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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION,  
RE-OCCUPATION DIVISION  
SEPT. 1943 - DEC. 1944

*Message Center*

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FILE

*[Signature]*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ECONOMIC SECTION

TOPSEC

7 December 1944

SUBJECT: Outline Plan of Economic Operations in Northwestern Italy

To: Distribution List below

Attached is a paper setting out present plans for economic activities of AG/AMG in Northwestern Italy when it has been freed from enemy occupation.

*[Signature]*  
A.G. ANTOLINI  
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff  
Economic Section

Distribution List:

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AFHQ, G-5 Section	10
MEGUS	2
AMS	2
AMG Fifth Army	5
AMG Eighth Army	5
Regional Commissioners	
Piemonte Region	5
Lombardia Region	5
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Emilia Region	

TOPSEC

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UNITED STATES ALLIANCE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL SECTION

TOP SECRET

UNITED STATES ALLIANCE COMMISSION

IN

UNITED STATES ALLIANCE COMMISSION

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TOP SECRET

30 November 1944

3928



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# OUTLINE OF ECONOMIC SITUATION IN NORTHWEST ITALY

## GENERAL

### 1. Definition of Area Covered.

For the purposes of this plan, Northwest Italy is defined as the four regions of Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Valle d'Aosta. This area has a total population of roughly 24,799,000. Excluded from this area are three of the largest cities in Italy: Rome, Milan, and Florence. Excluded from this area is also a military region, Area 15, which has a population of about 1 million. Excluded from this area is also a population of a million in the North, which is not covered by any industrial center in Italy, whose population is about two million. All this.

### 2. Place of Outline.

This outline is divided into two principal areas. The first part deals with general matters of organization and function, the second part discusses the plans of the various Sub-Commissions in the economic region with respect to Northwest Italy. It is impossible for the plans of certain Sub-Commissions to be detailed and exact. For example, a major factor of the population in the Northwest Italy Sub-Commission is transportation, while it is difficult for the Public Works and Health Sub-Commission to state even a priority of operations with satisfactory surveys for the sake of the state of this outline in the area.

### 3. Place of Organization

Extensive teams of officials have been or will soon be assigned by each Sub-Commission to supervise operations in Northwest Italy. The liberation of part or all of this area. These officials, who will be working in forward areas, will be alerted to move on their own initiative into the liberated areas. They will eventually set up and assume operation of the various economic offices in regional and provincial headquarters. Each office will handle primarily regional matters, but will, of course, work in cooperation with officials in other Sub-Commissions where their work is closely related.

In general, these officials will have no political duties in their respective fields.

4) Advice regarding the Provincial Commissions, but not their in operating and the other AC office.



Part I - Organization

The plan of the several Sub-Commissions is the forward motion with respect to the Italian Italy. It is important for the plan of certain Sub-Commissions to be detailed and exact. For example, the plan of the population is planned by the Food Sub-Commission in consultation with the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The plan of the Italian Sub-Commission to state even a priority of operations which preliminary surveys and be made of the state of public utilities in the area.

3. Experienced teams of officers have been or will soon be assigned by each Sub-Commission to supervise operations in Northwest Italy upon the liberation of part or all of this area. These officers, who will be working in forward areas, will be alerted to work on about four hours' notice into the liberated areas. They will eventually set up and assume direction of the various economic offices in regional and provincial headquarters. Each officer will handle originally matters pertaining to his own assignment, but will, of course, work in cooperation with officers of other Sub-Commissions where their work is closely related.

4. In general, these divisions will have the following duties in their respective fields:

- a) Advise Regional and Provincial Commissioners, and all other military and administrative AC policy.
- b) Aid in the organization and reactivation of Italian Government agencies at all levels; aid in coordinating various committees along the line between Italian, French and the Allied Armed Forces.
- c) Determine or aid in determining supply requirements and other economic needs and facilitate distribution of available supplies.
- d) Work with the Sub-Commission in regard to the political status of Italian officials for positions having to do with economic affairs.
- e) Assist in determining needs and surplus of restricted materials, and advise them for controlled materials. (This information is forwarded to the AC Headquarters for action through the Local Governmental authorities.)

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- c) Establish and maintain a rice millage.
- d) Make periodic reports, collect pertinent statistical data, inventories, etc., for the use of Headquarters AC.
- e) In general, to carry out the military mission of the Executive Section in foreign areas, AC, which may: (1) to save shipping and insurance transportation or maximizing the contribution from local resources to the Allied Forces; (2) to maintain a minimum rate for the fighting forces of providing for the indispensable needs of the civilian population.

#### PART II - SUB-COMMISSION IAMS

##### FOOD

Emergency food rations have been planned as follows:

- a) Flour. Ration over the flour will depend on available stocks, milling conditions, transport, etc. The ration will be based on the Table of Requirements in paragraph 4 of Annex, provides for 160 grams of flour per person per day. This ration will provide 200 grams of bread per person per day. It is noted that corn and rice may be found in sufficient quantities to add to this basic flour ration, in which case a total daily ration of 30 grams per day may be possible.

Plans call for:

- (1) Five days flour ration to every ration card holder.
- (2) Thirty days flour ration for persons in cities over 50,000 population.
- (3) One-half of a month's flour supply to be held in reserve in case damage sustained by mills is extensive.
- (4) Miscellaneous supplies (sugar, salt and soap) to persons in cities over 50,000 for the first two months.
- (5) In certain areas supplies (sugar, salt and soap) in distressed areas, hospitals, and other selected special classes destined at one-stage of the remaining population.
- (6) Sale of the total production.

Special hospitals, refugees, and other selected special classes.

FOOD

Emergency food rations have been planned as follows:

- a) Flour. Ration units for flour will be based on available stocks, milling conditions, transport, etc. The minimum ration (on which the table of requirements is based) is based on 160 grams of flour per person per day. This ration will last for 200 grams of bread per person per day. It is noted that corn and rice may be found in sufficient quantities to add to this basic flour ration, in which case a total flour ration of 200 grams per day may be possible.
- Flour will last:
  - (i) Five days flour ration to every ration card holder.
  - (ii) Thirty days flour ration for persons in cities over 50,000 population.
  - (iii) One-half of a month's flour supply to be held in reserve in case damage sustained by mills is extensive.
- b) Miscellaneous supplies (sugar, salt and soap) to persons in cities over 50,000 for the first two months.
- c) Miscellaneous supplies (sugar, salt and soap) to distressed areas, hospitals, and other selected special classes estimated at one-tenth of the preceding variation.
- d) Salt for the total population.
- e) Soap for hospitals, refugees, and other selected special classes, as provided by the United Nations Sub-Committee.
- f) Milk and olive oil or fat for hospitals and sick, estimated at 5% of the total population.
- g) Rations for special classes will be the same as ration scales in previously mentioned territories. For example, heavy workers, under the proposed ration, would be entitled to 12 1/2% more than the basic ration.

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b) The receipt of the supply of food, fuel, and other necessities, milk and honey was restricted to an in forward distribution by 30 November 1944. The second month's supply of flour is to be an forward distribution by 15 December 1944.

c) It is requested that claimed shortages of milk, sugar, fats, soap and other items be referred to the care of further needs.

d) The following program has been adopted to reduce to a minimum the shortage demands on support supplies:

1) Those items will be blocked: sugar, wheat, rice, corn, olive oil, and certain other products (those which can be kept for a period of time, such as bananas, etc.).

2) All supplies of rationed products are to be blocked immediately for further allocation and distribution.

3) Food items are to be allowed at the first opportunity.

4) Stockpiles will be set up as soon as possible in Geneva.

5) Necessary funds will be set up in the provincial capitals.

6) The district meal which is fed by the Army to civilian laborers working for the Allies will be blocked from 15 October only on the authority of the Food Control Commission and at the discretion of the local government. It is intended in 1945 to set up a letter of 10/10 of 1 February 1944.

7) The rationing program will be that worked out in previously-occupied territories by the Administration and the Federal Government of Control. It is, (a) to set warehouse stock, (b) to set on all supplies, (c) to set on supplies and deficiencies.



AGRICULTURE

10. General.

The data of agricultural activities in Italy of reorganization and support-  
ing the Italian agricultural administration, not only of "first aid." Their  
data, by that to estimate the importance of Italian agricultural activities or to  
carry on actual agricultural operations.

11. Each section Agricultural of Italy will contain (see Appendix)  
Commission with the following agricultural information for the use of the  
Provincial AD staff. Most of these materials have already been prepared and  
made available to Regional Agricultural Office. Where the information is  
dependent on surveys to be made within the area, the survey will be made under  
the direction of Regional Agricultural Office.

- Unit 1. Italian agricultural list. Key officials in Provincial offices.
- Unit 2. Information concerning Italian national rural agency organization  
and activities.
- Unit 3. "Reactivation of Italian Agricultural area", a given booklet with  
all requests of list.
- Unit 4. General Order 26, covering the reactivation of wheat and barley,  
which has been and will be issued in several forms.
- Unit 5. Regional Order, including data on a, data on crops, crops,  
and food, and other.
- Unit 6. General agricultural livestock data.
- Unit 7. Farming numbers and estimates of 1945 and requirements.
- Unit 8. Estimates of required Italian agricultural supplies (other than  
fuel) for 1945.
- Unit 9. General agricultural livestock data.
- Unit 10. List of crops to be stored and crops at which to be stored.
- Unit 11. Provide information on questionnaire in Appendix B, 3, 17, in  
"Reactivation of Italian Agricultural area."
- Unit 12. 1944-45 Production Program, with recommended items of action  
to be taken.

provincial AS staff. These personnel are assigned officers. Where the information is made available to Regional Agricultural officers, there the information is dependent on access to a bank within the area, the services will be made under the direction of Regional Agricultural officers.

- Unit 1 Italian period of 1st. Key officials in provincial offices.
  - Unit 2 Information concerning Italian agricultural agency organization and functions.
  - Unit 3 "Reactivation of Italian Agriculture", a green booklet with distribution list.
  - Unit 4 General Order 26, covering the harvesting of wheat and barley, which has been and will be known in forward areas.
  - Unit 5 Production Data, including area, crops, date of sowing, water and fuel requirements.
  - Unit 6 General crops and livestock data.
  - Unit 7. Para machinery numbers and estimates of 1945 fuel requirements.
  - Unit 8. Estimated of required various agricultural supplies (other than fuel) for 1945.
  - Unit 9 Olive oil harvest and other increases applicable to the area.
  - Unit 10 List of crops to be sown and prices at which to be assessed.
  - Unit 11. Provide information on transportation in Appendix B, p. 17, in "Reactivation of Italian Agriculture."
  - Unit 12 1944-45 Production Program, with recommended lines of action to implement same.
12. The following specific duties connected with agriculture will be performed by agricultural officers:
- a) Blocking of warehouses for storing and for agricultural supplies.
  - b) Blocking of office and transportation equipment for important agricultural agencies and groups.
  - c) Blocking of all fertilizer and machinery stocks for re-allocation by Headquarters, etc.

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- b) Apply the procedures on Fisheries outlined on pages 20 to 30 in "Preservation of Italian Agricultural Area."
- c) Get answers, through the Provincial Commissioners to the questions on the following items:
  - (i) Questionario per i Pescatori (Form A) AGR/511.
  - (ii) Questionario per gli Subalterni Conservatori (Form B) 102/504.
  - (iii) Questionario per i Contadini e per la Ditta Costruttrici di Attrezzatura per i Pesca (Form C) AGR/512.
- d) Make recommendations for action based on answers to these questions:
  - (1) Forestry. Agricultural officers will:
    - a) Obtain a list of all members of Royal Forest Corps on duty and submit it to the Regional Office with recommendations for any changes.
    - b) Appoint acting head for Royal Forest Corps Group Commands (Provincial) and Legion Commands.
    - c) Instruct Provincial (Group) Commands of Royal Forest Corps to:
      - (i) Obtain statistics on amount of charcoal and fuelwood on hand.
      - (ii) Prepare six-month "Production and Distribution Plan for Fuelwood and Charcoal."
    - d) Obtain from Army Head Commandant Officer monthly requirements for fuelwood and charcoal and submit figures to Provincial Royal Forest Corps for inclusion in six months "Plan for Production."
    - e) Instruct Provincial Royal Forest Corps to:
      - (i) Obtain information requested to Sawmill questionnaire mentioned in Unit 1.

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- (iii) Take steps necessary to insure immediate production of fuelwood and charcoal.
- (iv) Submit to Provincial Agricultural Officer their recommendations for proper functioning of the Corps and for improving production of fuelwood and charcoal.
- (v) Call Regional meeting of Prefects, members of Royal Forest Corps, representatives of Senate and Council Agraria for the purpose of adopting a uniform price policy and removing obstacles placed by consumers, private owners, etc., against timber cutting for fuel.

#### CONCLUSIONS

15. No specialist staffs from HQ Headquarters are contemplated. Civilian specialists will be employed.
16. Commerce officials will:
  - a) Receive and distribute among the provinces consumer goods, such as textiles, clothing, shoes, etc., including goods produced locally.
  - b) Assist Provincial Supply Officers in the setting of inventories and in blocking of the stock of materials which are controlled by the Allied Forces Local Councils and by the Italian Government.
  - c) Keep a list of all materials in short supply under supervision by inventories, blocking or blocking in, and release, thereby preventing hoarding, speculation and clandestine sales, and in doing equitable distribution of goods among the provinces. A list is attached showing the composition of (i) the blocking controlled list, (ii) the restricted list, and (iii) the list of materials under the control of the Italian Government.
  - d) Receive demands for commodities referred to the Provincial Supply Officer. Collect and forward demands to specifications, quantities, and delivery. Forward to the Sub-Commission for presentation to the Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board.
  - e) Develop general or special outlets for goods that may not enter black market operations.



CIVILIAN

Civilian

15. No specialist staffs from AC Headquarters are contemplated. Civilian specialists will be employed.
16. Commerce officers will:
  - a) Receive and distribute among the provinces consumer goods, such as textiles, clothing, shoes, etc., including goods produced locally.
  - b) Assist Provincial Supply Officers in the making of inventories and in checking of stocks of materials which are controlled by the Allied Force Local Resources Board or by the Italian Government.
  - c) Keep on stock lists and materials in short supply under supervision by inventory, freezing or blocking, and release, thereby preventing hoarding, speculation and clandestine sales, and in doing equitable distribution, especially to the needy. A list is attached showing the commodities on (i) the existing controlled list, (ii) the restricted list, and (iii) the list of materials under the control of the Italian Government only.
  - d) Establish a system for controlled materials from provincial Supply Offices. Collate and advise them as to allocations, quantities, and priority. Forward to the Sub-Commission for presentation and approval. Establish committees of the Allied Force Local Resources Board in appropriate commodities.
  - e) Develop controls of sales outlets for goods that may get into black market operations.
  - f) Assist state in supply distribution of matches, tobacco, etc., in their operations.
  - g) Allocate raw materials and restrict production of non-essential goods within the limits of power, fuel, etc.
  - h) Facilitate procurement, movement, and handling of goods for export, as directed by Foreign Trade Section, Commerce Sub-Commission.
17. Commerce officers will, as soon as possible, work out a Planning Program for their region or area, along the following lines:
  - a) Confer with provincial officers, District Provincial del Commercio, and Industrie and Commercio, Industria, ed Agricoltura, to determine needs, resources, and means of distribution of materials.
  - b) Determine that "minimum" of consumer goods, non-subsistence materials, to be supplied by military essential needs.

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- a) Determine local availability in terms of stocks, production, current and projected requirements.
- b) Determine minimum inventory requirements from other parts of Italy and from abroad.

### Industry

#### 16. Emergency

- a) The emergency program in industrial production is dictated by the immediate need for food, clothing and shelter. The following industries are of first priority:

Food processing  
 Textile industry  
 Building materials (brick, timber, masonry, stone, glass, cement, etc.)

With the exception of timber and cement, the fuel and power requirements of these industries are relatively small, and they have the advantage of fairly high labor requirements.

- b) Power production in the country is 90% hydroelectric. Many installations will be heavily dependent on the restoration of power production. It will be essential to plan for the production of fuel for the various industrial processes to aid the public works and utilities effort in their task of repairing the damage caused by the war.

- c) The steel industry is one of the most important in transportation, machine tools and construction and for production of high priority, but has dependence on power and transport. Consequently, their production must be a top priority. It has been established to foster the production of steel mills and to provide a necessary for repair to existing machinery and transport, which then the manufacture of transport and other goods.

17. The Italian Government has been set to study the situation, particularly the situation in the industrial sector in the North of Italy. The Government is working to ensure a more serious situation of the industry, which is at the moment in a critical situation. The Government for industrial coordination is working to ensure that it has been adopted by the Government.

Industrial and of first priority:

and recording  
various industrial  
building materials (brick, timber, asbestos,  
lime, glass, cement, etc.)

With the exception of brick and wood, the fuel and power requirements of these industries are relatively small, and they have the advantage of fairly high labor requirements.

a) Power production in Northwest Italy is 90% hydroelectric. Many industries will be heavily dependent on the resumption of power production. It will be essential to plan for the resumption of plants which are carrying on work necessary to aid the Public Works and Civilian offices in their task of repairing the damage caused by German air raids.

c) The steel industries are of first importance to transportation, repair work and construction and are therefore of high priority, but are dependent on power and import coal. Consequently, their resumption must be a task. A policy has been established to foster the production of over-cast and replacement necessary for repair to existing machinery and the export, rather than the manufacture of complete new units.

19. An Industrial Coordination Committee has been set up under the ARMB, primarily to control the utilization of industrial plants in the North of Italy. Its formation is considered to involve a more orderly allocation of facilities, their output and the materials they require. The procedure for industrial coordination in forward areas will be distributed as soon as it has been adopted by the Committee.

#### LABOR

20. Labor officers will take over existing civilian labor employment offices and establish new ones as required to supply labor for:

- a) The Armed Forces
- b) Local district work
- c) Private industry





- c) Publish Central Order No. 10, list of rules and regulations and Central Order No. 20, as has been prepared for circulation.
- d) Establish current Award rules for civil employees of the Allied Forces, as promulgated by AFHQ.

- e) Publish all appropriate orders, instructions, and regulations.
  - (i) Public order (state and administrative employees) are to be governed by French with increase orders.
  - (ii) Private industrial order are to be governed by collective contract or by any percentage increase order agreed upon with the Italian Government.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### 20. Railways.

- a) There are officers yet to be assigned to the regions of Piemonte, Liguria, and Lombardia. The group will be delegated to supervise the Italian State Railway Divisions of Milano, Genova, and Torino, together with the private railway companies. Until the situation is thoroughly clarified, the group will work, as a team, under the command of the railway officer stationed at Milan. It is contemplated that initial surveys of rail tracks that are open or in inventory of stock, surveys of rail movements effected as rapidly as possible of immediate repair, and general surveys to recognize the whole as a system, based upon the current open part and the do-ends from supply officers. Head of works may have to recognize the whole Italian Railway Division and bring engineers, etc., from the South to increase it.
- b) It is expected that railroad movements will be interrupted for a considerable period following German withdrawal from Northwest Italy. Disruptions are expected to be exceedingly heavy and the number of railway trucks will at least be doubled, compared to the present. A railway trucks report by Intelligence.
- c) Although railroad lines exist from just east of Rome in the Bologna direction, they are only one railway route directly from Southern Italy to the northwest corner, via Genova by the coastal route. And there is no direct line from the German and all other truck lines, and there is no direct line from the German and all other truck lines, and there is no direct line from the German and all other truck lines, and there is no direct line from the German and all other truck lines. It is expected that the number of railway trucks will be at least doubled, compared to the present.





$$\begin{array}{r} 10,265.2 \\ 6,907.2 \\ \hline 17,172.4 \end{array}$$

MENT TO WORKS AND UTILITIES

3922







LIST OF MATERIALS AND SUBSTITUTES AVAILABLE

1. - MATERIALS COMPARISON BY TYPE (115)

(1) Materials Under Consideration of Various Types of Electric Components (115)

I. Metals - Various

1. Cable A 100.
2. Cable B 100.
3. Steel wire 100.
4. Various 100.

II. Plastics - Various

5. Plastic A 100.
6. Plastic B 100.
7. Plastic C 100.
8. Plastic D 100.
9. Plastic E 100.
10. Plastic F 100.
11. Plastic G 100.
12. Plastic H 100.

III. Various

13. Various 100.
14. Various 100.

IV. Various 100

15. Various 100.
16. Various 100.
17. Various 100.
18. Various 100.

V. Various 100

19. Various 100.
20. Various 100.
21. Various 100.
22. Various 100.
23. Various 100.
24. Various 100.
25. Various 100.



5. Rubber, white, latex.
6. Co. for, white, rubber and string.
7. Carboxylic.
8. Latex in 25 lb. ctns.
9. Rubber.
10. Rubber.
11. Rubber.
12. Rubber for bearings.

### III. Others.

13. Sampling device for the air being received for British in American service in C.I.L. 12.
14. Paper.

### IV. Other Building Materials.

15. Plaster.
16. Limestone for cement.
17. Cement.
18. Cement and L. Cement.

### V. Electrical Materials.

19. Accumulation & Batteries.
20. Copper and Aluminum conductors.
21. Electric cables, cables.
22. Electric light fittings.
23. Motors.
24. Portable generators.
25. Switch gear.
26. Transformers.
27. Wiring, cable.
28. Lamp, and Cable.

### VI. Industrial & Domestic Chemicals.

29. Gas, for, and for, and for.
30. Ammonia.
31. Sulfuric Acid.
32. Sodium Sulfate.
33. Soda Ash.

(2) Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

1. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
2. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).

3. Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

1. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
2. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
3. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
4. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
5. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).

4. Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

1. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
2. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
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5. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
6. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).
7. Basic materials and equipment (including 60000 lbs. of 50% and 40% and 30% quality 70%).

5. Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

6. Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

7. Materials and equipment of the above categories are to be used for the purpose of the project.

COPY  
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C O N F I D E N T I A L



7 January 1944

Subject: Annotated List of Principal Reports on Italy,  
Sardinia and Sicily

To : The Commander-in-Chief  
Allied Force Headquarters  
APO 512, c/o The Postmaster  
New York, New York

Attention: Military Government Section

1. Inclosed are three copies of an "Annotated List of Principal Reports on Italy, Sardinia and Sicily" prepared by the Reoccupation Division of the Foreign Economic Administration.

2. This material has not been cleared with the British.

J. H. HILLDRING  
Major General  
Director, Civil Affairs Division

Incls:  
List of Reports (in trip)

*Inc: DC of S (asst) (copy)  
Cable Material (copy)  
(SALERNO)  
(for history)*

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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RR-196  
CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. 41

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION  
Reoccupation Division

ANNOTATED LIST

OF

PRINCIPAL REPORTS

ON

ITALY, SARDINIA, AND SICILY

Prepared in the Reoccupation Division as of

December 1, 1943

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Completed ReportsITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	<u>Title and Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>INDUSTRY</u>			
Industrial Evaluation	<u>Evaluation of Italian Industries as Related to Reoccupation Problems.</u> A survey of individual industries of Italy based on the following criteria: a) essentiality to military operations; b) essentiality to civilian population; c) dependence on outside raw materials; d) contribution to needs of surrounding areas; e) absorption of available manpower Dated July 1943 - 197 pp. Mimeographed	RR-65	Confidential
Industrial Requirements (Coal)	<u>Allocation of Coal and Imported Materials to Italian Industries.</u> Supplements above report RR-65 by providing recommendations for allocation of coal to essential industries after liberation, on the basis of varying amounts of imported coal being made available, and recommends division of shipping space as between coal and other raw materials. Dated July 1943 - 22 pp. Mimeographed	RR-65-A	Confidential
	<u>Italian Coal Requirements.</u> Supplements Reports RR-65 and RR-65-A by providing an explanation of the method used in determining the minimum amount of coal necessary to maintain the essential industries after liberation. Dated October 1943 - 3 pp. Mimeographed	RR-65-B	Confidential
Industrial Requirements (Industrial and Agricultural)	<u>Industrial Requirements of Sicily (For a six-month period following occupation).</u> Estimates principal industrial and agricultural requirements of Sicily (both civilian and military) for Sicily during the first six months after liberation. Dated July 1943 - 26 pp. Mimeographed	RR-103	Confidential

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## ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

Title and Description	Number	Classification	
<u>INDUSTRY</u> (continued)			
<p><u>Revised Estimates of Industrial Requirements of Sicily.</u></p> <p>Revised estimates of civilian industrial and agricultural requirements of Sicily in order to carry on its economic activities at a minimum level. Arranged in Table form in two categories. The first category shows requirements of a recurring nature on a monthly basis; the second category shows requirements of a seasonal character. Tables also arranged according to possible source of supply.</p> <p>Dated July 1943 - 6 pp. Mimeographed</p>	RR-103-A	Confidential	
<p>Industrial Requirements (Industrial and Agricultural)</p>	<p><u>Normal Industrial Requirements of Sardinia (For a six-month period).</u></p> <p>An estimate of principal industrial and agricultural requirements of Sardinia for a six-month period following liberation.</p> <p>Dated July 1943 -18 pp. Mimeographed</p>	RR-104	Confidential
<p>Industrial Requirements, (Processing Facilities, Resources, Population)</p>	<p><u>Southern Italy: Population, Resources Processing Facilities and Industrial Requirements.</u></p> <p>Provides special information on population and occupational distribution, fuel and mineral resources, mineral processing and other industrial manufacturing facilities. Estimates requirements of fuel for railroads, electric plants, gas works shipping and other essential industries, requirements of petroleum and petroleum products, and requirements of raw materials for textile manufacture, food processing, fertilizer manufacture, and iron and steel products.</p> <p>Dated October 1943-27 pp. Mimeographed</p>	RR-133	Confidential

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ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	<u>Title and Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>INDUSTRY</u> (continued)			
Industrial Program (Textile Industry)	<u>Italy: A Program for the Cotton Textile Industry.</u> A report on the structure of the cotton-textile industry in Italy, and an evaluation of its prewar position and importance after liberation. Contains recommendations concerning restoration of the industry and outlines probable needs of the area. Contains a list of most important personnel in the Italian cotton textile industry. Dated July 1943 - 39 pp. Mimeographed	RR-70	Confidential
(Minerals and Metals)	<u>Italy: Exportable Surpluses of Minerals and Metals.</u> A preliminary statement concerning surplus mineral and metal products which should be available for export from Italy after liberation whether as "ballast goods" for return cargo space, as substitutes for supplies now exported from the U.S. or U.K. to areas nearer Italy, or as raw materials for United Nations' war production. Dated August 1943-10 pp. Mimeographed	RR-122	Confidential
	<u>Italy - Mines and Metallurgical Plants.</u> A map intended as a supplement to various reports on Italian mineral resources and metallurgical plants. It is accompanied by a list of mines and plants which serves as a key to the symbols on the map itself. Dated August 1943 - map and 2 pp. Mimeographed	RR-122-A	Confidential

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## ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	Title and Description	Number	Classifi- cation
<u>INDUSTRY</u> (continued)			
(Steel Manu- facturing)	<u>Manufacture of Steel from Scrap in Italy.</u> States the need for steel products in Italy and recommends the adoption of a general policy of reactivating the Italian steel industry with the use of scrap as raw material. Dated August 26, 1943 - 8 pp. Mimeographed	RR-79	Restricted
(Manpower)	<u>Availability of Labor in Sicily.</u> A report on the population and labor concentration and distribution, amount of skilled and unskilled labor available, and existing labor-employer organizations. Includes maps showing distribution of population and distribution of minerals and power. Dated March 1943 - 21 pp. Mimeographed	RR-52	Confidential
	<u>Availability of Sardinian Labor to an Occupation Force.</u> Same type of information as above report (RR-52). Includes map showing density of population. Dated July 1943 - 15 pp, 5 appendices. Mimeographed	RR-72	Confidential
<u>CURRENCY, BANKING, INVESTMENTS</u>	<u>Currency and Banking Problems of Occupation of Italy.</u> A summary of currency and banking situation in Italy and recommendations for necessary action to be taken in order to provide for the currency requirements of an expeditionary force in Italy, to assure adequate supplies of currency for the local civilian population; and to guard against enemy action in the field. Dated April 1943 - 37 pp. Mimeographed	RR-53	Confidential



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ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	<u>Title and Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>CURRENCY, BANKING, INVESTMENTS</u> (continued)	<u>Italian International Banking Connections (A Supplement to RR-53).</u> Supplements RR-53 by providing further details on Italian international banking connections. Shows some of the most important relationships existing between Italian and foreign financial interests before the war. Dated August 1943, 18 pp. Mimeographed	RR-53-A	Confidential
	<u>Who's Who in Italian Banking</u> Supplements RR-53 by providing a list of leading Italian bankers and their political and industrial affiliations. Contains such in- formation as is presently available on the careers of Italian bankers and on the degree of their collabora- tion with the Fascist regime. Dated August 1943 - 31 pp. Mimeographed	RR-53-B	Confidential
	<u>Foreign Investments Seized by Italy.</u> A list of American, British, French, Greek, Yugoslav and "Nationality Unknown" investment enterprises which have become subject to Italian enemy property control. Listed according to nationality, location, action taken, date of action, and, whenever possible, the type of business engaged in. Dated September 1943 - 26 pp. Mimeographed	RR-93	Confidential
<u>TRADE PROBLEMS</u>	<u>Italian Controls of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.</u> (Prepared for the Reoccupation Division by the European Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce). report on the methods used in Italy by the Ministry of Trade and Exchange in the control and regulation of trade, economic relations with foreign countries, exchanges, payments, and in general any engagement or movement of exchange or capital to or from foreign countries (except foreign relations). Dated October 1943 - 24 pp. Mimeographed	BS-35.1	Restricted

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ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	Title and Description.	Number	Classifi- cation
<u>TRADE PROBLEMS</u> (continued)	<u>A Program for Sicilian Trade</u> Reviews Sicily's past foreign trade, and states the need for immediate establishment of a trade program to support, maintain and stabilize the economic life of the area, and proposes methods for organizing and supplying such trade. Dated September 3, 1943 - 6 pp. Mimeographed	BS-30-1	Confidential
<u>FOOD AND OTHER CONSUMERS' GOODS</u>	<u>Sicily: Monthly Food Position.</u> A report presenting a technique for determining the food situation in any given area. Sicily is used as an illustration. Tables in this report provide facts regarding the monthly harvest for each group of food commodities; rural population of the region; average prewar per capita consumption for each commodity group; recent changes in the production or distribution of crops received through intelligence sources. Dated July 1943 - 21 pp, 1 large and 2 small Tables. Mimeographed and Multilithed	RR-102	Confidential
	<u>Distribution of Consumers' Goods in Italy.</u> Report describes Italy's attempts at economic control, particularly the measures taken to control price, rationing and distribution of food supplies and clothing, and restrictions on utilities, fuel, etc. Dated October 1943 - 27 pp. Mimeographed	RR-73	Confidential

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ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	<u>Title and Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>FOOD AND OTHER CONSUMERS' GOODS</u> (continued)	<u>Exportable Surpluses of Italy.</u> A list of estimated exportable surpluses in Italy during the calendar year 1944. Included are only those products which may be expected to become available for export independ- ently of the supply of any substantial amount of raw material from abroad. Dated October 1943 - 2 pp and large Table	RR-150	Restricted
<u>ECONOMIC SURVEY</u>	<u>Sardinia - Occupation Survey</u> A brief preliminary survey of Sardinia (its topography, climate, population, agriculture and food- stuffs, food processing and storage, minerals, construction materials, railroads and electric utilities, currency and banking), presented in terms of major economic problems. Dated June 1943 - 20 pp. Mimeographed	RR-98	Confidential
	<u>Sicily: Occupation Survey.</u> Same type of information con- tained in above report (RR-98). Dated June 1943 - 40 pp. Mimeographed	RR-99	Confidential
<u>STATISTICS AND PUBLIC RECORDS</u>	<u>Italian Repositories of Official Facts and Statistics.</u> Contains detailed, specific in- formation with respect to the location of vital statistics, industrial and agricultural production figures, and information on current rations in Italy. Dated August 1943-16 pp. Mimeographed	RR-120	Confidential

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ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY

	<u>Title and Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>STATISTICS AND PUBLIC RECORDS</u> (continued)	<u>Guide to the Preservation and Use of Key Records in Italy.</u> A description of military, political and economic records, their uses, and location; recommends security measures to be taken for the preservation of such records. Dated October 1943 - 40 pp. Mimeographed	RR-147	Confidential



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**HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES**  
Office of The Provost Marshal General  
Washington 25, D. C.

1 January 1944

*Files*

MEMORANDUM for Allied Commission,  
Via Military Government Section,  
Allied Force Headquarters.

Subject: Transmittal of Materials.

1. Reference is made to Paragraph 2, of our memorandum to you of 30 November 1943. The following additional material is being transmitted:

- Passed to  
Lt. Col. See  
Lt. Col. See*
- 1 cy. Civil Affairs Guide on Italian Railroad Administration (R & A No. 1499).
  - 1 cy. Short Survey of Nutritional Position of Axis Europe (R & A No. 1160).
  - 3 cys. The French Aluminum Trust (RR-87).
  - 5 cys. Olive Oil Supply Situation in Major Producing Countries (SR-7.19-300).

2. Additional materials requested will be forwarded as soon as available.

*James H. Shoemaker*

James H. Shoemaker,  
Lt. Col., C.M.P.,  
Chief, Liaison and Studies Branch,  
Military Government Division.

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Encls.

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*Copy sent to Capt  
H. Matthews, Liaison, S.A. 10  
showing Distribution of  
documents.*

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION  
Office Of Economic Warfare

Reoccupation Division

*A-G Files*

THE FRENCH ALUMINUM TRUST

Alais, Froges et Camargue

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Preliminary

September 1943

3913

Foreword

The purpose of this report is to describe the physical arrangement, operations, corporate structure and the degree of German penetration and control of a major segment of the French aluminum and chemical industry and, further, to make general recommendations for the control of this industry to aid the military effort of France and the United Nations during the period following the liberation of France.

The recommendations contained herein are preliminary and will be elaborated and expanded in a subsequent report, to serve the same purposes, on recommended controls for French industry in general.

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Summary

Ninety percent of the French aluminum industry, and a considerable part of the chemical industry, are controlled by a company known as Alais, Froges et Camargue (AFC), whose properties are concentrated in southern and southeastern France. Since 1940, the company has been supplying the Germans with aluminum and other materials vital in war production. Germany exercises full control of AFC by a combination of means, including direct and indirect investments, concentration of administrative and managerial responsibility in the hands of a few top people responsive to Nazi wishes, and allocation of raw material requirements and of AFC products.

When southern and southeastern France are liberated, the AFC system will present a substantial production potential to the United Nations. Moreover, disruption of the civilian economy can be reduced by continued operations of such mines and plants as are found, or can readily be put, in working order. It is estimated that about 70,000 people in southern and southeastern France depend for their livelihood on operations of AFC mines and plants.

Putting the AFC system to work for France and other United Nations would involve: 1) reoccupying key producing centers and power plants and restoring them to operation, wherever feasible; 2) providing the raw materials (such as electrodes, cryolite and some fuel) which are not available at or near these centers; 3) displacing administrative and managerial personnel who have been instruments of German control; 4) taking legal and physical measures necessary to prevent Germany from retaining directly or indirectly any economic influence in, or benefits from, the reoccupied AFC properties; and 5) instituting new administrative and managerial controls that can be relied upon to operate the properties in the interests of France and other United Nations.

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## I. GEOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

One of the most important industries of the south and southeast of France is the production of metallic aluminum; the manufacture of chemicals and by-products of the aluminum and chemical industries is also of considerable importance. Ninety percent of the aluminum production is directly or indirectly controlled by Cie. de Produits Chimiques et Electro-metallurgiques Alais Froges et Camargue (sometimes called Alais, Froges et Camargue, or AFC<sup>1/</sup>, the giant French aluminum, magnesium, and chemical concern. This concern is also a large producer of aluminum products and the third largest chemical producer in France.

### Physical Arrangement of the AFC System<sup>2/</sup>

The overwhelming majority of the activities of AFC are concentrated in four regions of south and southeastern France, all near the Mediterranean coast and the Italian border. They are contained within a total area of about 200 by 100 miles. Though the AFC activities are different in each region, they are interdependent, and control of any individual plant will rarely, by itself, give rise to the possibility of continued production. However, because the majority of the various units in the industry are concentrated in south and southeastern France, control of this relatively small section of the country will mean almost complete control of the aluminum industry, with the possibility--assuming careful reorganization and administration--of continued and even expanded production.

### The Four Regions

The four regions in which the AFC aluminum industry is concentrated are:

Mediterranean Region. This region, consisting of the Mediterranean Departments of Var, Bouches-du-Rhone, Gard, and Herault, contains practically all the bauxite deposits of France; Var alone accounts for 80 percent of the total. Consequently, the first phase of AFC's aluminum activities--bauxite mining--is concentrated in this area which is also the principal source of most of the other raw materials for AFC's aluminum and chemical industry. Bouches-du-Rhone contains extensive salt deposits and

<sup>1/</sup> The company is also often referred to as Pechiney.

<sup>2/</sup> For the location and function of the various plants in the AFC system, see the base map in Appendix A. For transport interconnections, see overlay map in the same Appendix.



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salt marshes, and large beds of lignite. Because of the local availability of lignite for fuel, two of AFC's three large alumina-producing plants are located in this region which also includes the principal ports for water shipment of bauxite, alumina, chemical, and metallurgical products: Saint-Raphael, Toulon, Port de Bouc, and Sete.

Alpine Region. This is one of the two regions in which the water power essential to AFC's industries is obtained. It includes the departments of Haute-Savoie, Savoie, Isere, Hautes-Alpes, and Basses-Alpes, all located along the Swiss and Italian frontiers occupying the western watershed of the French Alps. Rivers in this region running westward toward the Rhone supply abundant water power (although subject to wide seasonal fluctuations) through numerous small hydro-electric plants.

This water-power region is the center of AFC's operations for reducing alumina into metallic aluminum. Five of these aluminum-producing plants are in the Maurienne Valley, sometimes called the "Aluminum Valley."

Pyrénées Region. This is also a center of water power supply and aluminum-production plants. AFC's operations are concentrated in the department of Ariège, and there is also one aluminum-production plant in the Hautes-Pyrénées.

Central Plateau Region. Auxiliary minerals such as fluorspar and pyrites are found in the departments of Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, and Lozère. A few bauxite mines are also operating in this region, and some power sources are being developed.

#### Flow of Materials and Production

There are three main stages in the production of aluminum: the mining of the raw bauxite, its conversion into alumina (aluminum oxide,  $Al_2O_3$ ) and the reduction of the alumina into metallic aluminum. The raw materials and power used in the three stages (with the exception of tar pitch and petroleum coke for electrodes, cryolite, and some fuel) are controlled by AFC either directly or through corporate subsidiaries.

Bauxite. The bauxite mines, for the most part owned directly by AFC, are concentrated mainly in the province of Var in the Mediterranean region, where the company or its subsidiaries operate six mines; there are three mines in Hérault, one in Bouches-du-Rhône, one in Ariège, and, according to some

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sources, one in Lozire. Besides supplying French aluminum production, these Mediterranean mines of AFC ship large quantities of bauxite directly to the Reich.<sup>3/</sup>

Salt, the base for soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and other chemicals used in the conversion of the bauxite into alumina, is obtained from a tract of 8,500 hectares (20,995 acres) in the salt marsh area of the Rhone delta near Salin-du-Giraud. From these salt works, AFC obtains about 200,000 metric tons of salt a year.

Pyrites, mined in the Mediterranean and Central Plateau regions, are the raw material for sulphuric acid, which is a base for many of AFC's chemical products and which is important in the production of artificial cryolite, an essential substitute for natural cryolite in the reduction of alumina to metallic aluminum. The principal mines are (1) Soulier, near Salindres, producing 24,000 metric tons a year; (2) Chezeuil, producing 30,000 metric tons a year; (3) Sain-Bel near Lyons, producing 160,000 metric tons a year; and (4) Alais, in Gard, also producing salt and chalk.

Alumina. The bauxite is converted into alumina ( $Al_2O_3$ , aluminum oxide) with the application of heat provided by lignite or coal. In this stage of the industry, hydro-electric power is only supplementary. The production of alumina is concentrated in three plants: the newest at St. Auban in Basses-Alpes (in the Alpine region); the other two at Salindres in Gard and Gardanne in Bouches-du-Rhone (in the Mediterranean region).

The alumina plants also produce a diversified list of chemicals. St. Auban produces magnesium, chlorine and ammonia and their compounds, and Salindres produces synthetic cryolite, sulphuric acid and numerous heavy inorganic chemicals.

Spurred by the demand for increased exports to Germany and Norway, AFC's output of alumina is believed to have increased to approximately 140,000 metric tons a year by July 1941 and,

<sup>3/</sup> German occupation authorities have been making strenuous efforts to increase the total French bauxite output from about 600,000 metric tons to at least 1,000,000. It is estimated that 25 percent of the Reich's bauxite comes from the Var mines, and that 275,000 metric tons are expected by Germany from this source during 1943. Exports to Germany have been at the rate of about 250,000 metric tons a year. Recent reports indicate that workers of the Todt organization have been transferred from the Belgian coast to Marseille to work in the bauxite mines. 3908



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possibly, to about 180,000 metric tons by the end of 1942. In addition, AFC was reported to be constructing a plant near its bauxite mine at Villerveyrac which was to have an initial capacity of 100,000 metric tons of alumina a year by the Spring of 1942, to be increased later to 200,000 metric tons a year.

Fuel, needed in large quantities for the alumina plants and the chemical works, is one of the materials in which AFC is not completely self-sufficient, the others being principally tar pitch and petroleum coke for electrodes, and cryolite. AFC controls some lignite mines, at Manosque in the Basses-Alpes, 40 miles north of Marseilles, and Gardanne in the Bouches-du-Rhone department; these have a production capacity of 1,440,000 metric tons a year. Coal, however, is ordinarily obtained outside the system, chiefly from the North of France.

Hydroelectric Power. The alumina is reduced to metallic aluminum by means of hydro-electric power generated by AFC-controlled plants located in the Alpine and Pyrenean regions. In the Alpine region are over a dozen plants, ranging mostly from 20,000 to 30,000 kilowatts in capacity. The major developments are St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, Rioupèroux, and L'Argentière. In the Pyrenees the plants are fewer but for the most part newer and larger. The Alpine region has a total installed capacity of about 325,000 kilowatts, the Pyrenean of about 85,000. Both the hydro-electric plants and the transmission lines are either owned directly by AFC or controlled through subsidiaries. (For a fuller discussion, see section on Corporate Structure; for list of hydro-electric generating stations, see Appendix C; for data on variation of French electricity production, see Appendix D.)

Electrodes. Production of carbon electrodes, essential in the conversion of alumina into metallic aluminum, is concentrated in the Alpine region at St.-Jean-de-Maurienne (35,000 metric tons a year); Rioupèroux (7,000 metric tons a year); L'Argentière (7,000 metric tons a year); and in the Pyrenees at Sabart, which makes electrodes for the AFC plant at Auzat as well as its own requirements of 15,000 metric tons a year.

The raw materials for the production of electrodes, as mentioned previously, are not found within the AFC system. Before the collapse of France, petroleum coke was obtained from the United States in large quantity; tar pitch was obtained from coal brought chiefly from the North of France. Since the German occupation, both of these products have been shipped in by the Germans--another indication of the importance attached by the Nazis to continued use of AFC facilities for producing metallic aluminum.

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Cryolite. Cryolite, used in the reduction of alumina to aluminum, was imported from Greenland before the Armistice. In the latter part of 1942, according to reports, stocks of cryolite stored at Casablanca, from a shipment consigned to the Japanese, were obtained by Vichy. The AFC had apparently been shipping large quantities of Greenland cryolite through Casablanca to its plant at Sabart, in Ariège, near the Spanish border.

Even before shipments of cryolite stopped, however, AFC was not entirely dependent on the imported product. A synthetic substitute called cheolithe supplemented the imported cryolite and was used in combination with it. Fluorspar (calcium fluoride) is one of the essential ingredients in the production of synthetic cryolite. Several fluorspar mines are found within the AFC system, the principal ones are located at Paulhaguet and Langeac, both in the department of Haute Loire. The latter mine produces about 20,000 tons of fluorspar annually, of which half is used for synthetic cryolite. AFC also owns fluorspar mines in Mende in Lozère, and another mine at Bourg-Latre in the Puy-de-Dôme.

Metallic Aluminum. The main AFC aluminum-producing plants are adjacent to the hydro-electric power plants. There are nine plants in the Alpine region and three in the Pyrenean (including one owned jointly with Ugine<sup>4/</sup>). Since the collapse of France, AFC's capacity has been stepped up from about 50,000 metric tons to about 60,000 metric tons a year; but, in 1942, actual production was considerably less, due to drought and consequent power shortage. Although the older plants in most cases have continued operations on a small scale, there has been a concentration in four plants. Three of them are in the Alpine zone--St.-Jean-de-Maurienne and L'Argentière (near St. Auban) and the newer plant at Rioupèroux; and one is in the Pyrenean zone at Sabart. Most of these plants produce, in addition to aluminum, other metallic products and chemicals: ferro-alloys, magnesium, chlorates, calcium carbide, chlorine, ammonia, caustic soda and potash, etc.

<sup>4/</sup> Société d'Electrochimie, d'Electrometallurgie et des Acieries Electriques d'Ugine, founded in 1889, owning and operating one alumina plant in the Bouches-du-Rhône, three aluminum production plants in Isère and Savoie, thirteen plants producing chemical and metallurgical products located largely in Southern France, and twenty-six hydro-electric and thermic power plants in Savoie, Haute-Savoie and Isère. The company has important participations in approximately 24 other companies including mining, aluminum production, electrode manufacture, power production, fabrication and miscellaneous production. The capital stock was 220,000,000 francs in 1936. For connection with AFC see section on Corporate Structure.

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Fabricating Plants. Before the capitulation in June 1940 aluminum ingots produced in the AFC plants went to diverse companies and locations for fabrication. The fabrication plant of L'Aluminium Francais, owned by AFC jointly with Ugine, at Chambéry in Savoie, is the only AFC-controlled fabrication unit in southern or southeastern France. There are, however, fabricating plants not owned by AFC which have been important outlets for AFC metallic aluminum. Northeast of Chambéry, at Annecy in Haute-Savoie, are the fabricating plants of the Société Forges et Fonderies de Grans. In the southwest of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, AFC formerly shipped ingots to the Cie. Francaise des Metaux fabrication plants at Castel-Sarassin. In the central part of France, the AFC consignee was the Société Duralumin (also jointly owned by AFC and Ugine) with fabrication plants at St. Etienne in Loire. To the north, in the Paris area, AFC shipped the aluminum to the Société Duralumin, the Fonderie Boisseau, Frot et Lequoy, and the Fonderie de Choisy, and at Dijon to the Trefileries et Laminoirs du Havre.

Magnesium, Alloys, Chemicals. In addition to the magnesium made in the aluminum-production plants, AFC operates a magnesium-producing subsidiary (owned jointly with Ugine) and operates two factories of its own which produce metallic magnesium; dolomite and salt residues are used as raw material. There are two other major AFC chemical plants, both in the Mediterranean region: Salin-du-Giraud in Bouches-du-Rhone (producing magnesium compounds, bromine and its compounds, soda ash, etc.) and the old Alais plant in Gard, producing chalk, etc. Another AFC plant, producing aluminum sulphate and alum, is out of the main area of the AFC empire, at Aubervilliers near Paris. Several AFC subsidiaries, some in the southern regions, are also engaged in chemical production (see Corporate Chart, Appendix B).

AFC has been exporting alloys from its metallurgical plants to Swiss manufacturing companies in the Zurich area and chemicals to the Basel area. Although a fraction of the resulting products may be consumed by the local Swiss market, it is quite likely that a great deal is used for the production of machinery and chemicals for German account. Thus, AFC not only exports directly to Germany, but probably also furnishes raw and semi-processed materials to Swiss companies working on German contracts.

Transport and Markets. The interdependence of the various AFC units makes transportation one of the important factors in continued production. The shipping problem becomes increasingly complex as the industrial process moves from the mining of bauxite to the fabrication of aluminum into finished products. Bauxite is shipped over short hauls to the relatively concentrated alumina plants or to the coast for shipment by water. Alumina must be shipped from the alumina plants to the reduction plants in the Alps and the Pyrenees; and the aluminum is sent from the reduction plants to fabrication units throughout central and northern France.

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## II. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

AFC owns many mines, factories, and other properties, and exercises financial control over many others which function as part of the total enterprise. It has been associated with important French banking, railroad and other industrial interests, as well as with the international aluminum cartel and the French chemical and magnesium cartels.

### AFC's Financial Control of Properties

Most of the properties used by AFC in the production of aluminum and chemicals are owned outright by AFC; others are controlled through subsidiaries and affiliates, which are separate legal entities, but over which AFC exercises effective control through predominant financial ownership and agreement.<sup>2/</sup> They include bauxite mines, plants for producing alumina, aluminum, magnesium, chemicals, etc.

Mines and Factories. The only important units used in the production of aluminum by AFC which are not fully owned by it are the Carrières de l'Arboussas, a bauxite company, and the Société de la Basse-Comargue, a chemical company which leases the salt marshes in Bouches-du-Rhône owned by AFC. In each of these, AFC has some financial interest. In addition, the plant at Boyrebo, producing finished aluminum and chemicals, is owned by Aluminum du Sud-Ouest, in which AFC has a joint interest with Ugine, the only other French producer of aluminum.

Power. AFC's control of the power production necessary to its industry is fairly complete, although in some cases indirect. The thermic plants at Salin-du-Giraud and Gardanne in Bouches-du-Rhône (fuel for which is produced by the AFC-owned lignite mines at Manosque and at Gardanne itself), St. Auban in Basses-Alpes, and Salindres in Gard are wholly owned by AFC.

AFC utilizes 29 hydroelectric power plants. Some are owned outright by AFC, and the others by subsidiaries or affiliates

<sup>2/</sup> In addition, because of the large and continuing capital investments required by its electric power properties and AFC's policy of financing these requirements to a large extent through its separate subsidiaries, guaranteed loans of subsidiaries have always occupied a prominent place in its capital structure.

The amount of such loans in recent years has been as follows:

As of	8/31/39	295,554,000 francs
	12/31/40	430,138,240 "
	12/31/41	532,991,054 "

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(see Appendices B and C).

At the 1941 annual meeting of AFC, it was announced that, in spite of the importance of its hydro-electric domain, AFC did not yet have enough power to meet the needs of its factories and therefore was still looking for further falls to develop. It applied for concessions in the Massif Central on the Lot and Visur rivers, and intended to organize new subsidiaries to install and operate power plants there. This program required the construction of transmission lines, and it is reported that such projects are still in the planning stage.

Transmission Companies. AFC has also organized and financed a number of transmission companies and has participated in the formation of others jointly with power interests located nearby.

The plants in the Alpine region, located on the upper Maurienne, Durance and Romanche rivers have been interconnected by lines owned by the Societe de Transport d'Energie des Alpes-Durance, in which AFC has an interest.

The electric lines of the Societe de Transport d'Energie des Alpes-Durance are connected with the transmission lines of the Union pour l'Industrie et l'Electricite, in which AFC has an interest. The Union system and the electric lines of the Pyrenean aluminum factories are connected to a line owned by the Societe de Transport d'Energie des Cevennes. AFC has a financial interest in the latter, thus apparently assuring to itself control of the electric power connections between the Pyrenean and Alpine factories, as well as control of the factories themselves.

The Societe de Transport d'Energie de Maurienne ties together the plants on the Maurienne; and the Societe de Transport d'Energie de la Basse-Camargue connects the system of the Energie Electrique du Littoral Mediterranee with the Salin-du-Giraud chemical factory of AFC. Finally AFC has a participation in the Union Electrique des Pyrenes Occidentales, which is interested in the interconnection of power plants in the western Pyrenes.

Fabrication and Marketing. The fabrication and selling of aluminum are carried on by AFC subsidiaries which fall into two main groups: one group centers around L'Aluminium Francais and consists of companies owned jointly by AFC and Ugine. This group includes L'Aluminium Francais itself and Societe Duralumin (both functioning as manufacturing as well as holding companies),

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and two subsidiaries of Societe Duralumin, viz., Societe des Alliances Legeres and Societe Metallurgique des Gerzat. L'Aluminium Francais is the sales outlet for AFC and Ugine and is also the medium for holding certain foreign investments. The other group consists of five companies, four of which are engaged in fabrication and one in sales; AFC owns them all outright, excepting Societe pour le Forgeage, a fabricating company, in which AFC holds a financial interest. The fabrication and sale of magnesium is carried on through the Societe du Magnesium, owned jointly by AFC and Ugine.

#### Investment Holdings

In addition to its own properties, and its subsidiaries and affiliates, AFC has investment holdings in five foreign and 24 French companies, including Ugine. The companies include both French and foreign producers of aluminum, chemicals, metal products, oil, bauxite and other materials.

The foreign companies are:

Det Norske Nitrid, a Norwegian chemical and aluminum company, owned before the war in three equal parts by AFC, British Aluminum Company, Ltd. and the Canadian company, Aluminum Ltd.;

S.A. Aluminio Espanol, a Spanish company, operating a reduction plant at Sabanarigo, Spain;

Societa Azionaria Casale, a company formed to hold patents and to exploit the international rights to the Casale process for the production of synthetic ammonia;

S.A. Potassas Ibericas, a Spanish company, manufacturing chemicals and light metals;

S.A. Metales y Fitoria Iberica, a Spanish company, manufacturing chemicals and light metals.

New businesses in which the company has acquired investment holdings include those producing substitute fuels, lignite products, and substitute petroleum products.

Other companies in which AFC has holdings include a real estate firm which apparently owned AFC's building in Paris; two concerns exploiting the process for the coloring and coating of

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aluminum products; the Cie. Nationale du Rhone, a company of wide scope carrying on industrial activities in the area of AFC's operations; and the Societe de l'Alfa, whose plants are operated by AFC.

#### Increases in Capitalization

The capitalization of AFC, already large before the war, has been increased greatly since the German occupation, probably as a means for furthering German control of AFC.

Assets. Between August 1939 and December 1940, total assets were increased from 2,010,588,000 francs to 3,009,648,000 francs. These increases in the valuation of AFC properties were due mainly to expansion of the aluminum production facilities, to increased investments in two Alpine hydro-electric subsidiaries and one chemical subsidiary, and to higher prices and increased sales by the company, probably as the direct result of increased use of AFC aluminum in German war production.<sup>6/</sup>

Capital Stock. Between 1934 and 1939 the capital stock of AFC had increased slowly from 258,330,000 to 459,250,000 francs. But in 1941, after the collapse of France, a tremendous increase took place, raising the capital stock to 803,687,500 francs. Although total assets increased from 3,009,648,000 francs at the end of 1940 to 3,449,260,000 francs at the end of 1941, there was no significant expansion of plant or investment accounts, the increase being primarily in cash and in short-term notes and securities. Undoubtedly a major purpose of the capital increase was to allow German interests to buy up new stocks as a method of acquiring control. In 1943 there was a further large increase in capital stock to 1,250,000,000 francs. Ostensibly, this increase was to provide funds for establishing a synthetic rubber industry,<sup>7/</sup> but in keeping with German methods used elsewhere economic penetration may have been the prime motive.

<sup>6/</sup> There has also been a constant increase in the funded debt of AFC since 1939. As of August 31, 1939 funded debt outstanding amounted to 269,574,000 francs. In 1940 a new issue of 190,000,000 francs brought the total to 457,799,000 francs, which was reduced in the course of 1941 to 453,778,000 francs outstanding at the end of the year. In 1942 a refunding issue of 4 percent bonds in the amount of 340,000,000 francs was floated, and 308,443,000 francs of 5 percent and 5½ percent bonds, including the 1940 issue, were retired; and an additional bond issue of 500,000,000 francs was also reported during 1942.

<sup>7/</sup> See Section on German Penetration and Control.

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Personnel

Officers and Directors. The 1941 and 1942 stockholders' meetings of AFC show no indication that the prewar officers and directors were greatly changed, except for the resignation in 1940 of Louis Marlio, who had been vice-president between 1934 and 1939 and president in 1939 and 1940. Louis Marlio now resides in Washington; he is president of the international aluminum cartel and has been an officer of one of the major French railroad systems, as well as an officer or director of various French banking and industrial enterprises.

The affiliations of AFC directors connect the company closely with Credit Lyonnais, Trofileries et Laminiers du Havre, Ugine and Bezel-Maletra, as well as with electric power companies, and the chemical and aluminum cartels.<sup>8/</sup>

Since 1939 there has been an increasing centralization of power in the hands of the directors of AFC and a few other officials. This process has helped the Nazis to acquire and exercise control over the AFC system, without widespread personnel changes.

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<sup>8/</sup> Some data on directors of AFC are contained in Appendix E.  
A list of plant personnel is also available in Appendix F.

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### III. GERMAN PENETRATION AND CONTROL

Since 1939, if not earlier, German interests have progressively penetrated AFC and taken over its control. This penetration has become increasingly overt since the occupation of southern France in November 1942.

Among the major immediate objectives of German control over those European industries essential to the German war effort has been the achievement of the greatest production in the shortest time. In Germany, this has been accomplished largely through concentrating industries into large units and by centralizing ownership and managerial control. In France, the application of this same general scheme has been facilitated by the willingness of the Vichy Government to adopt the Nazi pattern in reorganizing the economic structure of France.

#### Reorganization of Industrial Control

Soon after the collapse of France, responsibility for the successful and uninterrupted functioning of each major French industry was placed on the leaders of each industry. It became the duty of these top officials to synthesize the economic directives issued by Vichy and the "private initiative" of employers. Industrialists who did not live up to the Nazi objective of subordinating the personal interests of their firms to the interest of the German Reich were relieved of their responsibilities and replaced by willing collaborationists. Thus, pursuant to the law of the Vichy Government issued August 16, 1940, authorizing the establishment of Provisional Committees of Organization for various industries, wherever necessary, a "Comite d'Organisation De L'Aluminium et du Magnezium" was set up (by decree dated December 27, 1940), as well as two committees for non-ferrous metals, semi-finished products and alloys (by decrees dated January 3, and March 6, 1941). The Chairmen of these committees are responsible to the Vichy Ministry for Industrial Production, reorganized by decree of April 30, 1941, according to the usual German pattern for occupied countries. Furthermore, a commissioner, appointed by the Vichy Government, is detailed to each of these committees. (Names of members of these Committees will be found in Appendix G).

In line with this fixing of authority and responsibility at the top, a decree was passed by the Vichy Government on November 16, 1940, according to which the Chairmen of the

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administrative boards became managing directors of their respective corporations and were invested with almost dictatorial powers. At the annual meeting of AFC in 1941 it was stated that this decree "profoundly modifies the control of corporations". In view of the corporate structure of AFC (see previous section on Corporate Structure) it is clear that the managing director of this company will have it in his power to coordinate the production of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products to satisfy the requirements of the Nazis. Of course, AFC is subject to all other limitations which have been imposed on corporate organization in France, either by the collaborationist government, such as the law of April 23, 1943, limiting the extent of reciprocal corporate stockholdings, or by the German Military Commander, such as the ordinance of September 28, 1941, requiring the submission for approval of basic corporate resolutions in the occupied territory.

Should these general measures of control, i.e., by means of the willingness to collaborate on the part of top personnel, prove to be insufficient to assure maximum production, the Germans have at their disposal the machinery of industrial regulation--their control of raw materials, power, coal, transportation, and market outlets.<sup>9/</sup> Companies which do not cooperate may be refused one or more of these essential materials or facilities, and thus be forced quickly into line.

Hansa Leichtmetall A.G. (Nordische Aluminium)

On November 16, 1940, a new company called Nordische Aluminium A.G. was incorporated in Berlin. Its capital stock, which was underwritten by the Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt, was subscribed to by the Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke A.G. in conjunction with two other German firms. The task of this new corporation was to provide the German armed forces with aluminum and to this end it was to work under the direct control of the German Ministry of Air. In July 1941, the name of the new company was changed to Hansa Leichtmetall A.G. From then on its principal activities were: 1) to allocate the supplies of bauxite from European areas (where

<sup>9/</sup> This machinery is partly provided by the French Law of September 10, 1940, concerning the allocation of industrial products, which was made effective for occupied France by a decree of the German Military Commander, dated November 20, 1940.

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concessions were not already held by the bauxite trust dominated by Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke) to the German and Norwegian aluminum industries; 2) to allocate the finished metal exported from the occupied territories; and 3) to expand the aluminum production in occupied countries.

In allotting the supplies of French bauxite, Hansa Leichtmetall cooperates with the "Groupement de Repartition de la Bauxite", the establishment of which was promoted by the German authorities in January 1941. The Groupement was formed for the purchase, transportation, import and export, allocation, sale and use of bauxite. It is located in Marseille and was organized by the following French concerns: AFC, Ugine, Union des Bauxites, Bauxites de France, Bauxites du Midi, Ciments de Lafarge ou du Teil, and L'Aluminium du Sud-Ouest.

#### The Aero-Bank

A program of expansion of the aluminum industry was already underway in France in 1939. After the occupation, the Germans furthered its realization, moved by the needs of their airplane industry and the fact that aluminum was a feasible substitute for copper, zinc, lead, and other increasingly scarce materials. The Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt, which had underwritten the stock issue of Hansa Leichtmetall, founded the Aero-Bank as its Paris subsidiary in the spring of 1941. This German institution has helped finance French producers of aluminum and other light metals and has thereby attained a position of influence over their affairs.

#### Other German Penetration Activities

Just as the Germans have come to control the supplies of bauxite and other raw materials necessary to AFC operations, through the Hansa Leichtmetall and the Aero-Bank, and through the installation or retention of collaborators in key positions, they have similarly organized groups which have come to control AFC power plants, transmission lines, and chemical production facilities. In September 1941, steps were taken to reorganize all French electric power companies into three "fusion" groups, on each of which the State is represented by a commissioner. A coordinating body was to be created to secure common policies and management. Such a reorganization would obviously have as its effect the securing of more nearly complete control of AFC's activities.

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Presumably because of the short supply of chemicals, transactions in chemicals produced by AFC were subjected to administrative control. The chairman of the Section for Chemistry of the Central Allocation Board issued Order F.19, of October 3, 1941, published in the French "Journal Officiel" of October 7, 1941, classifying the important chemical goods into three groups: controlled, supervised, and free goods. Controlled goods, which were in shortest supply, were "blocked"--all transactions in them had to be approved by the Chemical Division of the Central Allocation Board. Supervised goods were apparently those that were subject to blocking only at the producer's and importer's level. Free goods were apparently those not affected by the order.

(A list of AFC's products classified according to the decisions of the Section for Chemistry appears in Appendix H. A list of AFC's important chemical products appears in Appendix I).

The Germans have doubly fastened their control of AFC, as of other French industries, by controlling the routing of the finished products in France, a natural consequence of the right of exclusive exploitation of the French transport system, which the Reich acquired when the Armistice Treaty was signed on June 22, 1940.<sup>10/</sup>

<sup>10/</sup> Within the last year the Germans have promoted an expansion program under which AFC has carried out construction of storage basins and power-grid interconnections, enabling AFC to produce at full capacity even during the seasons when the water flow is low. It is reported that the latest requests made by the Nazis on the AFC alumina plant at Salindres are for an increased output of up to 150 metric tons a day.

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#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

Several of the important bauxite mines of the AFC system are located at Hazanques and La Baume, only twenty miles inland from Toulon, and at Meze, Villeveyrac, and Loupian, ten miles inland from Sete. The liberation of southeastern France (specifically, that part which falls within an arc of 200 miles from the mouth of the Rhone) will bring the bulk of the AFC system within the control of the United Nations.

A number of the AFC plants, either because of their location or because of the size or diversity of their production, may be considered key plants. These are:

Gardanne, one of the largest alumina plants of AFC, having its own lignite mines.

St. Auban, large producer of chemicals, alumina, and aluminum. Possession of only AFC bauxite mines and the St. Auban plant would make possible the continued operation of the system on a limited scale.

Salindres, where most of AFC's artificial cryolite is produced, as well as chemical products and alumina.

Salin-du-Giraud, one of the principal chemical producers, with the AFC-owned salt marshes nearby. This plant supplies the Pyrenean aluminum-production plants with vital caustic soda.

Sabart, one of the few aluminum production plants fairly close to the Mediterranean. It also produces electrodes, and is believed to be the plant at which was stocked the natural cryolite shipped from Casablanca before United Nations occupation of North Africa.

Auzat, approximately the same importance as Sabart, and located near Sabart.

When the departments of the Var and Herault are liberated, the bauxite from the rich mines of these departments will become available for export to the United Nations.

With the reoccupation of the alumina plants at Salindres, Gardanne and St. Auban, a prompt survey needs to be made to ascertain the extent of damage to the factories and adjacent power plants and to determine what production, if any, may be



practicable for military and civilian needs of France and the United Nations. If operations are found feasible, provision must be made for fuel and transport.

Still more complicated problems of power and transport will arise when the Alpine and Pyrenean aluminum-production plants are reoccupied, because these plants are in mountainous country and are dependent upon hydro-electric power. To the extent that they are found, or can be quickly put, in working order, their production could be used for the benefit of France and the United Nations.

The only important materials necessary for the production of metallic aluminum which are not normally supplied within the AFC system itself are the tar pitch and coke, used in producing electrodes, and some cryolite and fuel.

Approximately 17,000 workers are engaged in AFC enterprises; if their families are taken into account, it is estimated that about 70,000 people are dependent upon the activities of the AFC plants. Disruption of the civilian economy of southern France would accordingly be reduced if AFC plants could be continued in operation.

Upon liberation steps should be taken to protect all remaining AFC plants and equipment from further destruction, removal or damage; and, where operations can be quickly restored with minor repairs and installations, measures necessary for that purpose should be undertaken as soon as practicable.

The Germans now have economic as well as physical control of the AFC system. Since the collapse of France, the capitalization of the company has been nearly tripled, and much of the stock has undoubtedly been obtained by German interests or by fronts for such interests; these fronts may be of almost any nationality. A series of Vichy orders and decrees have centralized administrative and managerial control not only of the bauxite mines and alumina and aluminum plants, but also of the related chemical and power plants, in the hands of key personnel responsive to the wishes of the Nazis. At least two German companies, Hansa Leichtmetall A.G. and the Aero-Bank, have been set up to further German control of the AFC and related industries, the first through direction of production and allocation of bauxite and finished metals from occupied areas, and the latter through direct investments in light metal industries in occupied areas. By German military

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orders, as well as by Vichy decrees, machinery has been established to control not only all French transportation but also raw materials (such as coke, coal and tar pitch) without which the AFC system cannot function.

Upon liberation, legal and physical measures should be taken to sever German economic control of the AFC system and to insure its being operated in the interests of France and other United Nations. Such measures would include:

- a. the modification or abrogation of such administrative and business arrangements as have been used by the Nazis, directly or indirectly, to further their control, e.g., the various organization committees set up for the aluminum and magnesium, and non-ferrous metals industries; the controls exercised over the distribution and transportation of commodities;
- b. the removal from administrative or managerial positions of collaborationist personnel through whom the Germans have been operating and who are known to be anti-United Nations;
- c. in conformity with general measures taken in this field, the closing of frontiers to transfers of securities, and the freezing of property and security transfers,<sup>11/</sup> with the exception of those property transactions needed to keep the business in operation;
- d. the application of available corporate funds, during the early period of liberation, to necessary repairs and operating expenses (e.g., pay-rolls), but not to distribution among security holders, many of whom may be German interests or fronts for such interests;
- e. the taking of all necessary precautions to safeguard, and have available for examination by French and United Nations authorities, essential books and records, including, where necessary, the seizure or impounding of such books and records, the registration of securities, etc.;

<sup>11/</sup> In tracing transfers, etc., some help may be obtained from annuaire des Valeurs.

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- f. the institution of new administrative and managerial controls of AFC operations and of allocation of raw materials, finished products, etc., for the benefit of France and the United Nations

Paris is the banking and commercial center of AFC, as of most major French enterprises; but the committee which controls bauxite allocations (Comite pour la Repartition de la Bauxite) has its headquarters at Marseilles. If Marseilles is liberated before Paris, it might be used as a temporary center, where new books could be started, securities registered, and other necessary actions recorded.

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APPENDIX A

Map

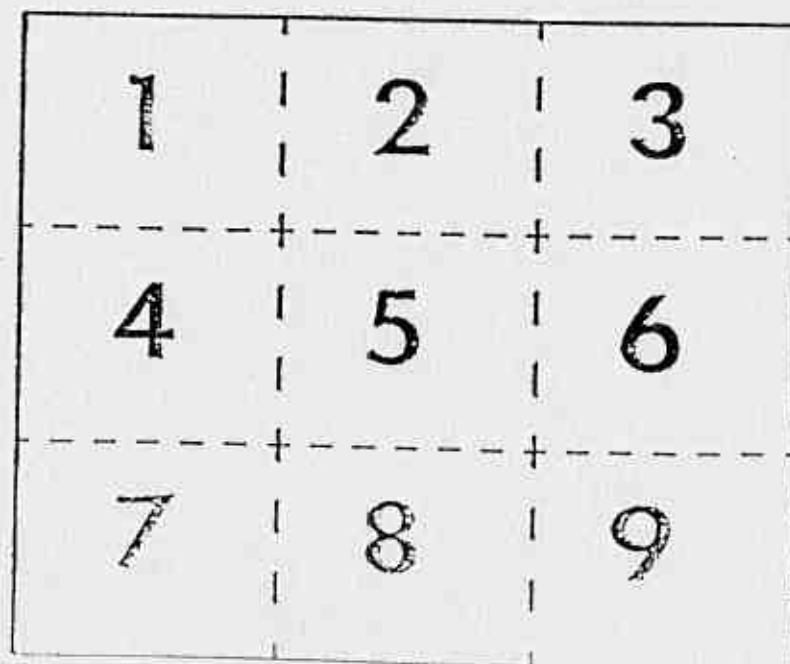
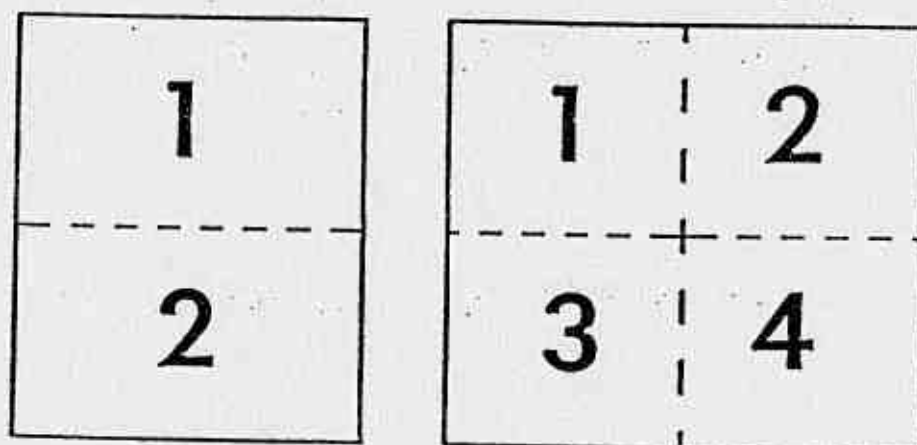
Location of the Principal Plants in the AFC System

3899

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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.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

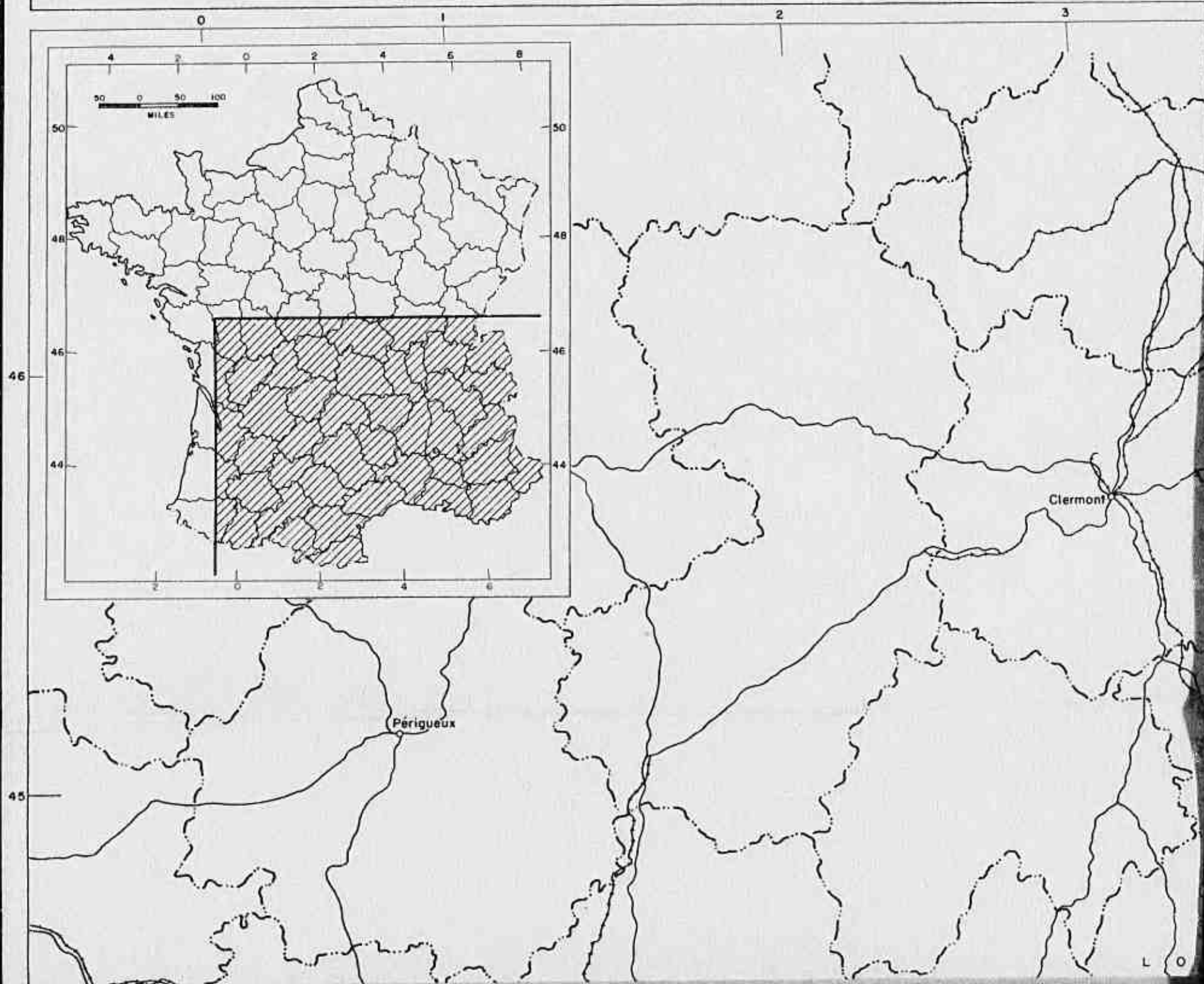
PROVISIONAL ED 4

# AL PLANTS AND MINES

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE

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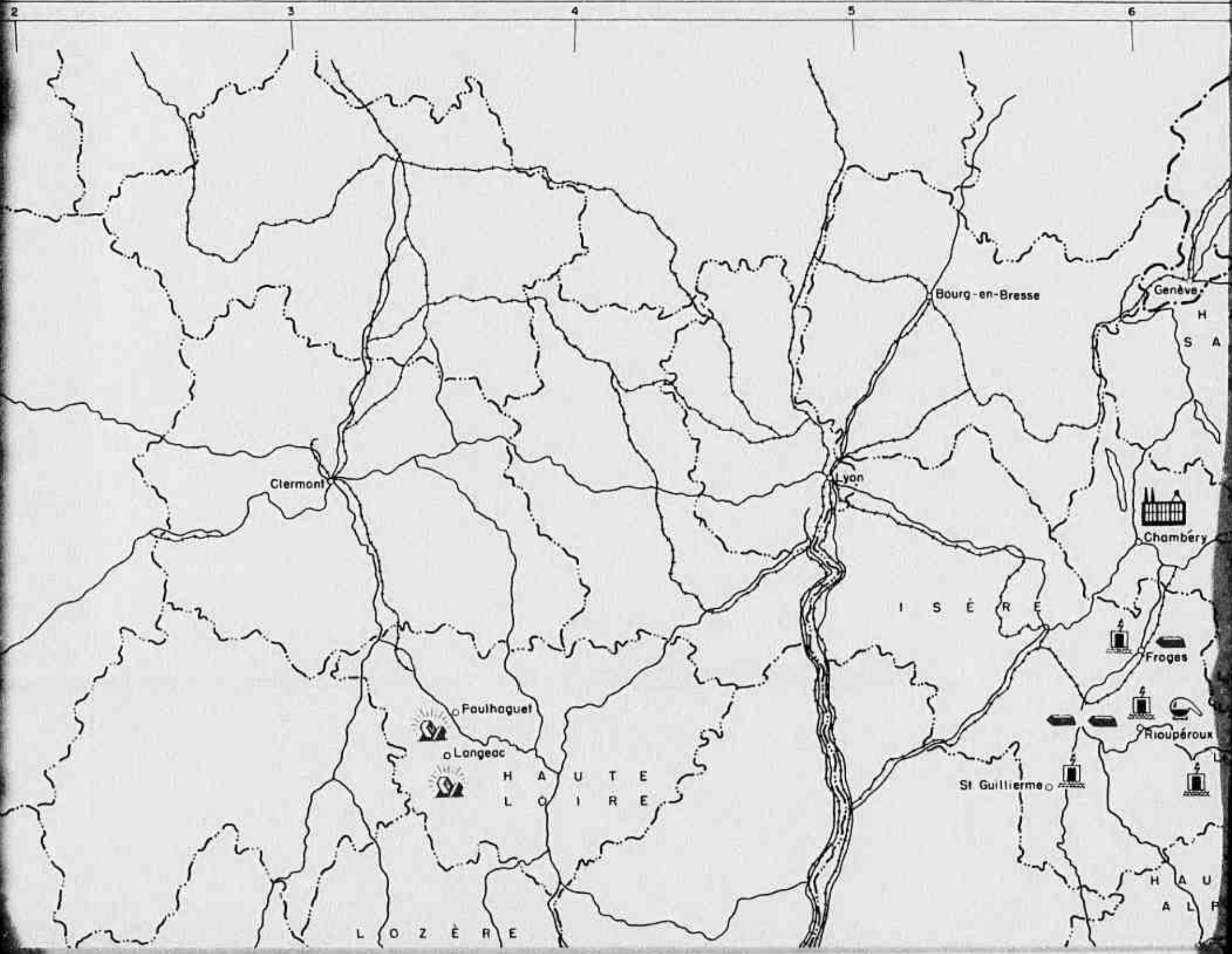


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# FRANCE ALUMINUM PLANTS AND MINES OF THE AFC SYSTEM

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE



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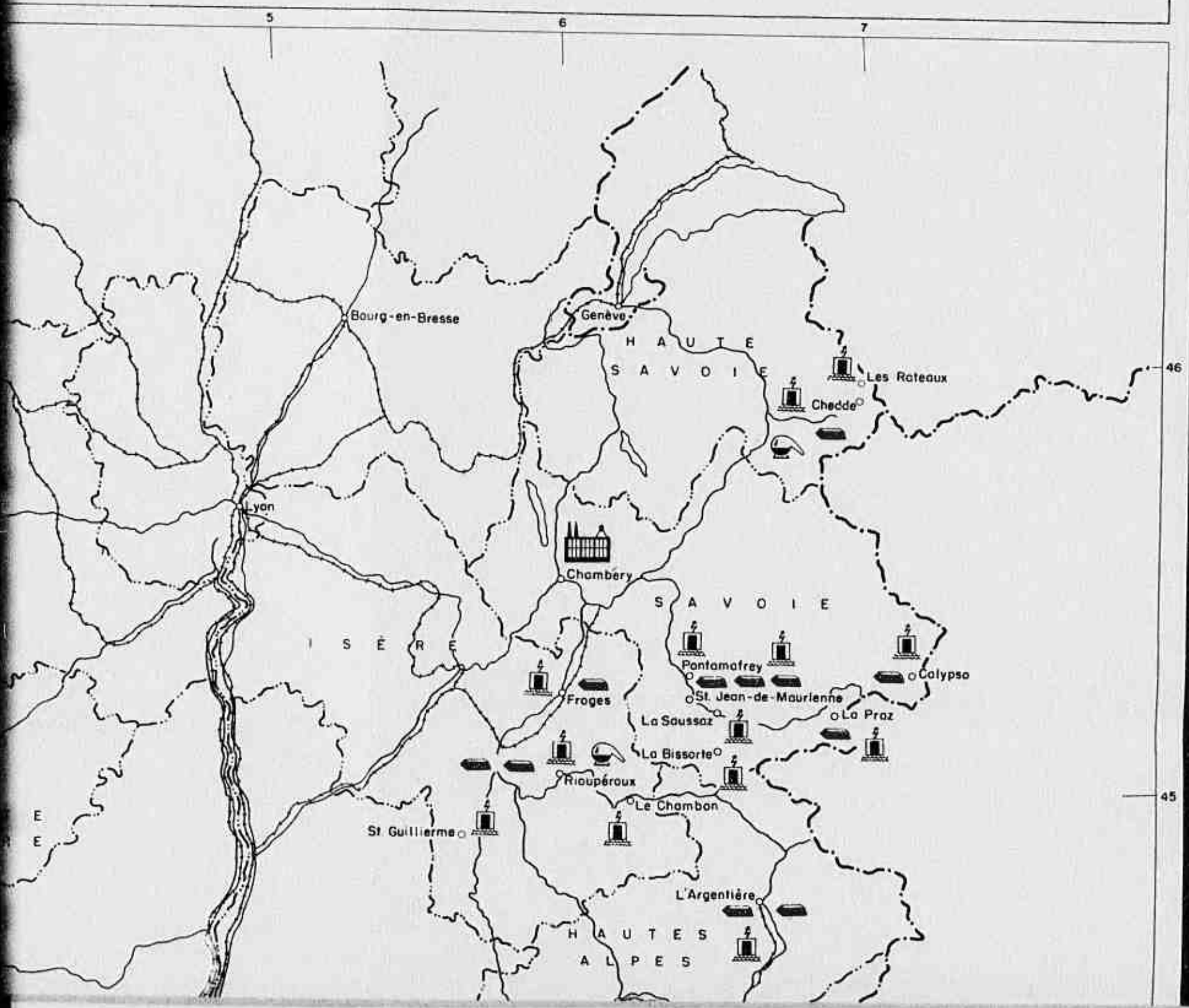
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# M THE AFC SYSTEM

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REOCCUPATION DIVISION

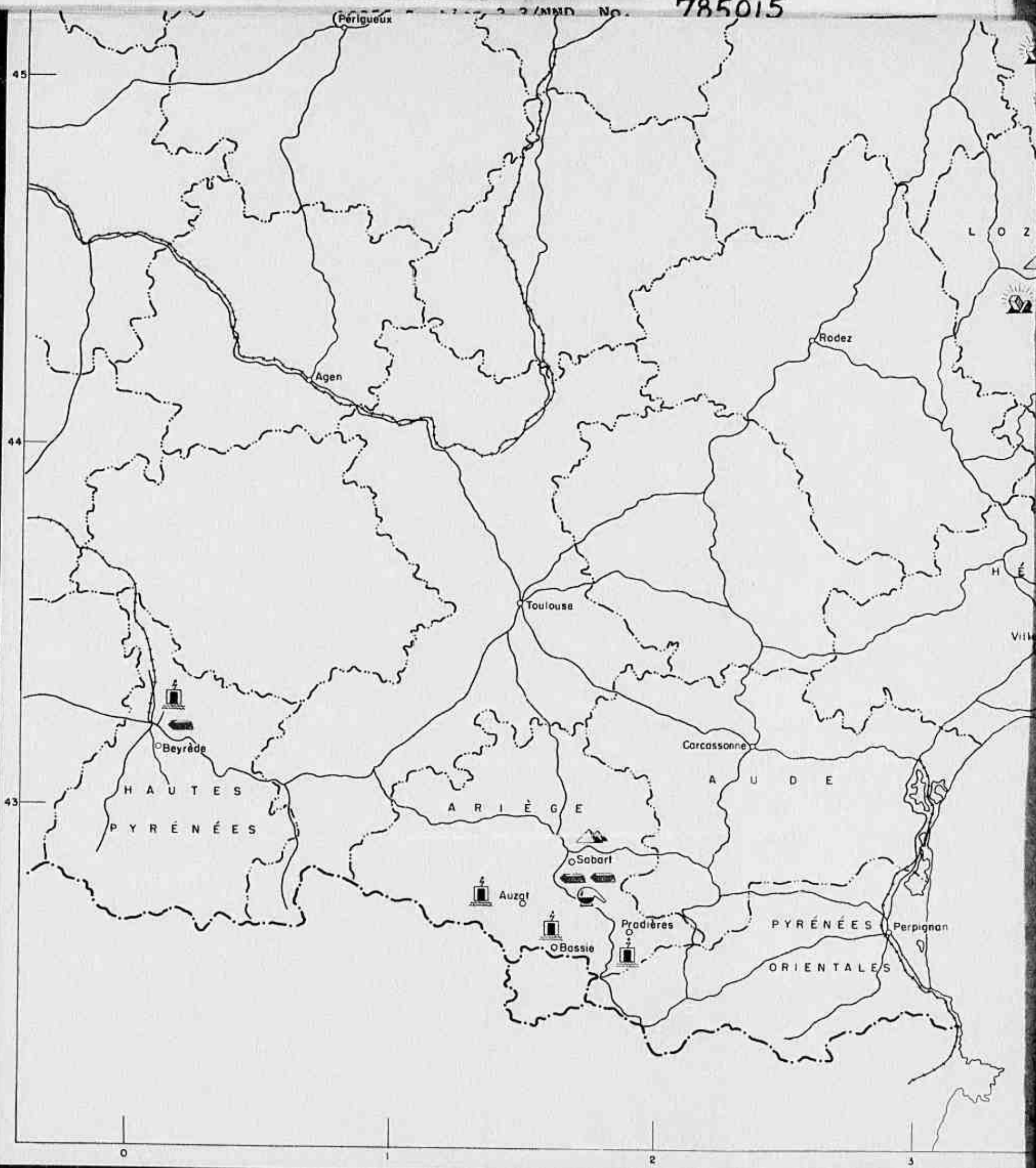
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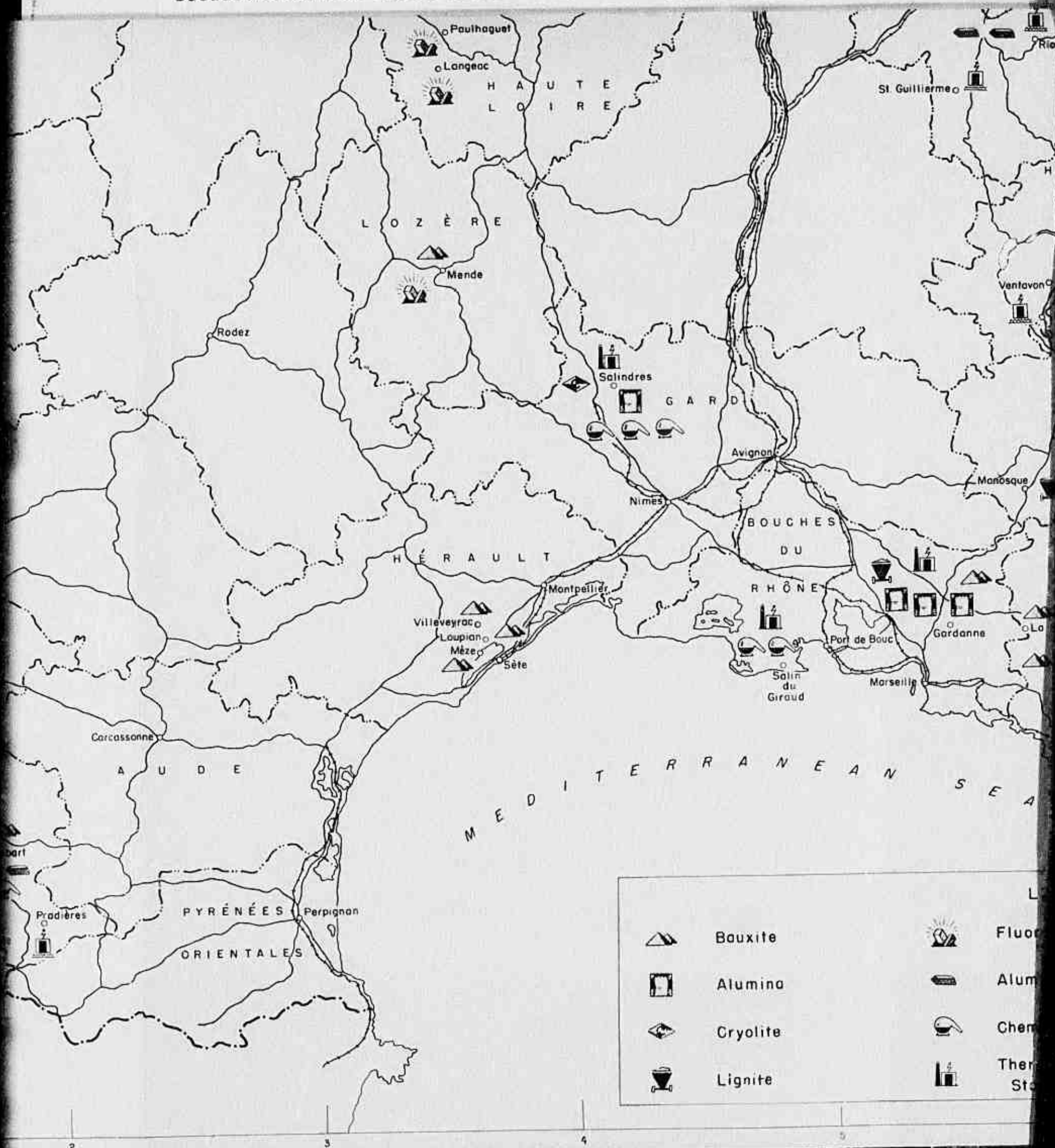




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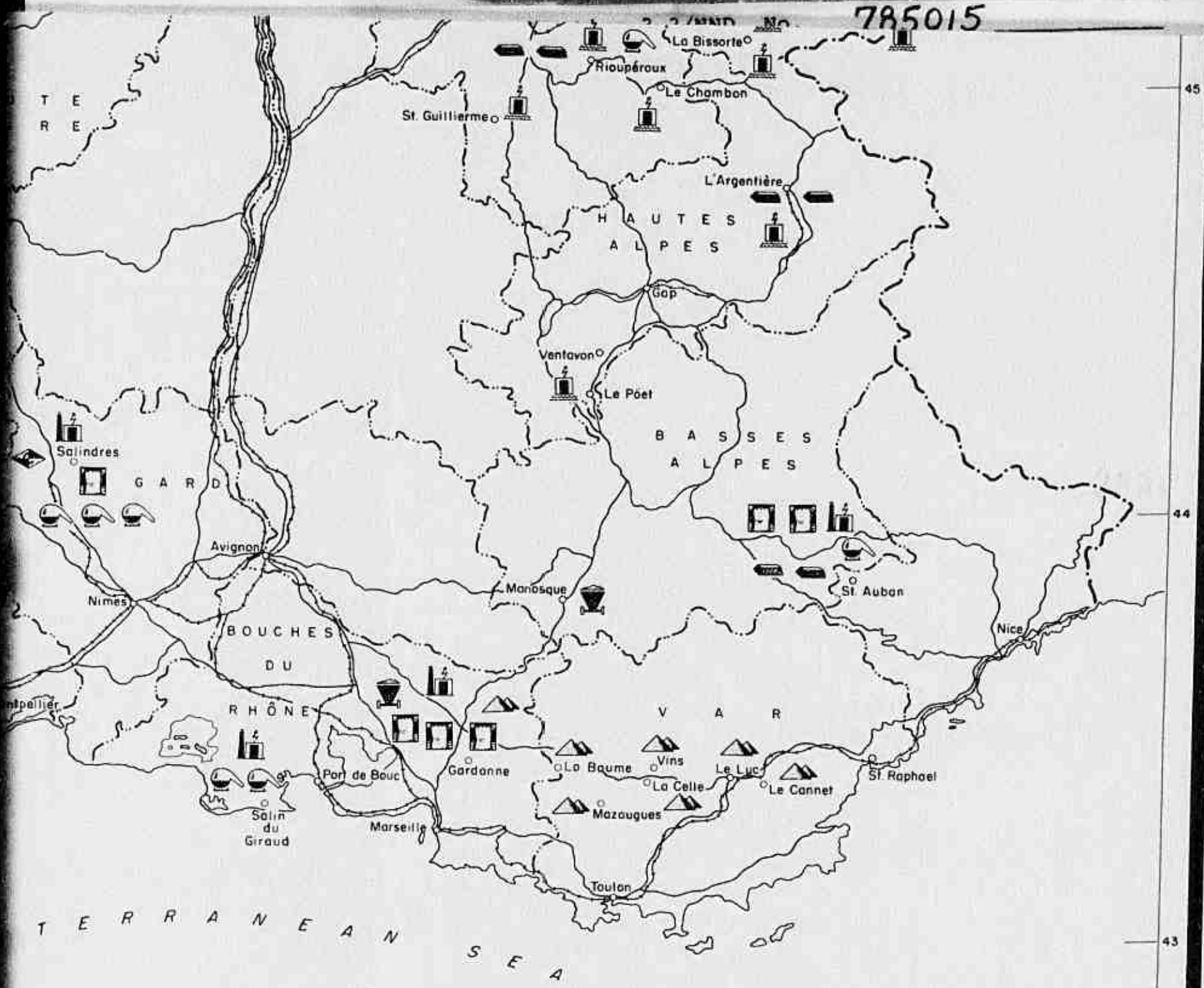
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LEGEND

- |   |          |   |                                |   |                              |
|---|----------|---|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Bauxite  |  | Fluorspar                      |  | Hydro-electric Power Station |
|  | Alumina  |  | Aluminum                       |  | Factory                      |
|  | Cryolite |  | Chemicals                      |  | Railways                     |
|  | Lignite  |  | Thermal-electric Power Station |  | Highways                     |



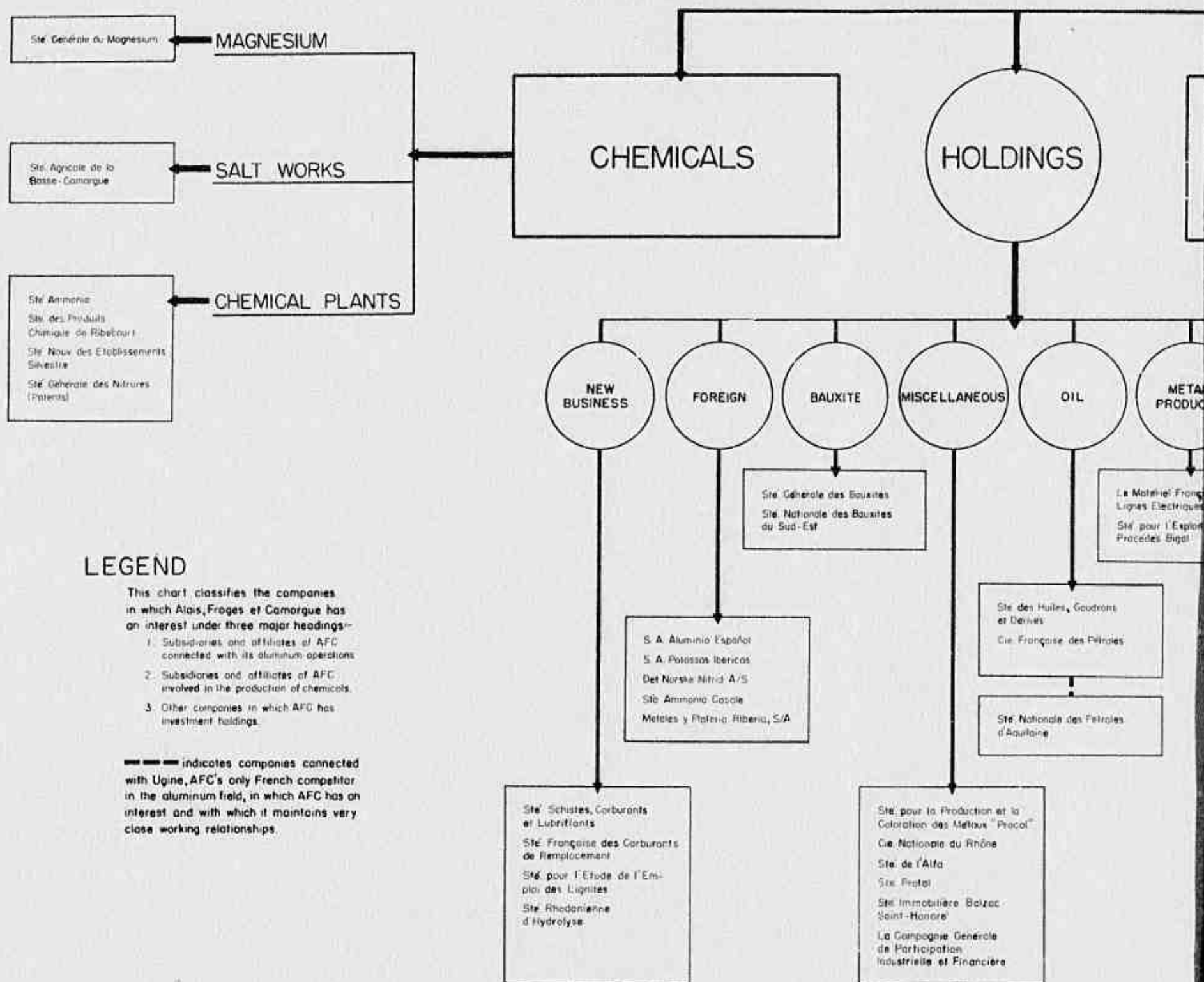
-21-

APPENDIX E

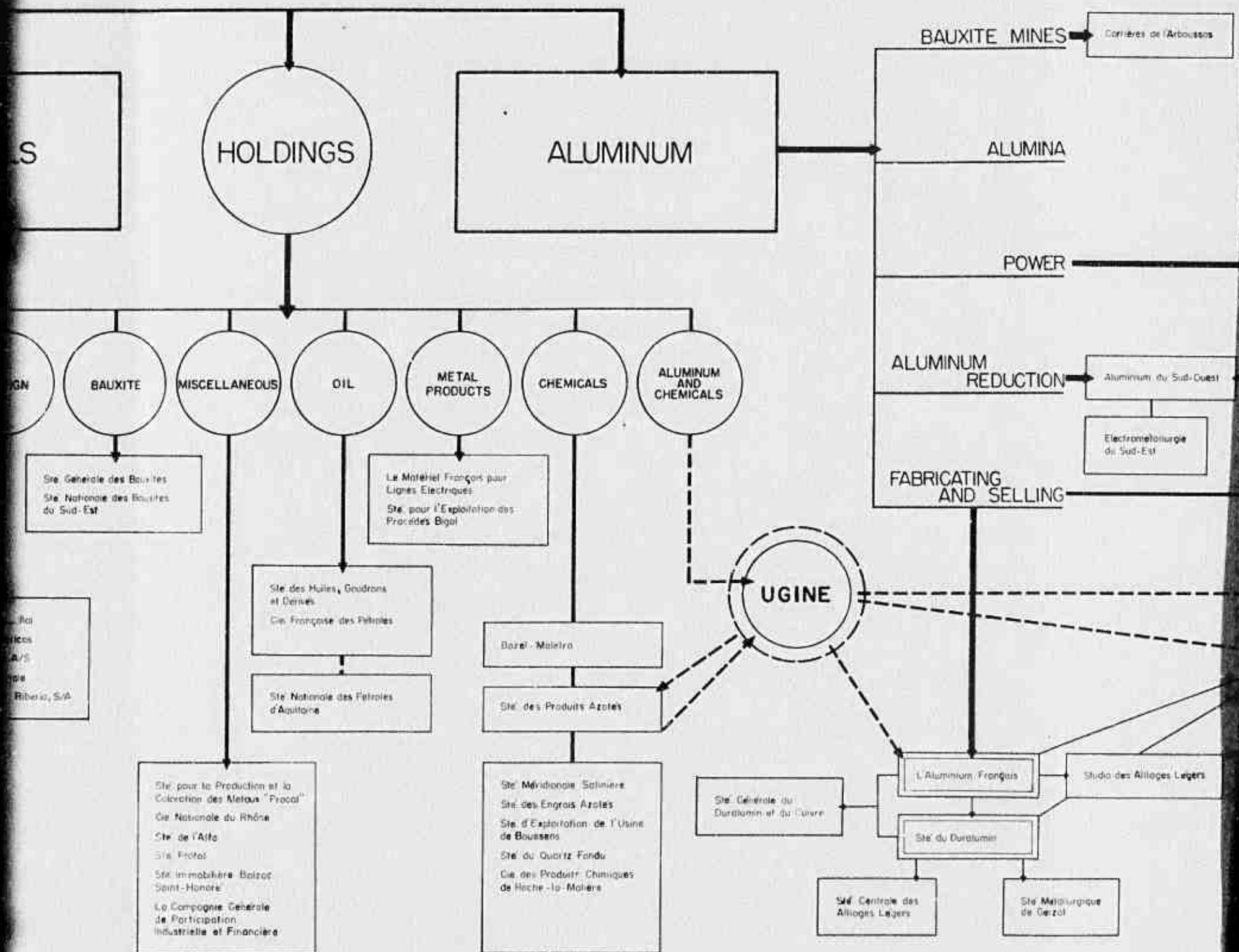
Corporate Chart of AFC

PROVISIONAL EDITION

# ALAIS, FROGES



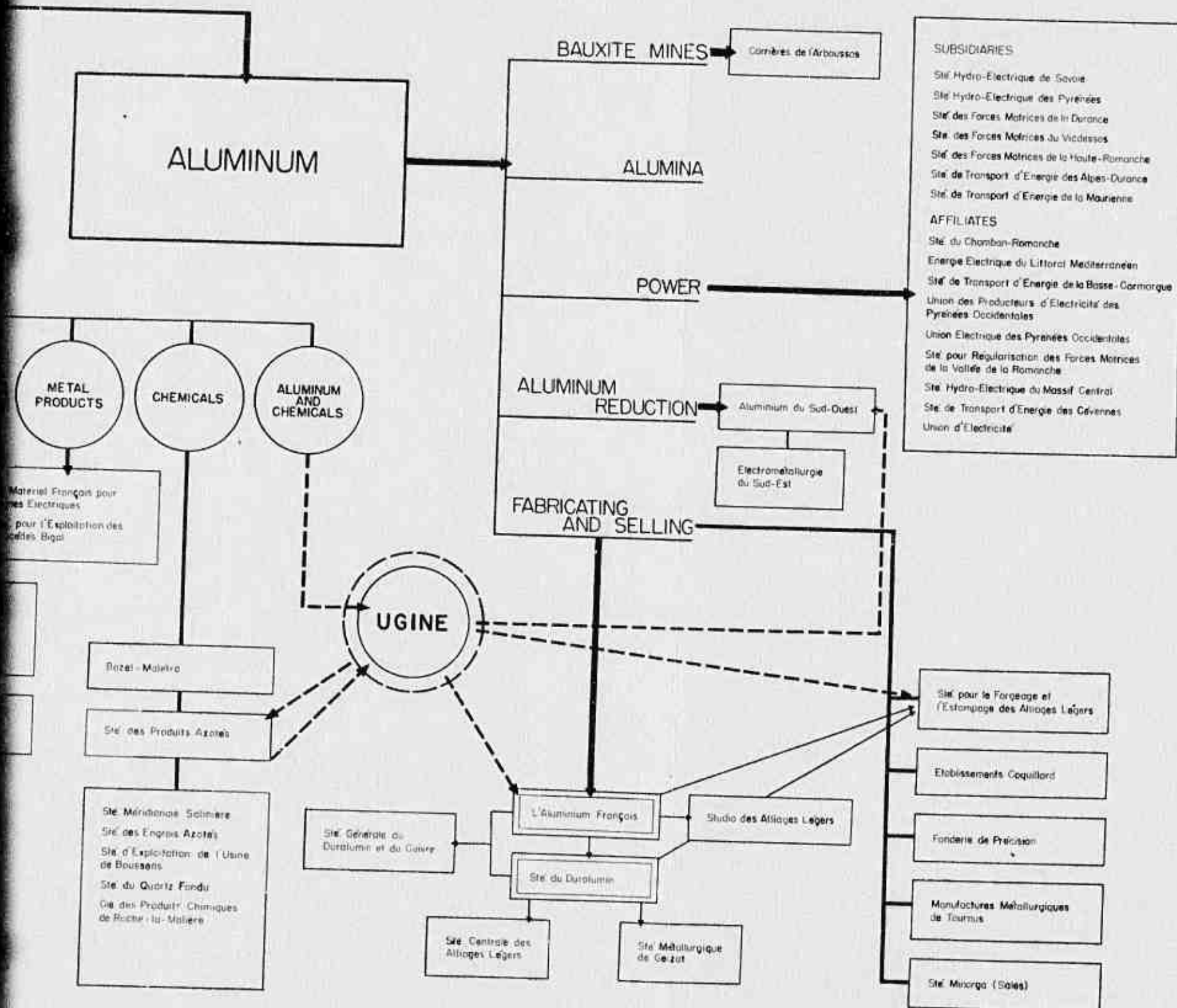
# FROGES AND CAMARGUE





CONFIDENTIAL

# AND CAMARGUE



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

3896

## Power Plants in APC Systems

Region	Department	Name and Location of Station	Estimated Capacity (kw) <sup>a/b</sup>	Ownership	Plants Served
<b>I. HYDRO-ELECTRIC</b>					
Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Les Bataux - at Servoz, Chavaz, and Les Bataux	3,500	APC	no data
	Haute-Savoie	Chedde, commune of Passy, on the Arve River	15,000	APC	Chedde
	Savoie	Caland - in the Maurienne Valley	16,000	APC	no data
	Savoie	La Bissorie - in the Haute Maurienne communes of Orelle and Modane	60,000	Sta. Hydro-Electrique de Savoie	St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, L'Arrentiere
	Savoie	La Pratz, commune St. André, in the Maurienne Valley	15,000	APC	La Pratz
	Savoie	Pontamfrey - in the Arc Valley near St.-Jean-de-Maurienne	12,000	APC	St.-Jean-de-Maurienne
	Savoie	Les Plans & St.-Jean-de-Maurienne sur l'Arc, St.-Jean-de-Maurienne	40,000	APC	St.-Jean-de-Maurienne
	Savoie	La Saussaz - at St.-Michel-de-Maurienne	17,000		St.-Jean-de-Maurienne
	Hautes-Alpes	L'Arrentiere-la-Bessée - on the confluence of the Durance and Fournel rivers	32,000	APC	L'Arrentiere and St. Auban
	Hautes-Alpes	La Péal - at Pétat near the Durance River	21,760		St. Auban
Pyrénées	Hautes-Alpes	Ventavon - on the Durance River	27,500		no data
	Isère	Proces		APC	no data
	Isère	Charbon - commune of Mison on the Romanche River	No data		no data
	Isère	St. Quillier - at Bourg d'Oisans on the Romanche River	25,000		Rioudour
	Isère	Rioudour - in the Romanche Valley	30,500	APC	Rioudour
	Ariège	Auzat - on the Vicdessos River; 100 km. from Vicdessos	20,000	APC	Auzat and Sabat (Tarascon)
	Ariège	Sabat - Tarascon-sur-Ariège - on the Vicdessos River	55,000		Sabat
	Ariège	Eradières - on the Ariège River	No data		no data
	Ariège	Bessies - on the Ariège River	1,200		no data
	Hautes-Pyrénées	Bevère - near river Neste; 51 km. from Tarbes	9,000		Bevère
				L'Aluminium du Sud-Ouest (jointly owned by APC and Uclins)	
Iles Méditerranéennes	Basses-Alpes	St. Auban	11. THIRAT	APC	St. Auban
	Bouches-du-Rhône	Gardanne	10,500	APC	Gardanne
	Bouches-du-Rhône	Salin-du-Giraud	no data	APC	Salin du Giraud
	Card	Salindres	"	APC	Salindres



Savoie	La Gauchet - at St. Michel-de-Maurienne	17,000	St. Jean-de-Maurienne
Hautes-Alpes	L'Arpentiere-la-Bessade - on the confluence of the Durance and Fournel rivers	32,000	L'Arpentiere and St. Auban
Hautes-Alpes	Le Pont - at Pont near the Durance River	21,760	St. Auban
Hautes-Alpes	Verduron - on the Durance River	27,500	no data
Isère	Proces		no data
Isère	Chaban - commune of Muzon on the Romanche River	No data	no data
Isère	St. Guilleme - at Bourg d'Oisans on the Romanche River	25,000	Piourdoux
Isère	Rioudoux - in the Romanche Valley	30,500	Rioudoux
Ardege	Aval - on the Viedessos River; 100 km. from Viedessos	20,000	Aval and Sabart (Tarascon)
Ardege	Sabart - Tarascon-sur-Ardege on the Viedessos River	55,000	Sabart
Ardege	Pradiere - on the Ardege River	No data	no data
Ardege	Bassias - on the Ardege River	1,200	no data
Hautes-Pyrenées	Bevède - near river Neste; 51 km. from Tarbes	9,000	Bevède
Alpes	St. Auban	10,500	St. Auban
Alpes	Cardanne	no data	Cardanne
Bouches-du-Rhone	Salin-du-Giraud	"	Salin du Giraud
Gard	Salindres	"	Salindres

## II. THINNES

a/ Other power stations are known to have been planned, but definite information is not available as to the extent to which they are in operation. Such proposed plant construction included La Girade, St. Felix, Saint Michel sur l'Arc, Aussons Falls and Venneon, all in the Alpine region; Font Escoffier and Exuilles, in the Mediterranean region; and some dams in the Pyrenean region.

b/ These estimates are based on scattered and often conflicting data covering various years within the period 1937-1941.

c/ This list covers only plants in Southern France. There are plants located in other areas, such as Aubervilliers in the Seine department and Arendonck in Belgium.

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## APPENDIX D

French Production of Electricity by Months, 1939  
(million kilowatt hours)

Month	Thermic	Hydro-Electric
January	360.8	840.8
February	302.0	771.4
March	315.2	818.9
April	366.0	698.6
May	365.5	717.6
June	315.6	781.0
July	309.8	768.4
August	282.8	715.6
September	378.3	693.3
October	394.0	792.2
November	466.0	723.9

Note: The year 1939 was a representative year. In 1942, due to drought and a late frost, kilowatt-hour production in March had dropped in daily output to approximately one-fifth of the daily output in March 1939. The spring of 1943 was exceptionally dry in the south, and this may indicate an unusually heavy load on the thermic facilities during the succeeding months.

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## APPENDIX E

Directors and Officers of AFC <sup>a/</sup>				
Name	Position with AFC	Since <sup>b/</sup>	Other Important Business Affiliations Company	Position <sup>c/</sup>
Pierre Azaria	D	1934	Le Cr�dit Commercial de Franco (1937)	D
			L'Electro-Credit (Paris branch) (1937)	D
			Compagnie Generale D'Electricite	Hon. P
			Societe des Forces Motrices de la Truyere (1940)	VP
Marcel Bio	D	1934	Establissemments Brachot et Richard (1934)	D
			Societe Lyonnaise de Depots et de Credit Industriel	P
			Compagnie Generale de Navigation H. P. L. M.	D
Hippolyte Bouchayer	D VP	1934 1939	Societe des Papeteries de Franco (1934)	P
			Aluminium Francais (1936)	D
			Energie Electrique du Littoral Meditteranee	D
			Banco di Roma (Franco)	D
			Le Nickel	D
			Societe Generale d'Explosifs Cheddites	D
			Trefileries et Laminoirs du Havre (resigned 1942)	D
Joan Dupin	D	1940	Aluminium Francais (1934)	MD
			Union pour l'Industrie et l'Electricite	D
			Trefileries et Laminoirs du Havre (1942)	D
Paul Gillet	D	1934	Societe Hydro-Electrique "Drac Romanche" (1934)	P
			Societe PROGIL (1936)	P
			Compagnie Francaise des Metaux	D
			Societe Franco-Belge pour la Fabrication Mecanique du Verre	VP

a/ D (Director), P (President), MD (Managing Director), GM (General Manager)

b/ Earliest known date. Except where otherwise indicated, these men may be presumed to occupy their positions with AFC at the present time.

c/ Except where otherwise indicated, in parentheses, the latest verified date of affiliation is 1941.



## APPENDIX E (Continued)

Name	Position with AFC	Since	Other Important Business Affiliations	
			Company	Position
Philippe Level <sup>d/</sup>	D	1941	Explosifs Cheddites	D
	Resigned	1941	Aluminium Francais (1934)	D
			Cie. Miniere du Congo Francais (1937)	D
Albert Mahieu	D	1933	Ugine (1939)	GM
			Cie. d'Electricite de l'Ouest-Parisien (1940)	D
Louis Marlio	VP	1934	Credit National (1934)	D
	P	1939	Forces Motrices de la Haute-	
	Resigned		- Romanche (1934)	P
	1940		Chambre Syndicale des Forces Hydrauliques et d'Electrometallurgie (1936)	P
			Cie. Algerienne	D
			Cie. des Chemins de Fer de l'Est	D
			Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais (1940)	D
			Ugine	D
			Union pour l'Industrie et d'Electricite (1940)	D
			Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (1940)	D
			And many others	
Jean Maroger	D	1937	Est-Lunier	D
			Banque Lazard Freres & Cie. (1937)	D
			Union Industrielle de Credit pour la Reconstitution (1937)	D
			Compagnie d'Electricite (1940)	P
			Compagnie Hydro-Electrique (1940)	P
			Trefileries et Laminiers du Havre	P
			Union pour l'Industrie et l'Electricite	D
			And many others	
Louis Merle	D	1934		
Rene Pichon	D	1934	Compagnie des Mines de Roche-	
	P	1941	la-Moliere et Firminy (1934)	VP

<sup>d/</sup> See also Jacques Level, former president of AFC. Philippe Level was also a member of British and Norwegian aluminum companies and Bozel-Malotra.

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## APPENDIX E (Continued)

Name	Position with AFC	Since	Other Important Business Affiliations	
			Company	Position
Piaton, cont'd			Produits Chimiques de Roche- la-Moliere (1934)	P
			Houilleres de Dombrowa (1937)	VP
			Credit Lyonnais (1940)	D
			Energie Electrique du Littoral Mediterraneen	D
			Union pour l'Industrie et l'Electricite (1940)	D
			Compagnie Electro-mecanique (1940)	
			Groupeement de Repartition de la Bauxite (formed 1941)	F
			And many others	
H.J. Roux de Bezioux	VP	1934	Etablissements Brachot et Richard (1934)	D
	D	1939	Compagnie Hydro-Electrique de l'Auvergne (1940)	D
			Societe Lyonnaise de Depots et de Credit Industriel (1940)	D
Paul Tirard	D	1934	Banque de l'Union Parisienne (1934)	D
			Credit Lyonnais	D
			Chemins de Fer du Midi	P
			Air-France (1940)	Hon. P.
			Compagnie Francaise des Metaux	D
			Compagnie d'Assurances Generales sur la Vie	D
			And many others	
Raoul de Vitry	D	1939	Aluminum Francais (1934)	D
	GM	1940	Minerais et Metaux	D
		Removed 1943	Groupeement de Repartition de la Bauxite	GM
			Compagnie Generale d'Electricite (1942)	D
			Banque de Paris et des Pays- Bas. (1942)	D
			Bozel-Maitra	D
Louis de Vogue	D	1934	Banque des Reglements Inter- nationaux (1934)	D
		Resigned 1941	Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez	P
			Chemin de Fer Paris-Lyon- Mediterranee	D
			Banque de France (1934)	Regent
			Credit Lyonnais	D

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## APPENDIX F

## Plant Personnel

Name	Position	Date of Information
Bonnet	In charge of plant maintenance, AFC plant at Auzat, Dec. 1942	1942
Bucho	Director of AFC plant at Auzat, Dec. 1942	1942
Gartoux	Departmental manager, Ferro-alloys, AFC plant at Chedde	1942
Castex	General Manager, AFC plant at L'Argentiere, Oct. 1938	1938
Cointe	Departmental Manager, Electrodes, at AFC plant at St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, Nov. 1942	1942
Collomb	In charge of AFC's hydro-electric development since the armistice	1942
Decalf	Departmental manager, electric power, of AFC plant at L'Argentiere, Oct. 1938	1938
de Verdelhan	Departmental manager, electric power, at AFC plant at Sabart, Dec. 1942	1942
Giorgi	In charge of plant maintenance, AFC plant at Riouperoux, summer 1942.	1942
Gosse	In charge of plant maintenance at AFC plant at Sabart, Dec. 1942	1942
Grollee	Inspector General of AFC since the armistice	1942
Jefferin	General Manager of the AFC plant at Riouperoux, summer 1942	1942
Joannet	General Manager of the AFC plant at La Praz, Nov. 1942	1942
La Croix	In charge of the electric plant at Tarascon, Dec. 1942	1942
Laudais	Assistant to the superintendent at AFC plant at Tarascon, Dec. 1942	1942
Littot	Departmental manager, electric power, AFC plant Riouperoux, summer 1942	1942

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## APPENDIX F, Continued

Name	Position	Date of Information
Mandet	Assistant Director to M. Torchot (see below) at AFC plant at St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, Nov. 1942	1942
Marguet	Departmental manager, aluminum, at AFC plant at Rioupoux, summer 1942	1942
Massolin	Administration and finance of AFC since the armistice	1942
Matter, Jean	In charge of AFC production since the armistice	1942
Mengoz	Departmental manager, aluminum, at AFC plant at L'Argentiere, Oct. 1938	1938
Ollivier	General Director of AFC plant at Sabart, Dec. 1942	1942
Perinet	General manager of the AFC plant at Chedde	1942
Perrieres	General manager of the AFC plant at La Saussaz, March, 1942	1942
Renard	Departmental manager, electrodes, at AFC plant at Sabart, Dec. 1942	1942
Sabouraud	Departmental manager, chlorates, at AFC plant at Sabart, Dec. 1942	1942
Savery	Departmental manager, aluminum, at AFC plant at St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, Nov. 1942	1942
Sigaud	In charge of electrode production at AFC plant at Tarascon	
Torchot	General manager of AFC plant at St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, Nov. 1942 Also supervised AFC plants at La Praz and La Saussaz and Calypso, Nov. 1942	1942

## APPENDIX I

## Important Chemical Products Produced by AEC

Acetylene	Ferric chloride
Aluflux	Ferric sulphate
Aluminum perchloride	Ferrous sulphate
Aluminum sulphate	Glucinium sodium fluoride
Aluminum fluoride	Glycol
Aluminum chloride	Hexachloroethane
Alunite	Hydrochloric acid
Ammonium chloride	Hydro-fluoric acid
Ammonium fluoride	Javel water
Ammonium hydrochloride	Magnesium chloride
Ammonium hydroxide	Magnesium perchlorate
Ammonium perchlorate	Magnesium sulphate
Ammonium sulphate	Metabisulphate of potash
Anhydrous ammonia	Monochloroacetic acid
Arsenate of alumina	Perchloric acid
Arsenate of lead	Potash alum
Arsenic acid	Potassium chlorate
Artificial cryolite	Potassium chloride
Barium	Potassium perchlorate
Barium aluminate	Sodium aluminate
Barium carbonate	Sodium chlorate
Barium chlorate	Sodium fluoride
Barium chloride	Sodium phosphate
Barium fluosilicate	Sodium silico-fluoride
Barium sulphate	Sodium sulphide
Barium sulphide	Strontium sulphide
Bleached potassium	Sulphuric acid
Bromine	Sulphurous anhydride
Calcium aluminate	Synthetic zeolite
Calcium carbide	Tetrachloroethane
Calcium carbonate	Tetrachloroethylene
Calcium chlorate	Thallium nitrate
Calcium chloride	Titanium chloride
Calcium perchlorate	Trichloroethylene
Calcium sulphate	Urea
Caustic barite	Vanadic acid
Caustic soda	Verdigris
Chlorinate of lime	
Chlorinated naphthalenes	
Chloruretted rubber	
Chloruretted waxes	
Copper oxychloride	
Copper sulphate	
Cyclohexanol	
Cyclohexanone	
Cyclohexyl acetate	
Dichloroethane	
Dichloroethylene	

APPENDIX G

Members of Organization Committees in the French Aluminum Industry

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Members of Comite d'Organisation de l'Aluminium et du Magnesium,  
named in Article 2, Decree of December 27, 1940:

M. de Vitry<sup>a/</sup>  
Jean Dupin<sup>a/</sup>  
Georges Painvin

Members of the Commission Consultative des Bauxites, named in  
Article 3, Decree of December 27, 1940:

Charles Daher  
Pierre Jaquin  
Andre Montpellier

Members of Comite d'Organisation du Commerce des Metaux et Alliances  
Non Ferreux (Demi-produits), named in Decree of March 6, 1941:

Francois Brossette (President)  
Robert Deroide  
Georges Desbriere  
Leon Macer

Members of Comite d'Organisation des Industries de Demi-Produits en  
Metaux et Alliances Non Ferreux, named in Decree of January 3, 1941:

Rene Painvin (President)  
Louis Jaudeau  
Georges Desbrieres  
Marcel Renard  
Robert Chevalier  
Jean Matter<sup>b/</sup>  
Paul Bernard  
Maurice Caron

Expert in charge: M. Toinet

Commissioner for the Government:

M. Rougier

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<sup>a/</sup> Director of AFC  
<sup>b/</sup> Managing Director of AFC



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APPENDIX H

AFC Products  
Classified According to the Decision of the  
Section for Chemistry of the Central Allocation Board  
October 3, 1941

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Controlled:

1. Sulphuric acid
2. Soda ash
3. Calcium carbide
4. Cobalt compounds
5. Sulphur
6. Copper sulphate (and derivatives)
7. Casein
8. Naphthalene

Supervised:

1. Hydrochloric acid
2. Ammonia
3. Arsenic oxide
4. Barium carbonate
5. Calcium chloride
6. Synthetic cryolite
7. Sodium fluoride
8. Insecticides
9. Fungicides, etc.)
10. Pyrites
11. Caustic soda
12. Acetylene

Free:

All other chemical products

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