to be polluted and chemical measures were undertaken. Work was commenced to line with cement the water reservoir at Capri-donate, Naples, which will increase water pressure on high ground in the City of Naples and, for the first time, will give Capriano a direct water supply.

c. Gas. Coal for the gas works in the City of Naples came in quite regularly and two months' supply of coal was on hand at the end of July. The Salerno gas works commenced supplying gas for heating and cooking.

d. Roads, Bridges and Sewers. At the end of the month the road repair or maintenance contracts and 23 bridge repair or reconstruction projects were in progress. The Regional Communications and Utilities Officer during the month made inspection tours of roads in Avellino, Benevento and Salerno Provinces and found the roads to be generally in good condition. Within the City of Naples, work was completed on the Barra Jail and a number of schools, public toilets and street and sewer repair projects. In Via Stella Polare, Naples, the various public utility repair projects were from 50% to 75% completed and the entire job was expected to be finished within a month. In the City of Avellino, work on the sewers was 75% completed. For repair of sewers in the City of Benevento, allocation of 150,000 bricks was made by Headquarters ASG.

7. Public Safety and Legal.

a. Civil Police. Reduction in strength of Civil Police organizations continued to be a problem. Every effort was made to reduce the numbers employed on special duty with the Allies, but it was found impossible to withdraw such Civil Police entirely, because of the Command of Naples still being an important military zone re-saturated under Allied Military Government. All Civil Police agencies were as efficient as could reasonably be expected under abnormal conditions and they cooperated most satisfactorily. Despite some small improvement, the supply of arms, clothing, equipment and footwear remained unsatisfactory. However, morale continued very good.

b. Crime Conditions. The state of crime remained normal, with a slight lessening of civilian crime. Fewer crimes of violence were reported and black market offenses decreased. There were 21 cases of forgery of Allied currency.

Water. The water system for the City of Naples continues to operate satisfactorily and under excellent sanitary conditions. The average of the water through the pumping stations. Chlorination of the entire water supply has been considered advisable, but has been found to be impracticable because of the lack of chlorine and chlorinating equipment. The water supply of the City of Avellino was adequate, but tests showed

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d. Fire and Civil Defense. The fire brigades continued to function satisfactorily and their position improved as to transport, although there is still shortage of equipment. Civil defense matters, taken over by the fire brigades, were satisfactorily handled.

e. Licensing and Registration. The control of civilian motor vehicles was effected by both mobile and stationary check posts established and worked by Military

h. Naples Society for the Protection of Animals. This organization was reactivated with two full-time and 11 part-time agents. The organization was found to have a deficit of 50,000 lire, which was partially offset by a donation of 23,000 lire from Headquarters 7th Sub-area.

i. Black Market Control Section. This section of Region Headquarters was discontinued

d. Welfare. The situation in the Rioniti Hospital in the City of Salerno was deplorable and the Provincial Commissioner made every effort to put the situation remedied by the Italian authorities. The standard of nursing service throughout the Region has been found to be very low, because nursing has not been considered as a profession, but rather an inferior domestic level, and the pay has been ridiculously low. There was found to be a serious need of a public health nursing service and of nurses' training schools in the Region.

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Penetration was obtained of Naples Station Sorting Office previously occupied by the Military Railway Service. Arrangements were made to send mail on the Naples-Rome military train daily instead of only twice a week. Foreign mail consisted of 153 bags of incoming civilian and prisoner of war mail weighing 2,313 kilos, and outgoing mail of 60 bags weighing 554 kilos for civilians and 113 bags weighing 743 kilos for prisoners of war.

14 JUL 1944

Civil Affairs

HEADQUARTERS

REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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on the part of the populace as a whole continued to subside. The average Italian seemed more interested in acquiring sufficient food and as much money as possible, than in politics. However, the better educated and more thoughtful Italians appeared to have faith in the recently formed Cabinet, except that in the Province of Salerno the resignation of Marshal Badoglio caused real sorrow among the people, even those who differed with him politically. The fall of Rome and the Allied

Plans were made for Settime Provinciale Alimentazione to take over all mills, pasta factories and bonded warehouses and to purchase all wheat and imported foods.

b. Industries. Work on the reactivation of the Montecatini Chemical plant at Portici was continued and inquiries were instituted as to the possibility of its producing hydrochloric acid. A quantity of shoemaker's twine was

MONTHLY REPORT
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
MAY 1944

9 June 1944

A. POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION

During the month of May, there has been a decided lull in public interest concerning political activity. The great majority of the population were, apparently, more interested in the military progress toward Rome than in the jockeying for position among the parties. Preoccupation with food and the high cost of living were also of more importance in the minds of the

