

ACC CEB/5/2

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ELECTRICITY CONTROL
JAN. - JUNE 1944

(13)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394 ~~NEW YORK~~

12 June 1944

ACC/O60/PWU

Subject: Data for electricity report.

To : See distribution

1. Attached is a data sheet certaining figures to be added to the curves contained in a report sent out by this Sub-Commission entitled "Particulars of Electricity Consumption in Southern Italy for March, April and May 1944".

W. M. Iapper
W.M. IAPPER
Lieut. Colonel
Chief, Util. & Adm. Div.

Distribution

Brig. D.L. Anderson, DDW, AAI

✓ Col. J.G. Growdon, CEB

Lt-Col.G. Cooley, PBS

Economic Section

Regional Commissioner, Region II (Att: Lt. Dutcher)

" " Region III (Att: Lt. Sbrolla)

" " Region IV (Att: Col. Edwards)

" " Region V (Att: Maj. Latimer)

" " Region V (Att: Maj. Chamberlain)

Hq No. 2 District (Att: Maj. Bennett)

Hq No. 3 District (Att: Maj. Howe)

Secretary, Local Resources (Italian) Board, (EC)

Maj. Page, IICE, 8th Army.

A. A. I. OFFICIAL	7345
CENTRAL ELECTRICAL BOARD	

DATE	SME		APULIA		LUCANA		CALABRIA	
	Kw	Kwh	Kw	Kwh	Kw	Kwh		Kwh
6 May	-	-	42,000	696,000	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	36,000	552,000	-	-	-	-
8	-	1,657,000	37,000	642,000	-	-	-	-
9	98,320	1,728,000	40,000	684,000				
10	100,900	1,793,000	40,000	702,000				
11	100,440	1,786,000	41,000	690,000				
12	101,240	1,815,000	43,000	702,000				
13	100,490	1,822,000	37,000	660,000				
14	84,860	1,405,000	35,000	522,000				
15	99,400	1,716,000	39,000	672,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
16	99,670	1,760,000	40,000	780,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
17	100,470	1,780,000	41,000	772,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
18	86,300	1,605,000	35,000	630,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
19	97,170	1,791,000	38,000	690,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
20	108,920	1,809,000	40,000	708,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
21	94,770	1,540,000	36,000	580,000	2,820	36,900		37,500
22	109,990	1,873,000	41,000	666,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
23	107,100	1,865,000	40,800	678,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
24	108,500	1,903,000	40,000	672,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
25	109,060	1,904,000	41,600	684,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
26	111,070	1,906,000	42,000	654,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
27	109,730	1,880,000	40,800	684,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
28	85,110	1,529,000	36,000	576,000	3,500	38,400		37,300
29	107,150	1,778,000	39,600	666,000	3,050	37,200		38,200
30	109,600	1,855,000	40,800	696,000	3,050	37,200		38,200
31	100,700	1,877,000	39,600	684,000	3,050	37,200		38,200

DATA TO BE ADDED TO CURVES
OF ELECTRICITY REPORT

DATA	NAPLES		SANTA MARIA		POMIGLIANO		SALERNO-TORRE-CAST.	
	Kw	Kwh	Kw	Kwh	Kw	Kwh	Kw	Kwh
6 May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	24,900	431,000	2,600	27,950	1,800	27,600	11,970	197,200
10	24,700	401,000	2,650	28,000	1,850	29,600	13,340	204,400
11	23,300	435,800	2,700	29,625	1,850	30,600	10,880	204,400
12	25,500	439,600	2,650	28,925	1,900	31,200	12,910	226,400
13	23,900	449,900	2,950	30,225	2,100	33,600	11,790	228,900
14	21,000	375,700	2,450	25,850	1,400	21,600	9,050	168,200
15	23,000	404,200	2,850	30,250	2,300	36,000	11,850	217,320
16	24,200	439,500	2,700	32,375	2,700	32,400	12,750	217,900
17	23,200	416,800	2,550	32,775	1,750	27,600	12,020	219,320
18	24,100	406,600	2,550	30,850	1,800	25,200	10,380	201,500
19	25,700	421,000	2,800	35,000	2,300	42,600	11,560	214,900
20	24,200	412,200	2,700	33,375	2,000	39,000	11,320	202,300
21	20,100	383,600	2,500	29,800	1,500	30,600	9,030	171,000
22	25,500	404,200	2,700	32,450	2,800	43,800	12,090	226,500
23	25,800	416,700	3,000	33,400	2,900	43,800	12,010	235,000
24	25,100	428,500	3,000	35,600	2,900	42,000	12,300	235,000
25	25,000	411,000	3,000	33,900	2,640	43,200	14,350	254,300
26	24,450	422,500	3,300	36,900	2,400	48,600	12,910	225,800
27	25,100	425,500	3,110	38,500	2,500	37,800	12,590	260,100
28	24,700	385,900	2,000	32,000	1,700	30,600	8,970	153,400
29	25,800	426,000	3,100	37,000	2,850	54,000	13,120	229,900
30	25,300	437,700	3,000	38,300	2,900	57,000	12,120	236,200
31	26,100	434,800	3,300	38,200	2,850	56,800	12,950	243,700

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394

[Signature]
VSR/mc

ACC/O60/PWU

17 April 1944

Subject: Economies Effected in Electric Energy
Consumption, Southern Italy.

To : Electric Power Committee, Allied Force
Local Resources (Italian) Board.

1. Electricity requirements in Southern Italy have been curtailed through disconnection of non-essential customers, discontinuance of some electrically operated transportation, revising the hours of operation of some plants, and through the changing of the rest day from Sunday to a weekday.
2. The kilowatt-hour consumption in the Società Meridionale di Elettricità system during March was about five percent less than the allocated amount.
3. The maximum permitted demand for electricity is 106,000 kilowatts, measured at the delivery points of the electric transmission system. This figure corresponds to a maximum load of approximately 125,000 kilowatts at the generating stations. During the month, the actual maximum load at the generating stations was 119,000 kilowatts, 6,000 below the permitted value.
4. Electricity consumption was within the allocations in the various areas, except as mentioned below:
APULIA - Demands exceeded allocation early in March. Loads arranged so that by end of the month demands were reduced below allocation.

7342

NAPLES - Demands exceeded allocation.
Electrically operated transportation curtailed.
Present demands are below allocated figure.

CASTELLANMARE - SALERNO - TORRE - Both demand and electricity consumption allocations were exceeded. During March, consumption was greater than allocation by 6,3 percent. Load was reduced in April but still appears too high for present allocation. Electricity supply discontinued to non-essential tramway and factories. Other plants put on night operation. Area is receiving intensive study with view to making further cuts.


W.M. LAPPER,
Lt-Colonel,
Chief El. & Adm. Div.

7341

	MARCH			APRIL		
	Actual	Allocated	Saving %	Actual	Allocated	Saving %
APULIA	20.054	22.542	11.1	20.400		
CALABRIA	2.029	3.300	38.5	3.300		
{ CASTELLANMARE SALERNO-TORRE	7.016	6.600	-6.3	2.204	2.200	0.20
				First 10 days		
LUCANIA	1.919	2.100	8.6			
NAPLES	15.869	16.600	4.4	1.889	2.720	30
POMIGLIANO	0.602	1.200	49.8	0.202	0.440	54
SANTA MARIA	0.864	1.350	36.0	0.112	0.180	37.2
RAILROADS						
CALABRIA	0.600	0.90	30	0.9		
FOGGIA-BENEVENTO				2.0		
				0.6		
NAPLES				0.6		
SALERNO				0.7		

07340

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
(Adm. Echelon)
APO 400

AM/rjs
27 March 1944

TO : Chief Administrative Officer.

1. The attached letter is a reply to one from me asking exactly what CEB meant by "control". In my opinion the length to which it proposes to go is not practicable. First, it is not clear just what authority we retain in King's Italy. Second, I doubt if we ever would impose penalties except for real offenses recognized by law. We would not penalize for inefficiency or failure to cooperate. Third, we have no real means of forcing people to work and would only resort to arms in case of violence. Fourth, while I agree that Q has paramount interest, because of political implications Q cannot ride rough shod without ACC advice and assistance. Therefore, any authority in this connection given to CEB must be held in check by necessary safe guards to prevent a major upheaval in our relations with the Italians.

2. Ref para 4. The CEB is not a supply agency. At least on the U.S. side it does not have "the authority to procure these essential supplies". As it allocates tasks by the terms of reference, it must, also, allocate to supply agencies, including ACC, the procurement of stores.

3. Ref para 5. The question of food and clothing has been gone into repeatedly. It has been AFHQ policy that no food or clothing shall be issued except by ACC (and U.S. Red Cross) other than the authorized midshift meal. The amount of food imported is being carefully curbed by the CCS. I doubt our ability to increase it. It is Colonel Crowden's idea that, if necessary, starvation rations should be issued to non-essential mouths in order to give plentiful amounts to essential workers. Even if our countries would permit such a practise, I doubt its practicability.

4. Ref para 6. The LEB is proper agency for securing uniformity of food, pay and conditions of labour. As to ordering imported items, I agree that they should go to CEB and be allocated to supply services for procurement and importation. Presumably AFHQ would have to agree to this.

5. Ref para 7. The last sentence is "non sequitur" at least so far as Crowden's definition of "exclusive control" is concerned.

6. It is clear to me that we must have a meeting of the minds over this matter soon. I suggest that an AFHQ (both Br. and U.S.) representative should attend, as well as either the Chief Commission or his executive (Brigadier Lush), and the membership of the board. Due to seniority of General MacFarlane and probability that Generals Lewis and Adcock might be the AFHQ representatives, it might be wise for you to chair the meeting. I am quite prepared to do it, however.

HAMBLEY

1 Incl:
Letter fr CEB/5/2, of 24 Mar 44.

7338

File

A.A.I.
CENTRAL ELECTRICAL BOARD
A.P.O. 400.

7/14 5/2
CMB/5/2

24 March 1944.

SUBJECT:- Control of Power in Allied Italy.

TO:- Brig. Gen. A.L. HAMBLIN, DCAO, A.A.I. (Adm Echelon)

Referring to your letter of 19 March 1944 and the copy of a draft order which accompanied it, the following comments are submitted :-

1. AFHQ Adv Adm Echelon Administrative Instruction No 27, which provides the terms of reference for the AAI Central Electrical Board, states in Para 6 (e), "To exercise general control over the operation of the power system and to ensure that essential military and civil needs are met with the maximum of economy". This refers to operation and maintenance and not to the rehabilitation of damaged properties or work in connexion therewith. It is this function of the Board which the draft order implements.
2. "General control over the operation of the power system" exercised by the Board requires that the Board issue orders to the management of the Company as to which power generating plants shall operate and as to the load which they shall carry, and as to what maintenance work shall be done and when. These orders should be as few and simple as the situation permits and the normal operation of the system interfered with as little as possible.
3. The management must carry out the orders issued by the Board and the "officers, agents and employees" of the company must carry out the instructions given them. If they do not do so promptly all control is lost. Should the officers of the company prove incompetent they must be replaced by others and if they are recalcitrant suitable penalties must be imposed. If employees refuse to

7337

do the.....

-2-

do the assigned work they must be compelled to do it. Electric power is different from manufactured commodities, in that it must be produced at the exact instant in which it is used. Strikes and labour disturbances of any kind, even of short duration cannot be tolerated. Ordinary maintenance of an electrical power system is a continuous process. If it is interrupted, equipment and facilities will be damaged which cannot be replaced.

4. The operation and maintenance of an electric power system requires certain supplies without which operation must cease. A hydro electric plant must have carbon brushes, which wear out, and lubricating oil which gradually becomes unfit for use. It is obviously a responsibility of the Board to see that they are available when needed. If they are not available, the plant shuts down. It is useless to order the generation of power at the steam plant if there is no fuel oil on hand to generate steam, or to order the repair of a transmission line if there is not transport available to take men and materials to the site of the damage.

The same situation exists with respect to very many other items, which are insignificant in themselves but which are vitally necessary to the operation and maintenance of a power system and without which the operation ceases. Before the Board can accept responsibility for "general control" it must have the authority to procure these essential supplies. Many of the necessary supplies cannot be obtained in Allied Italy and must be imported. The stock of such items has not been replenished for six months and they must be obtained promptly to avoid a serious breakdown of service.

7338

5. The officers and employees of a Power Company are skilled workmen, who have acquired the ability to do their present jobs only after years of experience. In peace times they are among the highest paid men in industry. It is necessary that they be physically and mentally alert to avoid serious accidents and damage to equipment. It is therefore essential to the satisfactory operation of the power system that.....

-3-

system that the men who direct, operate and maintain that system should have enough food to keep them in good physical condition. They must also have shoes, clothing, and supplies such as quinine or atabrine in malarial districts. Without such essential supplies, the men cannot do their jobs and control by the Board or any other agency become ineffective.

6. Administrative Instruction No 27 does not contemplate that the Board will exercise direct control over local distribution or the rationing of power, nor is it believed desirable for it to do so. However, it is believed that with respect to the supply of food, pay and other conditions of labor, it is essential to treat all Power Company employees alike. The Board is the logical agency to handle the whole matter. Also it is believed that all imported electrical material, equipment and supplies should be ordered by one agency. This is necessary to avoid duplication of orders and to ensure prompt delivery. The Board should be able to perform this function better than any one else.

7. Practically all the rehabilitated industrial plants now operating in Allied Italy work under the direct control of some Army or Navy organization. Their output is taken directly by the Armed Forces. The demand for power has increased so that rationing is necessary and will increase still more as other factories are repaired and put in production.

Since practically the entire output of these factories is taken by the Armed Forces their operation reduces the amount of equipment and supplies which must be produced in Britain and the United States and saves material, labor and shipping which can be used for other war purposes.

It is believed that industrial production in Allied Italy is ^{Italy's} most effective contribution to the war effort. Without exception, the operation of these factories.....

-4-

these factories depends on electric power. When the power supply fails production ceases.

Irrigation, drainage and fertilizer also depend on a supply of power. They are necessary to the cultivation of large areas of agricultural land which would be useless without them. Under the most favorable circumstances Allied Italy must import food to meet the minimum requirement of the civil population. Each ton of food, the production of which is made possible by the use of power, reduces by that much the food which must be imported, with consequent drain on the Allied resources.

The only large dependable source of power in Allied Italy is the SILA hydro electric development located in the southern part of the peninsula. It completely dominates the power situation. Under these conditions it is apparent that a continuous supply of power, in the largest possible amount, is essential to the conduct of the war in the Italian Theatre of operations. To assure such a supply the power systems must remain under the exclusive control of the Army.

8. It is believed that an order, along the lines of the draft which accompanied your letter, is necessary to make the control of the operation and maintenance of the power system in Allied Italy effective.

JAMES P. GROWDON,
COLONEL CE.
Vice Chairman, AAI - C.E.B.

7334

② CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMS IN ITALY
(Adm. Echelon)
APO 400

ALH/rjs
19 March 1944

MEMORANDUM)

TO : Colonel James P. Growden, Central Electrical Board.

1. This proposed order is not understood. You are already aware of the instructions (131/Q2) sent to ACC by this headquarters to assure control of the electrical distribution system. I do not know just what is meant by assuming control of the companies owning and operating these systems, and by the officers, agents and employees working under the orders of the Board. Regardless of other meanings this would seem to nullify the AFHQ instructions that the Board allocate projects to Bases and Districts.
2. The directive that commanders will give such assistance as may be requested in accommodation and rations is obviously impracticable. Each question of accommodation must be considered on its merits and given priority according to relative importance of the claimants. You are well aware that rations can be issued only with approval of AFHQ and that PLS has requested authority for issue of certain rations. There is no intention at present to ask for blanket authority as it is sure to be disapproved.
3. With regard to the last sentence of your paragraph 3 it is desired that you consult ACC with a view to determine the feasibility of obtaining the authority desired. As all projects are to be executed by Bases and Districts it would appear that the authority requested should rest with those agencies rather than with the Board.
4. The terms of reference for the Board issued by AFHQ must be adhered to until altered by AFHQ. Any changes required in the terms of reference which do not alter the basic policy may be requested from AFHQ. Drafts of such requests to be submitted by you.


A. L. HARBELEN 7333
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
DCAO

CONFIDENTIAL

① COPY
DRAFT

① G.O.C. EIGHTH Army
FIFTH Army
No. 1 District
No. 2 District
No. 3 District
C.G., P.B.S.
Chief Commissioner, A.C.C.

1. The supply of Electric power in the Italian Theatre of Operations is a military necessity. It must therefore be under the sole control of H.Q., A.A.I.
2. To ensure continuity of service and adequacy of supply, the Central Electrical Board, Italy, will assume complete control of the Electric power systems in occupied Italian territory and of the Companies owning and operating these systems. The Officers, agents and employees of the power companies will work under the orders of the Board.
3. General Officers commanding Armies and Districts, Commanding General, P.B.S. and the Chief Commissioner, A.C.C. will give such assistance as may be requested by the Vice-Chairman of the Board in matters of accommodation and rations for civil labour employed by the power Companies on work of military importance. The Commissioner A.C.C. will take such action as may be necessary on the request of the Board to ensure the compliance of the Companies and their employees with orders issued by the Board.

7332

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394

3946

⑦

VSR/in

ACC/060/PCU

6 April 1944

Subject : Transmittal of Decree Regulating Electric
Energy Consumption.

To : V. P. ~~Economic~~ Section.

1. Transmitted herewith for your information are copies of a decree, signed by the King of Italy, entitled Regulations Concerning the Limitation in the Consumption of Electric Energy.

2. Additional copies of the decree are available from the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, Headquarters Allied Control Commission. A.P.O. 394.

L.A. Jenny
L.A. JENNY
Lt. Col. G.E.
Director.

Distribution : Deputy Director of Works, A.A.I. (12)
Central Electrical Board, A.A.I. (6) ✓
Headquarters, all A.C.C. Regions. (17831)
Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section. (12)
Headquarters, No. 2 District (12)
Headquarters, No. 3 District (12)

(translation)

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE LIMITATION
IN THE CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

VICTOR EMANUEL THE III

by the Grace of God and will of the Nation

KING OF ITALY

Having seen the Royal Decree, Law No 81 of February 12, 1942, concerning the regulation of the consumption of electric energy for light and domestic uses, converted into law on June 13, 1942, No 850 with such modifications as are embodied in the law itself;

Considered necessary to further reduce the consumption of electric energy:

Having seen article 18 of the Law, No 129, 12 Jan. 1939
Having Seen the Royal Decree No 2/B, Oct. 30, 1943

Considered that there is a state of emergency due to the war
Having heard the Council of Ministers;

Following the proposal of the Minister, Secretary of State for the Public Works, in agreement with the Ministers, Secretaries of State for Finances and for Industry, Commerce and Labor:

WE HAVE ENACTED AND WE ENACT:

7a

Having seen the Royal Decree, Law No 81 of February 12, 1942, concerning the regulation of the consumption of electric energy for light and domestic uses, converted into law on June 13, 1942, No 850 with such modifications as are embodied in the law itself;

Considered necessary to further reduce the consumption of electric energy:

Having seen article 18 of the Law, No 129, 12 Jan. 1939

Having Seen the Royal Decree No 2/B, Oct. 30, 1943

Considered that there is a state of emergency due to the war

Having heard the Council of Ministers;

Following the proposal of the Minister, Secretary of State for the Public Works, in agreement with the Minister⁷³³

Secretaries of State for Finances and for Industry,

Commerce and Labor:

WE HAVE ENACTED AND WE ENACT:

DECREES = ART. I

All, without exception, consumers of electricity used for lighting of private homes, industrial plants, shops, offices, theatres, cinemas, agricultural enterprises, etc. must limit their monthly consumption of energy to the 50% of the units used in the corresponding month of 1942, as they are shown in the bills issued by the supply Companies. When the consumption is measured in periods longer than a month, the units consumed in the corresponding period of 1942 will be always taken into consideration. In cases in which the consumption of energy in any period of year 1942 was, for known reasons, notably

below normal consumption, than the supply Companies will use for purpose of comparison as average 1942 consumption, the average consumption of other consumers of the same category.

ART. 2°

For new consumers of energy used for lighting wired after the publication of this Decree and for all consumers for which there are no comparing 1942 records, the supply Companies, shall decide, on the basis of the consumption permitted to similar classes of consumers, the maximum monthly amount of energy that these consumers will be allowed to use.

ART. 3°

With the consumers rest the responsibility of complying with the provisions of this Decree and to obtain from the supply Companies, such information and data that may enable them to compare their consumption.

ART. 4°

Seven days following the date of the publication of this decree and until further notice it is forbidden;

- (1) The use of electricity, for lighting show windows, display cases and any other electric sign;
- (2) The use of electricity for whatsoever special domestic use, such as heating, kitchen, water heater, etc. with the sole exception hereinafter mentioned;

shall decide, on the basis of similar classes of consumers, the maximum monthly amount of energy that these consumers will be allowed to use.

ART. 5°

With the consumers rest the responsibility of complying with the provisions of this Decree and to obtain from the supply Companies, such information and data that may enable them to compare their consumption.

ART. 4°

7329

Seven days following the date of the publication of this decree and until further notice it is forbidden;

- (1) The use of electricity, for lighting show windows, display cases and any other electric sign;
- (2) The use of electricity for whatsoever special domestic use, such as heating, kitchen, water heater, etc. with the sole exception hereinafter mentioned;
- (3) The use of electricity for the operation of Elevators.

ART. 5°

The provisions of Para 2 of Art. 4 do not apply to electric kitchens for those consumers unable to use gas, limiting however their monthly consumption to a maximum of 200 Kwh. The electric companies will take the necessary steps to see that it is impossible for consumers not authorized to use it, to consume energy for domestic-electric appliances and Elevators

as provided by Art. 4.

ART. 6°

Every commercial user, none excepted, of electricity for purposes other than lighting, such as bars, cinemas, theatres, etc., shall reduce his monthly consumption of electricity to 75% of that consumed during the corresponding month of the year 1942, as shown in the bill issued by the supply companies. To these users apply also the same regulations, contained in articles 1 and 2 of the present Decree, indicating the manner of fixing the 1942 consumption, for comparison purposes.

ART. 7°

Every user of electricity for industrial purposes, other than those listed in the preceding Articles, shall apply in writing, in duplicate, to his Supply Company, not later than seven days after the publication of the present Decree asking for the continuance of his electric supply.

The supply Company will forward one copy of the application together with technical data referring to the application itself, to the Provincial Commission, appointed for this purpose as provided in Article 8.

This Commission will decide on the advisability of the continuance of power supply and will notify accordingly the interested parties.

The electric supply will be discontinued to consumers whose operations will not be considered essential, fourteen days after the date of such notice.

Where no application is received within the period of time

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The supply Company will forward one copy of the application together with technical data referring to the application itself, to the Provincial Commission, appointed for this purpose as provided in Article 8.

This Commission will decide on the advisability of the continuance of power supply and will notify accordingly the interested parties.

The electric supply will be discontinued to consumers whose operations will not be considered essential, fourteen days after the date of such notice.

Where no application is received within the period of time provided for by paragraph I, it will be understood that the supply of power is no longer required and the supply Company will, without further notice, suspend the service.

Applications for the continuance of the supply of power shall contain: name and address of the user, brief description of industrial operations and products manufactured and installed capacity, in HP.

= 3 =

ART. 80.

The Prefetti will appoint the Provincial Commission, provided by the preceding article 7, with head offices at the C.P.E. (Provincial Council of Economy), with the following members:

- 1) A Prefettura Counsellor, as President;
- 2) A technical official of Genio Civile;
- 3) An official of the Provincial Council of Economy;
- 4) A representative of the producing and distributing electric companies;
- 5) A representative of the industrial companies.

In the same manner a Central Commission will be appointed with head offices at the Ministry of Public Works, with the following members:

- 1) A technical official of the Ministry of Public Works, expert in electrical matters, as President;
- 2) an administrative official of the Ministry of Public Works;
- 3) a technician appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor;
- 4) an administrative official of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor;
- 5) a representative of the producing and distributing electric companies.
- 6) a representative of the industrial companies.

The Provincial Commissions will send to the Central Commission, lists of the consumers for which the continuance of the supply of electricity is considered indispensable.

7327

5) a representative of the industrial companies.

In the same manner a Central Commission will be appointed with head offices at the Ministry of Public Works, with the following members:

- 1) a technical official of the Ministry of Public Works, expert in electrical matters, as President;
- 2) an administrative official of the Ministry of Public Works;
- 3) a technician appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor;
- 4) an administrative official of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor;

7327

5) a representative of the producing and distributing electric companies.

6) a representative of the industrial companies.

The Provincial Commissions will send to the Central Commission, lists of the consumers for which the continuance of the supply of electricity is considered indispensable.

Such lists shall contain the name of the user, its address and a description of its industrial activity.

ART. 9°

Within fourteen days, following the publication of the present Decree the Prefetti together with the representatives of all electric transportation public services, will examine a plan assisted by the Provincial Commission mentioned in Article 8, for the co-ordination of daily services in order to obtain the maximum possible economy in the use of electricity in such services.

Will submit this plan to the study of the Central Commission, Decisions taken by the above mentioned Provincial Commissions, will be effective concerning services operating in the respective provinces, while the Central Commission will decide on the operation of interprovincial services. Also of decisions concerning provincial services communication must be given to the Central Commission.

ART. 10°

The Prefetti, within fourteen days after the publication of the present Decree, in agreement with Commission provided for by Article 8, will issue special regulations concerning the period and duration of the hours of activity of those industrial enterprises for the operation of which, under article 7, were considered essential and warranted the continuance of the supply of electric energy. Proposals relating to the above will be dealt by the Provincial Commissions.

ART. 11°

For the duration of the present Decree minimum units of energy consumption, flat rates for installed units and any other fixed rate applied to any category of users as provided by any contract existing between the supply companies and users affected by the present Decree, will be reduced by the same percentage of reduction in the power consumption in view of the above limitations and be abolished for any period of total

ART. 10°

The Prefetti, within fourteen days after the publication of the present Decree, in agreement with Commission provided for by Article 8, will issue special regulations concerning the period and duration of the hours of activity of those industrial enterprises for the operation of which, under article 7, were considered essential and warranted the continuance of the supply of electric energy.

Proposals relating to the above will be dealt by the Provincial Commissions.

ART. 11°

For the duration of the present Decree minimum units of energy consumption, flat rates for installed units and any other fixed rate applied to any category of users as provided by any contract existing between the supply companies and users affected by the present Decree, will be reduced by the same percentage of reduction in the power consumption in view of the above limitations and be abolished for any period of total suspension of the supply of the electricity.

ART. 12°

Regulations contained in the articles of the present Decree do not apply to electricity used for lighting and power by: hospitals, nursing homes and places taking care of the sick, offices and laboratories of doctors and dentists, churches, military establishments, railway services, telephone, telegraph, radiocommunication and transmission services, gas works,

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aqueducts, garbage collection, bakeries for making bread, flour mills, milk collection plants, pumping stations for land reclamation.

ART. 13°

To users who fail to obey the regulations of the present Decree or who attempt in any way to make a false record of their consumption of electric energy: the supply of electricity will be discontinued, without further notice, by the supply company.

ART. 14°

The provisions of the present Decree shall not apply to:

- 1) Provinces of Sicily, Sardinia and other islands of the Kingdom.
- 2) The enterprises who, for their operations, are using electricity produced directly by them, provided their electric installations are not connected with the distribution systems. But in case their installations are or can be connected with the supply companies distribution line they will have to comply with the regulations of the present Decree and to place at the disposal of the electric companies with whom are or can be connected, any available amount of energy.

ART. 15°

The Commissions provided for by Art 8 will take decision 7325
all cases not explicitly contemplated by the present decree.
The present Decree comes into force on the day of its public-

ART. 14°

The provisions of the present Decree shall not apply to:

- 1) Provinces of Sicily, Sardinia and other islands of the Kingdom.
- 2) The enterprises who, for their operations, are using electricity produced directly by them, provided their electric installations are not connected with the distribution systems. But in case their installations are or can be connected with the supply companies distribution line they will have to comply with the regulations of the present Decree and to place at the disposal of the electric companies with whom are or can be connected, any available amount of energy.

ART. 15°

The Commissions provided for by Art 8 will take decision **7325**

all cases not explicitly contemplated by the present decree.

The present Decree comes into force on the day of its publication in the special edition of the Official Gazette.

We order everybody concerned to obey the present Decree and to enforce it as a Law of the State.

N O T E.

The foregoing decree, Number 95 was published in the 5 April 1944 issue of the Gazzetta Ufficiale, Serie Speciale, Number 17.

C O P YSUBJECT:- Electricity SupplyAFHQ ADV ADM ECHELON,
C.M.F.

59/8/Q2.

21 Feb 44

To:- Allied Control Commission
No 2 District
No 3 District
CG, Peninsular Base Section.

1. The ACMF Central Electrical Board was set up in this HQ Administrative Instruction No 27 dated 8 Feb 44, and it has now been agreed that it is desirable to restrict the number of people and organizations having direct dealings with the Societa Meridionale di Elettricit .
2. In future, therefore, direct contact with SME will only be made with the prior approval of the board, except in those cases covered by para 6 (b) of Adm Inst. No 27.
3. In these cases, an officer will be appointed to deal directly with the SME, wherever such direct contact is necessary.

(sgd) W.T. RITCHIE,
for Major General
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer.

Copy to:- G-4
ACMF CEB
DDW

7325

DRAFTSubject: Electricity ControlTo : Commander No 2 District.
O.G., P.B.S.

1. The Supply of Electricity in occupied Italy is limited and strict control is essential in order that its use may be diverted to the war effort and not be wasted. A schedule will be issued shortly showing the limits of supply which will be made available in each area. The minimum or peak demand will be shown as well as the total consumption permissible. It will be necessary for you to ensure that these figures are not exceeded.

2. The responsibility for control must at the moment rest with the military commander in each area as it is not possible for A.M.C./A.C.C. to accept this responsibility yet.

The connected loads must be limited by restricting the number and size of new connection and by checking existing connections to see that they are not loaded beyond what is strictly necessary. Unnecessary loads will be cut off altogether. Steps will therefore be taken to ensure that supplies available are allocated to the essential civil and military needs and that a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down.

Disconnections will be prepared so that low priority consumers may be cut off should this course become necessary.

3. The Societa Meridionale Elettricit  controls the electricity supply grid in Southern Italy but the distribution is in the hands of the military.

E 2

be made available in each area. The maximum or peak demand will be shown as well as the total consumption permissible. It will be necessary for you to ensure that these figures are not exceeded.

2. The responsibility for control must at the moment rest with the military commander in each area as it is not possible for A.H.C./A.C.C. to accept this responsibility yet.

The connected loads must be limited by restricting the number and size of new connection and by checking existing connections to see that they are not loaded beyond what is strictly necessary. Unnecessary loads will be cut off altogether.

Steps will therefore be taken to ensure that supplies available are allocated to the essential civil and military needs and that a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority ⁷ ~~list~~ ^{list} of disconnections will be prepared so that low priority consumers may be cut off should this course become necessary.

3. The Societa Meridionale Elettricit  controls the electricity supply grid in Southern Italy but the distribution is in the hands of local supply companies. The Supply by the S.M.E. to these local companies will be controlled by the Allied Control Commission in accordance with orders issued by these headquarters as advised by the Electric Power Committee of the Local Resources Board.

4. The addressee will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out a local system of control and it is suggested that a committee be instituted in each area which would be competent to recommend to the Commander how the restricted supply available to each area might be allotted. At the same time, ^{pending} the ability of the A.H.C./A.C.C. to undertake the work of control it is considered essential that one officer be appointed to deal with the local supply companies in each area and

...../2.....

D R A F T.

Subject:- Electricity Control.

To: Commander No.2 District.
C.G., P.B.S.

1. The supply of electricity in occupied Italy is limited and strict control is essential in order that its use may be diverted to the war effort and not be wasted. A schedule will be issued shortly showing the limits of supply which will be made available in each area. The maximum or peak demand will be shown as well as the total consumption permissible. It will be necessary to ensure that these figures are not exceeded.

2. The responsibility for control must at the moment rest with the Military Commander in each area (working in conjunction with the Local A.M.G./A.C.C. representative).

The connected loads must be limited by restricting the number of size of new connections and by checking existing connections to see that they are not loaded beyond what is strictly necessary. Unnecessary loads will be cut off altogether.

Steps will therefore be taken to ensure that supplies available are allocated to the essential civil and military needs and that a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority list of disconnections will be prepared so that low priority consumers may be cut off, should this course become necessary.

3. The Societe Meridionale Electricita controls the electricity supply grid in Southern Italy but the distribution is in the hands of local supply companies. The supply by the S.M.E. to these local companies will be controlled in accordance with orders issued by these headquarters as advised by the Electric Power Committee of the Local Resources Board.

4. The addresses will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out

732

exceeded.

2. The responsibility for control must at the moment rest with the Military Commander in each area (working in conjunction with the Local A.M.G./A.C.C. representative).

The connected loads must be limited by restricting the number of size of new connections and by checking existing connections to see that they are not loaded beyond what is strictly necessary. Unnecessary loads will be cut off altogether.

Steps will therefore be taken to ensure that supplies available are allocated to the essential civil and military needs and that a priority list, in which new connections are to be made, is laid down. Further, a priority list of disconnections will be prepared so that low priority consumers may be cut off, should this course become necessary.

732

3. The Societe Maridionale Electricita controls the electricity supply grid in Southern Italy but the distribution is in the hands of local supply companies.

The supply by the S.M.E. to these local companies will be controlled in accordance with orders issued by these headquarters as advised by the Electric Power Committee of the Local Resources Board.

4. The addressees will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out a local system of control and it is suggested that a committee be instituted in each area which would be competent to recommend to the Commander how the restricted supply available to each area might be allotted. At the same time, it is considered essential that one Officer be appointed to deal with the local supply companies in each area and that orders be issued that no person other than he shall have access to the company.

Major General
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

.....

M.G.S.

Copy to: 15 Army Group; A.C.C.; A.M.G.; R.N.;
D.G.M.R.; N.A.A.F.; No. 3 District (File)

Exec. Sec (3) 2975
 (4)
 5 copies

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

10 FEBRUARY 1944

TO (ACTION) : FLAMBO, PBS, AMG REGION III, CAFOP, NO 3 DISTRICT
 (INFORMATION) :
 FROM : FOWIT
 DATE TIME SIGNED : 101459A
 DATE TIME REC'D :
 REF NR :
 CITE :



ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES AVAILABLE IN NAPLES ARE REDUCED OWING TO PARTIAL
 BREAKDOWN IN HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM. STRICTEST ECONOMY IN THE USE OF
 ELECTRIC POWER IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL AS DISCONNECTION OF LOADS MAY
 BECOME NECESSARY IF DEMANDS ARE NOT KEPT TO MINIMUM. SERVICES
 ADDRESSED ARE REQUESTED TO PROMULGATE WITH THEIR COMMANDS.

-----732+-----
 ACTION - AMG REGION III
 KNOR

INFO. - G-4
 HQ ACC
 SIOY
 C.G.

1 EPM ✓
 2 PW & WF
 3 FiG

Acc List
 (Info) Exec Sec (3)
 " Adjutant

APPENDIX "D"

URGENT

SUBJECT:- Electric Power Consumption

Hq, No. 2 District, C.M.G.
1549 Q

22 January 1944

Allied Control Commission
AMG Region II
AMG Region III

1. The attached proposals for the reduction of Electric Power Consumption in SE ITALY and the reasons for the necessity for such reduction are forwarded.
2. It is imperative that the reduction mentioned should become operative at the beginning of February, and you are requested to take the necessary steps as a matter of urgency, to ensure that the economy is effected.
3. Arrangements will be made to ensure that units of Allied Forces in the Area conform with the regulations issued by you in so far as they are in a position to do so.

Major General,
Comd No.2 District.

7320

APPENDIX "D"SUBJECT:- Electric Power Consumption

URGENT

Hq. No. 2 District, C.M.F.
1549 Q

22 January 1944

Allied Control Commission
AMC Region II
AMC Region III

1. The attached proposals for the reduction of Electric Power Consumption in SE ITALY and the reasons for the necessity for such reduction are forwarded.
2. It is imperative that the reduction mentioned should become operative at the beginning of February, and you are requested to take the necessary steps as a matter of urgency, to ensure that the economy is effected.
3. Arrangements will be made to ensure that units of Allied Forces in the Area conform with the regulations issued by you in so far as they are in a position to do so.

Major General,
Comd No.2 District.

7319

Annexure to HQ 2 District 1549 Q dated 22 Jan. 44.

Proposals for reducing the Electric Power Consumption in S.E. Italy for the purpose of providing the necessary Power Supply to operate the Foggia -Naples Railways

1. At meeting of the Electric Power Committee of the Allied Force Local Resources (Italian) Board at NAPLES on Jan. 5th a demand was presented from the Director General of Military Railways for the supply of 6,000 k w of electric power at FOGGIA to the railway system, for operating the FOGGIA-BENEVENTO - NAPLES line electrically.

The service is to commence on Feb. 10th and the schedule has been arranged to keep the maximum demand down to the above figure of 6,000 k w.

This demand is required to have the highest priority.

2. In order to make this amount of power available at FOGGIA, it is necessary to curtail the consumption of Eastern Italy as a whole by at least the same amount, since the maximum demand is already up to, and at times over, the highest figure which the transmission lines from the Sila Power Stations in CALABRIA will carry with efficiency.

3. This group of hydro-electric power stations is practically the whole source of supply at present for Eastern Italy; the territory concerned being all that served the Societa Generale Pugliese di Elettricit , which now also feeds power to the East Coast Region to the north, formerly served by the UNES Company from PESCARA.

4. There are several small stand-by thermal generating plants in the area which might be brought into service, and we will endeavour to arrange a supply of fuel to such as can be efficiently and usefully employed; but it is considered that they had better be treated as a reserve in hand, and that the immediate requirements should be met by reducing the existing consumption, which is on a liberal scale and tending to increase.

5. The attached chart shows approximately an average daily load curve for the total consumption of the S G P E system taken in mid December, and analysed into four categories -

- (i) Lighting, including some small domestic appliances
- (ii) Domestic appliances, Cooking and Heating, and similar apparatus in Hotels, Restaurants, Public Buildings etc.
- (iii) Medium and small power users; chiefly small industries.
- (iv) Large industries.

The amount of power exported to UNES is also shown, and this will include some of the first three categories.

6. Of these components, the last two, category iv large industries, and the power exported to UNES, must be considered as practically irreducible.

In fact the demand for large industries is likely to increase as more are started up and expanded for essential war production, under the direction of the Allied Forces.

The reduction necessary will, therefore, have to be effected in the first three.

7. The problem of reduction to meet this present requirement is primarily that of reducing the maximum power load in Kilo Watts, not one of reducing the total energy consumption or meter reading in Kilo-Watt-Hours, though any incidental reduction in the latter will be beneficial also.

The load curve shows that there are two peaks of maximum load, one broad one of long duration in the morning, falling somewhat in the afternoon. The other is of shorter duration, but reaching a slightly higher maximum, in the early evening.

The problem is thus that of reducing these two peaks each to a total load of not more than 34,000 k.w.

8. It will be seen that the reduction required is approximately the same in each peak period and amounts to about 7 to 9,000 kilowatts out of a total of 41 to 43,000 kilowatts.

Out of this total some 9 - 10,000 kilowatts belong to the practically irreducible minimum of the larger industries and the power fed to the UNES Company to the North, leaving a margin to work on of about 32,000 kilowatts.

The average proportionate reduction of the loads in this margin is thus about a fourth, but there will inevitably be a number of essential loads which cannot be reduced to this extent, and which cannot be transferred to the more favourable period.

The target reduction must therefore be set at a higher figure to cover these, and that suggested is one third.

9. Owing to the different nature of their principal constituents these two peaks may be considered separately.

The Morning one can be seen to be composed principally of Category III loads, with a proportion of Category II loads.

The maximum peak can in this case be reduced by two methods each of which can contribute towards the result required:-

(a) by cutting out all redundant and non-essential loads, and by reducing the consumption of the remainder by careful and economical use.

(b) by transferring selected loads to operate in the valley period of low consumption between 22.30 hours and 06.00 hours.

The Evening peak consist principally of the Lighting load, with a proportion of Domestic Appliances etc.

In this case the load is not susceptible to transference to a more favourable hour, and all the reduction necessary must be achieved by economy in consumption and the cutting out of all non-essential items.

10. Results will have to be achieved quickly, in order to reduce the total consumption to the required figures by Feb. 10th. ready for the operation of the Railway.

It is therefore considered that simple and urgent methods will have to be employed, and it is suggested that immediate instructions be given to the Italian Government to issue orders that each and every private, public and official consumer, is to reduce his maximum consumption or demand for electricity by one third; under suitably severe penalties, unless exempted by a special permit which must be obtained by application to the authorities.

All consumers should be required to state whether they have any standby power plant, and if so to submit proposals and requirements for bringing it into service to supply all or part of their load, and if possible feed into the general supply network.

Such permits must be given strictly and only where it is demonstrated that the reduction cannot be made without prejudicing services really essential to the war effort or to the economic life of the country.

In such cases the applicants may be directed to operate in the night period mentioned above; and other users also must be so directed, sufficient to achieve the necessary total reduction in peak load.

11. An item in the evening peak load which should immediately be cut out completely is all external and street lighting of which a sensible quantity still exists, and which is ineffective and practically useless anyway through heavy shading or blue bulbs.

The Appulian Acquedotto Company has a pumping load totaling some 2,000 k.w. and we have already requested them to arrange that this shall be taken as far as possible between the hours of 22.30 and 06.00.

12. Another measure which will help the achievement of these reductions is the increase in price of electric power, and it is suggested that the order should include permission to the SCPE to raise its tariff charges by some 100% or more above the present low figures.

In this connection it is understood that the generating company, the Societa Meridionale di Eletticit , is shortly to raise its charges for electric power supplied to the distributing companies by 82.5%.

13. In an emergency a necessary reduction of total load could be effected by cutting off altogether supplies to one or more feeders serving unimportant areas; but that course is not favoured since it will cut off all types of loads without discrimination and may have a detrimental effect upon the economic life of the community.

Such a course should not be adopted without reference to and approval by this Headquarters.

14. It is essential that all measures adopted shall be universally and equably enforced throughout the area concerned; and it is suggested that the orders should be issued promptly by proclamation, and be prominently and widely posted up in all districts; stating that this reduction is necessary to supply the needs of the army fighting to the north where all power plant has been destroyed by the Germans.

It is also important that adequate machinery should be arranged to carry out these measures and effectively to enforce compliance.

Steps will be taken to ensure all reasonable reductions and economies in the consumption by the Allied Forces, but it must be understood that the large proportion of these are necessarily essential loads which will not admit of much reduction and may inevitably increase.

15. It must be added that a scheme exists to feed electric power to Rome by the East Coast Route via BARI, FOGGIA and PESCARA, and that if and when that is put into operation, further reductions in the existing consumption will have to be made to the extent of some 15 or 20,000 kilowatts perhaps.

27 January 1944

APPENDIX "D"

SUBJECT:- Electric Power Consumption

URGENT

Hq. No. 2 District, C.M.F.
1549 C

22 January 1944

Allied Control Commission
AMG Region II
AMG Region III

1. The attached proposals for the reduction of Electric Power Consumption in SE ITALY and the reasons for the necessity for such reduction are forwarded.
2. It is imperative that the reduction mentioned should become operative at the beginning of February, and you are requested to take the necessary steps as a matter of urgency, to ensure that the economy is effected.
3. Arrangements will be made to ensure that units of Allied Forces in the Area conform with the regulations issued by you in so far as they are in a position to do so.

Major General,
Comd No.2 District.

7314

Annexure to H. 2 District 1549 Q Dated 22 Jan. 44.

Proposals for reducing the Electric Power Consumption in S.E. Italy for the purpose of providing the necessary Power Supply to operate the Foggia -Naples Railways-

1. At meeting of the Electric Power Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board at NAPLES on Jan. 5th a demand was presented from the Director General of Military Railways for the supply of 6,000 k w of electric power at FOGGIA to the railway system, for operating the FOGGIA-BENEVENTO - NAPLES line electrically.

The service is to commence on Feb. 10th and the schedule has been arranged to keep the maximum demand down to the above figure of 6,000 k w.

This demand is required to have the highest priority.

2. In order to make this amount of power available at FOGGIA, it is necessary to curtail the consumption of Eastern Italy as a whole by at least the same amount, since the maximum demand is already up to, and at times over, the highest figure which the transmission lines from the Sila Power Stations in CALABRIA will carry with efficiency.

3. This group of hydro-electric power stations is practically the whole source of supply at present for Eastern Italy; the territory concerned being all that served the Societa Generale Pugliese di Eletticit , which now also feeds power to the East Coast Region to the north, formerly served by the UNES Company from PESCARA.

4. There are several small stand-by thermal generating plants in the area which might be brought into service, and we will endeavour to arrange a supply of fuel to such as can be efficiently and usefully employed; but it is considered that they had better be treated as a reserve in hand, and that the immediate requirements should be met by reducing the existing consumption, which is on a liberal scale and tending to increase.

5. The attached chart shows approximately an average daily load curve for the total consumption of the S G P E system taken in mid December, and analysed into four categories -

(i) Lighting, including some small domestic appliances

(ii) Domestic appliances, Cooking and Heating, and similar apparatus in Hotels, Restaurants, Public Buildings etc.

(iii) Medium and small powerusers; chiefly small industries.

(iv) Large industries.

The amount of power exported to UNES is also shown, and this will include some of the first three categories.

6. Of these components, the last two, category iv large industries, and the power exported to UNES, must be considered as practically irreducible.

In fact the demand for large industries is likely to increase as more are started up and expanded for essential war production, under the direction of the Allied Forces.

The reduction necessary will, therefore, have to be effected in the first three.

7. The problem of reduction to meet this present requirement is primarily that of reducing the maximum power load in Kilo Watts, not one of reducing the total energy consumption or meter reading in Kilo-Watt-Hours, though any incidental reduction in the latter will be beneficial also.

The load curve shows that there are two peaks of maximum load, one broad one of long duration in the morning, falling somewhat in the afternoon. The other is of shorter duration, but reaching a slightly higher maximum, in the early evening.

The problem is thus that of reducing these two peaks each to a total load of not more than 34,000 k.w.

8. It will be seen that the reduction required is approximately the same in each peak period and amounts to about 7 to 9,000 kilowatts out of a total of 41 to 43,000 kilowatts.

Out of this total some 9 - 10,000 kilowatts belong to the practically irreducible minimum of the larger industries and the power fed to the UNES Company to the North, leaving a margin to work on of about 32,000 kilowatts.

The average proportionate reduction of the loads in this margin is thus about a fourth, but there will inevitably be a number of essential loads which cannot be reduced to this extent, and which cannot be transferred to the more favourable period.

The target reduction must therefore be set at a higher figure to cover these, and that suggested is one third.

9. Owing to the different nature of their principal constituents these two peaks may be considered separately.

The Morning one can be seen to be composed principally of Category III loads, with a proportion of Category II loads.

The maximum peak can in this case be reduced by two methods each of which can contribute towards the result required:-

(a) by cutting out all redundant and non-essential loads, and by reducing the consumption of the remainder by careful and economical use.

(b) by transferring selected loads to operate in the valley period of low consumption between 22.30 hours and 06.00 hours.

The Evening peak consist principally of the Lighting load, with a proportion of Domestic Appliances etc.

In this case the load is not susceptible to transference to a more favourable hour, and all the reduction necessary must be achieved by economy in consumption and the cutting out of all non-essential items.

10. Results will have to be achieved quickly, in order to reduce the total consumption to the required figures by Feb. 10th. ready for the operation of the Railway.

It is therefore considered that simple and urgent methods will have to be employed, and it is suggested that immediate instructions be given to the Italian Government to issue orders that each and every private, public and official consumer, is to reduce his maximum consumption or demand for electricity by one third; under suitably severe penalties, unless exempted by a special permit which must be obtained by application to the authorities.

All consumers should be required to state whether they have any standby power plant, and if so to submit proposals and requirements for bringing it into service to supply all or part of their load, and if possible feed into the general supply network.

Such permits must be given strictly and only where it is demonstrated that the reduction cannot be made without prejudicing services really essential to the war effort or to the economic life of the country.

In such cases the applicants may be directed to operate in the night period mentioned above; and other users also must be so directed, sufficient to achieve the necessary total reduction in peak load.

11. An item in the evening peak load which should immediately be cut out completely is all external and street lighting of which a sensible quantity still exists, and which is ineffective and practically useless anyway through heavy shading or blue bulbs.

The Appulian Acquedotto Company has a pumping load totaling some 2,000 H.P. and we have already requested them to arrange that this shall be taken as far as possible between the hours of 22.30 and 06.00.

12. Another measure which will help the achievement of these reductions is the increase in price of electric power, and it is suggested that the order should include permission to the SCPE to raise its tariff charges by some 100% or more above the present low figures.

In this connection it is understood that the generating company, the Società Meridionale di Elettricità, is shortly to raise its charges for electric power supplied to the distributing companies by 82.5%.

13. In an emergency a necessary reduction of total load could be effected by cutting off altogether supplies to one or more feeders serving unimportant areas; but that course is not favoured since it will cut off all types of loads without discrimination and may have a detrimental effect upon the economic life of the community.

Such a course should not be adopted without reference to and approval by this Headquarters.

14. It is essential that all measures adopted shall be universally and equably enforced throughout the area concerned; and it is suggested that the orders should be issued promptly by proclamation, and be prominently and widely posted up in all districts; stating that this reduction is necessary to supply the needs of the army fighting to the north where all power plant has been destroyed by the Germans.

It is also important that adequate machinery should be arranged to carry out these measures and effectively to enforce compliance.

Steps will be taken to ensure all reasonable reductions and economies in the consumption by the Allied Forces, but it must be understood that the large proportion of these are necessarily essential loads which will not admit of much reduction and may inevitably increase.

15. It must be added that a scheme exists to feed electric power to Rome by the East Coast Route via Bari, Foggia and Pescara, and that if and when that is put into operation, further reductions in the existing consumption will have to be made to the extent of some 15 or 20,000 kilowatts perhaps.

27 January 1944

Annexure to HQ 2 District 1549 Q dated 22 Jan. 44.

Proposals for reducing the Electric Power Consumption in S.E. Italy for the purpose of providing the necessary Power Supply to operate the Foggia -Naples Railway*

1. At meeting of the Electric Power Committee of the Allied Force Local Resources (Italian) Board at NAPLES on Jan. 5th a demand was presented from the Director General of Military Railways for the supply of 6,000 k w of electric power at FOGGIA to the railway system, for operating the FOGGIA-BENEVENTO * NAPLES line electrically.

The service is to commence on Feb. 10th and the schedule has been arranged to keep the maximum demand down to the above figure of 6,000 k w.

This demand is required to have the highest priority.

2. In order to make this amount of power available at FOGGIA, it is necessary to curtail the consumption of Eastern Italy as a whole by at least the same amount, since the maximum demand is already up to, and at times over, the highest figure which the transmission lines from the Sila Power Stations in CALABRIA will carry with efficiency.

3. This group of hypo-electric power stations is practically the whole source of supply at present for Eastern Italy; the territory concerned being all that served the Societa Generale Pugliese di Elettricit , which now also feeds power to the East Coast Region to the north, formerly served by the UNES Company from PESCARA.

4. There are several small stand-by thermal generating plants in the area which might be brought into service, and we will endeavour to arrange a supply of fuel to such as can be efficiently and usefully employed; but it is considered that they had better be treated as a reserve in hand, and that the immediate requirements should be met by reducing the existing consumption, which is on a liberal scale and tending to increase.

5. The attached chart shows approximately an average daily load curve for the total consumption of the S G P E system taken in mid December, and analysed into four categories -

- (i) Lighting, including some small domestic appliances
- (ii) Domestic appliances, Cooking and Heating, and similar apparatus in Hotels, Restaurants, Public Buildings etc.
- (iii) Medium and small powerusers; chiefly small industries.
- (iv) Large industries.

The amount of power exported to UNES is also shown, and this will include some of the first three categories.

6. Of these components, the last two, category iv large industries, and the power exported to UNES, must be considered as practically irreducible.

In fact the demand for large industries is likely to increase as more are started up and expanded for essential war production, under the direction of the Allied Forces.

The reduction necessary will, therefore, have to be effected in the first three.

7. The problem of reduction to meet this present requirement is primarily that of reducing the maximum power load in Kilo Watts, not one of reducing the total energy consumption or meter reading in Kilo-Watt-Hours, though any incidental reduction in the latter will be beneficial also.

The load curve shows that there are two peaks of maximum load, one broad one of long duration in the morning, falling somewhat in the afternoon. The other is of shorter duration, but reaching a slightly higher maximum, in the early evening.

The problem is thus that of reducing these two peaks each to a total load of not more than 34,000 k.w.

8. It will be seen that the reduction required is approximately the same in each peak period and amounts to about 7 to 9,000 kilowatts out of a total of 41 to 43,000 kilowatts.

Out of this total some 9 - 10,000 kilowatts belong to the practically irreducible minimum of the larger industries and the power fed to the UNES Company to the North, leaving a margin to work on of about 32,000 kilowatts.

The average proportionate reduction of the loads in this margin is thus about a fourth, but there will inevitably be a number of essential loads which cannot be reduced to this extent, and which cannot be transferred to the more favourable period.

The target reduction must therefore be set at a higher figure to cover these, and that suggested is one third.

9. Owing to the different nature of their principal constituents these two peaks may be considered separately.

The Morning one can be seen to be composed principally of Category iii loads, with a proportion of Category ii loads.

The maximum peak can in this case be reduced by two methods each of which can contribute towards the result required:-

(a) by cutting out all redundant and non-essential loads, and by reducing the consumption of the remainder by careful and economical use.

(b) by transferring selected loads to operate in the valley period of low consumption between 22.30 hours and 06.00 hours.

The Evening peak consist principally of the Lighting load, with a proportion of Domestic Appliances etc.

In this case the load is not susceptible to transference to a more favourable hour, and all the reduction necessary must be achieved by economy in consumption and the cutting out of all non-essential items.

10. Results will have to be achieved quickly, in order to reduce the total consumption to the required figures by Feb. 10th. ready for the operation of the Railway.

It is therefore considered that simple and urgent methods will have to be employed, and it is suggested that immediate instructions be given to the Italian Government to issue orders that each and every private, public and official consumer, is to reduce his maximum consumption or demand for electricity by one third; under suitably severe penalties, unless exempted by a special permit which must be obtained by application to the authorities.

All consumers should be required to state whether they have any standby power plant, and if so to submit proposals and requirements for bringing it into service to supply all or part of their load, and if possible feed into the general supply network.

Such permits must be given strictly and only where it is demonstrated that the reduction cannot be made without prejudicing services really essential to the war effort or to the economic life of the country.

In such cases the applicants may be directed to operate in the night period mentioned above; and other users also must be so directed, sufficient to achieve the necessary total reduction in peak load.

11. An item in the evening peak load which should immediately be cut out completely is all external and street lighting of which a sensible quantity still exists, and which is ineffective and practically useless anyway through heavy shading or blue bulbs.

The Appulian Acquedotto Company has a pumping load totaling some 2,000 k.w. and we have already requested them to arrange that this shall be taken as far as possible between the hours of 22.30 and 06.00.

12. Another measure which will help the achievement of these reductions is the increase in price of electric power, and it is suggested that the order should include permission to the SCPE to raise its tariff charges by some 100% or more above the present low figures.

In this connection it is understood that the generating company, the Societa Meridionale di Eletticit , is shortly to raise its charges for electric power supplied to the distributing companies by 82.5%.

13. In an emergency a necessary reduction of total load could be effected by cutting off altogether supplies to one or more feeders serving unimportant areas; but that course is not favoured since it will cut off all types of loads without discrimination and may have a detrimental effect upon the economic life of the community.

Such a course should not be adopted without reference to and approval by this Headquarters.

14. It is essential that all measures adopted shall be universally and equably enforced throughout the area concerned; and it is suggested that the orders should be issued promptly by proclamation, and be prominently and widely posted up in all districts; stating that this reduction is necessary to supply the needs of the army fighting to the north where all power plant has been destroyed by the Germans.

It is also important that adequate machinery should be arranged to carry out these measures and effectively to enforce compliance.

Steps will be taken to ensure all reasonable reductions and economies in the consumption by the Allied Forces, but it must be understood that the large proportion of these are necessarily essential loads which will not admit of much reduction and may inevitably increase.

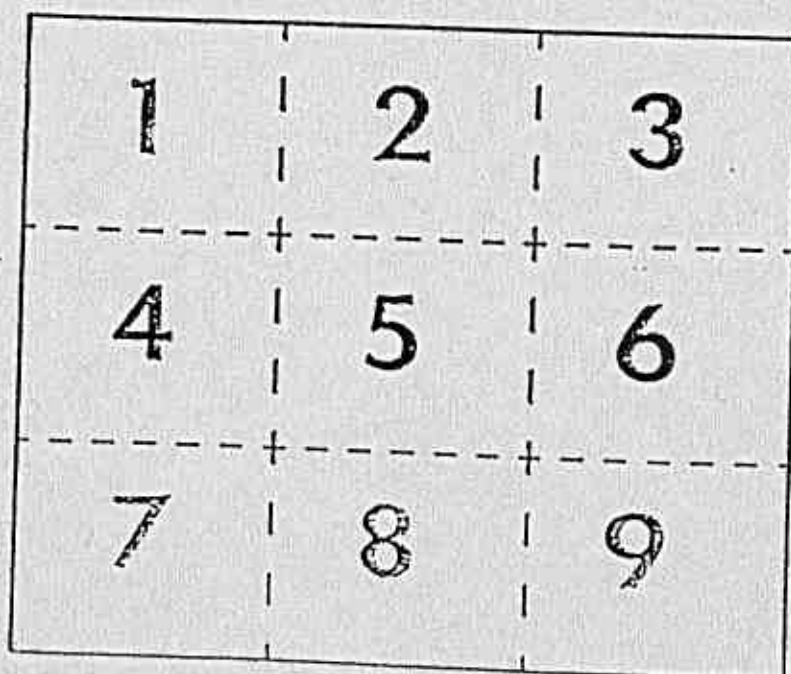
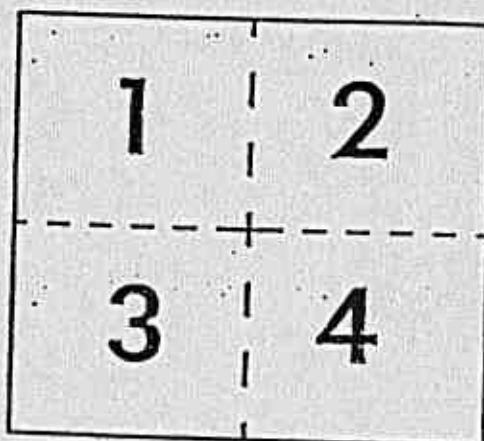
15. It must be added that a scheme exists to feed electric power to HQME by the East Coast Route via BARI, FOGGIA and PESCARA, and that if and when that is put into operation, further reductions in the existing consumption will have to be made to the extent of some 15 or 20,000 kilowatts perhaps.

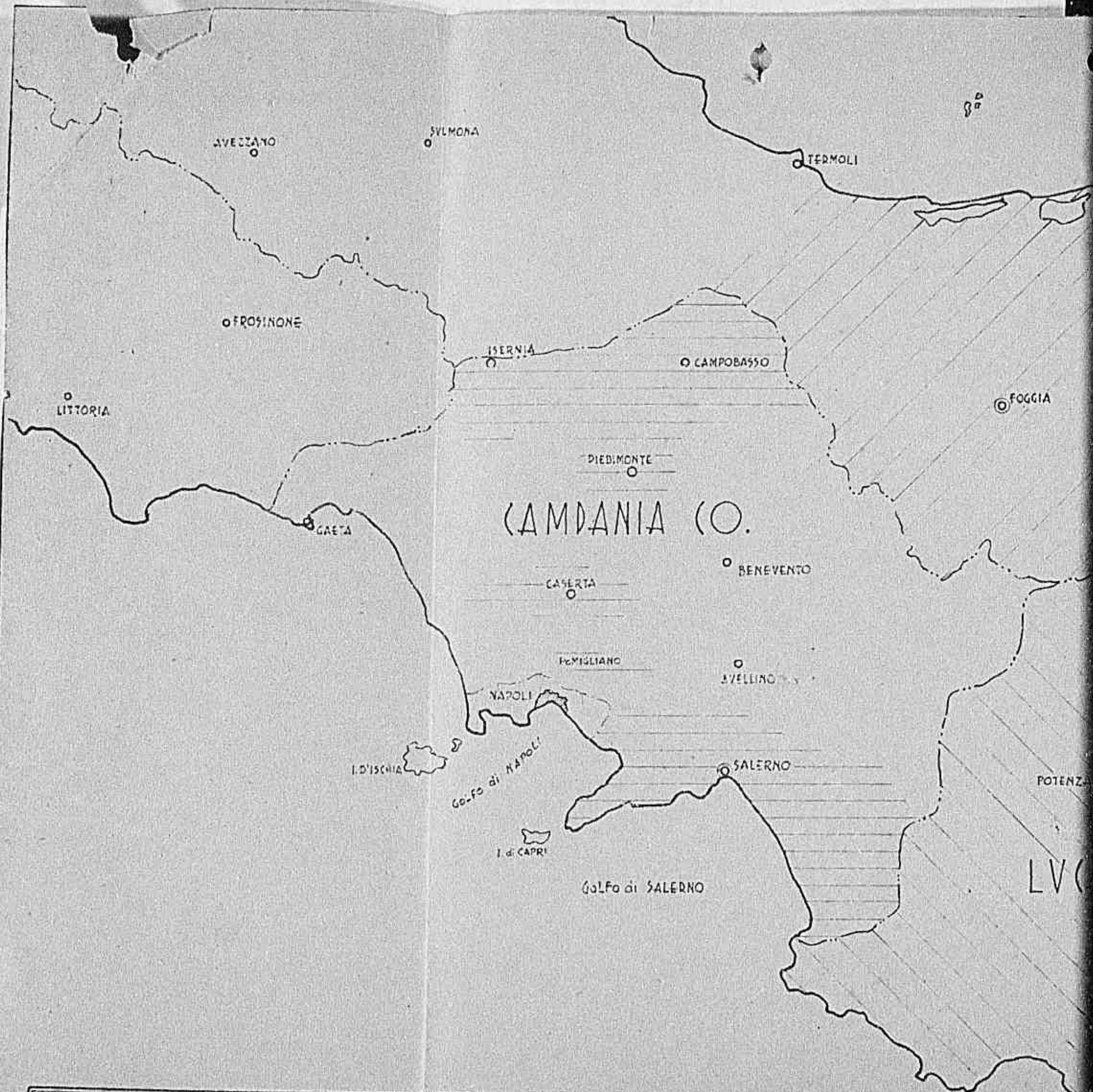
27 January 1944

7308

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.

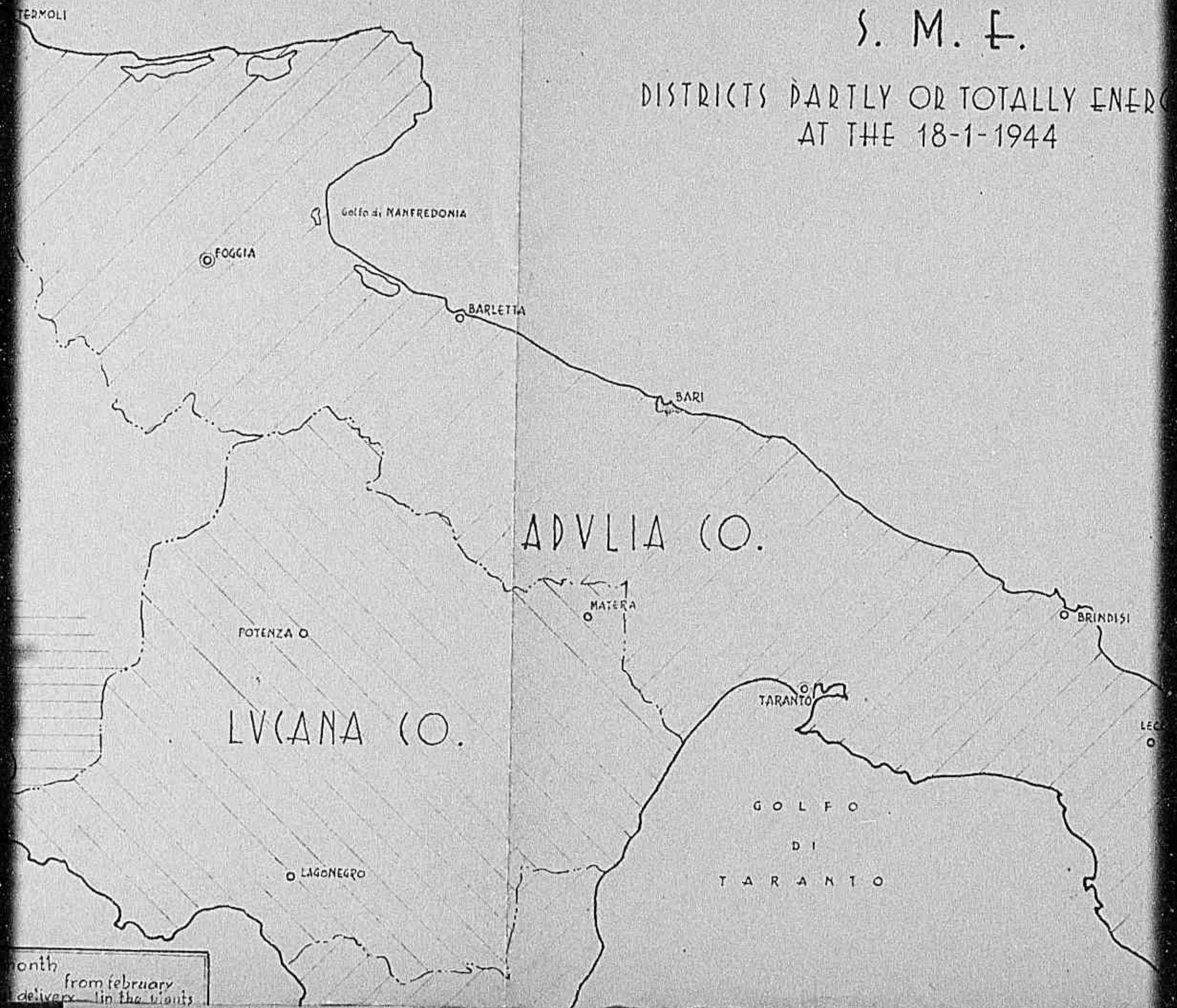




Districts	kW x 10 ³		kW x 10 ⁶ / month	
	present at delivery	in the plants at delivery	present at delivery	in the plants at delivery

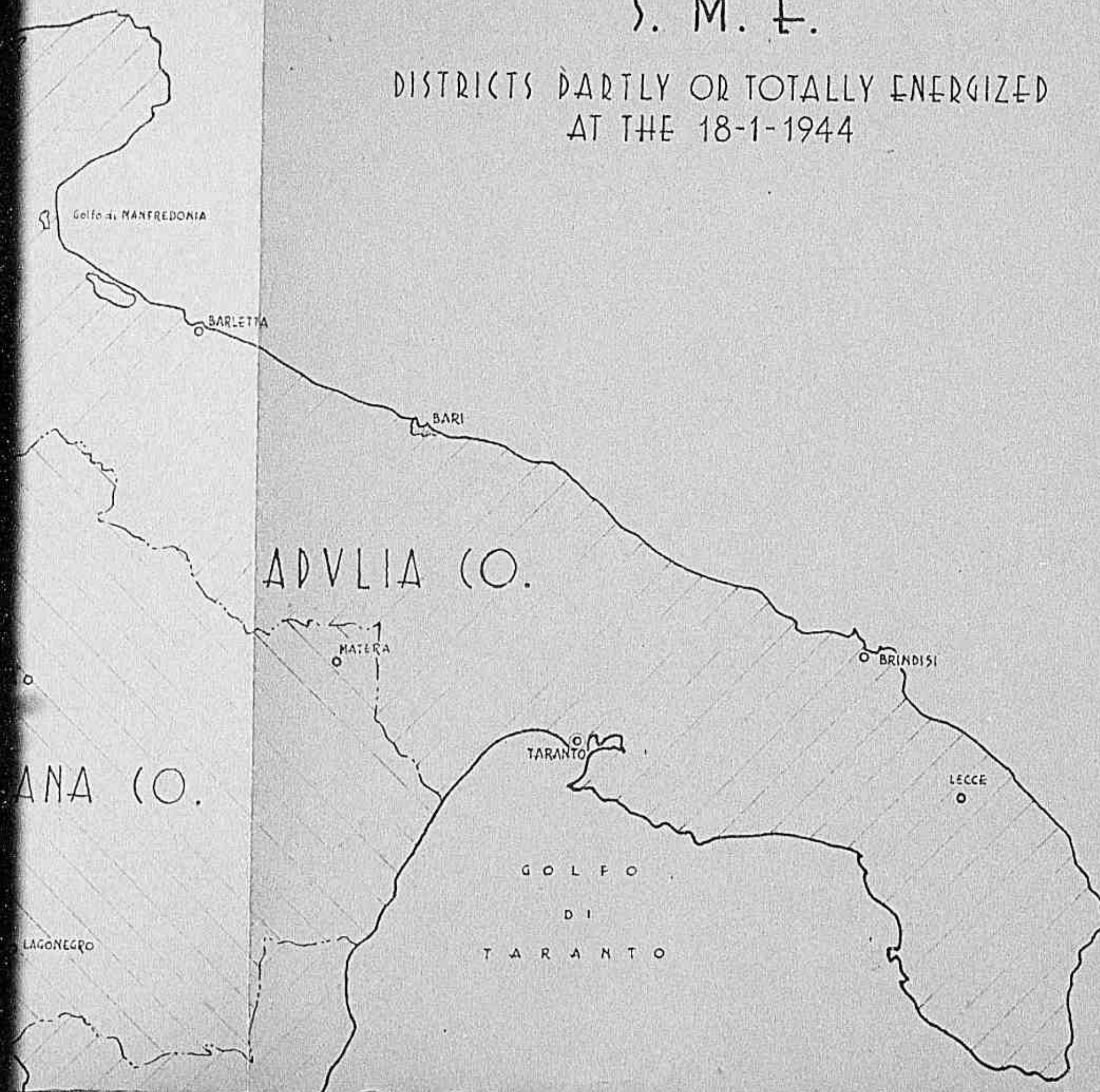
S. M. E.

DISTRICTS PARTLY OR TOTALLY ENERGO
AT THE 18-1-1944



S. M. E.

DISTRICTS PARTLY OR TOTALLY ENERGIZED
AT THE 18-1-1944



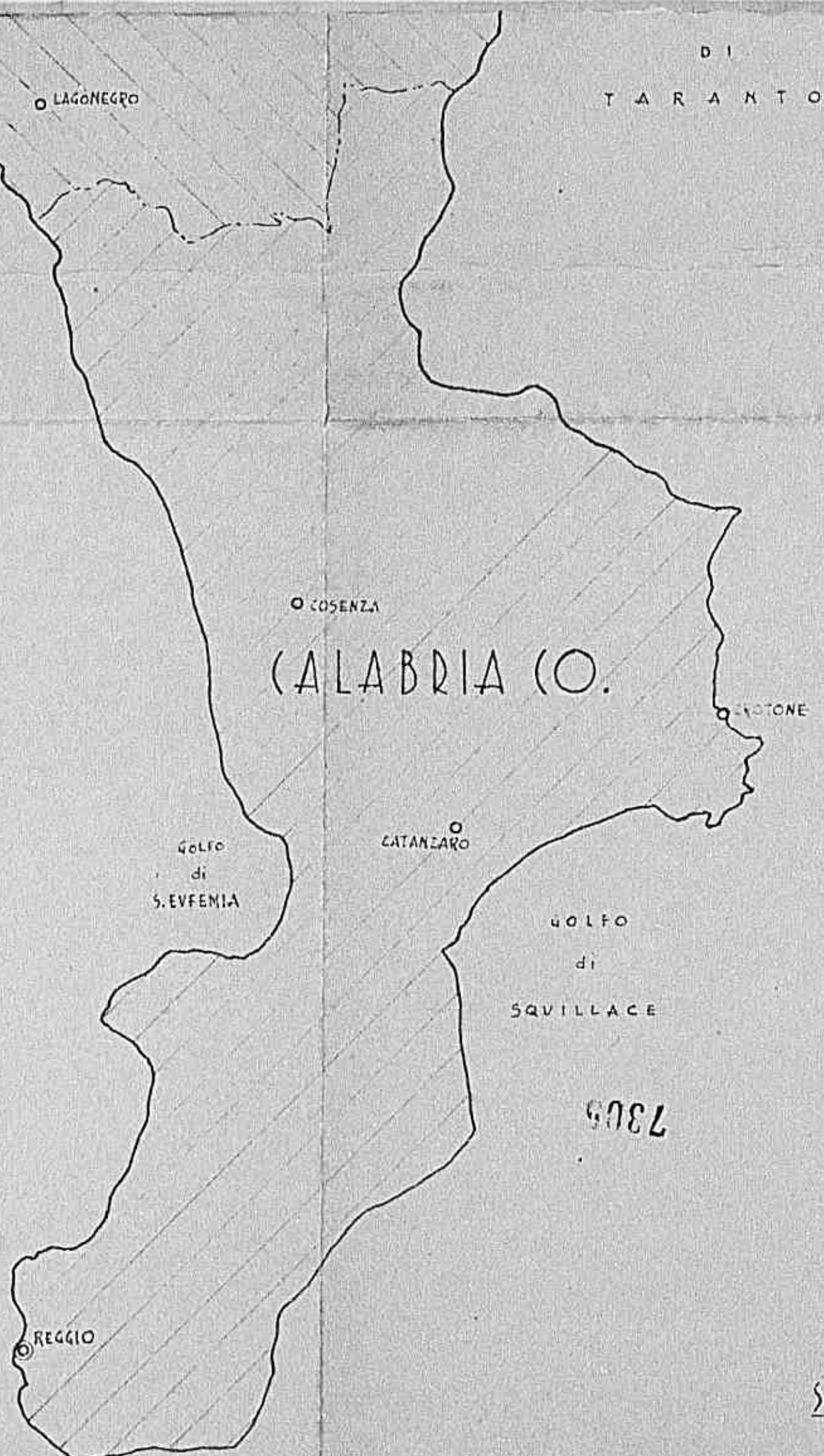
Districts	kW $\times 10^3$				kWh $\times 10^6$ / month			
	present at delivery	present in the plants	from at delivery	from in the plants	present at delivery	present in the plants	from at delivery	from in the plants
150 kV and interconnected systems								
APULIA Co.	43.0	50.0	34.0	40.0	22.55	25.65	20.40	24.00
NAPLES DIST+ EAV	23.0	27.0	30.0	36.0	14.30	17.00	17.40	20.50
CAMPANIA Co.								
Saler-Tor-Cast.	8.0	11.0	12.0	13.5	5.20	5.85	7.30	8.30
S. Maria C.V.	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.5	0.45	0.50	1.35	1.60
Pomigliano	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.5	0.12	0.15	1.00	1.20
	10.1	13.6	17.0	19.5	5.77	6.50	9.65	11.10
LUCANA Co.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
RAILWAY	1.5	1.8	10.0	13.5	0.45	0.50	2.90	3.30
Totals for the 150 kV systems	82.6	97.4	96.0	114.0	45.17	51.75	52.45	61.00
CALABRIA 60 kV system:								
Savuto	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Calabria Co.	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.7	1.80	2.00	2.00	3.00
Railway	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.3	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.00
Totals for the 60 kV system	9.4	10.1	11.4	12.4	4.50	4.80	5.30	5.80
Totals	92.0	107.5	107.4	126.4	49.67	56.55	57.75	66.80



Districts partly or totally energized

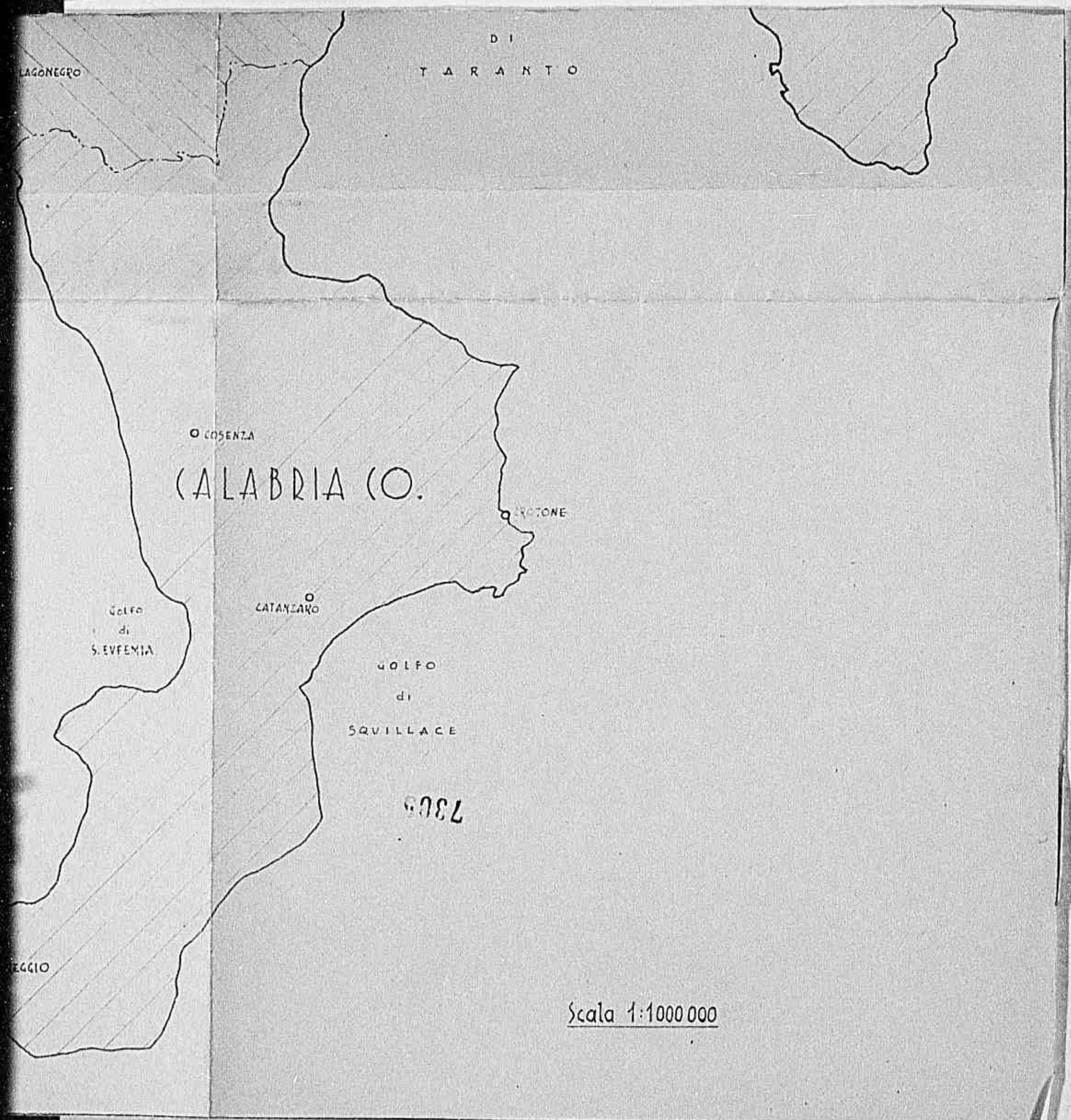
Benevento and Avellino districts are only supplied by some little hydro-plants (total output about 800 kW)

x 10 ⁶ / month		
the plants	at delivery	from february in the plants
25.65	20.40	24.00
17.00	17.40	20.50
5.85	7.30	8.90
0.50	1.35	1.60
0.15	1.00	1.20
6.50	9.65	11.10
2.10	2.10	2.10
0.50	2.90	3.30
51.75	52.45	61.00
1.80	1.80	1.80
2.00	2.00	3.00
1.00	0.90	1.00
4.80	5.30	5.80
56.55	57.75	66.80



Scala 1:1000000

out 800 kW,



LAGONEGRO

DI
TARANTO

COSENZA

CALABRIA (O.)

ROTONDE

CATANZARO

Golfo
di
S. EUFEMIA

GOLFO
di
SQUILLACE

7308

Scala 1:1000000

REGGIO

NO 101

101