

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

NO.

785017

ACC

10000/109/946
(VOL. I)

10000/109/946
(VOL. I)

MINING, INFORMATION
APR. 1944 - FEB. 1945

94

Copy Note to the file

At 91 Overleaf is the Mining
Division's justification for 2
Mining Offices in Sardinia.
This is how ~~the~~ Academic
Following ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Special
V.P.I. meeting. - New deal for Italy.
1801

Si VL

4/20/72 R/H

Industry s/c
To Mining Division

Please answer 91 and return this file to
The Economic Section.

90.

[Signature] Capt. Econ Sec.
2 Feb 45.

91

DSK/vdb

TO: ECONOMIC SECTION

5 February 1945

The Mining Division, Industry Sub-Commission considers that two officers will be necessary in Sardinia for mining purposes, and one enlisted man for clerical work.

1. One officer is required as a production superintendent with the following duties:
 - a. Go underground regularly to visit the working sections, suggest improvements, give instructions and plan new development.
 - b. Check production reports.
 - c. Meet with the Italian Engineers to organize more efficient and safe mine operations.
 - d. Keep and check supply records and general cost data etc. .
2. One officer is required as Administrative and Supply Officer:
 - a. To handle all shipping
 - b. To give instructions to the Italian Mining societies regarding commitments.
 - c. To keep the Mining Division HQ. AC and AFHQ informed of the general situation at all times.
 - d. To arrange for the receipt and allocation of supplies, when received.
 - e. To check mining information for interested Allied Parties, etc. .
3. One Enlisted man to act as Driver, Interpreter, and clerk.
4. The Mining Division feels that unless Allied Representation remains at the mines, coal production will not continue with even the very limited success which we are now experiencing. There will be ~~several~~ ^{many} troubles and slow downs, much of the material arriving for use in the coal mines will not be used to the best advantage, etc. Reporting of information will be slow and accurate coordination between AFHQ, Hq. Mining Division and Sardinia will be very difficult.

FROM: Mining Division, Industry Sub-Commission.

DSK 6/2/45

92

To C.O.S Section

1800

Answer 89 see 91

[Signature] 6 Feb 45

93

COS: to see 91 replying to COS' enquiry at 89. JCR 6/2
COS:

31 Jan 45

TO: OIS

1. A draft answer to the Regional Commissioner's letter of 15 Jan 45 (HQ/102b) on the Sardinian coal miner situation will be submitted for your signature shortly.

2. Meanwhile, your attention is drawn to minute 82, by the Mining Division, commenting on the points raised in your Minute 81. In general, there appears to be no danger of our labor recruitment outstripping the arrival of mining supplies for coal production.

Harlan Cleveland
Asst. Deputy Chief of Staff
Econ Sec

87.

d 50: it's see minute 82 replying to COS minute 81

2) to see folios 83-85: Part of R.C.'s report on Coal Production.

He is also answering and referring to Mining Division letter to him.

WLB
JCS 2/1/45

88

COS

See

(1) Minute 82 in reply to you 81

(2) Harlan Cleveland's minute 86

(3) Co Chayton's report of 84

(4) R.C. Sardinia's letter of 88
to which I've sent an answer

a reply.

WLB 2/2.

87.

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 661 JCB 2/1/45

SS

COS

See

- (1) Minute 82 is reply to you 81
- (2) Harlan Cleveland's letter to 81
- (3) Co Chaytons report of 84
- (4) R.C. Sardinia's letter of 85
 to which I've sent a reply. $\sum$ 2/2.

2

7 Decs Econ.

- 1. If all Allied Commission personnel (including the Mining Division) are removed from Sardinia what will be the result on coal output? If adverse
- 2. - What is minimum staff required to safeguard output?

178/2/2/45

81.

DCOS, Economic Section.

1. I have read with interest the report on the Sardinian Mining Industry (Page 78).

2. If we are to produce up to AFHQ demand we require (a) more supplies; (b) more labour. It is no use to arrange (b) until and unless we know (a) is assured, or rather the supply of (b) should be related to (a). May I know what is being done:

- (a) to increase supplies;
- (b) to produce labour.

M. S. L.
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

27. Jan. 45

82.

COS, ALLIED COMMISSION

Reference is above request.

A. Increase Supplies

The Mining Division has constantly advised AFHQ, G-5 Section, regarding the present supply situation. New requisitions were submitted covering the last half of 1945. We have been successful in soliciting the help of AFHQ on this important matter and Lt. Lathrop of AFHQ has just returned to his Hq. after spending five days with the Mining Division to gain pertinent information, necessary to speed up delivery of vital supplies from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Mining Division also sent a full report of the supply situation, material received against material on requisition, back to the U.S. with Mr. Gardner of the United States Bureau of Mines, who worked with the Mining Division for a short period.

Supply situation at present is:

Explosives and Detonators - sufficient until 1 July 1945.
Vital Maintenance Supplies - Requisition approved in Washington with a definite follow-up by AFHQ.

B. Recruit Labor

Labor recruiting has been difficult because the Regional Commissioner and his staff do not believe ~~that~~ that the labor should be recruited in Sardinia and as a consequence, there is a definite lag in recruiting the 2,000 more necessary workers.

This was taken up at a meeting held in Mr. Harlan Cleveland's office, 20 January 1945, during which the Regional Commissioner's opinion was discussed. The opinion of all present including the Labor Sub-Commission representative is that labor should come from Sardinia if at all possible and that there existed much unemployment there. The report of the meeting is now in Mr. Cleveland's hands for review.

27 Jan. 45

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

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Efforts are being made to recruit labor on the Italian Mainland by the Coal Company and the Mining Division. Two men are traveling through the Mining Districts to effect recruiting, but because of obvious reasons, recruiting will be slow and the ramifications will be great. Some few men are being sent over and possibly 1,000 may be recruited, but not before a period of several months elapses.

29 January 1945

Donald S. Kingery
DONALD S. KINGERY,
Captain, C.E.,
Chief, Mining Division.

TO : C.S.O.

Ref 58.

1. The situation regarding Sardinia Coal Mining is as follows:

Transport: trucks are needed to haul essential supplies and transport mine labour to and from mine districts and port areas. Yet, Italian military vehicles have been reported being sent to the mainland. Folio 53.

File 8253/COS also refers. (Sardinia Garrison)

Food and Clothing: all food must be transported in to mining districts, non-rationed locally grown items are at a premium - and rations are already insufficient for mine labour sustenance. Folios 34-57 comprise complete report.

2. Could possibly supplementary rations be made available to the workers at the mines, to encourage miners to the mines to work and thereby, as a result, to increase production?

3. Suggest this matter be brought up at next COS meeting.

4. Prime Minister's letter to C.C. (fol 61) also refers *JEH*

4 January 45.

Office, Chief of Staff.

Ext 451.

Hugon Rivet

63.

see copy of 58 9th to LF SC. and suggest 4th to SC
that they take up 58 and 61 with LF SC (Col Kern) highly
they write to 98.

Ref 2. Warn SC. see to bring up if they wish. *LS 51*

1797

64.

C.S.O.: attached letter to R.C. Sardinia has been prepared for signature of COS. After consulting with (Col. Kern) LF SC and Mining Div. of Ind. S.C. and Econ. Sect., I recommend that R.C. be advised to utilize civilian agencies to attempt to augment mining production. Col. Kern states the 100 vehicles are there to be collected, but only about 20 have been taken so far. The others will not be available which LF SC are not disposed to do in these times.

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4 January 45.
Office, Chief of Staff.
Ext 451.

63.

Major Rivley

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that they take up SF and LF with LF SC (Col Kerr) highly

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11/57

64.

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MS/11/45

79.

C SO: Very good Annual Report of Training Division to read. JCF 26/1
80.

Cos M. Vance at this is the Summary on P 74
SF 26/1

21
 3 telephoned Capt Meschman
 this afternoon - requesting information
 as to what action was being taken
 to secure explosives. See pages 18-19-20.
encl 4/12

22.

TO: C S O

1. Reference folios 18, 19 and 20 on the subject of shortage of explosives
 coal mining Sardinia. Econ Sec advised today that 3 tons are being flown to Sardinia
 by air this week. An officer of the Mining Division is proceeding forthwith to Naples
 to supervise shipping of the balance of the explosives required.

2. Stocks of explosives are reported on hand. As an added note I am told that
 explosives are also on their way to Sicily.

encl
 Capt. In

5 Dec 44

24

Capt. Oden

Minute 22 sec. Ref 23, who is taking any tips about
 getting more miners or are there none available?

26/12

32

31. Troika has transferred from Sand Fences c/c 100 tonnes
 for Sardinia Region so transport is available for this (para 3)

encl
 Capt.

33

4/51

31. This letter is ignored by Economic Section and minor q.v. 2 of
 20 December superseded it. encl

Ref: 5010/107/008.

15 February 1945.

Dear

In a letter from my Chief Staff Officer, Colonel SMITH, he told me that you raised the question of the Canadian coal mines and that you would like to know if you could be of assistance in any direction. Economic Section told me that the chief way in which London might be able to help at this stage would be to speed up deliveries of coal mining supplies. They say that the deliveries of all our requirements, especially those allocated to be supplied from the U.K., have been extremely slow.

Colonel SMITH also asked that you send you would like to have a report on the general Canadian coal situation as soon as possible. The Canadian have always kept G-3 fully informed of the developments in the coal mines, and these reports have presumably been handed on to you. If, however, these reports are not sufficient for your purposes we will, of course, comply with your request.

I hope you are flourishing.

Yours

M. S. LUSH

E. J. DREWRY Esq.,
Civil Affairs Section,
War Office,
London.

Copy to: 4404/008.

1793

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED COMMISSION REGION VI
APO 397

106
_C_o_p_y_ *Spore*

Ref: 319.1344 *319.6* 25 January 1945.

Subject: Memorandum on Strike at Carbosard from 11 -
16 January.

To : Regional, Allied Commission, Sardinia.
Hq Alcom, Industry S/C, Mining Division,
APO 394.

With reference to signal No. 298 from Hq Alcom
22/1/1945 and my weekly report date 23/1/1945 herewith
my report on the Carbosard Strike.

1. The strike which began at Bacu Abis was called
on January 11th without any previous notification to the
Management and spread to the other mines on 12th January.
The main grievance was caused by agitators who declared
that the Management had no intention of paying the 54th
week established by Government Newspaper 24/12/1944.
This statement was quite unfounded as the management had
at that time received no notification of the Government
decree.

Other demands made after the strike had begun
included more food, pay for time lost in striking, and
the removal of President Sanna. It appears that certain
Communist agitators invited the miners to strike with
the object of demonstrating their power with a view to
gaining prestige for the coming election of miners
representatives which will take place soon.

2. At Appendix A is a complete memorandum on the
strike giving the minutes of the various meetings held,
etc. This document is in the Italian language and is 54
signed by President Sanna.

- 2 -

3. The following is a list of measures which President Sanna agreed to put into force at a meeting between himself and the miners representatives.

a. Rents:

Family Lodgings. All rents over £ 21 per month to £ 21. All rents under £ 21 to remain the same.

Bachelor's Lodgings. New rents will be as follows:

New hotels per month per man	£ 30
Old hotels per month per man	£ 20
New large bunk rooms per month per man	£ 20
Old large bunk rooms per month per man	£ 10

This includes all workman who previously had special contracts for accomodation either free or at a reduced rate.

These measures are to take effect from 1st Jan. 1945.

- b. The 54th week and other providential measures established by Government Newspaper on 24-12-1944 will be paid 90% on 18/1/1945 and the balance of 10% as soon as the legislative order is received by Carbosard.
- c. A loan of £ 300 will be paid to each man and repaid in 12 monthly instalments starting on 17/Jan/1945.
- d. The new organization planned by Carbosard for the distribution of coal to all workers and employees at a price of £ 120 per ton to be hastened.

- 3 -

Workmen will receive Oct-March 0.4 tons/month
" " " April-Sept 0.2 "

Employees will receive 0.4 tons per month
throughout the year.

- e. Ing. Carta, chief of the Technical services will examine during January the salaries of mechanics and electricians employed in the workshops and washing plants.
- f. Two workmen who had been discharged will be re-engaged at a different group of mines. These men are Silesu and Deriu.
- g. The President Sanna will ask the High Commissioner to grant and interview with representative of the workers, representatives of the various political parties and himself.
- h. Free wood distribution centres will be organized for the personnel of the various groups and services. Employees will participate but the inmates of hotels and bunk rooms will not.
- i. Cooking facilities will be constructed at hotels and bunk rooms to allow the workmen to cook the extra ration of food. Custodians will see that fires are lit at fixed hours.
- j. The Management of the Technical Services will transfer a certain mechanic (Carta) to Bacu Abis.
- k. Hotel kitchens may be checked without notice by representatives of the workmen accompanied by the head of the Cooperative.
- l. President Sanna will re-examine lists of dismissed men submitted by representatives of the workmen.

- 4 -

- m. m. The new piece work rates which are now being studied will be put in force as soon as possible.
- n. n. Col. Manca and Major Baldussi will be transferred on 1/2/1945 to new appointments more suited to their special knowledge under present conditions.
- o. o. The various managements have given written assurance that they have removed all Fascist Emblems.
- p. p. A workman Era Nicola will be debited with the 1942 price of two sheets which were stolen from him.
- q. q. The question of the payment of bonuses for high cost of living, attendance and assiduity for vacations, Xmas Holidays, the four national holidays, pay in lieu of notice and during notice, to be referred to the Ministry of Labour for advise.
- r. r. Every workman who actually works will receive his presence bonus, the question of a presence bonus in certain cases of justified absence will be referred to the Ministry of Labour provided that the definite character of the absence is clearly indicated.
- s. s. It was decided that the question of how the food bonus for presence should be applied was not a case for Carbosard but for the SLPRAL.
- t. t. Carbosard intends to implement all government instructions concerning the elimination of Fascists.

1791

- 5 -

4. Work is now proceeding normally but it is felt in view of the demand for increased production that further measures are taken.

1. The removal from Sardinia of certain agitators who caused the strike.
2. That the extra-ration is made conditional on 6 consecutive days work in each calendar week.
3. That additional 2000 workmen required for increased production will be speedily obtained from the mainland. These men will act as a leavening among the more recalcitrant Sards.

For and in absence of the Chief, RMD.

Major G. F. HATCH,
Regional Mining Divis.

1790

5010

9 Feb 45

105

TO: COS

FROM: Executive Director, Econ Sec

FEB 10 1945

95/103

1. Attached annual report of the Mining Division may serve the purpose discussed in para 4 of the attached memorandum.

104

Ex Dir, ES

11

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

HC:mew

Ref: ES/5.00

9 Feb 45

SUBJECT: Letter from your Chief Staff Officer

TO : COS

1. Reference attached excerpt, dated 2 Feb 45 (4404/COS) from letter received from Col. Ship from London.

2. We are already planning to resubmit a clothing requisition, in line with the definition of Category "A" given in the new directive. We now have available a much better program than the original LAC agrams 7 and 32. This program is to be sent to AFHQ in a few days.

3. Referring to the tonnage figures (MEG 362) for Category "B" supplies, there is nobody that knows better than we that they are simply a shot in the dark. We do not know why trooper wanted the figures, but we were directed by AFHQ to produce a guess, and we produced a guess, at the same time stating that the figures were not to be taken too seriously. Naturally, now that the new directive has been received, a number of the items originally included in our Category "B" statement (the "Summary of Essential Italian Imports"), given to Mitchell and Harris, will now be able to be included in Category "A".

4. On Sardinian coal mines, the only way in which London might be able to help at this point will be to speed up deliveries on coal mining supplies. The deliveries on all of our requisitions, especially those allocated to be supplied from the U.K., have been extremely slow. We do not know what kind of "report on the general situation" Mr. Stopford wants; we have kept G-5 informed quite fully of developments on the Sardinian coal mines, and we assume that they in turn have kept London informed. Unless some more specific idea can be given, therefore, we are inclined not to produce a general report on the general coal mines as a result of this informal request.

5. The last para, dealing with a request by Col. Brazier, has been transmitted to the Food Sub-Commission for their information and appropriate action.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Executive Director
Economic Section

Incl.

Copy on files: 4404/COS
4802/COS

178

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Tel: 559

DSK/cc.

Ref: Mines-319.01

8 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Report Annual - Mining Division, Industry Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

TO : Director, Industry Sub-Commission, Hq. A.C.

1. SARDINIAN COAL.

During the year 1944 Sardinian Coal Mines operated at curtailed production 75 percent of the time because there was not sufficient shipping to move more than a part of the possible output.

a. Production for year 1944	375,978
Exports " " "	257,255
Local consumption	109,919

The bulk of coal exported was for use by Armed Forces and consequently constituted a major contribution to the war effort and saved considerable amounts of allied shipping.

The ratio of local consumption to production as shown appears unduly high. This was caused by the production curtailment. Local consumption will remain more or less constant, consequently when production increases this ratio will decrease accordingly.

b. In addition to stocks of supplies already on hand at the mines, supplies received to produce this tonnage totaled approximately 1150 short tons and were valued at 170,000 dollars.

1737

- 2 -

By comparison the Sardinian coal produced was the equivalent of imported coal to the value of 7,500,000 dollars.

c. When the Mining Division was established in Sardinia the larger mines were on a maintenance basis and production was approximately 5,000 tons per month. The coal loading port of Sant'Antioco had been bombed and badly damaged, 4 out of 5 loading cranes were unserviceable, 70,000 tons of coal were on fire at the pier and a large ship was sunk alongside of the main loading pier. Repairs have been carried out and the loading port of S. Antioco is now functioning with 4 cranes operating.

Coal production was increased until nearly 2,000 tons per day was reached near the end of January 1944. At this time orders were received to reduce production, this was very difficult and explains the low tonnages produced as compared to original plans and estimates. This act was also responsible for dispersing necessary mine labor and created a feeling that the Sardinian coal mining effort was of minor importance.

Labor disturbances occurred but were not disproportional considering the present war conditions. These strikes were generally caused by the apparent undesirable food situation existing within the mining district.

2. SARDINIAN METAL MINES.

The metal mines of Sardinia continued to limit operations strictly to maintenance basis. No ore was smelted and the only commercial products produced were paint pigments.

- 3 -

Throughout the year, however, exports from existing stocks of metals and minerals were made from Sardinian.

The following information shows the exports or tonnages of mineral prepared for export during the year:

Metallic lead	2,623	metric tons
Paint pigments	2,058	" "
Metallic antimony	72	" "
Metallic Cadmium	3	" "
Cassiterite (1)	100	" "
(1) Prepared and ready for shipment		
31 December 1944.		

3. SARDINIAN TALC MINES.

The talc mines of Sardinia were reopened by the Mining Division very early in 1944. Sample shipments of talc were sent by air freight to a United States Commercial Company for testing. After testing it was found that this talc was not suitable for high frequency electronic tubes because of the iron content. Except, therefore for small tonnages already shipped this project was discontinued.

Block talc shipments during 1944 were	81	metric tons
Prepared and ready for shipment		
31 December 1944	40	" "

4. SICILIAN SULPHUR MINES.

Sicily has always been a large producer of fused sulphur for Italian consumption and also exported to European countries. Many of these mines, however, had been in the path of fighting throughout Sicily and were partially destroyed, therefore a very difficult task faced the Mining Division in the rehabilitation of this important industry.

1785

- 4 -

The production and shipment for the year are as follows:

a. Production fused sulphur 1944	33,450 metric tons
Shipments fused sulphur 1944	
from mines	32,750 " "
Stocks fused sulphur	
31 December 1944	11,250 " "

Sulphur is in very great demand for both industrial and agricultural purposes and consequently this sulphur production has greatly assisted the Italian rehabilitation program. The sulphur exported to France and North Africa can well be considered a further contribution to the Allied Forces war effort.

b. The supplies received to produce this quantity of sulphur totaled approximately 250 short tons and were valued at approximately 55,000 dollars. The sulphur produced at world market prices would total approximately 835,000 dollars.

c. When the Mining Division was first established in Sicily production from a few scattered mines totaled less than 400 tons per month. The industry was disorganized by war conditions and much destruction had been done to plants and producing properties. At the present time production of sulphur has been increased to 5,500 tons per month from 48 operating mines.

Essential supplies have been made available and the sulphur ore producers now organized under a government organization.

5. MINE TIMBER, CROTONE.

During the year 1944 the Mining Division bought and transported from the forests to the Port of Crotone 12,000 cubic meters (480,000 lineal meters) of pit props. From this quantity 8,000 cubic meters (320,000 lineal meters) were shipped to the mines in Sardinia and Sicily.

1764

- 5 -

This work was turned over by the Mining Division to D.E. G-5 Section AFHQ. In November 1944, with an agreement whereby this Work Section is committed to supply a total of 2,000 cubic meters of pit props for Sardinia, Sicily and Italy per month according to Mining Division requirements.

6. LIGNITE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

The principal Italian lignite mines did not come into the picture until German withdrawal North of Rome. Production of lignite during the period September, October, November and December was approximately 65,000 metric tons.

This very low production was caused by lack of power to operate workable mines. Lack of transportation to move the product and the amount of destruction done by the Germans to mine plants and properties.

Upon the withdrawal of the Germans no mine was left untouched with regards to damage or removal of materials. All railroad transportation to mines was destroyed with the exception of one mine. Road transportation was also badly damaged and power stations were destroyed. As a consequence, many important lignite mines have not been able to resume operations even on a maintenance basis. There are at the present time however, two producing mines on operating railroad sidings and all mines can be reached by auto-truck transportation.

Of the principal lignite mines in Italy seven are now back in operation with an equal number of smaller mines producing or capable of producing. The lignite picture still remains one of power and transportation before any more mines can be placed into production. There remain however sufficient lignite stocks to satisfy the normal demand for some time.

1763

- 6 -

7. PYRITE.

The pyrite mines of the Maremma district were liberated during the latter half of June. Only one mine was seriously damaged by enemy demolition. Thanks, however, to energetic measures taken by the management and to the earlier concealment of certain plant and supplies it has been possible to effect some repairs although the capacity will be reduced.

None of these mines have power. One group is flooded and dewatering will take a long time. Fortunately a large stock of pyrite is held and the effect of the power shortage is not as serious as it would otherwise be except that labour, having no work is giving trouble.

The estimated requirements for 1945 are between 125,000 and 150,000 tons. The question of export has been studied. Pyrite can be loaded directly into ships of shallow draught at Portigliore where the depth of water alongside a pier is 4 meters. The capacity of the loading installation is 175 tons per hour.

Only 2,606 tons of pyrite were shipped to consumers in continental Italy leaving over 335,000 tons in stock of which 23,600 tons are earmarked for export to North Africa.

8. SULPHUR - CONTINENTAL ITALY.

The largest normal producers are in the Marche Romagna where in normal times one third of the total Italian sulphur was produced.

The mines were liberated during September and in the first days of October. Systematic demolition of all surface plant was carried out by the enemy and from one mine all senior members of the staff were carried off. The manager of the last mine to be liberated heard of this practice and succeeded in hiding. 1782

- 7 -

The managements have been energetic in clearing up what seemed at first a hopeless mess and are repairing plant in order to operate on a reduced scale.

No power at all is available and one mine, Cabernardi, the largest is in a critically dangerous state owing to the impossibility of entry for maintenance. Attempts to reserve power for the mine have so far proved unavailing and the possibility of complete abandonment is looming up.

With the difficult power position it is unlikely that the mines can be put onto a producing basis for a long time.

The stock in the Marche-Romagna area as of 31 December 1944 was 18,700 tons of fused sulphur.

The sulphur mines of Southern Italy are small but being undamaged all are working normally.

9. MERCURY.

The mercury mines of the Monte Amiata Massif were liberated during the latter half of June.

Only one mine, the Abbazia San Salvatore was seriously damaged by the enemy who carried out a thorough demolition of all surface plant. The management however, had concealed a high proportion of the portable plant and the main hoist had been dismantled and taken underground. Some of the distillation ovens were rebuilt with recovered material and by the beginning of October the mine was ready to operate at 60% of its normal capacity. This mine has its own power station but all power beyond the minimum for maintenance is being taken for essential needs. This mine has been able to produce on a limited scale from workings above adit level without using power. 1781

- 8 -

The remaining mines of the area have no power and are badly in need of maintenance.

Stock on liberation (most of which had been bidden)	7,614 bottles	
Stock subsequently discovered	420 "	
Local sales		115
Awaiting shipment		4,604
Production	6,600	
Stock at 31 December 1944		9,915

10. GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

During the year over 150 mines were inspected by members of the Mining Division. This information collected has been disseminated and the mines in the best position to aid the war effort and the Italian rehabilitation program have been assisted by the Mining Division in the manner of supplies, power and other necessities. It is estimated that well over 100 mines are either producing or else maintaining their properties through assistance from the Mining Division.

Requisitions for supplies sufficient to operate Sardinian coal mines, Sicilian sulphur mines, Mainland sulphur mines, mainland lignite mines, and Arsa coal mines for the entire year 1945 have been submitted and if these essential materials arrive considerable increases over present production can be expected during 1945.

11. PERSONNEL.

During the past year the Mining Division lost the

1780

- 9 -

services of Colonel Robert Koenig, Lt. Col. G.S. Carter,
Lt. Col. G.O. Branner, Major T. M. Williamson and gained
the services of Major G. F. Hatch, Captain A. R. Radcliffe
and Lt. A. R. Pengilly.

DONALD S. KINGSLEY,
Captain, C.E.
Chief,
Mining Division.

1779

95A

Ref: 5010/-/003

Tel: 478808

5 February 1945

SUBJECT: Coal Transportation - Ribello.

TO : G-3, Allied Force Headquarters.
(Attention: Col. T.R. Hann)

95E

1. Reference your O-58 of 30 Jan 45, regarding rebuilding rail line between Ribello and Rosignano thermal power plant, I am pleased to answer your inquiry by stating that the bridge between Vada and Rosignano, is now under repair and it is estimated the bridge will be completed by end of February.
2. The military is now assisting us in construction materials and any aid you may give in maintaining this happy arrangement will enable us to see this rail line opened for coal (lignite) haulage to the power plant at the earliest date possible.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

1778
4 1/2

TO: C.S.O.

1. To COS for personal information (folio 2).
2. Suggest that this matter in para. 1 thereof be referred to Economic Section to determine:

- a. Number of bridges and extent of their damage.
- b. Approximate time required for repairs to restore rail line between colliery and thermal power plant.
- c. Expedite any present action.

2 Feb 45.

4.

Mr. R.

Take immediate action in your plans
2 before submitting to COS.

§ 2/2.

5.

For. Sect. Please bring to attention of Trans. S/C and comment hereon as to present situation and action being taken. J. P. 2/2

To Transportation Section

1 Ref. folio 2. - please state position as requested in minute 5.

See also
2nd vol
3rd vol.

nothing by me
for report
London.

8

1777

See Office of Mil. Staff

2 Feb 45.

4.

PK
Haines.

Mr. R.

Take immediate action on your plans
2 before submitting to COS.

4 2/2.

5.

Encl. Sect. Please bring to attention of Trans. S/C and comment
hereon as to present situation and action being taken. J. R. 2/2

6

958

To Transportation Section

1 Ref. folio 2. - please state position as requested
in minute 5.

From Sec.
2 Dec 45
J. R. 556.

now action Supra
for records
Haines.

8

1777

22 Office of Chief of Staff

1 Ref. minute 5.
2 See 24th Feb 45 comments on folio 7.

From Sec.
5 Dec 45.
J. R. 556.

958

958

now action Supra
for records
Haines.

9.

COS: Please note folio 7: present status of R. R. restoration as queried by
Col. Hearn (folio 2). Does COS wish to inform Col. Hearn? J. R. 556 1/2
Yes. Pl. draft 28 572

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

950

Ref: 4404/COS

2 February 1945.

TO : DUCS, Economic Sec.

I am directed by the Chief of Staff to forward you (given below) extract from a letter he has received from his Chief Staff Officer who has recently been visiting the War Office in London:

"I saw Mr. Harden, whom you may remember. He came to Italy last October or November. He said that A.C. should re-submit their clothing requisition for Southern Italy which was first sent in May 1944. LAC Airgrams 7 and 30 refer. He said that Washington are ignoring the first one for Southern Italy and that the new requisition must be based on the category A standard of disease and unrest with no mention of anti-inflation.

Mr. Harden also wanted to know unofficially whether the figures put in by us in the GEN-SEC series (MSG 362 refers) for Category B civilian supplies were based on any papers to show how the figures were arrived at. Mr. Harden was of the opinion that the bulk of the tonnage put in should have come under category A, for example, 450,000 tons of chemicals, 293,000 tons of coal and 161,000 tons of miscellaneous processed goods.

Mr. Stopford has heard that the Sardinian coal production might be stepped up. He would like to know if there is any direction in which he can help. For instance, if any personnel were required he would try and produce them. I told him that as far as I know the main difficulty was lack of miners and that we were trying to produce them; he would, however, like a report on the general situation as soon as possible.

Colonel Bramier made on request. He would like from Colonel Legg a little more detail on the food distribution in calories, for instance, how many does the average man get from his rations, how much is it estimated that he buys in the black market, how much does he get from local produce, etc. This is required in order to answer possible Parliamentary questions. He also warned us that the Ministry of Food were proposing to send a representative to Italy in the shape of a Food Attache to the Embassy in Rome. He told me unofficially that C.A. were against it but the Foreign Office were pressing. I said that I did not see how this representative could do any harm.

Copy to: 5010/COS
4802/COS

/s/ P. Ross 1476

/JG.

PA to COS.

⑦ MJS/hl

95D

From : Transportation Sub-Commission

3 February 1945.

7.

TO : Economic Section, A.C.

1. Reference Minute 6.

2. The bridge between Vada and Rossignano is under repair; this bridge will enable Lignite from Ribolla Mine to be taken by rail the entire way to the Power Plant at Rossignano.

3. Military assistance is already being given in the shape of materials, and the estimated date of completion is the end of February. It is not considered that this date can be brought forward.

Merritt H. Taylor
MERRITT H. TAYLOR
Director

see Minutes 809
1775

785017

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

5010

COSE

9236

Ref. C-58

30 January 1945

FEB 2 1945

SUBJECT: Coal Production - Ribollo Colliery.

TO : H.Q.
A.C.
(For personal attention of C.O.S.)

see folio (1)

- (1) Q.M. (Coal Sect) AFHQ has represented that the output of power from the thermal power plant at Rosignano is restricted as coal from Ribollo Colliery cannot be transported due to demolished bridge on railway Ribollo-Rosignano. When repairs to this bridge are completed full output of the electric plant can be obtained and, in turn, sufficient electric energy can be transmitted to the colliery to permit of its maximum production being reached.
Q.M. enquires if repairs to the bridge can be expedited.
- (2) The critical world shortage of coal is already well known to you but London and Washington have recently emphasised the increasing seriousness of the position and clearly any operation that will promote the production of coal in Italy should receive a No. 1 Priority, plus.
- (3) Details of the position reported in para (1) are not known in this office, but in view of the importance of subject and as more than one of A.C. Sub-Commissions is involved I am addressing this letter for your personal attention.
- (4) Will you please let me know if there is any action we can take here to help expedite the repairs to the Ribollo-Rosignano railway bridge. I would also like to be kept in the picture so as to be in a position to answer any queries which London may raise.

T.R. HENN

T. R. HENN, Colonel
Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

H.Q., A.C. (3 copies)
QM (Coal Section) AFHQ.

1 FEB 1945

1774

see Minutes 3, 4, 5 & 6

6 June 1945

785017

INFORMAL ROUTING SLIP

LOG: 955

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

Suspense: _____

Date: 29 January 1945

FILE: _____

SUBJECT: Power Plant at Rosignano.

No.	From	To	Date	
1.	QM(Coal Section)	G-5 attn. Lt. Col. Rulf	29 Jan. 1945	1. At present the output of power from the thermal power plant at Rosignano is restricted as coal from Ribello Colliery cannot be transported due to repairs to the demolished bridge on railway Riballo-Rosignano 2. If repairs to these bridges were expedited, the full output of the electric plant could be obtained and sufficient electric energy would then be transmitted to the colliery for its full capacity to be reached. <i>Roy T. Harris</i> ROY T. HARRIS Major, R.E. for P.R. EVANS Colonel "Q" Coal Section - - - - -

1773

APPENDIX "A"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDEGNA REGION

REFERENCE : HQ/1026

SUBJECT : Increased Production of Sardinian Coal.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission.

15 Jan 1945

1. With reference to your Mines.923.2 of the 7th Jan 1945, Para.1, as a result of reports of shortage of labour at the mines I sent a special Officer to CARBONIA last November as I was not happy over the position. I attach at "X" and "Y" a copy of a letter dated 23rd November 1944 to the High Commissioner requesting him to take action, and a copy of the report of this specially detailed Officer dated 20th November.
2. The figure of 100,000 tons of coal a month now given by you is noted. At the time of the reports referred to above our target figure was 50,000 tons a month, vide Mines 923,2 of 21st November 1944. My HQ/1026 of 26th November 1944 also refers.
3. Your Para 3. Immediately sent another Officer (Lt. Col. CHAYTON) on a special mission to CARBONIA and attach his report and recommendations with which I agree. His action is a continuation of previous moves and Lt. Col. CHAYTON is coming to ROME and will be able to report to you in person as he has a very clear grasp of the details of the situation.
4. Your Para 4. We shall require three (3) heavy vehicles, one for each CARBONIA and IGLESIAS and one spare, see Para 6 (v) of Lt. Col. CHAYTON's report. These will be used to bring in more vegetables to the mining district. The possibility of the provisions of extra food will be discussed by Lt. Col. CHAYTON with Colonel LEGG.
5. Your para 5. (a) and (b) noted thank you.
 - (c) My previous letter HQ/1026 of 22nd November 1944 refers, but please also see Lt. Col. CHAYTON's report attached. (marked "A").
 - (d) Noted. We shall be very glad to have this Officer as soon as possible.
 - (e) Yes, if a forceful Officer can be sent over it would be helpful but he must be really carefully selected otherwise more harm than good may result. The political situation at CARBONIA is not too good as will be seen from the reasons for the present strike (Order of the Day" 11th January 1945). Except for specialists, this Region has no-one left beyond myself and Lt. Col. PRICE who is Provincial Commissioner for all Provinces.
6. Your Para 6. Noted. I am of opinion that recruitment of more miners must come from the mainland. If a vigorous campaign is started to get more miners from TUSCANY this may be successful now that there is a regular steamer service between NAPLES and CAGLIARI. Attractions are available to men who have lost their homes and find food difficult on the mainland as there are housing facilities for 500 married miners and 1,500 unmarried miners in the coal district at SARDINIA and food prospects are probably very much better here than they are on the mainland.

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(e) Yes, if a forceful Officer can be sent over it would be helpful but he must be really carefully selected otherwise more harm than good may result. The political situation at CARBONIA is not too good as will be seen from the reasons for the present strike (Order of the Day 14th January 1945). Except for specialists, this Region has no-one left beyond myself and Lt. Col. PRICE who is Provincial Commissioner for all Provinces.

6. Your Para 6. Noted. I am of opinion that recruitment of more miners must come from the mainland. If a vigorous campaign is started to get more miners from TUSCANY this may be successful now that there is a regular steamer service between NAPLES and CAGLIARI. Attractions are available to men who have lost their homes and find food difficult on the mainland as there are housing facilities for 500 married miners and 1,500 unmarried miners in the coal district at SARDINIA and food prospects are probably very much better here than they are on the mainland.

7. With reference to Lt. Col. CHAYTON's report, Para 6 (i) I am writing to the High Commissioner to request that more Carabinieri should be sent to the District and to request vigorous action to evict absentee miners. I must, however, draw attention to the situation that has been created by the removal of Italian troops (800) below the minimum I reported to you as the safe limit for internal security. Information was not given to me that they were leaving the Island and I was not consulted as to the districts from which they were being removed. Half of the 800 men were taken from the mining district of IGLESIAS where previously we had one battalion and one machine gun company, a total of about 700 men. As a result the units at IGLESIAS are disorganized and of little value for internal security. I am reporting separately on the internal security situation generally.

J.A.C. PENNYCUICK,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.-

JACP/gch

COPI

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDEGNA REGION

"A"

14 January 1945.

REFERENCE: HQ/1026.SUBJECT: Coal ProductionTO : Regional Commissioner.

1. In response to your request I saw Major MATTHEWS on the 12th January and subsequently had a meeting of which a report is attached at "B".
 2. Yesterday I spoke with Dott. NISSARDI, Director of SEPRAL, and Dott. CLEMENTI of the High Commissioner's Office, who is responsible for matters pertaining to food. A report of this meeting is also attached at "C".
 3. I have considered the question raised in Brigadier LUSH's letter of the 7th January and I set out below some thoughts on this subject which may be of interest and assistance.
 4. One of the most important matters which effect the production of coal is psychological in nature. The Sard is not, generally speaking, a hard worker by nature and the miners at CARBONIA are no exception. They are very voluble and the creation of noise gives them more pleasure than the production of coal. Under the Fascist regime they received very exceptional treatment and have come to expect that their favoured position should be continued. They are the spoiled children of the autarchic era. They tend to invent grievances and magnify any which actually exist. Concessions, almost inevitably are regarded as a sign of weakness and give rise to increased demands. They are always ready to strike and CARBONIA is excellent territory for agitators who wish to make themselves known. Almost anybody who can stand on a soap box and shout can bring them out on strike. They, however, respect authority and strength.
- Occasional strikes seem almost inevitable but their frequency should, and could, be reduced.

5. The most important material factor involving output is the question of food. An increase of calories, however, will not of necessity result in attaining our goal. Married miners will almost inevitably share the increase with their families. In those cases where a miner consumes all his special issue of food it only makes an increased output possible but does not ensure it. A secondary but very important factor consists of special privileges which the miners at CARBONIA

1771

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6. I am of opinion that the following steps are essential if a substantial increase in coal production is desired :

- (1) Steps should be taken to station in the area as soon as possible more Carabinieri or troops.
- (ii) An effective means should be devised to remove from the area actual or potential political agitators.
- (iii) The recruitment of Sardinian labour for the mines

/should ...

- 2 -

23

should cease immediately. All further recruitment should be from Northern Italian mining areas. Apart from the fact that the latter will provide better workers the dilution of local labour will be an advantage in itself.

(iv) A method must be devised immediately to permit of the prompt eviction of miners, who are addicted to absenteeism, from their houses.

(v) Two 8-ton trucks should be furnished, one to CARBONIA and one to IGLESIAS to enable fresh vegetables to be brought into the district.

(vi) A more careful co-ordination between all officials, mining, communal and co-operatives, is necessary to prevent any possible grievances arising from preventible causes.

(vii) An increase in food ration should be conditioned upon increased output per man.

(viii) Except for the normal bread and pasta ration all other supplementary and special local issues of food should be on a weekly basis and obtainable only in return for a full week's work.

/s/ J. CHAYTON.

/t/ J. CHAYTON.

Lieutenant Colonel,
Regional Supply Officer.

1770

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Lieutenant Colonel,
Regional Supply Officer.

1770

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFG 394

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

MINING DIVISION

Ref: 359

DSK/ee.

Ref: Mines-319.6

11 January 1945.

JAN 13 1945

SUBJECT: Report Annual - Mining Division, Sardinia Region.

TO : Economic Section, HQ. A.S.

1. Attached is the annual Report of activities of Mining Division, Sardinia Region for year 1944.

2. This report is naturally sketchy, but it presents an excellent picture of the present status Sardinian Mining Division.

3. This report is forwarded for the information of interested headquarters and departments.

W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm.

Incl - Report annual, dtd 5 Jan. 45
Ref: 319.1344

c/o - AFHQ, G-5

Coal Sect. AFHQ, Col. Walker (2)

(1)

1709

785017

Ref: Mines-319.6

12 January 1945

SUBJECT: Report Annual - Mining Division, Sardinia Region.

JAN 13 1945

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Incl - Report annual, dtd 5 Jan. 45
Ref: 319.1344

c/c - AFHQ, G-5 (2)
Coal Sect., AFHQ, Col. Walker (1)
Chief of Staff (1)
D.M. Ord. Paint Factory (1)
Fleet (1)
Files, Mining Division (1)

1709

see Minute 79780.

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED COMMISSION REGION VI
APO 397

COPY

Ref: 319.1344

5 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Report, annual.

TO : Hq. Alcom, Ind Sub-Commission, Mining Div. APO 394

Pursuant to your request by telephone 3 Jan 1945 the following informal annual report on activities of the Regional Mining Division, Sardinia for the year 1944 is submitted.

1. COAL MINING

a. The Sardinian coal mines were operated continuously during the year 1944. Production statistics indicate that 554,508 tons of raw coal were produced from which 375,978 tons of merchantable coal were prepared for the market. Coal exported from Sardinia amounted to 257,255 tons.

d. Several adverse factors contributed to prevent production of a substantially greater tonnage. Of these factors, supply, shipping, and labor are most important and they are only partially solved during the past year. If maximum production is demanded during 1945, supply, shipping and labor problems must be solved.

(1) Supply.

Supplies requisitioned by the Mining Division late in 1943 and early in 1944 are currently being delivered in Sardinia in small increments. Fortunately, the principle items of expendable supplies such as permissible explosive, dynamite,

1768

Ref: 319.1344

5 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Report, annual.

TO : Hq. Alcom, Ind Sub-Commission, Mining Div. APO 394

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(1) Supply.

Supplies requisitioned by the Mining Division late in 1943 and early in 1944 are currently being delivered in Sardinia in small increments.

Fortunately, the principle items of expendable supplies such as permissible explosive, dynamite, fuse, detonating caps, liquid fuel, carbide, pit-props, lubricants etc have been delivered in sufficient quantities to permit operations at about 50% of the schedule planned for 1944. Production at the curtailed rate was affected upon two or three occasions during 1944 because of a shortage of one or more items of expendable mine supplies. It is important to note that it has

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required approximately one year to obtain partial delivery of coal mine supplies even though it is generally recognized by all concerned that coal production contributes directly and indirectly to the war effort.

(2) Shipping

During the first three quarters of 1944 the inability to obtain adequate water transport for Sardinian coal contributed directly to curtailed production. This coal does not store well because it is subject to spontaneous combustion if stored for long periods of time. Since local storage facilities could accommodate only 60,000 to 70,000 tons attention is invited to the fact that 50,000 to 60,000 tons were in storage in Sardinia for at least six months of 1944. During the last quarter of 1944 the shipping situation ceased up and stocks at the end of the year were practically nil.

(3) Labor.

The end of 1944 finds us facing a serious labor procurement problem. Early in 1944 we were engaged in an active labor procurement campaign in anticipation of a steadily rising demand for Sardinian coal. The best available source of labor at that time was the Italian Garrison in Sardinia of some 250,000 men. This source is no longer available since the troops have been moved elsewhere. The remaining sources of labor are unskilled miners from Tuscany on the Continent. If we are to meet the demands of AFHQ for more and more production, 2000 to 2500 mine workers must be induced into the coal mining districts of Sardinia without delay.

Anticipating that additional mine labor would be eventually required and recognizing the obvious fact that workers here are primarily interested in food and clothing, the Mining Div. recommended to AFHQ that a favorable differential in the bread and pasta ration be established in the Sardinian mining districts to induce workers

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Anticipating that additional mine labor would be eventually required and recognizing the obvious fact that workers here are primarily interested in food and clothing, the Mining Div. recommended to AFHQ that a favorable differential in the bread and pasta ration be established in the Sardinian mining districts to induce workers into the area. This was approved by AFHQ and was in effect until about the middle of 1944 when it was rescinded by AG in an effort to establish a uniform ration throughout Italy.

1767

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It has frequently been pointed out that the mining district is non-agricultural and the only possible source of sufficient food to attract workers into the area would be supplemented rations. Relatively speaking the miners are well paid but in the face of a good wage, large numbers of the miners left the mines during the harvest season and they did not return.

Time lost during the year 1944 because of labor disturbances was at a minimum. What strikes we did have were usually caused by demands for more food. It was necessary to invite some of the trouble-makers to find a better location for their activities. It may be said that more time was lost because of the too frequent holidays rather than labor trouble.

The end of the year found the miners relatively quiet and peaceful. The principal difficulty at this time is that we do not have nearly enough men to produce the tonnage currently demanded by AFHQ.

2. METAL MINING.

In general the situation as pertains to the metal mines in Sardinia after more than a year of effort to obtain the supplies necessary for their operation is that no supplies have been made available other than metallurgical coke and a few minor items borrowed from coal mine supplies.

The metallurgical coke was provided only because it was essential for the manufacture of paint pigments required by British Ordnance.

Aside from the paint pigments being currently produced the metal mines are on a maintenance basis. Instructions were received from AC to operate the metal mines and stockpile against post-war requirements for the rehabilitation of Italian industry. This has been

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Aside from the paint pigments being currently produced the metal mines are on a maintenance basis. Instructions were received from AC to operate the metal mines and stockpile against post-war requirements for the rehabilitation of Italian industry. This has been accomplished by the Mining Division only to the extent possible without any supplies.

The following items were exported from the mineral mines of Sardinia by the Mining Division during 1944:

1786

a.	Paint pigments	2,058 tons
b.	Lead, metallic	2,561 "
c.	Antimony, metallic	72 "
d.	Cadmium, metallic	3 "
e.	Talc, block	61 "

Additional shipments of block talc as well as 100 tons of cassiterite are ready for shipment.

The above mentioned exports contributed directly to the war effort since they were called forward by the Armed Services.

3. GENERAL.

The Sardinian Mining industry stands well prepared to produce during 1945. The mines are in excellent operating condition and once supplies are made available it is believed that Sardinia may contribute much toward the post-war rehabilitation of Italy and the Mediterranean Area. The financial position of the coal mines should be excellent in 1945. Following approximately nine months of effort the selling prices of coal were revised upward to where they are now above production costs. It may be said that the coal mines are now operating on a sound business basis and the same procedure maybe followed in regards to the metal mines if and when the Mining Division is furnished the supplies required to initiate active resumption of operations.

/s/ M. A. Matthews

MAX A. MATTHEWS,

Major - Infantry

Chief, Regional Mining Div.

1765

Additional shipments of block talc as well as 100 tons of casalterite are ready for shipment.

The above mentioned exports contributed directly to the war effort since they were called forward by the Armed Services.

3. GENERAL.

The Sardinian Mining Industry stands well prepared to produce during 1945. The mines are in excellent operating condition and once supplies are made available it is believed that Sardinia may contribute much toward the post-war rehabilitation of Italy and the Mediterranean Area. The financial position of the coal mines should be excellent in 1945. Following approximately nine months of effort the selling prices of coal were revised upward to where they are now above production costs. It may be said that the coal mines are now operating on a sound business basis and the same procedure maybe followed in regards to the metal mines if and when the Mining Division is furnished the supplies required to initiate active resumption of operations.

/s/ M. A. Mathews
MAX A. MATHEWS, 1705
Major - Infantry
Chief, Regional Mining Div.

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Confidential

CONFIDENTIAL (73)

DSK/cc.

Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Ref: Mines-923.2

6 January 1945.

JAN - 8 1945

SUBJECT: Sardinian coal mine production.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters, G-5 Section, APO 512
Attention: Colonel J. E. Butterworth
Chief, Economics and Supply Division.

1. Reference letter C-58, 27 December 1944, same subject.

2. Assuming:

a. That supplies now on requisition will arrive in time to be utilized.

b. That sufficient labor for coal mines can be recruited for work in the mines at Sardinia.

c. That sufficient food will be available for miners to produce 6 hours work each day.

The following production schedules may be met:

January	55,000 tons Sardinian coal
February	60,000 " " "
March	70,000 " " "
April	80,000 " " "
May	90,000 " " "
June	100,000 " " "

3. The following steps have already been taken in an effort to achieve this increased production of coal:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL (12)

- 2 -

a. All out recruiting campaign for mine workers in Sardinia by following means:

- (1) Advertisement for workers in all Sardinian newspapers.
- (2) Advertisement for workers all Sardinian Radio Stations.
- (3) Contact with Prefects and Sindicos requesting their aid to recruiting.
- (4) Personnel contact and recruiting in all villages, pointing out the importance of Coal to Sardinia's industrial future and stating that unless native Sardinian labor came forth this work would be given to Sicilians and Continentals.

b. There is now in progress a recruiting program for Sardinian labor throughout Central Italy's mining regions. Picked men from Sardinia, who are acquainted with these areas, are conducting this campaign.

c. Strong requests upon the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor by both the Industry and Food Sub-Commissions, Allied Commission, have been made. The High Commissioner of Sardinia has been advised by the Italian Ministry to assist the Sardinia Region Allied Commission Staff in any way possible and to extend his utmost efforts regarding:

- (1) Present recruiting campaign.
- (1) Supplementary food ration increases for miners.

d. The Regional Commissioner, Sardinia has been requested and is doing everything within his power to increase the supplementary food rations for miners.

1763

CONFIDENTIAL

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- 3 -

e. Previous arrangements have now been completed and assignment of Major G. F. Hatch (B), Mining Engineer to the Mining Division, Allied Commission for duty in Carbonia has been made.

f. Study by the Food-Sub-Commission, regarding the possibilities of improving the present basic miners ration has been initiated.

4. The following comments are submitted to explain the present position regarding Sardinian Coal production. The Sardinian Coal Mines are capable of producing 10,000 tons of coal per month. During December 1943 the Mining Division made plans, and prepared projection for work and development whereby this tonnage could be produced.

5. This program was successfully carried out during December 1943 and January 1944 at which time orders were received from AFHQ to reduce production to 25,000 tons in February and 35,000 tons until further notice. During the subsequent months of reduced production, absolutely no interest or help was given to assist the operations of these Coal Mines other than the little that was done by the Mining Division. I wish to call attention to the following incidences:

a. The Mines were forced to operate for six weeks without explosives although every effort was made by the Mining Division to bring this to the attention of the proper office for appropriate action.

b. The food situation with regards supplementary food for workers reached a point that actual cases of starvation occurred. There were also several food riots. This had been anticipated and requests had been made by the Mining Division to alleviate the food situation but no help was received.

102

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- 4 -

c. During July the basic food ration for miners was reduced, at the same time the ration for other than heavy workers was slightly increased, this was due to an adjustment made in the Island ration scale.

These brief cases are given to show the utter lack of interest that prevailed, simply because there existed an ample stock of coal at that time. It was during this period that the workers were scattered and the Coal Mines at Carbonia were tagged as an undesirable place in which to work and live.

6. The Mining Division had repeatedly submitted requisitions for necessary Sardinian Coal mine supplies. To date only Explosives - Fuse - Detonators - Calcium Carbide and Welding Rods, plus some little miscellaneous material has been received. The material received was only a fraction of what was on requisition and had the mines been operating fully, would only have satisfied 30 percent of requirements. It was necessary to draw explosives, fuse and detonators from the Engineer Supply Depot in Sardinia to continue operation and at the present time effort is being made to obtain the release of 3,000,000 feet of fuse from theatre stocks for use in the Sardinian Coal Mines. None of the material necessary for the proper maintenance and upkeep of mining plants and equipment has been received, this means that unless some of the maintenance supplies now on requisition arrive soon, we may experience severe maintenance difficulty. The wear and tear of moving equipment is just as great regardless of whether large or small tonnages are produced.

1761

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 5 -

7. 2,000 ft. of trailing cable was requested on MGS-51-ENG, 21 January 1944 (ENG-LEVY-1-44) for Sant'Antioco Loading Cranes. We were advised by AFHQ that the requisition had been filled and the cable shipped in June 1944. Upon arrival 2 July 1944 it was found that the cable received was not as specified in the requisition and it was not suitable for use as trailing cable inasmuch as the covering was not abrasive resistant. The trailing cable now in use at Sant'Antioco was badly damaged by bombing raids in 1943. It is patched and spliced in many places, and frequently fails and short circuits causing shut downs in loading operations. This makeshift situation can only become worse as time goes on and if suitable cable as specified on Requisition is not delivered within the next three months, it is quite probable that loading capacity at Sant'Antioco will fall below mine production.

8. The information submitted in paragraph 4, 5, 6, and 7 are not intended as excuse but simply to acquaint interested personnel with the lack of interest and cooperation against which the Mining Division has been struggling during the past year.

For The Chief Commissioner:

E. D. DENSMORE
E. D. DENSMORE,
Colonel U.S.A.
Acting Deputy Chief Of Staff,
Economic Section

c/c - Chief of Staff, HQ. A.C. (1)
Files, Mining Division (1)
Files, Economic Section (1)

1760

CONFIDENTIAL

5010
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION,
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

DSK/cc. 123

Ref: Mines-924.

30 December 1944.
JAN - 5 1945

SUBJECT: Lignite Mines - Italy.

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters, G-5 Section, APO 512.
Attention: Colonel J.E. Butterworth

1. Reference letter C-58, 26 December 1944, subject
"Valdarno Lignite Mine".

2. The Mining Division is preparing for the reactivation of the Valdarno Lignite Mine as well as the other important lignite mines. Small quantities of essential material have already been released to these mines to assist them to continue production.

3. I wish to point out that the requisition for essential material for lignite mines was turned down by the G-5 Section AFHQ in August 1944 and also in December 1944. The Mining Division wishes to point out that these requisitioned materials are vital to the rehabilitation and re-activation of the lignite mining industry. Had our first requisition been honoured we would at this time be in a position to do much more and give greater assistance to the mines much soon. (c.?)

4. In view of the recommendation made by the Quartermaster and the importance that Italian lignite will be forced to play as a substitute both for Sardinian and imported coals, the Mining Division proposes to resubmit the requisitions for Italian lignite mines for Class A Priority.

(62)

- 2 -

5. There is no question but what future increased lignite production, coupled with improvement in the transportation situation will greatly ease the present great demand for both Sardinian and imported coal.

6. I wish also to point out that very soon requisitions for the Sardinian coal mines will be again submitted. It is hoped that these requisitions will go through promptly as much pressure is now in effect to increase production of Sardinian coal and in the past very little material upon requisition for the mines has been received.

For The Chief Commissioner.

LDP
L. B. DENSMORE,
Colonel, F.A.,
Acting Deputy Chief Of Staff,
Economic Section

c/c - Chief of Staff (1) ←
Economic Section Files (1)
Mining Div. files (1)

1758

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 334
Office Of Chief Of Staff

DSK/cc.

Ref: Mines-923.2

7 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Increased Production Sardinian Coal.

TO : Regional Commissioner, ALCOM, Sardinia Region.

1. This Headquarters is greatly perturbed over the lag in recruiting of mine labor for the Sardinian coal mines.

2. Latest information indicates that requirement will be 100,000 tons Sardinian coal per month within the near future, and every possible effort must be made to attain this figure.

3. It is therefore urgently requested that you and your staff expend every effort to increase recruiting of these necessary mine workers.

4. The maximum possible quantities of obtainable Sardinian food stuff must be made available to the coal mine workers at a reasonable cost through any possible means.

5. This Headquarters is doing everything possible to assist you in this matter and the following action has been taken:

a. The Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has been consulted and requested to initiate immediate positive action in this behalf.

b. The matter of necessary mine supplies has been brought to the attention of proper authorities and will be followed up regularly by this Headquarters.

1757

Ref: Mines-923.2

7 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Increased Production Sardinian Coal.

TO : Regional Commissioner, ALCOM, Sardinia Region.

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2. Latest information indicates that requirement will be 100,000 tons Sardinian coal per month within the near future, and every possible effort must be made to attain this figure.

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a. The Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has been consulted and requested to initiate immediate positive action in this behalf.

b. The matter of necessary mine supplies has been brought to the attention of proper authorities and will be followed up regularly by this Headquarters.

1757

- 2 -

c. The possibility of increased food ration for Sardinian miners is now being studied by the Food Sub-Commission.

d. Major G. F. Hatch (E), Mining Engineer with much experience has reported to the Mining Division, Industry Sub-Commission for duty with Mining Division, Sardinia Region.

e. We consider it very desirable that an active, forceful Civil Affairs office be assigned to Carbonia to assist with food procurement, transportation, and distribution, along with any necessary personnel problems. Your comments are invited regarding this plan.

6. You are hereby requested to place Sardinian coal production, along with the accompanying requirements of labor, food, and transportation to the highest possible priority within your Region.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Chief Of Staff.

c/c - AFHQ, G-5 Section, APO 512 (1)
Economic Section (1)
Float (1)
Files (1)

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for Sardinian matters is now being studied by the Food Sub-Commission.

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6. You are hereby requested to place Sardinian coal production, along with the accompanying requirements of labor, food, and transportation to the highest possible priority within your Region.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Chief Of Staff.

c/c - AFHQ, G-5 Section, APO 513 (1)
Economic Section (1)
Float (1)
Files (1)

1756

785017

translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

22469/10479/8/3

Rome, 1 January 1945.

Dear Admiral,

According to the agreements which took place between the High Commissioner for Sardinia and the Allied Authorities, on November 15th, the administration of the Cagliari harbour has been given back to the Italian administration and assumed by the Comando Marina.

Nevertheless, the main services, such as loading and unloading of wares, supplying of the ships, maintenance, repairs, and salvages meet with great obstacles because of the lack of mechanical means. It seems that, when they handed over the administration of the harbour, the Allies transferred somewhere else all vehicles, cranes, and other movable equipment for loading and unloading.

Considering this, the High Commissioner, - not knowing how to provide for the requirements of the traffic of the harbour - pointed out that it was most necessary the Allies should consent to leave in the island at least hundred of the two thousand Italian military trucks which they meant to transfer on the continent.

I will be most grateful, my dear Admiral, if you will consider this with your usual kind comprehension for civilian requirements, and do what you can for the proposal of the High Commissioner to be granted.

I remain

Truly yours,

s. I. Bonomi.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
Rome.

1755

AS Distribution

Action : Econ Sec (2)
Info : Chief Comm
: C of S

785017

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Chief of Staff (60)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Tel: 559

DEK/cc.

Ref: Mines-319.6

26 December 1944.

28 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Agriculture, Fertilizer.

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission, HQ. A.C.
Food Sub-Commission, HQ. A.C.

59.

1. The attached letter from the Chief, Regional Mining Division, Sardinia was received to-day.

2. I wish to call attention to the importance of Sardinian coal with regards to its contribution to the war efforts. We have been recently asked to increase production of Sardinian coal 25,000 tons per month. This is not possible at this time because of the lack of miners available.

3. Recruiting of labor is lacking because the miners will not work in Carbonia where food is difficult to obtain at reasonable prices.

4. Assistance to a large farm such as the one mentioned may materially change the future production of this important war commodity.

Incl - as per para 1.

H. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Commission 1754

c/c - Economic Section (1)
Chief of Staff (1)
Float (1)
Files, Mining Division (2)

COPY

(59)

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED COMMISSION REGION VI
APO 397

Ref: 312/336

16 December 1944

SUBJECT: Agriculture, Fertilizer.

TO : Regional Allied Commission, Sardinia Region
Attn. Lt. Col. Chayton.

1. As a matter of possible interest it has been reported that the Sulcis Basin has been excluded from the distribution of sulphur and fertilizers by the Ispettorato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura.

2. A case in point is a 750 acre farm in the vicinity of Carbonia owned by Sig. Flavio Multineddu. This man owns one of the few productive farms in this district and his requests for sulphur and fertilizers have been repeatedly turned down on the grounds that this district is generally non-productive and that the fertilizers should go to other more productive areas.

MAX. A. MATTHEWS
Major - Infantry
Chief,
Regional Mining Division

Copy to:

- Hq. Mining Division, Italy

1753

COPY

5070
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Tel: 539

DLK/cc.

Ref: Mines-319.6

26 December 1944.

27 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Military Vehicles.

TO : AFHQ, C-5 Section
APO 312, D. S. Army.

1. It has come to the attention of the Mining Division, Industry Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, that Italian military vehicles, now available in Sardinia are being sent to the Italian Mainland.

2. The Sardinian mines, producing minerals, such as Sulcis Coal, Talc, Antimony, Cassiterite, and paint pigments for the Armed Forces, require these trucks to transport these minerals since many of the mines are not located at a railhead. Additional trucks are also required by the Coal mines to haul supplies and transport mine labor from outlying districts.

3. It is suggested that a minimum of eight (8) Italian trucks and trailers be released to the Regional Mining Division, Sardinia Region, to assist the mining of important mineral products for the Armed Forces.

1752

For The Chief Commissioner:

c/c - Economic Section (1)
→ Chief of Staff (1) ←
→ Fleet (1)
Files, Mining Div. (2)

26 Dec. 44
S. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm.

notified Mines to send copy to L.F.S.C. 5/1 gck

Office of Chief of Staff
5010
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

57

Tel: 559

VDB/cc.

Ref: Mines-923.2

20 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Sardinian Coal Production. 21 DEC 1944

TO : AFHQ - G-5 Section,
APO 612, U.S. Army.

HR cc

34/56

1. Reference is made to your cable PX-71055, dtd 19 December, and our reply No. 8490 dated 20 December.

2. As stated in our cable, the production increases are not possible without an additional 2,500 workers. The undesirable food situation in the Mining area makes recruiting very difficult.

3. The attached report is enclosed for your information. Your attention is invited to the paragraphs on Food, pages 6 and 7 and the paragraphs on Mine Labor, pages 7 and 8.

50 50 50 50

For The Chief Commissioner:

H. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm. 1751

Incl - as per para. 3.

✓c - Economic Section (1)
Office of Chief of Staff (1)
Float (1)
Files, Mining Division (1)

(56)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Tel: 559

DSK/cc.

Ref: Mines-923.

18 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Sardinian Coal Mines.

TO : Director, Industry Sub-Commission, HQ. A.C.

The following narrative is submitted for your information as requested.

INTRODUCTION

The Sulcis Coal basin of Sardinia has been recorded for many years and coal mine operations on a limited scale were conducted there over 60 years ago. Previously this coal was referred to as brown coal or lignite and there was little market for it in Italy. Mussolini in an effort to decrease sales resistance and assist Italy's solid fuel program decreed that Sardinian coal would be referred to as sulcis coal hereafter and immediately initiated core drilling and development of this coal deposit.

Work was started on the town of Carbonia during 1937. The large mine, Serbariu, was started approximately the same time. The construction was German design and all equipment was of German manufacture. German construction crews assisted the erection and installations.

Mussolini then started a campaign to draw miners into this new coal field from the Italian mainland and with pictures, and promises he enticed several thousand Italian mainland and some Sicilian miners to move to Sardinia.

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- 2 -

Production increased gradually until the peak year 1942 when slightly over 1,000,000 tons of coal was produced. With the war in Africa progressing in favor of the Allies, it was thought that Sardinia could be invaded. So in February, March and April 1943 the high Fascisti and most of the mainland, & some of Sardinia miners left the island for the Italian mainland. The mines were practically stopped and many of the remaining workers were dispersed during the subsequent idle period.

Condition upon arrival of Mining Division at Sardinia - October 1943.

The mines except Bacu Abis were in state of maintenance. Bacu Abis was producing 5,000 ± tons per month. The company organization was comprised of a President with directors at three of the principal mines. None of these men had held the same position previously, since these positions had been held by good Fascisti whom had gone.

There was no demolition. The only damage was what had been done by American bombing to the coal loading (Port at Sant'Antioco). Here medium bombers had damaged 4 out of 5 loading cranes and had hit the loading pier in many places, causing the piling to be sheared and 80 % of the pier was rendered unservicable. A large boat was sunk alongside of the pier and approximately 70,000 tons of coal was on fire.

The distillation plant had been hit and 75% destroyed. One corner of the power plant had been hit and transformers damaged.

1749

- 3 -

ACTIVITIES OF MINING DIVISION

Preliminary.

The mines were inspected. The damage to the loading pier was surveyed. Bids were let to repair the pier. The boat sunk alongside the pier was slowly salvaged. The electric loading cranes were repaired and the burning coal was dumped into a small inlet to prepare the pier for fresh coal. Repairs were started to the distillation and power plants. All of this took time, but within two months the pier was sufficiently repaired for the loading of two coal boats simultaneously.

The stores in warehouse were inventoried and requisitions of necessary material for coal production were submitted.

An officer from the Mining Division was sent to Calabria on the Italian mainland to procure and ship mine timber. Arrangements were also made to procure mine timber from Corsica and some from local sources.

Production.

The mines officially resumed operation December 1943 under the management of the coal company and the technical direction of the Mining Division.

Workers were recruited from the metal mines and Italian Army personnel of which there were 250,000 available. A bread ration for miners was decided upon, which was thought attractive enough to entice workers to Carbonia.

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- 4 -

It was at this time thought that Sardinia coal would be in great demand and a production program and mine projection was laid out, whereby it was hoped to produce 100,000 tons per month by July 1944.

Production progressed satisfactory.

33,000 tons were produced in December 1943 and 41,866 " " " in January 1944. At the end of January 1944 production had reached over 2,000 tons per day. Shipping was not arriving to move the coal and consequently orders were received in February 1944 to reduce production to 25,000 tons per month.

This was a difficult procedure, but it was decided to hold all workers if possible and employ them on non-productive work around the mines. New roads were built, shafts were sunk, mine tracks improved, storage bins constructed, and plans for a miner's community garden was made whereby the miners would work in the garden one or two days per week and get paid at the mine. This idea was not well received and consequently dropped.

During the subsequent months from February to September when the coal mines were on limited production many of the workers drifted away to work elsewhere or returned to the Army and were shipped away. Now, when workers are needed they are not available and must be enticed into the Mining Region from other parts of the island.

The table on page 5 shows the production and shipments from December 1943 to and including November 1944.

1747

52

STANDARD COAL PRODUCTION - SUMMARY - MONTH OF MARCH
OF MARCH COAL PRODUCTION - SUMMARY - MONTH OF MARCH 1943

MONTH	COAL PROD. TONS	COAL REMOVED	LOANS MADE	RECORDS ON HAND END OF MONTH	REMARKS
DECEMBER 1942	33,077.0	7,000.0	5,583.0	25,134.0	Based production
JANUARY 1943	41,350.0	8,325.0	8,043.0	43,504.0	Ordered to reduce production by 10% to 25,000 tons per month. No shipment.
FEBRUARY	21,536.0	-	8,304.0	61,596.0	Employees exhausted, no interest in situation by outside agencies.
MARCH	14,500.0	13,000.0	7,000.0	56,377.0	Production curtailed as requested.
APRIL	26,241.0	28,680.0	8,707.0	48,161.0	Production curtailed as requested.
MAY	34,537.0	17,900.0	12,202.0	55,536.0	Production curtailed as requested.
JUNE	32,462.0	21,150.0	13,475.0	51,435.0	Strikes - Food trouble - No outside interest in mining situation.
JULY	25,023.0	4,560.0	11,712.0	60,186.0	Miners lost to work in harvest fields.
AUGUST	32,576.0	24,560.0	13,000.0	54,312.0	Food situation reduction in basic ration.
SEPTEMBER	32,976.0	29,400.0	14,220.0	43,634.0	Shortage of miners lost to other employment or else quit the mine because of basic food ration decrease.
OCTOBER	34,602.0	34,540.0	14,570.0	34,375.0	Shortage of miners - recruiting started. Little success.
NOVEMBER	44,866.0	44,780.0	10,946.0	24,145.0	Shortage of miners - recruiting still unsuccessful.
	373,245.0	228,205.0	126,048.0		

DECEMBER 1942 126,048.0
 TOTAL ON HAND END 43,500.0
 BALANCE FOR MARCH 377.0

TOTAL COAL PRODUCED 373,245.0
 TOTAL COAL REMOVED 228,205.0
 BALANCE 145,040.0

1746

- 6 -

Food.

Food has always been of first importance within this area. Carbonia is situated within an isolated area relative to the better food producing regions and practically all food stuffs must be brought in by truck or railway. During the past year there has been a shortage of transportation and practically the only food available to the miners has been the basic bread, meat and pasta rations provided by Allied Commission. What non-rationed items that do filter in are sold at a prohibitive cost to the people of Carbonia and a miner with the average family cannot meet the cost. Practically all of the weekly reports from the Regional Mining Division covering the period December 1943 to the present, emphasize their situation. During July 1944 the food ration for underground workers was reduced, complying with letter HQ.A.C.C. dated 30 June 1944, File (ACC/43/1-Food) Subject: "New basic ration scale".

The attached letter from Mining Division explains the affect that their act had upon production and its influence to future production. In the meantime, efforts have been constantly made to increase the food ration and thereby entice available miners into the area.

The Regional Commissioner of Sardinia stated in a letter 30 November 1944 that the only solution was an increase of 200 grams of bread per day. The Food Sub-Commission stated that increases are out of the question because it would interrupt the balance of the entire rationing system now in effect.

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- 7 -

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- Attached :
- ⓐ Letter "Food and Labor situation Mining area", 28 July - Ref: Mines 230.92
 - ⓑ Letter from Mining Division "Non-rationed Food Items", dtd 14 November Ref: Mines-319.12
 - Ⓒ Ltr from Regional Commissioner, Sardinia Region "Sardinian coal increased production", dtd 22 Nov. Ref: HQ/1026.
 - Ⓓ Ltr from Mining Division, Ind. S/O "Increased production of Sardinian coal" dtd 8 December Ref: Mines-923.2
 - Ⓔ Ltr from Lt. Col. Chaten. "Non-rationed items" Ref: Food/1224, dtd 30 Nov.

Available : - Files of Mining Division, regarding Food situation in Sardinia.

Mine Labor.

As previously stated mine labor was first imported from the Italian mainland and approximately 10,000 workers were employed. These have since been lost.

At the time of maximum production in January 1944 there were 5,400 men working in and around the mines, not including clerks and officials. There are at the present time approximately 4,600 workers employed, sufficient for possibly 45,000 tons of coal per month.

Unless there is some recruiting campaign instigated whereby more labor becomes available it is doubtful whether production of Sardinian coal can meet demands. The present estimate is for 2,500 additional workers, necessary to produce up to 75,000 tons of coal per month. 7-44

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- 8 -

This labor supply cannot be enticed to work in the mines, unless they can be assured of sufficient food for themselves and their families. The wage situation is relatively unimportant since previous experience has shown that food prices increase with each wage increase. The present attitude is that they are relatively better off with a reduced bread ration where the supplementary non-rationed items are more plentiful and less expensive. This is the situation that must be changed before more workers become available to the coal mines. The sources of labor supply in Sardinia are:

1. Unemployed metal mine workers,
2. Unemployed agricultural workers,
3. Unemployed workers from other industries
4. Returning soldiers from Italian Armies.

The Mining Division has written a letter to the prisoner of war service asking to release miners for work in the mines but no results have been obtained.

The physical conditions of workers must also be maintained if coal production is to increase and this cannot be maintained unless the workers have available, sufficient quantity and quality of food, upon which to submit and do difficult and very arduous labor. A copy of Report "Physical conditions of miners" dated 4 April 1944, is enclosed.

Some of this information has changed, but the Report is again submitted as an example, to show why the Sardinian coal mines are not looked upon as an ideal place in which to work.

- Inclosures: (1) Report "Physical conditions of miners and possible effect on future production" dated 4 April 1944. 1743
- (2) Letter to War Prisoner Board for the release of miners to work in Sardinia.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION REGION 6
APO 397

Ref: 319.1344

4 April 1944

Subject: Report, General Information

Through: Chief, Regional Mining Division, Region 6, APO 397

To : Chief, Mining Division, Hq., ACC, APO 394

REPORT ON PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MINERS AND POSSIBLE
EFFECT ON FUTURE PRODUCTION

1. Introduction

This report is submitted for the purpose of showing the present conditions under which coal miners of the Societa Miniera Carbonifera Sarda are forced to exist, and to indicate what effect the continued trend of malnutrition will have upon future production scheduled from the mines.

2. Present Condition

The miners have now been working from four to five months on a ration poorly balanced and insufficient to supply the calories necessary for hard physical labor. The results are evident at the present time, personal observation shows, and is substantiated by doctors' testimony that:

- a. Less than 40% of underground workers are capable of a good days work.
- b. Many men are not capable of working the full shift and must stop early, some after only 3 hours in the mine.
- c. Absenteeism of workers not reporting to work ranges up to 25%; much of this is due to malnutrition.

It is possibly true that some of the early quitting and absenteeism can be attributed to lassness by the management, however most of these men are paid on a piece work basis so that it is to their advantage to produce the maximum. The management states that considering the condition of the men, they feel that it is not right to force a man to work beyond his endurance.

3. Food Supplies Issued in Carbonia during March

The following was made available to each individual:

Oz Meat	3 issues of 150 grams	Total
Fresh Pork	1 issue "	450 grams
Corn Meal	1 " " 500 "	150 "
Butter	1 " " 30 "	500 "
Cheese	1 " " 230 "	30 "
Tomato Sauce	1 " " 12 "	230 "
Sausage	1 " " 100 "	12 "
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Cheese	1 " 230 "	230 "
Tomato Sauce	1 " 12 "	12 "
Sausage	1 " 100 "	100 "
Flour (ex. ration)	1 " 2000 "	2000 "
Fresh Fish (To 3500 persons only)	1 " 100 "	100 "
Dehydrated Soup	1 " 250 "	250 "
Bread (daily issues)	500 or 350 "	15500 "
Total,		19320 grams

This amount of all food equals approximately 42.5 lbs or 1.37 lbs per day. There is but very little food available to augment this ration. Carbonia is a new town situated in a region where very little is grown because of the poor soil. Food shipped from other more prosperous districts is usually sold before reaching Carbonia. The only alternative is the Black Market.

Black Market prices are approximately as follows:

Duck

GW

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4. Malaria Control

5. Effect on Future Production

6. Recommendation

DONALD KILGERRY
1st Lieut. C.E.
Regional Mining Div.

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Supplies.

a. Deliveries of supplies to Sardinia from imported sources are at present far behind schedule, although in most cases requisitions have been submitted by Mining Division at least five months in advance of the period in which supplies were required.

To date the arrival of essential expendable supplies has barely kept up to the reduced production schedule. On 7 December 1944, it was necessary to ship 3 tons of explosives to Sardinia by air in order to prevent a shut down. This was caused by the fact that a shipment of explosives for Sardinia had been off loaded at Naples instead of Cagliari and it was not possible to arrange immediate transshipment.

b. The table on the next page shows the present position of supplies in Sardinia. From the data it can be seen that explosives and carbide will last from 3 to 4 months from date of this Report at a production rate of 75,000 tons per month. The limiting factor is a shortage of fuse, without which non-electric detonators cannot be used. The total coal that can be mined with electric detonators plus non-electric detonators and existing fuse stocks is approximately 114,000 tons of coal after which production would drop to not more than 15,000 tons per month by hand mining without explosives.

c. Mining Division has been advised that 1,200,000 ft. of fuse are waiting in North Africa for transshipment to Sardinia, and also that 3,000,000 ¹⁷⁴⁰ is expected to arrive at an Italian port during the last week in December 1944.

ELIOTZ REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE
SOUTHERN COAL FIELD

	Total on requisition for period through June 1945	Requisition submitted	Balance on outstanding requisition	(4) Present inventories Bartholomew	Consumption per ton of coal with present inventories	Maximum pro- duction of coal
Coal Mine explosives	1,872,000	558,000	1,314,000	308,000	1.1 lb.	250,000
Detonators, elect.	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	1.7 ea.	99,000
Fuse	15,500,000	2,223,000	13,277,000	1,000,000	18. ft.	55,000
Cartridges	1,220,000	436,900	1,113,100	300,000	0.9 lb.	220,000

(4) - Bartholomew reflects inventories existing at the mine on the arrival of A.C. in Bartholomew, and quantities of explosives obtained locally, from non-transported sources.

16 MAY 1945

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If this fuse arrives on schedule in Sardinia, the situation will be alleviated. Past experience, however, shows that these advices cannot always be relied on, largely due to last minute shipping diversions.

d. With the exception of a few tons of welding rods, almost no repair and maintenance materials have arrived in Sardinia. As a result the present condition of much of the mining equipment is poor and if repair supplies do not arrive soon, production will be affected adversely.

Wear and tear on much of the working machinery and equipment is not directly dependent on coal production, and may be just as great whether 15,000 tons or 100,000 tons of coal are produced per month.

There was a period from the middle of February to late in March when there were absolutely no explosives available and miners were working with tools as they did thousands of years ago. In spite of numerous cables and letters, ^{no one} ~~there~~ was interested because there was available at that time sufficient coal stocks to meet present demands.

Summary.

This information as presented, indicates that to increase Sardinian coal production there are two main factors to be considered:

1. Additional mine labor
 - a. Food for the laborers.
2. Mining supplies with which to operate mines; arriving from the United States when needed.

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The Mining Division has made strenuous efforts to bring about a satisfactory solution to both of these problems. Additional mine labor can only be recruited by making the possibility of working in Carbonia as attractive as possible. The problem of supplies resolves itself into the release by the United States of articles possibly badly needed in America since many articles of supply ordered over one year ago have not arrived to date.

DONALD S. KIEGLEY,
Captain, C.E.,
Chief,
Mining Division.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION REGION VI
APO 397

Ref: 230.92

28 July 1944

SUBJECT: Food and Labor Situation in Mining Areas.

TO: Regional Allied Commissioner, Region VI, AGO APO 397.
Chief, Mining Division, Advanced HQ., AGO, APO 394

1. The food and labor situation in the mining areas of Sardinia is becoming more critical each day and from personal observation together with information supplied by Major Patriok, Provincial Officer, attached to the Regional Mining Division, it is believed that a situation will develop very soon which will delay or completely stop production of coal and other mineral products now being produced in furtherance of the war effort. One strike of the workers occurred during the 3rd week of July, affecting the coal mines, the metal mines, the brick works, and threatened to become general throughout the area. The most serious aspect of this strike was the calling out of the maintenance men which could have resulted in permanent damage to the coal and metal mines had they not been persuaded to return to their duties within a few hours time.

2. Late last year (1943) when the mines resumed production it was agreed by all concerned that it was extremely desirable to provide the miners with a bread ration somewhat higher than that provided for other workers due to the severe working conditions found in coal and metal mines. It was further desired to attract labor into mining areas through the establishment of commensurate wages and an adequate bread ration. At that time the Surgeon, AFHQ, recommended a minimum ration of 550 grams of bread and/or pasta per underground worker per day. From December 1943 to date the following ration scale has been in effect in the mining areas and has been reasonably well maintained.

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>RATION</u>
Underground Workers	500 grams
Surface Workers	350 "
Miners Families	150 "
Mining Community	150 "

In addition to the ration indicated above, a supplemental ration of flour or pasta was authorized and established in April 1944. This provided 2,000 grams per month for each miner and 1,000 grams per month for each person in the mining community.

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3. In accordance with letter, HQ.AOC, dated 30 June 1944, File AOC/43-1/Food, subject: New Basic Ration Scale - Normal Consumer, a new ration scale was to have been effective 1 July 1944. To date this scale has not been in affect in this area. It will be noted from this new ration scale that underground workers may now receive an average of only 383 grams of bread and pasta per day which represents a reduction of 117 grams per day. This does not take into consideration the supplemental issue of 2,000 grams per month to heavy workers and 1,000 grams per person mentioned in par 2 above. If the supplemental issue mentioned in par 2 above is considered, the net loss to each underground worker will be 183 grams per day. This represents a 32 % reduction in the daily amount of bread and pasta now being provided for the underground workers.
4. During the harvest season approximately 1,500 miners left the mines to engage in the harvest because of higher wages and the prospect of more food. It is doubtful that any of these men will return to the severe and dangerous conditions found in mines. This makes it virtually impossible to recruit labor for the mines.
5. It is recognized by all concerned that the mining areas are nonagricultural. As a consequence agricultural products from outlying communities must be transported into the mining communities. This could easily be accomplished if motor transport was available. Repeated requests have been made for motor transport but to, date no transport has been provided.
6. Beginning with September AFHQ has indicated that production of Sardinian coal must be substantially increased. In addition to this, samples of Sardinian coal are enroute to England which indicates a definite possibility that this coal may be required in the UK to offset the 45,000,000 ton drop in coal production since the beginning of the war. Furthermore the Regional Mining Division is currently shipping 470 tons of by-products from the metal mines each month for direct use of the armed forces in Italy. In view of this activity it is requested that immediate action be taken to adjust a situation which can result in a partial or complete stoppage of the essential work now being accomplished at the mines in Sardinia.
7. It is recommended that the ration scale established for the first six months of 1944 be maintained without change through out the active mining area of Sardinia. It is further recommended that transport be provided for the mining communities to insure delivery of available food into the mining areas.

MAX A. MATTHEWS
Major - Infantry
Chief, Regional Mining Div.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ATO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

DER/ce

Ref: Mines-349.12

14 November 1944

SUBJECT: Availability of Non Rationed Food Items to
Coal Miners-Sardinia

TO : Food Sub-Commission Reg. 20.

1. Demand for Sardinia Coal is in excess of production now possible with available labor.
2. Attempts to induce labor to the coal mining region of Sardinia is lagging because of the food situation existing there.
3. The coal mining region of Sardinia is situated on the south-west portion of the island and is virtually isolated from the productive districts by a distance of several miles. Transportation is difficult. Persons having produce or surplus food to sell naturally dispose of such commodities at the nearest market. Consequently, the mining communities receive but the most meager amounts at very high cost.
4. To relieve such a situation, to assure more contented and productive labor, and to possibly induce labor into the mining district, it is recommended that the Italian Government release sufficient transportation to the Coal Company (Soc. Carbonifera Sarda) to enable them to go out into producing communities and purchase available products, and produce, for sale through the Cooperative stores to the mine workers at a reasonable cost.
5. The coal company does not have sufficient transportation to do this and carry on their normal operations. Such assistance will vitally aid in the increased production of Sardinian coal needed to further the war effort.

c/c - Reg. Com. Sardinia Reg. (1)
Reg. Min. Div. " " (1)
Economic Section (1)
Fleet (1)
Files, Min. Div. (1)

W.S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDINIA REGION

22nd November 1944

Reference : HQ/1026

Subject : Sardinian Coal Increased Production

To : Headquarters, Allied Commission.

1. I attach a copy of a Report dated 13th November 1944 by Major MATTHEWS on the Coal situation in SARDINIA. It will be seen that A.F.M.Q. want to step up production from the present rate of about 35,000 tons per month, to between 60,000 and 80,000 tons per month, the question is, therefore, urgent.
2. The potential output of the Mines is in order of 100,000 tons per month, but under present conditions, from discussions with Major MATTHEWS, I think it is plain that the maximum will not exceed 40,000 to 45,000 tons per month. Of this about 20,000 tons is required in Sardinia itself.
3. The main reason for this small total is that labor is lacking, because conditions are insufficiently good to attract miners. At least 2000 more miners are required to reach the production aimed at. It is possible that labour could be conscripted into the Mines, but this would require a large Police Force to back up the measure and lack of labour is due to economic reasons..
4. Wages-Although there will always be small disputes over wages the miner at CARRONIA gets a fair wage - 90 - 140 lire a day, and unaccustomed benefits in addition, e.g. he can get a good lodging at a rate of from 4 lire a day with hot water and facilities for cooking meals, he also gets some free fire wood and cheap coal at a rate of 13 lire a quintal. I agree, therefore, with Major Matthews that money is not the real reason for lack of labour.
5. The crux of the problem is food coupled with a demand for more boots and clothes which cannot be bought at all. At present the miners get the basic ration plus the 'A' scale introduced by Allied Commission, i.e. the maximum allowable scale. This only provides however, for 350 grams of bread and 100 grams of pasta per day with a calorific value of about 1500 calories and, as nonsugar and little other food is available, the ration is not an attraction for men doing hard work under ground.

I recommend an immediate increase of the bread/pasta ration by 200 grams a day for all miners and do not feel that anything less will be effective.

6. Apart from rations an increased supply of boots and clothes to the miners is very desirable but another important point is communication with the Mainland. Before the war, I am informed that well over one third of the Sardinian miners came from the mainland and this source of supply is cut off by lack of communications. It is unlikely that miners will agree to come over

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5. The cause of the problem is food coupled with a demand for more boots and clothes which cannot be bought at all. At present the miners get the basic ration plus the "1/2" scale introduced by Allied Commission, i.e. the maximum allowable scale. This only provides however, for 350 grams of bread and 100 grams of pasta per day with a calorific value of about 1500 calories and, as nonsugar and little other food is available, the ration is not an attraction for men doing hard work under ground.
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A regular weekly service by steamer between Cagliari and Naples is therefore, also recommended, and this point is strongly represented by the High Commissioner who I have consulted.
As regards quantities involved, there are between 5,000 and 6,000 miners in "Carronia" and a total of between 10,000 and 12,000 miners now in Sardinia. To give 10,000 men an extra 200 grams of food would require about 2 tons of grain. In consequence my recommendation in para 5 above would involve the importation of from 60 to 80 tons of additional grain into Sardinia each month.
8. It is impossible to forecast all the political implications and repercussions that may be involved if one class of workmen is favoured above

Encl (C)

all others and I am reporting separately on the special conditions at CARBONIA. The Urgency of my suggested measures to get more miners and so increase coal output at "Carbonia" depends on the degree of urgency attached by A.F.H.Q. to the increase in the production of Sardinian coal.

J.A.G. FERRACIUCI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

JACF/sja.

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C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Ref: Mines-923.2

8 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Increased Production of Sardinian Coal.

TO : Economic Section, HQ A.C.

1. Reference your letter 15.12/ES, 30 November 1944 on same subject. An investigation was made of the recommendations made by the Regional Commissioner of Sardinia in his letter of November 22, 1944.

2. Increased Bread Ration: Food Subcommittee states that no increase are possible because to increase the ration at one point and for one class of workers would necessitate overall increases. Reference inclosure No. 1. Letter from Food Sub-Commission to Regional Supply Officer in Sardinia.

3. Steamer Service between Sardinia and Mainland: This service is being planned and should go into effect on or about 25 December 1944. Reference incl. No. 2 - Subject "Communication - Sardinia to Italy" from AFHQ.

4. There has been an investigation made regarding the possibility of transporting miners from the Italian mainland to the Sardinian coal mines. Some few were interested and have been assisted by the Mining Division. The bulk are not interested however for the following reasons:

Incl (1)

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a. The food ration in Sardinia is precisely the same as in Italy.

b. Sardinia is looked upon as an undesirable place to live and work.

c. The Sardinian mines desire men without families and men do not want to leave their families.

d. To collect any number of men for the coal mines will require:

1. Local recruiting points with housing facilities
2. Transportation to main gathering point with housing facilities.
3. Transportation to Naples and transportation to Sardinia. The men will have to be housed, fed and many financed. Also arrangements will have to be made for certain amounts of their pay to be sent back and delivered to their families in Italy.

e. There is an ample supply of labour for the coal mines available in Sardinia, and recruiting will be no more difficult than for the Italian mainland.

5. There has been an effort made to interest the A.C.I. (Azienda Carboni Italiani), the Italian Government agency which operates the coal mines in both Sardinia and Arsa in this problem and it is expected that through their help, some few Italian miners may become available, but it is very doubtful if the 2,500 additional miners needed or even a sizeable portion can be exported from the Italian mainland.

6. Present production of Sardinia coal is averaging 1,750 metric tons of coal a day. Shipping for the month of November amounted to approximately

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41,000 metric tons sent to Italy and Sicily. Sardinian local consumption was approximately 10,000 tons. The number of workers is slowly increasing from local sources. Some few more will be available from agriculture work soon. It is doubtful if the mines and villages could absorb new workers in large groups but must build up their personnel gradually in daily groups of possibly from 25 to 50 workers.

7. Arrangements have been made to ship 3,000 pairs of class D salvage shoes to Sardinia for the miners. If the shoes are similar to those received in the past, less than 200 will be fit for immediate service and over 50% will be worthless. Regarding clothing for the mine workers, the Mining Division has repeatedly placed requisitions for suitable clothing but has received none. This matter will again be taken up.

W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Commission

Incl - 2

1. Ltr from Food S/C to Reg Supply Officer Sardinia Region, dated 7 December 1944.
2. Ltr Subject "Communication - Sardinia to Italy" from AFHQ, dtd 27 November 1944.

c/c - Regional Comm. Sardinia Region (1)
Regional Mining Division Sardinia (1)
Float (1)
Files, Mining Division (2)
Chief of Staff (1)

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C O P Y

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDEGNA REGION

JC/jwc

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Food/1224

30 November 1944

SUBJECT: Food for Miners in Sardinia.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
Industry Sub-Commission.

1. Your 319.12 of 14th November has been referred to me for reply.

2. The rations to which miners are at present entitled consist of:

- a. Normal bread and pasta ration.
- b. Supplementary "A" scale ration (equivalent to 150 grams of bread per day and 150 grams of pasta per week.)
- c. Special daily supplement of 40 grams of soup powder, 50 grams of dehydrated vegetables and 60 grams of M.&V. per head.

3. It will be seen from the foregoing that relative to the remaining population the miners are well treated as far as imported foods are concerned and the issue referred to in 2 (c) was regarded by the miners' representatives at a meeting held here at the end of September as a generous concession.

4. It is fully realised here that an increase in the availability of foodstuffs to miners would materially assist in recruiting the additional labour necessary for any increase in coal production. The Regional Commissioner has given as his opinion (see his HQ/1626 of 22nd November to HQ., A.C. subject "Sardinian Coal Increased Production") that nothing less than an increase in the daily bread/pasta ration of 200 grams would be effective in increasing recruitment for the mines.

5. With regard to the provision of additional transport I am informed by the Regional Transportation Officer that Carbo-sard is the only organisation in the Island which has had tyres from Allied supplies and he states that it is in possession of a large number of trucks and cars, one or more of which could if the need was really pressing, be spared for the purpose of transporting fresh vegetables. In any case the area is well served by railways and there is little doubt that a little ingenuity and a real desire for self help would almost certainly solve the problem.

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6. Supplies of fresh vegetables have been short outside the mining district till recently. In the last few weeks the quantities available have become noticeably more plentiful. If supplies do not now find their way to the miners, the blame should not all be ascribed to transport which is a universal problem and in respect of which the miners collectively are relatively well off.

For the Regional Commissioner:

J. CLAYTON,
Lieut. Colonel,
Regional Supply Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

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Tel: 559

DSK/cc.

Ref: Mines-923.2

11 December 1944.

12 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Sardinia Coal Production.

TO: : Office Of Chief Of Staff, HQ. A.C.

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1. Reference your letter 5010/26/COS of 8 December 1944 on same subject.

2. Please refer to our letter Mines-923.2 dated 8 December 1944, Subject: "Increased Production of Sardinian Coal" to Economic Section HQ. A.C., copy of which is in-
closed.

3. It remains the considered opinion of the Mining Division, that the food situation at Carbonia and vicinity would be greatly assisted if the coal company could be helped to transport non-rationed food into Carbonia at a fair price. Railroad transport, because of the time involved, the amount of handling necessary, and the necessity of railway guards, will not be satisfactory.

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Incl - As per par. 2 above.

W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm.

c/c - Economic Section (1)
Float (1)
Files, Mining Division (1)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

DKK/ce

Ref: Mines-923.2

3 December 1944

SUBJECT: Increased Production of Sardinian Coal

TO : Economic Section, HQ. AG.

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1. Reference your letter 15.12/ES, 30 November 1944 on same subject. An investigation was made of the recommendations made by the Regional Commissioner of Sardinia in his letter of November 22, 1944.

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2. Increased Bread Ration: Food Sub-Commission states that no increases are possible, because to increase the ration at one point and for one class of workers would necessitate overall increases. Reference inclosure No. 1 - Letter from Food Sub-Commission to Regional Supply Officer in Sardinia.

3. Steamer Service between Sardinia and Mainland: This service is being planned and should go into effect on or about 25 December 1944. Reference inclosure No. 2 - Subject "Communication - Sardinia to Italy" from AFHQ.

4. There has been an investigation made regarding the possibility of transporting miners from the Italian mainland to the Sardinian coal mines. Some few were interested and have been assisted by the Mining Division. The bulk are not interested however for the following reasons:

- a. The food ration in Sardinia is precisely the same as in Italy.
- b. Sardinia is looked upon as an undesirable place to live and work.
- c. The Sardinian mines desire men without families and men do not want to leave their families.
- d. To collect any number of men for the coal mines will require:

1. Local recruiting points with housing facilities.
2. Transportation to main gathering point with housing facilities.
3. Transportation to Naples and transportation to Sardinia. The men will have to be housed, fed and money financed. Also arrangements will have to be made for certain amounts of their pay to be sent back and delivered to their families in Italy.

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Incl
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2. There is an ample supply of labour for the coal mines available in Sardinia, and recruiting will be no more difficult than from the Italian mainland.

5. There has been an effort made to interest the A.C.I. (Azienda Carboni Italiani), the Italian Government agency which operates the coal mines in both Sardinia and Arsa in this problem and it is expected that through their help, some few Italian miners may become available, but it is very doubtful if the 2,500 additional miners needed or even a sizeable portion can be exported from the Italian mainland.

6. Present production of Sardinia coal is averaging 1,750 metric tons of coal a day. Shipping for the month of November amounted to approximately 41,000 metric tons sent to Italy and Sicily. Sardinian local consumption was approximately 10,000 tons. The number of workers is slowly increasing from local sources. Some few more will be available from agriculture work soon. It is doubtful if the mines and villages could absorb new workers in large groups but must build up their personnel gradually in daily groups of possibly from 25 to 50 workers.

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W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

Incl - (2)

No. 1 - Ltr from Fedd S/C to Reg. Supply Officer,
Sardinia Region, dtd 7 December 1944.

No. 2 Ltr Subject: "Communications-Sardinia to Italy",
from AFHQ, dtd 27 November 1944.

c/c - Regional Comm., Sardinia Region
Reg. Mining Div., " "
Fleet
Files, Mining Division

(1)
(1)
(1)
(2)

1725

COPY

28

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

Tel: 478204 Food Sub-Commission

Ref: DQ/43-3/24/FOOD

7 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Food for Miners in Sardinia.

TO : Lt. Col. Chayton, Regional Supply Officer,
Sardinia Region.

Dear Chayton,

1. On my return to HQ. I have picked up your letter of the 30th of November, subject "Food for Miners in Sardinia".
2. Firstly I would like to say what a good job has been done in restoring something like law and order into the rationing policy in Sardinia. When I discussed it over here, I felt quite certain that a firm and practical approach would go far in resolving the position, and I note that the result of the meeting with the Miner's leaders was beneficial.
3. I now come to the point of issue. After a careful review of the Miner's ration scales at present effective, I am convinced that a basic ration of 1800 calories per day from rationed foodstuff is not adequate, and have been exploring other means to attain a caloric daily ration about the 2,500 mark. This can be achieved by local rationing and an addition of 3 ozs of cheese and 4 ozs of meat (mutton) per day would increase the caloric value to a 2,500 calories.
4. I am anxious to assist the present mining population and to encourage recruitment to the mining ranks in order to increase the daily output of coal from Sardinia, but I am equally anxious not to return to the methods which would possibly bring about reactions from other similar classes of workers in Sicily and on the mainland.
5. I would go so far as admit the use of indigenous barley in the preparation of the Midshift Meal or for distribution at a scale of 100 grams per day through the Miner's cooperative. 1724

6. Would you give some thought to the foregoing suggestions and acquaint me with your views and recommendations?

Dear Chayton,

1. On my return to HQ. I have picked up your letter of the 30th of November, subject "Food for Miners in Sardinia".
2. Firstly I would like to say what a good job has been done in restoring something like law and order into the rationing policy in Sardinia. When I discussed it over here, I felt quite certain that a firm and practical approach would go far in resolving the position, and I note that the result of the meeting with the Miner's leaders was beneficial.
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4. I am anxious to assist the present mining population and to encourage recruitment to the mining ranks in order to increase the daily output of coal from Sardinia, but I am equally anxious not to return to the methods which would possibly bring about reactions from other similar classes of workers in Sicily and on the mainland.
5. I would go so far as admit the use of indigenous barley in the preparation of the Midshift Meal or for distribution at a scale of 100 grams per day through the Miner's cooperative. 1724
6. Would you give some thought to the foregoing suggestions and acquaint me with your views and recommendations?
7. On the subject of export of lambs, I had the subject under review to-day. An officer of the Agriculture Sub-Comm. is shortly leaving for Sardinia to discuss the export of sheep and lambs to the mainland. He will convey my views on the desirability for extending the export over a longer period.

Your sincerely:

/s/

Copy to: Maj. Parker.

COPY

End

785017

RECEIVED DIVISION

COPY

Received 1 Dec 44

Time 1155

For J.A.C.

/nr

(27)

Subject : Communications - Sardinia to Italy ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

G-4 (Mov & Tn) 2/273/GDM

To : HQ Allied Commission
ROME.

27 Nov. 44

Tel: Freedom 229

1. A regular service from Sardinia to Naples is to be initiated starting approx 25 Dec.
2. The SS 'SBBAZZIA' has been selected for this ferry service and will do two round trips per month. Her capacity will be about 250 personnel and 1000 tons cargo.
3. The personnel accomodation will not be comfortable as it will be necessary to put some people in a tween deck, there being cabin accomodation for 30 only. These personnel will have to provide their own bedding and food must be put on board. There are no bunks in the tween decks and passengers must travel 'hard'. However, the voyage is short and it will be non more uncomfortable than the cruisers are at present. Women and children should not be carried in tween decks accomodation.
4. The cruisers, at present operating on the ferry, will probably be removed after priority list 7 is complete, i. e. the end of December. If, however, a back log occurs or a special trip of the cruisers is required, application should be made to AFHQ.
5. Rates and fares, freight to be carried and freight charges will be advised by COGENA.
6. It may be necessary to use a part of the available accomodation, on occasions, for movement of Italian military personal.

HDP/30

/s/ H. D. Philip
(H. D. PHILIP) Lt. Col
/for Brigadier,
DOME (Mov & Tn)

Copy to : G-3 (Foreign-)
G-5
PSTO

COPY

Incl 2

26
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel. 451

8 December 1944

Ref. 5010/26/003

SUBJECT: Sardinia Coal Production.

TO : Economic Section.

23
1. Reference your Mines 923.2 of 28 Nov 44 received here on 5 Dec 44.

2. It is clear from your above letter that the lag in production of Sardinia coal is not any longer predicated on a shortage of shipping but to the mining activity itself - brought on by a shortage of miners.

3. The Chief Commissioner has already urged that every effort be made to increase production of Sardinia coal which is of such vital importance to Italian economy and has directed that a report be submitted as to the measures which are being taken to increase this production. Will you accordingly state what steps are being taken to overcome the shortage of food which you report as a contributory factor to the labor situation and what specific action is going forward to recruit additional miners.

4. A reply to the question raised in the above para requested earliest.

PU 4/12
Noted 81
eng.
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: SO to Chief Commissioner

1722 *h*

785017

EF/hl

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Transportation Sub-Commission

5 December 1944

6 DEC 1944

Tel: 478704

Our Ref: AC/29/27/Tn/S

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Mine SuppliesTO : Acting Deputy, Chief of Staff
Economic Section

1. Reference Industry Sub-Commission letter Mines/401.6 dated 4th December, addressed to you. The Mining Equipment and Explosives referred to in this letter are to be shipped from Naples in the vessel JOHN W. GATES in about 4 - 5 days time. AFHQ signal TX 62583 of 3rd December refers.

2. It should be pointed out that in Industry Sub-Commission letter, Mines/471.86 dated 26th November, in which they requested this Sub-Commission if possible to transship these supplies direct from Naples harbour, or failing that to store at Cava dei Tirreni, no indication was made of the urgency of the need of these supplies in Sardinia.

3. On receiving the Mining Division letter, Transportation Sub-Commission endeavoured to get AFHQ to arrange immediate transshipment from Naples harbour to avoid storage of these dangerous stores, but although an emergency bid was made to AFHQ., no ship was set up and therefore the stores had to be moved to Cava dei Tirreni.

4. Repeated inquiries have been made to AFHQ as to when this emergency bid could be met, but no ship was nominated. On 2nd Dec. a representative of Mining Division informed this Sub-Commission of the extreme urgency of these supplies, stating that unless they reach Sardinia in 10 days, coal mining would have to cease in the island owing to lack of explosives.

5. AFHQ., were then immediately contacted, - the extreme urgency of the need for transshipment was pointed out to them, and two hours later they informed us that the JOHN W. GATES had been nominated for the lift. Mining Division was informed immediately

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6. Details of transshipment were arranged with COMZOMB and P.B.S. on the morning of 3rd December and Mining Division were instructed to arrange for immediate rail transport to move the supplies to Naples Docks ready to load.

7. We would point out that until 2nd December, no intimation of the high priority of this movement was given to this Sub-Commission, and on learning of its importance, shipment was immediately arranged.

Copy to: ~~AFHQ~~ Industry S/C

HQ. AC. Officer, Chief of Staff. ✓

Reg. Commissioner, Sard. Reg.

Mining Division, "

D.S. ADAMS

Colonel, C.E.

Director, In. Sub. Co.

5010

23

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

DSK/oe

Ref:Mines-923.3

29 November 1944

5 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Sardinian Coal Production

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission, APO 394
Office of Chief of Staff

1. Reference to your letter 5010/17/COS, 22 November on same subject.

2. All movements of Sardinian Coal are controlled by AFHQ and has been the practice. Shipping allocated for the month of November totaled 65,000 tons of Sardinian Coal; actual production for the same period will approximate only 45,000 tons.

3. Every effort is being made to increase production of Sardinian coal but there exists a lack of miners in Sardinia, and other labor that is available cannot be enticed to the mining districts because of the food situation existing there. Efforts are being made to alleviate this situation. Our need is for 2,500 more miners.

Antonio
A. G. ANTONINI,
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff,
Economic Section.

c/o - Coal Division (1)
Files, Mining Division (1)
Files, Economic Section (1)
Float (1)

see 26

1720

785017

5010
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ cc - Chief of Staff
HQ A.C. (50)
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

Tel: 559

DSK/cc.

Ref: Mines-401.6

4 December 1944.

4 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Mine Supplies.

TO : Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section, HQ. A.C.

1. A letter on same subject was sent to Economic Section HQ. A.C. on November 8, stating the critical situation existing with regard to explosives both in Sardinia and Sicily, and the fact that 338 tons of explosives were to arrive at Naples very shortly. A copy of this letter is inclosed.

2. There was a long distance call received from Sardinia on Saturday, December 2, stating that unless coal mine explosives were received within 10 days, repeat 10 days, the Sardinian coal mines would be without explosives with which to operate the mines.

3. The amount of coal shipping allocated by A.F.H.Q. from Sardinia during the month of November and destined for military and civilian use totaled 55,000 tons, it is expected that the December total will also approximate this figure. Because of the increased rate of allocated shipping above coal production, our coal stocks are now depleted and any boat arriving to carry away Sardinian coal may be required to wait until the mines receive explosives and resume normal operations or else depart empty without the much needed coal cargo.

1719

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

4. It will also be unfortunate to substitute several thousand tons of imported steam coal for a like amount of Sardinian coal simply because approximately 300 tons of coal mine explosive could not be shipped from Naples to Sardinia during approximately a three months period.

W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm.

Incl - (1) as per paragraph 1.

c/c - ~~A.F.M.C. Coal Section~~
Headquarters A.C. Office Chief of Staff
- Regional Commissioner, Sardegna Region
- Regional Mining Div., Sardegna Region
- Float
- Files, Mining Division

(1)
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(1)
(1)
(2)

1718

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

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W. S. VAUGHAN.
Director,
Industry Sub-Comm.

Incl - (1) as per paragraph 1.

c/c - ~~A.F.H.Q. Coal Section~~
→ Headquarters A.C. Office Chief of Staff
→ Regional Commissioner, Sardegna Region
- Regional Mining Div., Sardegna Region
- Float
- Files, Mining Division

(1)
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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18

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
MINING DIVISION

FMS/cc

Ref: Mines-401

8 November 1944

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Mine Supplies

TO : Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section, HQ. AG.

1. The following is submitted for your information and for whatever action you may deem necessary.

2. The inclosed letter to the Transportation S/C refers to 358 tons of explosives expected to arrive shortly at Naples from ship Houston Volunteers Convoy UGS 57, and destined for Sardinian coal mines, Sicilian sulphur mines and Italian Mainland sulphur mines.

3. The Port Warehousing and Forwarding Division is making efforts to tranship the explosives from Naples harbor. This transshipment is dependent on the availability of vessels to transport the explosives to proper destination.

4. If the above mentioned vessels are not available immediately on the arrival of the Houston Volunteers at Naples, it will be necessary to ship all explosives to our magazine at Cava dei Tirreni to await transportation. This procedure will cause considerable loss of time in transshipment.

5. The present situation regarding mine explosives is critical in both Sicily and Sardinia, and a loss in production of both coal and sulphur will probably result if the explosives are not transhipped from Naples harbor.

6. It is therefore requested that every effort be made to provide vessels for the transshipment of the explosives from Naples on the arrival of the Houston Volunteers.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. S. Vaughan
14/17

/s/ W. S. Vaughan
W. S. VAUGHAN,
Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

Incl - as per para 2

c/s - Float (1)
Files Mining Division (2)

002X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel. 451

Ref. 5010/17/COS

22 November 1944

SUBJECT: Sardinian Coal Production.

TO : Economic Section.

1. Information was received verbally from your Section that the monthly Sardinian coal production is in effect limited by AFM to a tonnage figure roughly comparable to the estimated transport lift.

2. The Chief Commissioner now raises this question, "What steps are being taken to get a greater lift? The mainland needs coal".

3. It is believed that Sardinian coal production and the transport problems connected with it have had your close attention. Will you please forward a statement of the present position along with the planning or action that has been taken to increase production and delivery.

per John 23
sup
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

1716

Copy to: SO to Chief Commissioner.

BU
27
11
27
11

*Mr. Pickens
Per sec
leave file
sub*

5010

16

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: 451

FILE No. 5010/15/COS.

SUBJECT: Restoration of Italian Production.

14 Nov 1944.

TO: Major Quayle, SO to Chief Commissioner.

21 NOV Recd

1. Reference your CG 4001 of 13 Nov 44.

2. Sardinian coal production is limited, according to the Mining Division, by AFHQ to a tonnage figure per month roughly comparable to the transport lift which can be provided.

3. Does the Chief Commissioner wish a detailed report on Sardinian coal?

*What steps are being taken
to get a greater lift? The main
land needs coal. Ems*

see enclosure
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

17

1715

P/A *encl 14/11*

15

Office of the Chief of Staff

Tels 451

Restoration of Italian Production.

5010/15/003.

Major Quayle, SO to Chief Commissioner.

14 Nov 4.

1. Reference your CC 4001 of 13 Nov 44. *14*
2. Sardinian coal production is limited, according to the Mining Division, by AFHQ to a tonnage figure per month roughly comparable to the transport lift which can be provided.
3. Does the Chief Commissioner wish a detailed report on Sardinian coal? *see 16*

17 repros

encl.
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

OK [initials] 11/11

5010
ALLIED ~~CONTROL~~ COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO (14)

From: Office of the Chief Commissioner

24 NOV Recd

SUBJECT: Restoration of Italian Production & Resources
FILE No. CC 4001

13 November 1944

→ TO: Chief of Staff's Office.

Your attention is drawn to the Chief Commissioner's footnote at the bottom of the minute slip:

"We should find out why AFHQ restricted Sardinian coal production."

2-13
EWS

J. A. Quayle
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, H. A.
Staff Officer to CC

1713

Incl: War Cabinet Document - "Italian Sub-Committee
-- Restoration of Italian Production and Resources"
dated 14 Sep 44. File S.L.A.O. (IT) (44) 15

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

HQ A.C.C. ECONOMIC SECTION

10 Nov. 44
(Date)

	To
☒ ECONOMIC SECTION	
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION	
COMMERCE	
FINANCE	
FOOD	
INDUSTRY	
LABOR	
P.W. & U.	
REQUISITION DIVISION	
TRANSPORTATION SUB-COM.	
SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION	
CHIEF COMMISSIONER	☒
CHIEF OF STAFF	
☒ DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
Information	☒
For appropriate action	
Remarks/Recommendation	
Investigation & Report	
Information	
Noting and Return	
Noting and Retention	
Signature	
Dispatch	
File copy	
Noting & circulation	

Remarks:

*We should find out why
the H.Q. activities are
done with production
to*

4001 fee
COPY

(THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
GOVERNMENT)

SECRET

S.L.A.O. (IT) (44) 15

WAR CABINET
OFFICIAL COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY QUESTIONS IN LIBERATED AND
CONQUERED AREAS

ITALIAN SUB-COMMITTEE

RESTORATION OF ITALIAN PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES

At the 3rd Meeting of the Italian Sub-Committee, it was agreed that a paper, supplementary to the Survey of Northern Italian Resources (S.L.A.O. (IT) (44) 1) should be prepared giving Departments' views on the restoration of Italian production and resources. The attached paper was considered in draft at the fifth Meeting of this Sub-Committee and accepted subject to minor amendments which have now been incorporated.

(Signed) G. McCleary,
Secretary

Ministry of Production,
Great George Street, S. W. 1.

14th September, 1944.

1712

ITALIAN SUB-COMMITTEERESTORATION OF ITALIAN PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES

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(Signed) G. McCleary,

Secretary

Ministry of Production,
Great George Street, S. W. 1.

14th September, 1944.

1712

1. The purpose of this paper is to give a general indication of those Italian resources and industries which civilian departments in London consider should have priority in any plans for stimulating or restoring Italian production.
2. The problem is not here considered from the point of view of long-term general economic policy toward Italy but solely to see how far Italian resources can be used during the early part of reoccupation either to meet local needs, thereby reducing demands from overseas or to meet requirements for purposes essential to the war effort, or for relief. Long term reconstruction of the industry of Italy, as an ex-enemy country depends on issues of policy which will be considered by the economic and industrial planning staff. This paper emits consideration of Italian munition and allied industries, and does not deal specifically with other branches of the engineering industry."
3. Italy has received to date nearly a million tons of supplies which constitutes a considerable shipping commitment. A large proportion of these shipments has been necessary because the North of Italy was the most fertile and productive area, and Southern Italy cut off from the North was dependent on the United Nations for essential needs in foodstuffs and other materials. As soon as the plain of Lombardy and the Northern industrial area round Milan and in Piedmont are liberated and in production it should be possible to cut down very considerably Italian imports of many of the goods which have been sent to the country during the last nine months.
4. It emerges from this paper that there are comparatively few essential goods or raw materials which Italy can export at this stage. Our chief aim now should therefore be to make her as self-supporting as possible and not to expect any importation contribution to war or relief needs for some time to come.
5. It is, of course, a pre-requisite of any economic activity - particularly in the industrial field - that transport and public utilities including hydro-electric power be restored to some kind of working order. No special mention is made to them in this survey since it is not known to what extent they will have been repaired by the military authorities for their own purposes. If this is not the case, it is important that estimates of spare parts and equipment needed for repairs be made known as soon as possible to the Supply Departments. If necessary, the panel of public utility experts could prove assistance in drawing up these estimates.
6. Details of the individual industries and resources which should be encouraged are given below. For greater convenience they have been divided into two parts - the first covering raw materials and consumer goods and the second covering food and agriculture.

PART I

The industries in this Section are divided into four categories

1. Industries which should be brought into full operation in order to provide materials needed for essential war purposes: these are goods

711

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PART I

The industries in this Section are divided into four categories **I, II, III, IV**

1. Industries which should be brought into full operation in order to provide materials needed for essential war purposes: These are goods which may be exported to U. S./U. K. or the Mediterranean area. They are comparatively few in number, being chiefly hemp, silk, sulphur, leather and hides and coal.

II. Industries which should be encouraged in order to meet essential Italian needs. These include (a) those which might eventually provide an export surplus for relief and (b) those which will have no surplus.

III. Industries which need to be restored to provide essential raw materials for the industries grouped in categories I and II.

IV. Miscellaneous industries which should receive little or no encouragement.

Appendix C attempts to give a rough indication of priorities for the industries in the first three categories. It must be emphasized however that it is impossible to establish a clear cut list of relative priorities and the appendix is attached more as a summary of Part I than as a hard and fast guide on priorities. In particular, in allocating scarce raw materials among industries, it may on occasion, be desirable to give preference to a lower priority industry if the amount of such raw material required is small in relation to the output of the industry which can thereby be effected.

CATEGORY I

(a) Hemp.

Total U. K. requirement in 1945 from all Italy is likely to be around 10/12,000 tons. The total Italian hemp crop pre-war was about 100/120,000 tons. Production in the North is more important than in the South, the Northern crop in pre-war years being roughly two-thirds total production. Production of raw hemp should be maximized for use by local industry, thereby obviating the need for imports of other fibres e.g. jute and sisal, and for export. The U. K. requirement of raw hemp from Northern Italy will depend on the success of experiments with Italian hemp/sisal mixture in substitution for pure sisal, on our future allocations of hemp from the Naples area (the C. R. M. B. allocated the first 5,000 to the U. K.) and on our purchases in India.

The Italian hemp manufacturing industry should be maintained or restarted to the extent necessary (a) to meet essential local civilian needs, (b) to meet Service requirements in the Mediterranean area, and (c) to provide exports particularly for liberated territories.

The Ministry of Supply consider that it will be necessary to send out at least one and probably two experts in addition to their representative who is already in Naples.

(b) Silk.

Production of Raw Silk should be maximized and the raw silk made available for export to the United Nations, except insofar as it is needed for approved use by local silk industry. The latter should operate only to the extent that it can produce, for export to the United Nations for the prosecution of the war, manufactured silk (e.g. yarn for parachute fabric) in specifications acceptable for Service requirements.

(c) Sulphur.

With CMB authorization, the U. K. has already obtained 10,000 tons of sulphur from Sicily to meet a specific urgent demand. Further quantities of sulphur are available from the same source.

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(c) Sulphur.

With COMB authorization, the U. K. has already obtained 10,000 tons of sulphur from Sicily to meet a specific urgent demand. Further shipments of sulphur from Sicily to meet U. K. are not likely to be wanted, but there is considerable urgent demand for sulphur in the Mediterranean basin which must otherwise be met by long haul shipments from the Gulf of Mexico. Further, sulphur will be urgently wanted for liberated Europe and COMB have therefore recommended that Sicilian production be maximized. Italian mainland sulphur will be wanted for Italy's own requirements, mainly for agriculture, and production should be raised to a level sufficient to meet these requirements.

A representative of the Ministry of Supply has already visited Italy and Sicily in connection with the acquisition of the 10,000 tons mentioned above. It is unlikely that we shall need to send anyone else out in the near future.

(d) Coal.

High priority has already been given to developing the output of Sardinian coal since this production is regarded as the first source of supply for all Mediterranean requirements except for those purposes for which considerations of quality and size render it unsuitable. It is unlikely that U. K. will be able to make good deficiencies which may arise if the Indian ocean supplies fall short. It is essential therefore that Sardinian coal be used to the maximum extent practicable. So far there has been comparatively little outlet, but it appears probable that a greater proportion of it can be used in the regions now being liberated since industry in the home area and northward is better adapted to use this type.

(e) Leather and Hides

Heavy Lombardy hides must be made available for export in exchange for other hides which we would supply. 500 tons a quarter is suggested as a target for Lombardy hide exports. The leather industry should be maintained or restarted to the extent that hides are available (see also Category IIb).

(f) Chestnut extract.

Italy normally exported an appreciable quantity of this for tanning and other purposes. U. K. would be glad to take any available supplies.

CATEGORY II.

Industries in this second category are grouped into two sub-divisions: (A) those which when in full operation might eventually provide not only for essential Italian needs but also for an export surplus for relief needs in Europe and (b) those which are not likely to provide any such surplus.

A. (a) Textiles

Of manufactured goods in this category, Italy's considerable textile production is easily the most important. Though production south of the Pisa/Rimini Line is by no means negligible the question of an exportable surplus will not arise until we are in possession of the Lombardy Plain. The 1943 production in the rayon industry alone reached a maximum of 200,000 tons. It is essential, for the proper direction of the textile industry, that experts be sent out to investigate conditions immediately the Northern plants come into our possession to report on the machinery and spare parts needed to restore that industry and also to what extent rayon plants could be converted to the use of raw wool and cotton in place of pulp, which it would be impossible to supply from overseas for some time to come.

Home production of indigenous reeds and beachwood pulp,

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Home production of indigenous reeds and beechwood pulp, which has recently been developed and should be maintained, will supply 25% of the pulp needs of the rayon and staple fibre industry. But if a part of the industry could be reconverted to natural fibres, raw cotton and wool could be made available.

As regards imports of machinery, these should only be sent on a first-aid basis. It would obviously be prejudicial to the long term interests of the textile industries of the Allied Nations, if the Italians were to achieve priority in long term reconstruction and were the first to equip themselves with improved machinery or increased capacity through the accident of being the first to be out of the war.

For the same reasons, we attach importance to the selection of markets for exportable surpluses from Italy and to the strict control of the types of goods to be manufactured for export. It is clearly desirable that Italian textile exports should be limited to the relief range of goods and should be sent to territories with immediate needs.

(b) Pyrites.

Italian pyrites are wanted for local production of sulphuric acid (see III b below). Pyrites cinders are used as raw material for the production of pig iron. The Ministry of Supply would not wish to switch from Spain to Italy as a source of pyrites, as the British sulphuric acid industry is now geared to use Spanish pyrites and the substitution of Italian pyrites would involve considerable difficulties. Coal may be needed for the mining and transport of pyrites but there is no direct relation between coal requirements and pyrites output.

(c) Zinc and Lead.

CRMB, has recommended that lead and zinc production in Sardinia is desirable and that the mines should be operated with a view to getting maximum output of lead. Subject to the concurrence of the Combined Coal Committee, coke should be supplied to operate the lead smelter in Sardinia. We have suggested that when electric power is again available, zinc smelters in Sardinia and at Cotrone should be re-started. The lead and zinc metal should be reserved for the Mediterranean area, particularly Italy, for stockpiling against relief and rehabilitation needs or for other needs as may be determined by CRMB. The lead and zinc deposits in North Italy are much smaller and it is doubtful whether it will be necessary to start up the mainland mines if the Sardinian mines are in production.

(d) Carbon disulphide.

Production should be increased as far as possible. Carbon disulphide is needed in the production of synthetic textiles, olive oil extraction for soap making and for pesticides.

CATEGORY II B

(a) Footwear.

Footwear production should be developed as much as possible. Considerable capacity existed before the war for leather footwear and also for shoes made from substitute materials such as cork, wood, etc.

(b) Timber.

Production of timber to meet essential local needs should be encouraged, but it is important that timber should not be wasted. It seems unlikely that it will be possible to develop an export surplus.

(c) Paper.

Italy has been relying recently on native plants for fibre for the paper-making industry and we should like to see the paper industry started on a new basis.

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Production of timber to meet essential local needs should be encouraged, but it is important that timber should not be wasted. It seems unlikely that it will be possible to develop an export surplus.

(c) Paper.

Italy has been relying recently on native plants for fibre for the paper-making industry and we should like to see the paper industry started up again to the extent that indigenous raw materials are available. The stumbling block, however, is likely to be coal, which is essential to the industry.

(d) Jute - substitutes.

Italian jute substitute industry using domestically produced broom root fibre and hemp tow has been developed since supplies of jute were cut off. As the jute supply position is not easy at present, it will be extremely useful if this industry could be started up in order to meet jute sack requirements in Italy. Production of sacks from other substitute materials, e.g. spun paper, should also be encouraged.

(e) Rubber.

Any production of synthetic rubber would be welcome but it is likely that the Germans will either remove or destroy the key units of the plants at Ferrara and Terni before the Allied advance.

CATEGORY III.

8
The third category consists of these industries which need to be restored in order to supply raw materials or essential services for the industries grouped in categories I and II. It is of course essential to the restoration of any considerable industrial activity that they hydro-electric power plants be got into working order as soon as possible, since 90 per cent of all manufacture and nearly one-third of the railway system in Italy depends on electric power.

(a) Iron and Steel

Steel is a basic industry. If transport equipment and hydroelectric installations need substantial repair or replacement, considerable quantities of steel will be wanted as they will also for the restoration of other manufacturing industries and for building. The supply position of steel products is, in general, tight, and local production of steel should be encouraged in order to minimize demands for imported steel for essential repairs, at any rate for some time after the end of the war in Europe.

The raw materials for steel are pig iron and/or scrap. Italian pig iron requires imported coking coal for its production from native ores and pyrites cinders. It is thought that there will be adequate supplies of local scrap, and it is important that these should be made available to steel plants which will entail giving their transport adequate priority. Until all Italy is liberated, local conditions and availabilities particularly of electric power and coal, must determine whether particular iron and steel plants, as they come under Allied control, can be kept going or re-started. Wherever practicable, this should be done. Plants capable of producing steel without imported materials (e. g. plants making electric furnace steel from scrap) and plants requiring only relatively small quantities of imported coal to help out local resources (e. g. electric blast-furnace iron-smelting plants) should in general have priority over plants dependent mainly on imported coal, although there may be exceptions.

When the North is liberated, a survey should be made to estimate the minimum tonnage of imported coal required to achieve the then desired level of steel production. After Germany's defeat the Italian steel industry should probably revert to using German coal if available, and may be able to obtain pig iron from the Linz plant in Austria.

(b) Sulphuric Acid.

Essential for the fertilizer and rayon industries which alone take up to 75% of production. Sulphuric acid is an extremely difficult cargo to transport and imports into Italy are out of the question. Sufficient pyrites should be available to enable sulphuric acid to be made in Italy.

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(c) Soda Ash and Caustic Soda

Both these depend on native salt of which there are ample supplies. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda are both at present difficult in the U. K. and the U. S. A. They are essential for the paper, rayon, soap, and olive oil refining industries. 35% of Caustic Soda production being used for rayon and staple fibre. Unless sufficient power is available coal would be required for production on roughly a ton for ton basis. The two most important soda factories are in the North at Trieste and Leghorn.

CATEGORY IV.Miscellaneous.

(a) No special measures should be taken to start up the following industries, but they would be useful when in production:-

(1) Asbestos. This is non-spinning grade only. There are ample supplies in Canada, but local supplies would save shipping. Non-spinning grade asbestos is used in the building trade and demands are likely to be heavy.

(11) Alcohol. This might be wanted for use as a substitute fuel.

(111) Coal carbonization products. Restriction of coking coal will limit the extent to which this industry can be started up.

(1v) Zin.

(v) Plastics.

(b) It is unnecessary to start up the following industries until the emergency period is well over, as ample supplies are available elsewhere:-

(1) Mercury, Antimony, Copper, Nickel. Italian production of the last two is insignificant.

(11) Bromide, Iodine.

(111) Raw Cotton (because it competes with food.)

(1v) Flax.

PART II

1. It is of primary importance that Italian agricultural resources should be fully exploited in order that imports of foodstuffs should be kept to a minimum. Provided that agricultural production could be restored to near normal levels and crops and livestock products can be successfully assessed, Italy as a whole should be able to do without any substantial imports of foodstuffs. In order to achieve this every effort should be made to stimulate the production of the staple foodstuffs - wheat, rice, olive oil, sugar - and from this follows the necessity to give high priority to the related industries, flour mills, bakeries and spaghetti factories ranking highest, with olive oil plants and sugar beet factories (the latter in the North) following very close.

2. Appendix A shows the proposed priority, using the same scale as in Part I, of the main agricultural and food industries in order to attain Italian self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, together with possible exportable surpluses, and Appendix B discusses briefly the regional availability of foodstuffs and agricultural requisites.

(iv) Tin.(v) Plastics.

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(iv) Flax.

PART II

1. It is of primary importance that Italian agricultural resources should be fully exploited in order that imports of foodstuffs should be kept to a minimum. Provided that agricultural production could be restored to near normal levels and crops and livestock products can be successfully amassed, Italy as a whole should be able to do without any substantial imports of foodstuffs. In order to achieve this every effort should be made to stimulate the production of the staple foodstuffs - wheat, rice, olive oil, sugar - and from this follows the necessity to give high priority to the related industries, flour mills, bakeries and spaghetti factories ranking highest, with olive oil plants and sugar beet factories (the latter in the North) following very close.

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3. Below are given some details in support and amplification of the priorities shown in Appendix A.

4. wheat.

So far as Italy south of the Pisa/Rimini line is concerned unless wheat assessment could be so effective that it would be possible to mobilize the entire crop, less the quantity to which the peasant is legally entitled for seed and household consumption, imports would be necessary in order to maintain even the minimum level of urban consumption.

5. Rice.

This is grown exclusively in Northern Italy, and given a normal crop it should be possible to obtain a quite substantial surplus though it might be necessary to import an equivalent amount of wheat.

6. Sugar Beet

This is also almost entirely grown in the North. Every effort should be made to process the 1944 beet crop, particularly in the main sugar producing areas of Veneto and Emilia, although this might mean a sudden heavy demand on transport and labour. This sugar could be traded for the surplus olive oil from Southern Italy, if the latter can be effectively amassed.

7. Olive Oil.

The main producing areas are in the South and, as suggested in the preceding paragraph, this might (assuming occupation of Italy above the Pisa/Rimini line) be exchanged for sugar from the North.

8. As there is a shortage of animal protein foods, high priority should be given to meat and meat processing, cheese making and fishing. It would not, however, be necessary to give such a high priority to the two former industries in the area South of the Pisa/Rimini line since commercial cheese making and meat processing are largely confined to the area North of this.

9. Agricultural Requisites.

In order to maintain and increase agricultural output and thereby minimize imports it is important that supplies of agricultural machinery, seeds, pesticides and fertilizers are assured. These industries should be given high priority though ranking below the essential food industries. Production of superphosphate plants, the raw materials for which are phosphate rock and sulphuric acid (45% of the production of the latter is normally taken up for fertilizers), should be maximized to the extent that phosphate rock can be imported from Tunisia. The main production is north of the Pisa/Rimini line and this region normally consumes by far the largest proportion of phosphatic fertilizers, agriculture being more highly developed in Northern Italy. Nitrogenous fertilizer plants should be operated to the maximum extent possible with local resources (hydro-electric power and electric power from Thermal Stations fired with native coal e.g. Sardinian). The use of imported coal for synthetic nitrogen plants would be difficult to justify. On balance, it seems unlikely that it will be possible to develop an export surplus until ample power supplies are again available. Copper sulphate is of importance as a fungicide for agricultural use, and plants should be utilized to the full extent that raw materials, sulphuric acid and scrap copper, are available. The question whether, if there is a deficiency of copper scrap, this should be imported from the U. K. or U. S. A. will require consideration. The vegetable seed-growing industry should be stimulated to meet Italy's own requirements and provide a surplus for relief needs.

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10. Soap

Unless imports of oil seeds and vegetable oil can be obtained, the soap industry will have to depend on olive residue oil and animal and waste fats. Caustic Soda will also be required (see also Category III (c).)

11. Exports.

As indicated in paragraph 3, so far as food and agriculture are concerned it is felt that the emphasis should be on attaining Italian self-sufficiency. However, assuming a normal crop it should be possible to obtain a quite substantial surplus of rice, though against this imports of wheat might be necessary. There should also continue to be surpluses of seeds.

fruits, nuts, wine and tartaric products, some of which are already being exported to U. K. and U. S. In addition, certain supplies of fertilizers, 12 soap and some types of agricultural machinery might be available for relief if the industries can be quickly rehabilitated but, as shown above, this would be dependent on certain imports of raw materials.

This paper sets out the views of supply departments at the present date. At any moment, the supply position may change and so affect the relative priorities indicated here so that a further review will be necessary from time to time. It is suggested therefore that this paper should automatically come under revision in a few months' time.

Since the purpose of our policy is in the nature of short term first-aid repairs rather than long term restoration of industry, it follows that any necessary equipment, spare parts or raw materials which it is agreed should be sent, should be supplied as quickly as possible. It is however very doubtful in the light of other known demands on our industrial capacity and labour whether substantial quantities of equipment, necessities, etc., ~~and~~ could be made available from the U. K. in 1944 or even 1945 for use in Italy. Thus if the vital hydro-electric power plants are badly damaged ~~and~~ their restoration will have to depend largely on equipment from the U.S.A. On the other hand if any vital industry were not badly damaged and could, with prompt supplies of a few repair items be brought quickly into production it would be worth making a special effort to assist in providing the necessary spare parts.

Departments are also anxious to emphasize as strongly as possible that the restoration, even on a short term basis, of Italian industry should be accompanied by effective control of the goods produced. The desired reduction in imports can be achieved only if Italian home consumption is kept down to relief standards and this necessitates equitable distribution, rationing and price controls. Unless such controls can be effectively exercised, the imports of equipment and raw materials to stimulate production of consumer goods would not be justified and might arouse resentment in Allied Liberated Territories less favourably situated in regard to indigenous production of such goods.

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1704

APPENDIX A

Restoration of Italian Production and Resources

Part 2

Main Food and Agricultural Industries

Flour Mills	1
Bakeries	1
Spaghetti	1
Olive Oil	1
Meat and Meat processing	1
Cheese making	1
Fishing	1
Sugar refining	1
Rice	1
Agricultural machinery	2
Fertilizers (nitrogenous) (phosphatic)	2
Pesticides	2
Ice and cold storage	2
Fruit and vegetable packing	2
Fish preserving	2
Tartaric products	2
Citric products	2
Wine making	2
Soap	3

1703

APPENDIX 2

Notes on Regional Availability of
Food Supplies and Agricultural
Requisites

1. Wheat Of the six main producing areas, four are in the North, Emilia, Lombardy, Veneto and Piedmont and of these Emilia is the only one likely to have a substantial surplus. Piedmont might possibly grow a small surplus, while Veneto would possibly have to import. In the South, Sicily normally produced sufficient to meet the bulk of domestic needs but imported rather more soft wheat than she exported "durum". Puglia should be self-sufficient; although half of the wheat grown is "durum" and normally there was a surplus of this, pre-war she probably imported somewhat larger quantities of soft.
2. Rice Is grown exclusively in Northern Italy the main areas being Piedmont and Lombardy, accounting for nearly 50 per cent and 40 per cent respectively of the total production. Out of a pre-war crop of some 800,000 tons, Italy used to export about one-quarter.
3. Sugar Beet It is almost entirely grown in the North, Veneto and Emilia producing between them about 85 per cent of the Italian crop. About three-quarters of pre-war production in these two regions was surplus to local consumption.
4. Olive Oil The main producing areas are in the South - Puglia, Calabria and Sicily - of which Puglia had an average annual surplus of nearly 50,000 tons; Calabria had a small surplus over local needs and Sicily exported olive oil against an almost equivalent import of other and cheaper vegetable oils.
5. Fishing Industry While this was more or less general, the main fishing ports (with the exception of Bari (Puglia) and Ancona (Marche)) appear to be in Veneto, Emilia, and Venezia Giulia and Zara, where there are fish-preserving and canning industries.
6. Cheese Production Lombardy and Emilia are the main producing areas and the pre-war export of 20,000 tons probably came almost entirely from these two regions.
7. Agricultural Machinery Emilia and Veneto are believed to have the two main manufacturing firms at Reggio and Verona respectively, there is a small production at Imola and Rimini (Emilia) and in Piedmont there are a considerable number of firms making agricultural machinery and implements.
8. Nitrogenous Fertilizers Of the twelve main synthetic ammonia plants six are in the North and six in the South.
9. Phosphatic Fertilizers Normally the Italian capacity is ample. There are numerous factories but the larger plants are apparently mainly in the North - two in Piedmont (Moncalvo and Alghero) and one

exported "durum". Puglia should be self-sufficient, although half of the wheat grown is "durum" and normally there was a surplus of this, pre-war she probably imported somewhat larger quantities of soft.

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8. Nitrogenous fertilizers Of the twelve main synthetic ammonia plants six are in the North and six in the South.

9. Phosphatic Fertilizers Normally the Italian capacity is ample. There are numerous factories but the larger plants are apparently mainly in the North - two in Piedmont (Novara and Alessandria); one in Liguria (Savona); two in Tuscany (Leghorn and Pescia); one in Veneto (Mira) and one in Calabria (Crotona).

10. Soap Vegetable and animal oils and fats, chiefly copra, palm oil, groundnuts, soya beans, low-grade domestic olive oil, and animal fats are used in the Italian soap industry in normal times. Pre-war production was about 200,000 tons of all kinds of soap, but, during war-time, the production and quality of the soap has greatly declined, and certainly the quantities of toilet soap available were insufficient to meet the ration. There are over 1,800 soap works, and, of the nine largest, seven are in the North, one in Rome and one in Naples.

Restoration of Italian Industries

Part I

Category I

For export either to U. K./U. S. or
to Mediterranean area

Category II

To make Italy self-sufficient.
A) with possible surplus for relief etc.
B) with no possible surplus

To provide
raw materials

6

	Priority		Priority	
Wool	1	Textiles	1	Transports
Silk	1	Pyrites	2	public
Sulphur	1	Zinc and Lead	2	insulation
Coal	1			Hydro-
Leather & Hides	1	Footwear	1	Iron &
		Timber	2	sulphur
		Paper	2	Soda Ash
		Jute	2	Gaustic
		Rubber	2	

1701

Restoration of Italian Industries

APPENDIX C

Part I

Category II

Category III

K./U. S. or
area

To make Italy self-sufficient.
A) with possible surplus for relief etc.
B) with no possible surplus

To provide necessary plant or
raw materials for Categories
I and II

Priority

1	Textiles
1	Pyrites
1	Zinc and Lead
1	
1	Footwear
	Timber
	Paper
	Jute
	Rubber

Priority

1	Transport and other
2	public utilities
2	including
	Hydro-electric power
1	Iron and steel
2	Sulphuric Acid
2	Soda Ash and
2	Caustic Soda
2	

Priority

1
1
1
1
1
1

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(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFO 512

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AG 463.3/175 GEG-O

2 November 1944

6 NOV Recd

SUBJECT: Transfer of Responsibility for Handling Coal in Sardinia.

TO : Chief Commissioner, The Allied Commission.

1. Under the provisions of Section III, paragraph 2, Allied Force Headquarters Administrative Memorandum Number 34, dated 22 August 1944, authority is hereby given to The Allied Commission to assume responsibility for the reception, transport and distribution of coal in Sardinia.

2. In addition to provisions of Section III, paragraph 2, such responsibility includes:

- a. Maintenance of reasonable rates of discharge.
- b. Adequate provision of labor and the supervision thereof.
- c. Avoidance of unreasonable delays to colliers due to slow discharge, inadequate reception or handling facilities etc.

3. The monthly tonnage of imported and Sardinian coal to be allocated will be fixed on a monthly basis by agreement between Coal Section, this headquarters, and Coal Division, Headquarters, The Allied Commission.

By command of General WILSON:



Jack Carter
JACK CARTER,
Captain, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - addressee
- 1 - QM (Coal)
- 1 - M & Tn (A)
- 1 - M & Tn (B)
- 1 - P. V. T.
- 1 - W. S. A.
- 1 - G-4 (A)
- 1 - G-4 (B)
- 1 - G-5
- 2 - AG Records
- 1 - AG M & D

AC-DIST
ACTION-ECON-SEC. FOR INDUSTRY S/C
INFO-COS

(2 COPIES RECEIVED)

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