

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/265
(VOL. II)

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

000/109/265
VOL. II)

EMPLOYMENT, SURRENDERED ENEMY FORCES
SEPT. 1945 - AUG. 1946

266

To: Exec Sec

may the office please be advised
of the action taken in ~~the~~ folio 265,
please.

Ans 24/8

267

To: CSO. Exec Sec. *[initials]*

See folio 267 for action refer on 265 -
no answer has been received as yet.
[signature]

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

See folio 267 for when copy was received.
No answer has been received as yet.
Sincerely,
[Signature]

2334

236

ep. - Return with OA c/c on 235 per.
 Two Please see 7237
 ELB 12/12 *2/12/12*

238

236 10/15/12
 Ref, in 235: Case's Letter is at folio 237.

240

238 13/12

240
 950. Folio 239 for info.

~~240~~ 250

5004 2/1/12

A.C.C.

Letter at folio ~~248~~ ²⁴⁹ for signature, per
 folio 247 refer

MS. 24/4

19/14

253,

Ex Comm.

Letter at 252 submitted for signature.
 This is action on 251 + in answer
 to 247.

MS. 17/5

18/1/15

~~248~~ 250

a.c.c.

Letter at folio ~~248~~²⁴⁹ for signature, per
folio 247 refer

MS. 24/14
19/14

253,

Ex Comm.

Letter at 252 submitted for signature.
This is action on 251 & in answer
to 247.

MS. 17/15

257

MS. 24/15

CSO. Please see folio 252 for info. This
has been seen by Ex Comm who directed
the action at 'x'.
MS. 24/15

252

Ex Com.

266

CSO - Folio 241005 for info

241005/10. Encl 5/10

4207

4207

Ex Com. Folio 22 Noted by CC for

241005

28

CSO - Folio 241005 for info. The policy has already been made clear to Prime Minister. Only recently we wrote him everything possible is being done. This letter is for the record. for CC file

Encl 24/10

(21)

4E Pre send copy of 210 to CSO for info. for file

(21)

CSO. Pre see 210. I take it for info as if

CSD - follow up for info. The person who made clear to Prime Minister only recently we wrote him everything possible is being done. This letter is for the record. *10/25/45*

Emu 24/10

(211)

4C Per send copy of 210 to CSD for info.

10/25/45

(212)

CSD Per see 210. I take it for info as I don't see any action other than that taken at 210?

10/25/45

231

CSD Per attention is invited to 227-230

234

CSD. Attention is invited to 232 & 233

C & Section has written 10/24/45

235

Let's see what they have written for this file.

10/25/45

Ex. Com. 197

Pl. see P. 194 - 195.

At min 1 in Ex. file below Ex. want the CC to write AHW on the lines 2 para. 5.

> Ask them to put up letter for

CC; signature

Final
20/10

198

See my memo to the file 188/10/10

(Under signature to prepare a letter for the Ex. Com. 188/10/10)

199

Ex. Com. B. 200

for inform

Final
22/10

200 201

P.A.

Ex. Com. 188/10/10

10/11

198
See my memo to the file 10/10/10
(This is a copy of the original
copy of the original)

199

Ex. Com. 0. 100
for info
22/10.

200

P.A.

Ex. Com. 100
with Dr. Brown
22/10.

↓ P.A. 100/230

10/10/10
10/10/10

CSO.

185/
This file has appeared just later than

No letters enclosed. 188/27x

(86

Note. Submitted with Encl. See file which
contained P. 186 & 187 (now inserted)
for signature. No further action.

188/27x
17/10

192-
12/10

CSO - Reio 141 per info

Encl. 17/10

193
Ex. Com.

CSO. Herewith letter for signature of C.C.
as per his note, also enclosed

Encl. 17/10

17/10

for signature. No further action.

File 17/10 192-

CSO - Folio 191 for info

Emul 17/10

Ex. Com. 193

CSO - Herewith letter for signature of C.C. as per his note, also enclosed

File 17/10 Emul 17/10

196

CSO - Folios 194 and 195 for info. Should Labor S/C have a copy to G-5 before clearance with V-P, Ec. Sec, and Ex. Com?

Emul 17/10

P.S. Enclosed is minute from CSO, Ec. Sec. underwriting Mr. Grainger's letter.

6/11/20

CSO- Folios 175-78 per info

~~2/12~~ 2/10

182

A/V P. Economic Section.

We discussed 181 9172 at V.P.'s meeting
this morning when you stated that Ed
Hendley was here. I would discuss with
Mr. Seeks.

The Chief Commissioners think that for
be represented at once to attend.
9th then it would be useful if ~~the~~ 18th 1812
be represented at the same time subject to
very time that the Elementary survey has to add

Rec'd 1600, 402.
CH, 1000.

12/3/12

183

164-158

To: CSO. Folios 15-17 for info
4 159

Emu 21/9

168

164-158

CSO- Folios 164-167 for info. Nothing new except
in paras 9 & 11
your attention is directed to para 12

Emu 21/9

170

CSO- Folios 169 for info. This is old stuff by now.
your attention is directed to para 2.

Emu 21/9

173

CSO- Folios 72 for info. Re paras 2, 4, 7, 8 should be
be inserted, also and proper recommendations
on Toronto, situation. AFHQ policy, already
declared, would seem to cover the points
raised in paras. 4 for example.

Emu 21/9

8170

CSO- 7-10-1169 for info. This is old stuff by now.
your attention is directed to para 2.

~~17th~~ 27/9

173 ~~(S)~~ ~~and~~ ~~1~~ ~~*~~
CSO- Also 72 for info. Re paras 2, 4, 5, 7, should have
be involving them and specific recommendations
on Toronto situations. AFHQ policy, already
declared, would seem to cover the points
raised in paras. 4 for example.

29/9

10

174

very much

Capt. white / 2 lines in all right AFHQ
will take up also distinct Area (See Photo)
Fairly good

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147

Chief Commissioner.

154

2323

Approval
Attached is submitted for your signature
information

I should like to get it off so that AFRC
can study it before Monday MS/21/9
OP/ky

VP Economic Section

1. Terms of press release have been agreed with
S.S. (General Bantayan) and some arranged with that
authority through AFORD PRO.

2. Latona EPC will arrange attendance at
the Naples Conference with General McNamara.

3. Draft reply is attached.

W. H. H. H. H.

21/9/65

the Naples Conference with General McNamara.

3. Draft reply is attached.

W.H. Brannin 2/19/65

2022

178

Chief Commissioner

154

Apparite is letter for signature,
as requested.

W.H. Brannin^R

149 Labor S/C.

CSO Letter signed by CC & handed to
Gen Haubler in Rome. Send copy to GS for (Sec 155)

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139

V.P. E. con Sec

Then arranged for Labor Sub Com
to clear amended Release with G.S. &
then according to what they say

(a) send to Italian Gov for Release

(b) send to AFHQ for Release

2. Then informed Commissioner Naples that
Gen De Nurency will receive Lubbo's report on Monday
in connection with demonstrations etc & that
a member of Alcon will attend (1400 hrs 24/12)

Will you arrange for a O.S. member of Labor

Sub Com to attend

Inherited reply to Gen

- (a) Send to Police Gov for Release
- (b) Send to ATF & for Release

2. Then informed Commissioner Naples that
Gen. De Nancey will receive habeas corpus on Monday
in connection with demonstrations etc & that
a member of Alcom will attend (1400 hrs 24/5)
Will you arrange for a U.S. member of Labor
Sub Com to attend.

- 3. Will you have prepared reply to Gen
at 130 24/5 134
McComber's letter? See last sentence - p 134

175/21/24/5

Recd H/S - 1610/21/9-45

140

To Labor S/C
For necessary action
21/9-45

21/9-45

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COPY

267

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
ECONOMIC SECTION

Ref. (76021/3.3.10) ES/11.05

21 August 1946

SUBJECT: Request for German workers.

TO : President Council of Ministers,
Cabinet.

The request in your letter is an unusual one, and before any authorization can be given, we must ask you to supply us with additional detailed information.

If the personnel requested are prisoners of war of the Allies, their names and present locations are required. Also the reasons why individuals have been requested.

If the request is not made for Prisoners of war, we must be informed as to the recruitment of German nationals.

sgt. Carlos G. Webster Jr
Lt. Col. FA
Chief Staff Officer

See 11-268

2020 26/9/46

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785017

566 @

EC

Translation

265

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
Cabinetto

No. 7621/3.1.70

Rome, 15 August 1946

AUG 19 1946

TO : Allied Commission
R o m e.

SUBJECT: Request by the Milan firm "Compass" for German workmen.

The Milan firm whose collective name is "Compass" and which manufactures electrical instruments has requested the Italian Government for permission to employ three of five German workmen for the manufacture of the said instruments.

In this is a serious case which gives all necessary assurances regarding the true intent of the prisoners requested, this Presidency considers the matter in a favorable light and brings it to the attention of your Commission with a view to your conceding the authorization for the employment of the prisoners.

An early reply would be appreciated.

EC Intro to Leg

Action: Econ Sec (2)

Info: CC

EC

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

100 2/11 9 min 246

2310

PK
2/12

ATTN)

0866

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264

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref.: 565/262/02

7 Aug 1946

TO: General Prischner - 310320.

TO: JWC
Berlin.

259

J63 Reference your letter no. 565/262/33 dated 21 May 46. I have been advised by JWC that the disbandment order in question was originated in error and has been cancelled.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Kalsely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner

Cour to: Polad 1

Polad 2

He-

2010

27
28

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

~~8548~~ 566 51
263
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 965.25

20 June 1946

JUN 22 1946

SUBJECT: German Prisoners, SALERNO

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission, APO 794.
(Attn: Executive Commissioner)

Reference: 566/261/EC. 261

The disbandment order in question was originated in error and has been cancelled.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. I. Hamblen
A. I. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

see 26H

2317

(CAPT K)

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8539 566 70
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ALCOM 262

AG 383.6 GAP-0

15 June 1946

JUN 21 1946

SUBJECT: German Personnel in Italy.

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands and Prisoner of War Camps, AFHQ

1. It is desired that positive measures be instituted to improve the lot of those Germans who by their good work have evidenced their concern for the future welfare of this world and its inhabitants regardless of race or creed.

To this end:

a. The contents of this letter will be published to all Germans.

b. Normal process of law will be involved for all except the most serious crimes. German commanders will be promptly and fully informed of disciplinary action taken against their personnel. Where possible and appropriate German commanders, or representatives designated by them, will be permitted to be present at investigations, trials, or hearings.

c. As stocks become available, clothing will be issued without markings such as POW and SEP and replaced by clothing with colored circle, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, on the left shoulder. This insignia may be of blue cloth, if such material is available, or stenciled on the garment itself. Priority in the issue of this clothing will be given POW/SEP's whose work and conduct have been outstanding.

d. Specified zones and areas will be designated by local commanders within which German personnel will be permitted complete freedom of movement during non-working hours. Where British-held and United States-held Germans occupy the same or nearby areas, local commanders will coordinate their instructions to insure that equal privileges are given to all Germans.

e. Athletic and recreational activities will be encouraged to the maximum consistent with facilities locally available.

f. Germans will not be deprived of their personal belongings unless this is required by military necessity. In such cases an adequate accounting system will be devised and proper receipts issued to the individual concerned.

g. An increase in the cigarette ration is being arranged and the supply of an additional blanket on discharge is under consideration should stocks permit.

h. All Germans will be allowed to mail two letters and one post card weekly.

i. A distribution of books, magazines, and newspapers will be made subject only to security objection on the part of G-2. (G-2 will publish list of publications which will NOT be distributed.) (Special Services, MFOUSA, and

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Ltr, AFHQ file AG 383.6 GAP-O, dtd 15 June 46 (Cont'd)

Welfare, CMF, will expedite the collection of used English language periodicals and continue their efforts to obtain German and Swiss publications.)

j. Moving pictures will be provided where practicable.

k. The matters stated in sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) are under study at this headquarters and will be covered in later orders:

(1) Status of Germans under the Geneva Convention.

(2) Pay, pension and disability benefits to which Germans are entitled.

(3) Establishment of canteens at German camps.

l. Above measures will be applied to nationalities other than Germans who now occupy the status of SEP's or POW's. Substitute throughout the name of the appropriate country.

m. Above privileges may be withdrawn at any time for disciplinary purposes.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

261

Ref: 566/261/EC.

8 June 1946.

SUBJECT: German Prisoners, SALERNO.

TO : G-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.

259

Enclosed for your information and any necessary action is
copy of a report HQ/85C/528 dated 28 May 1946 from the Allied Commission
Chief Liaison Officer, RAPIDS, concerning the move of German prisoners to
SALERNO.

For the Chief Commissioner:

A. W. Kinsley.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl.

Copy to: AC CLO, RAPIDS.

See 7-263

94

2515

PA 8
RB

785017

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

260

SUBJECT:

FILE No.

TO : Office of Ex. Com.

6 June 1946

JUN 7 1946

259
The attached Report from C.L.O. Naples dated 28 May is forwarded to you. As the subject of German prisoners (S.G.P.) is being dealt with in your file you may wish to deal with the matter. It is suggested that action which might be taken to be drawn A.P.H.G. attention to the report.

Plinio A. Reuter, Maj
C.G. Section

aj
(copy)

2314

785017

2797

HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO. 794.

CA Sec
~~EX COMMA~~
RECEIVED
7652

28 May, 1946

Ref. : NLG/85C/528

SUBJECT : German Prisoners, Salerno.

TO : A. C. HQ. ✓

JUN 3 1946

1. A demonstration of protest has been held at Salerno against the alleged substitution of German prisoners for Italian drivers.
2. What is actually happening is that a reduction of M.T. requirements has made the 776 G.T. Company redundant and it is to be disbanded which means that about 800 Italians are no longer required.
3. Unfortunately the readjustments involve the move of a P.O.W. M.T. Coy to Salerno and so the local workers, very naturally, regard the process as a substitution of Italians by German prisoners.
4. Naples Area have been sympathetic and helpful, and have deferred the dismissal of the Italians for a week to take the date past the election date, and they are exploring all possible means to ease the situation.
5. The Prefect expresses anxiety because feeling runs high when Italians who have cooperated loyally with the Allies are thrown out of work and see German prisoners doing what appears to be the same job.
6. The local Italians realize that jobs are getting less with the departure of the Allies, but much resent the presence of the German prisoners and violence may well result. Local HQ. are carrying out higher orders and are acting with sympathy and it is probable that the substitution is inevitable, but if representations could be made to keep the German prisoners away from large centres, as far as possible, it would be appreciated.

EC DIST - 4/9/46
ACTION - ~~6/12/46~~
INFO - CC
POLAD A
POLAD B

C/2609

J.A.C. PENNYQUICK, Colonel
C.L.O. Naples Liaison Group A.C.

see 261
264

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566

158

Ref : 6/188/CA

29 May 1946

MAY 30 1946

SUBJECT : German Prisoners of War. Bolzano.

TO : AFHQ. G-5 Section.

There is forwarded herewith a copy of a letter dated 19th May 1946, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of German Prisoners of War in Italy.

With regard to the first sub-paragraph of the letter, the A.C. Liaison Officer, Bolzano has been instructed to investigate and report.

With regard to the second sub-paragraph of the letter, while it is not suggested that any action should be taken in regard to the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that all German Prisoners still in Italian territory should be repatriated, this Headquarters would be interested to know the approximate number of German GEP or POW which still remain in Italian territory.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.



M. CARR, Brig.
VP CA Section.

Copy to Ex. Commissioner.

POLAD A
POLAD B

with 4 sec.

2012

PA 31

(1047 N)

*EC Handle
JENS*

TRANSLATION

256

COPY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
The Secretary General
5/687

Rome, 19 May 1946.

MAY 24 1946

Dear Admiral,

With reference to my letter 5/1/46 of 26 March 1946 regarding the behaviour of numerous German prisoners of war still located in the provinces of Trento and Bolzano, I enclose herewith a note I have received from the competent authorities about a new and more serious incident which took place in Trento.

I take therefore the liberty of renewing my requests about the necessity of repatriating all the German prisoners still remaining in the Italian territory and of putting thus an end to a state of affairs which in the long run could determine quite logical and hardly controllable reactions from the population.

Looking forward to your kind reply, I am, dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

/s/ R. PRUMAS

- X*
1. Ack to Prumas.
 2. C.I.O. Bolzano to report by telegram and confirm by letter.

M.B.L.
22/5.

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

EC DIST - 24 May

ACTION - CA Sec

INFO - CC

- EC

- POLAD A

POLAD B

See Mar 257

du 7-258

2011

(CPTX)

PA 15/5

0 8 7

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

255

TRANSLATION

COPY

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Gen. Dir. of P.S.

Rome, 19 April 1946.

Nr 113/48049

ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/C - Rome.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Political Affairs Section - Rome.

SUBJECT: German POW - Disappearance of materials from the "Perini" barracks.

The following letter of the Prefettura of Trento dated 2 April 1946 is transcribed for your information:

A detachment of German prisoners, guarded by British and Polish troops, was accommodated after the liberation in the "Perini" barracks of this town. In these days, said prisoners received the order transferring them elsewhere and left the above-mentioned barracks. Before leaving them however, the prisoners broke up wooden huts, detached glass-panes, took out the flooring selling this material to civilians for goods or money, all this with the silent consent of the Polish guards in charge of the barracks.

It was attempted to stop this ordering a guard service of Public Safety agents and Carabinieri, but owing to the complicity of the soldiers guarding the prisoners, the service was of no avail. A German officer even intimated to a Public Safety agent "to remove himself immediately and beware from arresting any civilian coming out of the barracks with materials, because otherwise he would have ordered all the German soldiers under his command to come out, declaring that they were armed enough to give the Italian Police a lesson".

The local British Police (P.S.S.) as well as the Allied Commission Bolzano headquarters have been informed of this fact.

Also the Italian Military authorities were immediately informed.

Attached is a copy of the report of the incident.

254

FOR THE MINISTER:

.....

2310

TRANSLATION

254
COPY

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
CORPS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF LIBERTY
Partisan Police of the Province of Trento

COMMAND

Nr. 00245.C

Trento, 30 March 1946.

SUBJECT: Informations on the service in Via Perini on the 29th instant.

TO : Command of Public Safety Agents - Trento.

It is stated that the agents who were on service in Via Perini in order to prevent civilians from taking arbitrarily possession of the material belonging to the State Administration, have been threatened by a German officer who intimated to them to remove themselves immediately and to beware from arresting any civilian leaving the barracks with some material, because - as said officer declared - he would have ordered all the German soldiers under his command to come out as they had arms enough to give a lesson to the Italian Police.

Communication is given of the above at the request of your Command.

THE COMMANDER OF THE P.A.P.

/s/ Strefellini Nero.

see 256

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

252

Ref: 566/252/33

20 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Employment of Enemy POW's.

TO : The Minister of Post War Assistance,
POW Bureau,
2nd Div - 1st Sec - 1st Office.

The matter of employment of German POW's in lieu of Italians in the Communes of Manfredonia, San Giovanni, Rotondo and Montesantangelo has been taken up with the highest U.S. military authorities. I am informed that several hundred local Italians are presently being employed at the airfield. More will be needed, provided those with the required qualifications can be found. Efforts have been made in vain to obtain certain services but many claimants examined were found unqualified.

It is impossible to hire large numbers of Italians indiscriminately as only productive labor can be considered, and:

- a. The target date for the completion of this field has been set. The use of qualified, organized and disciplined personnel is the only means by which this can be accomplished.
- b. Due to the extremely rapid run-down of U.S. forces in Italy there are insufficient U.S. personnel to provide for the difficulties that would exist in supervising and directing Italian labor and in providing the administrative requirements thereof.

The Allied authorities are entirely sympathetic with your aims and will co-operate wherever it is possible to do so without conflict with other more compelling requirements.

For the Chief Commissioner,

M. S. DUSH 2:10

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

See to 253

PA 28
5

~~247~~ 566 251
~~SECRET~~

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 112

1-5: 955.25

15 May 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 17 1946

SUBJECT: Employment of German POW's

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
(Attn: Chief Commissioner)
APO 194

1. It is recommended that a reply be made to Minister Gasperotti substantially indicating:

a. The matter of employment of German POW's in lieu of Italians in the Communes of Sanfredonia, San Giovanni, Rotondo and Montecosaro has been taken up with the highest U.S. military authorities. It is informed that several hundred local Italians are presently being employed at the airfield. More will be needed, provided those with the required qualifications can be found. Efforts have been made in vain to obtain German services but many claimants examined were found unqualified.

2. It is impossible to hire large numbers of Italians indiscriminately as only productive labor can be considered, as:

a. The target date for the completion of this field has been set. The use of qualified, organized and disciplined personnel is the only means by which this can be accomplished.

b. Due to the extremely rapid run-down of U.S. forces in Italy there are insufficient U.S. personnel to provide for the difficulties that would exist in supervising and directing Italian labor and in providing the administrative requirements therefor.

3. The Allied authorities are entirely sympathetic with the aims of the Ministry for Post-war Assistance and will co-operate wherever it is possible to do so in order to meet more compelling requirements."

CONFIDENTIAL

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER

2507

[Signature]
A. L. WALKER
Brigadier General, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

~~SECRET~~

9/
(CAPT K)

see 247-8-9-252
by 263

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

249

Ref : 546/249/22

25 April 1946.

SUBJECT : Employment of Enemy POW's.

TO : G-5, Section, AFHQ.

247

The attached copy of letter No. 4909/6-5 of 5 April from the Italian Minister of Post War Assistance is forwarded for onward transmission to the relevant Branch of AFHQ.

The views of the Allied Commission regarding the employment of German POWs where the employment of Italian civilians workers is possible, are well known to you. (Vide letter LHO/1003 of 21 Nov 45 addressed to the Chief of Staff, AFHQ by Admiral Stone.)

325

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

2306

Handwritten signature and initials.

Handwritten mark.

248

Ref. : 566/248/10

19 April 1946.

SUBJECT : Employment of Ex-Prisoners.

To : The Minister of Post War Assistance,
POW Bureau,
1st Div - 1st Sec - 1st Office.

247

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter No 4209/6-5 of
5 April 46.

This has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

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

566 46
MINISTRY FOR POST WAR ASSISTANCE
PRISONER OF WAR BUREAU
2nd DIV - 1st SEC 1st OFFICE

FILE : 4909/6-5
SUBJECT: Arrival of POW

Rome 5 April 1946
APR 18 1946

Due to the arrival of over two thousand German and Austrian prisoners in the province of Poggia to be employed in the construction of the aviation camp, it is impossible to give employment to the Italians in the Comune of Manfredonia Sangioanni Rotondo and Montesantangelo. What is written above has produced great agitation and had repercussions.

We beg the A.C. to examine the possibility of sending the Germans and Austrians away in order that the War Veterans may find employment.

Signed by the Minister
Gasperotti

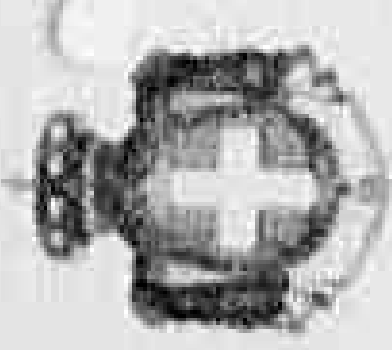
See 204
204
252

2503

See 2 17 Apr.

0882

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



2402

Translation
Della

Ministro dell'Interno - L. 11/11/44

Gabinetto

ALLIED COMMISSION
Via Vittorio Veneto
= ROMA =

Let. N. 4. 209. 6. 5. 11/11/44
Ricevuta al Regio N. 11/11/44

OGGETTO

Prati. 11/11/44

Per l'arrivo di oltre duemila prigionieri tedeschi e austriaci da impiegarsi in lavori del costruendo campo di aviazione alleato in provincia di Foggia è venuta meno la possibilità di occupazione dei reduci di quel capoluogo e dei Comuni di Manfredonia, Sangiovanni Rotondo e Montesantangelo. Tale situazione ha generato vivissima agitazione prevedendosi prossima una forte disoccupazione nei predetti Comuni.

Tanto si fa presente a codesta Allied Commission perchè esamini la possibilità di allontanare i predetti prigionieri a scopo di assicurarne lavoro ai reduci di guerra disoccupati.

IL MINISTRO

Per l'arrivo di oltre duemila prigionieri tedeschi e austriaci da impiegarsi in lavori del costruendo campo di aviazione alleato in provincia di Poggia è venuta meno la possibilità di occupazione dei reduci di quel capoluogo e dei Comuni di Manfredonia, Sangiovanni Rotondo e Montesantangelo. Tale situazione ha generato vivissima agitazione prevedendosi prossima una forte disoccupazione nei predetti Comuni.

Tanto si fa presente a codesta Allied Commission perchè esamini la possibilità di allontanare i predetti prigionieri a scopo di assicurare lavoro ai reduci di guerra disoccupati.

IL MINISTRO

RZ/am

2901

PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION,	
F. A. C.	
Received	18 APR 1948
Log No	5073

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

566 40
CEN/BZ
APR. 10

Ex 60-245
H/1852
APR. 10 1500

IMMEDIATE

APR 11 1946

ALCOM/CEN BOLZANO CAMERON- CUREY

DIRECTOR CEN BRANCH ALLIED COMMISSION ROME (ATTN COL CAMPBELL)

UNCLASSIFIED.

Brigadier Miller 217 Area informs all German S E P will withdraw to Rimini earliest. With closing down D I D VERONA this means will be impossible feed S E P by latest 30 April by which date all will be withdrawn. Impossible maintain our activities here without S E P. Please instruct action to be taken.

AC DIST

ACTION	CEN HQ
INFO	CHIEF COMMISSIONER
	EX COMM
	ECON SEC
	FILE 2
	FLOAT

RECEIVED

10 APR 1946

2000

PA 4
10/11

SK 11/4
(11/4) H1

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

Ref: 6/18. B/CA.

5 April 1946.

Dear Dr. Prunas:

I have received your letter N. 5/446 of 26 March 1946 on the subject of improper behaviour of German Prisoners of War in the Provinces of BOLZANO and TRENTO.

The matter has been referred to the military authorities concerned and you will be informed of any decision taken in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Nob. Cavaliere Don Renato Prunas,
Ministro Plenipotenziario,
Segretario Generale,
Ministero degli Affari Esteri,
ROMA.

Copy to C. Com
S. Com ✓

2902

PA 5
RP.

0888

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

566 91

EXCINN

243

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RE TRANSLATION

no. 5/446

Rome, March 26th, 1946.

APR 1 1946

Dear Admiral Stone,

complaints concerning the improper behavior of German prisoners of war in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento are continuously reaching this Ministry.

As you are aware, German prisoners are there employed for reconstruction of railroads and other public utility works, and are also posted as guards to warehouses controlled by the Allied Authorities. They however enjoy much freedom and have at their disposal a great number of motor vehicles which allow them to travel widely through the region with no control whatever.

They take advantage of such a privileged situation to transfer themselves to winter sport resorts, public houses and other places of entertainment where they are often too enthusiastically welcomed by the German speaking people arousing therefore the resentment of the Italian elements.

Also the press of the zone has several times called the attention on this problem and has asked for regulations limiting the freedom of German prisoners of war, who have some times caused incidents, also of a political character.

Furthermore the police has recently discovered a series of illicit traffics conducted by the German prisoners with war material under their custody. Many of them have been arrested in Merano for pilfering in the parking lot of the health Corps and others have been charged with thefts and robberies.

The freedom granted to German prisoners of war in that border region constitutes a delicate and serious problem. It seems therefore more than ever necessary that action should be taken in this matter, in order to avoid possible disturbances of the public order.

The best solution of the problem would be, of course, the transfer elsewhere of all German prisoners of war still in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento.

I am sure, dear Admiral Stone, that you will examine the case with your usual interest, and I would very much appreciate it if you could kindly inform me of any decision reached in the matter.

I remain, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

signed: R. PRUNAS

507-244

EC Dist. 20346

ACTION CASEC.
INFO CC
EC
POLAD 'A'
POLAD 'B'

2301

PA
1/4
B

Sk 1/4
(MANH)

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

785017

100-100000

28 February 1946

Subject: Employment of German Prisoners-of-war

MOA 100000

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received memoranda dated 4 January and 2 February from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the employment of the Allied Forces of German prisoners-of-war at various locations, first, and in the Province of Padua. In these memoranda it is stated that 500 Italian soldiers who were employed at Veterinary and amount opita and were responsible for the care and custody of horses and mules were discharged and replaced by German prisoners-of-war. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asks me to express upon the competent authorities the advisability of refraining from similar measures which endanger public order, and to arrange, if possible, for the reinstatement of the workers who were discharged.

You will be aware that on many occasions Professor Parri expressed his acute concern with the general problem of the employment of German prisoners-of-war and I corresponded with him on both the general question and on specific examples that he referred to me. I think, therefore, that you may be interested to know the results of an investigation into the above-mentioned complaint and that you will perhaps pass this information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also to Minister Barbacidè who recently wrote on the same subject.

The military authorities state that there were not in fact 500 civilians in employment at the Sesto Cesare Hospital and report whence the complaint originated. Italian soldiers were employed together with some 200 civilians. In accordance with arrangements for the transfer of Italian military personnel to the Italian Army the soldiers were released and were replaced by a military formation of German prisoners-of-war. At the same time, and because the number of animals at the two establishments had fallen from 3,000 to 750, it was necessary to reduce the number of veterinaries available for civilian employment and workers were in fact discharged. I am assured that in no case was a civilian employee discharged and replaced by a German prisoner-of-war, and the latter were used entirely in substitution for the Italian military formation.

I think it might be appropriate to re-state the policy of Allied Forces Headquarters on the general question of the employment of German prisoners-of-war. You will be aware of German prisoners and surrendered personnel and full consideration will be given to the effect of such labor on Italian labor and economy. Civilians already employed by the Allied Forces will not normally be discharged in order to permit replacement by prisoners-of-war, but this does

Copy to: C. Com.

to Com. ✓

2300

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

- 2 -

241

not prevent the replacement, by prisoners-of-war, of civilian employees who are discharged for good cause or who leave their employment voluntarily. Italian Co-operator Service Units will be replaced by prisoners-of-war.

Allied Force Headquarters have clearly stated that it is their policy to dilute military installations with civil labor to the maximum extent possible, depending on the number of Allied supervisory personnel available and the nature of the work being performed. It should not, however, be anticipated that this policy will lead to the continued employment of large numbers of civilians. As the work of the Allied Force establishments terminates or decreases there will inevitably be, as at Porto Cereso, discharge of civilians.

Very truly yours,

78 Henry W. Stone
Lieut. W. Stone
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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

566 51
ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref: JRS.6-28

14 January 1946

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners of War.

JAN 19 1946

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, APO 394,
U. S. Army.

1. Your letter of above subject reference LSC/1003, dated 21 November 1945 and the accompanying letter from the then Italian Prime Minister have received careful consideration. While fully appreciating the desire of the Italian Government that there be no use made of prisoners of war on productive work, the requirements of the military are such that such a policy cannot in practice be fully implemented. It was with the purpose in mind of meeting the Italian desires to the maximum practicable extent that AFHQ Administrative Memorandum was issued. While it is recognized that the spirit of the memorandum may have been violated in individual cases, this Headquarters has always been glad to take corrective action when such cases have been brought to attention.

2. Since the publication of that order the U.S. Forces in this Theater have been placed on a strict money budget. Whenever Italian civil labor is employed, the cost is charged against appropriated funds. Therefore, regardless of whether U.S.-held prisoners of war are released, there is little likelihood that there can be any increased employment of Italian civil labor.

What's the distribution

of this letter?

/s/ A.D. BARD

/s/ A. J. BARD
Major General
Chief of Staff

E.C. Dist - 19 Jan 46

ACTION - from Sec

INEC - C.C.
P.C.

Thank 2
suppose the Action of 7
is to from Sec.
H. 24-0 do it's not
stated.
Yes

(MAH)

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

566 96

(237)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

3/7.2/CA

11 Dec 45

SUBJECT : Forwarding of Correspondence

DEC 12 1945

TO : AFHQ for G-5

233.

15/27302/78-3-4-10-25

Enclosed are translations of a letter and of a report recently received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Commission has already expressed its views as to the undesirability of German PWs being charged with the surveillance of Italians. It will be appreciated if you will bring this further example to the attention of the appropriate branch of AFHQ with the hope that instructions may be issued forbidding this practice which some day may lead to a serious incident.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

[Signature]

S.H. WHITE Lt Col,
A/VP CA Section

Copy to: Exec Comm.

See M. 238.

205: 1A 1A
1570
[Signature]

[Handwritten notes]
(MA 11)
(MA 2) 15/27302

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

785017

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Rough Translation Copy

233

No. 16/29392/78

Rome, December 4th, 1945

DEC 10 1945

Dear General Lush,

I wish to call your attention to an unpleasant occurrence which took place on November 3rd in the Province of Bari.

On the subject please find herewith enclosed copy of a report from the General Command of the "Carabinieri", and I shall appreciate it greatly if you will point out to the Allied Force Headquarters that it would be highly desirable to avoid that tasks of supervising any Italian personnel employed by the Allies be entrusted to German Prisoners of War.

The political advisability of adopting this Ministry's suggestion is obvious, also in order to prevent possible - and quite natural - reactions.

While I am expecting to hear from you in the matter, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, dear General Lush, the expression of my most sincere feelings.

/s/ R. PRINAS

1 Encl.

Brigadier
W.S. LUSH
Executive Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

EC DIST - 10 Dec
ACTION: CA 883
INFO: MCON SMO
: CHIEF COMAR
: EX COMAR

see 237

see 19234 + 235

2087

(MALE)
(CAPT 8) 11/2/45
11/2/45

232

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

Rough Translation

At about mid-day of the 3rd inst., on the Modugno-Bitonto road (Province of Bari), Leone CATALDO, a labourer engaged by the British Command 501 BA¹ in transporting and stacking of ammunition, entered, during time-off, into a heated argument, for trivial reasons, with his fellow workers.

A German Warrant-Officer, who is entrusted with the supervision of the Italian labourers, urged them - in order to put a stop to the discussion - to keep quiet and to resume their work. The interference by the Warrant-Officer was resented by the Italians, one of whom - a former internee in Germany - answered back: "You are barbarians and you have ill-treated the Italian internees". The Warrant-Officer retorted "Italians are like weather-flags which turn with the wind, and it was because of you that we lost the war." LEONE CATALDO lost his temper and tried to slap the Warrant-Officer in the face, but was thereto prevented by the intervention of a British corporal. The incident stopped there.

The delicate tasks involving trust which the British authorities are imparting to the German prisoners, and specially the supervision and control of the Italian personnel, create a deep ill-feeling amongst the workers and amongst the population. They could be the cause of serious incidents.

2096

Ref: 566/2.

5 December 1945.

ALIDE MEMOIR FOR MAJOR GENERAL A.C. DUFF.

EXPLANATION OF SUGGESTED CHIEF PERSONNEL BY ALLIED
AUTHORITIES.

1. The theorem with which I disagree is that the first consideration in dealing with any problem should be the wishes or the feelings or the interests of the Italian Government. To take the particular case of the employment of Germans or Austrians - to me the most important aspect by far is the saving of British or American manpower; providing employment for Italians is entirely secondary.
(Major General Duff to Brigadier Lush 2. Dec. 45).

2. The conservation of Allied manpower in Italy is one of the duties of SACRED entrusted to him by the Allied Governments. He delegates to his staff officers and subordinate commanders that responsibility and to them it must be a primary duty.

3. The prevention of unrest in Italy and the restoration of her economic life to a degree of normality is an Allied commitment in Italy the implementation of which, SACRED, as President of the Allied Commission, and Military Governor, is responsible to the Allied Governments. This duty he delegates to his Deputy President as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission who is also Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

4. Whereas, therefore, it is the duty of SACRED's military staff to make their chief considerations the conservation of manpower, so it is for the Chief Commissioner (and that of his staff) to enable SACRED to implement Allied Government policy towards Italy - or at least to enable him to reconcile military needs with civilian requirements.

5. The Allied Commission, therefore, would be failing in its duty if it did not represent to SACRED and his staff the unrest which has developed in Italian circles because of the employment on ordinary routine work of surrendered enemy personnel to the detriment of Italian labour. Evidence of this is contained in representations from highest Governmental levels, from local authorities and from organized Italian labour, all of

or the interests of the Italian Government. To take the particular case of the employment of Germans or Austrians - to me the most important aspect by far in the saving of British or American manpower; providing employment for Italy is entirely necessary.
(Major General Duff to Brigadier Lamb 2.10.45).

2. The conservation of Italian manpower in Italy is one of the duties of the Allied Commission entrusted to him by the Allied Governments. He delegates to his staff officers and subordinate commanders that responsibility and to them it must be a primary duty.

3. The prevention of unrest in Italy and the restoration of her economic life to a degree of normality is an Allied commitment in Italy the implementation of which, MACED, as President of the Allied Commission, and Military Governor, is responsible to the Allied Governments. His duty he delegates to his Deputy President as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission who is also Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

4. Whereas, therefore, it is the duty of the Allied military staff to make their chief considerations the conservation of manpower, so it is for the Chief Commissioner (and that of his staff) to enable MACED to implement Allied Government policy towards Italy - or at least to enable him to reconcile military needs with civilian requirements.

5. The Allied Commission, therefore, would be failing in its duty if it did not represent to MACED and his staff the unrest which has developed in Italian circles because of the employment of ordinary restive war of surrendered enemy personnel to the detriment of Italian labour. Evidence of this is contained in representations from highest Governmental levels, from local authorities and from organized Italian labour, all of whom draw attention to the extent of unemployment in Italy and the reduced opportunities of employment with the Allied authorities.

6. In order to preserve Allied manpower it is clearly the duty of military commanders to employ labour other than Allied military labour in every field. It is an undoubted fact that the disciplined labour of surrendered enemy personnel is more efficient than civilian Italian labour. But in post war conditions military necessity must often become military convenience and subordinate to civilian necessity. The reduction of Italian unemployment is a civilian necessity which is very much the concern of the Allies. It is for this reason that the Allied Commission must continue to press home the Italian point of view.

1 Dec
Dispatch to C.A.D. in
P.L.N.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner.
Labour Sub-Com (thru' Econ Section)

20/11/45

20/11/45

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

SUBJECT: Employment of Surrendered Enemy Personnel by Allied Authorities

TO : SAC, A.F.M.A.

1. I think I should be failing in my duty if I did not bring to your notice the unrest which has developed in Italian circles because of the employment on ordinary, routine work of Surrendered Enemy Personnel by the Allied Authorities. Evidence of this unrest is contained in representations from the highest political levels, from local administration, and from organized Italian labor, all of whom draw attention to salient points:

- (a) The intense indignation of the civilian population at the sight of Germans, for whom their hatred is unbounded, moving in comparative freedom in public places, because of their employment by the Allies;
- (b) The extent of unemployment in Italy and the reduced opportunities of employment with the Allied Authorities.

2. For general economic reasons the working population of Italy views the coming winter with fear and despair and every effort is being made to tide over the winter with a minimum of social unrest and disorder. Unfortunately, the present political crisis has made the general atmosphere more tense and incidents which might be kept under control or pass unnoticed may, at any moment, develop into serious disorder.

3. I submit that particular care should be taken that the Allied interests should not be involved and that the ostensible reason for any trouble should not be any question in which the Allied Authorities may appear to have laid themselves open to justifiable criticism. It is for this reason that I suggest that the employment of Surrendered Enemy Personnel be further regulated. There has been correspondence with your office on this subject which contains specific proposals to this end; in particular Allied Commission Headquarters memorandum LAC/1005 of 21 November 1945.

20 November 1945

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COM. FOR
AFS 334
ECONOMIC SECTION

Executive Comm
128

REF : LSC/1002

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
Passo Corneo (Fieti)

DEC 1 1945

TO : G-5, AFHQ
Attention: General Rambles

226

1. Reference is made to our memorandum of 23 November regarding the alleged dismissal of 300 Italian workers employed in the care and maintenance of animals for the Allied Forces, and their replacement by German prisoners.

2. It has now been specifically stated that, at the farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo in the Fieti area, two British Units (the 4th Veterinary Hospital and the 6th Mountain Depot) dismissed 300 Italian workers a month ago. These workers who had been hired daily in the villages of Montelivetti, Verole and Monterosso, had been employed as grooms, blacksmiths, waiters, and on general work on the farms, including care and maintenance of horses. They were dismissed and replaced by German prisoners-of-war.

3. The farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo is an establishment of the Italian Ministry of War and is used as "Centro Riformamento Quadrupedi".

4. You may see fit to pursue this apparent infringement of the policy adopted in the utilization of German prisoners-of-war.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

M231

209.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 324
ECONOMIC SECTION

YHS/rav

227

REF : LEC/1033

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
in Rome Area.

DEC 1 1945

TO : G-5, AFHQ
Attention: General Hembler

1. It is understood that it is proposed to discharge Italian civilian employees in order to provide for the employment of approximately 300 German prisoners-of-war in the establishments and certain U. S. Ordnance establishments in the Rome area.

2. In the present tense political situation in Rome it is probable that the presence of Germans working in the area and the resultant unemployment of Italian civilians may be the cause of incidents involving Allied personnel or involving Allied administration. The possibility is, therefore, brought to your notice in order that precautionary action may be taken if thought desirable.

3. The Allied Commission would be glad to be kept informed of any developments in this connection.

Harlan Cleveland
HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

see M231

2092

(last)
9/14/45

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

785017

566-41
 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 294
 ECONOMIC SECTION

DCS/rmw

226

TEL : Ext. 550

23 November 1945

REF : LAC/1002

24 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
 Passo Corese (Rieti)

TO : G-5, AFHQ
 Attention: General Hamblen

1. We are in receipt of a memorandum from the Italian Government with reference to the use of German prisoners-of-war in Passo Corese (Rieti).

2. This letter asserts that 800 workers employed in the care and maintenance of animals of Allied Forces were discharged and their places taken by an equivalent number of German prisoners. The letter goes on to point out that this has created a critical unemployment situation in the small community involved and that the presence of German prisoners constitutes a source of continuing resentment in the community.

3. If this statement is well founded it would constitute a violation of the policy adopted in the utilization of German prisoners-of-war.

4. This information is forwarded to you for investigation and such action as you may see fit to take.

5. The Allied Commission would be grateful for any information which you can supply for onward transmission to the Italian Government.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
 Acting Vice President
 Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
 Executive Commissioner

228

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

506

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225

REF : 140/1002

21 November 1945

NOV 23 1945

SUBJECT: Exploitation of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters
AFHQ SIS

205

1. Attached is a letter received from Prime Minister Farri regarding the continued employment in this Theater of German prisoners-of-war. This letter, together with representations received from other sources, seems to indicate that in spite of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September 1945, the instructions issued following that conference, the report of 4 October 1945 from General Orr regarding the situation at Livorno, and Brigadier Sharp's letter of 13 October 1945, the position is still not satisfactory. It is submitted that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. To the Italian workers the issue is the simple one of whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It gives them no satisfaction when it is stated that German-formed units are substituting for Italian military units which have been recalled. The Italian civilians suggest that they can equally well substitute for Italian military units. Similarly, it seems inadequate to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians are due to the reduction of the Allied program, when the impression is given that the execution and completion of this program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To the Italian worker the Allied program is seen as a whole and is not divisible into two parts, one part requiring German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

3. In Para 2(b) of his report of 4 October General Orr suggests that the resentment of Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners-of-war are repatriated. It is suggested that rather will the resentment continue as long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. Repatriation of Germans, as distinct from their employment, is a separate issue and it is in respect of their

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

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employment that the threat is increasing of disorderly demonstrations and eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied Authorities.

4. It is believed that there must be dangerous, distasteful, but yet necessary work which could well be performed by Germans in circumstances which would command themselves to the Italian people. Representations have been made to us that the clearance of mines in fields and beaches, and the clearance of debris and of battle areas might be not inappropriate for German prisoners-of-war. In this connection the injuries sustained by Italian civilians whilst engaged in mine clearance in the Livorno area has resulted in comparisons with the allegedly safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners.

5. In the light of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter and the continuous representations that are being received from Italian Government departments, workers' organizations and spokesmen, it is my considered view that public opinion will be increasingly inflamed and the danger of disorder heightened unless further action is taken by the Allied Authorities. The following recommendations are, therefore, suggested for consideration:

- (a) That the periodical information, which I am sure you receive as to the extent of the employment of Germans, be used as the basis for specific instructions requiring the withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;
- (b) That such periodical reports be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being carried out;
- (c) That rigorous effort be made to keep the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;
- (d) That instructions and reports relate equally to British as well as American formations.

2087

- 8 -

223

3. In the light of the foregoing it would be appreciated if you could inform this Headquarters whether or not you consider the situation needs revising and a further directive issued. In order that an answer may be given to the Italian Prime Minister an early reply would be appreciated.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl: 2
Copy of Prime Minister's letter
Copy of English translation of
Prime Minister's letter

CC: General Hamblen
G-3 AFSC

2082

REF: LSC/1002

21 November 1945

NOV 23 1945

My dear Professor Parri:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22 October regarding the employment of German prisoners-of-war in the ports and industrial centers of Southern and Central Italy.

I share your concern at the reports you have received that Italian workers are being discharged in large numbers in many areas and are being replaced by German prisoners-of-war.

As you are aware, the Military Authorities have given an assurance that there will be strict adherence to the policy of refraining from making use of German prisoners-of-war in circumstances where this would result in displacement of Italian civilians. In view, however, of the information in your letter I have made very strong representations to the highest authorities that the position be carefully and urgently examined, and that any variation from the policy, as already defined, be remedied forthwith.

Very truly yours,

M. S. LUCH
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

(CPT 0) 23/11

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23/11
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

219

Ref: 566/SC ✓

20 November 1945.

When I saw General Hayden the other day he raised the question of the employment of (a) some 3,000 Ukrainian troops of the surrendered German Army on road projects near RIMINI, and (b) employment of German surrendered troops in his own mess. He pointed out that the Ukrainians are generally anti-German and that their morale was fast ebbing in the marshes round RIMINI. I took the line that without the full consent of the local Italian authorities I think that project (a) would be most inadvisable. I rejected project (b), (I hope tactfully) as being exactly the kind of employment which caused resentment in NAPLES.

I enclose copy of my letter to the General who I know is having great trouble with his mess arrangements and I hope that in supporting me you can possibly find him some alternative means of assistance.

Incidentally, he used as argument the fact that AFISQ were using soldiers of the surrendered army in the capacity of waiters, etc., at CASERTA. Can this be true?

(S) M. S. LUTIN

Major-General A.C. Duff, CBE, MD,
Chief Administrative Officer,
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

MSL/JG.

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

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

212

Ref: 100/20.

20 November 1945.*My dear General,*

It was very good to see you the other day in MILAN and I am grateful to you for sparing so much of the afternoon for discussion with me. I went into the various points which were brought forward at that discussion and I hope that the question of the feeding of the racehorses will now be resolved. Both Colonel Hancock and his Food Officer seem to think that there should be no difficulty and I impressed on them the desirability of treating the matter with sympathy and despatch.

Hancock fully realised the difficulty on the question of Allied troops and entirely agrees that Allied troops should not be expected to stop at the instance of un-uniformed police. He also agrees that for permanent blocks some static force such as a knife-crew could be used but I do hope that you will agree that the stopping of suspected cars by mobile uniformed police patrols must be permitted if we are to tackle this serious problem of armed highway robbery, and that being the case, Allied soldiers must be expected to stop if requested to do so by uniformed Italian mobile police. I feel sure that the Public Safety Dept. can produce a sign which at night can be recognised by Allied soldiers as a specified police sign.

I discussed with Lt.Col. Walters, Allied Commission Liaison Officer for EMILIA, the employment of Ukrainian surrendered troops in the RIMINI area. He thoroughly understands the desirability from many points of view of employing these people but he points out that there are nearly one quarter of a million unemployed in that Region and unemployment is particularly bad in the RIMINI area. He will, if so instructed, take up the matter with the Prefect and the C.G.I.L. but he very much doubts, and I agree with him, whether he will obtain the willing consent of the Italian authorities for the employment of these surrendered troops on any project which would appear to add to the Italian unemployment problem. It may be as you say that the Italians are not themselves tackling reconstruction of villages and roads with great rapidity, but projects for such reconstruction are in hand and when financial and other difficulties have been overcome, will be prosecuted. The employment of surrendered troops on these projects without full Italian consent would, I am sure, lead to exactly the same outcry and possibly disturbances as occurred in Naples last month.

Lieut.Colonel Walters impressed on me that that area is particularly full of mines and this is a project which could and should, in my opinion, be undertaken by the surrendered troops, properly trained and with the necessary equipment. Here is an outlet for the Ukrainians which I want most earnestly to bring to your notice.

Copy to CNO, AFHQ
File 686/22 ✓

-2-

217

I am afraid I cannot advise you other than I did last week on the question of the employment of German surrendered troops as mess waiters, etc. Hancock agrees with me that it would cause considerable local resentment, directed against yourself as G.O.C. and Allied troops in general. We have had examples of it in the South and it is one of the main points which caused the strongest criticisms in Naples. I have asked Hamilton to get in touch with the Provincial Commissioner of Imperia Province where there are no less than 2000 unemployed waiters, to see if we cannot help you in this very important and personal requirement. I do hope we shall be successful.

7

MSC

Major-General C.A. Heydeman, CB, MC,
General Officer Commanding,
Headquarters,
No.2 District.

HEM/JG.

2084

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND
Office of the Executive Commissioner

216

Ref: 5006/22

19 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reports on Florence and Bologna

TO : Allied Commission
Liaison Officer
Bologna

114-215

1. Attached please find copies of 2 reports made by
Sir George Bontal of the Foreign Office during his tour
through Italy.

2. Could we please have your comments on these reports.


Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Records Section
1255/22, 566/22

2083

25

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOLOGNA

All the Municipal Authorities at Bologna, when Mr. Braine and I sat at a large party on the evening of November 6th, implored us to do all we could to obtain the derequisitioning of some of the large buildings in Bologna which they said had been requisitioned by the Allied Military Authorities some little time ago but were in many cases now not being fully utilized. They pointed out - what was in fact obvious - that there was a very acute housing crisis in Bologna, where there is a very large number of buildings either destroyed or still uninhabitable, but where there is a growing population of returning refugees and others. They were at their wits' end how to find accommodation for these people, (I saw some evidence in support of this in one of the refugee transit camps which I visited), and begged that the matter might be urgently considered since it was likely to have an immediate effect on the economic stability of the Province.

/s/ G. BRIDGE

Rome,
6th November 1945.

2582

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

785017

214

RECREATION PLANT AT FLORENCE

In the course of a long conversation with the Prefect of Florence, the question arose of the distribution of meat, of which a considerable amount appeared to be on sale in the Florence butchers' shops. The Prefect told us that owing to the dry season and the lack of fodder farmers had been obliged to kill more of their cattle than usual.

The supply of meat was not likely to be sufficiently continuous to enable him to impose any effective system of rationing, but he was still anxious if possible to store some of the meat for the winter when supplies would be very short. Unfortunately the only refrigerating plant in Florence capable of keeping the meat had been requisitioned by the Allied Military Authorities. He believed, however, that only a small part of it was being used and he earnestly begged that the plant - or at any rate those parts of it which were not being used - might be released as soon as possible in order that he might take the opportunity of the present supply of meat to lay in a stock for the lean times that were coming. He begged us to represent the matter urgently to the Military Authorities and repeated that if anything were to be done in this direction it ought to be done soon.

/s/ G. WINDAL

Done,
8th November 1945.

2031

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

213

Ref: 5006/20

19 November 1945

TO : Political Adviser (B)

214-215
Thank you for your note of 12 November 1945 enclosing copies of extracts from Sir George Bondel's report. I have forwarded the two on Florence and Bologna to our Liaison Officer in Bologna. If he makes any concrete suggestions I will forward them to AFHQ.

I feel the question of the employment of German Prisoners of War is best left in the hands of AFHQ.

F. H. McCLEARY
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: 4755 & 566/20

2080

copy

166 British Embassy, Rome.

12th November 1945 *210*

NOV 13 1945

Dear Philip,

The "Libera Stampa" of the 4th November published a report from Bari that 3,000 inhabitants of Fivento have for some time been employed on loading and unloading ammunition under the local British Command. The letter, however, recently entrusted the task of supervising the Italians to German prisoners of war. This apparently lead to an exchange of angry words between an Italian worker and a German prisoner, the latter, who turned out to be an ex-officer of the SS, was reported to have spat upon the ground and shouted to the workers "you are all cowards and traitors. It was because of you we lost the war". A blow in the mouth made him shut up and the intervention of some Allied soldiers put a stop to any further trouble.

I do not know whether this incident was brought to your attention. Even if it was only an isolated case of actual trouble, the principle that Italian workers should be under the supervision of German prisoners of war appears to us to be entirely wrong and indeed, I understood that this practice had been definitely forbidden by Allied Force Headquarters. The Ambassador would be grateful if you would be kind enough to look into the matter and let us know the position.

Yours ever,
(Sgd) Henry Hopkinson.

P. Broad, Esq.,
Office of the Resident Minister,
CHI, CMP.

See M. 217 212
201
copy to: CA Sec (Info)

222

Transmission

The President of the Council of Ministers
90445/30069/19.5

Rome, 7 Nov. 1945

My dear Admiral,

I think that both our letters in relation with the employment of German prisoners in Italy must have been on their way at the same time, for mine, dated October 22th had already been sent when yours, dated October 8th arrived.

I have now received your letter dated October 18th, about the same matter, and I want to express my satisfaction for the good news you sent me, and my thanks for your kind interest about this matter.

In my letter of October 22th, I deemed it advisable to draw your attention on the problem of the employment of German prisoners of war in Italy, not in relation with what happened in one place like Livorno, but according to the numerous informations which I received from various sides and which made the problem much more serious. I am feeling reassured by the fact that the military authorities decided to avoid employing German prisoners of war in jobs where they could be replaced by Italian civilians, and are also trying by every means to reduce the number of such prisoners in Italy, this of course in relation with the technical difficulties to be overcome.

I am happy to think that, thanks to the above mentioned allied measures, and as it has already been done for Livorno, such regrettable causes of discontent will soon be made to disappear for good, and that our united efforts helped to save, for the time being at least, many workers families from the threat of unemployment.

Thanking you again, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

S. Ferruccio Farri

Admiral Hilary E. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. e/c

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Letter: E.C. Dec. 18

Info: C.C.
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

1957/20069/15.2

Rome, 22 October 1945

OCT 24 1945

Dear Admiral,

The present state of things which is greatly limiting the very scarce possibilities of work of our workers is setting worse, and I must bring this matter to your attention.

From the harbours and working centres of central and southern Italy, I receive alarming news that workers are being discharged in large number, to be replaced by German prisoners of war.

This happened or is happening in Florence, Pisa, Pontedera, Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, (Bagnoli harbour), Caserta, Iversa, Formigliano, and, in the latter city, according to a message which I have just received, the number of such prisoners is supposed to amount to several thousands, in great part destined to work which was formerly carried out by Italian elements.

It is needless for me to emphasize the painful consequences of such a way of acting at a time when industrial and economic rehabilitation is most difficult, and unemployment continually increasing because of the return of prisoners of war and deported civilians.

By excluding Italian workers from the few centres which are at present working, the problem of unemployed manpower is getting much worse, and the consequences of which we cannot figure out the exact bearings, are a source of great preoccupation; it is impossible not to take in consideration the state of mind of the workers who are preoccupied at seeing themselves deprived of their means of living, and indignant at giving their place to hated enemies who yesterday were their persecutors.

The press interpreted such feelings, which threatens to cause riots like those who lately took place in Naples, and this opinion is confirmed by the responsible authorities who denounced the danger of such a situation, all the more so if no action is taken to deregulation as soon as possible the plants which are still occupied by the allied troops.

The kind attention which you devote to the overcoming of our greatest difficulties make me trust in your kind intervention with the Supreme Allied Command and the authorities of the Allied Commission concerned, to obtain such regulations as will satisfy allied requirements, and at the same time, safeguard the working possibilities of our workers.

I shall be most grateful if you let me have an answer.

Believe me,

Truly yours,

A. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Henry S. Stone
Chief Commissioner - A.C.

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

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 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 234
 LAGOS SUB-COMMISSION

Chief Comm.

204

LCS/raw

TEL : Ext. 215

2 October 1943

REF : LSC/1002

OCT - 1943

SUBJECT: Prisoners-of-war

TO : Brig. General S. S. McKinley
 Acting Vice President
 Economic Section

1. With reference to our conversation above subject, I have not yet heard from Col. Mensley. I did learn from Major Reuger, PBS, that an AMG Officer named Captain Beatty was on his way to Rome from Leghorn with a full picture of the situation there.

2. I later telephoned Col. Ackerman, G-4 (A), AFHQ, who appears to be taking an active part in the prisoners-of-war program. According to Col. Ackerman instructions have been issued to repatriate German prisoners-of-war as fast as it is possible to do so. He stated that there is some highly specialized work upon which prisoners-of-war will be allowed to remain, and further, that they may be kept on in certain localities where it is stated civil labor is scarce. He pointed out that the removal of prisoners-of-war would not necessarily involve the hiring of an equivalent number of Italian civilians because of the reduction of our program now in progress. We both agreed, however, that the speedy removal of prisoners would postpone the dismissal of Italian civilians, and in any event would eliminate a cause of resentment.

3. Col. Ackerman stated that in Naples 4,000 prisoners have already been taken off work. Prisoners driving Italian-made vehicles have been removed and their places taken by Italian civilians. Practically all prisoners have been taken out of quarters, except for a few units for whom stockade quarters are still to be found. Approximately 1,000 Italian civilians have been re-hired and re-hirings are continuing after a thorough screening.

Col. Ackerman had no facts and figures available concerning the Leghorn situation. He stated, however, that he saw no cause of any trouble brewing at that point. He was of the further opinion that it would be unwise to draw more civilians into Leghorn and then leave them unemployed when he pulled out.

4. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been no change in the announced policy of AFHQ as stated in Administrative Memorandum No. 25. The change has taken place, however, in the manner in which said policy is applied. Assuming that the instructions of

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(103)

General McFarney (to remove prisoners as fast as possible) are sincerely being carried out, the situation should relieve itself in the course of time. Under these circumstances very little more can be requested of AFRC unless it appears that the program is bogging down or not being properly carried into effect.

DAVID C. BACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

cc: Chief Commissioner ✓

2075 -

SUBJECT: Employment of German PW

G.H.Q. C.M.F.

2337/2 (Main)

TELE PRISON 290

TO : Deer IN 13 Corps
HQ 2 District
HQ 3 District

14 Oct 45

OCT 24 1945

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1. The policy for the employment of German PW and surrendered personnel, is contained in A.H.Q. Am. Sec 35. This policy was designed to prevent any possibility of Italian civilian employees being discharged solely to provide employment for German PW/SP.
2. To prevent any possibility of unrest among the civilian population, the employment of German PW/SP will be watched most carefully, to ensure that where civilians have necessarily to be discharged from employment owing to reduced commitments, there can be no possible grounds for those civilians claiming that they have been displaced by German PW/SP.
3. Consequent upon our reducing commitments in Italy, the number of civilians employed will begin to decrease quite rapidly. Therefore, G.H.Q. will consider how these reductions can be effected without causing a serious unemployment problem in any locality. It is possible that in certain cases, where commitments are likely to decrease rapidly, it may be necessary to move away German PW/SP units in order to provide continued civilian employment for a limited period.

M.C.E. Slap

21 OCT 1945

M.C.E. Slap, Brigadier,
for Major General,

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Comm L

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

1. The policy for the employment of German PW and surrendered personnel, is contained in AWM Memo 35. This policy was designed to prevent any possibility of Italian civilian employees being discharged solely to provide employment for German PW/SP.
2. To prevent any possibility of unrest among the civilian population, the employment of German PW/SP will be watched most carefully, to ensure that where civilians have necessarily to be discharged from employment owing to reduced commitments, there can be no possible grounds for these civilians claiming that they have been displaced by German PW/SP.
3. Consequent upon our reducing commitments in Italy, the number of civilians employed will begin to decrease quite rapidly. Therefore, heads will consider how these reductions can be effected without causing a serious unemployment problem in any locality. It is possible that in certain cases, where commitments are likely to decrease rapidly, it may be necessary to move away German PW/SP units in order to provide continued civilian employment for a limited period.

M.C.E. Skerf.

21 OCT 1945

M.C.E. Skerf, Brigadier,
for Major General,
MCA.

JAP/HR

Copy to:

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G-4 (MCHBA)
HQ Allied Commission
War Diary
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21/11/45
JAP/HR

21/11/45
JAP/HR

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

72/co

200

TEL : Ext. 204.

20 October 1945.

REF : LSC/1001

OCT 22 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners of War.

TO : Vice-President.
Economic Section.

1. Information was received at 11.10 hours to-day, Saturday, 20 October 1945, to the effect that unrest and discontent was being displayed in FOGGIA province, and particularly at SANFREDONIA.

2. It is alleged that German prisoners of war have been placed in employment as dock workers at Sanfredonia, and that Italian civilians have been and are continuing to be discharged.

3. It is understood that the work on which these German prisoners are now employed is unloading and loading war materials including high explosives, and that several accidents have occurred in the course of these operations.

4. Feelings are running high in the area, and the local population has expressed intense indignation at the displacement of the Italian nationals followed by their replacement by German prisoners of war.

W. H. Hains

W. H. HAINS

Director

Labour Sub-Commission

Copy to:

General Hazlen, G-5, A.F.H.Q.,
Chief Commissioner,
Executive Commissioner ✓

4 (CAPT WHITE)

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2013

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

5269
 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 894
 LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WEB/TBW

TEL : Ext. 104

15 October 1945

REF : LSC/1908

OCT 19 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Vice President
Economic Section

1. I have given careful consideration to the question of the continued employment of German prisoners-of-war, in the light of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September, 1945 and the specific instructions issued following that conference; and in connection with the report of 4 October, 1945 from General Oax regarding the situation at Leghorn; also, the continued employment of German-forced unit in substitution of Italian military-formed units. I submit that the situation is still not satisfactory and that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. In the minds of the Italian workers the issue is simple; viz., whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It is not sufficient to say that the Germans are substituting Italian military units that have been recalled. The Italian civilians will suggest that they could equally well substitute Italian military units. Similarly, it is not sufficient to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians is due to the reduction of the Allied program, when they gather the impression that the execution and completion of the Allied program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To their minds the Allied program is seen as a whole, and is not divisible into two parts, one part which requires German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

3. I invite attention to Para 7 (b) of General Oax's report of 4 October, suggesting that the resentment of the Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners in Italy are repatriated. I submit, with respect, that the resentment will continue so long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. The repatriation of Germans as distinct from their employment is a separate issue. There is, of course, dangerous, distasteful, but necessary work which could be performed by Germans in circumstances that would commend themselves to the Italian people, such as the clearance of mines in the fields and beaches, clearance of debris, etc. Apart from this, however, I suggest that the issue should be faced that it may be necessary to forego any immediate advantages that ~~4072~~ could

For (Capt. White)

- 3 -

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from the employment of Germans in order to avoid the consequences of immediate disorderly demonstrations and of eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied authorities.

4. The injury of Italian civilians in connection with mine clearance in the Livorno area has been made the occasion to draw comparisons with the safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners, and unless and until the whole situation is seen clearly it is difficult to controvert any comments that may appear in the Italian press which may inflame public opinion.

5. I suggest therefore:

(a) That periodical and exact information should be obtained as to the extent of the employment of Germans;

(b) That such returns be immediately studied and specific instructions be issued requiring withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;

(c) That the periodical reports be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being obeyed;

(d) That Public Relations Department should be charged with the duty of keeping the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;

(e) That instructions and reports should relate equally to British as well as American formations.

6. I regret that I consider it necessary to continue to press this issue, but the tendency to regard it as closed by action on particular incidents as they arise is, in my opinion, particularly dangerous so long as the Allied Authorities are without exact information as to the general position and the extent to which it is being modified by observance or otherwise of the instructions already issued; and as long as clear instructions to all concerned have not been issued by high authority.

W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

cc: General Bhabien, G-5, AFHQ
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner ✓

2071

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

FF/sb

TEL : 493

15 October 1945

REF : LSC/1003

OCT 16 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War.

TO : Brig. Gen. R. R. McKinley
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

1. Information has been received that German prisoners-of-war are being used as guards on depots and other installations at San Martino in Spino, in the Modena area, which is causing grave discontent among the Italian population.

2. The industrial position in Modena is already tense and it is strongly recommended that the allegation be investigated urgently and necessary adjustments effected immediately.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Gen. Hadden, G-5, AFHQ
Civil Affairs Section

PA
1945

PA
1945

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

May wish to see
latest development as
P.O.W.

W.H. Main

No. 1919

Difficulty
for installation

566/190/23

October 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am pleased to be able to supplement my letter of 3 October, with reference to the use of German prisoners of war in Livorno, with further encouraging information.

Attached is a report of a meeting at Livorno between representatives of the military command, Allied Commission and of Italian labor which indicates that the situation is not as critical as originally represented and that amelioration of the general economic situation at Livorno is in prospect.

As I have assured you, and as the attached report shows, everything possible is being done, consistent with military necessity, to remove the sources of dissatisfaction.

Yours very truly,

M. S. LUSH

ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

*Sum
Emm
18/10*

2562

COPY

3622 - 566

189

4 October 1945

SUBJECT: Conference re Labor Situation at Leghorn

TO : Commanding General, MTOUSA, APO 512, US Army

OCT 10 1945

1. Because of a report, which reached me in a roundabout way on 2 October, to the effect that the Italian labor officials in Leghorn Province had complained to the Allied Commission that German POW's were being favored over Italian civilian labor in this vicinity, I held a conference today in my office, at which were present the AMG Commissioner and the AMG Public Safety Officer of Leghorn City, and three representatives of Italian labor.
2. At this conference I outlined the general policy of the Theater Commander with respect to the use of German POW's and the steps which have been taken by us to insure compliance with this policy; explained the reasons why there had been, and would probably be further, reductions in the opportunity for civilian employment at military installations; and assured the interested parties that we would use as many civilians as could be gainfully employed on our projects. In general, my remarks covered the same ground as did the Theater Commander's remarks made at the Caserta conference on 24 September 1945.
3. During the conference, at which each of the Italian officials and labor representatives was given ample opportunity to express his views in the matter, it developed that --
 - (a) the only specific complaint concerned the quartering of some German POW's in a partially bombed-out area of the "black zone." (These POW's comprise a transportation unit which was quartered in this area because of its convenient location with respect to the Port. I have given instructions to have the unit relocated as soon as another suitable site can be found)
 - (b) the tendency toward complaint on the part of the Italians has its root in the "natural" resentment of the Italian people - particularly those recently repatriated from Germany and the former German-occupied territories - over the fact that any Germans at all are working for, housed by and fed by us when, as it is claimed, so many Italians are out of work, lacking proper living accommodations and hungry. (This resentment will exist, I presume, until all German POW's in Italy are repatriated).
 - (c) the Italian Government officials and labor representatives present at the conference have nothing but a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the consideration which the people of Leghorn and vicinity have habitually received from this headquarters and wish it to be understood that no complaint exists which in any way reflects a criticism of the policies and actions of this headquarters.
4. The conference was concluded with a discussion of the possibility of our releasing certain properties to the Italians in order that the economic rehabilitation of Leghorn might be expedited and more people given employment in Italian industry. In view of the fact that Leghorn has always been a maritime city, it is considered by the Italians to be quite essential that they regain use of at least

(See on 3622/EC)

29 OCT 10 1945

158
part of the port facilities at an early date. A list of industrial facilities, currently occupied by the Allied military forces but believed to be essential to the re-establishment of Italian industry in and around Leghorn, was presented by the Prefect. With respect to the port, a study is in progress to determine our future requirements and a plan for turning back part of the port will be submitted to MTOUSA for approval as has already been done in the case of Naples port. In the case of the industrial facilities required by the Italians, the services concerned have been directed to review their requirements and submit to me their estimates as to when the properties in question can be released. One of them has already been made available for derequisitioning through the closing out of Ordnance Base Shop No. 3. The Italian officials were informed of these moves and of our desire to co-operate with them in any manner not inconsistent with the requirements of the military situation.

5. The meeting was productive of a general clarification of the issues involved and ended on a most cordial note.

FRANCIS H. OXX
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Commanding

9 Oct 1945
Econ Sec Distr
Copy to: Ch Commr
 Lt Commr
 A/UP, E/S
 Supply Div (E/S)
 Labor S/c (2)
 Tn S/C

2007

56640

187

REF: L.C/1002

8 October 1945

OCT - 9 1945

My dear Professor Ferri:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23 September with reference to the use of German prisoners-of-war in Livorno.

I have been assured by the military authorities that strict adherence is being given to the policy of refraining from using German prisoners-of-war under circumstances where the replacement of Italian civilians will ensue.

Further assurance has been given to me that every effort is being made to investigate the possibility of reducing the number of German prisoners-of-war in Italy as speedily as possible consistent with the practical problems involved. Naturally this must be done in a gradual and orderly manner. It is hoped that as a result of this study the causes of dissatisfaction may be substantially eliminated in the very near future.

I am very grateful to receive information such as that contained in your letter and will be pleased if you would see fit to communicate further instances of the same nature.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

ELERY F. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Ferri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

[Signature]
2061
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[Signature]
(PA)

Copy for Executive Comm.

526 47

186

REF : LSC/1002

7 October 1948

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Forces Headquarters
APO 515

170

181

1. I am enclosing a letter received from Prime Minister Parri, together with a signal from the Prefect of Livorno concerning the above subject. It is noted that a condition of unrest is anticipated in Livorno as a consequence of the use of German prisoners-of-war in that port.

2. Your consideration is invited to the possibility of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in order to prevent a duplication of the situation which gave rise to the incidents at Naples.

3. It would be very helpful if this Commission could be informed of what steps have been taken and are planned to be taken at Livorno in connection with German prisoners-of-war.

4. This Commission has also received representations from a delegation of trade union people of Taranto, who invited our attention to the situation arising in that port. These people complained about the same general problem, namely the use of German prisoners-of-war while Italian civilians were being displaced for lack of work. In addition it was asserted that incidents of actual displacement had taken place. Specifically, a case was cited involving the requisitioning of a civilian restaurant for an Officer's Club. It was alleged that the Italian staff was dismissed and German prisoners-of-war used in their stead. It is suggested that these complaints become the subject of investigation and possible action.

5. Your early reply will be appreciated.

[Signature]
EILEEN W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Enclosures (3):

CC Prime Minister's letter
CC Livorno Prefect's signal
to Prime Minister

2063

(PA)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior

n. 3813

Rome, 29 September 1945

001 - 2 1945

Dear Admiral,

I received a signal from the Prefect of Livorno, telling me about the increasing unrest about the working masses because German prisoners are being employed for works in the harbour.

I take the liberty of enclosing the complete copy of the signal, which expresses the state of mind of these populations, and their justified displeasure in seeing that the presence of the German prisoners is making worse a situation which is already extremely strained for what concerns unemployment as well as because of the lack of accommodation.

In fact, these problems and worries are similar to those that made me ask for your personal intervention ever since the 17th, and which led to the well known demonstrations of Naples.

I therefore trust that you will draw the attention of the Allied Military Authorities on the situation in Livorno, and on the similar one which is occurring in every place where German prisoners are being employed to replace Italian civilian workers, to solve it with the regulations which are now being so timely carried out in Naples.

Thanking you, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

A. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery S. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

32 DIET - 2 Oct 45

Action : Zoon Sec (2)
Info : Chief Commr
Exco Commr
O A Sec

Trans. s/c

Emu

(see 186-187)
2061

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Translation

Copy

Signal n. 12968

LIVORNO 24.9.1945 Hours 10.30 a.m. Hours 22.55

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT - CABINET

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT - SECURITY

(Cab. Ps. -)

2175 Cab.

Following incidents which recently took place in Naples, working masses are very restless and threaten to organize new demonstration to have German prisoners removed from the town. Employing of prisoners increases unemployment of workers and misery of the population for some units have been housed in civilian buildings while thousands of refugees cannot return to Livorno. Besides their presence is considered as an offence for the feelings of the citizens who during the war were obliged by the Germans to evacuate the town, and who suffered from continuous looting and great acts of violence. I beg this Ministry to intervene with the Allied Commission to have the particular situation of the prisoners in Livorno examined, stating that on my side, I am begging the allied military authorities to call back to work part at least of the discharged workers, and also in present circumstances, help this town which has greatly suffered because of the war, and which the allies have always and efficiently helped in its work of reconstruction.

PREFECT MARAGLIA

Staff

Trans. s/o

See File

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785017

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394.

178

29 September, 1945

D/O 81

001 - 1350

Dear Brig! Lush -

177

I attach, for your information, a copy of
a D/O letter I have sent to Mr. Brooker, as a result of a
request for information on German Prisoners of War received
over the telephone.

Yours truly

AC. Tamm

Brigadier M.S. LUSH, CB, CBE, MC.
Executive Commissioner,
HQ. A. C.

See 179

2062

(C. M. Lush)

Encl

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394.

29 September 1945

D/O 80

1. With regard to our telephone conversation, the labour situation in Naples has been eased to a most gratifying extent by the American action in reducing the employment of German Prisoners of War. General Mc. Narney at the meeting on the 24th promised to withdraw certain of the POW in the Port and convoys of trucks taking these men out of Naples with their baggage have been observed, which has been most helpful.
2. As regards the British side, German POW have been introduced to replace Italian Military Units and Cooperative Units and so far I understand actual civilian workers have not been ousted by German POW, so there is no real cause for complaint.
3. I have, however, had to resist the construction of a new Camp in Naples to house 400 POW, intended for work with a British Ordnance Returned Stores Unit. This is work on sorting of stores, etc., and civilians have been employed on similar work. In addition there are large units of POW employed by Ordnance Base Workshops (2000 ~~Italians~~ at one Workshop) and driving lorries.
4. Strictly speaking the Italians have no cause to object to such employment of Germans in the environs of Naples, but I feel that so long as these Prisoners are in evidence while employment is bad, the excuse will be made that we are not keeping promises. The Italian will not discriminate and realize that the Germans are only replacing Military Units, because they think out of work civilians might be so used.

See 2061

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

5. The other question you referred to was in connection with conditions of employment of Newspaper workers and I attach a copy of note sent to the Navy Sub-Commission from whom a request for this information was received by telephone.

To : E. BROCCON, Esp.
HQ. A. C.
Labour Sub-Commission.

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

175
All employment conditions of Newspaper workers in Naples are based on the National Collective Agreement published by the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 28 March 1940/

Wages stated in that agreement have proved inadequate under present conditions, therefore each newspaper Agent has brought some alterations to rates listed in the above mentioned Agreement, besides the family allowance and high cost of living bonuses granted later. It appears that for all newspaper workers pay rates vary from a minimum of 11,000 Lire per month to 25,000. The latter being the pay rate of all Editors.

Clerks and all other employees follow the recognized scale for private employees.

26 September, 1945.

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

576 78

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

DJR/na

TEL : 204

28 September 1945

REF : LSC/1003

SUBJECT: Prisoners of War

TO : Vice-President Economic Section

1. Reference is made to report of Deputy Director, Labour Sub-Commission of 27 September concerning above subject. In the last paragraph of this report it was pointed out that similar situations existed in other parts of Italy where the employment of German POW might give rise to unrest as in the case of Naples.
2. This afternoon I received a Delegation of Trade Union representatives from Taranto. They came to Rome to call the attention of this Commission to the dangers of widespread discontent which might arise from the use of German POW in that city.
3. According to this Committee, there are approximately five thousand German POW billeted there, a large number of which are being used by the Allied Forces. It is asserted that these prisoners are employed as Mess Attendants in Officers' Clubs, as truck drivers, as Port workers, etc. At the same time, Italian civilians employed by the Allied Forces are being dismissed for lack of work.
4. It was further asserted that in certain cases Italian civilians were actually replaced by German POW. This occurred, it is alleged, in the case of an Officers' Club. Another instance of which particular complaint was made was a case where they contended that a private restaurant was requisitioned, in this instance a civilians staff was dismissed and the operation was manned by POWs.
5. The Committee also reported the use of POW at Brindisi.
6. According to the Committee, the reaction on the part of the civilian population and the workers particularly has not yet reached a point of tension, they are fearful, however, that dissatisfaction may very well reach a boiling-point unless some measures are taken.
7. It is again strongly recommended that the question of revision of policy on the use of POWs be given serious consideration. At the very least, it is urged that extreme care be exercised lest prisoners be used under circumstances which might give rise to serious resentment.

Copies to: Executive Commissioner
Chief Commissioner
AMH: C-5

PA
(initials)

DAVID C. SAGES
Deputy Director
Labour Sub-Commission

2038 173-174

(Handwritten signature)

4894

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

Ex. Comm.
REF/2

(149)

AS 363.6/450 D-0

24 September 1945

SEP 26 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of Prisoners of War.

TO: Commanding General
Peninsular Base Section
APO 762

1. At a meeting held this date with the Prefect of Naples and representatives of the Chamber of Labor of Naples, the Theater Commander undertook certain actions with relation to the employment of German prisoners of war and Italian civilians in Naples. The Theater Commander did not change any basic policy. On the other hand, he did direct certain specific actions which you are hereby instructed to carry out in Naples:

a. Reduce the number of German prisoners of war employed in Naples to the maximum extent practicable without serious interference with the accomplishment of your mission. Replace them where possible by employing Italian civilians. It is not expected that in carrying out these instructions you will release technical personnel such as Ordnance and Engineer maintenance units which are not replaceable by Italian labor without a considerable period of preliminary training.

b. The Commanding Officer, Southern District, Peninsular Base Section has indicated that approximately 7,000 German prisoners of war now in Naples can be released. You will move these prisoners of war from Naples as early as practicable. Initiate the movement of an appreciable number of these prisoners of war not later than 26 September 1945.

c. Initiate the hiring of Italian labor to replace departed German prisoners of war as early as practicable. It is not intended that Italians be hired merely to replace prisoners of war unless there is useful employment for them. It is important, however, that the initiation of the rehiring of Italians to replace prisoners of war take place promptly, even though only small numbers may be required.

d. Discontinue the use of German prisoners of war for the driving of trucks of Italian origin. Replace the German prisoners of war who have been driving Italian trucks with Italian drivers.

e. Pending the return of the Customs of Naples to Italian control, permit rehabilitation by the Italians of the Port of Naples and its vicinity to the maximum extent that is possible without serious interference with your operations.

25 SEP 1945

RESTRICTED

(CNSC White)

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

~~SECRET~~ ⁸⁶⁶ ~~QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION~~ ^{Esse. Comm}
~~AND 394~~ ~~SECRET~~ ¹⁶¹
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION ^{100/rce}

TEL : Ert. 315
REF : USC/1902
SUBJECT: Prisoners-of-War, Naples.
TO : Vice President
Economic Section

17 September 1945
SEP 28 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

1. I attended a meeting held on 14 September at Caperta, reference above subject. The meeting was conducted by General McFarney who was accompanied by his staff, including General Bashien and Colonel James, C.O., Port of Naples. Colonel Pennycuik and Lt. Colonel Warren, 380 Naples Comune, were present together with Major Luckman, Security Officer, A.C. Also in attendance were the Prefect of Naples and representatives of the Naples Camera del Lavoro.

2. General McFarney stated that certain Italian military units, which had been working at the Port in Naples, were removed at the request of the Italian Government for the purpose of returning the members to civilian life. Their places were taken by prisoner-of-war labor battalions and were available and ready to be used on short notice. It was said that this had to be done quickly and no time was available to engage civilian labor for the work done on these operations.

General McFarney said that as far as he knew no Italian civilians were replaced by prisoners-of-war. He said that it was possible that certain mistakes had been made in this connection and that they would be investigated and corrected, if found to be true. The General expressed his interest in the economic situation in the City of Naples but pointed out that with the tapering off of re-employment it was inevitable that large numbers of employees would have to be laid-off in the course of time. Colonel James pointed out that although operations in the Port had been reduced by 70%, civilian manpower had been reduced by only 20%.

3. The Committee requested that in those instances where prisoners-of-war had been used to replace Italian civilians that they be re-hired. General McFarney replied that, as he had said before, this would be done.

4. The Committee then pointed out the sad plight of the workers in the City of Naples in the large numbers of unemployed. The spokesman requested that every opportunity for employment be extended to the workers of Naples. General McFarney pointed out

CONFIDENTIAL

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See 7/68
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(Copy to...)

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

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Ex. Comm.
RHP/vp

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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 383.6/450 D-0

24 September 1945

SEP 26 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of Prisoners of War.

TO: Commanding General
Peninsular Base Section
APO 782

1. At a meeting held this date with the Prefect of Naples and representatives of the Chamber of Labor of Naples, the Theater Commander undertook certain actions with relation to the employment of German prisoners of war and Italian civilians in Naples. The Theater Commander did not change any basic policy. On the other hand, he did direct certain specific actions which you are hereby instructed to carry out in Naples:

a. Reduce the number of German prisoners of war employed in Naples to the maximum extent practicable without serious interference with the accomplishment of your mission. Replace them where possible by employing Italian civilians. It is not expected that in carrying out these instructions you will release technical personnel such as Ordnance and Engineer maintenance units which are not replaceable by Italian labor without a considerable period of preliminary training.

b. The Commanding Officer, Southern District, Peninsular Base Section has indicated that approximately 7,000 German prisoners of war now in Naples can be released. You will move these prisoners of war from Naples as early as practicable. Initiate the movement of an appreciable number of these prisoners of war not later than 26 September 1945.

c. Initiate the hiring of Italian labor to replace departed German prisoners of war as early as practicable. It is not intended that Italians be hired merely to replace prisoners of war unless there is useful employment for them. It is important, however, that the initiation of the rehiring of Italians to replace prisoners of war take place promptly, even though only small numbers may be required.

d. Discontinue the use of German prisoners of war for the driving of trucks of Italian origin. Replace the German prisoners of war who have been driving Italian trucks with Italian drivers.

e. Pending the return of the Comune of Naples to Italian control permit rehabilitation by the Italians of the Port of Naples and its vicinity to the maximum extent that is possible without serious interference with your operations.

(once White)

Enu

25 SEP 1945

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Ltr, Hq MTOUSA, AG 363.6/450 D-O,
dtd 24 September 1945 (Cont'd)

f. Wherever any living quarters formerly occupied by Italian civilians are now occupied by German prisoners, require the evacuation of these living quarters and their derequisitioning unless strong military reasons to the contrary exist.

2. Although the above instructions apply specifically to Naples, they may be used as a guide by you for the reduction of prisoners of war employed everywhere in your command.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MCARMNEY:

R. H. Freese

R. H. FREESE
Major, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017~~SECRET~~566
CONFIDENTIAL
APD 734
LABOR SUB-COMMISSIONEslec. Comm
~~SECRET~~ 167
LOC/riv

TEL : EXT. 317

27 September 1945

REF : LOC/1002

SUBJECT: Prisoners-of-war, Naples.

SEP 28 1945

TO : Vice President
Economic Section

CONFIDENTIAL

1. I attended a meeting held on 24 September at Caserta, reference above subject. The meeting was conducted by General McFarney who was accompanied by his staff, including General Henshew and Colonel James, C.S., Pembroke South. Colonel Pennycook and Lt. Colonel Warren, HQ Naples Command, were present together with Major Luckman, Security Officer, A.C. Also in attendance were the Prefect of Naples and representatives of the Naples Camera del Lavoro.

2. General McFarney stated that certain Italian military units, which had been working at the Port in Naples, were removed at the request of the Italian Government for the purpose of returning the members to civilian life. Their places were taken by prisoner-of-war labor battalions who were available and ready to be used on short notice. It was said that this had to be done quickly and no time was available to engage civilian labor for the work done on these operations.

General McFarney said that as far as he knew no Italian civilians were replaced by prisoners-of-war. He said that it was possible that certain mistakes had been made in this connection and that they would be investigated and corrected, if found to be true. The General expressed his interest in the economic situation in the City of Naples but pointed out that with the tapering off of re-deployment it was inevitable that large numbers of employers would have to be laid-off in the course of time. Colonel James pointed out that although operations in the Port had been reduced by 70%, civilian manpower had been reduced by only 20%.

3. The Committee requested that in those instances where prisoners-of-war had been used to replace Italian civilians that they be re-hired. General McFarney replied that, as he had said before, this would be done.

4. The Committee then pointed out the sad plight of the workers in the City of Naples in the large numbers of unemployed. The spokesman requested that every opportunity for employment be extended to the workers of Naples. General McFarney pointed out

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- 5 -

that it was not his primary mission to provide for the rehabilitation of Naples but that his prime mission was the redeployment of the American Forces in Italy. He said that he could, therefore, only hire as many men as were properly needed to perform this function. He stated, however, that he would exhaust every possible means of engaging as many men as could properly be used. He said he could make an effort to reduce the number of prisoners-of-war, but that this process would have to be gradual and progressive. He said that there were now approximately 100,000 prisoners-of-war in Italy and that he hoped to reduce this number to 50,000 by the end of the year.

4. One member of the Committee complained particularly about the large number of prisoners-of-war engaged in driving trucks. He stated that there were some 8,000 Italian truck drivers out of work in Naples. Colonel James pointed out that there were 500 enemy captured motor vehicles now being driven by prisoners-of-war. He said that because of the familiarity of the drivers with these vehicles, which were mostly of German origin, and the shortage of parts it was considered more efficient to use the German truck battalions. The Committee member pointed out that a large number of these vehicles were of Italian origin prior to their confiscation by the Germans and urged not only that Italian drivers could properly be used with these vehicles, but also suggested that the operation of Italian vehicles by German prisoners-of-war, while there were so many Italian drivers out of work, was a considerable cause of resentment. It appeared that approximately 100 of these vehicles were of Italian origin. General McFarney ordered that 500 be taken off these vehicles and replaced by Italian civilians.

5. Another complaint was the alleged story that habitable dwellings were being used for housing German POWs. Colonel James explained that only one building had been used for this purpose. This was a building formerly used as barracks by the Italian military, and that it was not suitable for habitation by civilian families.

7. General McFarney deplored the use of force and violence in connection with the complaints which had arisen and welcomed the labor representatives to come in and submit their grievances in an orderly manner. The representative of the Camera del Lavoro stated that he agreed with the General and disavowed responsibility for the acts of violence which took place. He asserted instead that the attack on the Camera del Lavoro was conducted by persons who were enemies of the Allies and of Labor. General McFarney replied that he was aware of the fact that very frequently there were people who use these situations to their own advantage. General McFarney also requested that competent and honest persons be referred by the Camera for employment. The Camera representative

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- 2 -

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assured him that this would be done and asked that in the event of any difficulty the offenders should be severely punished. The meeting adjourned after mutual thanks and greetings were exchanged.

3. During an informal conversation after the meeting it appeared that there were numerous other incidents which appeared to give rise to considerable resentment in Naples. One allegation was that German prisoners-of-war were enjoying the freedom of the City unaccompanied and using use of public transport, etc. Another allegation was that German prisoners-of-war were driving official cars and remaining in attendance with the car during the absence of the officer. It was agreed that these practices were calculated to cause unrest among the civil population in Naples.

4. On 15 September I saw Major Eaton, Purchasing Agent for Postage South, who furnished me with a very good background picture of the situation at the Port of Naples. Beginning with June 1945, and particularly during the months of July and August, German prisoners-of-war were used at the Port until approximately 27,000 were working. During this period, up to 2 August, this did not result in the laying off of Italian civilians, but on the contrary additional civilians were hired because of the acceleration of the redeployment program. Sometime around the 1st of August approximately 41,000 civilians were engaged by PAB in and around Naples. Since that time, however, there has been a decrease in operations with a consequent reduction of force. Italian civilians were laid off while prisoners-of-war were retained. During the period from 15 August to 15 September, about 6,500 civilians were dismissed. It is estimated that from 1 August to the present time approximately 3,000 have been laid off.

A separate transaction involved in the picture is the breaking up of a motor pool which employed some 1,500 Italians. These vehicles were turned over to USMRA. They were replaced by German PAB truck battalions using approximately 500 vehicles. (This is apparently the group referred to in Wansley's meeting.) This transaction would appear to be an instance of replacement of Italian civilians with prisoners-of-war.

10. After the meeting PAB was ordered to take off 1,000 prisoners-of-war per day until approximately 7,000 were removed. Further elimination of prisoners-of-war will be made, but it is not known at what rate. It is expected that this action will relieve the situation considerably. It does not mean, however, that an equal amount of Italian civilians will be employed because the operations of the Port will be reduced very drastically. Major Eaton thought, however, that it would result in the additional hiring of

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

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- 4 -

some civilians. In any event it is certain to retard the dispersal of civilians by approximately two months.

11. It is submitted that the use of prisoners-of-war in the situation existing in Naples during the last few months very definitely intensified unemployment and the consequent unrest which inevitably follows. In my opinion very little is gained by drawing the distinction between replacement of Italian civilians and of Italian military. The Italian military, who were removed, were to be demobilized and returned to the civilian economy. The reduction of employment of Italian civilians by the Allied Forces is bound to have a very serious effect upon unemployment and possibly of unrest. The unemployment situation in Naples will be serious for some time to come inasmuch as the Port is limited to military shipping which is declining very rapidly. Some efforts are being made to obtain permission for the use of a portion of the Port for civilian shipping, but this has not as yet materialized. The numbers of unemployed have been augmented by the infiltration of workers who are returning from Germany. It is estimated that there are approximately 5,000 in Naples. It is hoped that the withdrawal of German prisoners-of-war in the Port of Naples will proceed as rapidly as possible and as a minimum with sufficient dispatch to prevent any further reduction of the civilian staff.

12. In the meantime there are large numbers of prisoners-of-war being used in other parts of Italy, such as Leghorn. It is submitted that the same situation exists in these areas and that specific effort should be made to eliminate the causes of unrest which are bound to duplicate themselves there.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

cc: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner ✓

SECRET

2053

566 T8

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.O. 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

163
FP/ac

RMP : LSC/1003

25 September 1945

SUBJECT: Use of German POW and Surrendered Personnel SEP 27 1945

TO : Chief Staff Officer to Executive Commissioner

155

1. Ref. your Memorandum 566/155/B2 of 24 September 1945.

154

2. A copy of the original letter LSC/1003 dated 22 Sept. 1945 has duly been sent through normal official mail channels to G-5, AFHQ, in confirmation of the original which was handed by the Chief Commissioner to General HAEGER in Rome.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

PA
B. W.

2002

PA 25/4

(Case History)

0943

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

~~SECRET~~

566/NO.

25 September 45.

SUBJECT: German POW.
TO : G-5 Section,
AFHQ.

The following copy of a signal from ASD Naples Command is passed to you for information.

P/5616. 22 Sep 45. Confidential. At 1530 hrs 21 September two unguarded German POW waiting for street car at PIAZZA PORTA CAPUANA NAPLES threatened by fifty unknown Italians. Rescued from mob by Italian PG agents. Crowd shouting Fascist police. POW delivered to Provost Marshal MONTGOMERY.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

2051 2/1

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

Personal!
FC -
This should be
been forwarded to E-5
W

466

161

NO/1396

SP 221140A

7/8616

SP 221330A

PRIORITY

ALCON NAPLES FOR MAJOR LUGGAN

RE ALCON CITA ACPS

CONFIDENTIAL.

At 1530 hours 21 September 2 unguarded German POW waiting for street car at PIAZZA PORTA CARUANA NAPLES threatened by 50 unknown Italians. Rescued from mob by Italian PS agents. Crowd shouting Fascist police. POW delivered to Provost Marshall PERCOTT.

RICH

ACTION: A, Safety 16
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Ex Commissioner 2
From Sec 2
Labor 16
INB
File 2
Flood

CONFIDENTIAL

2050

Personal & Private.

160

564/160/RC.

25th September 1945.

A line to thank you very much for your assistance in the labour troubles at Naples. The A.M.G. Commissioner, Colonel Penneywick, tells me that the Italian labour leaders left the General's meeting yesterday satisfied with his assurances and Colonel Penneywick thinks that further trouble is unlikely.

I think, however, we must not be too optimistic, knowing the Neapolitans, and I would suggest that possibly a word should be said to Major-General Jones in order that he may follow the same procedure as the United States forces, if he has not already done so.

15/11/45

Major-General A.M. Morgan, C.B., D.S.O.,
Chief of Staff,
A.P.H.Q.

A line to thank you very much for your assistance in the labour troubles at Naples. The A.M.G. Commissioner, Colonel Penquicok, tells me that the Italian labour leaders left the General's meeting yesterday satisfied with his assurances and Colonel Penquicok thinks that further trouble is unlikely.

I think, however, we must not be too optimistic, knowing the Neapolitans, and I would suggest that possibly a word should be said to Major-General Clowes in order that he may follow the same procedure as the United States forces, if he has not already done so.

/s/ M.S. Lyden

Ident. General W.D. Morgan, CB., DSO.,
Chief of Staff,
A.F.H.Q.

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

23 SEP 1945

566 v 3637

(159)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

MEMO : Re Naples situation
24.9.1945

24 Sept., 1945

SEP 25 1945

TO : C.A. Section

1. At 1630 hours Maj Luckman SCAPC Naples Commune
AMG reports by phone that :

- a) the situation to-day is well in hand - no disturbances reported.
- b) The conference held by Gen. McHarney with AMG Naples officers and leaders of the Labor Groups was held and Gen. McHarney agreed to.-
 - I. Remove all Germans POW from trucks.
 - II. Return all German POW labours to Germany gradually and later replace them with Italian laborers as military necessities require and permit.

2. The Labor Delegates seemed to be satisfied, but it is felt by the AMG officials that they - the labor leaders - may have some difficulties placating the workers in Naples.

3. A close watch is being kept on public reaction to the labor leaders' reports to the workers.

See 7158
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director

FFH/ak

(Copy on file 3637/EC)

2040

COPY

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAIEN OCEANOGRAPHIC
APO 394

526

(157)

6/1511.

CONFIDENTIAL

21 September, 1945

24 1945

SUBJECT: Dismissal of Italian Workmen from the Port.

TO: HQ A.C.

1. I attach for your information a letter received from the Cardinal Archbishop on the subject of the feeling against the dismissal of Italian workmen at a time when German prisoners are being given employment in large numbers. The letter may help to dispel the rumour that the situation is purely Communist in origin.

J. M. C. FERGUSON
Colonel
Commissioner.

Encl.

Copy to: Southern District, HQ
Hq. No. 3 District, GPF
Hq. No. 2 Area, GPF

SEP 24 1945

Leon Sec Distr

Copy to:

Free Comm

Leon Sec

Laber S/K

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

See M 138

2047

(Over 1000) Encl

24 Sept (4)

September, 1943

156

Sir,

In consequence of our pastoral duties in this wide Archdiocese, we feel compelled to address you in order to draw your attention to the situation which is materializing owing to the dismissal of workers from the Port.

Many of them appear daily to be lost in poverty and suffering in the serious and heavy conditions of the quest. To be left without work only adds their conditions more and the living conditions of their families more serious.

It is for this feeling of Christian charity that we appeal to you, hoping that you will kindly use all your influence to help so many families, whose means of living are supplied by fathers and sons with their work.

We are sure that you, will consider with particular care the case we are pointing out to, and contrive to do your utmost so that the discomfort of our workers be not increased.

I thank you for all you will do, and send you my kindest regards.

Yours,

A. Card. ASCALESI
Archbishop of Naples.

TO: Colonel Perry quick
Postmaster Naples Governor

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 566/155/RO

24 September 1945

SUBJECT: Use of German POW and Surrendered Personnel

TO : Economic Section

1. Original of letter LSC/1003 dated 22 September (three copies of which are attached) was handed by the Chief Commissioner to General HAMBLIN in ROME.

2. Please ensure that a copy is sent to G-5, AFHQ, through normal official mail channels in confirmation of the original.

E. TALBOT

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

3 Incls:
as above

Emu

See E. 163

2043

152

RMP : SAC/1000

22 September 1945

SUBJECT: Use of German P.W.s and Surrendered Personnel

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 118

1. Reference is made to General Hegerman's memorandum of 18 September, and Headquarters SACOM Signal, No. 1716 of 18 September.

2. A press release has now been agreed and has been issued to Allied and Italian press by AFHQ, Public Relations Officer, Rome. Copies of the English and Italian versions are attached.

3. The terms of the press release should assist in allaying unrest and the situation should be improved by observance of the policy stated in the press release, viz., that no discharges of Italian civilians should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners.

4. It is submitted that in the formulation of policy on this issue, full weight should be given to psychological factors and that the criteria to be applied should not have regard only to cooperative efficiency and to convenience of employment. These latter factors would operate in favor of the employment of prisoners of war and against the employment of civilians of any nationality. The disadvantages experienced in the employment of Italian civilians are fully recognized, but nevertheless it is submitted that the political and national feeling in Italy is particularly tense at this moment, viz., after the conclusion of hostilities and during the formulation of the terms of a peace treaty with Italy. At such a moment national feelings are liable to run high; particularly as regards the relationship with the members of the defeated Axis powers in regard to Italian nationals who were at one time their ally but later opposed them and suffered material and personal damage at the hands of the Germans. With these considerations in mind it is submitted that policy in this respect should be indicated in clear terms which give a special preference to Italian civilians when the question of possible

2044

153

employment of German prisoners is being considered. This might even go so far as to require the deliberate withdrawal of German personnel and their substitution by Italian civilians where these are available in sufficient numbers and in the required categories -- and without consideration of comparative efficiency or ease of control. The successful application of policy in this respect would bring to a happy conclusion the relations between the Allied authorities as employers and Italian civilians as workers. But failure to observe such a policy and the continued employment of German prisoners to the disadvantage of Italian civilians will, it is submitted, leave an unfavorable and unfortunate impression which is the more to be regretted because the period of time involved is a matter of weeks as compared with the duration of the former relationship over a period of years.

3. It is therefore recommended that the instructions to Military Units should be in the clearest terms, requiring bias to be applied in favor of the employment of Italian workers and the substitution of German prisoners-of-war by Italian workers wherever this is possible.

WILEY E. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Enclosures (3)

English and Italian text of press release.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 844
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

11 September 1945

PRESS RELEASE

The U. S. Military Forces learn with concern of protests against the employment of German prisoners in Italy, and issue the present announcement in order that the position may be clearly understood.

Large numbers of Italian civilians have been employed during the past two years, many in the combat zone, and their services have been of material assistance in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The successful conclusion of hostilities necessarily reduces the need for such employment and during the coming months the numbers employed will continue to decline. The U. S. Military Forces recognize the extent to which this will add to the problem of unemployment in Italy and they are cooperating with the Italian Government in its endeavors to reactivate industry by the supply of necessary materials and by the provision of special schemes to alleviate unemployment.

A new feature has developed with the conclusion of hostilities which placed a considerable number of members of the German Armed Forces under the control of the U. S. Military Forces. A number of the German units have been used to replace service units of the Italian Army that had been assigned to the U. S. Military Forces, but who have been released at the special request of the Italian Government for eventual absorption into the Italian army. As far as regards the utilization of German prisoners in the substitution of Italian civilian employees, the U. S. Military Forces wish to state that it is their policy not to discharge civilian employees in order to provide opportunities for replacement by German prisoners-of-war. As already stated, discharges may be inevitable owing to the reduced opportunities for continued employment. It is also desired to state that it is the intention to evacuate German units from Italy as early as possible and that this is expected to be accomplished, to a large extent, during the next few months.

The U. S. Military Forces have taken note of reports that the policy as stated above has not been strictly applied in some areas, and they are making necessary inquiries. In the meantime, they are instructing U. S. Military Units that although it may be necessary to discharge Italian civilians because of reduced opportunities for employment, no discharges should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners.

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 121
 R. H. H.
 PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

21 Settembre 1945

- Comunicato alla stampa -

Le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti sono state informate, con dispiacere, della protesta contro l'impegno in Italia di prigionieri tedeschi, e pubblicando le seguenti dichiarazioni allo scopo di chiarire la situazione.

Un gran numero di civili italiani è stato imprigionato durante gli ultimi due anni, nei quali sono stati imprigionati nelle zone di combattimento, e la loro opera ha rappresentato un contributo sostanziale nella prosecuzione della guerra contro le potenze dell'Asse. Le vittoriose conclusioni della guerra ci hanno permesso di effettuare il trasferimento di tutti i prigionieri e dei loro averi al numero delle persone indolgentemente trattate. Le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti si rendono conto che questo verrà raggiunto solo al prezzo della disorganizzazione in Italia, e stanno collaborando con il governo italiano per una serie di sforzi per la riattivazione della industria per mezzo del rifornimento dei materiali necessari e per l'andamento di provvedimenti necessari per alleviare la disoccupazione.

Con la fine della ostilità si è verificata una nuova situazione, grazie al fatto che un considerevole numero di militari dell'Esercito tedesco è stato posto sotto il controllo delle Forze Armate degli Stati Uniti. Un certo numero di unità tedesche sono state usate per sostituire unità dell'Esercito italiano che erano state disorganizzate dalle Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti, ma che sono state rimpiazzate in seguito a richiesta del governo italiano al fine di un eventuale mantenimento dell'attività produttiva italiana. Per questo riguardo l'utilizzazione di prigionieri tedeschi in sostituzione di lavoratori civili italiani, le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti desiderano dimostrare che loro intendimento è di non licenziare dipendenti civili allo scopo di rendere possibile la loro sostituzione con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi. Come più è noto, è dichiarato, a incriminamenti saranno inevitabili a riguardo della ridotta possibilità per un impiego continuo. Si desidera anche di

rendere il più presto le Unità tedesche

4640

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUN
APO. 394.

SECRET

150

SECRET

566

20 September, 1945.

C/1503.

SUBJECT : Communism activity.

TO : HQ. A. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

125

1. With further reference to my C/1483 of 17th Sept. there is evidence of Communist activity in connection with the Naples Public Utility Service, Water Supply, Electricity, Gas, etc. Demands include proposals to have committees acting with the management.
2. Some form of demonstration, including possibly armed interference, seems indicated for about the 23rd of September. Public Utility services in Naples are guarded by Questura Agents, not military. P.B.S. are aware of the situation.
3. It seems possible that this movement will be tacked on to the agitation against the employment of German P.O.W. and if a change of policy in regard to that programme should be decided upon, it would probably postpone Communist activity, possibly stop it.
4. Alternatively the POW agitation may become the spark to set in motion planned Communist activities as a "ballon d'essai".

J. A. C. Pennyquick

J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to : HQ. Southern District P.B.S.
HQ. 56 Area, C.M.P.
Public Safety Division.

2040

CONFIDENTIAL

NC/1395
SEP 211321A

F/8474
SEP 211500A
PRIORITY

NAPLES COMMUNE CITE ACPSF
HQ ALCOM

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Ref present unsettled situation NAPLES.
2. Questore has requested Ministry of the Interior for return of 2 officers 43 agents from RARI, 5 officers 80 agents from SALERNO, absent from NAPLES on TD. Requested additional 400 agents for TD at NAPLES during present situation.
3. Commander NAPLES Legion CC RR requires additional 500 CC RR and has requested General Hq for return of 300 loaned to PUGLIE and CALABRIA and 200 from any other available source.
4. Public Safety SC is requested to assist in expediting.
5. In anticipation of disorders 20 trucks should be made available to the Questura and Legion Hq.
6. Situation in labor circles tense at moment. PARRI's visit at 1400 hrs today omitted.
7. Military telephone lines NAPLES to ROME out of service. Reason unknown to this office.

Dist

Action - P Safety SC
Info - Chief Commissioner
Exec Commr 2
Econ Sec 2
CA Sect
Labour SC
File 2

2039

CONFIDENTIAL

cc

AND HAYLES CORRECTION

5796

21 SEPT 45

OF PRIORITY

URGENT 20

YOU SHOULD INFORM REPORT THAT GENERAL HENRY COMMANDING UNITED STATES
FORCES IN ITALY WILL MEET RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR
TOGETHER WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS AT ONE FOUR ZERO ZERO THREE THREE
SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR ON CONDITION NO DEMONSTRATIONS TAKE PLACE
AFFECTING THE WORK OF HAYLES PORT NOR DIRECTED AGAINST UNITED STATES
FORCES 20

PAGE TO AND HAYLES CORRECTION FOR CORRECTIONS FROM BR ALONE GIVE ABOVE PAGE
COLONEL PERKINS AND COLONEL WARREN SHOULD ACCOMPANY DELEGATION AND
MINISTER SACHS FROM ALONE WILL ATTEND TO
AM

h

11/2/45

URGENT CORRECTIONS

209

E. TALBOT

2030

DRAFT

145

21 September 1945

SUBJECT: USE OF GERMAN P.W.s AND SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

TO : G-5

1. Reference is made to General MacGruder's memorandum of 18 September and Headquarters, ALCOM, signal No. 5756 of 20 September.

2. A press release has now been agreed and has been issued to Allied and Italian press/^{by} ~~fax~~ AFHQ, public Relations Officer, Rome. Copies of the English and Italian versions are attached.

3. The terms of the press release should assist in allaying unrest and the situation should be improved by observance of the policy stated in the press release, viz., that no discharges of Italian civilians should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners.

4. It is submitted that in the formulation of policy on this issue, full weight should be given to psychological factors and that the criteria to be applied should not have regard only to comparative efficiency and to convenience of employment. These latter factors would operate in favor of the employment of prisoners of war and against the employment of civilians of any nationality. The disadvantages experienced in the employment of Italian civilians are fully recognized, but nevertheless it is submitted that the political and national feeling in Italy is particularly tense at this moment, viz., after the conclusion of hostilities and during the formulation of the terms of a peace

2037

OK *ems*

- 2 -

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treaty with Italy. At such a moment national feelings are liable to run high; particularly as regards the relationship with the members of the defeated Axis powers in regard to Italian nationals who were at one time their Ally but later opposed them and suffered material and personal damage at the hands of the Germans. With these considerations in mind it is submitted that policy in this respect should be indicated in clear terms which give a special preference to Italian civilians when the question of possible employment of German prisoners is being considered. This might even go so far as to require the deliberate withdrawal of German personnel and their substitution by Italian civilians where these are available in sufficient numbers and ⁱⁿ the required categories -- and without consideration of comparative efficiency or ease of control. The successful application of policy in this respect would bring to a happy conclusion the relations between the Allied Authorities as employers and Italian civilians as workers. But failure to observe such a policy and the continued employment of German prisoners to the disadvantage of Italian civilians will, it is submitted, leave an unfavorable and unfortunate impression which is the more to be regretted because the period of time involved is a matter of weeks as compared with the duration of the former relationship over a period of years.

5. It is therefore recommended that the instructions to Military Units should be in the clearest terms, requiring bias ^{to be} applied in favor of the employment of Italian workers and the substitution of German prisoners-of-war by Italian workers wherever

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

- 8 -

this is possible

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR
Chief Commissioner

143

2035

142

21st September 45

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

I enclose copy of the Press Release relating to the engagement of German Prisoners of War which has been approved by A.P.H.C., and will be issued by their Public Relations Branch in Rome.

I also wish to inform you that General McMarney commanding the United States Military Forces in this theatre has agreed to receive on Monday, September 24th, responsible representatives of labour in Naples, together with Italian officials on condition that no demonstration are held which may affect the military work in the port of Naples or which may be directed against United States military interests.

The Allied Military Government Commissioner and his Executive Officer and a labour representative of the Allied Commission will accompany this delegation.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER R. STONE, Rear-Admiral, USNR.
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to Labour Sub-Commission.

L.H. Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I enclose copy of the Press Release relating to the employment of German Prisoners of War which has been approved by A.F.B.C., and will be issued by their Public Relations Branch in Rome.

I also wish to inform you that General McFarney commanding the United States Military Forces in this theatre has agreed to receive on Monday, September 24th, responsible representatives of labour in Naples, together with Italian officials on condition that no demonstrations are held which may affect the military work in the port of Naples or which may be directed against United States military interests.

The Allied Military Government Commissioner and his Executive Officer and a labour representative of the Allied Commission will accompany this delegation.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH W. STONE, Rear-Admiral, USNR.
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to Labour Sub-Commission.

M. R. Professor Ferruccio Barri,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 21 September 1945

Dear Admiral,

Today, I have witnessed a very serious situation in Naples, which could rapidly get worse, and which is caused by the fact that the Allied authorities employ German prisoners whose presence and free circulation in the city cause strong demonstrations of resentment on the part of the workers who have been discharged and the population. It is my duty to tell you that the available carabinieri forces, which I am having reinforced, and the police forces, will probably not be sufficient in front of the excited mob. Nor will my exhortations to calm and those of the authorities prove sufficient if action isn't rapidly taken by the Allied military authorities.

I beg you to inform the Allied Headquarters about this urgent and serious situation, which is now such that the Italian Government isn't sure to be able to cope with it.

Trusting on the efficaciousness of your action, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

S. Ferruccio Corri

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. s/c

Translation

Naples

Serious incidents in Naples during the visit of the President of the Council

trouble among repatriated prisoners and harbour workers dismissed to be replaced by German prisoners - demonstration in via Roma.

Naples 21 - Ferruccio Parri reached Naples at about fifteen hours, from Salerno, and proceeded to the seat of the Camera del Lavoro in via Costantinopoli, to be better informed about the agitation of repatriated prisoners and chiefly of fifteen thousand harbour workers dismissed during the last few days by the allied authorities, and partly replaced by German prisoners.

After considering the situation, ordered the repatriated prisoners and dismissed workers to be given the dole, amounting to about 50 lire a day, and also to recognize to the men who have been dismissed the right to a warning indemnity of fifteen days; a communal mass is also to be established, and the prefect and sindaco are to draft a plan of urgent public works, to absorb the unemployed.

Groups of rioters that had got among the mass interested in the presidential meeting organized a violent and hostile demonstration. When the amount of the indemnity was known, the rioters invaded some offices of the Camera del Lavoro, looting the furniture. Parri then left the seat. His driver had difficulty in making his way, while a car that followed was overturned on the road. Bottles and stones were thrown against the group of the authorities. The rioters then marched towards via Roma, so that shops and doors had to be closed. The police acted energetically and managed to scatter the mob. The Committee for Liberation deeply regretted the incident.

Immediately after the meeting, Ferruccio Parri proceeded to the Capodichino airport to return to Rome.

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

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 894

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

*Amended by [unclear]**Amended by [unclear]**Amended by [unclear]*

TEL : Ext. 894

21 September 1945

REF : LSC/100%

138

SUBJECT: Employment of German prisoners-of-war
Draft press release.

TO : Executive Commissioner

1. The press release in the following terms would, if submitted, dispose of the issue if AFHQ is prepared to give immediate effect to the undertakings contained in the final portion of the press release. If AFHQ is not prepared to take action, the press release will have to be watered down and the thinner it becomes the less likely will it be to serve any useful purpose. In the last resort it would be better to avoid any public statement rather than to incite adverse Italian press comment and to give material for public demonstrations which would inevitably lead to disorder.

2. If AFHQ adopt all or most of the following draft, a simple evidence of good faith would be to repeat it by signal to all Military Units as an indication of high policy to be followed by official instructions.

3. DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

The Allied Authorities learn with concern of protests against the employment of German prisoners in Italy, and issue the present announcement in order that the position may be clearly understood.

Large numbers of Italian civilians have been employed during the past two years, many in the combat zone, and their services have been of material assistance in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The successful conclusion of hostilities necessarily reduces the need for such employment and during the coming months the numbers employed will continue to decline. The Allied Authorities recognise the extent to which this will add to the problem of unemployment in Italy and they are cooperating with the Italian Government in its endeavors to reactivate industry by the supply of necessary materials and by the provision of special schemes to alleviate unemployment.

*(over)
21/9*

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

785017

- 2 -

137

A new feature has developed with the conclusion of hostilities which placed a considerable number of members of the German Armed Forces under the control of the Allied Authorities. A number of the German units have been used to replace units of the Italian Army that had been assigned to the Allied Forces, but who have been released at the special request of the Italian Government. So far as regards the utilization of German prisoners in the substitution of Italian civilian employees, the Allied Authorities wish to state that it is their policy not to discharge civilian employees in order to provide opportunities for replacement by German prisoners-of-war. As already stated, discharges may be inevitable owing to the reduced opportunities for continued employment. It is also desired to state that it is the intention to evacuate German units from Italy as early as possible and that this is expected to be accomplished, to a large extent, during the next few months.

The Allied Authorities have taken note of reports that the policy as stated above has not been strictly applied in some areas, and they are making necessary inquiries. In the meantime they are instructing Allied Military Units that although it may be necessary to discharge Italian civilians because of reduced opportunities for employment, no discharges should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners, and that the deliberate substitution of Italian civilians by German prisoners-of-war should cease. Moreover, in areas where a sufficient number of Italian civilians of the required categories are available for employment, steps should be taken to withdraw German prisoners-of-war and to replace them by Italian civilians.

W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

CC: Brig. E. B. McKinley
Acting Vice President, E/S

Brig. H. L. Anderson
Deputy Vice President, E/S

2021

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

21 September 1945

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

136

The U. S. Military Forces learn with concern of protests against the employment of German prisoners in Italy, and issue the present announcement in order that the position may be clearly understood.

Large numbers of Italian civilians have been employed during the last two years, many in the combat zone, and their services have been of material assistance in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The successful conclusion of hostilities necessarily reduces the need for such employment and during the coming months the numbers employed will continue to decline. The U. S. Military Forces recognize the extent to which this will add to the problem of unemployment in Italy and they are cooperating with the Italian Government in its endeavors to reactivate industry by the supply of necessary materials and by the provision of special schemes to alleviate unemployment.

A new feature has developed with the conclusion of hostilities which placed a considerable number of members of the German Armies under the control of the U. S. Military Forces. A number of the German units have been used to replace service units of the Italian Army that had been assigned to the U. S. Military Forces, but who have been released at the special request of the Italian Government for eventual absorption into the Italian economy. So far as regards the utilization of German prisoners in the substitution of Italian civilian employees, the U. S. Military Forces wish to state that it is their policy not to discharge civilian employees in order to provide opportunities for replacement by German prisoners-of-war. As already stated, discharges may be inevitable owing to the reduced opportunities for continued employment. It is also desired to state that it is the intention to evacuate German units from Italy as early as possible and that this is expected to be accomplished, to a large extent, during the next few months.

The U. S. Military Forces have taken note of reports that the policy as stated above has not been strictly applied in some areas, and they are making necessary inquiries. In the meantime, they are instructing U. S. Military Units that although it may be necessary to discharge Italian civilians because of reduced opportunities for employment, no discharges should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners.

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Ex.C.

135

AFHQ FOR G-5

5756

20 SEPT 45

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

I MOST EARNESTLY REQUESTED THAT THE PROPOSED POWS RELEASE SENT TO ME UNDER COVER
GENERAL MACGREGOR'S LETTER OF TWENTY SEPTEMBER BE NOT ISSUED FOR IT IS MY OPINION AND
THAT OF MY TECHNICAL ADVISERS THAT IT WILL INCREASE TENSION AMONG ITALIANS RATHER
THAN RELIEVE IT PD

PARAGRAPH TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITY ACSOC PAREN

PARA TWO PD THE TELEGRAM REFERS TO EMPLOYMENT BY UNITED STATES FORCES ONLY PD I
SUBMIT THAT THE RELEASE SHOULD COVER ALLIED POLICY AND PROCEDURE PD

PARA THREE PD THERE ARE OVER ONE MILLION ITALIANS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED PD IT
IS ESTIMATED A FURTHER MILLION ARE UNDER EMPLOYED OR UNEMPLOYED WITHOUT REGISTERING PD
IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I SUBMIT THAT TO REFER TO RELEASE OF ITALIAN BONDERS FOR ASSISTANCE
IN REHABILITATION AND ABSORPTION WITHOUT APPRECIABLE UNEMPLOYMENT WILL PRODUCE IRRATIONAL
COMMENTS FROM ITALIANS WHOSE PREOCCUPATION TODAY IS ARTIFICIAL CREATION OF RELIEF
SCHEMES IN ATTEMPT TO CREATE EMPLOYMENT PD

PARA FOUR PD FURTHER IRRATIONAL COMMENT WILL BE RAISED BY STATEMENT OF POLICY NOT TO
DISCHARGE CIVILIANS IN ORDER TO UTILIZE POW PD FACT IS IN EYES OF ITALIANS THAT
HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED IN NAPLES ALONE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GERMAN PD
REFERENCE TO SPECIALISTS CANNOT APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT OF POW AS ROAD SWEEPERS CMA

(inset)

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AFHQ FOR G-5

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

5756

20 SEPT 45

CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

UNSKILLED LABORERS CMA WAITERS AND CANTINE ASSISTANTS PD
PARA FIVE PD I WILL REPLY TO GENERAL MAGGERS LETTER ON THE MAIN QUESTION OF
POLICY AND WILL SUBMIT BY TELEPHONE TOMORROW INTEND PRESS RELEASE

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WAGOUR S.C. (PERSONALLY DELIVERED AT 0730 HOURS
21 SEP 45 WITH REQUEST FOR PRESS
PRESS RELEASE BY 1000 HRS)

W.A.

Chief Commissioner

222

ELBERT W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0973

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 834
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

133
WHS/ew

TFL : Ext. 204

19 September 1945

REF : LSC/1003

SUBJECT: Protests Against Employment of German Prisoners-of-War.

TO : Acting Vice President
Economic Section

1. Resentment in Italian circles against employment of German prisoners-of-war is increasing and has found expression in public protests, the most recent being at Naples on Sunday of this week. The Allied Commission at Naples has reported the danger of public disorder on this issue. Italian organized labor (CGIL) informs us that they expect hold this question back much longer and ask for a public statement to be made by the Allied authorities to assist all concerned with maintaining public order.

2. I am aware of the representations that have been made to AFHQ and I submit a draft press release which may help to hold the situation for a further short period. The press announcement would be much more useful if it could be more definite and promise positive action, but AFHQ is the only authority that can approve stronger terms. I suggest, therefore, that General Reahly, G-5, AFHQ, be asked (by telephone) to agree the terms of the proposed press release and to indicate how far it can be strengthened to show what action AFHQ has taken or is proposing to take on this issue.

3. I can't emphasize too strongly that an announcement should be made today, since further silence may be misconstrued; and that the general issue should be cleared at the earliest possible moment before it leads to local disorder and riots.

C. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Enclosure
as above

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RECEIVED

12 September 1945

PUBLIC PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

PRO AFHQ

132

The Allied authorities have taken note of the protests against the employment of German prisoners-of-war in circumstances in which it might be considered that Italian civilian workers could be employed. In principle the Allied authorities desire to employ available Italian labor if this can be done without prejudice to the completion of various operations within a determined program, and it is the Allied policy only to employ German prisoners-of-war where considerations of urgency and special circumstances make this necessary. The Allied authorities regret any impression that Italian civilians are being discharged in order to permit the employment of German prisoners-of-war on tasks which might be performed by Italian labor.

Per:

Prefect Naples Still demonstrating

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/rmw (131)

TEL : Ext. 204

20 September 1945

REF : LSC/1003

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners - of - War
Proposed press release.

TO : Executive Commissioner (127-128)

1. It is considered that the proposed press release would increase tension in Italian circles instead of relieving it. The following detailed comments are offered.

2. The press release refers only to employment by, and policy of, United States Forces in Italy. It is understood that substitution by Germans applies also to Italian civilians employed by British Units.

3. There are over one million Italians registered as unemployed and it is estimated that more than another million are under-employed or are unemployed without registering. In these circumstances it is useless to refer to release of Italian workers for assistance in rehabilitation of Italy and absorption without appreciable unemployment. This reference will produce ironical comments from the Italians whose preoccupation today is the artificial creation of relief schemes to try to bring opportunities for employment.

4. The statement of policy of United States Forces to discharge no civilians in order to utilize Germans will produce further ironical comments on the difference between policy and practice. The plain fact is that hundreds of civilians have been discharged in Naples alone to make room for Germans. The reference to highly skilled and specialized work cannot apply to employment of Germans as road sweepers and unskilled laborers, or as waiters and canteen assistants.

5. The proposed news release, containing half-true statements and misstatements, will do nothing to allay unrest. What is required is a clear statement of policy; of regret that practice, in some instances, has deviated from policy; and a positive statement that instructions are being issued immediately to remedy mistakes and to safeguard Italians against further substitution; and moreover, if possible, to promise immediate withdrawal of Germans to be replaced by Italians.

W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE R
Director

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Ex. Comm.

D-4658

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the C.A.O.

20 SEP 1945

18 September 1945

SUBJECT: Use of German PW and Surrendered Personnel.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, APO 324, U. S. Army.

1. This headquarters views as commendable the action of the Italian Government in attempting to make every effort to avoid situations that might lead to unrest. It is appreciated that the assumption of such responsibility by the Italian Government is the result of long and patient work by the Allied Commission.

2. The U. S. Forces in Italy are sincerely concerned about their many loyal Italian employees whose zeal and enterprise have aided so materially in accomplishing the mission here. It is the policy of AFHQ and MTOUSA to discharge no worthy Italian civilians in order to utilize German prisoners. This policy has been dictated to all lower echelons of command. Doubtless some violations of this policy may have occurred due to the urgency of military requirements or through failure of some individual to properly carry out the full intent of the policy. In such cases corrective action will be taken as rapidly as it is practicable to do so.

3. The overall civilian payroll of the U. S. Forces in Italy reflects a reduction of 33% during the five months from a peak of 137,000 in March during operations, to 92,000 in August since V-J Day. Specific areas of U.S. employment of civilians indicate the following.

- a. Naples - Maximum employment was in June with 45,000 civilians. In July the total was reduced to 41,800 and in August to 37,200 as the work load decreased in the Base Section.
- b. Bari - Maximum employment was in March with 13,900 civilians. With this Base Command being closed out, employment has dropped to 8,400 in August.
- c. Leghorn - Maximum employment was 29,800 in April with a gradual reduction to 19,600 in August.

d. Prisoners are being shipped out as rapidly as they can be spared. U. S. Forces originally had 300,000 prisoners, but this number has been

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reduced to 90,000. Reductions are continuing and by 1 December 1945 prisoners on hand should be 80,000 and by 31 March 1946 should be 30,000. These prisoners are used to replace Italian Army units already released and also has enabled this theater to send home U. S. soldiers. The prisoners have been organized into units to do highly skilled and specialized work. As the theater contracts, these units can move with personnel and equipment to a site of new work or to a new location and commence operation. Obviously it would not be possible to organize and move Italian civilians on the same basis, as demonstrated by attempts to secure civilian labor for the wheat harvest of 1945.

6. It is extremely difficult for the military forces to obtain competent trained Italian employees. This opinion is set forth in the minutes of the 38th meeting of the Labor and Wage Control Committee. Industry and agriculture can offer many more inducements to an employee than the Allied Forces. Offer of permanent work and higher wages from industry causes a continued loss of our best employees. It is anticipated that this loss of employees to industry and agriculture will increase as the Allied Commission sponsored rehabilitation program becomes more extensive.

7. In conformity with the request of the Italian Government, the U. S. Forces have released 90,000 Italian Army and Italian Service Units. These were organized and trained units, but they were released at the persistent request of the Italian Government as an aid to industry and agriculture.

8. The prisoner units have been organized, trained and equipped to do specific jobs; their utilization is an important part of the plan to close this theater and ship U. S. troops home; they will be phased out as rapidly as they can be spared. Any other course of action would seriously jeopardize U. S. interests.

9. It is believed desirable to publish in the Italian press, throughout Italy, a statement of the policy and position of the United States military forces in regard to the employment of Italian civilians and German prisoners of war. A press release has been prepared by this headquarters and is attached. It is requested that the Allied Commission arrange for proper press acceptance and publication.

123

Arthur B. ...

MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Acting Chief Administrative Officer.

1 Incl -
Press Release.

July 14 1942
2043

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NEWS RELEASE

Employment of Italian Labor.

The United States Forces have utilized large numbers of Italian employees during the past two years. These Italian citizens have been of material assistance in the prosecution of the war against the Axis Powers. At the peak of military operations 137,000 civilians were employed, many of whom worked in the combat zone. Italian civilians employed by the U.S. Forces at the end of August number 92,000.

Now that war, both with Germany and with Japan, is at an end, the need for large numbers of civilian employees by the U.S. military forces has diminished and will continue to decline during the coming months. This will make available to Italian trade and industry, workers required in the rehabilitation of the country. Since release of civilian employees by the military forces will be gradual, their absorption into trade and industry should be accomplished without appreciable unemployment.

Units of the Italian Army assigned to the United States military forces have been released, to a total number of 90,000, by request of the Italian government. These organized units have consequently had to be replaced by German Service units in equal numbers. Three hundred thousand members of the German armies came under control of the U.S. Forces by end of hostilities in Italy. Over two hundred thousand of these have already been repatriated. As fast as the requirement for organized German units is reduced, they will be evacuated from Italy. This is expected to be accomplished, to a large extent, during the next few months.

It is the policy of the United States military forces in Italy to discharge no civilian employees in order to utilize German prisoners of war. The German units are so organized that they may be readily moved to locations where required. They are organized into technical units and many do highly skilled and specialized work in replacement of the Italian Army units already released.

C O P Y

LAI 10V MXQS
FROM ENGLICH
TO ASTLEY
BT

KR 7
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(127)

FOLLOWING NEWS RELEASE WAS PREPARED BY GEN. MACRUDEK AND SENT BY HIM TO AC PRO IN
ROME 18 SEPT.

EMPLOYMENT OF ITALIAN LABOR.

THE UNITED STATES FORCES HAVE UTILIZED LARGE NUMBERS OF ITALIAN EMPLOYEES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS. THESE ITALIAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS. AT THE PEAK OF MILITARY OPERATIONS 137,000 CIVILIANS WERE EMPLOYED, MANY OF WHOM WORKED IN THE COMBAT ZONE. ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. FORCES AT THE END OF AUGUST NUMBERED 92,000.

NOW THAT WAR, BOTH WITH GERMANY AND WITH JAPAN, IS AT AN END, THE NEED FOR LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES BY THE U.S. MILITARY FORCES HAS DIMINISHED AND WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE DURING THE COMING MONTHS. THIS WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO ITALIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY WORKERS REQUIRED IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY. SINCE RELEASE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES BY THE MILITARY FORCES WILL BE GRADUAL, THEIR ABSORPTION INTO TRADE AND INDUSTRY SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT APPRECIABLE UNEMPLOYMENT.

UNITS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES HAVE BEEN RELEASED, TO A TOTAL NUMBER OF 90,000, BY REQUEST OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. THESE ORGANIZED UNITS HAVE CONSEQUENTLY HAD TO BE REPLACED BY GERMAN SERVICE UNITS IN EQUAL NUMBERS. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES CAME UNDER CONTROL OF THE U.S. FORCES BY END OF HOSTILITIES IN ITALY. OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THESE HAVE ALREADY BEEN REPATRIATED. AS FAST AS THE REQUIREMENT FOR ORGANIZED GERMAN UNITS IS REDUCED, THEY WILL BE EVACUATED FROM ITALY. THIS IS EXPECTED TO BE ACCOMPLISHED, TO A LARGE EXTENT, DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES IN ITALY TO DISCHARGE NO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN ORDER TO UTILIZE GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR. THE GERMAN UNITS ARE SO ORGANIZED THAT THEY MAY BE READILY MOVED TO LOCATIONS WHERE REQUIRED. THEY ARE ORGANIZED INTO TECHNICAL UNITS AND MANY DO HIGHLY SKILLED AND SPECIALIZED WORK IN REPLACEMENT OF THE ITALIAN ARMY UNITS ALREADY RELEASED.

BT

SENT NR 7 BCY AR TKS VM K.....

RCVD NR 7 1340/20 BCC AR KK

Received 20 SEP 45
From PRO, AFHQ

2020

QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

FP/rnw

TEL : Ext. 204 20 September 1945
REF : LSC/1003
SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War 20 SEP 1945
TO : Executive Commissioner

1. A telephone message was received by this Sub-Commission yesterday afternoon indicating that AFHQ are themselves preparing a press release on the above subject, and that it was hoped that the release would be effective as at yesterday.

2. Attached, for information, is copy of a report from Colonel Pennycuik, AMG Naples Commune, on the demonstration which took place in Naples. Submitted for information -- Economic Section advised separately.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Encl. 1
As above

4466

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394.

17 September, 1945

C/1483.

SUBJECT : German POW, Naples.
TO : HQ. Allied Commission.

SEP 20 1945

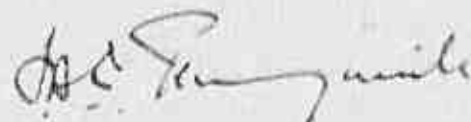
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1. With further reference to my C/1436 of 6th Sept. and my wire NC/1392 of 17th Sept. A demonstration of workers took place in Naples to-day on the question of the employment of German P.O.W. and I received a deputation of the Prefect, Sindaco, Committee of Liberation, representatives of Labour.
 2. The whole of the proceedings were carried through with commendable orderliness and a sense of discipline and I do not want to exaggerate the day's meeting, but there is no doubt that the position is grave and all authorities assured me that wide spread conflict between unemployed workers and German P.O.W. with blood shed, bad feeling against the Allies, and interruption of the Port may be impossible to check unless the policy of the employment of German P.O.W. in Naples is reconsidered.
 3. I was able to say that the application of the policy was being examined, but it was clear a reconsideration of the policy was wanted. I do not wish to criticise in any way decisions taken at higher levels on factors which are unknown to me, but forward the local view in the paragraphs that follow, as briefly as possible, as they may provide an insight into the depth of feeling aroused.
 4. The Italians say they have worked loyally for the Allies and that the workers of Naples are in particular an example of cooperation from the early days of the Allied occupation of September 1943, the Anniversary of which they would now be celebrating. If there has

(Capt White)

been slackness at times the fault must be attributed to slack Allied supervision as well as to the workers who are proud to work well when they are properly led.

5. They say, further, that although German Prisoners might be more efficient temporarily, as it is in their own interests to work now, the time will come when they will make trouble and we will then find the German is still very much an enemy at heart who will sabotage work. The Italian on the other hand is NOT an enemy at heart and this is the crucial point.
6. Allied action is throwing Italians out of work at a most difficult time with the approach of the first post war Winter. Naples knows unemployment is inevitable with the departure of the Allies and the arrival of the Italian POW from abroad. It is difficult to get reliable figures but the dismissal of Italian workmen, over 20,000 are alleged to have lost work since the beginning of this month, and the replacement of many by German POW, of which at least 6000 are reported already at work, exacerbates the position. Italians see these German occupying buildings while so many in the bomb damaged City of Naples are homeless. The attitude of the German POW is also evidently unfortunate, but this can be dealt with locally.
7. The Italian point of view is, therefore, that whatever short-term gain in efficiency may be had by the substitution of Germans for Italians the long-term effect on Allied-Italian relations is likely to be disastrous and provide a handle for most unfortunate anti-allied propaganda.
8. If the policy is continued of employing these German Prisoners for work in and around Naples, then I feel I must give the plainest warning, it will be necessary to have considerable reinforcements of police

and military to maintain order and deal with petty sabotage, which will be animated by a new spirit of enmity not now existing, and I urge the reconsideration of the policy as far as Naples is concerned.



J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

Copy to : A.F.H.Q.
HQ. A. C. (Att. Labour Sub-Commission).



785017

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SECURITY SUB-COMMISSION

122

TO : Col. LSC

14 September 1945

REF : LSC/1003

20 SEP 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Acting Vice President
Economic Section

1. Det. Liscari of GIL brought a delegation of workers from Naples to Labor Sub-Commission on Wednesday, 14 September. They gave details of the substitution of German prisoners-of-war for Italian civilian workers in the Port of Naples. Examples are the substitution of laborers, porters, drivers, checkers and warehousemen in the Port. Other details, which are important, showing the nature of substitution are that women have been dismissed from customs service in the airport at Naples and their places have been taken by Germans; more than 100 Germans are employed as sweepers in the Port, displacing Italians; but the highest resentment is aroused by the employment of Germans as searchers and checkers of Italian trucks and drivers. The Italians recognize that checks and searches must be applied, but they feel qualified to be subjected to such control by Germans.

2. Unless immediate steps are taken to allay the growing agitation and indignation in Naples there will be disorder and physical attacks upon the Germans who, to the great resentment of the Naples population, are circulating freely in the City and are occupying premises which are badly needed by the overcrowded local population. In addition to freely circulating in Allied cars, the Germans are buying and selling goods which come into their possession and are adding to the evils of the black market system.

3. Telegrams on the subject have already been sent by the trade unions to the five Foreign Ministers meeting in London; to the British Trade Union Congress; to the CIO and the AFL in the United States; to the Confederation of Labor in Paris, and to the Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow.

4. It was learned from an Allied source this morning that 20 Germans were sent to a British unit near Rome, without request from the unit, and that in order to find them employment it was necessary to discharge a considerable number of Italian civilians.

5. On these facts, if they are true, it cannot be pretended that the policy of the Supreme Commander, as indicated in

2015

(CAR WHITE)

Administrative Memorandum No. 25, has been observed, and unless the position can be quickly cleared there are already ample grounds for a political dispute at high level. But if immediate action cannot be taken the matter will soon be brought to a head by disorders and blood shed in the affected areas.

W.H. Brain

W. H. BRAIN
Director
Labor Sub-Commission



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

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 17 September 1945

SEP 19 1945

Dear Admiral,

I am sorry that I must insist about a matter which has several times be brought to the attention of the Allied Commission. But the Government finds itself in such painful embarrassment that I must ask for your direct and strong intervention, trusting in the great and cordial comprehension you always showed for all our problems.

It is about German prisoners being used by the Allied Military Authorities in works in which they are preferred to Italian workers; or - as it often happened - they are taken to replace Italian workers who are discharged.

The last case of this kind took place in Naples, where several thousands of harbour workers were suddenly dismissed and replaced by German prisoners; they organised riotous demonstrations.

The position is the same in Livorno and proves most harmful; other cases have been mentioned in Florence and elsewhere.

Italy is now going through the most delicate phase of her economic life, in which the worse problem, as you know, is unemployment. I beg for your intervention, for our well known difficulties not to be materially and psychologically increased.

I must ask for your personal intervention for Naples, where new demonstrations are being foreseen, and it is essential to prevent their turning into riots.

Thanking you for the efficacious support which I trust you will give me, I remain,

Yours truly,

a. Ferruccio Parri

trans. #/a

BU DIST - 19 Sep 45

Action : Neon Sec (2)
Info : G Comar
E Comar

(Handwritten notes and signatures)
trans. #/a
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Hofstad
Gomez
(CARE WARD)

(Handwritten note)
See 142
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