

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

ACC

10000/109/853
(VOL. I)

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

10000/109/853
(VOL. I)

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL IMPORTS
OCT. 1944 - JULY 1945

0004

Ex. Com

90

Perhaps the ~~Dr. C. ...~~ To see the finished product: "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945" at Folios 87 to 103, as was sent to Washington.

get Rivalry
Major

6 April 45.

9/4 Nov. - 8/12/44

95.

22

CSO.

Letter of instructions to the Italian Technical delegation to U.S.A. from Rome to see for information.

get R
Major

23/4

23 April 45.

Colo

1st

To info get 1st. particularly to para 6 v. 7. v. 10

Colo 23/4/45
Bf a negative note (1945)

B/a 23/7 22/7/45
17/11/45

33

Acting VP, Economic Section:

As you will see from Minutes 10-15, it has been decided that the letter to the OAC should not have over the joint signature of the OAC and SIG. EXHIBIT.

I am directed to tell you that you should redraft the letter as a communication from Sig. EXHIBIT to the OAC, obtain Sig. EXHIBIT's signature, and it can then be forwarded with a covering letter from the OAC. drafted by 94.

*Excluded from
C.S.O.*

to be done

22 March 1945.

22/3/45

Handwritten: 22/3/45

attached are copies of the final letter signed by

Amintore Fanfani & the S. Government.

*Amintore Fanfani
S. Government*

*Am. Sec.
29 Mar 45*

39

Sp. A/Ex. C.:

Copies of Bonomi's letter to AC and the O.C.'s letter to OAC ~~and~~ on presenting the Program of Essential Italian Imports for 1945 as first-aid to rehabilitating Italian economy are at folios 48 - 52 to see.

Major

29 Mar 45

29/3 noted. 7

27/3

C.S.O.: The P.M. pleads that Import Program actually begins to arrive in Italy in May. (folios 54-58). Exm. Ent. to see to it. *27/3*

20-41

27/3

A/Ex. C.

785017

to See

29/3/45

Handy Sec. 100

Attache re copies of the first letter signed by

Amia Bonini to the L. Commission.

Amia Bonini
to the L. Commission

Amia Bonini
29 Mar 45

39

39

A/Ex. C.:

Copies of Bonomi's letter/AC and the C.C.'s letter to CCAC on presenting the Program of Essential Italian Imports for 1945 as first-aid to rehabilitating Italian economy are at folios 35A - 38

29 Mar 45

29/3 noted. 7

35A

35A

C 50: The P.M. pleads that Import Program actually begins to arrive in Italy in May. (folio 35A - 38). Even last. to see to it. 30/3

35A

A/Sec. 1

To see 35A

30/3

29/3 noted. 7

35A

A/Ex. C. Folio 39 to read for information. 30/3

31/4 noted. 7

General M.E. Kuylenstierna

Washington 10/3/45

1

1

Ex Comm: 0

~~29~~ 29

I should think a letter from the P.M. to the C.C., which the latter could transmit to CCAC and CLAC, would be preferable.

Wainwright

March 20.

~~30~~ 30

D/Ex. Commissioner.

- 1) To note minutes ²⁷ 29 to 42: comments on advisability of sending a jointly signed letter by C.C. and P.M. to the CCAC and CLAC as proposed by Eoon Sec at folios ~~36-37~~ 37.

- 2) C.C. to decide. *M^r Hopkins in favour of a joint letter - M^r Dowling against. I agree*

21 Mar 45

With M^r Dowling.

Major

~~31~~ 31

Chief Commissioner:

I strongly doubt that it is procedurally correct for the Prime Minister to address directly - CCAC and/or CLAC. A letter in substance as per draft at ²⁸ 30, 31, addressed by the PM to you could properly be forwarded with your comments. Do you approve the draft in general, subject to obvious alterations if it is not to be joint?

21 Mar 45

7
N.E.P.

~~32~~ 32

C.S.O. to Ex. Com

C.C.'s decision is that P.M. definitely cannot address CCAC and/or CLAC. Letter should be re-drafted accordingly. *Q.*

22-3

785017

775 (1893)

28.

I am not very familiar with C.C.S. - C.C.A.C. procedure. It may be that they do in fact communicate with friends of independent states direct through I seemed doubt it. (Then continuing did not do so in the case of Portugal was put forward in needs in what: Portugal Embassy) etc. through the British - American Commission. It would also be a valid - common procedure of the kind of an independent front and the unit Commission of an Allied Commission to sign a document jointly. If the practice referred to 2/2/13 the first part of this minute is a sound one however I seemed be inclined, I seemed be inclined to ignore the diplomatic initiative and let the letter go forward as drafted. John was I seemed then the letter with me from the P.O. to the unit Commission, referring to the collaboration - expressed as a first proposition, which the C.C.A.C. would then send on to C.C.S. - C.C.A.C. in original

The Danbury, 15

John Starn

C.S.O. 15 12, 13, 14, 15

see 2/11

22 18

C.S.O.: See folio 28 addressed to C.C. in reply to his inquiry.
 Procurement procedure of Essential civilian supplies (Category A)
 requires sending requisition to AFHQ, ACOS, G-5. (see
 attached AFHQ letter (tabbed "A") which is to be returned to Ec. Sect. JCB
 2/3

3/19

Ex Comr

Will you please h.T. to
 on behalf of C.C. 2/3

22 20

Noted. Will inform C.C. Return before

15/3/3

22 25

C.S.O.: E. com. Sect. desires to have reaction of C.C. to their draft of
 jointly signed proposal to C.C. at folio 22-23
 E. com. Sect. presents their justification for such a letter.
 24

22 26

Ex Comr

23 24
24 25 26 27

24 25

3/19

Ex Comr

17

Will you please

on behalf of CC.

11/2/3

20

Noted. Will inform CC. Return before

11/3/3

25

C SO: E com. Sect. desires to have reaction of CC to their draft of
jointly signed proposal to CCAC as at below ²²⁻²³ ~~22-23~~ ^{11/13/3} ~~11/13/3~~
Folio ²⁴ presents their justification for such a letter.

2210

26

Ex Comr

23. 24

1950 27 29.

11/19/3

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Economic Section

RESTRICTED

MOC AIRGRAM 77, 10 JULY 1945

VIA OFFICER-DOURIER

FROM:

ALCON CITE ACBEC

JUL 11 1945

TO :

CCAC FOR CLAC

SUBJECT:

Revision of Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945.

1. Reference is made to COM 134 and MOC AIRGRAM 57.
2. The Central Economic Commission of the C.I.M.A.I., at the request of the Italian Government, has prepared a Transitional Program of Essential Imports to cover the period September - December 1945. Section 1 of this Transitional Program, covering the month of September, was sent to the Combined Liberated Areas Committee as MOC Airgram 57.
3. The Central Economic Commission has prepared two further sections of the Transitional Plan, one covering the month of October 1945 and the other for two months November and December 1945.
4. The attached list of requirements for the quarter October - December 1945 is a continuation of the two lists prepared by the Central Economic Commission, modified in certain details in Allied Commission.
5. Until some firm statement can be made to them as to the fate of the Category A portion of the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945, it has been decided not to ask the Italian Government to enter into any firm commitment for the financing of all or part of this October-December Transitional Program.

6. The consolidated list of requirements for October-December is therefore forwarded to CLAC (S) as a guide against which specific requisitions can be prepared in Washington by the Italian Technical Mission; this is a proposed extension of the procedure on the September Section (MOC Airgram 57) adopted by CLAC (S) (See paragraph 6 of CLAC (S) 22).

7. The adoption of this procedure is not, however, to be taken as indicating that the October-December Section of the Transitional Program is accepted (as was the September Section) by the Italian Government as a charge on its Category B funds (see para 5 above). When definite information is received on the status of the Category A program, and any new procedures which may be entailed if the \$100,000,000 P.M.A. appropriation is approved, it may be necessary to submit that certain items in the October-December Transitional Program should be treated as Category A items under either the old or a new definition.

1. Reference is made to COM 134 and HEC AIRGRAM 57.
2. The Central Economic Commission of the G.I.N.A.I., at the request of the Italian Government, has prepared a Transitional Program of Essential Imports to cover the period September - December 1945. Section 2 of this Transitional Program, covering the month of September, was sent to the Combined Liberated Area Committee as HEC Airgram 57.
3. The Central Economic Commission has prepared two further sections of the Transitional Plan, one covering the month of October 1945 and the other the two months November and December 1945.
4. The attached list of requirements for the quarter October - December 1945 is a summation of the two lists prepared by the Central Economic Commission, modified in certain details in Allied Commission.
5. Until some firm statement can be made to them as to the fate of the Category A portion of the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945, it has been decided not to ask the Italian Government to enter into any firm commitment for the financing of all or part of this October-December Transitional Program.
6. The consolidated list of requirements for October-December is therefore forwarded to CLAC (S) as a guide against which specific requisitions can be prepared in Washington by the Italian Technical Mission; this is a proposed extension of the procedure on the September Section (HOC Airgram 57) adopted by CLAC (S) (See paragraph 6 of CLAC (S) 22).
7. The adoption of this procedure is not, however, to be taken as indicating that the October-December Section of the Transitional Program is accepted (as was the September Section) by the Italian Government as a charge on its Category B funds (see para 5 above). When definite information is received on the status of the Category A program and any new procedures which may be entailed if the \$100,000,000 PAI appropriation is approved, it may be necessary to submit that certain items in the October-December Transitional Program should be treated as Category A items under either the old or a new definition.
8. Translations of the explanatory notes which accompanied the October and November/December programs prepared by the Central Economic Commission are transmitted herewith for information. These papers do not reflect the modifications introduced in the lists by Economic Section, AF.
9. In COM 134 CLAC stressed that this October-December program should reach Washington not later than 15 July. In order to meet this deadline Allied Commission has pressed the Italian Government to produce the best possible estimate of its requirements that could be made in the time available. Because of the time shortage the review of these requirements in Allied Commission has necessarily been superficial. Any inaccuracies which may subsequently come to light will be dealt with in later messages.

(Com Answer)

(Brought back by E. Camm, 14.12.45)
(from the conference, 13 July)

785017

RESTRICTED

MOC AIRGRAM 77, 10 July 1945, continued:

10. The total coal requirement shown in the lists is 1,230,000 tons. This is the figure remaining after deleting 210,000 tons of metallurgical coke reckoned by the Central Economic Commission as a necessary import but deleted by Allied Commission on the grounds that sufficient coke will be produced in Italy to meet her needs during the last quarter. The requirements listed in the program are therefore related to a total coal and coke requirement of 1,440,000 tons. Coal Division, AC, program of coal importation for the last quarter of 1945 is based on 568,000 tons a month or a total of 1,704,000 tons for the quarter, which is lower than the Italian estimated requirement by 300,000 tons.

11. The requirements of petrol, oils and lubricants included in the plan have been submitted to Petrol Section, AFHQ, whose comments, when received, will form the subject of a further airgram.

Distribution

Combined Civil Affairs Committee (Combined Liberated Areas Committee) 3C-866 Pentagon Building Washington 25, D. C.	15 copies
The Directorate of Civil Affairs War Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1	4 copies
Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512 (Per Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5)	5 copies
Secretary Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction Rome, Italy	10 copies
Allied Commission: Economic Section Supply Division	8 copies

21225

Transitional Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945
Section 2 - October

Imports of Supplies and Raw Materials Essential for the
Revitalization of Italian Industry

Page

1. Present working capacity of the Italian transport system. 1.
2. Requirements of coal, allocation among industry groups and expected production. 1.
3. Degree of employment rendered possible by the provision of raw materials in the quantities requested in the Plan. 5.
4. Classification and weight of supplies and raw materials requested. 7.

227

Translation

Transitional Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945
Section 2 - October

1. Present working capacity of the Italian transport system

Destruction by war and removal by the enemy have reduced the main classes of railway rolling-stock in Italy as follows:

	1938	October 1945	2/ from 1938	Reduction Percent remaining
Steam locomotives	4,165	1,931	2,234	46%
Electric locomotives	1,316	1,465	851	35%
Freight cars	128,750	45,000	83,750	35%

In assessing the effect of destruction it should be borne in mind that the use which can be made of the present rolling-stock is lower than in 1938 because of destruction of and damage to the fixed installations; on the other hand, in 1938 the freight cars then available were not fully utilized and, moreover, the 1938 car turn-round could be considerably improved upon.

Taking into account these opposing factors it is calculated that with the disposable rolling-stock a volume of traffic could be handled equal to 35% of pre-war.

In 1939 there were in Italy about 130,000 motor trucks; this number has been reduced to 45,000 units, i.e., to a capacity equal to 35% of pre-war.

It is reckoned that the carrying capacity of the coastal shipping has been reduced in the same proportion: the contribution of internal water transport, in the country as a whole, is comparatively negligible. 25%

It is concluded that the capacity of the Italian transport system can be assessed at about 35% of pre-war traffic.

2. Requirements of coal. Allocation among industry, groups and expected production.

Since many of the plants which use coal are located on the coast and the internal transport system is therefore not bur-

Destruction by war and removal by the enemy have reduced the main classes of railway rolling-stock in Italy as follows:

	1938	October 1945	Reduction from 1938	Percent remaining
Steam locomotives	4,165	1,931	2,234	46%
Electric locomotives	1,316	465	851	35%
Freight cars	129,750	15,000	87,750	35%

In assessing the effect of destruction it should be borne in mind that the use which can be made of the present rolling-stock is lower than in 1938 because of destruction of and damage to the fixed installations; on the other hand, in 1938 the freight cars then available were not fully utilized and, moreover, the 1938 car turn-round could be considerably improved upon.

Taking into account these opposing factors it is calculated that with the diminished rolling-stock a volume of traffic could be handled equal to 35% of pre-war.

In 1939 there were in Italy about 130,000 motor trucks; this number has been reduced to 45,000 units, i.e., to a capacity equal to 35% of pre-war.

It is reckoned that the carrying capacity of the coastal shipping has been reduced in the same proportion: the contribution of internal water transport, in the country as a whole, is comparatively negligible.

It is concluded that the capacity of the Italian transport system can be assessed at about 35% of pre-war traffic.

2. Requirements of coal, allocation among industry groups and expected production.

Since many of the plants which use coal are located on the coast and the internal transport system is therefore not burdened, it is reckoned that the quantity of coal which can be utilized by the Italian economy should be reduced in a less proportion than that in which the capacity of the transport system has been reduced. Specifically, whereas the transport capacity is reduced to 35%, the need of coal covers down only to 40%.

1/ Taking into account repairs and new construction which can be made in the period June through September.

785017

- 2 -

On the basis of a normal Italian consumption of 1,200,000 tons per month the requirement for October is 400,000 tons.

This quantity is allocated among the different industry groups in the following proportions:

Allocation of Coal

	Normal Monthly Consumption (000 tons)	Allocation for October 1945 (000 tons)	Percentage of normal consumption %
Railways	150	50	33
Gas Works	125	36	30
Coking plants	30	44	50
Blas-furnaces	60	5	8
Steel-works	80	27	33
Non-ferrous metals	25	8	33
Mechanical engineering	30	15	50
Lime, cement and bricks	150	75	50
Barthenware and glass	35	17	50
Textiles and clothing	37	18	50
Rayon	28	9	33
Chemicals	100	50	50
Rubber	10	6	60
Paper	16	7	60
Cellulose	7	-	-
Sugar	25	-	-
Other foodstuffs	15	30	64
Electricity	40	8	20
Various industries	30	25	50
Domestic use	112	50	45
	<u>1,215</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>100</u>

The following observations are made on the above allocations.

Railways: The allocation to the railways is proportionate to remaining freight cars.

Gas Works: An allocation of 3% of normal corresponding to an average between 40% of normal for the provinces of central and southern Italy where there is no electrical power available and 20% of normal for the provinces of the north where there is a greater possibility of obtaining supplies of electricity for domestic purposes.

Coking plants: For the month of September 30,000 tons of coal were requested, sufficient for starting up and for the building up of initial stocks. For October the request is raised to 40,000 tons.

Gas Works	150	50	33
Coking plants	125	36	30
Blast-furnaces	50	44	50
Steel-works	60	5	2
Non-ferrous metals	80	27	33
Mechanical engineering	25	6	33
Lime, cement and bricks	30	15	50
Earthenware and glass	150	75	50
Textiles and clothing	35	17	50
Rayon	37	18	50
Chemicals	28	9	33
Rubber	100	50	50
Paper	10	6	60
Cellulose	16	7	60
Sugar	7	-	60
Other foodstuffs	25	-	60
Electricity	15	30	20
Various industries	40	8	50
Domestic use	50	25	50
	112	50	45
	<u>1,215</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1,035</u>

The following observations are made on the above allocations.

Railways: The allocation to the railways is proportionate to remaining freight cars.

Gas Works: An allocation of 30% of normal corresponding to an average between 40% of normal for the provinces of central and southern Italy where there is no electrical power available and 20% of normal for the provinces of the north where there is a greater possibility of obtaining supplies of electricity for domestic purposes.

Coking plants: For the month of September 30,000 tons of coal were requested, sufficient for starting up and for the building up of initial stocks. For October the request is raised to 44,000 tons with a view to resumption of full production, which can take place between the end of October and the beginning of November.

Blast Furnaces: In October the only plant in production will be that of Ilvaeria with an output of 1,000 tons of pig-iron.

Steel Works: The steel industry will produce in October: 30,000 tons of steel from electric furnaces; 15,000 tons of steel from Martin furn-

19
 nates, using 12,000 tons of coal; 15,000 tons of pig-iron from electric furnaces which should be added to the 4,000 tons to be produced at Ilvaris.

A further 17,000 tons of coal is requested for rolling the 42/50,000 tons of steel which are available and for other processing. Because of the limited production of steel in October it is necessary to cover by importation some of the needs of steel products, among which are homogeneous iron in bars and in strip (5,000 tons), tinplate (4,000 tons), and magnetic sheets (1,800 tons).

Non-ferrous metals: With an allocation of 8,000 tons of coal it is expected that the non-ferrous metal group will be restarted with an output one third of normal.

Mechanical engineering: The allocation to this group has been fixed at 15,000 tons in view of the fact that 6/7,000 tons of fuel are required for railway and automobile construction plants which will be employed to their maximum capacity. The automobile industry will produce in October 2,495 medium trucks, 555 heavy trucks and 4,350 motor cars (or light trucks). The group producing railway materials, in addition to undertaking important repair work, will produce about 1,000 new freight cars. The electrical engineering industry will be in a position to work at full capacity, applying itself especially to reconstruction and repair of electric power plants and to the production of railway requirements.

Lime, cement and bricks: An allocation equal to 50% of normal consumption will provide for a production of 325,000 tons of cement with a consumption of 21,000 tons of coal and leave 10,000 tons of coal for the production of lime and bricks over and above any allocation of coke.

Earthenware and glass: A 50% reactivation is planned for both sections, which are especially important for the production of insulators and sheet-glass.

Textiles, clothing and rayon: The allocations of coal and specific raw materials to various sections of the textile industry are set out in the following table.

Section	Coal Tons	Other Materials Tons
Cotton		Cotton 6,000
Wool for textiles		Washed wool 1,000
Wool for felts	18,000	" " 250
Jute		Jute 1,000
Hemp		-
Rayon		Cellulose 3,000

With the above allocations it will be possible to reactivate the industry to about 50% of its capacity, except that for rayon the industry will be 25%. The textile industry as a whole will have

output one third of normal.

Mechanical engineering: The allocation to this group has been fixed at 15,000 tons in view of the fact that 67,000 tons of fuel are required for railway and automobile construction plants which will be employed to their maximum capacity. The automobile industry will produce in October 2,485 medium trucks, 455 heavy trucks and 4,250 motor cars (or light trucks). The group producing railway materials, in addition to undertaking important repair work, will produce about 1,000 new freight cars. The electrical engineering industry will be in a position to work at full capacity, applying itself especially to reconstruction and repair of electric power plants and to the production of railway requirements.

Lime, cement and bricks: An allocation equal to 50% of normal consumption will provide for production of 523,000 tons of cement with a consumption of 55,000 tons of coal and leave 10,000 tons of coal for the production of lime and bricks over and above any allocation of coke.

Earthenware and glass: A 50% reactivation is planned for both sections, which are especially important for the production of insulators and sheet-glass.

Textiles, clothing and rayon: The allocations of coal and specific raw materials to various sections of the textile industry are set out in the following table.

Section	Coal Tons	Other Materials Tons
Cotton		Cotton 6,500
Wool for textiles		Washed wool 1,000
Wool for felts	15,000	" " 250
Jute		Jute 1,000
Rayon		Cellulose 5,000

With the above allocations it will be possible to reactivate the industry to about 50% of its capacity, except that for rayon the percentage will be 25%. The textile industry as a whole will have 40% of the supplies worked in 1936.

Chemicals: 50% of normal reactivation is allocated to the chemical industry to reactivate production of a number of products which are basically essential to most branches of industry.

90,000 tons of phosphor rock have been requested equivalent to 75% of normal consumption.

It is desirable that production for the 1946 season should start in October. It is then consumption of sulphate before the war averaged 120,000 tons a year requiring 30,000 tons of copper. For 1946 this consumption could be reduced to 20,000 tons with a corresponding need of 20,000 tons of copper. As production should be completed by April 1946 there is a monthly requirement of blister copper - from October through April - of 3,000 tons, which is in addition to the 10,000 tons of copper (electrolytic and in wire bars) requested for other purposes, especially for electrical engineering.

Rubber: It is not proposed to produce synthetic rubber. 1,300 tons of rubber are required for the rubber and cable industries, equivalent to 65% of normal consumption: the corresponding consumption of coal is 6,500 tons.

Paper Mills: The importation of 8,000 tons of cellulose and an allocation of 7,000 tons of coal is planned for the paper industry. The production thus obtained will be about 60% of normal. It is not proposed to recover scrapings of cellulose.

Foodstuffs: The allocation of 30% of normal consumption to the food preserving industry is justified by the necessity to utilize perishable agricultural products (milk, meat, fruit, yeast and vegetables) to the maximum end to augment the production of retained foodstuffs for civil consumption.

An even more indispensable requirement, in addition to the foregoing, springs from the necessity for the daily baking of bread, especially in large centers where supplies of wood are not always obtainable.

Electricity: In October the electric power industry should not need to consume coal: the 30% allocation indicated would serve to start replenishment of the bunkers of the thermal power plants.

Various industries: The allocation is equivalent to 50% of normal consumption. The following industries (among others) belonging to this group have no significant consumption of coal but require other important materials:

a. Leather and shoes: It is proposed to reactivate to 70% of productive capacity and it is therefore planned to import hides to augment the national supply.

b. Timber: To meet first needs it is necessary to plan for an importation of 150,000 tons of timber equal to 50% of pre-war consumption. It is to be borne in mind that the timber lands have greatly increased on account of reconstruction requirements. National production is reduced to a minimum because of the irrational felling during the last few years.

c. Electric light bulbs: The raw materials requested correspond to a production of 24 million bulbs, equivalent to 50% of normal production.

2% of normal consumption: the corresponding consumption of coal is 6,500 tons.

Paper Mills: The importation of 8,000 tons of cellulose and an allocation of 7,000 tons of coal is planned for the paper industry. The production thus obtained will be about 60% of normal. It is not proposed to reduce production of cellulose.

Foodstuffs: The allocation of 70% of normal consumption to the food preserving industry is justified by the necessity to utilize perishable agricultural products (milk, meat, fruit, yeast and vegetables) to the maximum and to ensure the production of rationed foodstuffs for civil consumption.

An even more indispensable requirement, in addition to the foregoing, springs from the necessity for the daily baking of bread, especially in large centers where supplies of wood are not always obtainable.

Electricity: In October the electric power industry should not need to consume coal: the 20% allocation indicated would serve to start replenishment of the bunkers of the thermal power plants.

Various industries: The allocation is equivalent to 50% of normal consumption. The following industries (among others) belonging to this group have no significant consumption of coal but require other important raw materials:

a. Leather and shoes: It is proposed to reactivate to 70% of productive capacity and it is therefore planned to import hides to augment the national supply.

b. Timber: To meet first needs it is necessary to plan for an importation of 150,000 tons of timber equal to 30% of pre-war consumption. It is to be borne in mind that the inventory of woods have greatly increased on account of reconstruction requirements. National production is reduced to a minimum because of the irrational felling during the last few years.

c. Electric light bulbs: The raw materials requested correspond to a production of 2 1/2 million bulbs, equivalent to 50% of normal production.

Domestic uses: The importation of Italian forests has resulted in an availability of fuel for domestic purposes which is small in comparison with the need. 50,000 tons have therefore been allocated to this section.

3. Degree of employment rendered possible by the provision of raw materials in the quantities requested in the Plan.

The Italian Census of 1936 records employment in industry as 5,375,000 persons. Of these, however, ... 1,001,000 persons were recorded as employers, small employers and tradesmen not strictly classifiable as employed in industry.

Therefore, the number directly employed in industry is 4,374,000 persons

The following table shows the division of this total among the various sections as given in the Industrial Census of 1937-40 and the employment expected in October 1945 on the basis of the allocations asked for in this Plan.

Industry:	Normal employment (000)	Employment expected in October 1945 (000)	Percentage %
Extractive	137	86	63
Timber	283	215	76
Foodstuffs and fishing	669	415	62
Metallurgy	104	30	30
Mechanical engineering	247	399	46
Non-metallic minerals	297	161	87
Building	599	390	54
Chemicals	193	73	57
Paper	36	20	36
Printing	70	30	42
Leather	215	133	57
Textiles	623	255	40
Clothing	389	200	66
Power and gas	42	40	95
Miscellaneous	119	90	75
	<u>4,374</u>	<u>2,417</u>	<u>55%</u>

The above table shows a difference between normal employment and employment estimated for October of about 2,000,000 persons. Any broad assessment of the unemployment situation in October must, however, take into account that in the last few years, owing to military call-up and to the employment of workers outside Italy, new labor has been drawn into various industry groups from the rural areas or from the female population. With the return to civil life of the conscripted men and the return of workers now abroad there will be a body of workers dependent on industry numbering considerably more than 4,374,000.

The following table shows the division of this total among the various sections as given in the Industrial Census of 1937-40 and the employment expected in October 1945 on the basis of the allocations asked for in this Plan.

Industry:	Normal employment (000)	Employment expected in October '45 (000)	Percentage
Extractive			
Timber	137	86	63
Foodstuffs and fishing	283	215	76
Metalurgy	669	425	62
Mechanical engineering	104	30	30
Non-metallic minerals	847	399	46
Building	207	181	87
Chemicals	556	300	54
Paper	123	73	57
Printing	56	20	36
Leather	70	30	42
Textiles	215	123	57
Clothing	629	255	40
Power and gas	309	200	66
Miscellaneous	42	40	95
	119	90	75
	<u>4,374</u>	<u>2,417</u>	<u>55%</u>

The above table shows a difference between normal employment and employment estimated for October of about 2,000,000 persons. Any broad assessment of the unemployment situation in October must, however, take into account that in the last few years, owing to military call-up and to the employment of workers outside Italy, new labor has been drawn into various industry groups from the rural areas or from the female population. With the return to civil life of the conscripted men and the return of women now abroad there will be a body of workers dependent on industry numbering considerably more than the 4,374,000 recorded in the 1937-40 census. Consideration must also be given to the effect of a limited industrial production on employment in commerce (which, according to the 1936 census, employed 1,500,000 persons), in transport and communications (700,000), as well as in the services of small employers included in the Industrial Census and numbering 1,500,000, who, as pointed out above, are not included in the table. It must also be remembered that progress in the production of work in the various stages of production and the need to build up stocks, both in industry and in commerce, may well reflect the effect of imports on industrial employment.

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

(116)
- 6 -

In conclusion, it can be estimated that, even with the supplies asked for in this plan, unemployment in Italy may be of the order of 3,000,000 or more persons.

(12)
C. L. N. A. I.

COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTH-ITALY

CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM 1945

PART III

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

EXPORTATIONS OF RAW MATERIALS

AND

ITEMS ESSENTIAL FOR THE REACTIVATION OF ITALIAN INDUSTRY

2203

TRANSLATION

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM 1945
SECTION: NOVEMBER - DECEMBER1. Possibilities of improving the Italian system of transportation.

The Allied Commission has requested that the list of requirements for the whole transitional Program 1945 should be prepared before presenting the requirements for the period November-December, that was not included in the two sections previously submitted.

As regards their request, that has been forwarded for information to all the Industrial Committees on the 23th of the past month, lists of requirements have been made and are attached in Appendix A.

As for the policy followed in making up the November-December section of the plan, it is pointed out that, unfortunately there is no possibility in these two months of counting on any greater progress as compared with the previous two months. In fact the crisis of means of transport will not have been solved much by the production and repairs made during the two previous months, and we have no information as to the eventual allocation of military vehicles, to be used to integrate the deficient railway and motor transport system of Italy.

Considering however the military situation in Italy, it seems likely that before November a certain allocation of military vehicles may be obtained; in that case it would be possible to exploit the Italian industry at a higher rate than at present. It is also to be remembered that the transitional program has been made in monthly sections on purpose so as to be able to take into consideration extraordinary increments in the Italian traffic capacities.

The industrial production in November-December that it will be possible to obtain with the available transport system, will certainly not be above the preceding months' production, and it will leave an unemployment estimated at not less than 2,000,000.

owing to the necessity of reducing this unemployment and at the same time of obtaining a further availability of industrial products it is probable that supplementary requests for raw materials may be forwarded, as soon as we are informed of the Allied decisions as regards the "surplus" of vehicles existing in the Mediterranean theatre that could be assigned to Italy.

2. Variations introduced in the November-December Section in comparison with the previous months.

The slightly greater capacity of the transport system was made use of particularly in the following sectors:

Gas works: The increased requirements of the civilian population during the winter months of November and December call for a greater allocation of coal to the gas works. The 36,000 tons allocated in the

to all the Industrial Committees on the 28th of the past month, lists of requirements have been made and are attached in Appendix A.

As for the policy followed in making up the November-December section of the plan, it is pointed out that, unfortunately there is no possibility in these two months of counting on any greater progress as compared with the previous two months. In fact the crisis of means of transport will not have been solved much by the production and repairs made during the two previous months, and we have no information as to the eventual allocation of military vehicles, to be used to integrate the deficient railway and motor transport system of Italy.

Considering however the military situation in Italy, it seems likely that before November a certain allocation of military vehicles may be obtained; in that case it would be possible to exploit the Italian industry at a higher rate than at present. It is also to be remembered that the transitional program has been made in monthly sections on purpose so as to be able to take into consideration extraordinary increments in the Italian traffic capacities.

The industrial production in November-December that it will be possible to obtain with the available transport system, will certainly not be above the preceding months' production, and it will leave an unemployment estimated at not less than 2,000,000.

• Owing to the necessity of reducing this unemployment and at the same time of obtaining a further availability of industrial products it is probable that supplementary requests for raw materials may be forwarded, as soon as we are informed of the Allied decisions as regards the "surplus" of vehicles existing in the Mediterranean theatre that could be assigned to Italy.

2. Variations introduced in the November-December Section in comparison with the previous months.

The slightly greater capacity of the transport system was made use of particularly in the following sectors:

Gas works: The increased requirements of the civilian population during the winter months of November and December call for a greater allocation of coal to the gas works. The 36,000 tons allocated in the month of October has therefore been brought up to 50,000 tons a month. It must be remembered that during November, in Northern Italy, the winter scarcity of flow in the rivers begins and that therefore the amount of electric power available for domestic purposes is considerably reduced.

Chemical coke works: The allocation of coal to the chemical coke works is increased from 44,000 to 70,000 tons a month on account of the necessity of giving as much power as possible to this sector which is bound up with the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and many other products which are vital for our industries. During the months of November-December the coke works will be able to increase their production considerably as they will have put their plants in order pre-

- 2 -

viously and the batteries will have been started up.

Iron and steel and other metals: The allocation of coal has been raised from 27,000 to 40,000 tons a month to allow for the gradual reactivation of the iron and steel industries so indispensable for the revival of all other industrial branches and from 8,000 to 12,000 for the non-ferrous metals. The requests for iron and steel supplies - iron rods and strips, bars, tinsplate, magnetic sheets - are lower than those for October, account having been taken of the greater local production.

Chemical industries: The increase of 10,000 tons of coal a month (from 50,000 to 60,000) is justified by the necessity of increasing production, which is indispensable for industrial recovery. The availability of by-products of the coking plants will make possible the restarting of important chemical plants.

Electrical industries: In the month of November it is necessary to begin compensating for the decreased amount of electricity produced by the hydroelectric stations by making use of coal-produced electric power and therefore it will be necessary to bring the allocation of coal up to 25,000 tons a month.

Domestic uses: It is estimated that it will be necessary to allocate 100,000 tons of coal a month corresponding to 35/40% of the normal consumption in the winter months.

For non-ferrous metals, mechanical production, rubber and rayon sectors slight increases in the allocation of coal are foreseen in relation to the gradual development of activity in November and December.

For the industries, on the other hand it is foreseen that a reduction in allocation of coal will take place, (from 30,000 to 20,000 tons a month) in view of the reduced activity of this sector in the winter months.

It must be remembered that the total amount of coal - 604,000 tons - corresponding to about 50% of the average monthly consumption is not more than 40% of the consumption of coal in November and December in normal times.

It is for the same reason that, in the following table, the percentage values referring to the monthly averages are not shown, as they have no real meaning because of the seasonal differences in consumption.

Coal Distribution

Monthly
Allocation

Allocation for
Nov. & Dec.

Railways
Gas works

50,000 tons
50,000

100,000 tons
100,000

2200

Domestic use: The increase of 10,000 tons of coal a month (from 50,000 to 60,000) is justified by the necessity of increasing production, which is indispensable for industrial recovery. The availability of by-products of the coking plants will make possible the restarting of important chemical plants.

Electrical industries: In the month of November it is necessary to begin compensating for the decreased amount of electricity produced by the hydroelectric stations by making use of coal-produced electric power and therefore it will be necessary to bring the allocation of coal up to 25,000 tons a month.

Domestic uses: It is estimated that it will be necessary to allocate 100,000 tons of coal a month corresponding to 35/40% of the normal consumption in the winter months.

For non-ferrous metals, mechanical production, rubber and rayon sectors slight increases in the allocation of coal are foreseen in relation to the gradual development of activity in November and December.

For the industries, on the other hand it is foreseen that a reduction in allocation of coal will take place, (from 30,000 to 20,000 tons a month) in view of the reduced activity of this sector in the winter months.

It must be remembered that the total amount of coal - 604,000 tons - corresponding to about 50% of the average monthly consumption is not more than 40% of the consumption of coal in November and December in normal times.

It is for the same reason that, in the following table, the percentage values referring to the monthly averages are not shown, as they have no real meaning because of the seasonal differences in consumption.

Coal Distribution

	Monthly Allocation	Allocation for Nov. & Dec.
Railways	50,000 tons	100,000 tons
Gas works	50,000 "	100,000 "
Chemical coke works	60,000 "	120,000 "
Furnace coke works	5,000 "	10,000 "
Iron & steel industry	40,000 "	80,000 "
Non-ferrous metals industry	12,000 "	24,000 "
Mechanical industry	20,000 "	40,000 "
Lime, cement, brick works	75,000 "	150,000 "
Earthenware & glass factories	17,000 "	34,000 "
Textile & clothing industry	18,000 "	36,000 "
Rayon industry	12,000 "	24,000 "
Chemical industry	60,000 "	120,000 "
Rubber industry	8,000 "	16,000 "
Cellulose industry	-	-
Paper industry	7,000 "	14,000 "

(continued on Page 3)

- 3 -

Coal Distribution
(continued)

	<u>Monthly Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation for Nov. & Dec.</u>
Sugar industry	20,000 tons	40,000 tons
Other alimentary industry	25,000 "	50,000 "
Electrical industry	25,000 "	50,000 "
Various industry	100,000 "	200,000 "
Domestic uses	<u>604,000 tons</u>	<u>1,208,000 tons</u>

From the above amount of 604,000 tons of coal a month, must be subtracted national production, calculated at 90,000 tons a month, as for the month of October, in consideration of the uncertain conditions in Istria.

The entire requirements of coal for the period November - December amount therefore to 1,030,000 tons.

The requests of other materials for the same period and for a quantity amounting to 1,150,000 tons, were made in relation to the program of activities which it is possible to carry out, in the various industrial sectors, with the quantities of coal allocated.

2205

RESTRICTED

Transitional Program of Essential Italian
Imports 1945 Section 2 - (October - December)

APPENDIX A

Imports of Supplies and Raw Materials Essential for the
Reactivation of Italian Industry

1. Quantities given below are requirements for the entire Fourth Quarter (October through December) 1945.
2. Quantities requested for Section 1 - September 1945 - are set out in Appendix A to MOC Airgram 57 of 30 May 1945.
3. References in Columns 4 and 5 are to the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945.

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Requested for Oct. - Dec. (3)	Requisition (4)	Item No. (5)
<u>A. Fuels, solid and liquid, and derivatives</u>	metric ton			
1. Steam coal		600,000		
2. Coking coal		320,000	VI-(a)	
3. Coal for furnaces & gas producers		150,000		
4. Anthracite		80,000		
5. Benzol		1,800	I-213	3
6. Petroleum coke		10,000		
7. Resins (phenolic, cresylic, urea)		110	I-231	2
8. Xylol		30		
9. Phenol		150	I-231	3
10. Paraffin wax, refined 122/124		990	QA-116	1
<u>B. Mineral oils and derivatives</u>				
1. Gasoline for automobiles		3,000		
2. Kerosene for lamps		15,500		
3. Kerosene for agricultural use		35,000		
4. Gasoil for transportation and agriculture		50,500	POL	
5. Heavy Diesel oil and naptha for boiler firing		50,000		
6. Bitumen for road surfacing		40,000		
7. Oil, bearing, for railways		130		
8. Oil for light machinery & motors (Light & Medium trans- mission) Viscosity Engler 3.5 to 5.5		2,560		

220-5

785017

quantities requested for Section 1 - September 1945 - are set out in Appendix A to MOC Airmgram 57 of 30 May 1945.

3. References in Columns 4 and 5 are to the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945.

<u>Description</u> (1)	<u>Unit</u> (2)	<u>Requested for</u> <u>Oct. - Dec.</u> (3)	<u>Requisition</u> (4)	<u>Item No.</u> (5)
<u>A. Fuels, solid and liquid, and derivatives</u>				
1. Steam coal	m. ton	650,000)		
2. Gas & coking coal	"	320,000)	VI-(a)	
3. Coal for furnaces & gas producers	"	150,000)		
4. Anthracite	"	80,000)		
5. Benzol	"	1,800	I-213	3
6. Petroleum coke	"	10,000		
7. Resins (phenolic, cresylic, ureic)	"	110	I-221	2
8. Xylol	"	30		
9. Phenol	"	150	I-231	3
10. Paraffin wtr., refined 122/124	"	990	24-116	1
<u>B. Mineral oils and derivatives</u>				
1. Gasoline for automobiles	"	3,000)		
2. Kerosene for lamps	"	15,500)		
3. Kerosene for agricultural use	"	35,000)		
4. Gasoil for transportation and agriculture	"	50,500)	POL	
5. Heavy Diesel oil and naptina for boiler firing	"	50,000)		
6. Bitumen for road surfacing	"	40,000)		
7. Oil, Bearing, for railways	"	150)		
8. Oil for light machinery & motors (Light & Medium transmission) Viscosity Engler 3.5 to 5.5	"	2,560)		308
9. Oil, machines (Viscosity Engler 5.5 to 10)	"	1,460)		310
Oil, automobiles:				
10. Viscosity S.A.E. 10	"	910)		313
11. Viscosity S.A.E. 20	"	980)		314
12. Viscosity S.A.E. 30	"	500)		315
13. Viscosity S.A.E. 50	"	240)		
14. Oil, amulsionable	"	120)	I-221	318
15. Oil, cutting, 7 L.L.S., S.p. 5%	"	560)		301

2204

Page 2

APPENDIX A Continued.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16. Oil, transformer	11. ton	4,000	1-221	316
17. Grease for low-speed bearings	"	150		319
18. Grease, yellow, Stauffer type	"	240		321
19. Oil for saturated steam cylinders	"	300		-
20. Oil for superheated steam cylinders	"	180		-
<u>C. Animal and vegetable oils and oil-seeds</u>				
1. Animal oils for tanning and textiles (fish-oils)	"	2,800	94-245	1
2. Sulphur oil	"	17,500		-
Oil seeds:				
3. Linseed & castor	"	14,000		-
4. Ground nuts & other edible oils	"	59,000		-
5. Indian coconut oil	"	28,000		-
6. Fat for soap-making	"	1,750		-
<u>D. Mineral Products</u>				
1. Magnesite calcined	"	3,350	1-230	23
2. Plastic clay (Si 45-50% Al 32-38%) for mixing with inferior Italian clays for industrial ceramics.	"	7,000	1-230	25
3. Fluor spar	"	166		-
4. Cryolite	"	420		-
5. Clay with high Al ₂ O ₃ content	"	35,000	1-230	24
6. Chromite (40-50% CrO ₃)	"	4,500		-
7. Manganese ore	"	17,500	1-230	23
8. Graphite silvery	"	150		-
9. Kaolin for high-resistance insulators	"	7,000		-
10. Refractory plastic	"	500		-
<u>E. Chemical and pharmaceutical products</u>				
1. Glycerin	"	30	1-244	33
2. Turpentine (pinene)	"	700	1-221	284
3. Colophony	"	2,500	94-245	3
4. Naphthalene, distilled	"	350		-
5. Butylic alcohol	"	240	1-231	3
6. Benzoic acid	"	60		-
7. Cresylic acid	"	150		-
8. Atropine sulphate	"	0.003		-

C. Animal and vegetable oils and oil-seeds

1. Animal oils for tanning and textiles (fish-oils)
2. Sulphur oil
- Oil seeds:
3. Linseed & castor
4. Ground nuts & other edible oils
5. Indian coconut oil
6. Rape for soap-making

2,800
17,500
14,000
59,000
28,000
1,750

24-245

D. Mineral Products

1. Magnesite calcined
2. Plastic clay (Si 45-50% Al 32-38%) for mixing with inferior Italian clays for industrial ceramics.
3. Fluor spar
4. Cryolite
5. Clay with high Al₂O₃ content
6. Caronite (40-50% CaO)
7. Manganese ore
8. Graphite silvery
9. Kevlar for high-resistance insulators
10. Refractory plastic

3,350
7,000
160
420
35,000
4,500
17,500
150
7,000
500

1-230
1-230
1-230
1-230
1-230

23
25
24
26

E. Chemical and pharmaceutical products

1. Glycerin
2. Turpentine (pinene)
3. Celophony
4. Naphthalene, distilled
5. Butyllic alcohol
6. Benzolic acid
7. Cresylic acid
8. Atropine sulphate
9. Ethylenic glycol
10. Diamant, technical
11. Simeth, medicinal
12. acrofloat 15%
13. " 25%
14. " 31%
15. Pine oil
16. Frother
17. Gefanol
18. Flotol S.2
19. Agar-agar (Kobo)
20. Succinic acid
21. aluminum hydrate
22. Caffeine

30
700
2,500
350
240
60
150
0.003
6.
9
4,500
1,500
0.450
1,500
7,800
0.900
0.600
0.600
3,300
0.450
200
1,140

1-244
1-244
24-16
1-231
1-244

33
284
2
3
10/11
14

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23. Quinine sulphate	4. ton	1.900	-	-
24. Cocaine	"	0.009	I-244	24
25. Ephedrine laevo-gyrous	"	0.270	I-244	20
26. Esetine	"	0.009	I-244	28
27. Eucaine	"	0.150	-	-
28. Gum Arabic	"	15	-	-
29. Lanolin	"	7.500	I-244	40
30. Lithium chloride	"	1.050	-	-
31. Opium	"	4.800	-	-
32. Palladium	"	0.0012	-	-
33. Scopolamine bromhydrate	"	0.003	-	-
34. Spertoin sulphate	"	0.06	-	-
35. Theobromine	"	0.750	I-244	71
36. Trielino	"	280	QM-145	3
37. Viitol A	"	0.900	-	-
F. Rubber and materials for manu- facturing rubber products				
1. Raw rubber	"	570	ORD-92	1
2. Synthetic rubber	"	2,900	ORD-92	2
3. Carbon black-active	"	920	ORD-92	3
4. Carbon black-semiactive	"	420	-	-
5. Carbon black-inactive	"	150	-	-
6. Dry Latex	"	105	-	-
7. Resorcin	"	15	-	-
8. Plasticator (32)	"	147	-	-
9. Naphtholene	"	450	-	-
10. Oxid Resins	"	90	-	-
Softening point 610-650	"	45	-	-
11. Paraffin	"	45	-	-
Melting point 520-540	"	45	-	-
12. Tar, Norwegian	"	105	-	-
13. Kautschol	"	-	-	-
G. Basic materials for textiles and paper				
1. Cellulose paper	"	30,000	I-229	1
2. Fine cellulose for rayon (Type 1, bleached sulphite pulp, sheets of 60 cm. by 80 cm. alpha- cellulose 87% or more, ashes not lower than 0.25%)	"	12,000	-	-
3. Washed wool	"	11,000	QM-109	30
4. Waste wool	"	1,400	-	-
5. Cotton	"	39,000	QM-109	60
6. Jute	"	2,500	-	-
7. Hays & waste-vegetables, animal & mixed	"	4,000	-	-
8. Sisal	"	850	-	-
9. Manila	"	650	-	-

2202

1. Raw rubber
2. Synthetic rubber
3. Carbon black-active
4. Carbon black-semiactive
5. Carbon black-inactive
6. Dry Latex
7. Resorcin
8. Plasticizer (32)
9. Naphthalene
10. Gum Resins
Softening point 640-650
11. Paraffin
Melting point 520-540
12. Tar, Norgelac
13. Kautschol

U. Public Utilities for Exotics
and Peopls

1. Cellulose I paper
2. Fine cellulose for rayon
(Type I, bleached sulphite pulp,
sheets of 60 cm. by 80 cm. approx-
cellulose 87% or more, ash not
lower than 0.25%)
3. Washed wool
4. Waste wool
5. Cotton
6. Lint
7. Hays & waste-vegetable, animal
& mixed
8. Sisal
9. Manila
10. Chinese rami

* Excluded from Turkey
Registration on 06-10-9-45.

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
0.06	I-244		71
0.750	QM-145		3
280			
0.900			
570	OFD-92		1
3,900	OFD-92		2
920	OFD-92		3
420			
150			
165			
15			
147			
450			
90			
45			
45			
105			
30,000	I-229		1
12,000			
11,000	QM-109		35
1,400			60
39,000	QM-109		
3,500			
4,000			
670			
650			
700			

AP INDEX A Continued

Page 4

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Cotton Thread for sewing
factoring rich note:

11. 100/5 Standard	15	1a
12. 80/6	15	1b
13. 60/6	90	1c
14. 50/6	90	1d
15. 40/6	120	1e
16. 12/6	90	1f
17. 5/6	100	1g
18. Sail cloth - 11 oz. (500,000 sq. yds.)	500	2
19. Ropes of air & Manila (assorted diameters from 1 1/2 in. to 6 1/2 in.)	100	-

Including materials, varnishes
& Solvents

1. Shellac	60	1-225	1
2. Grade 5	30	1-236	22
3. Grade 5.5 splitting, loose	30	1-236	22
4. Grade 6 splitting, loose	30	1-236	22
5. Solvents (benzol etc.)	120	1-221	1370
6. Acetone in flasks	6	1-221	303
7. Carpenter's glue (Kant)	300	1-221	64
8. Castin	500	-	-

I. Non-ferrous metals

1. Copper, blister	18,000	-	-
2. Copper, electrolytic	5,000	1-243	1
3. Copper in wire bars	10,500	-	-
4. Pure tin ingots	900	M100-144	2
5. Nickel in tripe for cathodes	650	1-230	32
6. Cobalt	0.600	-	-
7. Silver	15	-	-
8. Nickel-Cadmium in ingots for wire-drawing	30	-	-
9. Added, borax	1,700	1-236	43
10. diam. mm. 2.5 to 10	1,500	1-236	43
11. diam. mm. 3 to 10	1,500	1-236	43
12. diam. mm. 4 to 10	0.600	1-236	43
13. diam. mm. 3 to 10	1.70	1-236	44
14. Function for filaments to coil and draw	-	-	-

Polyester, bright, on spools:

15. Diam. mm. 0.05	150
16. Diam. mm. 0.06	300
17. Diam. mm. 0.07	2,400

2203

(reported diameter from
15 mm. to 63 mm.)

Insulating materials, various

1. Solvents

1. Shellac	60	1-223	1
2. Grade 5	30	1-236	22
3. Grade 5.5 splittings, loose	30	1-236	22
4. Grade 6 splittings, loose	30	1-236	22
5. Solvents (control etc.)	120	1-221	1370
6. Acetone in fiber	6	1-221	366
7. Carpenter's glue (best)	350	1-221	64
8. Cabrin	350	-	-

1. Non-ferrous metals

1. Copper, blister	13,000	-	-
2. Copper, electrolytic	5,000	1-243	1
3. Copper in wire bars	12,500	-	-
4. Pure tin ingots	900	MS-144	2
5. Nickel in trips for cathodes	635	1-230	32
6. Condit	0.600	-	-
7. Silver	15	-	-
8. Nickel-Chromium in ingots for wire-drawing	30	-	-
9. Addito, corax	1.500	1-236	43
10. diam. mm. 2.5 to 10	1.500	1-236	43
11. diam. mm. 3 to 10	1.500	1-236	43
12. diam. mm. 4 to 10	0.600	1-236	43
13. diam. mm. 5 to 10	1.50	1-236	43
14. Tungsten for filaments to coil and draw	1.50	1-236	44

1. Polymers, bright, as supplied

14. Diam. mm. 0.07	150	1-215	1
15. 0.06	300	1-215	5
16. 0.07	2,400	1-215	62
17. 0.08	1,200	-	-
18. 0.09	1,600	-	-
19. 0.11	1,300	-	-
20. 0.12	600	-	-
21. 0.14	600	-	-
22. 0.15	120	-	-
23. 0.16	120	-	-
24. 0.20	60	-	-
25. 0.25	60	-	-
26. Platinum for electrolytic nets	10	-	-
27. Rhodium for electrolytic nets	0.300	-	-
28. Vanadium Oxide (V ₂ O ₅) catalytic nettes	6.	-	-

ANNEX A Continued

PAGE 5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
29. Vanadium anhydride (V ₂ O ₅) or corresponding quantity of Vanadic ammonium	tons	2	-	-
4. Ferrous metals and ferrous alloys				
1. Special pig iron for rolls in rolling mills, graphite carbon 1.5% C; combined carbon 1.55%, Silicon 1.10-1.20%; Manganese 0.3%; Sulphur and Phosphorus less than 0.03%.		500	-	-
Iron sheets, corrugated, galvanized:				
2. Thickness mm. 0.5	"	10,500	I-235	2
3. Thickness mm. 1.0	"	7,000	I-235	2
Black iron plates:				
4. Assorted thicknesses mm. 4, 5, 6, 8	"	3,500	I-235	2
5. Assorted thicknesses mm. 10, 12, 14	"	875	I-235	2
6. Tin plate, thickness mm. 0.28 to 0.40, dimensions 28" x 20" (smaller thicknesses are specially required)	"	7,000	I-235	2
7. Railroad rail, virginia type, 36 kg. per meter	"	2,200	I-210	2
8. Railroad rail, Phoenix type (virginia rail), 34 kg. per meter	"	1,000	I-210	3
9. Magnetic sheets, 2.3 W/kg. 0.5 mm thick, for generators	"	3,500	I-235	2
10. Magnetic sheets, 1.1 to 1.3 J/kg 0.35 mm. thick, for transformers	"	1,750	I-235	2
11. Ferro-tungsten (70/75% W)	"	50	I-235	25
12. Ferro-molybdenum (70/75% Mo)	"	30	I-235	25
13. Acheson type electrodes diam. mm. 75, 80, 120, 175, 250, 300, 365	"	1,650	-	2,200
Non-graphite carbon electrodes:				
14. mm. 500 x 500 x 1,200	"	700	-	-
15. mm. 350 x 400 x 2,000	"	400	-	-
16. Electrode pins, feeders	"	400	-	-

Steel articles & ropes:

3.5% combined carbon 1.5%,
Silicon 1.10-1.20%, Manganese
C.3%, sulphur and phosphorus
less than 0.05%.

Iron sheets, corrugated, gal-
vanized:

2. Thickness mm. 0.5
3. Thickness mm. 1.0

Black iron plate:

4. Assorted thicknesses
mm. 4, 5, 6, 8
5. Assorted thicknesses mm. 10,
12, 14
6. Tin plate, thickness mm.
0.28 to 0.40, dimensions 25"
x 20" (smaller thicknesses
are especially required)
7. Railroad rail, vignole type,
3/8 kg. per meter

8. Railroad rail, Phoenix type
(girder rail), 54 kg. per meter

9. Magnetic sheets, 2.3 g/kg. 0.5
mm thick, for generator:

10. Magnetic sheets, 1.1 to 1.3 g/kg
0.35 mm. thick, for transformers
11. Ferro-tungsten (70/75%) "
12. Ferro-nickel-chrome (70/75%) "
13. Scherzer type electrodes: diam.
mm. 73, 80, 130, 175, 250, 300, 365

Amorphous carbon electrodes:

14. mm. 500 x 500 x 1,200
15. mm. 350 x 400 x 2,000
16. Electrode plate, Godesburg

Steel cables & ropes:

a. For funicular railway:

17. 1. Diam. 40 mm., pitch of strand
32 mm., pitch of wire in strand
12.5 mm., testing load 105 m. tons,
tensile strength of steel per sq. mm.
160 kg., wt. per mt. 3.5 kg., diam.
of thick wire 2.56 mm. diam of thin
wire 1.5 mm., number of thick wires
72, number of thin wires 114, 19
thin wires and 12 thick wires,
constructed without cold-chamber
joints, wound around bare core,
sheath lay type, length of cable
must be in one piece.

300	-	-	-
10,500	1-235	2	
7,000	1-235	2	
5,500	1-235	2	
675	1-235	2	
7,000	1-235	2	
2,200	1-210	2	
1,000	1-210	3	
3,500	1-235	2	
1,750	1-235	2	
60	1-230	25	
30	1-230	25	
1,050	- 2,200	-	
700	-	-	
400	-	-	
400	-	-	
650	1-210	6	

APPENDIX A Continued

Page 6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18. 11. specifications as above	Kater	1,080		
19. 11. Diam. 42 mm., testing			1-210	9
load 102 K. tons, tensile				
strength per sq. mm. 170 Ks.,				
weight per meter 6.3 kg.,				
diam. of thick wires 2.18 mm.,				
diam. of thin wires 1.72 mm.,				
no. of thick wires 156, no.				
of thin wires 42, 7 thin wires				
and 26 thick wires, construc-				
ted without soldered joints,				
wound around bare core, al-				
bert lay type. Length of				
cable meet in one piece		1,400	1-210	10
20. 11. Diam 38 mm., testing				
load 76 tons, tensile strength				
per sq. mm. 160 Ks., wt. per				
meter 5.2 kg., diam. of wire				
2.5 mm., no. of wires 114 in.				
5 strands, constructed with-				
out soldered joints, wound				
around bare core, albert lay				
type. Length of cable meet in				
one piece.		600	1-210	11
21. V. Diam. 20 mm., testing				
load 24 K. tons, tensile				
strength 9.7 sq. mm. 160 Ks.,				
wt. per meter 1.45 kg., con-				
structed of 5 strands of wire				
of 1.3 mm. dia., without sol-				
dered joints, wound around				
bare core, albert lay type.				
Length of cable meet in one				
piece.		600	1-210	12
22. for testing purposes:				
1. for bridge anchor				
23. diam. 15 mm.		1,200		
24. diam. 13 mm.		1,200		
25. diam. 19 mm.		15,000		
26. diam. 19 mm.		1,000		
27. diam. 12.7 mm.				
28. diam. 10 mm.				
29. diam. 12.7 mm.				
30. for testing purposes:				
1. for bridge anchor				
23. diam. 15 mm.		10,000		
24. diam. 13 mm.		25,000		
25. diam. 19 mm.		5,000		
26. diam. 19 mm.		60,000		

785017

	10	11	12
20. iv. Diam 36 mm., testing load 76 tons, tensile strength per sq. mm. 160 kg., wt. of wire 3.2 kg., diam. of wire 2.5 mm., no. of wires 114 in. 6 strands, constructed with out colored joints, wound around hemp core, clearest lay type. Length of cable must be in one piece.	1-210	1-210	1-210
21. v. Diam. 20 mm., testing load 24 m. tons, tensile strength per sq. mm. 160 kg., wt. per meter 1.43 kg., constructed of 6 strands of wire of 1.3 mm. diam., without colored joints, wound around hemp core, clearest lay type. Length of cable must be in one piece.	600	600	600
b. for various purposes:			
1. for radio anchor	1,200		
22. diam. 15 mm.	1,200		
23. diam. 18 mm.	15,000		
24. diam. 19 mm.	1,000		
25. diam. 23 mm.			
11. for rigging:			
26. diam. 8 mm.	10,000		
27. diam. 9.3 mm.	25,000		
28. diam. 10 mm.	5,000		
29. diam. 12.7 mm.	50,000		
11. for towing:			
30. diam. 16 mm.	1,300		
31. diam. 17 mm.	1,300		
32. diam. 18 mm.	9,000		
33. diam. 20 mm.	10,000		
34. diam. 23 mm.	7,000		
iv. for various purposes (flexible cables):			
35. diameter mm. 9, 12, 20	2,300		
36. diam. mm. 25, 30.	2,500		
		TC-98	

APPENDIX A Continued

Page 7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
c. for aerial ropeway: metallic cable, six strands with hemp center.				
37. diam 1"	Motor	68,000	ENG-120	(1)
38. " 5/8"	"	50,000		(2)
39. " 1 1/2"	"	105,000		(3)
40. " 5/16"	"	49,000		(4)
d. steel rope plough steel quality				
41. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay 5/8" diam.	Foot	45,000		
42. 6 x 19 strand, left-hand lay, 5/8" diam.	"	1,000		
43. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay 9/16" diam.	"	15,000		
44. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 2 1/4" diam.	"	3,500		
45. 6 x 25 strand, right-hand lay, 1 9/16" diam.	"	5,000		
46. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1 1/4" diam.	"	16,000		
47. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1 1/8" diam.	"	1,000		
48. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1" diam.	"	4,600		
49. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 7/8" diam.	"	10,000		
50. 6 x 37 strand, right-hand lay, 3/4" diam.	"	9,500		
51. 6 x 37 strand, left-hand lay, 3/4" diam.	"	9,500		
52. 6 x 7 strand, right-hand lay, 9/16" diam.	"	16,000		
53. 6 x 37 strand, right-hand lay, 9/16" diam.	"	5,400		
54. 6 x 7 strand, right-hand lay, 1/2" diam.	"	9,500		
e. Steel rope, plain steel quality, galvanized, hemp core, right-hand lay				
55. 6 x 19 strand, 3/4" diam.	"	1,500		
56. 6 x 19 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	1,500		
57. 6 x 7 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	14,500		
58. 6 x 37 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	15,000		
59. 6 x 19 strand, 1/2" diam.	"	5,800		
60. 6 x 12 strand, 3/8" diam.	"	1,000		
61. 6 x 19 strand, 1/4" diam.	"	9,500		

f. Rope, steel, flat

g. Rope, steel, flat

41. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay 5/8" diam.	Foot	45,000
42. 6 x 19 strand, left-hand lay, 5/8" diam.	"	1,000
43. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay 9/16" diam.	"	15,000
44. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 2 1/4" diam.	"	5,500
45. 6 x 25 strand, right-hand lay, 1 9/16" diam.	"	5,000
46. 5 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1 1/4" diam.	"	16,000
47. 5 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1 1/8" diam.	"	1,000
48. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 1" diam.	"	4,600
49. 6 x 19 strand, right-hand lay, 7/8" diam.	"	10,000
50. 6 x 37 strand, right-hand lay, 3/4" diam.	"	9,300
51. 6 x 37 strand, left-hand lay, 3/4" diam.	"	9,300
52. 6 x 7 strand, right-hand lay, 3/16" diam.	"	16,000
53. 6 x 37 strand, right-hand lay, 9/16" diam.	"	5,400
54. 6 x 7 strand, right-hand lay, 1/2" diam.	"	9,600

ENG-89

2193

ENG-89

ENG-89

QM/ENG/TO-121 3

55. Steel rope, plow steel
quality, galvanized, heavy
core, right-hand lay

55. 6 x 19 strand, 3/4" diam.	"	1,300
56. 6 x 19 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	1,300
57. 6 x 7 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	14,500
58. 6 x 37 strand, 5/8" diam.	"	14,000
59. 6 x 19 strand, 12" diam.	"	6,000
60. 6 x 12 strand, 3/8" diam.	"	1,000
61. 6 x 19 strand, 1/4" diam.	"	9,500

62. Rope, steel, flat

63. 1/2" x 5/8", uncoated,
2 lengths, ea. 1,500 ft.

64. Steel cable, zinc coated,
heavy core, flexible

65. Dia. 3/16"	"	70
66. Dia. 3/8"	"	70
67. Dia. 7/8"	"	70

68. American type track with rails,
couplers with roll anchors, fish
plates, bolts, 40 plates and stay
plates (20 sleepers per span) weight
110 pounds per meter, length 30 feet.

* 15,000

Note: Nearest size rail acceptable but
must not be lighter than above speci-
fications.)

APPENDIX A Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
M. Timber and semi-finished wood products	M. ton			
Fir (spruce) logs (Austria)		400,000	1-219	3
Oak & beech logs (Bulgaria)		200,000	1-219	2
Sum:				
a. Oak for naval construction:				
1. 14"x14"	50'	650		8
2. 12"x12"	40'	470		9
3. 12"x8"	34'	3,400		10
4. 12"x6"	34'	1,400		11
5. 12"x10"	34'	2,250		12
6. 10"x8"	34'	2,700		13
7. 16"x6"	34'	2,500		14
8. 8"x6"	28'	36,000		15
9. 8"x6"	34'	57,260		16
b. Plywood for naval construction:				
10. 14"x14"	40'	300		4
11. 12"x12"	40'	350		5
12. 10"x10"	32'	2,500		6
13. 10"x8"	28'	10,500		7
14. Standard wooden ties for truck and switches of the Italian State Railways (Ea. piece 240,000)		5,500	1-219	
		22,500		
M. Supplies for the leather industry				
1. Raw hides for sale				
leather, dried; sources: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, A.S. Mt. per dry skin from Kg. 9.5 to 10.5				
2. Raw hides for uppers.		1,500	Q6-110	4
4x wt. per skin Kg. 4.5 to 5.5				
3. Sheep hides for uppers and lining; dry and dry salted; sources: North Africa, Greece, Albania, Turkey.		3,775	Q6-110	5
4. Goat skins, salted; sources: U.S.A.		950		
5. Animal oils (fish, whale, mottafoot)		600		
6. Extract dry tannin (Mao 67% TS), quebracho		345		
7. Solium dichromate		3,770		
8. Yellow		160		
9. Dyes		300		
10. Black aluminum		250		
		50		

2197

10
11
12
13
14
15
16

1-219

23,000

1. 12"x6"
34' 1,400
2. 12"x10"
34' 2,250
3. 10"x8"
34' 2,700
4. 16"x6"
34' 2,600
5. 8"x6"
23' 36,000
6. 8"x6"
34' 57,260

b. Pitch-pine for road construction:

Section	Length	Pieces
10. 14"x14"	40'	500
11. 12"x12"	40'	350
12. 10"x10"	60'	5,500
13. 10"x8"	28'	10,500

14. Standard wooden ties for track and switches of the Italian State Railways (No. 14/cos 246,000)

K. Supplies for the leather industry

1. Raw hides for sale
leather, dried; sources: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, A.V. Mt. for dry skin from Kg. 9.5 to 10.5

2. Raw hides for uppers
A.V. Mt. for skin Kg. 4.5 to 5.5

3. Sheep hides for uppers and linings; dry and dry salted; sources: North Africa, Greece, Albania, Turkey.

4. Delf skins, salted; sources: U.S.A.

5. Animal oils (fish, whale, mott, seal)

6. Extract dry tannic (bark, 67% TE), quebracho

7. Sodium bichromate

8. Tallow

9. Sulfur

10. Blood alumina

O. Footstuffs

1. Calves' stomachs for the manufacture of liquid rennet (No. 30,000)

2. Hides onlay for vit production

1-219

5,500

22,500

QM-110

QM-110

7,500

3,775

930

600

345

3,730

180

300

250

30

5

120

2197

APPENDIX A continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. potato starch (for invalids food)	24			
4. Sugar (for food conservation industry)	25,000			
5. Pepper in grains (for the pork industry)	48			
6. Glucose and derivative	1,500			
7. Gums releases	700			
8. Soya lecithin	45			
9. Vanilla beans	3			
10. Edible oils (for food conservation industry): coconut, cotton, soya.	200			
11. Cocoa butter	100			
12. Tin oxide mineral for cans	150			
13. Cilt varnish for lining cans	120			
<u>P. Miscellaneous</u>				
Graphite crucibles, Morgan type				
1. 30 points	700			
2. 50 points	1,050			
3. 100 points	700			
4. 150 points	525			
5. 200 points	525			
6. 400 points	350			
7. Normal white fuse, tarred	Meter 2,000,000			
8. Fuse cap, No. 10, non-electric	No. 2,000,000			
Fuse cap, No. 10, electric:				
9. No delay	35,300			
10. 1st delay	35,300			
11. 2nd "	35,300			
12. 3rd "	35,300			
13. 4th "	35,300			
14. 5th "	35,300			
Tubes, radio				
15. Type 6BE6 Telefunken	200			
16. " 6W 222	200			
17. " 6W 218	150			
18. " 6V Siemens	150			
19. " 6A "	100			
20. " 6A "	50			
21. Receiver, type 60	30			
22. " " " "	30			
23. " " " "	20			
24. " " " "	10			
25. " " " "	20			
26. " " " "	10			
27. " " " "	10			
2198				
I-221				
I-216				
I-216				
I-253				
10-13				

9.	Vanilla beans				
10.	Edible oils (for food con- servation industry): extra, cotton, soy.				
11.	Cocoa butter				
12.	Tin oxide enamel for cans				
13.	Oil varnish for linings cans				
P. Miscellaneous					
Graphite crucibles, Morgan type					
1.	30 points	No.	700		
2.	50 points	"	1,050		
3.	100 points	"	700	I-221	396-399
4.	150 points	"	525		
5.	200 points	"	525		
6.	400 points	"	350		
7.	Normal white fuse, tarred	Meter	2,000,000	I-216	9
8.	Fuse cap, No. 10, non-electric	No.	2,000,000		
Fuse cap, No. 10, electric:					
9.	No delay	"	33,300		
10.	1st delay	"	33,300		
11.	2nd "	"	33,300		
12.	3rd "	"	33,300	I-216	3
13.	4th "	"	33,300		
14.	5th "	"	33,300		
Tubes, radio					
15.	Type RMI Telefunken	"	200		
16.	" LV 222	"	200		
17.	" KV 218	"	150		
18.	" Va Siemens	"	150		
19.	" CA "	"	100		
20.	" EA "	"	50		
21.	Receiver, type 80	"	50		
22.	" " 6 K 7 G	"	30		
23.	" " 6 C 5 G	"	30		
24.	" " 6 L 7 G	"	20		
25.	" " 6 Q 7 G	"	10		
26.	" " 6 K 8 G	"	10		
27.	" " 6 K 6 G	"	10		
28.	Transmitter, type 42	"	15		
29.	" " 807	"	25		
30.	" " 834	"	25		
31.	" " 833	"	20		
32.	" " 846	"	5		
33.	" " 859	"	24		
34.	" " 891	"	6		
35.	" " 866	"	4		
36.	" " 872	"	60		
37.	" " 869	"	10		
38.	" " 857	"	4		

2198

I-233 10-13

Appendix A continued.

(1)

Spare parts for Ingersoll compressors:

39.	Type	Serial No.	Part	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
39.	EMI 10"x10"	22,749	valve plate	"		30		335
40.	EMI 10"x10"	"	" spring	"		30		334
41.	EMPO I 14"x10"	-	" plate	"		6		335
42.	"	-	" spring	"		5	I-207	336
43.	18"x16"	168922P	" plate	"		6		337
44.	"	"	" spring	"		6		338
45.	11"x16"	169802P	" plate	"		6		339
46.	"	"	" spring	"		6		400
47.	"	169812P	" plate	"		6		401
48.	"	"	" spring	"		8		402

Spare parts for Sullivan compressors:

49.	Type	Serial No.	Part	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49.	WGR-5					6		403
50.	10"x10"	3975	Valve plate	"		6		401
51.	"	"	" spring	"		6		405
52.	WGR-6					6	I-207	406
53.	18"x12"	7916	" plate	"		6		
54.	"	"	" spring	"		6		

Parts for air compressor, consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co.

53.	Type	Serial No.	Part	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
53.	COIL 11, 20"x12"x14"					6		407
54.	"	8522	Valve plate	"		6		408
55.	"	"	" spring	"		6		

Parts for abscopier, drill steel, Ingersoll-Rand type 50, dollies, dies, forgers, gauging blocks for bits with diameters 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 5/8", 1 3/4", on 1" hex steel. Set same as above, for 7/8" hex steel.

56.	Type	Serial No.	Part	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
56.	COIL 11, 20"x12"x14"					12		409
57.	"					12		410
58.	"					12		383
59.	"					12		384
60.	"					12		385
61.	"					24		386
62.	"					24		388

2195

I-207

Valve for Ingersoll-Rand pump, type 50, 23x2 - Serial No. 56364P

62.	Type	Serial No.	Part	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
62.	Valve, upper seat					12		385
63.	Valve, lower seat					24		386
64.	"					24		388

[illegible]

BRITISH RESTRICTED
U.S. RESTRICTED

CHIEF OF STAFF

COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

OAL Airman 32, 28 June 1945

FROM: OAC

TO: WHEG

SUBJECT: Civilian Supply Program for Italy

Re: Category A Requisitions

JUL 18 1945

1. Except as noted in para 2 c below, action here on Italian requirements subsequent to August loadings has been suspended by the military pending outcome of present discussions regarding possible early termination of military responsibility and question of availability of funds to continue military program for Italy.

2. Provision from United States for loadings after June will include the following:

a. Shipment of supplies already programmed for lift through August loadings.

b. Shipment of supplemental program consisting of a small portion of items covered by Category A requisitions recently submitted which can be procured and shipped before 1 September.

c. Small quantity of certain technical supplies already programmed, but shipment of which cannot take place until after August loadings. These supplies may be shipped by the agency assuming responsibility for civilian supplies for Italy after termination of military responsibility dependent upon decision as to date of such termination.

3. The items and quantities referred to in para 2 above are at present tentative. The provision of items listed under 2 a are subject to availability in time for August loading. The items and quantities under 2 b above may be decreased in the light of availability, but on the other hand, may be increased as a result of negotiations now under way to enlarge the supplemental program. Modifications, either up or down, are not expected to be substantial.

4. The items and quantities referred to in para 2 above are as follows:
(See Enclosure)

T. S. H. BERRY
Brigadier General

JUL 18 1945

Subject: Civilian Supply Program for Italy

Ref: Category A Acquisitions

1. Except as noted in para 2 c below, action here on Italian requirements subsequent to August loadings has been suspended by the military pending outcome of present discussions regarding possible early termination of military responsibility and question of availability of funds to continue military program for Italy.

2. Provision from United States for loadings after June will include the following:

a. Shipment of supplies already programmed for Sept through August loadings.

b. Shipment of supplemental program consisting of a small portion of items covered by Category A requisitions recently submitted which can be procured and shipped before 1 September.

c. Small quantity of certain technical supplies already programmed, but shipment of which cannot take place until after August loadings. These supplies may be shipped by the agency assuming responsibility for civilian supplies for Italy after termination of military responsibility dependent upon decision as to date of such termination.

3. The items and quantities referred to in para 2 above are at present tentative. The provision of items listed under 2 a are subject to availability in time for August loading. The items and quantities under 2 b above may be decreased in the light of availability, but on the other hand, may be increased as a result of negotiations now under way to enlarge the supplemental program. Modifications, either up or down, are not expected to be substantial.

4. The items and quantities referred to in para 2 above are as follows:
(See Enclosure)

T. D. M. HENRY
Group Captain

W. M. CAMERON
Lt. Col., RSO

Combined Secretariat

15 cys PINEG
2 cys Cabinet Secretariat

(Brought back by Ex Comm)
(from the Conference 13 July)

(Cms Action)

ITEM	REQUISITION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CLASSIFICATION	
				UNDER PARA 2	
Zinc Phosphate	III-a-(11)AC-QM-132-45, Item 3	M/T	20	b	
Spray Oil Emulsion	III-a-(11)AC-QM-132-45, Item 4	M/T	200	b	
Tractors Wheeled Type	III-b-(1)AC-QM-110-45				
" " "	MES-205-EM, Items 1-4	Ea.	750	b	
Plows, 2 bottom	MES-214, Item 6	Ea.	300	b	
Plows, 3 bottom	MES-214, Item 7	Ea.	50	b	
Parts, farm machinery	MES-214, Items 13-26	M/T	5,000	b	
Pitchforks	MES-251-QM	Ea.	20,000	a	
Raw Wool	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 58	M/T	1,361	b	
Bags, woolen & mixed	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 59	M/T	4,494	b	
Cotton American	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 60	M/T	2,255	b	
Cotton Egyptian	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 60	M/T	998	b	
Ice	MES-297-QM	M/T	17	a	
Blankets/comforters	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, MES-377 Item 93	Ea.	500,000	b	
Rubber sheets for soles	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 6	sq. ft.	20,300	b	
Rubber cement for inner soles	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 14	gals.	450	b	
Shoemaker Glue	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 15	M/T	109.5	b	
Shoes for men over 16 years	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 28	pair	200,000	b	
Shoes for women over 16 years	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 29	pair	200,000	b	
Composition slabs	QM-T01-SHF-823	sq. ft.	5,688,000	a	
Thread	QM-T00-SHF	lbs.	7,700	a	
Tires	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 5	Ea.	480	b	
Tires	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 6	Ea.	12	b	
Tires	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 8	Ea.	15	b	
Tires	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 9	Ea.	10	b	

Items of cotton	MCS-214, Item 7	Ea.	50	b
Parts, farm machinery	MCS-214, Items 13-26	M/T	5,000	b
Pickforks	MCS-261-QM	Ea.	20,000	a
Raw Wool	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 58	M/T	1,361	b
Bags, woolen & mixed	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 59	M/T	4,494	b
Cotton American	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 60	M/T	2,265	b
Cotton Egyptian	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, Item 60	M/T	998	b
Dye	MCS-297-QM	M/T	17	a
Blankets/comforters	IV-a-AC-QM-109-45, MCS-347 item 95	Ea.	500,000	b
Rubber sheets for soles	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 6	sq. ft.	20,300	b
Rubber cement for inner soles	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 14	gals.	450	b
Shoemaker Glue	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 15	M/T	109.5	b
Shoes for men over 15 years	IV-b-AC-QM-110-45, Item 28	pair	200,000	b
Shoes for women over 16 years	IV-b-AD-QM-110-45, Item 29	pair	200,000	b
Composition slabs	QM-T00-SUB-S25	sq. ft.	5,688,000	a
Thread	QM-T00-SUB	lbs.	7,700	a
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 5	Ea.	480	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 6	Ea.	12	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 8	Ea.	15	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 9	Ea.	10	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 10	Ea.	192	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 22	Ea.	240	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 23	Ea.	3	b
Tires	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 25	Ea.	750	b
Tubes	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 5	Ea.	450	b
Tubes	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 6	Ea.	12	b
Tubes	I-a-MCS-291-ORD, Item 8	Ea.	12	b

ITEM	REQUISITION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CLASSIFICATION	
				UNDER PART 2	
Tubes	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 9	Ea.	9	b	
Tubes	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 10	Ea.	180	b	
Tubes	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 22	Ea.	200	b	
Tubes	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 23	Ea.	27	b	
Tubes	I-a-MES-291-ORD, Item 25	Ea.	625	b	
Trucks, also	I-c-MES-293-ORD, Item 1 & 2	Ea.	4,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	b	
Trucks 10-T-KILO-TH	I-c-MES-292-ORD	Ea.	260	a	
Spare parts	MES-194-ORD ORD Section MTOUSA (Ital Area) Part I-10 MES-274-ORD ORD Section MTOUSA (Ital Area) Part I-9	6 no spares for 1 ve- hicle	1,575	a	
Nails	MES-235-QM ZMG Sec, MTOUSA (Ital Area) Part I-15	M/T	15.5	a	
Cover	MES-209-QM QM Sect (FSA) MTOUSA (Ital Area) Part I-10	reams	216,072	a	
Coal	AG-1633/045	L/T	422,900	a	
Soup	QM-103-SHE-24	L/T	2,500	a	
Medical	MES-302-MED	Requisition	2/3	a	
Veterinary	MES-303-MED	"	2/3	a	
Wheat	Theater receipts adjusted to	M/T	74,000	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Dried Soup	Estimated availability	M/T	15,312	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Sugar	"	M/T	12,132	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Coffee	"	M/T	455	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Milk, skimmed, dry	Theater receipts adjusted	M/T	6,990	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Milk, over	to estimated availability	M/T	9,308	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Dried vegetables	"	M/T	6,800	a $\frac{2}{2}$	
Wire Rope	LAC Air 53-MES-235-QM (Sec Program 23 Feb, ENG-SEC-MTOUSA Ital. Area Part I-15 Page I	Pt.	252,600	c	
Granite stock	LAC Air 101 (Sec Program 23 May ENG Sec-MTOUSA-Ital Area-Part I- 25 Page I)	Lb.	175	c	

2193

Spec. Parts	QTY.	260	a
MBS-194-CHD ORD Section MTCUSA (Ital Area) Part I-10	5 mo spares for 1 ve- hicle	1,675	a
MBS-274-CHD ORD Section MTCUSA (Ital Area) Part I-9			
MBS-235-QM ENG Sec, MTCUSA (Ital Area) Part I-15	W/T	15.5	a
MBS-209-QM QM Sect (FIA) MTCUSA (Ital Area) Part I-10	rears	215,072	a
AO-1453/045	W/T	422,900	a
QM-300-SHU-XA	W/T	2,500	a
MBS-302-MED	Requisition	2/3	a
MBS-303-MED	"	2/3	a
Therapeutic agents related to	W/T	74,000	a 2/
Estimated availability	W/T	15,312	a 2/
"	W/T	12,132	a 2/
"	W/T	455	a 2/
Therapeutic agents adjusted	W/T	5,930	a 2/
to estimated availability	W/T	9,308	a 2/
"	W/T	6,800	a 2/
LAC Air 53-MBS-235-QM (See Program 23 Feb. ENI-SEC-MTCUSA Ital. Area Part I-15 Page 1)	Pt.	252,600	c
LAC Air 101 (See Program 23 May ENG Sec-MTCUSA-Ital Area-Part I- 25 Page 1)	Lb.	175	c
"	Lb.	85	c
LAC Air 99-MBS-261-ENG (See Program 9 June ENI-SEC-MTCUSA- Ital. Area Part I-27 Page 1.)	Sheets	3,600	c
Program 9 June ENI Sec- MTCUSA-Ital Area-Part I-27 (Page 1)	Gal.	164	c
MTCUSA Ital Area, Part I-27 Page 1	Sheets	4,200	c
Same	Yds.	3,450	c

2193

ITEM	REQUISITION	CLASSIFICATION	
		UNIT	QUANTITY
WTUSA Ital Iron, Part I-27 (Page I)		yd.	3,500
Varnish	Same	gal.	933
Paper Filter	Same	Sheets	150,000
Packing	Same	lbs.	700
Cord	Same	ft.	1,000
Sheets, asbestos	Same	Sheet	3d
Insertion, rubber	Same	sheet	1,500
Rubber joints	Same	lbs.	2,500
Pushings, transformer	Same	ea.	444
Insulating tape	Same	Roll	2,000
Sheets pressboard	Same	Sheets	3,168
Ribbon, mica-ite tape	Same	roll	54,000
Ribbon, cambric	Same	lb.	55,630
Cloth Ragiro	Same	sq. yd.	1,100
Sheet, bakelite	Same	sq. yd.	6,400
Sheet, leatheroid	Same	Sheets	3,195
(Saw, Hand)	(LAC Air 61-403-204-ENG)	ea.	220
(Drills, pneumatic)	(See Program 9 May-ENG-500 (FSA) WTUSA Italian Arms (Part I-22 Page 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 (14, 15))	ea.	200
Spare Parts for above	Same	set	500
Pick hammer	Same	ea.	200
Spare Parts for above	Same	ea.	52192
Packing Rope	Same	lb.	650
Ball & roller bearings	Same	ea.	360
Battery storage	Same	ea.	10
			21,000

Shots, asbestos	Same	Sheet	35	c
Insertion, rubber	Same	sheet	1,500	c
Rubber joints	Same	lbs.	2,500	c
Bushings, transformer	Same	ea.	444	c
Insulating tape	Same	Roll	2,000	c
Sheets pressboard	Same	Sheets	3,168	c
Ribbon, mica-ite tape	Same	roll	54,000	c
Ribbon, cambric	Same	lb.	23,550	c
Cloth Empire	Same	sq. yd.	1,100	c
Sheet, catelife	Same	sq. yd.	6,400	c
Sheet, Lanthanoid	Same	Sheets	3,192	c
(Tan, Hand	(LAC Air 61-403-204-ENG	ea.	220	c
(Drills, pneumatic	(Sec Program 9 May-ENG Sec (FLA) MTONSA Italian Area Part 1-22 page 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 (14, 15))	ea.	200	c
Spare Parts for above	Same	set	500	c
Pick hammer	Same	ea.	200	c
Spare Parts for above	Same	ea.	50192	c
Packing Rope	Same	lb.	650	c
Ball & roller bearings	Same	ea.	360	c
Battery storage	Same	ea.	40	c
Rope, steel	Same	ft.	24,000	c
Packing sheet asbestos	Same	lb.	2,000	c
Azo	(LAC Air 61-403-204-ENG (Sec Program 9 May-ENG Sec (FLA) MTONSA Italian Area Part 1-22 page 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	ea.	600	c
Shovels	Same	ea.	2,000	c
Two steel measuring	Same	ea.	30	c
Wire, copper	Same	lb.	120	c
rafting, nugers	Same	ea.	400	c

785017

ITEM	REQUISITION	QUANTITY		CLASSIFICATION UNDER PART 2
		UNIT	QUANTITY	
Cable, wire	Same	ft.	6,000	c
Barium, perforated	Same	ea.	50	c
Quartz, rubber	LAC Air 66 (See Program I Key QM Sec. (PMA) MROUSA Ital Area, Part I-40 Page 2)	gross	15,868	c
Rope, wire steel	LAC Air 105 Part I-MIS-270-EX- Item 1B Item 1a Item 1b	ft.	3,000	c 2/
Cable	Item 1a, b, c, d	ea.	9	c 2/
Pipe, steel	Item 13a, b, c, d	ft.	32,000	c 2/
Pipe, cast iron	Item 22	ft.	2,000	c 2/
Lamp, carbide	Item 28	ea.	1,000	c 2/
Spoke & air sets	Item 27	ea.	6	c 2/
Blinding, Bandana	Item 42 a & b	ft.	140	c 2/
Crucibles	Item 63 a, b, & c	ea.	10	c 2/
Electric Motors	Item 64, 65, 66 a, b, c	ea.	12	c 2/
Compressor, Air	Item 67	ea.	4	c 2/
Pump, Unit	Item 68, 69	ea.	4	c 2/
Bearings, Ball	Item 71 a, b; 73 a, b, c, d 74 a, b, c; 75	ea.	58	c 2/
Lamps, incandescent elec	Item 112	ea.	4,700	c 2/
Belts	Item 113	ea.	12	c 2/
Pliers	Item 114	ea.	24	c 2/
Tube, insulating	Item 126 a, b, c, d, e	ea.	1,500	c 2/
Bulk, elec	Item 133	ea.	1,200	c 2/
Explosive, cartridge	LAC Air 103-MIS-269-EX- See Program 12 June, 1948 Sec Ital Area, Part I-29 Item 5	lb.	150,000	c 2/
Tape insulating cotton	Item 25, 26, 33	rolls	1,200	c
Wire, steel banding	Item 29	lb.	200	c
White Metal	Item 31, 32	lb.	800	c

2195

Pipe, steel	Item 13, b, c, d	ea.	9	c 2/
Pipe, cast iron	Item 13a, b, c, d	ft.	32,000	c 2/
Lamp, carbide	Item 22	ft.	2,000	c 2/
Stock & die sets	Item 24	ea.	1,000	c 2/
Blading, Bandman	Item 27	ea.	6	c 2/
Crackblow	Item 42 a & b	ft.	140	c 2/
Electric Motors	Item 63 a, b, & c	ea.	10	c 2/
Compressor, Air	Item 64, 65, 66 a, b, c	ea.	12	c 2/
Engine, Unit	Item 67	ea.	4	c 2/
Bearings, Ball	Item 68, 69	ea.	4	c 2/
Lamps, incandescent elec	Item 71 a, b; 73 a, b, c, d 74 a, b, c; 75	ea.	56	c 2/
Bolts	Item 112	ea.	4,700	c 2/
Pliers	Item 113	ea.	12	c 2/
Tube, insulating	Item 114	ea.	24	c 2/
Bulb, elec	Item 126 a, b, c, d, e	ea.	1,500	c 2/
Explosive, cartridge	Item 133	ea.	1,200	c 2/
Base insulating cotton	Item 25, 26, 33	lb.	150,000	c 2/
Wire, steel banding	Item 29	rolls	1,200	c
White Metal	Item 31, 32	lb.	200	c
Bulb, electric	Item 34	lb.	800	c
Heavy wood	Item 48	ea.	5,000	c
Yellow, button	Item 49	ea.	48	c
Solder	Item 72	lb.	70	c 2/
Spring Steel	Items 121, 134, 148	lb.	200	c 2/
		lb.	8,300	c 2/

CLASSIFICATION
UNIT QUANTITY UNDER PARA 2

REQUISITION

ITEM

Brush	Items 152-155	ea.	570	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Tool, Steel	Items 255-258	lb.	120	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Copper, Lead Bar	Item 276	lb.	600	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Twine, Book binding	LAC Air 66, MGS-209-2M Item 25	lb.	13,519	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Kraft Paper	LAC Air 89 MGS-243-2M	W/E	862	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Peonals	(See CAL 1195)	W/E	17	c $\frac{1}{4}$
Spare parts for trucks	LAC 1042, 1095 (See program 16 Apr & 2 May 60 SMC-Ital Area Part 1-9 & 10	6 mo spare for 1 vehicle	(17: 1,500)	c $\frac{1}{4}$

1/ Subject to availability ex surplus U.S. stocks in theater.

2/ Availability of foodstuffs not presently known. Availability of dried soup, milk, skimmed and milk even especially doubtful. Shipment also subject to approval of requirements.

3/ Subject to final disposition of requisition for surplus mining equipment based on theater reply to CAL 1389.

4/ No availability not given by procuring agency.

4417

94

No authentication

10: FOR ACTION AGREE FOR ONE FOR COAG RATED FOR INFO AFTER FOR FUTURE CMA UN BASE
FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT AND TROOPERS

5696

19 April 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

APR 21 REC'D

THIS IS NOT ONE INFO TROOP PD

RELATION IS INFORMATION OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER
DEFINING MANDATE OF THE ITALIAN TECHNICAL MISSION ABOUT TO PROCEED TO
WASHINGTON TO ADVISE ON QUOTE PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945 UNQUOTE
PD

QUOTE PARA ONE PD FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION CMA GOING TO THE UNITED STATES CMA IS
PARA TWO FOR ACTION AGREE FOR ONE FOR COAG RATED FOR INFO AFTER FOR FUTURE CMA
FOR INFO UN BASE FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT AND TROOPERS FROM INFO ALONE CMA
AGREE PARA

COMPOSED OF INFO (NAME) SACCHETTI CMA PROFESSOR PASQUALE BARAGNO CMA AND
INFO (NAME) MELINI AND HAS THE TASK OF SEEING THAT THE QUOTE FIRST AID
PROGRAM THROUGH AGREED JOINTLY BETWEEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED
COMMISSION AND TRAPED IN ITS GENERAL LINES AND DETAILS BY THE JUSTIFICATIONS
AND TABLE CMA IS REALIZED PD

PARA TWO PD IN CASE THE CONDITIONS OF THE LOCAL MARKET OR OTHER DIFFICULTIES

(MAY 1945)

2383
PVA
23/4

(93)

THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME OCCURRED TO

THAT THE ALLIED MAY PROPOSED CMA SHOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO REALIZE THE
PLAN IN ITS PRESENT DRAFT CMA THE DELEGATION WILL HAVE AUTHORITY TO INTRODUCE
THESE CHANGES CMA IN THE PLAN CMA THAT MAY BE NECESSARY CMA EVENTUALLY
SUBSTITUTING REQUESTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS WITH RAW MATERIALS CMA OR BEST
FINISHED PRODUCTS TO

PARA THERE TO THE DELEGATION WILL PULSAS A POLICY OF CLOSE AGREEMENT OF ITS
REQUEST CMA AND THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES WILL REFER TO THE CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION TO
SIGNED IVANKE REQUEST TO RECONSTRUCT

Signed

Col. C. W. Walton

of Supply Div.
Economic Section

316

2188

785017

H412

92

PB 19/4

APR 14 RECD

P/A

FOR ACTION AGWAR FOR CCS FOR CCAC RTD FOR INFO AFHQ FOR
FHONG CMA UK BASE FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT AND TROOPERS

5227

12 APR 1945

ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL PD

THIS IS HOC NINE FIVE PD

SUBJECT IS PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS ONE NINE FOUR
FIVE PD

PAREN TO FOR ACTION AGWAR FOR CCS FOR CCAC RTD FOR INFO AFHQ
FOR FHONG RTD FOR INFO UK BASE FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT AND
TROOPERS FROM HQ ALCON CITE ACECO-PAREN

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE IS TO SUMMARY OF PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL
ITALIAN IMPORTS ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA APPENDIX ABLE UNTITLED
QUOTE SUMMARY TITLES AND REQUISITION NUMBERS UNQUOTE PD

PARA TWO PD AT ITEM FOUR DASH FOX SOAP CMA SUBSTITUTE REQUISITION
NUMBER ABLE CHARLIE DASH MIKE ITEM SUGAR CHARLIE DASH ONE FOUR
FIVE DASH FOUR FIVE FOR ABLE CHARLIE DASH MIKE ITEM SUGAR CHARLIE
DASH ONE ONE THREE DASH FOUR FIVE

2187

PA. 19/4

ECONOMIC SECTION

316

Maj. F.W.Tooby

NICHOLAS PIGNINO
CWO, USA
Asst. Adjutant

785017

4404

Exec. Comm. File

91

ES/20.02

7 April 1945

APR - 9 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26 March 1945, Ref. No. 265, regarding the program of essential imports for Italy.

Some delay in the approval of the program must be anticipated. In the preparation of the requisitions, information was not available as to what items are in short supply. The delegation will therefore doubtless be required to make a number of substitutions in Washington.

On the other hand, procurement of available items is to be made promptly without reference to the present shipping position. This is to be done in order that the supplies may be called forward when shipping space is available.

The program has been dispatched to Washington, and everything will be done to expedite its approval and to obtain the required shipping space. You will be kept advised of the progress made.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2180

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

BU
14/4
JH

785017

10. 318

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.
AFD 384
ECONOMIC SECTION

FWA:lrw

Just sent

89

Ref. 88/2002

5 April 1945

APR -6 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports
1945

TO : Executive Commissioner ✓
Allied Commission

47-88

12/4

1. Attached is a copy of the summary of
the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945".
For your information and files.

2. The salient points of the Program,
which has been prepared jointly by the Italian
Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction
and the Economic Section of Allied Commission,
are described in the summary.

[Signature]
A. D. ARQUATI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

Attachment
Para 1

P2A8

see N 105
90

[Signature]
(HAS RIVER)

[Signature]
12/4

0069

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

*Prepared by the Italian Government
in collaboration with the
Allied Commission*

2183

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

*Prepared by the Italian Government
in collaboration with the
Allied Commission*

2183

March 1945

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

785017

0070

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APG 134
Office of the Chief Commissioner

26 March 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945

TO : Combined Civil Affairs Committee

1. I transmit herewith a summary of the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945, together with a letter to the Allied Commission from the Prime Minister of the Italian Government making certain agreed statements regarding the Program.

2. This Program has been prepared at the direction of Allied Force Headquarters, and in conformity with paragraphs 5 and 6 of FM 437. The Program was originally prepared as a single statement of necessary imports.

3. That part of the Program falling within the terms of paragraph 5 of FM 437 (Category "A") has been sent to AFM for screening and forwarding to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It has been made clear to the Italian Government that approval of individual items or programs as falling in Category "A" does not constitute a firm obligation or commitment on the part of the United Nations to deliver the supplies involved.

4. The remainder of the Program is herewith transmitted to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, to be forwarded to the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 6 of FM 437. The contents of the Allied Commission on this Category "B" Program appear in the narrative statements accompanying the individual Category "B" requisitions.

W. H. Starn
WILLIAM H. STARN
Rear Admiral, USAR
Chief Commissioner

2183

Attachments:
Summary of the Total Import Program
Category "B" Program
Letter from Italian Prime Minister

1. I transmit herewith a summary of the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945", together with a letter to the Allied Commission from the Prime Minister of the Italian Government making certain agreed statements regarding the Program.
2. This Program has been prepared at the direction of Allied Force Headquarters, and is conforming with paragraphs 5 and 6 of FMN 437. The Program was originally prepared as a single statement of necessary imports.
3. That part of the Program falling within the terms of paragraph 5 of FMN 437 (Category "A") has been sent to AFM for screening and forwarding to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It has been made clear to the Italian Government that approval of individual items or programs as falling in Category "A" does not constitute a firm allocation or commitment on the part of the United Nations to deliver the supplies involved.
4. The remainder of the Program is herewith transmitted to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, to be forwarded to the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 6 of FMN 437. The contents of the Allied Commission on this Category "B" Program appear in the narrative statements accompanying the individual Category "B" requisitions.

W. H. Stone
WILLIAM H. STONE
Rear Admiral, USAR
Chief Commissioner

2183

Attachments:
Summary of the Total Import Program
Category "B" Program
Letter from Italian Prime Minister

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN DEFENSES 1945

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of the Italian Prime Minister to the

Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission

In English

In Italian

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

II. BACKGROUND AND METHOD

MAP: Geographical Divisions of
Liberated Italy

APPENDIX A: Summary Titles and Requisition
Numbers

APPENDIX B: Status of Pending Requisitions

Rome, 26 March 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

My dear Admiral:

The Italian Government wishes to make the following statements with respect to the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945."

This Program has been prepared jointly by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. It represents the fruit of some three months of concentrated work on the part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on the Italian Government side, and the Economic Section and its Sub-Commissions on the Allied Commission side.

All of the items and quantities included in this Program are considered to be the minimum necessary to enable Italy to face the present economic crisis and take the first steps towards economic recovery.

After the Program, elaborated as indicated above, was presented, I understand that the Allied Commission and Allied Forces Headquarters examined the Program in order to apply to it the criteria set forth in paragraph thirteen of the Madallan-Stone memorandum, and have thus divided the Program into two parts:

- A. That part which will be the responsibility of the military authorities (Category "A") to furnish; and
- B. That part which will be financed with the foreign exchange assets at the disposal of the Italian Government (Category "B").

That part of the Program which has been placed in Category "B" is accepted by the Italian Government as a proper charge upon its funds. With respect to that portion of the Category "B" program which is allocated to be supplied from the United States, therefore, the Italian Government authorizes payment out of the fund established pursuant to the letter addressed by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury on 20 January 1945, or such other Italian Government funds as may be or become available for the purpose of procuring essential supplies for Italy.

Whatever items and quantities in this Program are not accepted as part of Category "A", as a result of determinations by the appropriate military authorities, will fall automatically into Category "B" and will be considered as of a higher order of priority than the rest of the Category "B" Program. The Italian Government accepts the financial responsibility for those items and quantities referred to in this paragraph.

2181

This Program has been prepared jointly by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. It represents the fruit of some three months of concentrated work on the part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on the Italian Government side, and the Economic Section and its Sub-Commissions on the Allied Commission side.

All of the items and quantities included in this Program are considered to be the minimum necessary to enable Italy to face the present economic crisis and take the first steps towards economic recovery.

After the Program, elaborated as indicated above, was presented, I understand that the Allied Commission and Allied Forces Headquarters examined the Program in order to apply to it the criteria set forth in paragraph thirteen of the Madillan-Stone memorandum, and have thus divided the Program into two parts:

- A. That part which will be the responsibility of the military authorities (Category "A") to furnish; and
- B. That part which will be financed with the foreign exchange assets at the disposal of the Italian Government (Category "B").

That part of the Program which has been placed in Category "B" is accepted by the Italian Government as a proper charge upon its funds. With respect to that portion of the Category "B" program which is allocated to be supplied from the United States, therefore, the Italian Government authorizes payment out of the fund established pursuant to the letter addressed by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury on 30 January 1945, or such other Italian Government funds as may be or become available for the purpose of procuring essential supplies for Italy.

Whatever items and quantities in this Program are not accepted as part of Category "A", as a result of determinations by the appropriate military authorities, will fall automatically into Category "B" and will be considered as of a higher order of priority than the rest of the Category "B" Program. The Italian Government accepts the financial responsibility for those items and quantities referred to in this paragraph.

The Italian Government recognizes that the submission and consideration of this Program does not constitute in any way a commitment by the Allied Nations as to shipping or supplies. Because of the fact that all the resources of the United Nations are devoted to war, it is recognized that even after programs are approved for procurement under Category "A", they will have to be procured in congested markets with resultant possible delays in actual deliveries.

- 2 -

It is understood that the submission of this Program to the Allied Governments does not limit the possibility of reopening trade, in appropriate commodities and under appropriate financial arrangements, between Italy and countries other than the United States and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This is the first time since the fall of Fascism that a complete supply program has been prepared by the Italian Government for Italy. It is hoped that the fact of splitting this program into Category "A" and Category "B" does not obscure the basic unity of the Program as a whole. The needs are urgent; the Italian Government stands ready to do anything necessary to expedite the consideration, approval and implementation of the Program.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ I. Boromi

Admiral Ellery A. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R.O.M.G.

2180

IL PRESIDENTE DEL
CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma 26 Marzo 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

Il Governo Italiano desidera fare le seguenti dichiarazioni al riguardo del programma di importazioni essenziali per l'Italia - 1945.

Questo è stato preparato dal Governo Italiano in collaborazione con la Commissione Alleata. Esso rappresenta il frutto di circa tre mesi di arduo lavoro del Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione per conto del Governo Italiano, e della Sezione Economica e delle sue dipendenti Sottocommissioni, per conto della Commissione Alleata.

Tutti i generi e le quantità specificate in questo programma sono considerate come un minimo indispensabile per permettere all'economia italiana di fronteggiare l'attuale crisi e di avviarsi ad un primo assestamento.

Dopo la presentazione del programma studiato come ai due numeri precedenti, mi risulta che la Commissione Alleata e il Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, hanno esaminato il programma stesso per l'applicazione dei criteri di cui al n° 13 del memorandum MacMillan-Stone, e lo hanno diviso in due parti:

- a) una parte il cui rifornimento sarà responsabilità delle Autorità militari (categoria A),
- b) una parte che sarà finanziata tramite i crediti di valuta estera di cui posso disporre il Governo Italiano (categoria B).

La parte del programma compresa nella categoria B, è accettata dal Governo Italiano come gravante sui suoi ²¹⁷³ ~~2173~~. Quindi per quella parte della categoria B, il cui rifornimento sarà effettuato dagli Stati Uniti d'America, il Governo Italiano ne autorizza il pagamento con i fondi di cui alla lettera del Ministro Italiano del Tesoro, indirizzata al Segretario del Tesoro degli U.S. in data 25 gennaio 1945, o con altri fondi che eventualmente saranno messi a disposizione del Governo Italiano, per l'acquisto di rifornimenti necessari alla Nazione Italiana.

Questo è stato preparato dal Governo Italiano in collaborazione con la Commissione Alleata. Esso rappresenta il frutto di circa tre mesi di arduo lavoro del Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione per conto del Governo Italiano, e della Sezione Economica e delle sue dipendenti Sottocommissioni, per conto della Commissione Alleata.

Tutti i generi e le quantità specificate in questo programma sono considerate come un minimo indispensabile per permettere all'economia italiana di fronteggiare l'attuale crisi e di avviarsi ad un primo assottimento.

Dopo la presentazione del programma studiato come ai due numeri precedenti, mi risulta che la Commissione Alleata e il Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, hanno esaminato il programma stesso per l'applicazione dei criteri di cui al n° 13 del memorandum MacMillan-Stone, e lo hanno diviso in due parti:

- a) una parte il cui rifornimento sarà responsabilità delle Autorità militari (categoria A),
- b) una parte che sarà finanziata tramite i crediti di valuta estera di cui posse disporre il Governo Italiano (categoria B).

La parte del programma compresa nella categoria B, è accettata dal Governo Italiano come gravante sui suoi ~~finanziamenti~~. Quindi per quella parte della categoria B, il cui rifornimento sarà effettuato dagli Stati Uniti d'America, il Governo Italiano ne autorizza il pagamento con i fondi di cui alla lettera del Ministro Italiano del Tesoro. Indirizzata al Segretario del Tesoro degli U.S. in data 25 gennaio 1945, e con altri fondi che eventualmente saranno messi a disposizione del Governo Italiano, per l'acquisto di rifornimenti necessari alla Nazione Italiana.

Quelora, in base a di cui l'azione della Commissione Alleata e del Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, generi e quantità comprese nel programma non siano più attribuite alla categoria A, passano automaticamente alla categoria B, e vengono considerate come aventi un grado di urgenza superiore al resto della categoria stessa. Il Governo Italiano accetta la responsabilità finanziaria dei generi e delle quantità di cui trattasi.

- 2 -

Il Governo Italiano riconosce che l'esame di questo programma non impegna le potenze Alleate per quanto riguarda il rifornimento dei generi e i mezzi marittimi di trasporto. Essendo infatti tutte le risorse delle Nazioni Unite devolute allo sforzo bellico bisogna realizzare che anche dopo l'approvazione del programma per il rifornimento di cui alla categoria A, i generi dovranno essere forniti da un mercato già congestionato, e ne conseguirà un ritardo della consegna.

Rimane inteso che l'invio di questi programmi ai Governi Alleati non limita le possibilità di riprendere gli scambi di determinati generi e con determinate modalità finanziarie, fra l'Italia e altri Paesi che non siano gli Stati Uniti d'America, o membri del Commonwealth Britannico.

Questa è la prima volta, dopo la caduta del fascismo, che il Governo Italiano ha preparato un completo programma di rifornimento per l'Italia. Si sa ora che la divisione del programma in categoria A e categoria B, non debba essere il carattere unitario con cui è stato preparato. Le richieste sono urgenti. Il Governo Italiano è pronto a fare di tutto per sollecitare la visione, l'approvazione e l'attuazione di questo programma.

Con più cordiali saluti,

Al Signor Andraglio
Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Capo della Commissione Allicata

I. Boroni

Ellery W. Stone

Rome

2178

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

There follows a summary of what the Program of Essential Italian Imports, 1945, is intended to accomplish.

1. The minimum essential requirements for food, and certain very limited requirements in other fields, have been submitted and noted on through military channels ever since the first beachhead in Sicily.

A review of available current statements of civilian supply deliveries to Italy will indicate how limited the supply program for Italy has been so far, and how few items have so far been included to reactivate the productive facilities of Italy which would enable Italy even partially to support itself.

2. In general, what the Allies have been doing so far is to support Italy with finished products. Partly, of course, this policy resulted from the fact that the original military program for Italian supplies contemplated military responsibility for only six months; and both the needs of Italy and the length of the military responsibility for meeting these needs have outdistanced the original plans. Moreover, of course, the destruction of Italian industry by the Germans, and the crippling effect of power and transportation shortages, have made the reactivation of plant and equipment most difficult during the past months.

2173

3. So much has been said and written in the past about the condition of the Italian economy and its need for imported supplies that no detailed picture of the Italian economic scene need be drawn here. Suffice

- 2 -

it to say that the time has now come for the Italian economy to begin pulling its own weight in the boat. It is possible for Italy to do this, now for the first time -- because the Italian Government is now developing administrative machinery which can plan and carry through a production program, and because essential first steps have been taken by the military forces and the Italians to organize the economy for production.

4. The limiting factors on production are now three:

a. Transportation

b. Electric Power

c. Imported production materials and equipment.

The presentation of the Program of Essential Italian Imports, 1945, reflects the attack on these three limiting factors. In the following paragraphs the standards and levels of economic life implied in this Program are summarized and briefly discussed.

5. Transportation (Part I)

a. In general, the purpose of the import program for transportation is to place the Italian economy in a position where it can transport a minimum ration of food and have left over the minimum amount of transportation necessary to implement a program of agricultural, mineral and industrial production in liberated Italy.

b. Detailed studies have been made by the Allied Commission as to the internal movement requirements for food and other essential products. The tonnage left necessary to move 2,000 calories of food (or as close to that diet as local resources and imported supplies provide) from ports and farming areas into the mouths of people in the

2173

4. The limiting factors on production are now three:

- a. Transportation
- b. Electric Power
- c. Imported production materials and equipment.

The presentation of the Program of Essential Italian Imports, 1945, reflects the attack on these three limiting factors. In the following paragraphs the standards and levels of economic life implied in this Program are summarized and briefly discussed.

5. Transportation (Part I)

a. In general, the purpose of the import program for transportation is to place the Italian economy in a position where it can transport a minimum ration of food and have left over the minimum amount of transportation necessary to implement a program of agricultural, mineral and industrial production in liberated Italy.

b. Detailed studies have been made by the Allied Commission as to the internal movement requirements for food and other essential products. The tonnage left necessary to move 2,000 calories of food

(or as close to that diet as local resources and imported supplies provide) from ports and farming areas into the mouths of people in the cities has been estimated in a series of detailed calculations. Being these food resources are large tonnages of agricultural materials and equipment, which also must be moved — in some cases three or four times. For example, in order to provide fertilizer for the production of food,

phosphate rock must move from North Africa, sulfur must move to the acid plants, superphosphates must move from the plants to the provincial warehouses and must move again from storage to the farms. Behind the power, food, and essential consumer needs, and behind the very transportation industry which must do the moving, are the needs of raw materials and semi-finished products that represent progress from the power plants for industrial rehabilitation to actual smoke coming out of rural industrial chimneys.

3. To make even these moves essential to implement the military civil affairs responsibility in Italy, requires a monthly lift of 1,200,000 tons, of which the minimum that can now be lifted is under 500,000 tons. Much of the indigenous transport consists of small trucks or passenger cars converted to load-carrying vehicles -- down to the concessionaire which is little more than a big box built on three wheels and pulled by a motorcycle engine -- and is available only for local lifts which are not even included in the 1,200,000 Category "A" figure. In addition to the Category "A" needs, there are many industries and activities which would put Italy on her feet, put her people back to work and get her towns rebuilt, all of which require yet more movement and hence more transport.

4. The essential moves have thus been converted by calculation and detailed study into the lift needed by rail, road, and sea; and then recalculated in terms of the actual facilities required to perform the required lift: -- tracks and tires, locomotives and freight cars, ships and port facilities. The synthesis of some of these surveys and studies is included in the justification attached to the Transportation Section

industrial rehabilitation to actual smoke coming out of real industrial chimneys.

2. To make even those moves essential to implement the military civil affairs responsibility in Italy, requires a monthly lift of 1,200,000 tons, of which the maximum that can now be lifted is under 500,000 tons. Much of the indigenous transport consists of small trucks or passenger cars converted to load-carrying vehicles -- down to the confinetta which is little more than a big box built on three wheels and pulled by a motorway engine -- and is available only for local lifts which are not even included in the 1,200,000 Category "A" figure. In addition to the Category "A" needs, there are many industries and activities which would put Italy on her feet, put her people back to work and get her towns rebuilt, all of which require yet more movement and hence more transport.

3. The essential moves have to be converted by calculation and detailed study into the lift needed by rail, road, and sea; and then recalculated in terms of the actual facilities required to perform the required lift -- tracks and tires, locomotives and freight cars, ships and port facilities. The synthesis of some of these surveys and studies is included in the justification attached to the Transportation Section of the Program.

4. The Italian economy is full of bottlenecks and deficiencies -- coal, power, raw materials, finished products. But the bottleneck of

bottlenecks in transportation. The success or failure of Italy's attempt to cut down her dependence on the United Nations for the basic necessities of life will depend more than anything else on the extent to which the Allies are able to supply transport equipment and (quite as important) the basic industrial supplies needed to maintain and to some extent rehabilitate the battered and down-at-the-wheel transport system of Italy.

6. Electric Power (Part II)

a. In the case of electric power, what can be done in Italy is severely limited by what the Germans did. Roughly speaking, Sicily and Sardinia have enough power for immediate needs -- but this relative surplus cannot of course be transmitted to the deficient Peninsula itself. Therefore, for the islands only the maintenance of present levels of power availability is contemplated. Italy south of the Cassino line now has about one-half of pre-liberation capacity in operation, and only a few percent more can be put into operation without a major reconstruction program. In Central Italy, the Germans destroyed all but eight percent of the capacity. It has been possible by patchwork to bring this up to twenty percent at present, and it will be possible with the proposed imports of maintenance and repair materials to bring the Central Italian figure up to 310,000 KW, or thirty-six percent of the pre-liberation capacity, by the end of 1945.

b. The above program leaves entirely out of account the major reconstruction of many large generating plants which are now so badly destroyed that whole new installations will have to be built from the ground up. The purpose of this present program is merely to provide the replacement, maintenance and repair supplies to transmit

Rehabilitate the lettered and down-at-the-heel transport system of Italy.

a. Electric Power (Part II)

a. In the case of electric power, what can be done in Italy is severely limited by what the Germans did. Roughly speaking, Sicily and Sardinia have enough power for immediate needs -- but this relative surplus cannot of course be transmitted to the deficient Peninsula itself. Therefore, for the islands only the maintenance of present levels of power availability is contemplated. Italy south of the Cassino line now has about one-half of pre-liberation capacity in operation, and only a few percent more can be put into operation without a major reconstruction program. In Central Italy, the Germans destroyed all but eight percent of the capacity. It has been possible by patchwork to bring this up to twenty percent at present, and it will be possible with the proposed imports of maintenance and repair materials to bring the Central Italian figure up to 310,000 KW, or thirty-six percent of the pre-liberation capacity, by the end of 1944.

b. The above program leaves entirely out of account the major reconstruction of many large generating plants which are now so badly destroyed that whole new installations will have to be built from the ground up. The purpose of the present Program is merely to provide the replacement, maintenance and repair supplies to transmit and efficiently utilize the limited quantities of power likely to become available.

2172

785017

- 5 -

c. Throughout the industrial sections of this Program, moreover, there is equipment (such as motors and belting) which is designed to compensate for destruction and removal by the Germans and thus to utilize to the best advantage for industrial purposes the small amount of power that can be made available short of major reconstruction.

d. As a later date, program will be put forward for the basic reconstruction of some of the most essential power stations, sub-stations and transmission lines, which will take from one and one-half to two years to build and without which the industrial rehabilitation program cannot proceed beyond the type of "first-aid" contemplated in most of this Program. Over then strict rationing of electricity will probably have to be resorted to for many years to come.

7. Agriculture (Part III)

a. The clear purpose of the agricultural section of this Program is to maximize production of food both in liberated Italy and in Northern Italy after liberation. In spite of Mussolini's best efforts, Italy never attained self-sufficiency in food. In almost every food item, Italy has been and is now on an import basis (as in wheat), or just holding her head above water (as in the case of olive oil). In only a few food items -- citrus, dried fruits and nuts, wines -- is Italy on an export basis.

b. Measuring at a coming harvest, and the extent to which it will be available to consumers, is full of analytical hazards in any country, even one which has not been disrupted by war. Since, however, the administrative machinery in the agricultural field has "come back"

2172

d. At a later date, a program will be put forward for the basic reconstruction of some of the most essential power stations, sub-stations and transmission lines, which will take from one and one-half to two years to build and without which the industrial rehabilitation program cannot proceed beyond the type of "first-aid" contemplated in most of this Program. Even the strict rationing of electricity will probably have to be resorted to for many years to come.

2. Agriculture (Part III)

a. The clear purpose of the agricultural section of this Program is to maximize production of food both in Liberated Italy and in Northern Italy after liberation. In spite of Mussolini's best efforts, Italy never attained self-sufficiency in food. In almost every food item, Italy has been and is now on an import basis (as in wheat), or just holding her head above water (as in the case of olive oil). In only a few food items -- citrus, dried fruits and nuts, wines -- is Italy on an export basis.

b. Gauging at a coming harvest, and the extent to which it will be available to consumers, is full of analytical hazards in any country, even one which has not been disrupted by war. Since, however, the administrative machinery in the agricultural field has "come back" almost more quickly in Italy than any other department of the economic machinery of Government, it has been possible to develop some estimates to indicate where Italy will be next year. These estimates, based on the (adequate) 2,000 calorie diet, are included in the overall justification for the Agricultural Section (Part III) of the Program of Essential Italian Imports.

76

2. The estimates indicate that with the best weather conditions we can expect, a better transportation situation than we can reasonably hope for, and an almost unheard-of altruism on the part of the farmers in giving up all their produce that they do not absolutely need themselves, the people in the cities of Italy (the centers of unrest and disease) might theoretically reach an average 3,000 calorie diet in late 1945. Since not all, and possibly none, of these things will actually come to pass, the realistic expectation is an average food availability of considerably less than the 2,000 calorie minimum for person, even assuming the arrival, in full and on time, of the agricultural requirements requested in this Program and in preceding agricultural requisitions. Without the arrival of the materials and equipment requested for import, the average availability of calories per person would drop away from the above estimates by 400 to 500 calories.

d. In this situation, the food policy to be adopted has been obvious from the beginning: to encourage and facilitate the largest possible production of food, in every category except the export category. Except for the very small amounts of pesticides and fertilizers which go into the bare maintenance of the investment in export crops like citrus fruit, the entire agricultural program represented by these and previous requisitions is aimed squarely at reducing imported tonnage of food during later 1945 and 1946.

3. Industrial Reactivation. In sum, the program of industrial production which will be put into effect when the material and equipment in this Program is received is designed to retool, maintain and operate those Italian industries which:

diet in late 1946. Since not all, and possibly none, of these things will actually come to pass, the realistic expectation is an average food availability of considerably less than the 2,000 calories minimum per person, even assuming the arrival, in full and on time, of the agricultural requirements requested in this Program and in preceding agricultural requisitions. Without the arrival of the materials and equipment requested for import, the average availability of calories per person would drop away from the above estimates by 400 to 500 calories.

a. In this situation, the food policy to be adopted has been obvious from the beginning: to encourage aid facilitate the largest possible production of food, in every category except the export categories. Except for the very small amounts of pesticides and fertilizers which go into the bare maintenance of the investment in export crops like citrus fruit, the entire agricultural program represented by these and previous requisitions is aimed squarely at reducing imported tonnage of food during late 1945 and 1946.

B. Industrial Reactivation. In sum, the program of industrial production which will be put into effect when the material and equipment in this Program is received is designed to retool, maintain and operate these Italian industries which:

a. Aid in rehabilitating needed transportation facilities

(Part I);

2173

- 2 -

- b. Produce materials needed to implement the limited electric repair program described in para 6 above (Part II);
- c. Produce in Italy as large a proportion of its agricultural requirements as possible, as part of the program described in para 7 (Part III); and
- d. Produce in Italy the requirements for certain limited categories of consumer necessities dealt with in para 9 below (Part IV).

9. Consumer Goods.

No attempt is made in this Program to place Italy in a position where shelf goods are generally available to the ordinary shopper. Indeed, it may well be a long time after the war before Italians can again experience the luxury of full shop shelves and reasonable consumer prices. The present Program is merely designed to meet minimum standards in the following categories:

1. Textiles and Clothing. Here the main effort is directed toward reviving the languishing textile industry of liberated Italy back into business, so that it can start supplying what is needed to cover the nakedness and replace the rags that have often been overlooked by those who go to Italy and see only Rome and Naples. Beyond the Program for the textile industry, there are requests for some finished products for the use of displaced persons, refugees, hospitals, new-born babies, and laborers (especially out-door workers) who are either working for Allied Armed Forces or in activities (such as the Gardiner coal mines) which are closely related to the Allied war effort.

- d. Produce in Italy the requirements for certain limited categories of consumer necessities dealt with in para 9 below (Part IV).

9. Consumer Goods.

No attempt is made in this Program to place Italy in a position where shelf goods are generally available to the ordinary shopper. Indeed, it may well be a long time after the war before Italians can again experience the luxury of full shop shelves and reasonable consumer prices. The present Program is merely designed to meet minimum standards in the following categories:

a. Textiles and Clothing. Here the main effort is directed toward putting the languishing textile industry of Liberated Italy back into business, so that it can start supplying what is needed to cover the nakedness and replace the rags that have often been overlooked by those who go to Italy and see only Rome and Naples. Beyond the Program for the textile industry, there are requests for some finished products for the use of displaced persons, refugees, hospitals, new-born babies, and laborers (especially out-door workers) who are either working for the Allied Armed Forces or in activities (such as the Sardinian coal mines) which are closely related to the Allied war effort.

b. Leather and Shoes. Here the objective is to produce and repair as many shoes as the facilities and tools available in Liberated Italy will allow; and to import sufficient supplementary finished shoes to provide (including local production) one pair of new shoes for each person in liberated Italy.

- 6 -

c. Tobacco and Matches. These industries assume a particular importance in Italy because they are State Monopolies, and provide a very large proportion of the revenue of a Government which is running badly in the red. Fulfillment of the present Program would also have the effect of making Italy independent of imported finished products in these fields.

d. Paper. The present import program for various types of paper, led by an approved program of 1000 tons of newspaper a month during the first half of 1945, testifies to the importance of this industry. The present Program would eliminate imports of paper of all kinds, except for a couple of minor specialties.

e. Soap. The objective of this Program is to meet Italian needs for soap from Italian production by the last couple of months of 1945, and to raise the ration of soap (per person per month) to the 300 grams considered by public health authorities to be the minimum needed to prevent widespread disease.

f. Pharmaceuticals. With the fulfillment of this Program, it would be possible to put to work a number of finishing plants which can provide drugs and medical supplies -- many of them not included in the regular GAD units.

g. Coal. With electric power so short and present production almost nil, coal becomes a necessity of life. Calculations based on the latest Census figures (included in the justification for this requisition) show the amount requested to be the needs of less than 217,000,000 of the families in Liberated Italy.

10. Basic Industries (Part V).

d. Paper. The present import program for various types of paper, led by an approved program of 1000 tons of newsprint a month during the first half of 1945, testifies to the importance of this industry. The present Program would eliminate imports of paper of all kinds, except for a couple of minor specialties.

e. Soap. The objective of this Program is to meet Italian needs for soap from Italian production by the last couple of months of 1945, and to raise the ration of soap (per person per month) to the 300 grams considered by public health authorities to be the minimum needed to prevent widespread disease.

f. Pharmaceuticals. With the fulfillment of this Program, it would be possible to put to work a number of finishing plants which can provide drugs and medical supplies -- many of them not included in the regular CAD units.

g. Candles. With electric power so short and present production almost nil, candles became a necessity of life. Calculations based on the latest Census figures (included in the justification for this requisition) show the amount requested to be the needs of 1.25 times the number of the families in Liberated Italy.

10. Basic Industries (Part V).

In order to produce for the four purposes outlined in paragraph 8 above, there are a number of basic industries which must be reactivated. They provide "common user items" for the entire industrial economy -- fuel, raw materials, operating supplies, machinery and equipment.

- 9 -

a. Mining. In each mining activity the objective of the reactivation program is clearly laid out in the detailed explanation of the mining program (No. V-5). In every case the mining program is based on one of the following principles: an agreed production program for military and civil purposes in Italy, as in the case of coal and lignite; an export program designed to help in supplying something in world short supply, like mercury and perhaps eventually lead and zinc; a combination of the foregoing two purposes, like sulphur; the need to contribute toward the supply of materials for which Italy is an important base (copper, tin and antimony); or the need to supplement local stocks for reconstruction purposes, as is desired in the case of pyrites, lead and zinc, asphalt, rock salt, and travertine (building stone).

b. Iron and Steel. The greater part of the iron and steel capacity which is in operable condition is producing for direct military needs; most of the plants available to the civilian economy need a considerable amount of reconstruction, which will take a good long time. This Program is an attempt to look ahead to the time (perhaps before the end of hostilities) when the military plants will have been de-requisitioned and turned back to civilian management. Unless the materials called for in this Program are ready at the time the de-requisitioning takes place, the civilian economy will gain nothing since it will be unable to produce the steel products needed for civil transportation, electric, and agricultural industries, and it will lose even the relatively small amounts of steel products which are now made available through the existing allocation system (whereby the Allied Commission shares in the production from the rolling mills).

2170

export program designed to help in supplying something in world short supply, like mercury and perhaps eventually lead and zinc; a combination of the fore-going two purposes, like sulphur; the need to contribute toward the supply of materials for which Italy is on an import basis (copper, tin and antimony); or the need to supplement local stocks for reconstruction purposes, as is desired in the case of pyrites, lead and zinc, asphalt, rock salt, and travertine (building stone).

b. Iron and Steel. The greater part of the iron and steel capacity which is in operable condition is producing for direct military needs; most of the plants available to the civilian economy need a considerable amount of reconstruction, which will take a good long time. This Program is an attempt to look ahead to the time (perhaps before the end of hostilities) when the military plants will have been de-requisitioned and turned back to civilian management. Unless the materials called for in this Program are ready at the time the de-requisitioning takes place, the civilian economy will gain nothing since it will be unable to produce the steel products needed for agricultural transportation, electric, and agricultural industries, and it will lose even the relatively small amounts of steel products which are now made available through the existing allocation system (whereby the Allied Commission shares in the production from the rolling program at the military-controlled Terni Steel Works).

2. Non-ferrous Metal Production. Lead and zinc will be mined this year under plans already well advanced; much aluminum is available

- 10 -

in Italy in the form of battlefield and airplane scrap. This Program is designed to provide what it takes to process these metals into forms useful in the rehabilitation of Italian industry.

d. Explosives. While explosives for mining purposes are approximately sufficient at this time to take care of foreseeable essential needs in liberated Italy, explosives in large quantities will be required in the demolition of buildings which is a preliminary to any building reconstruction program. The purpose of this Program is to produce these explosives in Italy rather than having to import them; although blasting fuse and detonators, also needed, still cannot be produced in liberated Italy.

e. Synthetic Resins. It is possible to manufacture in Italy some of the lacquers needed for insulating purposes and for varnishing the insides of cans as a substitute for tinplate; and also molding powders for pressed or drawn work like telephone equipment and buttons. Following the principle of enabling Italy to produce her own requirements, the raw materials are included for a limited production program in these synthetic resins.

f. Protective Coatings. Paints and varnishes for use on fishing boats and transport equipment, and for many industrial uses, can be manufactured in Italy to some extent if some of the ingredients are supplied. The military, realizing the value of this production, have requisitioned most of the large plants involved. This Program would provide supplies for small establishments still available for civilian use, and provide

also some stocks which will be needed as soon as the plants are producing

2163

tial needs in Liberated Italy, explosives in large quantities will be required in the demolition of buildings which is a preliminary to any building reconstruction program. The purpose of this Program is to produce these explosives in Italy rather than having to import them; although blasting fuse and detonators, also needed, still cannot be produced in Liberated Italy.

e. Synthetic Resins. It is possible to manufacture in Italy some of the lacquers needed for insulating purposes and for varnishing the insides of cars as a substitute for tinsplate; and also molding powders for pressed or drawn work like telephone equipment and buttons. Following the principle of enabling Italy to produce her own requirements, the raw materials are included for a limited production program in these synthetic resins.

f. Protective Coatings. Paints and varnishes for use on fishing boats and transport equipment, and for many industrial uses, can be manufactured in Italy to some extent if some of the ingredients are supplied. The military, realizing the value of this production, have requisitioned most of the large plants involved. This Program would provide supplies for small establishments still available for civilian use, and provide also some stocks which will be needed as soon as the plants now producing for the military are de-requisitioned.

g. General. One or two special words should be said about the requests for materials and equipment for use in plants after they are de-requisitioned by the military. Naturally, the military services which occupy a civilian plant are interested in getting the most possible production with the least possible expenditure of precious maintenance supplies.

- 11 -

it is generally found, therefore, when a plant is de-requisitioned, that necessary maintenance work has not been done and the plant cannot go into production under civilian management. In fact, substantial civilian needs until a considerable amount of rehabilitation work has been done on the plant itself. Furthermore, it should be remembered that, while there were often stocks of maintenance equipment and raw materials and even fuel at these plants when they passed from German to Allied hands, these stocks are generally quite exhausted by the time the plants are turned back to civilian management. (The de-requisitioning of plants does not necessarily imply the end of hostilities or of combined operations; for example, many plants in the presently liberated part of Italy will be de-requisitioned as soon as comparable or better plants become available in the North.)

11. Common War Materials and Equipment.

Italy cannot, by any stretch of her industrial resources, produce locally all the materials required to reconstitute even a minimum level of industrial production. Especially is this true about the industrial part of the country is not even yet (as of March 1945) in Allied hands. Hence it is necessary to import certain materials and equipment which would, if absent, prove to be the missing link that breaks the chain of production.

In the case of some categories of common war items, it is possible to make a reasonable estimate of their allocation among the chief types of industrial production concerned. Indeed, the estimates for some of the categories under this heading are the result of pulling together in one list the items estimated to be required under various other projects and programs in Sections II, III, and IV of the Program of Essential Italian Imports, as well as other industries or uses which do not

often stocks of maintenance equipment and raw materials and even fuel at these plants when they passed from German to Allied hands, these stocks are generally quite exhausted by the time the plants are turned back to civilian management. (The de-requisitioning of plants does not necessarily imply the end of hostilities or of combined operations; for example, many plants in the presently liberated part of Italy will be de-requisitioned as soon as comparable or better plants become available in the North.)

11. Common War Materials and Equipment.

Italy cannot, by any stretch of her industrial resources, produce locally all the materials required to reconstitute even a minimum level of industrial production. Especially is this true when the industrial part of the country is not even yet (as of March 1945) in Allied hands. Hence it is necessary to import certain materials and equipment which would, if absent, prove to be the missing link that breaks the chain of production.

In the case of some categories of common war items, it is possible to make reasonable estimates of their allocation among the chief types of industrial production concerned. Indeed, the estimates for some of the categories under this heading are the result of pulling ²¹⁶⁸ together in one list the items estimated to be required under various other projects and programs in Sections II, III, and IV of the Program of Essential Italian Imports, as well as other industries or uses which do not appear directly in these Sections because they do not require imports of special materials or equipment. But when it comes to the items grouped under "Machine Tools" and "Miscellaneous Finished Products", it is impossible to say precisely how the items will be allocated when they arrive

- 12 -

in Italy. The lists in question (Nos. VI-f and VI-g) have been reviewed, item by item, by a specially selected group of industrial engineers, both Allied and Italian, in order to determine the reasonableness of the present stage of Italian industrial reactivation of the items and the quantities requested. The products will generally be allocated and drawn upon when they are next named at the time they arrive. So such spends on the time of arrival and the progress of the reactivation program itself that to attempt a theoretical allocation of the products at this time would be a profitless exercise.

a. Coal. While every effort is being made to step up production of Sardinian coal and Lignite, and smaller efforts will be made in the Northern coal fields as soon as they are liberated, Italy has always been and will always be heavily deficient in coal. The deficiency is not only quantitative but qualitative, since Italian coal is unsuited for many important uses. In this situation imported coal becomes a vital cornerstone in the program of industrial reactivation contemplated herein. Because coal plays such a vital part in Italian industry and transportation (especially now, when such a large part of Italy's natural power resource--electricity--has been rendered impotent), the allocation of coal to the various essential industrial and services gives a clue to the level of the reactivation program as a whole as will be seen from a reading of the coal program itself.

b. Petroleum Products (POL). Italy does produce some quantities of inferior coal; but while there are some refining facilities available, Italy produces no petroleum whatsoever, so that every drop of petroleum used in the country must be imported. Much of the present program for essential

216

of arrival and the progress of the reactivation program itself that to attempt a theoretical allocation of the products at this time would be a profitless exercise.

a. Coal. While every effort is being made to step up production of Sardinian coal and inland lignite, and similar efforts will be made in the Northern coal fields as soon as they are liberated, Italy has always been and will always be heavily deficient in coal. The deficiency is not only quantitative but qualitative, since Italian coal is unsuited for many important uses. In this situation imported coal becomes a vital cornerstone in the program of industrial reactivation contemplated herein. Because coal plays such a vital part in Italian industry and transportation (especially now, when such a large part of Italy's natural power resources--electricity--has been rendered impotent), the allocation of coal to the various essential industrial and services gives a clue to the level of the reactivation program as a whole as will be seen from a reading of the coal program itself.

b. Petroleum Products (POL). Italy does produce some quantities of inferior coal; but while there are some refining facilities available, Italy produces no petroleum whatever, so that every drop of petroleum used in the country must be imported. Much of the government program for essential supplies depends on the supply of petroleum products for trucks, Diesel engines, and marine motors; farm machinery sits idle without gasoline; and an industrial reactivation program would be impossible without minimal supplies of gasoline, oils, greases and petroleum products of all kinds.

- 13 -

As estimate of the petroleum required in connection with the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945 is given in Program No. VI-B.

C. Iron and Steel Products. Over and above the iron and steel products that can be produced in Italy, there are needed a great variety of castings, billets, plates, sheets, etc. This program provides for a three-month assorted supply of these indispensable ingredients of transport and industrial production.

D. Non-Ferrous Metals. An important, if largely unknown, part of the industrial reactivation program is the various non-ferrous materials (copper, tin, nickel, aluminum, lead and zinc) required for making everything from bearings to copper anodes. This part of the Program calls for the import of some of these necessary materials, for platinum and rhodium, for various industrial uses, and for diamond and steel dies.

E. Wood. Various types of wood are required to make houses, paper, furniture, packing cases and many other things which will be used in the recuperating Italian economy. As in some other bulk imports, shipping is of course a limiting factor, and some of these requirements may have to be postponed until imports in volume are again possible.

F. Machine Tools. Machine shops for repair and maintenance are the basis for the immediate task of putting transportation, electric power and agriculture on a basis that will tide Italy over the period of military necessity; similarly machine shops for rebuilding and manufacture are the basis for the longer-range job of beginning the reconstruction of the broken Italian industrial economy, as a necessary preliminary to taking Italy off the aid. The list of assorted machine tools of "various uses" ²¹⁰⁰

three-month assorted supply of these indispensable ingredients of transport and industrial production.

d. Non-Ferrous Metals. An important, if largely unseen, part of the industrial revitalization program is the various non-ferrous materials (copper, tin, nickel, aluminum, lead and zinc) required for making everything from bearings to copper sulphate. This part of the Program calls for the import of some of these necessary materials, for platinum and rhodium, for various industrial uses, and for diamond and steel dies.

e. Wood. Various types of wood are required to make houses, paper, furniture, packing cases and many other things which will be used in the recuperating Italian economy. As in some other bulk imports, shipping is of course a limiting factor, and some of these requirements may have to be postponed until imports in volume are again possible.

f. Machine Tools. Machine shops for repair and maintenance are the basis for the immediate task of putting transportation, electric power and agriculture on a basis that will tide Italy over the period of military necessity; similarly machine shops for rebuilding and manufacture are the basis for the longer-range job of beginning the reconstruction of the broken Italian industrial economy, as a necessary preliminary to taking Italy off the hole. The list of assorted machine tools of "common use" type included in Program No. VI-f reflects this common approach to these two related problems.

- 14 -

5. Miscellaneous Finished Products. The variety of products required by a resurgent industrial economy can be indicated by a mere listing of some of the main commodity categories involved: leather, bolting; rubber belting; and hose and tubing; turpentine and glue and resin; linseed oil; cotton products; special types of paper, petroleum oils; glass products; abrasives, asbestos and graphite; iron and steel semi-manufactures: nails and bolts, tools, blades, saws, files and rasps, hammers, vices, wrenches, drills, reamers, pipes, wood and glass cutters, calipers and micrometers; special non-ferrous metals; electrical machinery and apparatus; industrial machines and tools; ball bearings; recording and controlling instruments; bitumen and tar oil; metal working compounds; paints and prime brushes, optical goods and other scientific instruments.

6. Paper Bags. Given the paper, Italy can make bags for cement, fertilizers, and insecticides and miscellaneous other products, especially food products.

12. Finished Products.

Since there is bound to be a certain time lag between the presentation of this program and the actual production in Italy which will result from the materials requested, it will be necessary for a limited period to continue (and in some cases even to accelerate) the import of finished products to meet the minimum consumer needs of the Italian population, and to provide for the administration of its business and Government. The requirements in the consumer categories, which appear in various parts of this program, should not however obscure its central purpose -- to reactivate Italian production to meet Italian requirements.

13.

The reactivation of Italian production which can be started

2163

promoters; abrasives, cemented and graphite; iron and steel semi-manufactures; nails and bolts, tools, blades, saws, files and rasps, hammers, vices, wrenches, drills, reamers, pipes, wood and glass cutters, calipers and dividers; special non-ferrous metals; electrical machinery and apparatus; industrial machines and tools; ball bearings; recording and controlling instruments; bitumen and tar oil; metal working compounds; paints and paint brushes; optical goods and other scientific instruments.

B. Paper Bags. Given the paper, Italy can make bags for cement, fertilizers, and insecticides and miscellaneous other products, especially food products.

12. Finished Products.

Since there is bound to be a certain time lag between the implementation of this program and the actual production in Italy which will result from the materials requested, it will be necessary for a limited period to continue (and in some cases even to accelerate) the import of finished products to meet the minimum consumer needs of the Italian population, and to provide for the administration of its business and Government. The requirements in these consumer categories, which approximate 2165 in various parts of this program, should not however obscure its central purpose -- to reactivate Italian production to meet Italian requirements.

13. The reactivation of Italian production which can be started with the materials and equipment in the Program of Essential Italian Imports will have an intangible effect hardly less important than the tangible results in terms of food and clothing. After a year and a half (more or less, depending on locality) of liberation, people should not be standing

- 15 -

around in the streets of industrial towns. But many of them still are, and they constitute a silent mass rejection of the "speech-feeding" theory of supplies for liberated areas. The purpose of this Program is not to put people to work, but to produce needed supplies; however, the resulting employment will be a most important by-product. Unemployment is a synonym for unrest.

14. Italy and the Italians are ready to go to work. The will, the skill and the manpower are there but the tools have been destroyed and the materials are lacking. To the extent they can be supplied and shipped, the Italians will be enabled to dig themselves out of the hole in which Fascism has left their country; and, to the extent of their success, they will cease to be a continuing charge on the economies of the United Nations.

2163

- 10 -

II

BACKGROUND AND METHOD1. Administrative History of the Program.

a. At the beginning of the Italian operation, the responsibility of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, for civilian supplies was limited both by lack of experience as precedent, and by directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The limitation was expressed in the standard phrase, "the prevention of disease and unrest which would prejudice military operations".

b. In the early stages of liberation, this principle was interpreted very narrowly, on the assumptions that military operations in any area would last more than six months, and that even up to that time the combined military would ~~then~~ take over responsibility for civilian supplies, in Italy as in other areas. On the contrary, nearly two years after the first landings in Sicily, only half the country is liberated; and the end of operations and of military responsibility for civilian supply is not yet in sight. During this period, of course, war damage, military occupation and the lack of replacement or maintenance has resulted in the further depletion of local resources and the wearing out of local facilities.

2163

c. In these circumstances, revised interpretation of the famous "disease and unrest" formula became imperative, and the issue was met by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in a statement issued from Hyde Park on 26 September 1944. This declaration of policy on Italy read in part as follows:

An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over

limited both by lack of experience on precedent, and by directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The intention was expressed in the standard phrase, "the prevention of disease and unrest which would prejudice military operations".

b. In the early stages of liberation, this formula was interpreted very narrowly, on the assumptions that military operations in any area would not last more than six months, and that, since no more than the combined military would ~~be~~ then take over responsibility for civilian supplies, in Italy as in other areas. On the contrary, nearly two years after the first landings in Sicily, only half the country is liberated; and the end of operations and of military responsibility for civilian supply is not yet in sight. During this period, of course, war damage, military occupation and the lack of replacements or maintenance has resulted in the further depletion of local resources and the wearing out of local facilities.

2163

c. In these circumstances, a revised interpretation of the famous "disease and unrest" formula became imperative, and the issue was met by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in a statement issued from Hyde Park on 26 September 1944. This declaration of policy on Italy read in part as follows:

An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over to the Italian Administration, subject of course to that Administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice. To mark this change the Allied Control Commission will be renamed "The Allied Commission". . . .

- 17 -

At the same time, first steps should be taken toward the reconstruction of an Italian economy - an economy laid low under the years of the misrule of Mussolini, and ravished by the German policy of vengeful destruction.

These steps should be taken primarily as military aims to put the full resources of Italy and the Italian people into the struggle to defeat Germany and Japan. For military reasons we should assist the Italians in the restoration of such power systems, their railways, motor transport, roads and other communications as enter into the war situation, and for a short time send engineers, technicians and industrial experts into Italy to help them in their own rehabilitation.

d. After prolonged discussions in Washington regarding the "New Deal for Italy", as it came to be called, this policy was implemented on 30 January 1945 by a cable (FAX 427) from the Combined Chiefs of Staff to SACMED, concerning a new directive on the responsibility of the Mediterranean Theatre for civil affairs in Italy, and revising the status and functions of the Allied Commission by removing from the Italian Government certain of the immediate controls which had been placed upon it after the Armistice.

e. An Aides Memoire based on FAX 427 was prepared in the Allied Commission and handed to the Italian Government by the Acting President on 24 February 1945. Several paragraphs of this policy statement are pertinent to the Program of Essential Italian Imports, and are quoted below:

13. In the joint programme of essential Italian imports, now being prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section of this Commission, there will be some supplies for which the combined United States-United Kingdom military authorities will assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A"). and other supplies for which they will not assume responsibility (Category "B"). A definition of the supplies which fall into Category "A" follows:

- (a) Those quantities of agreed essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations, such as, food, fuel, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.
- (b) Those supplies, the importation of which will reduce military requirements for the import of essential civilian supplies

d. After prolonged discussions in Washington regarding the "New Deal for Italy", as it came to be called, this policy was implemented on 30 January 1945 by a cable (FAN 487) from the Combined Chiefs of Staff to SACMED, containing a new directive on the responsibility of the Mediterranean Theatre for civil affairs in Italy, and revising the status and functions of the Allied Commission by removing from the Italian Government certain of the immediate controls which had been placed upon it after the Armistice.

e. An Aide Memoire based on FAN 487 was prepared in the Allied Commission and handed to the Italian Government by the Acting President on 24 February 1945. Several paragraphs of this policy statement are pertinent to the Program of Essential Italian Imports, and are quoted below:

13. In the joint programme of essential Italian imports, now being prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section of this Commission, there will be some supplies for which the combined United States-United Kingdom military authorities will assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A"). A definition of the supplies which fall into Category "A" follows:

(a) Those quantities of agreed essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations, such as, food, fuel, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.

(b) Those supplies, the importation of which will reduce military requirements for the import of essential civilian supplies for the purposes referred to in this paragraph, such as fertilizers, raw materials, machinery and equipment.

(c) Those materials essential for the rehabilitation of such of the Italian communication facilities, power systems and transportation facilities as will directly further the Allied military effort.

- 18 -

14. The program for which the military authority assumes responsibility will be maintained for the duration of combined (United States-United Kingdom) operations in Italy. For this period, and within the limits defined in paragraph 13, Italy will be treated as a whole. The date of the termination of military responsibility will be fixed by the Allied Nations.

15. In addition to the programs of supplies for which the military assumes responsibility for procurement (Category "A") the Allied Commission will assist the Italian Government in the preparation of programs of supplies designed to rehabilitate Italian industry. Such programs, referred to as Category "B" will be handled under procedures already notified. The purchasing of supplies in Category "B" programs will be undertaken immediately without reference to the present difficult shipping position in order that the supplies so purchased may be called forward as and when shipping space becomes available.

16. The Allies desire that industrial rehabilitation in Italy be carried out by the Italian Government to the fullest extent permitted by Italian resources and such supplies as it may be possible to import under the terms of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above, and subject to the limitation in paragraph 19 below. The sole exception to this principle is to be made in the case of industries involving the production or repair of munitions or other implements of war, which will be rehabilitated only to the extent required by the Supreme Allied Commander in the discharge of his military mission, and to the extent necessary to further the Allied military effort in other theatres. The priority order in which Italian industry will be rehabilitated (after the rehabilitation of industries essential for Allied military purposes) will be determined by the Italian Government, with the assistance and advice of the Allied Commission.

17. Meanwhile, on delegating the new directive, the Allied Commission had on 3 November 1944 requested the Italian Government to prepare, with AC's assistance and advice, a complete program of essential Italian imports other than food and finished medical supplies. Shortly before this program was finished, the terms of the new directive became known and served to define for the first time what imported items could be included in the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and what should be included in the supplementary program (Category "B") for which the organized military would not assume financial responsibility.

Categories "A" and "B".

tion of programmes of supplies designed to rehabilitate Italian industry. Such programmes, referred to as Category "B" will be handled under procedures already notified. The purchasing of supplies in Category "B" programmes will be undertaken immediately without reference to the present difficult shipping position in order that the supplies so purchased may be called forward as and when shipping space becomes available.

16. The Allies desire that industrial rehabilitation in Italy be carried out by the Italian Government to the fullest extent permitted by Italian resources and such supplies as it may be possible to import under the terms of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above, and subject to the limitation in paragraph 19 below. The sole exception to this principle is to be made in the case of industries involving the production or repair of munitions or other implements of war, which will be rehabilitated only to the extent required by the Supreme Allied Commander in the discharge of his military mission, and to the extent necessary to further the Allied military effort in other theatres. The priority order in which Italian industry will be rehabilitated (after the rehabilitation of industries essential for Allied military purposes) will be determined by the Italian Government, with the assistance and advice of the Allied Commission.

17. Meanwhile, anticipating the new directive, the Allied Commission had on 3 November 1944 requested the Italian Government to prepare, with AC's assistance and advice, a complete program of essential Italian imports other than food and finished medical supplies. Shortly before this program was finished, the terms of the new directive became known and served to define for the first time what imported items could be included in the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and what should be included in the supplementary program (Category "B") for which the combined military would not assume financial responsibility.

2. Categories "A" and "B".

1. From the standpoint of the Italian economy, the distinction between Category A and Category B is not wholly a real one. The entire Program is required for the basic purpose of reactivating needed production and providing for the needs of the Italian population. However, following

- 19 -

the definition of Category "A" in F.M. 207, (hereinafter referred to as the "Manual") and the definition of Category "B" in the Manual. The Manual was submitted to Allied Force Headquarters by the Allied Commission, and a basis was adopted, by AC and AFHQ jointly, for splitting this Program between Category A and Category B.

b. These parts of the program have been included in Category "A" which fall within the following definition of the military responsibility for civilian supply in Italy:

(i) Provision will be made for internal distribution of food, derived from both farm production and imports, adequate to provide basic ration of 2000 calories.

(ii) For this purpose, it shall be assumed that for the present, food will be imported at the rate of 1,500,000 tons per year.

(iii) Provision shall also be made for internal distribution of shoes, clothing and household linen and blankets; agriculture, forestry and fishing supplies; medical and sanitary supplies; newsprint and supplies necessary for the administration of these provisions. Provision shall be made also for the import of either finished materials or raw materials to produce such supplies.

(iv) Necessary fuel, power, communications and transportation shall be provided for the production, processing and distribution of the above, and for necessary administration thereof.

2. In addition there are some specialized reasons for inclusion of particular items or programs in Category "A". These reasons are set out

which fall within the following definition of the military responsibility for civilian supply in Italy:

(i) Provision will be made for internal distribution of food, derived from both farm production and imports, adequate to provide basic ration of 2000 calories.

(ii) For this purpose, it shall be assumed that for the present, food will be imported at the rate of 1,500,000 tons per year.

(iii) Provision shall also be made for internal distribution of shoes, clothing and household linen and blankets; agriculture, forestry and fishing supplies; medical and sanitary supplies; newsprint and supplies necessary for the administration of these provisions. Provision shall be made also for the import of either finished materials or raw materials to produce such supplies.

(iv) Necessary fuel, power, communications and transportation shall be provided for the production, processing ²¹⁶⁴¹⁻ of the above, and for necessary administration thereof.

9. In addition there are some specialized reasons for inclusion of particular items or programs in Category "A". These reasons are set out in the justifications of the requisitions concerned.

1. It is worth mentioning that no part of the program has been justified as falling in Category "A" on the ground that it is within the terms of paragraph 5(c) of EAM 487, which refers to supplies tending to aid in Italy's direct contribution to the war against Germany and Japan.

- 20 -

1. Everything that does not fall within the above terms is considered to be Category "B".

2. Programs or items falling in Category "A" have been submitted to Allied Force Headquarters for screening, comment and forwarding to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee. Programs or items falling in Category "B" have gone forward direct from Rome to Washington in the form of AOC Airgrams. Category "B" will in addition inherit any programs or items which, while originally submitted as Category "A", are not accepted by the Combined Civil Affairs Committee as part of the military responsibility for civilian supply under paragraph 5 of PLAN 487.

3. In an effort to simplify the consideration of the program as a whole, and to re-emphasize its essential unity, there is set out in Appendix "A" a summary of the entire program, showing the split between Category "A" and Category "B", and the requisition and airgram numbers insofar as they have been assigned. This chart can be used as a worksheet if individuals concerned with the Italian supply problem enter in the appropriate places the appropriate AOC requisition numbers and other appropriate references as they become known.

4. Before the Category "B" program can be formally considered by the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, it will be necessary to:

(1) Secure indications of availability from the supply

such cities and

(2) Have the entire Category "B" portion of the program

converted to estimated costs.

Representatives of the Italian Government will then be in a

position to set the priorities on the resulting program in such a way as

to make available supplies and to available Italian Government

2165

have been forwarded direct from Rome to Washington in the form of MOS Airgrams. Category "B" will in addition include any programs or items which, while originally submitted as Category "A", are not accepted by the Combined Civil Affairs Committee as part of the military responsibility for civilian supply under paragraph 5 of FMN 487.

2. In an effort to simplify the consideration of the program as a whole, and to re-emphasize its essential unity, there is set out in Appendix "A" a summary of the entire program, showing the application between Category "A" and Category "B", and the requisition and airgram numbers insofar as they have been assigned. This chart can be used as a worksheet if individuals concerned with the Italian supply problem enter in the appropriate places the appropriate MOS requisition numbers and other appropriate references as they become known.

3. Before the Category "B" program can be formally considered by the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, it will be necessary to:

(1) Secure indication of availability from the supply authorities and

(2) Have the entire Category "B" portion of the program converted to estimated costs.

2162

Representatives of the Italian Government will then be in a position to set the priorities on the resulting program in such a way as to relate it to available supplies and to available Italian Government funds.

-23-

3. Supply and Shipping Implications.

It is recognized that it will probably be impossible, from a supply or shipping standpoint, to meet 100 percent of this Program. It was however felt to be desirable, as an aid to future planning as well as a basis for immediate action, to present a reasonably complete statement of Italian requirements. Conversely it was considered undesirable to try to screen the program on the basis of supply or shipping availability, ~~and~~ information in Rome on the supply and shipping position is necessarily fragmentary. Moreover the shipping implications of a Program such as this must depend largely on the availability and delivery schedule of the supplies themselves.

In the case of the Category "A" part, some attempt has been made, in cooperation with AFHQ, to work out the implications of the Program in terms of the chief limiting factors: coal, petroleum products, electric power, internal transportation and ocean shipping. No similar analysis has been made on the Category "B" part. When the information in paragraph 2 h (1) and (11) above is available, it will then be possible to calculate with reasonable accuracy the fuel, power, transport and shipping implications of that part of the Category B Program which the Italian Government wishes to place in procurement with the funds available to it.

4. Definition and Population of "Liberated Italy".

a. No attempt has been made to adhere rigidly to any particular geographical line as a uniform limit on the several programs. In general, materials and equipment have been requested for Northern Italy where it is possible to predict or estimate the needs with fair accuracy, as in the case of agricultural requirements. On the other hand, where requirements must necessarily grow out of on-the-spot reconnaissance, no requirements

to screen the program on the basis of supply or shipping availability, ~~and~~ information in Rome on the supply and shipping position is necessarily fragmentary. Moreover the shipping implications of a Program such as this must depend largely on the availability and delivery schedule of the supplies themselves.

In the case of the Category "A" part, some attempt has been made, in cooperation with AFHQ, to work out the implications of the Program in terms of the chief limiting factors: coal, petroleum products, electric power, internal transportation and ocean shipping. No similar analysis has been made on the Category "B" part. When the information in paragraph 2 h (1) and (11) above is available, it will then be possible to calculate with reasonable accuracy the fuel, power, transport and shipping implications of that part of the Category B Program which the Italian Government wishes to place in procurement with the funds available to it.

4. Definition and Population of "Liberated Italy".

2. No attempt has been made to adhere rigidly to any particular geographical line as a uniform limit on the several programs. In general, materials and equipment have been requested for Northern Italy ²¹⁵³ where it is possible to predict or estimate the needs with fair accuracy, as in the case of agricultural requirements. On the other hand, where requirements must necessarily grow out of on-the-spot reconnaissance, no requirements statement has been included in the program. This is the case in a great many industrial categories, although "out-of-use items" requisitioned for the area south of the Gothic line may well be needed more acutely in the North at the time they are actually delivered.

- 22 -

2. The following page is a map showing the provinces and con-
partimenti of Italy, with an indication of the standard lines implied by
the use, throughout the requisitions which make up this program, of the
terms "Northern Italy", "Central Italy", and "Southern Italy". The divi-
sion between Central and Northern Italy has generally been taken as
identical with the 1944-45 winter line of battle; the term "Northern
Italy" has been used interchangeably with the term "Occupied Italy". The
map also shows what parts of the country were, on 28 February 1945,
under the jurisdiction respectively of the Italian Government, Regional
Allied Military Government (under AC), and Army AGC, (under 5th and 8th
Armies).

3. Not all the territory of Lucca, Pistoia and Ravenna Provinces
are within the Allied lines; however, the capital cities and other major
population centers of these provinces are and have been under Allied con-
trol for some time. A considerable portion of southern Bologna Province
lies south of the present battle line, but as this is the sparsely populated
mountainous portion of the Province, there is little reason to attempt to
include it in any economic consideration. Therefore, as of 28 February
1945 the area south of the northern boundaries of Lucca, Pistoia, Firenze
and Ravenna Provinces can be considered as "Liberated Italy". This area
includes 52 Provinces including those of Sicily and Sardinia.

4. Six of the 52 Provinces designated above, 30 were censused in
September 1944. Population has been estimated for the other 14 Provinces
on the basis of the population shifts observed in the 30 provinces between
the 1936 and 1944 censuses. The following population data results:

2130

Male

Female

Male & Female

Under 15

identification with the 1944-45 winter line of battle; thus the term "Northern Italy" has been used interchangeably with the term "Occupied Italy". The map also shows that parts of the country were, on 28 February 1945, under the jurisdiction respectively of the Italian Government, Regional Allied Military Government (under AG), and Army AMG, (under 5th and 8th Armies).

c. Not all the territory of Lucca, Fivola and Ravenna Provinces are within the Allied lines; however, the capital cities and other major population centers of these provinces are and have been under Allied control for some time. A considerable portion of ~~the~~ southern Bologna Province lies south of the present battle line, but as this is the sparsely populated mountainous portion of the Province, there is little reason to attempt to include it in any economic consideration. Therefore, as of 28 February 1945 the area south of the northern boundaries of Lucca, Pistoia, Firenze and Ravenna Provinces can be considered as "Liberated Italy". This area includes 52 Provinces including those of Sicily and Sardinia.

d. Out of the 52 Provinces designated above, 38 were censused in September 1944. Population has been estimated for the other 14 Provinces ²¹³⁸ on the basis of the population shifts observed in the 18 provinces between the 1936 and 1944 censuses. The following population data results:

	Male	Female	Male & Female	Under 15
38 Provinces Censused	8,203,644	10,071,284	18,274,928	6,361,826
14 Provinces Estimated	2,202,715	2,416,806	4,619,521	1,353,695
	11,206,359	12,488,090	23,694,449	7,715,521

- 23 -

u. Some variations will be found in the population figures used in various parts of this Program, but they are not such as to cause concern. The variation from the norm indicated above is not in any way larger than the inevitable margin of statistical variation inherent in the type of estimating and forecasting represented by this Program.

5. Measurements.

In the individual requisitions every effort has been made to put the requests in terms of specific tons and units which would be comprehensible to British and American technicians.

Since the data available is of course expressed in metric tons, metric units of weight have been used throughout, having in mind the determination by the Combined Civil Affairs Committee that metric and long tons can be used interchangeably in connection with the requirements of liberated areas.

6. Justifications.

The detailed justifications and explanations relating to the separate programs appear on the individual requisitions and in a few overall statements which cover a series of requisitions in the same field.

7. Past Deliveries.

No attempt has been made to compile for reference purposes a statement of past deliveries of civilian supplies to Italy from Allied Nations. A detailed and accurate record up to 1 October 1944 has recently been published by the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, and copies are available in Washington and London. Moreover, there are statements of shipments of civilian supplies furnished by the U.S. and the U.K. to Italy, which are published periodically on a cumulative basis by the Supply Subcommittee, Combined Civil Affairs Committee.

In the individual requisitions every effort has been made to put the requests in terms of specifications and units which would be comprehensible to British and American technicians.

Since the data available is of course expressed in metric terms, metric units of weight have been used throughout, having in mind the determination by the Combined Civil Affairs Committee that metric and long tons can be used interchangeably in connection with the requirements of liberated areas.

6. Justifications.

The detailed justifications and explanations relating to the separate programs appear on the individual requisitions and in a few overall statements which cover a series of requisitions in the same field.

7. Past Deliveries.

No attempt has been made to compile for reference purposes a statement of past deliveries of civilian supplies to Italy from Allied Nations. A detailed and accurate record up to 1 October 1944 has recently been published by the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, and copies are available in Washington and London. Moreover, there are statements of shipments of civilian supplies furnished by the U.S. and the U.K. to Italy, which are published periodically on a cumulative basis by the Supply Subcommittee, Combined Civil Affairs Committee.

8. Pending Requisitions.

Where pertinent, the pending requisitions in a particular field have been related in the individual justifications to the new supplies

- 24 -

now being requisitioned. For general reference a summary of the status of pending requisitions, organized along the lines of the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1946, is attached as Appendix "B". It should be borne in mind that this status report was prepared on the basis of data available to the Allied Commission at the time; and the records of the Washington and London agencies concerned are doubtless more complete as to status of probable deliveries and other information which does not always reach the Allied Commission in a regular flow.

2150

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

status of probable deliveries and other information which does not always reach the Allied Commission in a regular flow.

2150

- PIEMONTE
 1. Aosta
 2. Novara
 3. Cuneo
 4. Turin
 5. Asti
 6. Alessandria
 7. Genova
LOMBARDIA
 8. Varese
 9. Como
 10. Sondrio
 11. Bergamo
 12. Lecco
 13. Milano
 14. Pavia
 15. Cremona
 16. Mantova
VENETIA-TRIDENTINA
 17. Belluno
 18. Udine
VENETO
 19. Verona
 20. Vicenza
 21. Belluno
 22. Treviso
 23. Padova
 24. Venezia
 25. Verona
 26. Padova
 27. Venezia
VENETIA-GIULIA E ZARA
 28. Gorizia
 29. Trieste
 30. Pola
 31. Fiume
 32. Zara
LIGURIA
 33. Imperia
 34. Savona
 35. Genova
 36. La Spezia
EMILIA
 37. Ferrara
 38. Parma
 39. Reggio Emilia
 40. Modena
 41. Bologna
 42. Ravenna
 43. Forlì
TOSCANA
 44. Livorno
 45. Firenze
 46. Pisa
 47. Grosseto
 48. Siena
 49. Arezzo



- PIEMONTE
1. Aosta
2. Novara
3. Verbania
4. Torino
5. Auli
6. Alessandria
7. Cuneo
- LOMBARDIA
8. Milano
9. Como
10. Sondrio
11. Bergamo
12. Brescia
13. Mantova
14. Pavia
15. Cremona
16. Modena
- VENETIA TRIDENTINA
17. Belluno
18. Treviso
19. Udine
20. Gorizia
21. Trieste
22. Pordenone
23. Udine
24. Gorizia
25. Trieste
26. Pordenone
27. Udine
28. Gorizia
29. Trieste
30. Pordenone
- VENETIA DOLIX & TAPA
31. Padova
32. Venezia
33. Treviso
34. Belluno
35. Udine
36. Gorizia
37. Trieste
38. Pordenone
39. Udine
40. Gorizia
41. Trieste
42. Pordenone
- LIGURIA
43. Imperia
44. Savona
45. Genova
46. La Spezia
- EMILIA
47. Piacenza
48. Parma
49. Reggio Emilia
50. Modena
51. Ferrara
52. Bologna
53. Ravenna
54. Forlì
- OSCANA
55. Sp. Anna
56. Aversa
57. Benevento
58. Caserta



49. Livorno
50. Siena
51. Arezzo
52. Grosseto
53. Pisa
54. Ancona
55. Macerata
56. Ascoli Piceno
57. Perugia
58. Terni
- LAZIO
59. Viterbo
60. Rieti
61. Roma
62. Frosinone
63. Cassino
- ABRUZZI & MOLISE
64. Teramo
65. Pescara
66. L'Aquila
67. Chieti
68. Campobasso
- CAMPANIA
69. Napoli
70. Benevento
71. Avellino
72. Salerno
73. Reggio Calabria
74. Catanzaro
75. Crotone
76. Vibo Valentia
77. Cosenza
78. Catanzaro
79. Reggio Calabria
80. Catanzaro
- SICILIA
81. Trapani
82. Palermo
83. Messina
84. Agrigento
85. Caltanissetta
86. Enna
87. Catania
88. Ragusa
89. Siracusa
- SARDEGNA
90. Sassari
91. Nuoro
92. Cagliari

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

APPENDIX "A"

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

SUMMARY TITLES AND REQUISITION NUMBERS

	CATEGORY "A"		CATEGORY "B"	
	AC Requisition Number	ACS Requisition Number	CLC Requisition Number	MOC Airframe Number
I. TRANSPORTATION				
a. Tires	ORD-90-45		I-208	14
b. Tire Industry	ORD-92-45			
c. Trucks and Buses	ORD-93-45		I-245	42
d. Spare Parts	ORD-94-45		I-209	27
e. Road Construction				
f. State Railways	TC-98-45		I-210	26
g. Private Railways and Tramways			I-211	13
h. Naval Construction	TC-99-45		I-212	30
i. Harbor Works				
m. Communications	SIG-100-45			
II. ELECTRIC POWER				
a. Electrical Supply Industry (Repair Supplies)			I-236	34
b. Motors and Transformers			I-237	34
c. Cables & Conductors			I-238	34
d. Switches & Fittings			I-239	34
e. Electric Bulbs			I-240	34
f. Insulators			I-241	34
g. Communications			I-233	34
h. Miscellaneous			I-242	34
III. AGRICULTURE				
a. Fertilizers and Insecticides				
(i) Fertilizer	AM-117-45			
(ii) Insecticides	AM-132-45			
(iii) Quassia Wood	AM-134-45			
(iv) Fertilizer Production	AM- -45		I-217	15
b. Farm Machinery				
(i) Farm Machinery	EM-118-45			

2153

	Requisition Number	Requisition Number	Requisition Number	Airframe Number
I. TRANSPORTATION				
a. Tires	ORD-90-45		I-208	14
b. Tire Industry	ORD-92-45			
c. Trucks and Buses	ORD-93-45		I-245	42
d. Spare Parts	ORD-94-45		I-209	27
e. Road Construction				
f. State Railways	TC-95-45			
g. Private Railways and Tramways				
h. Naval Construction	TC-98-45		I-210	28
i. Harbor Works	TC-99-45		I-211	13
k. Communications	SIG-100-45		I-212	30
II. ELECTRIC POWER				
a. Electrical Supply Industry (Repair Supplies)				
b. Motors and Transformers			I-236	34
c. Cables & Conductors			I-237	34
d. Switches & Fittings			I-238	34
e. Electric Bulbs			I-239	34
f. Insulators			I-240	34
g. Communications			I-241	34
h. Miscellaneous			I-233	34
			I-242	34
III. AGRICULTURE				
a. Fertilizers and Insecticides				
(i) Fertilizer	QM-119-45			
(ii) Insecticides	QM-132-45			
(iii) Quassia Wood	QM-134-45			
(iv) Fertilizer Production	QM- -45			
b. Farm Machinery				
(i) Farm Machinery				
(ii) Spare Parts	EMC-115-45			
(iii) Horseshoe Nails	EMC-136-45			
	QM-135-45		I-215	16
c. Land Reclamation	EMC-119-45		I-222	17
d. Forestry	EMC-120-45		I-226	23
e. Fisheries				
	QM-121-45			
	EMC-121-45		I-223	15
	TC-121-45			
f. Animal Husbandry				
			I-224	19

15

2153

RESTRICTED
Page 2

CATEGORY "A"		CATEGORY "B"	
AC	Requisition Number	CLAC	MCC
		Requisition Number	Airgram Number

PROGRAM

IV. CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

- a. Textiles & Clothing
- b. Leather & Shoes
- c. Tobacco
- d. Matches
- e. Paper
- f. Soap
- g. Pharmaceuticals
- h. Candles

TM-109-45
TM-110-45

TM-112-45
TM-113-45

TM-116-45

I-201 4
I-202 6
I-229 36
I-244 41

V. BASIC INDUSTRIES

- a. Mining
 - (i) Coal
 - (ii) Lignite
 - (iii) Sulphur
 - (iv) Mercury
 - (v) Antimony
 - (vi) Copper
 - (vii) Tin
 - (viii) Rock Salt
 - (ix) Pyrites
 - (x) Asphalt Rock
 - (xi) Cement Rock
 - (xii) Travertine
 - (xiii) Lead and Zinc

EMC-89-45

I-225
I-203
I-204
I-205
I-206
I-207

- b. Iron & Steel Production
- c. Non-Ferrous Metal Production
- d. Explosives
- e. Synthetic Resins
- f. Protective Coatings

37
24
20
39
33

I-210
I-213
I-216
I-231
I-238

2153

VI. COMMON USER MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT

- a. Coal
- b. PCL
- c. Iron and Steel Products
- d. Non-Ferrous Metal Products

TM-145-45

I-235

40

WISC-144-45

I-214

23

a. Textiles & Clothing
 b. Leather & Shoes
 c. Tobacco
 d. Matches
 e. Paper
 f. Soap
 g. Pharmaceuticals
 h. Candles

V. BASIC INDUSTRIES

a. Mining
 (i) Coal
 (ii) Lignite
 (iii) Sulfur
 (iv) Mercury
 (v) Antimony
 (vi) Copper
 (vii) Tin
 (viii) Rock Salt
 (ix) Pyrites
 (x) Asphalt Rock
 (xi) Cement Rock
 (xii) Travertine
 (xiii) Lead and Zinc

b. Iron & Steel Production
 c. Non-Ferrous Metal Production
 d. Explosives
 e. Synthetic Resins
 f. Protective Coatings

VI. COMMON USER MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT

a. Coal
 b. FOL
 c. Iron and Steel Products
 d. Non-Ferrous Metal Products
 (i) Copper, Tin, Nickel
 (ii) Lead, Zinc, Aluminum
 (iii) Platinum, Rhodium, etc.
 (iv) Copper
 e. Wood
 f. Machine Tools
 g. Miscellaneous Finished Products
 h. Paper Bags

I-201 4
 I-202 6
 I-229 36
 I-244 41

I-225
 I-203
 I-204
 I-205
 I-206
 I-207

I-230 37
 I-213 24
 I-216 20
 I-231 33
 I-228 33

2153

I-235 40

I-214 23
 I-215 25
 I-243 35
 I-219 21
 I-220 31
 I-221 22

QM-143-45

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN REPAIRS 1945

Statement of Requisitions Submitted by
Allied Commission through Allied Force
Headquarters

Status as of 28 February 1945

Item	Reqn. No. & Date	Requisitioned	Receipts thru Feb/45
	LAO AIR-		
	ICS	CRAM Data	Quantity Total Quantity Total

PROGRAM I - TRANSPORTATIONIa - Tires

Tires	187-ORD	40	7 Jul 44	11,054	11,054	5,025	5,225
Tubes	187-ORD	40	7 Jul 44	11,695	11,695	4,041	4,041

Ib - Rubber IndustryTire Repair

Mat'l	230-ORD	31	3 Nov 44				
Tire Mfg.							
Mat'l	+250-ORD	33	7 Jan 45				

NOTE: This requisition was supplemented by Reqn. No. AO-73-ORD-45; still being processed by AFHQ.

Ic - Trucks & Buses

Trucks	194-ORD	51	20 Aug 44	1,700		368	
"	252-ORD	95	7 Jan 45	2,000		Nil	
"	AO-ORD-82-45		13 Feb 45	1,000	4,700	Nil	363
Control							
Vehicles	252-ORD	95	7 Jan 45	200	200	Nil	Nil
"	253-ORD	96	7 Jan 45	35	35	Nil	Nil
Motorcycles	253-ORD	96	7 Jan 45	200	200	Nil	Nil

Id - Spare Parts

None

Ie - Road Construction

2152

Recon. No. & Date
LAG AIB-
GRAN Date
Receipts thru Feb/45

Quantity Total Quantity Total

PROGRAM I - TRANSPORTATION

Ia - Tires

Tires 187-ORD 40 7 Jul 44 11,054 11,054 5,025 5,025
Tubes 187-ORD 40 7 Jul 44 11,054 11,054 4,041 4,041

Ib - Rubber Industry

Tire Repair 230-ORD 31 3 Nov 44 Nil
Mat'l
Tire Mfg. +250-ORD 33 7 Jan 45 Nil
Mat'l Nil

NOTE: This requisition was supplemented by Recon. No. AC-73-ORD-45; still being processed by AMQ.

Ic - Trucks & Buses

Trucks 194-ORD 51 20 Aug 44 1,700 368
" 252-ORD 95 7 Jan 45 2,000 Nil
" AC-ORD-02-45 13 Feb 45 1,000 Nil
Control Vehicles 252-ORD 95 7 Jan 45 200 Nil
" 253-ORD 96 7 Jan 45 35 Nil
Motorcycles 253-ORD 96 7 Jan 45 200 Nil

Id - Spare Parts

None

Ie - Road Construction

None

If - State Railways

None

Ig - Private Railways and Tramways

None

2152

785017

Item	Reqs. No. & Date LAC AIR	Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45	Quantity	Total	Quantity	Total
In - Naval Construction						
None						
In - Harbor Works						
None						
In - Communications						
Telephone & Telegraph	124-ENG 39 29 Jun 44	Cancelled. Reqs. 123-SIC-22-45 substituted therefor.				
Matl. (General)						
		No receipts to date				
		<u>REC'D BY 14 - ELECTRIC POWER</u>				
In - Repair Supplies						
Tubes, Condenser	83-ENG 16 Jun 44	9,000 Ea. 9,000 Ea. 9,000 Ea.				9,000 Ea.
Insulation, materials for Power Stations	85-ENG 14 Mar 44					Partial Shipment
Bearings, bushings 177-273	10 Jun 44					Partial Shipment
Brushes for Power Plant Sardinia						
Brushes-Elec. Power 23-ENG	5 Mar 44					Nil.
Plant Southern Italy						
Brushes for Power 88-ENG						Nil.
Plant Southern Italy						
Bushings Electrical	104-ENG 24 Mar 44	76 Ea. 76 Ea.				11 Ea.
Materials	261-ENG 28 30 Jan 45					
Bearing, ball	191-ENG 49 18 Aug 44	4 Ea. 4 Ea.				Nil. Nil.
Nil - Motors & Transformers						
						2154

In - Communi-
cations

Telephone & Telegraph 184-SIG 39 29 Jan 44 Cancelled. Repr. 10-SIG-52-45
Nat'l. (General)

No receipts to date

PROGRAM 10 - ELECTRIC SUPPLY

11a - Repair Supplies	63-ENG	16 Jun 44	9,000 Ea.	9,000 Ea.	
Tubes, Condenser					
Insulating, Materials for Power Stations	83-ENG	14 Mar 44			Partial Shipment
Bearings, bushings 177-ENG		10 Jun 44			Partial Shipment
Brushes for Power Plant Sardinia					
Brushes-Plec.Power Plant Southern Italy	83-ENG	5 Mar 44			NIL.
Brushes for Power Plant, Southern Italy	80-ENG		1,275 Ea.		NIL.
Bushings Electrical	104-ENG	24 Mar 44	76 Ea.	76 Ea.	11 Ea.
Materials	201-ENG 98	30 Jan 45			
Bearings, ball	191-ENG 49	18 Aug 44	4 Ea.	4 Ea.	NIL. NIL.
11b - Motors & Transformers					
Floating Power Plant for Central Italy	216-ENG	25 Sept 44			NIL.
11c - Cables Conductors					
None					

2151

785017

Page 3.

Item	Regr. No. & Date		Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45	
	QOS	QPM	Date	Total

IIIa - Switches & Fittings

None

IIIb - Lamps

None

IIIc - InsulatorsPaper ins.
oil filter

104-ENG 24 Mar 44

40,000 Ea

1,700 Ea

IIId - MiscellaneousDry Cells
Telephone
Equipment227-SIG 24 Oct 44
184-SIG 39 29 Jan 45

2,000 Ea

Nil
Cancelled AC-SIG
62-45 substituted
therefore.Telegraph Segments for
telegraph system 255-ENG

10 Jan 45

8 Ea

Nil

PROGRAM III - AGRICULTUREIIIf - Fertilizer & Insecticides

Ammonium Nitrate	4-MISC-V-45	7 Mar 44	1,950 MT	1,950 DWT
"	159-QM	11 May 44	1,000 MT	1,000 "
"	142-QM	7 May 44	15,760 "	16,591 "
"	212-QM 68	20 Sep 44	37,655 "	56,375 MT Nil
"	212-QM 68	20 Sep 44	2,750 "	2,750 Nil
Muriate of Potash	212-QM 68	20 Sep 44	1 "	1,990 Lbs
Zinc Phosphate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	4 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	7,070 "	6,794 DWT
Copper Sulphate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	22,020 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	45 "	Nil
Arsenite, white	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	76 "	93 DWT
Lead Arsenate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	410 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	50 "	"
Sodium Arsenite	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	45 "	"
Cryolite	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	45 "	"
Phosphate Rock	12-MISC-GEN-44	28 Apr 44	8,200 "/mo	52,734 DWT

52

IIId - MachineryTractor & Spare
Parts

214-Q 22 Sep 44

Note: This Regn is a special program for procurement by Civilian Governmental

<u>Insulators</u>	104-ENG	24 Mar 44	40,000 Ea	1,700 Ea
Paper Ins.				
Oil filter				
<u>ILS-Miscellaneous</u>				
Dry Cells	227-SIG	24 Oct 44	2,000 Ea	Nil
Telephone Equipment	184-SIG	39 29 Jan 45		Cancelled AC-SIG 62-45 substituted therefore.
Telegraph Segments for telegraph system	255-ENG	10 Jan 45	8 Ea	Nil
<u>PROGRAM III - AGRICULTURE</u>				
<u>IIIA - Fertilizer & Insecticides</u>				
Ammonium Nitrate	4-MISC-V-45	7 Mar 44	1,960 MT	1,960 DWT
"	159-QM	11 May 44	1,000 MT	1,000 "
"	142-QM	7 May 44	15,760 "	16,591 "
"	212-QM	58	37,655 "	56,375 MT Nil
Muriate of Potash	212-QM	58	2,750 "	Nil
Zinc Phosphate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	1 "	1,990 Lbs
"	213-QM	69	4 "	Nil
Copper Sulphate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	7,070 "	6,794 DWT
"	213-QM	69	22,020 "	Nil
Arsenite, white	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	45 "	Nil
Lead Arsenate	MCS-101, 110, 143-QM	20 Sep 44	76 "	93 DWT
"	213-QM	69	410 "	Nil
Sodium Arsenite	213-QM	69	50 "	Nil
Cryolite	213-QM	69	45 "	"
Phosphate Rock	12-MISC-QM-44	28 Apr 44	8,200 "/mo	52,734 DWT 52,734 DWT
<u>IIIB - Machinery</u>				
Tractor & Spare Parts	214-QM	22 Sep 44		
<u>NOTE: This Reqn is a special program for procurement by Civilian Governmental Agencies. Nox CLIC 1-8.</u>				
<u>IIIC - Bonifide</u>				
Pumping Units	260-ENG	97 26 Jan 45	200	Nil

Item	Requ. No. & Date	Requisition Receipts thru Feb '45				
	LIC 11R-					
QOS	GRAM	Date	Quantity	Total	Quantity	Total

IIIA - Forests & Lumber

Saws Files belt.

128-ENG 4 6 Apr 44
 236-ENG 85 28 Nov 44

Partial Shipments
 None

IIIE - Fisheries

Twine, hooks, paint

etc. 105, 106, 107 QM 9 Jun 44
 " " 235-QM 11 Sep 44

Partially filled
 Nil

IIIF - Animal Husbandry

None

IIIG - Preserved Fruit & Vegetables

Soldier

172-QM 3 Jun 44 5,500 lbs. 5,500 lbs. 5,500 lbs.

IIIH - Sugar

None

PROGRAM IV. - CONSUMER GOODSIVE - Textiles

Cotton 154-QM 25

Wool 183-QM 36

Cotton, dye, gum 203-QM 60

Glycerine, sodium

sulphuric acid, etc.

Textile machinery

(leather accessories,

Spinning accessories,

Weaving accessories, etc.)

Pickers for Looms 241-ENG 27

Dye 82 & 92-QM

Thread

Needle, hand

Sewing Machine

Thread, cotton

Needle, hand

Oil, lubricating

Scissors

Clothing, (Gen'l) 132-QM

Dresses, blouses, shoes,

Pins, needles, etc.

Thread, cotton 141-QM

17 May 44 150 T. 150 T. 153 DWT 153 DWT

26 Jun 44 110,000 lbs. 110,000 lbs. None None

4 Sep 44 Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for Procurement. Now CLAC 1-3.

Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for Procurement. Now CLAC 1-4.

12 Dec 44 575 Ea. 575 Ea. 124 DWT 124 DWT

19 Mar 44 12 T. 12 T. 3 " 3 "

" 12,000 Ea. 12,000 Ea. 12,000 Ea. 12,000 Ea.

600 Ea. 600 Ea. 600 Ea. 600 Ea.

106,100,000 Yd. 106,100,000 Yd. None None

1,506,000 Ea. 1,506,000 Ea. " "

25,180 Gal 25,180 Gal 25,180 Gal 25,180 Gal

1,550 Ea. 1,550 Ea. None None

22 Jun 44 Note: Lined by VOC 20.

27 Mar 44 2,100 Ea. 2,100 Ea. 2,100 Ea. 2,100 Ea.

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44 31 Mar 44

Partially filled
Nil105, 106, 107 QM 9 Jun 44
" " 235-QM 11 Sep 44IIIf - Animal Husbandry

None

IIIG - Preserved Fruit
& Vegetables

Soldier 172-QM 3 Jun 44 5,500 lbs. 5,500 lbs. 5,500 lbs.

IIIfh - Sugar

None

PROGRAM IV. - CONSUMER GOODSIVa - Textiles

Cotton	164-QM	25	17 May 44	150 T.	153 DWT	153 DWT
Yarn, woollen	183-QM	38	26 Jun 44	110,000 lbs.	None	None
Cotton, dye, gum 243-QM	60	6 Sep 44	Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for procurement. Now CLAC I-3.			
glycerine, sodium sulphuric acid, etc.			Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for procurement. Now CLAC I-4.			
Textile machinery 202-ENG	59	4 Sep 44				
(leather accessories, spinning accessories, weaving accessories, etc.)						
Pickers for looms 241-ENG	87	12 Dec 44	575 Ea.	None	None	None
Dye 82 & 92-QM		19 Mar 44	12 T.	12 1/2 DWT	12 1/2 DWT	12 1/2 DWT
Thread		"	6 ST.	3 "	3 "	3 1/2 43
Needle, hand		"	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.
Sewing Machine 119-ENG			600 Ea.	600 Ea.	600 Ea.	600 Ea.
Thread, cotton			106,100,000 Yd.	106,100,000 Yd.	None	None
Needle, hand			1,606,000 Ea.	1,606,000 Ea.	"	"
Oil, lubricating			25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal
Scissors			1,650 Ea.	1,650 Ea.	None	None
Clothing, (Gen'l)	132-QM		Order lined by WOC 20.			
Dresses, blouses, shoes, pins, needles, etc.						
Thread, cotton 141-QM			2,100 lb.	None	None	None
Needle, hand			6,000 Ea.	6,000 Ea.	6,000 Ea.	6,000 Ea.
Needle, machine			1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.

Page 5

Item No. & Date Registered Receipts thru Feb 45
LAC AIR

Qty Date Quantity Total Quantity Total

IVa - Textiles (continued)

Unserviceable

Military garments

for repair and

sal. to civilians:

Outer Uniform

Clothing 181-Q

Underclothing 181-Q

Overall clothing 181-Q

POW Patched B.O. 181-Q

Clothing (General)

for North Italy

Overcoats, Shirts,

Vests, Pants, Socks,

Dresses, Petticoats,

Shoes, etc.

242-Q 86 14 Dec 44

IVb - Leather

Shoe repair material (General)

Composition soles,

nails, thread, etc.

248-Q 1 Dec 44

IVc - Tobacco

Paper, cigarette 400-1

Paper, carton 400-1

Paper, cigarette 162-Q 22

Paper, carton 162-Q 22

Paper, packing 162-Q 22

IVd - Matches

Phosphorous

Selenium

Potassium

Calcium

Bone Glue

Paper, Kraft

Board, paste

IVe - Paper

Paper, writing,

drawing, mimeo-

graph, etc.

Paper, writing

Paper, writing

Paper, printing

Paper, printing,

(offset)

2148

Underclothing	181-Q	22 Jun 44	122 T.	122 T.	None
Overall clothing	181-Q	22 Jun 44	77 T.	77 T.	None
POW Patched B.D.	181-Q	22 Jun 44	56 T.	56 T.	None
Clothing (General)	181-Q	22 Jun 44	18 T.	18 T.	None
for North Italy					
Overcoats, Shirts,					
Vests, Pants, Socks,					
Dresses, Petticoats,					
Shoes, etc.	182-Q	14 Dec 44			None
IVb - Leather					
Shoe repair material (General)					
Composition soles,					
nails, thread, etc.	183-Q	1 Dec 44			None
IVc - Tobacco					
Paper, cigarette	184-Q	5 Nov 43	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.
Paper, carton	184-Q	5 Nov 43	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.
Paper, cigarette	182-Q	15 May 44	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.
Paper, carton	182-Q	15 May 44	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.
Paper, packing	182-Q	15 May 44	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.
IVd - Matches					
Phosphorous					
Benzenesulphur	187-Q	15 Apr 44	7 T.	7 T.	10 DWT
Potassium					
Chlorate	187-Q	15 Apr 44	30 T.	30 T.	32 DWT
Some Glue	187-Q	15 Apr 44	18 T.	18 T.	None
Paper, Kraft	187-Q	15 Apr 44	106 T.	106 T.	51 DWT
Board, paste	187-Q	15 Apr 44	147 T.	147 T.	None
IVe - Paper					
Paper, writing,					
drawing, mimeo-					
graph, etc.					
Paper, writing	129-Q	5 Apr 44	324 MT	324 MT	318 DWT
Paper, writing	178-Q	11 Jun 44	72 MT	72 MT	83 DWT
Paper, printing	124-Q	3 Apr 44	275 MT	275 MT	655 DWT
Paper, printing,					
(offset)					
Paper, Printing	181-Q	1 Apr 44	745 MT	745 MT	47 DWT
Paper, Printing	183-Q	10 May 44	1510 PM	1510 PM	Filled
Paper, Printing	178-Q	11 Jun 44	228 MT	228 MT	236 DWT
Paper, Newsprint	188-Q		661 "1/20 651" / 1002150 DWT		2150 DWT
Paper, Newsprint	207-Q	11 Jan 45	1000 "1/20 651" / 1002150 DWT		None
Paper, ration					
card	55-Q		65 MT	65 MT	65 DWT
Paper, ration					
card	54-Q	3 Mar 44	55 MT	55 MT	55 DWT
Paper, ration					
card	129-Q	6 Apr 44	65 MT	65 MT	65 DWT

2148

Item	Regr. No. & Date	Requisitioned	Receipts thru Feb '45
USS	GRV	Date	Quantity

Total

PROGRAM V - BASIC INDUSTRIES

Vol - Mining
Lignite
Wires

Nil.

Rulbs, elec-	244-SIG	91	18 Dec 44	6,500 Ea.	6,500 Ea.	Nil.
--------------	---------	----	-----------	-----------	-----------	------

tric for per-
missible miners
Lamps

Nil.

Lignite Min-	269-ENG	103	23 Feb 45	Blasting Caps, Dynamite Gelatin, Fuse, insulating material, etc.	Nil.
--------------	---------	-----	-----------	---	------

ing Equipment
(General)

Pyrite Mines

None

Sulphur Mines

Calcium Carbide	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	189 T.	189 T.	189 T.
Rope Wire	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.
Dynamite, Gela-	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	50 T.	50 T.	50 T.

tin						
Cap, blasting	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Fuse, blasting	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.
Explosive, mine	73-ENG		3 Mar 44	10 S.T.	10 S.T.	10 S.T.

Dynamite, gelatin	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	50 S.T.	50 S.T.	53 DWT
Cap, blasting	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	350 T.	350 T.	Nil.
Fuse, blasting	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	984,000 Ft.	984,000 Ft.	972,000 Ft.
Rope, wire	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	3,280 Ft.	3,280 Ft.	Nil.
Explosive, mine	74-ENG		3 Mar 44	10 T.	10 T.	10 T.

Dynamite, gelatin	131-ENG		11 Apr 44	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.
Fuse, blasting	131-ENG		11 Apr 44	440,000 "	440,000 "	Nil.
Cap, blasting	131-ENG		11 Apr 44	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	131-ENG		11 Apr 44	52,800 Lbs.	52,800 Lbs.	49,300 Lbs.

Battery, storage	168-ORD		6 Jun 44	25 Ea.	25 Ea.	25 Ea.
Battery, storage	174-ORD		6 Jun 44	25 Ea.	25 Ea.	25 Ea.

Mining equip.	195-ENG		52 24 Aug 44			
---------------	---------	--	--------------	--	--	--

(General)

File, steel	195-ENG		52 24 Aug 44	456 Ea.	456 Ea.	100 Ea.
Pick	195-ENG		52 24 Aug 44	200 Ea.	200 Ea.	200 Ea.
Shovel, hand	195-ENG		52 24 Aug 44	400 Ea.	400 Ea.	400 Ea.

2153

Nil.

Lighting Equip- 259-ENG 103 23 Feb 45 Blasting Caps,
 ing Equipment Dynamite Gelatin,
 (General) Fuse, Insulating
 material, etc.

Pyrite Mines

None

Sulphur Mines

Calcium Carbide	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	189 T.	189 T.	189 T.
Rope Wire	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.
Dynamite, Cella-	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	50 T.	50 T.	50 T.
tin					
Cap, blasting	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Fuse, blasting	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.
Explosive, mine	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	10 S.T.	10 S.T.	10 S.T.
Dynamite, gelatin	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	50 S.T.	50 S.T.	53 DWT
Cap, blasting	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	350 T.	350 T.	Nil.
Fuse, blasting	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ft.	984,000 Ft.	972,000 Ft.
Rope, wire	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	3,280 Ft.	3,280 Ft.	Nil.
Explosive, mine	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	10 T.	10 T.	10 T.
Dynamite, gelatin	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.
Fuse, blasting	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	440,000 "	440,000 "	Nil.
Cap, blasting	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	52,500 Lbs.	52,500 Lbs.	49,300 Lbs.
Battery, storage	168-ORD	6 Jun 44	25 Ea.	25 Ea.	25 Ea.
Battery, storage	174-ORD	6 Jun 44	25 Ea.	25 Ea.	25 Ea.
Mining equip.	195-ENG	52 24 Aug 44			
(General)					
Pile, steel	195-ENG	52 24 Aug 44	456 Ea.	456 Ea.	100 Ea.
Pick	195-ENG	52 24 Aug 44	200 Ea.	200 Ea.	200 Ea.
Shovel, hand	195-ENG	52 24 Aug 44	100 Ea.	100 Ea.	400 Ea.
Dynamite, cap					
blasting, rope,					
lumps, drills, etc.					
Wire, magnet	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	4,500 Lbs.	4,500 Lbs.	Nil.
Insulating, Paper	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	100 Ea.	100 Ea.	Nil.
Tape Insulating	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	30 Rl.	30 Rl.	Nil.
Tape Rubber	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	70 Rl.	70 Rl.	Nil.
Tape Cotton	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	500 Rl.	500 Rl.	Nil.
Cloth, Woody	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	1,000 Sh.	1,000 Sh.	Nil.
Mica Sheets	196-ENG	54 25 Aug 44	64 Oz.	64 Oz.	Nil.

29143

Item	Reqt.	Date	Requisition	Receipts thru Feb 195
	MGS	GEN	Quantity	Total

PROGRAM V - BASIC INDUSTRIES (Cont.)

Va - Mining
(Cont.)

Mining, equip. 197-ENG (General)	55	29 Aug 44	Dynamite, blasting caps, Fuse, Rope, wire nail, pipe, rivets, calcium carbide, etc.	
Mining elec-trical equip.	198-SIC	56	29 Aug 44	Wire magnet, cables, insulating matrl, etc.
Lead & Zinc				Nil.
Mining equip. (General)	144-ENG	14	25 Apr 44	Dynamite, blasting fuse and caps, steel plate, pipes, valves, wire, paraffin wax, cable electric, etc.
Wires, solid, 152-ORD labor for cranes	17	3 May 44		6 Ea.
Mercury				6 Ea.
None				
Marl				
None				
Asphalt				
Mining equip. (General)	100-12- WISC- GEN-44		3 Aug 44	
Rock Salt				
None				
Travertine Stone				
None				

Note: this reqn was turned over to civilian agencies for procurement as Category 'B' reqn. Now CLIC 1-2.

6 Ea.

6 Ea.

6 Ea.

6 Ea.

Note: This reqn was not submitted to GENC. It was considered by ARHQ as non-military responsibility.

2146

Intimacy

785017

Nil.

Wire magnet, cables,
insulating matrl, etc.

198-SIC 56 29 Aug 44

Mining elec-
trical equip.Lead & ZincMining equip. 144-ENC 14 25 Apr 44
(General)

*Nil.
*Note: this reqn
was turned over
to civilian
agencies for
procurement as
Category 'B'
reqn. For CLIC
I-2.

Dynamite, blasting
fuse and caps, steel
plate, pipes, valves,
wire, paraffin wax,
cable electric, etc.

6 Ea.

Pipes, solid, 152-ORD 17 3 May 44
Rubber for cranes

6 Ea.

6 Ea.

Mercury

None

Marl

None

AsphaltMining equip. 100-12-
(General) WISC-
GEX-44

3 Aug 44

Note: This reqn was not submitted to
CEACG. It was considered by AFHQ as
non-military responsibility.

Rock Salt

None

Travertine Stone

None

Antimony

None

Copper

None

Tin

None

2148

785017

594
4484
CONFIDENTIALRANS 62309
APRIL 2/1945D/6680
APRIL 3/1945
ROUTINEFrom SAN
To AO

APR - 6 1945

CONFIDENTIAL.

This is COM 62.

Correction in Italian import program. According to authority of Mister CLEVELAND, ROC Airgram 35 is incorrect. The amounts do not agree with the justification of metals (non-ferrous) outlined on fourth sheet. Copper in the amount of 10.175 tons should be contained in requisition AC-MISC-144-A5. ROC AIR 35 establishes a remainder of 5.675 tons. Request corrections earliest.

RANS

ACTION : ECON SEC (5)

INFO : PRESIDENT
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE (2)
FLOTT

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FI 53085
MAR 31 21 39 A

AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITY HQMC

AFHQ WASHINGTON FOR CCS FOR CCAC REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO CENTRAL
DISTRICT OF WASH SECTION LONDON FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT, ALOOM HOME

D/6565
APR 01 09 00 A
HOOTING

APR 2 1945

CONFIDENTIAL This is LAC 1085.

Program for Italian rehabilitation 1945 is subject.

Requisitions submitted by ALLIED COMMISSION within scope of para 5 ^{FAN} ~~22~~ (2.2)
487 have been screened by AFHQ. *32-10-10*

With your permission propose send COL BUTENORTH AFHQ to WASHINGTON to
present this phase of program. Etd 7 April. Brig Gen MCKAY, Etd 31 March,
will be available in an advisory capacity, if required, in addition to other
duties.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DIST

INFO-ACTION: Econ Sec 2
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
File 2
Floor

2143

1160

CONFIDENTIAL This is LAC 1085.

Program for Italian rehabilitation 1945 is subject.

Requisitions submitted by ALLIED COMMISSION within scope of para 5 ^{fan} ~~FIN~~ (a. 7)
487 have been screened by AFHQ. 52 ~~refer~~

With your permission propose send Col BUTTERWORTH AFHQ to WASHINGTON to
present this phase of program. End 7 April. Brig Gen MCKAY, Std 31 March,
will be available in an advisory capacity, if required, in addition to other
duties.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DIST

INFO-ACTION: Econ Sec 2

INFO: A/President

Chief Commissioner

Executive Commissioner

File 2

Floot

2143



CONFIDENTIAL

785017

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
n.265

Rome, 26 March 1945

MAR 28 1945

My dear Admiral,

In occasion of the transmission to Washington of the program of essential imports for Italy, I feel I must express to you and to your collaborators in A.C. the gratitude of the Italian Government for the help and cooperation which you gave and go on giving to the efforts for the economic reconstruction of our country.

I don't need to tell you again, my dear Admiral, that the program which is to be transmitted to Washington represents the minimum of the imports which were acknowledged by A.C. to be indispensable for 1945, for what concerns liberated Italy, and that if the goods could not be shipped in time, there would be none of the advantages expected from a first re-organization of Italy's economy.

The Italian Government appreciates the goodwill shown since the last autumn by the Allies in asking for the expected shipping to take place without delay, and is conscious of the obstacles which cropped up with the development of the military situation, because of tonnage shortage, and because of the market being overcrowded; it must however point out that further considerable delays might have dangerous consequences on the Italian financial situation. As you well know, our Government is taking direct action, by means of a series of regulations, among which, the loan which has been announced, to defend the currency and prevent perturbing phenomena, which might bring about a collapse, and require for the transfer of economic order in Italy far greater help than that which the Allies destined to us with far-sighted wisdom.

Should the Italian public get the impression that the arrival of the goods expected for the first months of this year, and then postponed and impatiently expected in May or June, is to be again delayed, the effect might be bad for the results of the loan and for the effectiveness of other regulations for the defence of the currency.

All this induces the Italian Government to ask the Allies for part at least of the imports agreed to to take place no later than May and June. A precise announcement and an assurance in this sense would do good to the spirit of trust which is indispensable to the Italian public, which is very justly giving to the first aid of the Allies a decisive value for the whole reorganization of the national economy.

Admiral Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

Rome

(R. Stone)

S

see 91
see M 5617
2143
PA
J. H.

40 (F)

The first aid program was regulated according to an order of priority established in agreement with the Allies. It would be enough to guarantee the prompt shipping of the first lots of goods at least, to avoid the inconveniences which I had to point out to you.

I trust in your great comprehension for our requirements, and in the high authority with which you will know how to help us, and I remain,

Truly yours,

S. I. Bonomi

a.c.

EC DIST - 29 MAR 45

ACTION: ECON SEC (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMM

EXEC COMM

2142

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief Commissioner

26 March 1945

MAR 29 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945

TO : Combined Civil Affairs Committee

1. I transmit herewith a summary of the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945", together with a letter to the Allied Commission from the Prime Minister of the Italian Government making certain agreed statements regarding the Program.

2. This Program has been prepared at the direction of Allied Force Headquarters, and in conformity with paragraphs 5 and 6 of FAN 487. The Program was originally prepared as a single statement of necessary imports.

3. That part of the Program falling within the terms of paragraph 5 of FAN 487 (Category "A") has been sent to AFHQ for screening and forwarding to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It has been made clear to the Italian Government that approval of individual items or programs as falling in Category "A" does not constitute a firm obligation or commitment on the part of the United Nations to deliver the supplies involved.

4. The remainder of the Program is herewith transmitted to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, to be forwarded to the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 6 of FAN 487. The contents of the Allied Commission on this Category "B" Program appear in the narrative statements accompanying the individual Category "B" requisitions.

W. H. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Attachments:

Summary of the Total Import Program
Category "A" Program
Letter from Italian Prime Minister

2141

2143

1. I transmit herewith a summary of the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945", together with a letter to the Allied Commission from the Prime Minister of the Italian Government making certain agreed statements regarding the Program.
2. This Program has been prepared at the direction of Allied Force Headquarters, and in conformity with paragraphs 5 and 6 of FAW 487. The Program was originally prepared as a single statement of necessary imports.
3. That part of the Program falling within the terms of paragraph 5 of FAW 487 (Category "A") has been sent to AFHQ for screening and forwarding to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It has been made clear to the Italian Government that approval of individual items or programs as falling in Category "A" does not constitute a firm obligation or commitment on the part of the United Nations to deliver the supplies involved.
4. The remainder of the Program is herewith transmitted to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, to be forwarded to the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 6 of FAW 487. The contents of the Allied Commission on this Category "B" Program appear in the narrative statements accompanying the individual Category "B" requisitions.

W. L. Stone

WILLIAM W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USAR
Chief Commissioner

Attachments:

Summary of the Total Import Program
Category "B" Program
Letter from Italian Prime Minister

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 26 March 1945

My dear Admiral:

The Italian Government wishes to make the following statements with respect to the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945."

This Program has been prepared jointly by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. It represents the fruit of some three months of concentrated work on the part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on the Italian Government side, and the Economic Section and its Sub-Commissions on the Allied Commission side.

All of the items and quantities included in this Program are considered to be the minimum necessary to enable Italy to face the present economic crisis and take the first steps towards economic recovery.

After the Program, elaborated as indicated above, was presented, I understand that the Allied Commission and Allied Force Headquarters examined the Program in order to apply to it the criteria set forth in paragraph thirteen of the Macmillan-Stone memorandum, and have thus divided the Program into two parts:

A. That part which will be the responsibility of the military authorities (Category "A") to furnish; and

B. That part which will be financed with the foreign exchange assets at the disposal of the Italian Government (Category "B").

That part of the Program which has been placed in Category "B" is accepted by the Italian Government as a proper charge upon its funds. With respect to that portion of the Category "B" program which is allocated to be supplied from the United States, therefore, the Italian Government authorizes payment out of the fund established pursuant to the letter addressed by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury on 20 January 1945, or such other Italian Government funds as may be or become available for the purpose of procuring essential supplies for Italy.

Whatever items and quantities in this Program are not accepted as part of Category "A", as a result of determinations by the appropriate military authorities, will fall automatically into Category "B" and will be considered as of a higher order of priority than the rest of the Category "B" Program. The Italian Government accepts the financial responsibility for those items and quantities referred to in this paragraph.

This Program has been prepared jointly by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. It represents the fruit of some three months of concentrated work on the part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on the Italian Government side, and the Economic Section and its Sub-Commissions on the Allied Commission side.

All of the items and activities included in this Program are considered to be the minimum necessary to enable Italy to face the present economic crisis and take the first steps towards economic recovery.

After the Program, elaborated as indicated above, was presented, I understand that the Allied Commission and Allied Force Headquarters examined the Program in order to apply to it the criteria set forth in paragraph thirteen of the Madfeller-Stone memorandum, and have thus divided the Program into two parts:

- A. That part which will be the responsibility of the military authorities (Category "A") to furnish; and
- B. That part which will be financed with the foreign exchange assets at the disposal of the Italian Government (Category "B").

That part of the Program which has been placed in Category "B" is accepted by the Italian Government as a proper charge upon its funds. With respect to that portion of the Category "B" program which is allocated to be supplied from the United States, therefore, the Italian Government authorizes payment out of the fund established pursuant to the letter addressed by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury on 20 January 1945, or such other Italian Government funds as may be or become available for the purpose of procuring essential supplies for Italy.

Whatever items and quantities in this Program are not accepted as part of Category "A", as a result of determinations by the appropriate military authorities, will fall automatically into Category "B" and will be considered as of a higher order of priority than the rest of the Category "B" Program. The Italian Government accepts the financial responsibility for those items and quantities referred to in this paragraph.

The Italian Government recognizes that the submission and consideration of this Program does not constitute in any way a commitment by the Allied Nations as to shipping or supplies. Because of the fact that all the resources of the United Nations are devoted to war, it is recognized that even after programs are approved for procurement under Category "A", they will have to be procured in congested markets with resultant possible delays in actual deliveries.

785017

- 2 -

It is understood that the submission of this Program to the Allied Governments does not limit the possibility of reopening trade, in appropriate commodities and under appropriate financial arrangements, between Italy and countries other than the United States and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This is the first time since the fall of Fascism that a complete supply program has been prepared by the Italian Government for Italy. It is hoped that the fact of splitting this program into Category "A" and Category "B" does not obscure the basic unity of the Program as a whole. The needs are urgent; the Italian Government stands ready to do anything necessary to expedite the consideration, approval and implementation of the Program.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R.O.S.S.

63.12
2133

IL PRESIDENTE DEL
CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma 26 Marzo 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

Il Governo Italiano desidera fare le seguenti dichiarazioni al riguardo del programma di importazioni essenziali per l'Italia - 1945.

Questo è stato preparato dal Governo Italiano in collaborazione con la Commissione Alleata. Esso rappresenta il frutto di circa tre mesi di arduo lavoro del Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione per conto del Governo Italiano, e della Sezione Economica e delle sue dipendenti Sottocommissioni, per conto della Commissione Alleata.

Tutti i generi e le quantità specificate in questo programma sono considerate come un minimo indispensabile per permettere all'economia italiana di fronteggiare l'attuale crisi e di avviarsi ad un primo assestamento.

Dopo la presentazione del programma studiato come ai due numeri precedenti, mi risulta che la Commissione Alleata e il Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, hanno esaminato il programma stesso per l'applicazione dei criteri di cui al n° 13 del memorandum MacMillan-Stone, e lo hanno diviso in due parti:

- a) una parte il cui rifornimento sarà responsabilità delle Autorità militari (categoria A),
- b) una parte che sarà finanziata tramite i crediti di valuta estera di cui possa disporre il Governo Italiano (categoria B).

La parte del programma compresa nella categoria B, è accettata dal Governo Italiano come gravante sui suoi ~~partiti~~ ^{partiti}. Quindi per quella parte della categoria B, il cui rifornimento sarà effettuato dagli Stati Uniti d'America, il Governo Italiano ne autorizza il pagamento con i fondi di cui alla lettera del Ministro Italiano del Tesoro, indirizzata al Segretario del Tesoro degli U.S. in data 25 gennaio 1945, e con altri fondi che eventualmente saranno messi a disposizione del Governo Italiano, per l'acquisto di rifornimenti necessari alla Nazione Italiana.

Questo è stato preparato dal Governo Italiano in collaborazione con la Commissione Alleata. Esso rappresenta il frutto di circa tre mesi di arduo lavoro del Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione per conto del Governo Italiano, e della Sezione Economica e delle sue dipendenti Sottocommissioni, per conto della Commissione Alleata.

Tutti i generi e le quantità specificate in questo programma sono considerate come un minimo indispensabile per permettere all'economia italiana di fronteggiare l'attuale crisi e di avviarsi ad un primo assostamento.

Dopo la presentazione del programma studiato come ai due numeri precedenti, mi risulta che la Commissione Alleata e il Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, hanno esaminato il programma stesso per l'applicazione dei criteri di cui al n° 13 del memorandum MacMillan-Stone, e lo hanno diviso in due parti:

- a) una parte il cui rifornimento sarà responsabilità delle Autorità militari (categoria A),
- b) una parte che sarà finanziata tramite i crediti di valuta estera di cui possa disporre il Governo Italiano (categoria B).

La parte del programma compresa nella categoria B, è accettata dal Governo Italiano come gravante sui suoi crediti. Quindi per quella parte della categoria B, il cui rifornimento sarà effettuato dagli Stati Uniti d'America, il Governo Italiano ne autorizza il pagamento con i fondi di cui alla lettera del Ministro Italiano del Tesoro, indirizzata al Segretario del Tesoro degli U.S. in data 25 gennaio 1945, e con altri fondi che eventualmente saranno messi a disposizione del Governo Italiano, per l'acquisto di rifornimenti necessari alla Nazione Italiana.

Quelora, in base a discriminazione della Commissione Alleata e del Comando delle Forze Armate Alleate, generi e quantità comprese nel programma non siano più attribuite alla categoria A, passano automaticamente in categoria B, e vengono considerate come aventi un grado di urgenza superiore al resto della categoria stessa. Il Governo Italiano accetta la responsabilità finanziaria dei generi e delle quantità di cui trattasi.

785017

- 2 -

Il Governo Italiano riconosce che l'esame di questo programma non impegna le potenze Alleate per quanto riguarda il rifornimento dei generi e i mezzi marittimi di trasporto. Essendo infatti tutte le risorse delle Nazioni Unite devolute allo sforzo bellico bisogna realizzare che anche dopo l'approvazione del programma per il rifornimento di cui alla categoria A, i generi dovranno essere forniti da un mercato già congestionato, e ne consegua un ritardo della consegna.

Rimane inteso che l'invio di questi programmi ai Governi Alleati non limita le possibilità di riprendere gli scambi di determinati generi e con determinate modalità finanziarie, fra l'Italia e altri Paesi che non siano gli Stati Uniti di America, o membri del Commonwealth Britannico.

Questa è la prima volta, dopo la caduta del fascismo, che il Governo Italiano ha preparato un completo programma di rifornimento per l'Italia. Si spera che la divisione del programma in categoria A e categoria B, non abbia a memorare il carattere urgente con cui è stato preparato. Le richieste sono urgenti. Il Governo Italiano è pronto a fare di tutto per sollecitare la visione, l'approvazione e l'attuazione di questo programma.

Con più cordiali saluti,

I. Doremi

Al Signor Ammiraglio

Ellery W. Stone, USNR

Capo della Commissione Alleata

Roma

2137

785017

44 0 4
Tel. 267

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

HC:lrw

Ref. 6/20.02

16 March 1945

MAR 17 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner

THROUGH: Executive Commissioner

1. In preparing the documents which will serve to introduce the "Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945" to Washington and London, we believe it would be most important to have a general covering letter to CCAC and CLAC, signed jointly by the Prime Minister and yourself.

2. There are several matters on which it is particularly important to have an official record, approved by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission.

3. A draft of this proposed letter is attached for your consideration.

4. We have discussed the letter in a preliminary way with the Intergovernmental Committee for Reconstruction and have left with Minister Ruini a draft, Italian translation, of the attachment. Before we can go further with it, may we have your reaction to this draft?

Antonio
A. G. ANTONI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

Attachment:
Draft letter

2133

25-26
all 11 25 1945
37-38
51 + 4

785017

SECRET 15 7 45

Rome,

March 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports - 1945

TO: Combined Civil Affairs Committee (Combined
Chiefs of Staff); and
Combined Liberated Areas Committee,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

1. We transmit herewith for your consideration the
"Program of Essential Italian Imports - 1945."

2. This Program has been prepared jointly by the
Italian Government and the Allied Commission. It represents
the fruit of some three months of concentrated work on the
part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction
on the Italian Government side, and the Economic Section and
its Sub-Commissions on the Allied Commission side.

3. All of the items and quantities included in this
Program are considered to be necessary for the functioning
of a stable and productive Italian economy. However, after
the program as a whole was submitted to the Allied Commission
by the Italian Government, the Commission in cooperation with
Allied Force Headquarters divided the program into two parts:

(a) that part which should properly be the res-
ponsibility of the Military Authorities to supply (Category A),
and

(b) that part which should properly be financed
from foreign exchange assets available to the Italian Govern-
ment (Category B).

4. That part of the Program which has been placed in
Category B is accepted by the Italian Government as a proper
charge upon its funds. With respect to that portion of the
Category B program which is allocated to be supplied from
the United States, therefore, the Italian Government authorizes
payment out of the fund established pursuant to the letter
addressed by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the
U.S. Secretary of the Treasury on 20 January 1945, or such
other Italian Government funds as may be or become available
for the purpose of procuring essential supplies for Italy.

2135 ✓

5. In addition to the part of the program placed in Category B on the basis of determinations made by Allied Commission and Allied Force Headquarters, it is possible that some segments of the Category A program will not be accepted by the appropriate military authorities as Category A and will therefore automatically become category B. In any case where this may happen, the Italian Government accepts the financial responsibility for the items involved, and wishes them to be considered as of a higher order of priority than the remainder of the Category B program.

6. The Italian Government recognizes that the submission and consideration of this Program does not constitute in any way a commitment by the Allied Nations as to shipping or supplies. Because of the fact that all the resources of the United Nations are devoted to war, it is recognized that even after programs are approved for procurement under Category "A", they will have to be procured in congested markets with resultant possible delays in actual deliveries. ~~Approval of individual items or programs as falling in Category "A" does not therefore constitute a firm obligation or commitment on the part of the United Nations to deliver the supplies in question. In effect, such approval sets up, with respect to procurement of supplies for Italy, target figures which are valid until the programs are restudied and revised in the light of changing information.~~

7. It is understood that the submission of this program to the Allied Governments does not limit the possibility of reopening trade, in appropriate commodities and under appropriate financial arrangements, between Italy and countries other than the United States and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

8. This is the first time since the fall of Fascism that a complete supply program has been prepared by the Italian Government for Italy. It is hoped that the fact of splitting this program into Category A and Category B does not obscure the basic unity of the Program as a whole. The needs are urgent; the Italian Government ~~and the Allied Commission~~ stand ready to do anything necessary to expedite the consideration, approval and implementation of the Program.

Handwritten signature
Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council
of Ministers
Prime Minister, Secretary of
State of the Kingdom of Italy.

2132
Allery F. Stone
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

CONFIDENTIAL

Tel: 451

5 March 1945

Ref: 4404/32/30

SUBJECT: Procedure for Procurement of Items of
Essential Civilian Use.

TO : VP, Economic Section.

Reference your 5.10/32 of 28 Feb 45 on the above subject, as
requested memoranda AG 400.312/334 dated 23 Feb 45 and AG 400.312/031
dated 22 Feb 45 are returned herewith with thanks.

[Signature]
4 Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

2133

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

4404

17

5.10/ES

LDD, es

28 February 1945

MAR 2 - 1945

SUBJECT: Procedure for Procurement of Items of
Essential Civilian Use.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. At a recent Vice Presidents' meeting you inquired as to the necessity of transmitting civilian supply items under category "A" to AFHQ, suggesting that perhaps I could make the decision here for AFHQ.

2. The procurement procedure set forth in the attached copies of AG 400.312/334 - O MTOUSA 23 Feb 45 and AG 400.321/031 GEG-O AFHQ 22 Feb 45, requires screening and action by the various supply services. It will be necessary to continue sending Category "A" items to AFHQ.

3. Please return attached when they have served your purpose.

see 32


EDWARD B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

Incl - AG 400.312/334
AG 400.312/031

15-20
see M. 29/31 12132
File 22

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

785017

PA TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
4404 (1) 16

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

ECONOMIC SECTION

11 NOV Read

MEMORANDUM TO: Distribution List A

SUBJECT: "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports"

The following corrections should be made in the report entitled "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports", dated October 1944 SECRET.

Cover Sheet

1. Omit "Control" from Allied Control Commission.

Page 4

1. Paragraph 2, line 3, substitute \$65,000,000 for \$60,000,000.
2. Paragraph 3, line 1, substitute \$155,000,000 for \$190,000,000.
3. Paragraph 3, line 6, substitute \$40,372,000 for \$46,143,000.
4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute \$185,000,000 for \$190,000,000.

Page 6

1. "Basic Industries (5)", substitute 40,372,000 for 46,147,000.
2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.
3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.
4. "Notes on Table I" (1), change Appendix "G" to "E".

Page 15, Appendix "F"

1. No. 14 in N 1 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N 1) from \$5,632,000 to \$5,857,000.
2. No. 14 in N 2 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N 2) from \$30,087,000 to \$31,347,000.
3. No. 14, in N 1 Area totals "All Other Imports" change \$39,515,000 to \$35,015,000.
4. "Grand Totals", change total in Costs column (Area N 1) from \$5,632,000 to \$5,857,000.

Cover Sheet

1. Omit "Control" from Allied Control Commission.

Page 4

1. Paragraph 2, line 3, substitute \$65,000,000 for \$60,000,000.
2. Paragraph 3, line 1, substitute \$185,000,000 for \$190,000,000.
3. Paragraph 3, line 6, substitute \$40,872,000 for \$46,147,000.
4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute \$185,000,000 for \$190,000,000.

Page 6

1. "Basic Industries (5)", substitute 40,872,000 for 46,147,000.
2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.
3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.
4. "Notes to Table I" (1), change appendix "G" to "E".

Page 15, Appendix "F"

1. No. 14 in N 1 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 1) from \$5,632,000 to \$5,857,000.
2. No. 14 in N 2 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 2) from \$30,087,000 to \$31,347,000.
3. No. 14, in N 1 Area totals "All Other Imports" change \$39,515,021.31 to \$35,015,000.
4. "Grand Totals", change total in Costs column (Area N 1) from \$5,632,000 to \$5,857,000.
5. "Grand Totals," change total in Costs column (Area N 2) from \$30,087,000 to \$31,347,000.
6. "Grand Totals", Area N 1, "All other Imports" change from \$39,515,000 to \$35,015,000.

Page 16, Appendix "F"

1. Notes: (a) N 1 Area change \$46,147,000 to \$40,872,000.
2. Notes: (b) N 2 Area, change \$152,722,000 to \$133,982,000.

Copy on file 4001/cos
Amended

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

7074

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

DECEMBER

WCV Reed

SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

2130

785017

SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

2136

SECRET

PA 11/3/44

Copy also on 4001
"The New Deal of Italy"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports	1
Transportation	1
Category "A" Supplies	2
Category "B" Supplies	3
Table 1 - Tentative Allocation of Funds for Category "B" Imports into Italy	6
Appendix "A" - Estimated Requirements for Trucks & Related Supplies by Area	7
Appendix "B" - List of Reference Numbers on Requisitions	7
Appendix "C" - Estimated Import Subsistence Requisitions	10
Appendix "D" - Category "A" Agricultural Requirements	12
Appendix "E" - Estimate of One Year's Expenditure, War Damage Reconstruction	13
Appendix "F" - Outline of a Limited Industrial Rehabilitation Program for Italy	15
Appendix "G" - Category "B" Agricultural Requirements	16

2129

12
SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

In the following pages are summarized the current views of the Economic Section, Allied Control Commission, with respect to Italy's most essential needs for imported supplies, roughly during the first half of 1945.

The supplies to be imported have been broken down into two categories:

Category "A": Those items and quantities which are considered to fall within the military mission of "preventing disease and unrest", as interpreted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The only basis AOC has for judging what falls within or without this General formula is the series of decisions by the agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on particular requisitions for civilian supplies for Italy during the past several months. Hence the line between this and the following category is necessarily hard to draw.

Category "B": Those items and quantities which fall outside the scope of the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and for which provision must therefore be made by the civilian agencies of the Allied Governments. The total amount of money available for the furnishing of Category "B" supplies has been assumed to be the equivalent of \$250,000,000.

Transportation

The chief factor limiting anything to be done in Italy is transportation. That is not a very exciting statement, but the fact has cost the United Nations thousands of shipping tons, of dollars and of pounds sterling.

The Allied Control Commission is convinced that, unless adequate provision is made for transporting goods and people within Italy, a large part of any import program will be wasted. Specifically, it believes that any program of Category "B" supplies would be largely wasted unless provision can be made for a minimum number of trucks, tires, tubes, batteries, patching kits and fuel to run both the imported trucks and those that can be put into working order by the provision of needed parts.

The need for trucks is so acute that they are considered to be in a special priority class by themselves. On this basis, the estimated needs for trucks and related supplies, broken down by the areas north and south of the Pisa-Rimini line, are given in Appendix "A".

In addition to the needs for trucks, there is an acute need for railroad locomotives and freight cars, and for coal to run even the

Category "A": These items and quantities which are considered to fall within the military mission of "preventing disease and unrest", as interpreted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The only basic ACC has for judging what falls within or without this general formula is the series of decisions by the agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on particular requisitions for civilian supplies for Italy during the past several months. Hence the line between this and the following category is necessarily hard to draw.

Category "B": These items and quantities which fall outside the scope of the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and for which provision must therefore be made by the civilian agencies of the Allied Governments. The total amount of money available for the furnishing of Category "B" supplies has been assumed to be the equivalent of \$250,000,000.

Transportation

The chief factor limiting anything to be done in Italy is transportation. That is not a very exciting statement, but the fact has cost the United Nations thousands of shipping tons, of dollars and of pounds sterling.

The Allied Control Commission is convinced that unless adequate provision is made for transporting goods and people within Italy, a large part of any import program will be wasted. Specifically, it believes that any program of Category "B" supplies would be largely wasted unless provision can be made for a minimum number of trucks, tires, tubes, batteries, patching kits and fuel to run both the imported trucks and those that can be put into working order by the provision of needed parts.

The need for trucks is so acute that they are considered to be in a special priority class by themselves. On this basis, the estimated needs for trucks and related supplies, broken down by the areas north and south of the Pisa-Rimini line, are given in Appendix "A".

In addition to the needs for trucks, there is an acute need for railroad locomotives and freight cars, and for coal to run even the locomotives now available for civilian use. Arrangements in this regard are necessarily worked out from day to day with the military railway services and the coal supply authorities of the Allied Armies.

785017

Category "A" Supplies

The supplies required for the "military necessity" needs of Italy have in most cases already been requisitioned. This is not to say that during the first six months of 1945 there will not be additional requisitions as the northern part of the country is opened up and unutilized essential needs are encountered. Current requisitions, however, give the best indication of needs for Category "A" supplies as currently anticipated by the ACC.

Incorporation in this summary report of the detailed figures and specifications in all these requisitions would be an unprofitable exercise, since the relevant facts and figures have already been sent through military channels and are available for inspection in Rome, Caserta, London, and Washington. The requirements already stated in failing within the military category of civilian supply have therefore been referred to by requisition number only. The list of these requisitions, by General commodity or purpose groups, will be found in Appendix "B". It should be understood, however, that some of these requisitions have already been filled in whole or in part. They are all included in order to give a complete reference list. Information on action taken on each requisition is presumably available in London and Washington.

Certain commodities require special comments, as follows:

Food - Requests for food imports are handled as statements of requirements rather than as formal requisitions. Estimated requirements through June 1945 is submitted to the CCAC in Washington are shown in Appendix "C". The quantities of wheat and flour shown are required to implement a bread ration of 300 grams throughout Italy, as recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Theatre Commander in his letter of 24 September 1944 (CCAC 105/2).

Fuel - Estimates of requirements for both coal and petroleum products are made by Allied Force Headquarters, considering military and civilian needs as parts of consolidated, "pooled", import program for the theatre. It is therefore not possible at this time for the Allied Control Commission to give any firm estimate of the quantities of these important commodities falling in Category "A". (In Category "B" an attempt has been made to list requirements of coal for the industrial projects listed).

Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy, where 94 percent of all generating capacity was destroyed, the total need runs into hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. Of the huge potential standing for mobile generating plants only 75,000 KW were requested by ACC and only 60,000 KW were approved by the theatre and requisitioned from Washington. Additional emergency generating capacity will undoubtedly be needed in the north, where the destruction is expected to be nearly complete, and where two-thirds of Italy's power capacity is concentrated.

specifications in all these requisitions would be an unprofitable exercise, since the relevant facts and figures have already been sent through military channels and are available for inspection in Rome, Caserta, London, and Washington. The requirements already stated in falling within the military category of civilian supply have therefore been referred to by requisition number only. The list of these requisitions, by General commodity or purpose groups, will be found in Appendix A. It should be understood, however, that some of these requisitions have already been filled in whole or in part. They are all included in order to give a complete reference list. Information on action taken on each requisition is presumably available in London and Washington.

Certain commodities require special comments, as follows:

Food - Requests for food imports are handled as statements of requirements rather than as formal requisitions. Estimated requirements through June 1945 are submitted to the CCAC in Washington are shown in Appendix A. The quantities of wheat and flour shown are required to implement a bread ration of 300 grams throughout Italy. A recommendation to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Theatre Commander in his letter of 24 September 1944 (CCAC 105/2).

Fuel - Estimates of requirements for both oil and petroleum products are made by Allied Force Headquarters, considering military and civilian needs as parts of consolidated "pooled" import program for the theatre. It is therefore not possible at this time for the Allied Central Commission to give any firm estimate of the quantities of these important commodities falling in Category "A". (In Category "B" an attempt has been made to put to requirements of oil to the industrial projects listed).

Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy, where 94 percent of all generating capacity was destroyed, the total need runs into hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. Of the huge potential demand for mobile generating plants only 75,000 KW were requested by JOC and only 60,000 KW were approved by the theatre and requisitioned from Washington. Additional emergency generating capacity will undoubtedly be needed in the north, where the destruction is expected to be nearly complete, and where two-thirds of Italy's power capacity is concentrated.

785017

Agricultural Supplies - A table showing the essential minimum imports of agricultural supplies, classified as Category "D", is attached as Appendix "D". These supplies are for use in Italy during the Spring of 1945. It should be emphasized that every ton of imports shown in this table can be justified as saving two or more tons in imported food during the next crop year.

Clothing, shoes, and textiles - LAC Airgram 32 gave the requirements of clothing, shoes, and textiles for the civilian population of Southern Italy and the Islands. Although there is every indication that the need for clothing (or the wherewithal to make clothing) remains one of the most acute consumer needs after food, no affirmative action has been taken on this requisition in Washington. As we move into the north, large additional needs will be uncovered and will have to be met. At present, therefore, the picture on clothing, shoes, and textiles is not bright.

A special project has been under way to provide shoes for the public safety agents of the Italian Government. The needs for this purpose have been met so far primarily from the repairing of Army sal-vage shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of leathers and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "G" Supplies

It has been indicated to ACC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly \$250,000,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. Ina- question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most ef- ficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" pro- gram (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arti- trary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet oper- ated, and there is little accurate information as to the condition in which the area north of the Pisa-Rimini line are likely to be found. Present indications are that the productive facilities in the area will be largely destroyed by the retreating Germans.

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate what types of imported supplies the assumed amount of \$250,000,000

for clothing (or the wherewithal to make clothing) remains one of the most acute consumer needs after food, so affirmative action has been taken on this requisition in Washington. As we move into the north, large additional needs will be uncovered and will have to be met. At present, therefore, the picture on clothing, shoes, and textiles is not bright.

A special project has been under way to provide shoes for the public safety agents of the Italian Government. The needs for this purpose have been met so far primarily from the repairing of Army service shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of uppers and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "2" Supplies

It has been indicated to AEC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly 3250,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. The question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most efficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet liberated, and there is little accurate information as to the condition in which the areas north of the Pisa-Rimini line are likely to be found. Present indications are that the productive facilities in the area will be largely destroyed by the retreating Germans.

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate in what types of imports supplies the assumed amount of 3250,000,000 should be "invested", in the best interests of the Italian people and of the United Nations. The estimates that follow are put forward, in effect, as a tentative agenda for further and more detailed discussion.

of specific projects and requisitions which will need to be settled on between the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission.

The first need is always transportation. Since transportation is the factor limiting everything that is done in Italy, and since the military are in any event the only feasible source of supply for transportation facilities for at least the next year or so, it is assumed that minimum transportation needs especially in terms of trucks, will be provided as part of the Category "A" program, for which the military assume responsibility. Unless a reasonable provision can be made for essential transportation needs, along the lines of Appendix "A", it would probably be a mistake, from the standpoint of any of the parties concerned to make the type of investment mentioned.

Assuming that \$250,000,000 is all the exchange which will be available for the whole country, it will be necessary to keep in reserve at least about \$65,000,000 for urgent needs in the north. The rest of the exchange can be tentatively allocated to the southern part of the country on the theory that most of the supplies (other than equipment for hydroelectric plants) which will be purchased for the south with the available funds can equally well be used in the north if the need there proves to be more urgent at the time the supplies actually become available in Italy.

\$135.

The remaining \$185,000,000 would be applied almost entirely to industrial and agricultural production, and to the services necessary to any production. More than two-thirds of this sum, \$130,500,000, would be allocated to the partial rehabilitation of the power industry, since virtually all production in Italy has been geared to electricity. Another \$6,000,000 would go for heavy equipment to be used in public works. Agricultural supplies, reclamation equipment, and supplies for the fishing industry, would take up about \$6,650,750, while \$40,872,000 is estimated as the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance and operating supplies for the industries which make (a) goods essential to the living of any civilized people (clothing, for example), and (b) materials needed for the gradual rebuilding of power industry and the consumer industries themselves (e.g., cement and steel).

The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With \$185,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods if they get the raw materials.

The basic estimates on which the above allocation of funds is made are given in Appendices A, B, C, and D. The first of these is a summary of the situation in Italy, in terms of money, man, machine, and material, in which what it would take, in terms of money, to repair war damage south of the Pisa-Rimini line, is estimated. The second is a summary of the Pisa-Rimini line, in which the materials needed for the repair of that line, although there is included in Category B, are not north of that line. Although there are estimates for the power

other transportation needs. Along the lines of Appendix "A", it would probably be a mistake, from the standpoint of any of the parties concerned to make the type of investment mentioned.

Assuming that 3250,000,000 is all the exchange which will be available for the whole country, it will be necessary to keep in reserve at least about \$65,000,000 for urgent needs in the north. The rest of the exchange can be tentatively allocated to the southern part of the country on the theory that most of the supplies (other than equipment for hydroelectric plants) which will be purchased for the south with the available funds can equally well be used in the north if the fact there proves to be more urgent at the time, the supplies actually become available in Italy.

\$185.

The remaining \$185,000,000 would be applied almost entirely to industrial and agricultural production, and to the services necessary to any production. More than two-thirds of this sum, \$130,500,000, would be allocated to the partial rehabilitation of the power industry, since virtually all production in Italy has been geared to electricity. Another \$6,000,000 would go for heavy equipment to be used in public works. Agricultural supplies, reclamation equipment, and supplies for the fishing industry, would take up about \$6,650,750, while \$40,872,000 is estimated as the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance and operating supplies for the industries which make (a) goods essential to the living of any civilized people (clothing, for example), and (b) materials needed for the gradual rebuilding of power industry and the consumer industries themselves (e.g., cement and steel).

The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With \$185,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods if they get the raw materials.

The basic estimates on which the above allocation of funds is made are given in Appendixes "A", "B", and "C". The first of these is a memorandum of tabulation showing what it would take, in terms of money, to repair war damages south of the Pisa-Rimini line, in estimates ranges north of that line. Although there is included in Category "B" for the present purposes only a portion of the estimates for the power industry, the reclamation of land flooded by the Germans, and a special program of heavy engineering equipment, the entire memorandum is included as an Appendix because it gives an idea of the scope of the real

task of rebuilding Italy. More recent information indicates that the assumptions in the memorandum with respect to damage in the north were unduly optimistic; the true costs, therefore, would probably be considerably higher than those indicated in the tabulation.

Appendix "B" indicates the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance, and operating supplies, for a number of basic industries, in terms of the money value of imported supplies and also in terms of power and imported coal. The data on industries in the southern part of the country (at least up to a line drawn through the city of Terzi) is based to a considerable degree on actual engineering surveys in the field; the needs for the rest of the country are estimated by the use of factors based on the proportion of Italy's total production in each industry which is located in the southern part.

Appendix "C" shows the breakdown of the \$6,150,750 which is taken as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, and supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the \$250,000,000 to the various categories of essential needs.

2128

TABLE 1

TENTATIVE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR CATEGORY "E"
IMPORTS INTO ITALY

Total funds assumed to be available	250,000,000
ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (1)	
Power stations	75,500,000
Switching stations	20,000,000
Transmission	24,000,000
PUBLIC WORKS (2)	
Heavy engineering equipment (3)	6,000,000
Reclamation projects (4)	500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (5)	40,872,000
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)	6,150,750
Total funds allocated	184,022,750
Reserve for urgent needs	65,977,250
Total funds assumed to be available	250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

- (1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "E" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.
- (2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.
- (3) LAC Airframe 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equipment for public works, for the area south of Naples. This requisition, which has never been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military requirement, would cost roughly \$2,000,000. At least three times this quantity of equipment would be required for the entire southern area up to the Pisa-Rimini line. Estimated at \$6,000,000.

Power stations	76,500,000	
Switching stations	30,000,000	
Transmission	<u>24,000,000</u>	130,500,000
PUBLIC WORKS (2)		
Heavy engineering equipment (1)	6,000,000	
Reclamation projects (4)	<u>500,000</u>	6,500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (3)		
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)		40,872,000
		6,150,750
Total funds allocated		184,022,750
Reserve for urgent needs		65,977,250
Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

- (1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "E" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line. 2125
- (2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.
- (3) LAC Airgram 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equipment for public works, for the area south of Naples. This requisition, which has never been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military requirement, would cost roughly \$2,000,000. At least three times this quantity of equipment would be required for the entire southern area up to the Pisa-Rimini line—hence the estimate of \$6,000,000.
- (4) Mostly motors for pumping out former reclamation projects flooded by the Germans.
- (5) See Appendix "G". The area involved here is the Italian mainland south of the Tarni line, plus Sicily and Sardinia.
- (6) See Appendix "G". In the case of agriculture, it is possible to predict the supply requirements with reasonable accuracy for all parts of the country. The figure for total Italy is therefore used in this summary statement.

-7-

APPENDIX A
Estimated Requirements
for Trucks and Related Supplies by Area

	Unit	South of P-R L.	North of P-R L.
Trucks (all sizes) (1)	No.	1,700 (2)	5,000 (2)
Tires (3)	No.	22,108	44,216
Tubes (3)	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Bbls	40,800	120,000

NOTES

- (1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.
- (2) 250 may be available from Peninsular Base Section, Italy and 250 from British Army sources.
- (3) In addition to the finished tires and tubes, a requisition has been submitted to AFHQ on 22 September 1944 for raw materials and supplies for the repairing and retreading of tires and tubes at the Rome and Bari plants for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1944 (Requisition No. ACC-ENG-35-45). More of these supplies will be needed.

APPENDIX B

2123

List of Reference Numbers on Requisitions Already Submitted Through Military Channels for Items and Quantities Considered to Fall Within the Military Category of Civilian Supplies

Commodity or Industry

Reference Number

LAC Airgram

785017

	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Bbls	40,800	120,000

NOTES

- (1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.
- (2) 250 may be available from Peninsular Base Section, Italy and 250 from British Army sources.
- (3) In addition to the finished tires and tubes, a requisition has been submitted to AFHQ on 22 September 1944 for raw materials and supplies for the repairing and retreading of tires and tubes at the Rome and Bari plants for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1944 (Requisition No. ACC-ENG-35-45). More of these supplies will be needed.

APPENDIX B

2123

List of Reference Numbers on Requisitions Already Submitted Through Military Channels for Items and Quantities Considered to Fall Within the Military Category of Civilian Supplies

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Power Equipment and Parts	MGS- 62-ENG	
"	" - 83-ENG	
"	" - 85-ENG	
"	" - 88-ENG	
"	" - 104-ENG	
"	" - 151-ENG	
"	" - 177-ENG	
"	" - 191-ENG	
ACC-ENG-9-45		
" - ENG-11-45		
MGS-217-SIG		
ACC-ENG-27-45		

16
33
49

-5-

Cont'd: Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Medical and Sanitation	MGS-221-MED	73
Clothing; Shoes and Textiles	MGS-132-QM	7 & 32
	" - 82-QM	185
	" - 141-QM	
	" - 92-QM	
	" - 122-QM	
	" - 181-QM	
Agricultural Supplies	MGS- 95-QM	3
	" - 96-QM	
	" - 101-QM	
	" - 127-ENG	
	" - 130-QM	340
	" - 135-QM	
	" - 142-QM	
	" - 159-QM	
	" - 160-QM	
	" - 193-ENG	50
	" - 212-QM	58
	" - 213-QM	69
	" - 214-QM	704
Supplies for Forestry	MGS-128-ENG	4
	" - ENG-26-45	
Mining Supplies, Coal	MGS- 51-ENG	9
	" - 52-ENG	15
	" - 69-ENG	20
	" - 70-ENG	37
	" - 81-ENG	
	" - 133-ENG	
	" - 145-ENG	
	" - 155-ENG	
	" - 182-ENG	
Sulphur	MGS - 73-ENG	6
	" - 74-ENG	
	" - 75-ENG	
	" - 80-ORD	
	" - 131-ENG	

Agricultural Supplies

MGS- 95-QM
 " - 96-QM
 " - 101-QM
 " - 127-ENG
 " - 130-QM
 " - 135-QM
 " - 142-QM
 " - 159-QM
 " - 160-QM
 " - 193-ENG
 " - 212-QM
 " - 213-QM
 " - 214-QM

3

340

50

58

69

704

Supplies for Forestry

MGS-128-ENG
 " -ENG-26-45

4

Mining Supplies, Coal

MGS- 51-ENG
 " - 52-ENG
 " - 69-ENG
 " - 70-ENG
 " - 81-ENG
 " - 131-ENG
 " - 145-ENG
 " - 155-ENG
 " - 182-ENG

8

15

20

37

Sulphur

MGS - 73-ENG
 " - 74-ENG
 " - 75-ENG
 " - 80-CAD
 " - 131-ENG
 " - 168-ORD
 " - 174-ORD
 " - 197-ENG
 " - 143-SIG
 " - 195-ENG
 " - 196-SIG

6

55

52

54

Essential Industrial Production Supplies:

Chemical Industry

MGS- 57-QM
 12-MISC-GEN-44
 ACC-ENG-11-45

Heap Industry

MGS- 87-QM

Continued, Appendix E.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS OF ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Textile Industry	MGS-164-QM " -183-QM " -202-QM " -203-QM	25 36 59 60
Cigarette Industry	MGS-205-EMG	62
Printing Industry	MGS-46-QM " -126-QM " -138-QM " -148-QM " -167-QM	330 28
Match Production	MGS-137-QM	
Soap Production	MGS-89-QM " -188-QM " -192-QM	554 614
Paper: Newsprint	MGS-139-QM " -128-QM " -146-QM " -169-QM	330
Ballon Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM " -163-QM " -123-QM	34 24 2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM " -209-QM	1 66
Export Trade (lamin wrapping paper, etc.)	MGS-172-QM " -158-QM " -165-QM " -619-QM	383 26 71

2123

02
MGS-205-ENG

Cigarette Industry

Printing Industry

MGS-46-QM
" -126-QM
" -139-QM
" -148-QM
" -167-QM

330
29

Match Production

MGS-137-QM

Soap Production

MGS-89-QM
" -186-QM
" -192-QM

554
614

Paper:

Newsprint

MGS-139-QM
" -126-QM
" -148-QM
" -167-QM

330

Button Card Paper

MGS-129-QM

5

Paper for Banking

MGS-128-QM
" -163-QM
" -123-QM

34
24
2 & 31

2125

Paper for School Books

MGS-124-QM
" -209-QM

1
66

Export Trade (Lemon Wrapping Paper, etc.)

MGS-172-QM
" -152-QM
" -165-QM
" -219-QM

383
26
71

Miscellaneous Supplies:

Flour Mills

ACC-200-33-45

Candles

MGS-208-QM

65

Paper Bags

MGS-121-QM
" -179-QM
" -156-QM

209
12

* An MGS number indicates that the requisition has been forwarded to Washington by AFHQ after screening. An ACC number indicates that AFHQ has either not yet completed its screening or has disapproved the requisition.

-10-

Appendix C

TABLE 1. MAINLAND OF ITALY (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Wheat-North	87,000	150,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	892,000
Wheat-South	-	-	-	1,000	125,000	125,000	251,000
Total	87,000	150,000	159,000	160,000	284,000	284,000	1,133,000
Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,560
Vegs Dried-S.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,820
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	323,165	323,185	1,368,110

(1) See Note for basis of estimates.

TABLE 2. SICILY and SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to 30 June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Wheat-Sicily	-	5,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	121,000
Wheat-Sardinia	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
Total	8,000	13,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	159,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,300
Sugar-Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs. Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs. Dried-S.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-198,185								1,368,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

TABLE 2. SICILY AND SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
January to 10 June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Wheat-Sicily	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Wheat-Sardinia	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Sugar-Sardinia	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Vegs. Dried	125	125	125	125	125	125
Sardinia	9,675	14,675	14,675	14,675	14,675	14,675
Total	10,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

785017

-11-

CONTENTS: Appendix C.

Notes on Basis for Estimated Import Substitution Requirements for Italian Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia 1 January to 30 June 1945

WHEAT based on normal daily ration of 300 grams of bread (or the equivalent of 240 grams of flour) plus 12% for supplemented rations, with extraction rate for flour at 90% of wheat. Population to be fed calculated at 75% for South of P-R-R line and at 80% for north thereof based on our experience in south and Italian experience in North and South. Of estimated harvest of 2,026,000 metric tons, it is assumed that 1,412,000 will be consumed during 1944 leaving 524,000 metric tons to reduce indicated imports during 1945. (See "Wheat Requirements for Italy" dated 7 August 1944 and amendment thereto dated 6 September 1944.)

SUGAR based on monthly ration of 250 grams for 100% of population and assuming that mainland north of P-R-R line will be able to apply 50% of its own requirements. No sugar plants in south of P-R line are presently operable.

MILK Dry - Skim - based on daily requirements of 500 grams of fluid milk for children under two years of age and 250 grams for children 2 to 12 years of age, excluding children of milk producers. Fluid supply for non-producers estimated at 40% of 1942 supply as result of experience in liberated areas not unduly affected by enemy action. One part dry skim milk plus one part fluid milk plus eight parts water treated as substitute for 10 parts fluid milk although caloric value is substantially less.

VEGETABLES DRIED Mainland North of P-R line is based on feeding 80% of population 28 grams per day. Mainland South of P-R line is based on feeding 50% of population 28 grams per day. Sicily based on LAC 18 of 3 May 1944.

MEAT based on feeding 10% of population 28 grams per day and is for use primarily in large urban areas.

FATS based on feeding at least 50% of population north of P-R line 7 grams per day.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS for mainland north of P-R line are subject to curtailment of conditions justify after enemy withdrawal.

APPENDIX "B"

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENT FOR ALL REGIONS OF ITALY (FOR SPRING USE IN 1945)

Compartments	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulfate	Copper Sulfate	Copper Chloride	Zinc	Lead	Sod.	Cry-	Tractors	Plows	etc.
	Pounds	of Pot.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
Piemonte	16,500	7,500	4,400	1,115	-	45	1	6	110	50	
Liguria	775	200	740	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	
Lombardia	20,565	5,550	2,480	365	-	34	1	5	270	120	1
Venezia Tridentina	880	650	860	210	-	122	1	10	10	5	
Veneto	11,245	3,450	3,000	320	-	65	2	9	190	130	
Venezia Giulia e Trentino	640	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	10	5	
Emilia	16,100	4,600	4,420	635	0.5	99	10	14	320	150	
Toscana	7,405	250	4,070	395	-	61	3	12			
Marche	3,715	150	960	435	1.5	14	2	2			
Umbria	1,760	150	750	115	-	17	-	2			
Lazio	3,200	150	2,000	575	1.0	21	6	3			
Abruzzi	2,470	50	1,050	140	-	17	-	2	(2)	(2)	
Molise	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Campania	7,145	350	2,470	315	1.0	108	4	15	750	300	1.0
Puglia	3,800	850	2,250	765	-	25	4	4			
Basilicata	305	-	120	70	-	1	-	-			
Calabria	1,525	50	280	125	-	8	-	1			
Sicilia	5,425	750	460	520	-	16	2	3			
Sardegna	550	-	130	325	-	2	1	1			
Total	104,310	22,000	36,000	7,000	4.0	700	50	100	1,140	900	1.2

(1) Firm statements of requirements with necessary detail of specifications and justification have been prepared and submitted through proper channels for requisition purposes.

(2) Total for Regions I to VII, inclusive.

2122

APPENDIX "B"

(1)

ANALYSIS OF REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL ITALY
(For Spring Use in 1945)

Area	Rate of Pot.	Copper Sulfate	Copper Chloride	Zinc Phos.	Lead Arc.	Sod. Arc.	Dry- Lite	Tractors	Plows	Binders	Balers	Combines	Trailers
500	7,500	4,480	1,135	-	45	1	6	110	50	50	40	-	-
775	200	740	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
565	5,550	2,480	365	-	34	1	5	270	120	105	50	-	-
840	650	860	210	-	122	1	13	10	5	-	-	-	-
245	3,450	3,000	320	-	65	2	9	190	110	30	50	-	-
640	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	10	5	10	-	-	-
100	1,640	3,420	635	0.5	99	10	14	320	150	45	100	-	-
405	250	4,070	395	-	51	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
715	150	960	435	1.5	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
780	150	750	115	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	150	2,000	575	1.0	21	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
470	50	1,050	140	-	17	-	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	350	2,670	338	1.0	108	4	15	750	500	1,000	50	100	50
900	850	2,450	765	-	25	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
305	-	120	70	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
520	50	280	125	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
425	750	460	520	-	16	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
550	-	130	325	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
310	22,000	36,000	7,000	4.0	700	50	100	1,160	960	1,240	250	100	50

statements of requirements with necessary detail of specifications and justifications
have been prepared and submitted through proper channels for regulation purposes.

For Regions I to VII, inclusive.

2122

14

785017

-13-

Appendix E

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

3 AUG. 1944

ACC/118/PMB

SUBJECT: Estimate of one year's expenditure, war damage reconstruction.

TO : Vic. President, Economic Section.

1. Attached hereto is an estimate of war damage reconstruction program to cover the first year after the war.

2. The attached estimate is based upon known current status of the Pisa-Rimini line in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. The estimate for possible work to be done north of that line is predicated upon the theory that only a portion of that zone would be damaged to a similar extent as Central Italy. Whereas, generally speaking, the balance would have a relatively limited amount of damage.

3. The whole estimate has been prepared in line using present construction costs as a basis. These line war zone converted into dollars at the rate of 100 lire per dollar. Should the post-war rate of the lire be different a proportionate adjustment would have to be made in the dollar estimate presented herewith.

4. In discussion with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, who have from time to time been furnishing us with some of the basic data, we are given to understand that Italy plans to undertake a large program of reconstruction covering a period of several years. It is that program it is currently expected that electrical plants must be largely rehabilitated during the first and second years with the expenditures probably made during the first year. Therefore, machinery which must be improved for these plants, and for which expenditures will have to be made during the first year, are included in the first year program. Likewise, machinery to rehabilitate out in portions of the ports of Italy, essential for the rehabilitation of international commerce, are also included in the first year's construction program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over as an early step to enable Italy to rebuild its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, are also included in the first year's program.

5. We have not only made a estimate of the cost of anticipated imports but we have also made a rough estimate of the possible cost to Italy in the way of local labor and material in connection with this reconstruction program as we to this is an over-all picture.

2123

TO : Vice President, Economic Section.

1. Attached hereto is an estimate of war damage reconstruction program to cover the first year after the war.
2. The attached estimate is based upon known damage south of the piecemeal line in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. The estimate for possible work to be done north of that line is predicated upon the theory that only a portion of that zone would be damaged to a similar extent as Central Italy, whereas, generally speaking, the damage would have a relatively limited amount of damage.
3. The whole estimate has been prepared in lire using present construction costs as a basis. These lire were then converted into dollars at the rate of 100 lire per dollar. Should the post-war rate of the lire be different a proportionate adjustment would have to be made in the dollar estimates presented herewith.
4. In discussion with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, who have from time to time been furnishing us with some of the basic data, we are given to understand that Italy plans to undertake an extensive program of reconstruction covering a period of several years. In that program it is naturally conceded that electrical plants must be largely rehabilitated during the first and second years with the commitments probably made during the first year. Furthermore, secondary which must be completed for these plants, and for which commitments will have to be made during the first year, are included in the first year program. Likewise, secondary to rehabilitate certain portions of the port of Italy, essential for the rehabilitation of international commerce, are also included in the first year's commitment program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over at an early date to enable Italy to rebuild its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, are also included in the first year's program.
5. We have not only made an estimate of the cost of anticipated imports but we have also made a rough estimate of the possible cost to Italy in the way of local labor and materials in connection with this reconstruction program so as to obtain an overall picture of the total cost to Italy for this work.
6. It should be brought out at this time that these estimates are based upon approximations and upon available data which in several respects are not complete, and for that reason these figures should be taken only as reflecting our best judgment at this time as to what this cost may possibly be.

L. A. JERRY
Lt. Colonel, C.S.
D. J. JERRY

2123

-14-

CONTENTS: Appendix E.

HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES CONTROL COMMISSION
 Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
 APC 394

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE REPAIR OF WAR
 DAMAGES THROUGHOUT ITALY RELATIVE TO THE WORKS LISTED BELOW

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		Total (Million S's)	
	Local Cost	Imports Cost	Local Cost	Imports Cost	Local Cost	Imports Cost
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.85	1.50	11.30	3.70 (a)
State Ry Bridges	27.86	-	67.14	5.30	95.00	5.00 (b)
Other Highways	5.80	2.40	10.20	3.60	17.00	6.00 (c)
Other Ry Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
BUILDINGS-Private	480.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00 (d)
BUILDINGS-Public	55.70	7.30	85.95	9.25	151.65	16.55 (e)
Churches	0.45	0.35	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10 (a)
Forts, Incl. training vessels	11.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00 (b)
Reclaimed Lands (Bonifiche)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
Steel Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40
Acqueducts, Sewers & Canals	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60
Electrical-Power Stations	38.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00
Electrical-Switching Subst.	15.50	60.00	30.50	120.00	46.00	180.00
Electrical-Transmission	12.00	48.00	24.00	96.00	36.00	144.00
TOTAL	789.51	331.70	1031.34	611.45	1700.85	643.15

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		Total (Million \$'s)	
	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.55	1.50	11.00	3.70 (a)
State Hy Bridges	27.85	-	67.14	3.00	95.00	3.00 (b)
Other Highways	6.80	2.40	10.20	3.20	17.00	6.00 (c)
Other Hy Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
Buildings-Private	480.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00 (d)
Buildings-Public	65.70	7.30	85.95	9.55	151.65	16.85 (e)
Chapels	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10 (a)
Ports, incl. moving vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00 (4)
Reclaimed Lands (Municipal)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.25	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40
Acqueducts, Sewers & Canals	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60
Electrical-power Stations	28.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00
Electrical-Switching Stas.	15.50	60.00	30.50	120.00	46.00	182.00
Electrical-Transmission	12.00	48.00	24.00	96.00	36.00	144.00
Total	729.51	331.70	1031.34	611.55	1760.85	943.15
Grand Total -	1051.21	1642.79			2704.00	

- (a) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$20.00 a ton.
- (b) Imported Steel Shapes 30,000 tons at \$100.00 a ton.
- (c) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 500 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$20.00 a ton.
- (d) Estimated 10% of Total Cost for Steel and T. labor.
- (e) Port Machinery.

APPENDIX "F"
INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT OF A HYPOTHETICAL
MINING PROGRAM FOR PLANT
(See Notes below)

No.	Item	Quantity Required	1000 A.M.		1000 TONS		Costs		
			Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	
1	Sulfur	1	9	9	0.3	0.3	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
	Lump	2	10	10	10	10	200,000	200,000	
	Zinc	2	14	14	2	2	40,000	40,000	
	Iron	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	
	Coal	1	15	30	0.4	0.8	8,000	16,000	
2	Coal	1	5	15	1	2	20,000	40,000	
3	Water	2	10	20	15	30	300,000	600,000	
4	Electricity	1	40	80	90	180	1,800,000	3,600,000	
5	Steel	1	17	35	120	240	2,400,000	4,800,000	
6	Various, miscellaneous, etc.	2	3	15	15	30	300,000	600,000	
7	Various	1	23	115	4	20	80,000	400,000	
8	Various	1	115	575	20	60	400,000	1,200,000	
9	Various	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	
10	Various	1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	
11	Various	2	0.5	1	3.5	7	70,000	1,400,000	
12	Various	1	0.05	0.1	2	4	40,000	80,000	
13	Carbon disulfide	1	4	20	1.9	4.5	13,000	90,000	
	Sodium Sulfate	1	9	45	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	
	Sod. Carbonate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sod. Nitrate	1	0.9	4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	
	Sulfuric Acid	1	1.5	7.5	-	-	-	-	
	Copper Sulfate	1	0.3	1.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000	
	Various chemicals	2	5	25	5	25	100,000	500,000	
14	Various	2	5	25	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000	
	Area 1 Total	292			293		\$5,857,000		
	Area 2 Total	292	1173			1504		\$31,347,000	\$35.
	Area 2 Total	292			293	1504	\$5,857,000	\$31,347,000	\$35.

213

APPENDIX 1
 INDUSTRIAL COSTS OF A LIMITED
 RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR IRAQ
 (See Notes below)

Quantity Required	Area 1		Area 2		Area 1		Area 2	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
1	10	10	10	10	6,000	6,000	450,000	450,000
2	14	14	2	2	200,000	200,000	225,000	225,000
2	1	2	-	-	40,000	40,000	225,000	225,000
1	15	30	0.4	0.8	-	-	50,000	100,000
1	5	10	1	2	8,000	16,000	600,000	1,200,000
2	10	20	15	30	20,000	40,000	6,000,000	12,000,000
1	40	200	90	600	300,000	600,000	9,000,000	18,000,000
1	17	85	120	600	1,800,000	12,600,000	520,000	3,640,000
2	3	16	15	90	2,400,000	12,700,000	2,700,000	13,100,000
1	23	115	4	20	300,000	1,000,000	220,000	1,320,000
1	15	30	20	60	80,000	400,000	1,500,000	7,500,000
1	1	3	-	-	400,000	1,200,000	5,500,000	16,500,000
1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	50,000	150,000
2	0.5	1	3.5	7	-	-	25,000	75,000
1	0.05	0.1	2	4	70,000	1,400,000	500,000	1,000,000
					40,000	80,000	3,500,000	7,000,000
1	4	20	0.5	4.5	10,000	90,000	50,000	250,000
1	9	45	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	2,500,000	12,500,000
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0.9	4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	300,000	1,500,000
1	1.5	7.5	-	-	-	-	100,000	500,000
1	0.5	1.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
2	5	25	5	25	100,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
2	15	75	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000	200,000	1,000,000
252	1174	293	1504	7520	55,857,000	331,347,000	335,015,000	1,675,075,000
252	1174	293	1504	7520	55,857,000	331,347,000	335,015,000	1,675,075,000

2413

785017

-16-

NOTES:

- a) #1 Area - South of Terni - 3 40,872,000 - 34-700f
 b) #2 Area - All of Italy - 3 133,982,000 (Total)
 c) These figures reflect our best estimate from observations
 and calculations of conditions as found South of Terni.
 d) All cost figures represent quantities over a 6 months period.

OTHER REPORTS REQUIRED

ITEM #1	- Explosives, carbide, accessories
" #2	Equipment & Misc. M.R.O. Mining supplies
" #3	Calastic Soda & Oils, M.R.O. & Equipment
" #4	Cellulose, new machines, Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #5	Page & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment
" #6	New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc.
" #7	M.R.O. supplies
" #8	New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc.
" #9	M.R.O. supplies
" #10	Raw Cotton, Reconstruction Machinery & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #11	Reconstruction Equipment, M.R.O. supplies, phosphate
" #12	Rock & other chemicals
" #13	Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
" #14	M.R.O. supplies - new machines
" #15	New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #16	New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #17	Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
" #18	Scrap copper & M.R.O. supplies.

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL
 PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
 IN ALL OF ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned
 and to be included in Category A. (see Appendix "B").

	Unit	Value	South		Total Value	
			P-R Line	Italy	North	Italy
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>						
Fertilizers, Phosphates, etc.	30	\$	750,000	\$	750,000	31,500,000
20,000 tons S. Phosphates	200				10,000	10,000
50 " Copper Carbonate	150				3,000	3,000
20 " Zinc Phosphate						
200 " Spray Oil (33%)	100	\$	15,000	\$	5,000	10,000
Ammonium Emulsion, Volex type		\$	755,000	\$	760,000	31,510,000

Agricultural Machinery,
 Implements, Tools, etc.
 1,100 Tractors, 10,000 of which

#5 - Bags & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment
 #6 - New Equipment and Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc.
 #7 - M.R.O. supplies
 #8 - New Equipment and Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc.
 #9 - M.R.O. supplies
 #10 - Raw Cotton, Reconstruction Machinery & Misc. M.R.O.
 #11 - supplies
 #12 - Reconstruction Equipment, M.R.O. supplies, Phosphate
 #13 - Rock & other chemicals
 #14 - Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
 #15 - M.R.O. supplies - new machines
 #16 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
 #17 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
 #18 - Plano Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
 #19 - Sorey copper & M.P.O. supplies.

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL
 PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
 IN ALL OF ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "D").

	US Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value		All Italy
			North	Italy	
AGRICULTURE					
Fertilizers, Phosphate, etc.	30	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000		\$1,500,000
50 " Superphosphates	200		10,000		10,000
20 " Copper Carbonate	150		3,000		3,000
200 " Zinc Phosphate					
200 " Sulfur Oil (31%)	100	15,000	5,000		20,000
Ammonium Sulfate, Volka type		\$ 765,000	\$ 765,000		\$1,530,000
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY					
Tractors, Tools, etc.					
1,150 Tractors, 12 ton (or which	1,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 360,000		\$1,150,000
1,110 steel wheels and 50 rubber	1,000		100,000		100,000
wheels)					
100 Combines	300	27,000	80,000		87,000
290 rollers (belt driven, 14d)	225		279,000		279,000
1,240 plows	150	44,000	100,000		144,000
960 plows	150	3,750	3,750		7,500
50 Tillers (rubber wheels)		\$34,750	\$34,750		\$1,777,500

(continued on page 17)

785017

-17-

Cont'd: Appendix G.

US Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
500 Tractors, 12 ton, 4 wheel 1,500	\$ 434,750	\$1,342,750	\$1,777,500
800 Cons Binder Twine 250	43,475	134,275	177,750
200 " Horgashoe balls 300	300,000	300,000	600,000
Hand Tools (alparady avail- able at its port)	7,500	7,500	15,000
100 Thrashers (for devastated area)	73,000	100,000	170,000
Spare parts for these 100 thrashers	15,000	35,000	50,000
Total - agriculture	\$1,615,725	\$2,917,525	\$4,533,250

TRADING INDUSTRY

US Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
50 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 80 HP & 4,000 E	100,000	3 100,000	3 200,000
75 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 150 HP	168,750	168,750	337,500
25 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion with reduction gear from 150 HP to 250 HP	125,000	125,000	250,000
100 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion fast type, from 6 HP to 30 HP	75,000	75,000	150,000
Machinery to Manufacture Nets	125,000	125,000	250,000
40 Units to manufacture various size fishing nets	125,000	125,000	250,000
Refrigeration	125,000	125,000	250,000

Refrigeration

40 Units for installation on
fishing vessels
(40 to 60 tons) for the
carriage of fish
carrying vessels.

2118

2000
 100 Thrashers (for elevated
 (No. 5)
 Spare parts for these 100
 thrashers
 1,500 7,500 15,000
 50,000 100,000 150,000
 15,000 35,000 50,000
 830,725 2,170,525 3,010,250
 \$1,615,725 \$2,917,525 \$4,561,250

Total - Agriculture

FISHING INDUSTRY

Motors
 20 Marine Motors, Diesel
 Internal Combustion
 Reduction Gear, 80 HP \$ 4,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 200,000
 75 Marine Motors, Diesel
 Internal Combustion
 Reduction Gear, 100 HP 4,500 168,750 337,500
 25 Marine Motors, Diesel
 Internal Combustion
 With Reduction Gear
 From 150 HP to 250 HP 10,000 125,000 250,000
 100 Marine Motors, Diesel
 Internal Combustion
 Fast type, from 5 HP
 to 10 HP 1,500 75,000 150,000
 150,000 468,750 937,500

Machines to Manufacture Nets

40 Units to manuf. other
 various size fishing nets 125,000 125,000 250,000

Refrigeration

20 Units for installation on
 12 early fishing vessels
 (40 to 60 tons) for the
 refrigeration of loads
 carrying fresh fish
 125,000 125,000 250,000

2118

Canning

2,500 Tons for Canning, size xx }
 2,500 " " " " " IC. }
 2,500 " " " " " IC. }
 Total - 9 salaries 75,000 150,000
 5,795,750 \$ 781,750 \$1,187,500

FORESTRY

Present regulations for forestry
 are considered to be sufficient until
 they are revised in the future
 It is not known.

GRAND TOTAL - AGRICULTURE,
 FISHING & FORESTRY
 \$1,615,725 \$2,917,525 \$4,561,250

785017

COPY.

Ref:

21st October, 1944.

SUBJECT: Imports.

22 Oct. Rcd.

TO: Allied Force Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. Mr. Mitchell, State Department, and Mr. Marris, British representative on the CCAC, have asked me to give them a summary outline of essential Italian imports (a) to meet needs of disease and unrest; (b) the needs of rehabilitation.

2. I have at short time prepared this outline, not with the co-operation of the Italian Government who have, as I have informed you, not yet been asked to prepare a detailed programme, and I forward it herewith with the request that you will hand it to Messrs. Mitchell and Marris if you think it desirable.

See 2-14
ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

2117

0 2 0 2