

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

785017

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

785017

MONTHLY REPORTS, WAR MATERIALS
DISPOSAL & ITALIAN POW SUB-COM.
FEB. 1944 - SEPT. 1945

785017

9003/EC

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

4804
4876

MONTHLY - REPORTS

WAR-MATERIALS-DISPOSAL AND

ITALIAN POW - SUB/COM

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CEM BRANCH REPORTS - 901/50

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM FEBRUARY 1944
TO SEPTEMBER 1945

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
CATALOGUE

71.

C.S.O.

WHD & IPW Monthly Report for April is at 70.

DL 26/5/45

DL 27/5

74.

Executive Commissioners

Please see Report for May at 73. Passages of interest have been marked

DL 30/6/45. SJ 30/6

77.

A/Executive Commissioner

4870

Please see W.H.D & I.P.W. s/c report at 76. Passages of interest have been marked.

DL

20/11/45

7/11. 20/6/45. S. 30/16

77.

A/Executive Commission

4870

Please see W.H.D. & I.P.W. s/c report at 76. Passages of interest have been marked.

7/11.

20/11/45.

20/8 noted. 2

22.2.

Executive Commission

Please see report 10 September at 81. Passages of interest have been marked.

5/15

W/C 17
F-100
-2/10.

80. 2/10.

FILE CLOSED

69.

C.S.O.

Please see 66 & 67. The attached letter has been typed in final form instead of draft is error & is submitted for approval of Ex Commissioner.

DL 3/5/45

70.

C.S.O.

Please see 69. I have no comments to make. You serve!
4875

DL 7/5/45
(CONTINUED ON FILE 7014/EC FOLIO 26)

CSO

To see 50, 51.

52

Feb 6 Jan 61

55CSO

To see 53, 54, (no comment) Feb, Feb.

Sh. 8/2

Executive Commission61.

Please see report for January at 60. This is mainly a record of administrative matters most of which have appeared in current files. Its inferior composition & S.D. have been brought to your attention in a separate memorandum.

TW/513

D.L.

7.3.45.

CSO.64.

Monthly Report for February at 63 contains little information that you do not already know about. Passages of interest have been marked.

D.L. 27/5/45.

L. 27/5

CSO.66.

16

27/3/45.

9/27/13

99.

0.50.

Monthly Report for March is at 65. Reports from this Sub Commission of all the Monthly Reports are always rendered late & are generally too late to be of any use. As Reports from this Sub Commission are extremely short, compared with most, & items from the previous Months' Reports are often repeated almost word for word, I can see no reason why ~~the~~ ^{these} Monthly Reports from this Sub Commission should not be sent in on time.

15/4/11

67

Main Kennedy
 OK. Draft letter to World for Expansion
 Signature. You win! E.E. 2/13

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISSION

Ref: ATK/10

September 1945

SEP 20 1945
MONTHLY REPORT OF WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION FOR AUGUST 1945.

1. GENERAL. With effect from 1 September 1945, the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission is transferred to Civil Affairs Section. The War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission comes under the Economic Section, from the same date. The respective monthly reports will therefore be rendered independently in future.

2. WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

a) Salvage Released.

1) A total of eight thousand two hundred and ninety tons of salvage was released during August. Fifty one per cent more than in July. This included four hundred and seventy tons of brass and copper scrap, an increase of seventy four per cent over the month of July.

2) Out of a total of one hundred and fifty six scrap vehicles inspected, one hundred and thirty nine have been released to civilian firms for re-conditioning and operation with the required truck pools. The remainder have been certified as of Italian origin and handed over to the Italian Government.

3) Seven additional German pontoons recovered from the Tiber have been placed in operation for river transport of essential supplies.

4) Permits have been issued for three hundred and fifteen German tyres recovered and submitted for inspection.

b) Salvage Awaiting Disposal.

1) Clearance is expected shortly for the disposal of forty thousand and seventy tyres of British origin held by No. 3 District.

2) Notification has been received that the stocks of brass shell cases whose disposal is still under negotiation by the Italian Government total approximately . . . five hundred tons.

c) Captured Enemy Material.

Very large stocks of captured enemy Ordnance, Medical, Chemical Warfare, Engineer and Signal stores have been offered to the Sub-Commission as being surplus to Army requirements. Details of these have been notified to the various Sub-Commissions directly concerned. The latter are anxious

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2. ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

1) Prisoners of War Repatriated. According to available figures a total of one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated and released to the Italian Government during August 1945. It has been stressed in previous reports, however, that these figures cannot be regarded as complete in view of the continued lack of detailed information regarding repatriations from Northern Europe and releases from Co-Operator Units within Italy.

2) Applications for specialists. Applications were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters for the release of (a) two hundred and twenty seven Italian Prisoners of War in British hands; (b) one hundred and fifty nine Italian Prisoners of War in American hands.

3) Definition of "Specialists". It has been ruled by Allied Force Headquarters that Prisoners of War for Services with Navy, Army and Air Force and Carabinieri will no longer be treated as specialists in view of the adequate supply of such officers and men already available in Italy. It is not yet clear however, that this decision is being implemented on exactly parallel lines by British and American Sections concerned at Allied Force Headquarters. This is being investigated.

4) Reparations. During the month of August 1945, reparations by Italian Prisoners of War held in British hands to their families totalled L. Fifty three thousand eight hundred and ninety four. Statements of Credit Balance in respect of Italian Prisoners of War repatriated from British and US custody for the total amount of L. forty three thousand five hundred and sixty nine were forwarded to the Italian Government for payment. One hundred and fifty three envelopes, parcels and suit-cases containing impounded valuables and personal effects were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross for distribution to the owner. Three hundred and sixty seven claims for non receipt of remittances were received and passed to the High Commissioner for inspection and payment where possible. One hundred and twenty eight claims against the Allied authorities for restitution of impounded property were dealt with.

5) Welfare and Compassionate Cases. During August, authority for release was obtained in fifty four compassionate cases, out of three hundred and nineteen examined. Out of fifty eight individual cases taken up, release was obtained in three cases. Welfare cases taken up totalled five hundred and twenty one.

6) Visit to the North East Italy. In the course of a visit by Lt. Col. Ragis and General Mannerini to North-East Italy during the last week of the month, arrangements were made for the release of war materials for the use of Italian Prisoners of War returning to this area. Some medical supplies were made available locally in order partially to meet deficiencies in the seven hospitals located at Merano. Registration centres were established at BOLZANO and UDINE (the Treviso camp having been closed). Release of one hundred thousand pairs of shoes was secured, fifty thousand to be available at once and remainder in mid-September. Arrangements were also made for the collection and distribution of clothing to repatriates at PADOVA and VERONA.

7) Cuneo Division. The status of Italian Subjects previously captured in Italy who volunteered for service with this formation for combat against Axis forces, and who were interned as Prisoners of War on arrival in Egypt, is still unsettled.

8) Disposal of Released Prisoners of War previously resident in Tunisia. Discussion has yet been reached. The Italian Government continues to negotiate with the French authorities.

9) Prisoners of War in Russian zone of Germany. Although this subject is outside the scope of Italian Prisoners of War Division, it is of interest that the Russian Authorities have at least expressed the intention to repatriate some one hundred and thirty thousand from this area during October.

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7) General Division. The status of Italian Subjects previously resident in Turkey who volunteered for service with this formation for combat against Axis forces, and who were interned as Prisoners of War on arrival in Egypt, is still unsettled.

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9) Prisoners of War in Russian zone of Germany. Although this subject is outside the scope of Italian Prisoners of War Division, it is of interest that the Russian Authorities have at least expressed the intention to repatriate some one hundred and thirty thousand from this area during October.

10) Northern Europe. Hospital trains utilized for the transfer of German Prisoners of War from ITALY are conveying Italians from the British, American and French zones of occupation in Northern Europe. Details of individuals concerned are lacking. There seems to be no channel for compassionate enquiries, regarding Italians in GERMANY.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISSION

Ref: AIM/10

11 September 1945

SEP 11 1945

ABRIDGED MONTHLY REPORT OF WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PRISONERS
OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION FOR AUGUST 1945.

1. GENERAL. With effect from 1 September 1945, the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission is transferred to Civil Affairs Section. The War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission comes under the Economic Section, from the same date. The respective monthly reports will therefore be rendered independently in future.

2. WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

a) Salvage Released.

1) A total of eight thousand two hundred and ninety tons of salvage was released during August. Fifty one per cent more than in July. This included four hundred and seventy tons of brass and copper scrap, an increase of seventy four per cent over the month of July.

2) Out of a total of one hundred and fifty six scrap vehicles inspected, one hundred and thirty nine have been released to civilian firms for re-conditioning and operation with the required truck pools. The remainder have been certified as of Italian origin and handed over to the Italian Government.

3) Seven additional German pontoons recovered from the Tiber have been placed in operation for river transport of essential supplies.

4) Permits have been issued for three hundred and fifteen German tyres recovered and submitted for inspection.

b) Salvage Awaiting Disposal.

1) Clearance is expected shortly for the disposal of forty thousand and seventy tyres of British origin held by No. 3 District.

2) Notification has been received that the stocks of brass shell cases whose disposal is still under negotiation by the Italian Government total approximately five hundred tons.

c) Captured Enemy Material.

Very large stocks of captured enemy Ordnance, Medical, Chemical Warfare, Engineer and Signal stores have been offered to the Sub-Commission as being surplus to Army requirements. Details of these have been notified to the various Sub-Commissions directly concerned. The latter are anxious to take almost the whole of this material, and if this can be arranged, a most important step will have been taken towards meeting the acute shortages in these various fields.

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d) Two visits were paid to Northern Italy during the month by the Director of the Sub-Commission. (For details see full monthly report).

2. ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

1) Prisoners of War Repatriated. According to available figures, a total of one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty four Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated and released to the Italian Government during August 1945. As has been stressed in previous reports, however, these figures cannot be regarded as complete in view of the continued lack of detailed information regarding repatriations from Northern Europe and releases from Co-operator Units within Italy.

2) Applications for specialists. Applications were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters for the release of (a) two hundred and twenty seven Italian Prisoners of War in British hands; (b) one hundred and fifty nine Italian Prisoners of War in American hands.

3) Definition of "Specialists". It has been ruled by Allied Force Headquarters that Prisoners of War for service with Navy, Army and Air Force and Carabinieri will no longer be treated as specialists in view of the adequate supply of such officers and men already available in ITALY. It is not yet clear however, that this decision is being implemented on exactly parallel lines by British and American Sections concerned at Allied Force Headquarters. This is being investigated.

4) Remittances. During the month of August 1945, remittances by Italian Prisoners of War held in British hands to their families totalled L. Fifty three thousand eight hundred and ninety four. Statements of Credit Balance in respect of Italian Prisoners of War repatriated from British and US custody for the total amount of L. forty three thousand five hundred and sixty nine were forwarded to the Italian Government for payment. One hundred and fifty three envelopes, parcels and suit-cases containing impounded valuables and personal effects were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross for distribution to the owner. Three hundred and sixty seven claims for non-receipt of remittances were received and passed to the High Commissioner for inspection and payment where possible. One hundred and twenty eight claims against the Allied Authorities for restitution of impounded property were dealt with.

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- 3 -

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10) Northern Europe. Hospital trains utilized for the transfer of German Prisoners of War from ITALY are conveying ^{Italians} from the British, American and French zones of occupation in Northern Europe. Details of individuals concerned are lacking. There seems to be no channel for compassionate enquiries, regarding Italians in GERMANY.

Jordan J. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL
Lieut.-Colonel
Director
WMD Sub-Com.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref: ACC/AM/10

August 1945

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB COMMISSION FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1945. **AUG 20 1945**WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

1. The Director of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission visited the Northern Section of War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War, leaving Headquarters, Allied Commission on the 29 July 1945 and returning on 9 August 1945. Salvage Dumps were inspected and War Materials Disposal policy explained. Following this visit, it is very apparent that the task of War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission to dispose of the enormous amount of salvage in Northern Italy, is no light one.

2. The most important development during the month was the establishment of the Northern Section, War Materials Disposal in Milan. This section will deal with War Materials Disposal matters arising North of the Appennines, including availabilities of salvage in No. 2 District. The Northern Office opened on 25 July.

3. At a conference on 19 July, presided over by the Director, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission, the question of clearance of salvage materials from depots by Italian contractors working for the Ministry of Industry and Commerce was discussed. The Assistant Director of Salvage, Allied Forces Headquarters pointed out that collection was a long way behind schedule. This was chiefly due to the transport bottleneck, and the Director of War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission made it clear that this was the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. During the month two hundred seventy tons of brass scrap was made available to Italian Industry from British salvage sources. American policy in this respect is still under consideration and it is hoped that US brass and copper scrap will also be made available in future. Negotiations are in hand to have delivered to and carry certain stocks of brass shall cases allocated to the Italian Government, and still held in various depots. The exact quantity concerned is not yet known.

5. It is hoped that the American policy on the release of 1st grade steel will also be revised to make this commodity available for Italian

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5. It is hoped that the American policy on the release of 1st grade steel will also be revised to make this commodity available for Italian Industry.

6. The question of neutralization of ammunition is now the responsibility of District and Area Commanders. Comprehensive lists of dumps are expected to be ready by the end of August and it is hoped that the explosives may be put to good use in mining and agriculture. The employment of civilian firms on this work and the collection of salvage in general is now at the discretion of District and Area Commanders.

7. During July a total of thirty nine lists of available salvage 4869 materials were received from British and American sources. Approximately five thousand five hundred tons of salvage were released to the Italian Government. Only five thousand tons were released to Picelli during the month. This is less than usual owing to the fact that there are no more arisins at Force Ammunition. In connection for this, it is expected that there will be a considerable number of US types available in future at JESI and MISERE.

E. C. DIST

1 - Ex Comm

3 - Pres. 11/10/4

8. During the month approximately one hundred sixty inspections of scrap vehicles were carried out. Ninety three vehicles of all types were issued on contracts to civilians for remodelling. Other articles issued were one generator, one lamp, sixty types of enemy origin, (and six German pontoons salvaged from the Tiber).

9. An officer of this branch visited the Rimini area and inspected approximately five hundred scrap vehicles, mostly in fairly good condition. These vehicles will be disposed of to the Italian Government.

ITALIAN REPARATIONS OF WAR.

10. The Director of the Sub-Commission on his return from London and SWAN on 8 July 1945, reported satisfactory results from his recent trip to War Office London; SHAW, P. M. D. and COMBENS Paris.

At a meeting with Brigadier Bloomfield, Directorate of Prisoners of War, the question of repatriation of sick and wounded Italian prisoners of War, the Australian, Indian, South African, etc., was discussed. Brigadier Bloomfield agreed that Comanches in India, Australia and South Africa should be instructed to hasten as far as possible repatriation of all sick and wounded. It was further agreed that Comanches should be directed to hasten the repatriation of the aged prisoners, as well as sick and wounded.

Brigadier Bloomfield pointed out that the shipping position was bad, but that he hoped to get a certain amount of space allotted to him from India, Australia and South Africa in the immediate future. This space might be very small, but on the other hand there was hope that it would be sufficient to cover a short period to return at least all the sick, wounded, and aged prisoners of War to their own country.

The policy of total repatriation remains unchanged. It was pointed out that no definitive information could be given until the new government was in power.

It was also pointed out that the Italian Prisoners of War Co-operatives in India and Australia were doing a full time job, and it was suggested that Bloomfield's opinion that no consideration would be given to the question of large scale repatriation until the harvest was over.

The question involved in connection with repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War who are not doing useful jobs, or incapable of doing useful work, is controversial in that it would be unfair to release these men who have not worked for the Allied and not the old co-operatives, who have worked hard and faithfully with the Allied during the past year and a half. On this point I was in full agreement with Brigadier Bloomfield and stated I was sure the Italian Government would be of the same opinion.

The question of material rolls from the different Comanches prior to

Australia and South Africa in the immediate future. This space might be very small, but on the other hand there was hope that it would be sufficient over a short period to return at least all the sick, wounded, and aged Prisoners of War to their own country.

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It was also pointed out that the Italian Prisoners of War Co-operators in Britain and Australia were doing a full time job, and it was Brigadier Bloomfield's opinion that no consideration would be given to the question of their repatriation until the harvest was over.

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The question of nominal rolls from the different Commands prior to arrival of Italian Prisoners of War in Italy was brought forward. Brigadier Bloomfield instructed that all commands should be again informed that a nominal roll must be forwarded to Allied Commission before the departure of Italian Prisoners of War from the Command concerned.

A number of questions of minor importance were discussed with other members of the Staff of Directorate of Prisoners of War, and a number of outstanding questions, including those concerning the Middle East, were cleared.

The representative of the Italian Embassy called on me whilst in London, and explained the many of the questions concerning Italian Prisoners of War would be taken up by the Embassy, and assured me that they were doing so as far as possible.

11. The return of Italian Prisoners of War from India and Australia is still very slow, but some two hundred are expected from India next month. It is also understood that a considerable number of releases will shortly be made from the United States.

During the month one hundred thirty thousand four hundred of big six Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated to Italy as released from Co-operators states. Majority were sick and wounded. Applications for release of big six hundred twenty four specialists were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters.

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The number of Welfare and Compassionate cases was six hundred sixty two. Remittances by Italian Prisoners of War to their families held in British hands totalled £ One hundred and seventy eight thousand seven hundred and twenty nine. Credit balances of repatriated Italian Prisoners of War amounting to approximately £ four thousand nine hundred and three were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, for onward transmission. The Sub-Commission also notified the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War of an amount of £ six thousand five hundred, being credits of Italian Prisoner of War Co-operators released to the Italian Government on 1 July 45. Fifty eight packages of impounded property and personal effects were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross for distribution to the owners. Claims for non-payment of remittances only totalled five this month, and are at present being investigated.

12. Nominal Rolls of Italian Prisoners of War to be repatriated still arrive late, and this point is continually being pressed with Allied Force Headquarters.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN BUSINESSES OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref: ACC/WD/5

June 1945

JUN 28 1945

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1945.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL

1. With the collapse of the German Armies in the North, a new phase with regard to War Materials Disposal has commenced.
2. The question of paramount importance to the Allied Commission was the collection of vehicles and weapons. The Allied Commission was looking to captured vehicles for relief in their major problem of transportation and to the collection of weapons from the Public Safety angle. Although the war in Europe has finished, few vehicles have been made available to the Allied Commission.
3. It is hoped that the conference called for Fourth June at Headquarters 15th Army Group in Florence, to discuss the question of captured enemy material and its disposal, will make decisions and issue directives regarding the disposal of vehicles - resulting in issues to Allied Commission to meet transportation requirements of the Commission, as well as to assist in the general transport position of the country.
4. In the North, considerable stores of material have been taken over by the Armies. This material includes machine tools, (taken from factories by Germans and moved into tunnels on the Lake Gardio), and clothing, silk, spirits, motor car spares, wires, tubes, and other heavy machinery stored in the caves at Bolzano, with a view to transfer and removal into Germany.
5. The War Materials Disposal representative in Lombardia Region is listing as far as possible all such material, and the Economic Section of this Headquarters has sent a special group to investigate the position and conditions at Bolzano.
6. Until decisions are made, and directives issued as to disposal of captured war material and other material removed by the Germans, the question of help to Italian Industry from this source remains very much an unknown quantity.

and its disposal, will make decisions and issue directives regarding the disposal of vehicles - resulting in issues to Allied Commission to meet transportation requirements of the Commission, as well as to assist in the general transport position of the country.

4. In the North, considerable stores of material have been taken over by the armies. This material includes machine tools, (taken from factories by Germans and moved into tunnels on the Lake Gardio), and clothing, silk, spirits, motor car spares, tires, tubes, and other heavy machinery stored in the caves at Bolzano, with a view to transfer and removal into Germany.

5. The War Materials Disposal representative in Lombard Region is listing as far as possible all such material, and the Economic Section of this Headquarters has sent a special group to investigate the position and conditions at Bolzano.

6. Until decisions are made, and directives issued as to disposal of captured war material and other material removed by the Germans, the question of help to Italian Industry from this source remains very much an unknown quantity.

7. The director of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission made a tour of the North, with the Vice President of the Economic Section, and there is no doubt that large quantities of material have already been looted, and in many cases considerable destruction has taken place; week by week valuable assets which are, under present conditions part of the life-blood of Italy, disappear into the unknown and the Black Market.

8. Suggestions have been put forward that the large industrial concerns in the North should collect into stores and workshops, all material which is not operationally required, where it should be frozen, until decisions have been taken, and that material should not be dumped where guards are in ⁴⁸⁰⁸⁷ to have proper control.

9. During the month, scrap vehicles totalling one hundred thirty five were inspected; seven were returned to the Italian Ministry of War, and nine handed over to the Italian Ministry of Transportation. The remaining vehicles will be rebuilt by private enterprises. The salvaged material offered by American and British Army sources was disposed of through the various Sub-Commissions or Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The total tonnage involved was eleven thousand five hundred tons.

See 74-74
1-Ex Comind
3-PRK

10. Some twenty/thirty thousand salvaged tires, were offered by British Salvage from Torre Annunziata, and steps are being taken to have those dispatched to Pirelli works, Rome, for inspections and rethreading. Civil Affairs Section was allowed to select two/four thousand tires required by them in connection with their malaria campaign.

11. The position with regard to all material in Bolzano was discussed at a meeting with the Provincial Commissioner. The Director of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission agreed that if a large quantity of the material had to be saved, for Italian Industry, other steps than those prevailing at present would have to be taken.

12. It is considered that the majority of material at Bolzano and Milano, now that the war is over, can be dealt with to better advantage by Allied Commission and Italian Industry, than through military channels, unless such material is required for operational reasons.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

13. During the month four thousand one hundred Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated. The majority were sick and wounded. Requests for the repatriation of four hundred forty specialists were forwarded to Allied Forces Headquarters. Remittances by Italian Prisoners of War to their families held in British hands totalled £124,459. The credit balances of repatriated prisoners of War amounting to approximately £9,000 were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War for onward transmission. Forty eight packages of impounded property were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross to be distributed to the owners. Claims for non-payment of remittances amounted to two hundred eleven. Fifty three claims for family allowances were forwarded to the High Commissioner for inspection, and payment where possible. A small number of claims against the Allied Forces for restitution of property lost were dealt with. The number of Welfare Enquiries and Compassionate cases was four hundred forty eight.

14. The Italian Government agreed to accept thirty five thousand Italian Prisoners of War from January at the rate of ten thousand per month commencing first of July.

15. The question of how best to handle the large number of ex-Italian Prisoners taken to Germany, of whom many had crossed the frontiers and were coming south to their homes, called for a number of conferences during the latter part of the month. Steps were taken whereby the displaced persons camps should be shared for the reception of the Italian ex-Prisoners of War or repatriated Military Personnel. It was agreed that small teams of Italian Military Personnel should be attached to each camp for the purpose of helping Italian ex-Military Personnel until they arrived at a military camp, where they would be documented, given clothes, money and necessary transportation.

the hundred eleven. For three claims for property lost to the High Commission for insurance, and payment where possible. A small number of claims against the Allied Forces for restitution of property lost were dealt with. The number of Welfare Bureaus and Compensation cases was four hundred forty eight.

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16. In the early days immediately after the Frontier opened, chaos prevailed for the want of the necessary personnel and transport to handle movement south. The picture envisaged by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission and this Sub-Commission became a fact, and while a certain amount of chaos did prevail in the first few days, a good deal has to be said for the way in which camps were cleared, and many thousands of Italians straggling over their own borders were dealt with each day.

17. The armies helped considerably in the question of transport, especially refugees and ex-soldiers South in vehicles returning empty. The Italian Autonomous Office for War Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War showed great initiative in getting teams organized to handle difficult problems in Florence, Milano, and Bergamo.

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18. Milano, Bolzano, and Venano were visited by air in a two day trip, and a number of problems solved on the spot. The Regional Commissioner for Lombardic Region was most helpful in meeting all assistance requested, and assured us entire cooperation in all questions concerning the repatriation of Italian Prisoners Of War in his region. The question of camps for transit centres and transportation was discussed at G-5, 5th Army. The reason for non arrival of teams due to non-receipt of clear-cut directives, was explained. Agreement was reached, and G-5 immediately took steps to have teams and transport sent to camps which were still without necessary personnel to handle military questions.

19. Much has yet to be done if the problem concerning the repatriation of all Italian Military Personnel to Italy has to be solved without a great deal of feeling and controversy.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref: AOC/WMD/5

15 May 1945

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1945.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL

1. The procedure as now set up for the handling of all types of surplus salvage is proving satisfactory, and a number of the difficulties which were encountered in the early days, have been overcome. Of late, this Sub-Commission has been acting as the allocating Sub-Commission for all salvage in this theatre. This has entailed a considerable amount of work, but has proved successful in speeding up operations at the Salvage Depots, who had previously complained that the material was not being cleared from the dumps in the stated times, thus causing congestion in the various dumps, and the resultant holding up of incoming salvage. The conditions have improved considerably under the present scheme.

2. The Sub-Commission is dealing with all scrap vehicles, and is working in close liaison with the Italian War Ministry and Italian Ministry of Transport. This is speeding up the problem of getting derelict transport back on the road, and eases the general transport situation.

3. Scrap vehicles inspected during the month totalled one hundred and ten. Nine of these were returned to the Italian War Ministry and fourteen handed to the Italian Ministry of Transport. The remaining eighty-seven vehicles are in process of being rebuilt by private enterprise, under contract, and will, when completed, operate under ENAC, thus helping to relieve the shortage of road transport generally. This total of derelict vehicles recovered represents an increase of sixty-eight vehicles over last months figures.

4. During the month, twenty availability lists were received from Salvage Depots and the Sub-Commission in turn despatched three hundred and thirty availability lists to the various Sub-Commissions and Italian Ministries.

5. The complete total tonnage of salvage material claimed on behalf of Allied Commission and the Italian Government was nine thousand two hundred and fifty tons - this represents a marked increase over the previous months.

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5. The complete total tonnage of salvage material claimed on behalf of Allied Commission and the Italian Government was nine thousand two hundred and fifty tons - this represents a marked increase over the previous months.

6. The work of recovery of empty brass cartridge cases is proceeding. Last month, approximately fifty tons of cases were handled. This month, Industry Sub-Commission has requested this Sub-Commission to obtain one thousand five hundred tons for use in obtaining Copper Sulphate.

7. The shortage of tyres still continues to present difficulties. In this connection we have, this month, collected thirty-five German tyres, and permits to use these have been granted to contractors operating under ENAO Control.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

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8. During the month, one thousand two hundred and forty-seven Italian Prisoners of War were repatriated. (This figure included one thousand and seventy sick and wounded, one hundred and forty-eight Specialists, sixteen Co-operators and thirteen Civilians). One thousand and ninety-seven repatriations were requested, comprising five hundred and thirty-five Compensated Cases, one hundred and eighty-four Specialists, fifty-two officers for the Italian Army, two hundred and fifty-seven Physically Fit Surplus Officers, thirty-four Carabinieri, fourteen Guardia di Finanza, ten Sardinian Miners, and eleven Judicial Personnel.

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See p. 71. 3 - PRB.

9. During the month a procedure was agreed upon with the PMG Pensacola, governing the reception and repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War at Naples. Upon advice of this Office, the present representative of the Autonomous Office for War Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War at Naples was replaced by another officer, whom it is expected will take a more lively interest in this problem.

10. Many problems relating to Italian Prisoners of War are still outstanding with MIDREAST.

11. Due to the active intervention of Italian Patriots in North Italy, in the liberation of their country, damage to installations of all kinds has been found to be much less than expected. It is therefore thought likely, that these same forces have made preparation for, and can be expected to co-operate in, plans for the reception and repatriation of those returning Italian Prisoners of War whom we always expected to be a serious charge upon the Allied Forces.

12. Two hundred and seventy-seven Welfare cases were dealt with, quantities of mail from Prisoners of War were forwarded, and six thousand copies of Notizie Nazionali Unite were forwarded to North Africa daily for distribution to Italian Prisoners of War.

13. Clothing donated in the Red Cross Drive, sponsored by this Sub-Commission, was turned over to General Manterini of the "Autonomous Office for War Veterans and Repatriated Italian Prisoners of War", to be given to needy Italian Prisoners of War who have been repatriated and released.

14. a) Remittances by Italian Prisoners of War to their families totalled \$44,593. Final Credit Balances of repatriated Prisoners of War were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for PWs, representing a total of \$4,522,212 - showing a marked increase over the total of the previous month.
- b) Ten packages of impounded property were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross for onward transmission to the owners.
- c) Ninety-four claims for non-payment of Remittances, and fifty-four claims for the payment of Family Allowances were forwarded to the High Commissioner for investigation and payment.
- d) Four claims to the Allied Authorities for the restitution of impounded property belonging to repatriated Prisoners of War were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters for investigation.

15. On the cessation of the hostilities in Europe, the following factors may result in a complete re-orientation of the work of the Prisoners of War Division of the Sub-Commission.

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15. On the cessation of the hostilities in Europe, the following factors may result in a complete re-orientation of the work of the Prisoners of War Division of the Sub-Commission.

- the position of Italian Prisoners of War
- the drastic change in shipping demands
- the competition in the labour market in U.K. and U.S.
- the co-belligerent status of Italy.

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9003
ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Rendition of Monthly Reports.

FILE No. WMD/5A/25

TO : Executive Commissioner. ✓

5 May 1945

Reference your 9003/68/EC dated 3 May 1945.

MAY 5 RECD

1. It has been pointed out from time to time, that the reason for delay in the rendering of Monthly Reports from this Sub-Commission is due to the lack of sufficient personnel.

2. Until the strength of the Sub-Commission is made up to the establishment agreed to by the Manpower Committee (my WMD/25A/22 dated 16 April 1945 refers), I can give no assurance that the work and Reports of this Sub-Commission can be kept up-to-date.

J. A. Campbell

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lt. Col.
Lieut.-Colonel,
Director,
WMD & IFCW Sub-Com.

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(Miss L) (See file 7014 folio 26)

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Ref/9003/63/100.

Tel : 735

3 May 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Reports.

TO : War Material Disposal & I.P.W. Sub-Commission.

Monthly Reports from your Sub-Commission are repeatedly rendered late. In future Monthly Reports will be submitted to this office not later than 15th of each month.

Major E. Talbot.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref: AGG/WME/5April 1945MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1945.WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

APR 30 REC'D

1. The procedure as now set up for the handling of all surplus salvage and scrap is proving satisfactory, but the actual collection by the firms nominated by the Italian Government is slow, and in some cases has resulted in public sales being made by PBS. It may be necessary to arrange that material is held at our disposal for a longer period than is at present the case. PBS and British Salvage state that the present time limits for clearing material from their dumps are essential for the efficient operation of the Salvage Depots, as material not cleared within the stated times causes congestion, and holds up incoming salvage. Pressure has been put on Sub-Commission bidding for material, to pass their bids quickly, and to take the necessary steps to see that the Italian Government take constructive action to carry out the clearing of dumps by the time allowed.

2. Approximately fifty tons of fired brass cartridge cases were collected and despatched to the Montecentini Works at BAGNOLI, for inspection and ultimate disposal in accordance with existing instructions.

3. Scrap vehicles inspected during the month numbered forty-two, of which seven were returned to the Italian War Ministry. The remainder are being repaired, rebuilt and cannibalised, - the rebuilt and repaired vehicles will operate under EMO in due course.

4. The vehicle recovery work previously done by Lazio-Umbria Region is, for the present, now being dealt with by this Sub-Commission.

5. The quantity of material disposed of during the month amounted to one million and eighty-two thousand Lira.

6. The scheme for the disposal of scrap ammunition is now being prepared. It is hoped that this scheme will gradually remove the cause for complaint reported in my February Report. Briefly, the scheme will allow all unguarded ammunition to be collected by reputable firms, and after examination, such ammunition as is not required by Ordnance and is declared salvage - will be broken down, and the components used commercially. The work of collecting and storing

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ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

7. The position regarding Italian Prisoners of War continued to be one of grave concern to the Italian Government.

8. During the month, one thousand four hundred and seventy-one Prisoners of War were repatriated. (This figure includes eight hundred mulattoes who were required for service with the Italian Combat Groups; the remainder of the total was comprised chiefly of sick and wounded). Three hundred and eighty-two repatriations were requested, comprising two hundred and twenty-two compassionate cases, eighty-three specialists and seventy-seven officers required for the training of the Italian Army.

9. Remittances by Prisoners of War Co-operators to their families totalled 262,326 during March. A marked increase on the totals of the previous two months - January £10,421, February £2,92,274. Final credit balances of repatriated Prisoners of War totalled £13,599 for March. Statements etc., for these men were passed to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, for payment.

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10. One hundred and thirty-two packages etc., of impounded property were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross for onward transmission to the owners.

11. Two hundred and thirty-six claims for the non-payment of remittances were forwarded to the High Commissioner for investigation and payment.

12. Forty-eight claims to the Allied Authorities for the restitution of impounded property belonging to repatriated Prisoners of War were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters for investigation.

13. During March, there was an increase in the number of enquiries by relatives of Prisoners of War concerning the welfare of their relations, quantities of mail from Prisoners of War were forwarded, and six thousand copies of Notizie Nazionali Unite were forwarded to North Africa daily for distribution to Italian Prisoners of War.

14. Instructions have now been issued by the War Office, London to all Commands who hold Italian Prisoners of War, directing that Ten days notice of ETA must be given to the Allied Commission prior to the arrival of repatriated Italian Prisoners of War in Italy, and that Minimal Rells will be despatched by fast Air Mail. This order, if strictly complied with, will greatly assist this Sub-Commission with regard to records, and will be of even greater assistance to the General Commanding the Autonomous Office for Italian Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War.

15. This Sub-Commission requested, some weeks ago, the repatriation of a number of Sardinian miners who are held as Prisoners of War. These men are urgently needed in the coal mines in Sardinia. It would appear that some three/four hundred held in MIDEAST cannot be spared for repatriation; the matter is being further investigated with a view to arranging with GHQ MIDEAST to make a special exception in the case of these miners, and agree to their release.

16. The problem regarding Control Posts and Collection Centres for Italian Prisoners of War and Refugees crossing the borders into Italy on the liberation of territory where they have been imprisoned, continues to be studied. The Italian Government continues to express the greatest concern that we cannot assist them with the plan they have put forward. A modified plan, which may appease the Italian Authorities, is being considered.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CO. ISSION

APO 504

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND

ITALIA PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref: ACC/WD/5

26 March 1945

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB COMMISSION FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1945.WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

1. There is little doubt that owing to the great shortage of metal and materials of all sorts - and with the shipping problem as it is to-day, that in Italy the question of Army salvage is one of great importance.
2. With this in view, a new procedure for the handling of all surplus salvage and scrap material made available from the Allied Armies in Italy has been established.
3. The Sub-Commission has made arrangements with the Salvage Departments of both the American and British Armies whereby all salvage material made available from Army sources will be passed through the Italian Government for disposal.
4. In this respect, 7,550 tons of mixed salvage including aluminium, ferrous light and heavy metals, rubber and canvas were offered during February.
5. Another item of salvage of equal, or even greater value than metals, is transport. During the month of February, 33 derelict vehicles were recovered, of which 5 were claimed and returned to the Italian Armed Forces, while the balance of 28 are being repaired for ultimate use in connection with transportation requirements of the civilian population. In this way not only is transport being made available for urgent requirements, but a considerable number of individuals are being employed, and the motor industry as a whole is being helped on its way to rehabilitation. The ingenuity with which replacements are made, repairs done and maintenance carried out amply well for the future of transport services, which in many instances to-day can only be described as miraculous.
6. One other aspect of the Sub-Commission's work in connection with disposal of war material concerns ammunition. Considerable quantities of loose and abandoned ammunition are being disposed of.

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6. One other aspect of the Sub-Commission's work in connection with disposal of war material concerns ammunition. Considerable quantities of loose and abandoned ammunition is to be found all over the country. From the Italian Government, the Vatican, and elsewhere come requests to collect and guard, or store this ammunition, and a decision with regard to the policy on collection is awaited from Allied Force Headquarters. It is pointed out that from this source alone material of considerable value to Italian industry can be found. In the meantime, the ammunition is being piled up in a number of instances explosions have taken place causing loss of life.

7. The Sub-Commission arranged through the Italian War Ministry for the Director of Artillery to collect from the Brescia Factory, Rome, and from other sources at Civitanova, armaments etc., to break down and re-issue for industrial purposes.

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ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

8. The present position with regard to Italian Prisoners of War is one of great concern and of considerable importance to the Italian Government. Practically every family in Italy has some connection with a Prisoner of War and with a population of some 40,000,000, it is easily understandable how involved and difficult the question is, to the Italian people and their Government. The press openly state and the Italian Government hold the same opinion, that one and a half million Prisoners of War in Allied hands will never forgive the Italian Government for having accepted the absurd position regarding their repatriation, and forecast that it constitutes an even greater danger than the devaluation of the Lira.

9. The considerable reduction in the number of Prisoners of War repatriated during February was the cause of the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War expressing great concern at this reduction in numbers, which at 819 represented only 50% of the last six months average.

10. The Italian Government through the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War continues to urge the repatriation of certain types of Prisoners of War, and favors the repatriation of many cases described as compassionate, which in very many instances do not correspond to the conditions under which compassionate leave is granted to Allied soldiers. The number of compassionate cases presented by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War for repatriation during the month of February were 202, and a further 332 repatriations of specialists to fill appointments in governmental departments were also requested.

11. In certain respects the Italian Prisoners of War are an asset to their country in providing sterling - dollars. In the case of the co-operators working under British control, the amounts credited to the Italian Government to cover allotments made to their families in Italy during February increased from £10,421 to £22,274 and this amount looks like being increased during March.

12. The Sub-Commission handled during the month, 392 claims for non-payment of allowances, 112 claims for the restitution of impounded property and credit balances, and forwarded 693 packages of personnel effects to the Italian authorities for onward transmission to their owners.

13. The Italian War Ministry now find that a considerable

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13. The Italian War Ministry now find that a considerable shortage exists of trained personnel and specialists to fill the ranks of the Combat troops of the new Italian Army, and have therefore requested that the Italian Prisoners of War from certain countries be repatriated to make up this deficiency. The details of such repatriations were discussed with representatives of Allied Force Headquarters at this Headquarters and arrangements as to procedure agreed. It is hoped that these repatriations will be effected quickly.

14. The Italian Government have expressed considerable feeling with regard to what they consider one of the greatest problems on the cessation of hostilities, namely, the rush of Italian nationals from Prisoner of War and internment camps in Switzerland and Germany for their own country. There is little doubt that the Italian Government fears are justified. A scheme has been prepared and has been forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters, where it is being studied. The scheme calls for considerable material and supplies, and it is the considered opinion of this Sub-Commission that such requirements as transport, clothing and food should be earmarked for this purpose if disease, starvation

, and death have be avoided.

15. The question of status of Italian Prisoner of War co-operators in Italy advanced one stage further during the month under review, and the Italian Government's proposals as to how the change over from Prisoner of War status to Italian soldier could be made were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters for consideration.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AEO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1945

Ref/ACC/WAD/5

February 1945

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The monthly report of this Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal.
- Part II- Italian Prisoners of War.

PART I - WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

1. A directive was issued from the Executive Commissioner's office that all material offered to the Commission for disposal would be channelled through this Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission will consolidate and list all material available for disposal and distribute the information to each allocating Sub-Commission. Where questions arise as to allotment, the matter will be referred to the AC Priorities Board for decision. Material not required by the Commission for special needs will be offered to the Italian Government and only disposed of in the open market if the Italian Government do not accept or are not in a position to handle the material offered.
2. The PAS Salvage dump at Livorno was visited and material offered to the Commission inspected and reports issued to the Economic Section giving condition, quantities etc. Bids for the material wanted by the Commission were forwarded to PBS by this Sub-Commission.
3. A quantity of captured enemy material now lying in the Middle East was offered to the Commission. Lists giving details were issued to all Sub-Commissions and bids for the various items required in this country for reconstruction etc. have been forwarded to AFHQ.
4. The question of some 170 vehicles claimed by the Ministry of War now working in the United States Region...

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4. The question of some 170 vehicles claimed by the Ministry of War now working in the Umbria-Lazio Region transport pool was referred to this Sub-Commission. These vehicles were derelict vehicles collected in the early days after Rome was occupied and were repaired by private firms. In the returning of these vehicles to the War Ministry a number of questions arise and in conjunction with the Transportation Sub-Commission it was decided that the War Ministry and the Ministry of Communications should be requested to agree on the action to be taken.

5. The number of salvaged vehicles brought into Rome, and inspected during January was 51; of this number 12 were claimed by the War Ministry - the balance being cleared with the Umbria-Lazio Region to be passed to individual firms for repair and rebuilding as necessary.

6. Inspections and investigation regarding German tyres in use by Italian firms operating in the Rome Transport Pools were carried out. Eight permits were issued to individual firms granting permits for the use of these tyres.

see M. 61
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7. Two derelict German tractors found at Pontecorvo were inspected and in agreement with the Agriculture Sub-Commission were offered for sale to the farmer on whose land the tractors were found.

8. Inspections were carried out on a number of German pontoons found in the Tiber. Civilian firms had requested permission to use these pontoons for river transport. The matter was referred to Transportation Sub-Commission who have asked AFHQ for a ruling.

9. In consultation with the Economic Section a Directive on the Disposal of Salvage was agreed.

PART II - ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. During January 1470 Italian POW were repatriated, of this number 774 were Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, the balance being made up of 16 officers and the remainder sick and wounded.

2. Numerous small shipments of IPQW for repatriation arrive at the different ports in Italy without notice which not only makes it difficult to keep correct records but causes considerable trouble and worry to the Italian authorities. AFHQ have repeatedly promised advance notice of EIA's but in a number of instances we are not even informed of actual arrivals. The matter has been again referred to AFHQ.

3. A reduction in the numbers of repatriations during January was the cause of many enquiries by the HC for POW.

4. Requests for the repatriation of 1160 specialists were forwarded to AFHQ. A considerable number of these repatriations were for Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.

5. It was agreed at a conference at AFHQ that a new procedure should be adopted with regards to requests for repatriation of specialists and on compassionate grounds. The WMD & IPQW Sub-Commission to forward consolidated lists giving specific identifying data fortnightly instead of as in the past and in the case of requests for

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6. Requests for repatriation on compassionate grounds totalling 66 were submitted to AFHQ of which 12 were approved.

7. A considerable number of welfare enquiries were handled, 15 packages were forwarded to POW in Saida, Algeria, and 6000 copies of the Notizie Nazionali Unite were forwarded daily to North Africa for Italian POW. With the return of the press control to the Italian Authorities the service of Notizie Nazionali Unite to North Africa will cease.

8. Remittances totalling £10,421-4-0 and final balances amounting to £29-11-10 plus 2062 Rupees, 13 Annas were passed to the HC for POW for payment.

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9. Personal effects and impounded valuables consisting of 61 sealed envelopes and 5 large packing cases were forwarded to the HQ for POW and the Italian Red Cross for distribution to the owners.

10. The status of captured Italians held in Italy and in Allied countries as POW continues to be brought to the notice of the Sub-Commission by the HQ for POW. The Italian Government has presented their suggestions as to how the status of POW in Italy can be changed and the co-operators become Italian soldiers. These suggestions are being studied and will be forwarded to higher authority if the proposals are considered satisfactory.

11. A scheme for the repatriation of 3800 officers and 28000 soldier POW to be used as reinforcements for the Italian Army was received from the Italian Government and has been submitted to AFHQ with our recommendations that the question received urgent consideration.

12. The plan for the setting up of transit and staging centres to take care of workers, hostages, and POW who may start streaming across the frontier as soon as Nazi control ceases in Germany is being discussed, and recommendations are being forwarded to AFHQ for their decision.

13. A plan on the repatriation of IPBW in Allied hands to become operative when general repatriation is agreed has been prepared. The basis of the plan is priority in selection and return of the specialist personnel most urgently required for reconstruction and agricultural work of Italy.

14. The whole question of IPBW is one of great concern and worry to the Italian Government and when it is considered that millions of Italians are affected in one way or another there is reason for this concern.

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CONFIDENTIAL
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

Ref/ACC/WMD/5

27 February 1945

The Abridged Monthly Report of the Sub-Commission
ided into two parts. FEB 28 1945

PART I - WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL DIVISION.

1. A directive was issued from the Executive Commissioner's Office that all salvage and surplus material offered to the Commission for disposal would be channelled through this Sub-Commission. Consolidated lists of all such material to be compiled by the Sub-Commission and forwarded to the allocating Sub-Commissions concerned; where Sub-Commissions concerned could not meet demands and bids, the matter to be referred to the Priorities Board.
2. The P.B.S. Salvage Dump at Livorno was visited, material offered to the Commission, inspected and reports issued to Economic Section. Bids for material wanted by the Commission have been made to P.B.S.
3. A quantity of captured enemy material available in the Middle East was offered to the Commission, and bids for a number of items have been submitted to Allied Force Headquarters.
4. The Ministry of War claimed some 170 vehicles operating in the Lazio-Umbria Region transport pool. These vehicles were rebuilt derelict vehicles, and many questions arise. The Transportation Sub-Commission agreed that the matter should be referred to the two Ministries most concerned, War and Communications, with a view to the Italian Government deciding the question for themselves.
5. The number of salvaged vehicles brought into Rome during January was 51. The War Ministry claimed 12, the balance going to Lazio-Umbria Region for rebuilding by individual firms.
6. After inspection and investigation regarding German tyres in use by Italian firms operating in the Rome transport pools, eight permits were issued.
7. A number of German pontoons found in the Tiber were inspected.

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6. After inspection and investigation regarding German tyres in use by Italian firms operating in the Rome transport pools, eight permits were issued.

7. A number of German pontoons found in the Tiber were inspected. The question of whether they could be passed to a civilian firm to operate as river transport was passed to Transportation Sub-Commission.

8. A directive on the disposal of salvage was agreed with Economic Section.

PART II - ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION.

1. The number of Italian Prisoners of War repatriated in January was 1440 made up of 774 Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, the balance being mostly sick and wounded.

2. Small shipments and odd numbers of Italian Prisoners of War continued to arrive in this country without notification. This is contrary to agreements made with Allied Force Headquarters and greatly embarrasses the Italian Government.

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3. Considerable reduction in the number of repatriation of Prisoners of War during January caused many enquiries from the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.
 4. Requests for the repatriation of 1160 specialists were forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters, the majority asked for being Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.
 5. The number of requests submitted during January for repatriation on compassionate grounds was 66 of which only 12 were approved.
 6. At a conference at Allied Force Headquarters a new procedure for the submitting of requests for repatriation was agreed to. In future, applications for repatriation on compassionate grounds and for specialists will be forwarded twice monthly in consolidated lists. All requests for specialists to fill a specific job to be vouched for by the Director of the Sub-Commission concerned or the Regional Commissioner.
 7. Fifteen packages were forwarded to Italian Prisoners of War in Saïda Camp, Algeria, 6000 copies of Notizie Nazionali Unite continued to be sent daily to Italian Prisoners of War in North Africa.
 8. Remittances totalling £ 10,421-4-0 and final balancee amounting to £ 29-11-10 plus 2622 Rupees, 13 Annas were passed to Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War for payment.
 9. Personal effects and impounded valuables consisting of 61 sealed envelopes and 5 large packing cases were forwarded to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and the Italian Red Cross for distribution to the owners.
 10. The status of captured Italians abroad and in Italy as Prisoners of War was the subject of numerous discussions from the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War. The Italian Government suggestions as to ways and means to change the status of Italian Prisoners of War in Italy came up for consideration. After further study, if considered satisfactory, they will be forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters.
 11. A scheme for the repatriation of 3800 officers and 28000 soldier Prisoners of War to be used as reinforcements for the Italian Army was received from the Italian Government, and has been submitted to Allied Force Headquarters with our recommendations that the question receive urgent consideration.

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13. A plan on the repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War in Allied hands to become operative when a general repatriation is agreed, has been prepared. The basis of the plan is priority selection, and return of specialist personnel most urgently required for reconstruction and agricultural work of Italy.

14. The whole question of Italian Prisoners of War is one of great concern and worry to the Italian Government, and when it is considered that millions of Italians are affected in one way or another, there may be cause for concern.

J. A. Campbell
J. A. CAMPBELL 4855
Lieut.-Colonel
Director
WMD & IPOW Sub-Com.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSIONMONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

JAN 31 1945

Ref/ACC/WMD/5

The monthly report of this Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal.
- Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

Part I - War Materials Disposal.

1. The channel and Sub-Commission through which all American and British Army salvage will pass is at the close of 1944 under consideration and a decision early in the new year has been promised. A number of questions depending on this decision have of necessity been left in abeyance but the actual work on the recovery of material and vehicles has gone ahead without interruption.

2. During the month a number of vehicles were recovered into Rome and 54 vehicles were inspected. Of the 54 vehicles inspected 12 were returned to the Italian War Ministry and 42 were handed over to Region IV, Transportation Division. Work on the repair and rebuilding of these vehicles is in hand and the majority will be back on the road at an early date working in the Rome transport pools and for the War Ministry.

3. Work on the clearing of railroad wagons continued, and 9 wagon loads of rough so far were disposed of - 6 loaded wagons were despatched to firms - and 3 wagon loads of Italian machine-gun parts were collected by the Directorate of Artillery of the Italian War Ministry. The clearance of these wagons has resulted in 20 wagons being made available to movements.

4. The method of procedure for the accounting of supply property sold was agreed to with the Finance Sub-Commission and the necessary instructions were issued by them.

5. The use of tyres of German manufacture by vehicles operating in the Rome transport pools came up for consideration. It was agreed that vehicles would no longer be put off the road by confiscating the tyres

IV, Transportation Division, these vehicles is in hand and the majority will be back on the road at an early date working in the Rome transport pools and for the War Ministry.

3. Work on the clearing of railroad wagons continued, and 9 wagon loads of rough scrap were disposed off - 6 loaded wagons were despatched to firms - and 3 wagon loads of Italian machine-gun parts were collected by the Directorate of Artillery of the Italian War Ministry. The clearance of these wagons has resulted in 20 wagons being made available to Movements.

4. The method of procedure for the accounting of supply property sold was agreed to with the Finance Sub-Commission and the necessary instructions were issued by them.

5. The use of tyres of German manufacture by vehicles operating in the Rome transport pools came up for consideration. It was agreed that vehicles would no longer be put off the road by confiscating the tyres but that a report be made to this office and all users of German tyres be instructed to obtain a permit for the use of such tyres from this Sub-Commission.

6. As 1944 gave its last gasp, unofficial notice was received that the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission should remain an independent Sub-Commission and as such we advance into 1945.

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II. ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION.

1. This Division of the Sub-Commission continued during December along the lines of established policy.

(a) The repatriating of Italian POW:

- (1) 44 officers, 772 IM/ORS from Egypt.
- (2) 17 officers, 858 IM/ORS from Southern France.
- (3) (127 - no rank indicated) from United States of America.
- (4) 2 officers, 53 IM/ORS from United Kingdom.
- (5) 34 officers, 350 IM/ORS from North Africa.
- (6) 8 officers, 6 IM/ORS from miscellaneous countries.

(b) Clearing for payment of final credit balances of repatriated Prisoners of War totalling 4,400,000 lire.

(c) Clearing for payment allotments made by Italian Prisoners of War held in British hands totalling 20,000,000 lire.

(d) Dealing with welfare, policy and other problems which of necessity must have the consideration of this office.

(e) Planning for future repatriation of large numbers of Italian Prisoners of War in such a way as to assist the Armed Forces, economic, and political situation in the country.

2. The repatriation of 281 Specialists was initiated. These men are required for specific appointments in the Italian Government and for work on the reconstruction of Italy and were requested by:

REQUESTED BY:	NUMBER
Agriculture Sub-Commission	15
AFHQ, G-5	15
Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.	173
Navy Sub-Commission	11
Miscellaneous requests	67

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AFHQ, G-5	15
Italian High Commissioner	173
For Prisoners of War.	11
Navy Sub-Commission	67
Miscellaneous requests	
Total	281

3. The policy of transferring as much responsibility as possible to the Italian Government Departments on questions of Prisoners of War continued. Daily contact with the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and the Autonomous Office for War Veteran Soldiers and Repatriated Prisoners of War continued. Thanks to the cooperation received from General Gazzera, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and from General Mannerini of the Autonomous Office for War Veteran Soldiers and Repatriated Prisoners of War much has been achieved in this direction.

During November and December a total of some 21,000 Italian Prisoners of War and soldiers returning from France and the Balkans were received, cared for and despatched to their homes, under Italian Government auspices assisted by the Land Forces Sub-Commission. This represents a step forward in the transferring of responsibility to the Italian Government for the handling of their repatriated soldiers and Prisoners of War.

4. Many welfare problems were handled during December. Italian Prisoners of War in North Africa continue to receive 6,000 copies daily of Psychological Warfare Branch "Notizie Nazioni Unite". With the assistance of the Italian Red Cross, parcels of suitable books are being obtained and despatched to Prisoners of War and the usual flood of welfare enquiries from families and relatives, both in the form of letters and personal calls at the offices of the Sub-Commission continued during December.

5. The question of the status of Italian Prisoners of War (especially in Italy) was from time to time during the month brought forward by the Italian High Commissioner. This difficult problem is under consideration and a satisfactory solution regarding those in Italy is looked for in the near future.

6. The Sub-Commission is preparing a plan for the future repatriation of some 500,000 Prisoners of War held by the Allies. The other Sub-Commissions of this Headquarters and many important Italian Government officials have been interviewed to gain their views on this matter. The plan will provide for the rapid repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War at the cessation of hostilities in such a manner as to best assist the economic situation in Italy. Italy to-day, with a weak Government and an already badly disorganised economic system is not in a position to receive thousands of Prisoners of War in a mass repatriation without careful planning. A scheme to provide for the reception of all Italian Prisoners of War and internees in Germany is at present being studied by this Sub-Commission.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSIONMONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1944

Ref/ACC/WMD/8

JAN - 5 1945

The monthly report of this Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal.
- Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

Part I - War Materials Disposal.

1. The question of the agency in Allied Commission through which the disposal of all salvage material - collected and offered to the Commission should be disposed of has been the subject of discussion with the Economic Section, the Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and this Sub-Commission.
2. The present position leaves much to be desired, and it is the opinion of this Sub-Commission that all war material for disposal should come through one channel, i.e. the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission. A committee should be set up in the Allied Commission to decide priorities and requirements, and to advise as to disposal; should the Italian Government not be able to handle such material as is offered to them, after priorities have been satisfied - it will be necessary to clear dumps by offering such material on the open market.
3. During November, seventy MT derelict vehicles were recovered, brought to Rome and inspected. Eleven of these vehicles were made available to the Italian Ministry of War; and nine were found suitable for repair by private individuals and firms, and when ready for the road will work under the direction of Region IV, Transportation Division.
4. An inspection of all goods yards in the Rome Area was carried out and a number of railroad trucks were found loaded with salvages etc. Some of these trucks containing machinery and spare parts were dispatched to factories in accordance with arrangements made with the Industry Sub-Commission - the contents of the remainder of the trucks were disposed of on the public market. In this manner some 20 wagons were made available for "movements".
5. The Sub-Commission were able to arrange for the disposal of

priorities and requirements, and to advise as to disposal; should the Italian Government not be able to handle such material as is offered to them, after priorities have been satisfied - it will be necessary to clear dumps by offering such material on the open market.

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5. The Sub-Commission were able to arrange for the return of approximately 1000 Jerry planes to the Petroleum Section of IAD.

6. A request to produce certain German uniforms and equipment etc. was received through Special Force, and with the assistance of the Italian Ministry of War the Sub-Commission were able to meet the request.

7. The War Materials Disposal Division during the month of November discussed further with the Italian War Ministry the plans in connection with the forming of the Italian Salvage Unit. The skeleton scheme which has been prepared is ready to operate immediately the whole question of disposal of salvage and war material is decided.

Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

1. The activities of the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the Sub-Commission were divided as follows:

(a) Formation of policy with Allied Force Headquarters 4852 Italian authorities regarding status of Italian Prisoners of War, Finance, Payment of allotments made by co-operators, and Prisoner of War Welfare.

(b) Repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War - Receipt and forwarding of requests for repatriation from Italian Government Depts. and Allied Commission, to Allied Force Headquarters (GIF (IA and V)) - Priorities - the routine handling of individual and group shipments of repatriated Italian Prisoners of War, - sick and wounded, - aged, - compassionate cases, - and specialists who would be of assistance and aid to the war effort.

(c) To co-ordinate and control the influx of Prisoners of War into the economic life of Italy, particularly with regard to allocation in accordance with hospital and other facilities, and reception by Italian authorities of their repatriated Prisoners of War in relation to their welfare, finances, employment and transport.

(d) Information to the Italian people on repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War by means of a daily column in the NATIOnAL NAZIOnAL UNIONE and reprints of this column. Radio broadcasts twice weekly from Rome, Naples, Bari and Palermo giving names of repatriated Italian Prisoners of War etc.

(e) Planning in connection with the preparation for the return of the total number of Italian Prisoners of War held by the Allies, and those returning from Germany.

2. In connection with this side of the work it has been necessary to handle the prisoner of war question in a manner such as to avoid giving cause for any suspicion of a political nature and at the same time always keep in mind the fact that the Italian Prisoners of War contribution to the war effort must come first.

3. The Sub-Commission has taken every available step to rise as much responsibility to the Italian Government as possible on all matters pertaining to Italian Prisoners of War, and as an example, the Ministry of War created on 8 November a new Department called Autonomous Office for Veteran soldiers and repatriated Prisoners of War. The functions of this Department are: to inform all interested parties of the arrival of Prisoners of War, organise the reception of Italian Prisoners of War at ports and transit camps on their arrival in Italy, arrange hospital accommodations for sick and wounded, arrange disposal of repatriated Prisoners of War to their homes either on leave prior to returning to the Army, or on retirement; and attend to all questions concerning the welfare and administration of all repatriated war veterans and Prisoners of War.

4. The way to day detail work of the Italian Prisoners of War Division involved -

(a) The transmitting to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War lists showing allotments made by co-operators to their

ways kept in mind and attention to the war effort must come first.

3. The Sub-Commission has taken every available step to pass as much responsibility to the Italian Government as possible on all matters pertaining to Italian Prisoners of War, and as an example, the Ministry of War created on 8 November a new Department called Autonomous Office for Veteran soldiers and repatriated Prisoners of War. The functions of this Department are: to inform all interested parties of the arrival of prisoners of War, expedite the reception of Italian Prisoners of War at Ports and transit camps on their arrival in Italy, arrange hospital accommodations for sick and wounded, arrange disposal of repatriated Prisoners of War to their homes either on leave prior to returning to the Army, or on retirement; and attend to all questions concerning the welfare and administration of all repatriated war veterans and Prisoners of War.

4. The day to day detail work of the Italian Prisoners of War Division involved -

(i) The transmitting to the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War lists showing allotments made by co-operators to their families in Italy for payment by the Italian War Ministry amounting to 5,106,000 lire, together with balances due to repatriated Prisoners of War totaling 3,500,000 lire. The question of ultimate responsibility for payment of credit balances to repatriated Prisoners of War is still under consideration, as are various other questions in connection with allotments.

(ii) The handling of a number of questions concerning welfare; including dealing with some 139 individual enquiries regarding the health of Prisoners of War whose families have had no news from them for over 6 months.

(iii) The forwarding of six thousand copies of NOTIZIE NAZIONALI UNITE daily to Italian Prisoners of War in North Africa, and arranging for onward transmission of packages from Italy to Italian Prisoners of War in Corsica.

5. The eternal question of the status of Italian Prisoners of War in Italy - the matter was the subject of several discussions during the month.

6. The repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War numbering 1431 during the month, including sick and wounded from India, Egypt, East and North Africa, and a small number of Naval officers from United States of America. The necessary liaison in connection with the reception of these Prisoners of War in Italy, and arrangements for the reception of a further 2400 in December were carried out successfully.

7. The number of Italian Prisoners of War whose repatriation was requested during November totalled 3686, and were split up as follows:
3095 (included 3006 miners for Sardinia) from the

different Sub-Commissions in the Allied Commission -

448 from Italian Government Departments -

31 from the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War and
2 from Allied Forces Headquarters.

8. The planning with regard to the repatriation of all Italian Prisoners of War to Italy has been studied. A member of the Staff of the Italian Prisoners of War Division has discussed with heads of Sub-Commissions, members of Italian Government and representatives of the Vatican, the many points arising from this most obscure problem. The study is progressing, and it is hoped that the plan will be sufficiently far advanced within the next two to three weeks to commit to paper.

9. The increase of stress to the Sub-Commission has undoubtedly helped considerably in the carrying out of the Sub-Commission's duties. Rumour which has it that the Sub-Commission may be abolished, or split, therefore the month closes with the sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. Whether it be death or amputation, let the sword fall swiftly and surely; but should it be reprieve, then may the sword be removed finally and forever.

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therefore the mouth closes with the sword of Democles hanging over our heads. Whether it be death or amputation, let the sword fall swiftly and surely; but should it be nipped, then may the sword be removed finally and forever.

c/s Distribution
14 - J. L. Long, c/s, c/s, c/s, c/s
3 - P. R. R.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

5 DEC 1944

MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1944

Ref/ACC/WMD/S

The monthly report of this Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal.
Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

Part I. - WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL.

1. During the month of October progress was made with the proposal for re-forming and expanding the Italian Air Force Salvage Unit. Should the salvage be given the blessing of head-quarters Allied Armies in Italy the salvage can start to operate at once. It is considered that when the organization starts to function, a considerable number of vehicles, stores, etc. will be made available to the Italian Armed Forces which are at present a dead loss. It is also considered that a good number of vehicles will become available for Allied Commission purposes.

2. In conjunction with Region Transportation Divisions, 51 demilitarized vehicles were inspected during the month, the majority of which were recovered and a considerable number put under repair. A number of these are now on the road working for Allied Commission, or have been handed back to the Italian Army. A further 16 are undergoing repair and will be on the road at an early date.

3. The Sub-Commission with representatives from the Italian War Ministry, and at the request of the Italian Air Ministry, inspected a number of Italian service vehicles which were held illegally. Most of these vehicles have been returned to the Armed Forces, and are now back working for the Italian Army or Air Force.

4. Experiments are being carried out by the Italian War Ministry for repairing types classed as ELP by REIT. A test is being made on a number of types at present which if satisfactory will mean that a scheme which is already prepared will be put in operation to repair and rebuild types in fair quantities.

5. The problem of clearing demilitarized ammunition and mines is still acute. Applications for clearance are being received in this matter.

2. In conjunction with Region Transportation Divisions, 51 defect vehicles were inspected during the month, the majority of which were recovered and a considerable number put under repair. A number of these are now on the road working for Allied Commission, or have been handed back to the Italian Army. A further 16 are undergoing repair and will be on the road at an early date.

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4. Experiments are being carried out by the Italian War Ministry for repairing types classed as ELR or REIR. A test is being made on a number of types at present which if satisfactory will mean that a scheme which is already prepared will be put in operation to repair and rebuild types in fair quantities.

5. The problem of clearing surplus ammunition and mines is still acute. Applications from Germany etc., for assistance in this matter arrive almost daily. Inspections have been made and Allied Force Headquarters requested to give permission for the Sub-Commission to employ Italian munition experts to collect and breakdown such ammunition, and remake into explosives. If Allied Force Headquarters will agree to the collection and breakdown of such ammunition, a means will be found of providing explosives, of which Allied Commission alone require several hundred tons.

6. Several truck loads of Italian guns and materials were located, inspected and the Italian War Ministry instructed with regard to disposal.

7. With regard to salvage - the question was discussed with the Economic Section who were in agreement that all Salvage should in the first instance be handled through this Sub-Commission. A scheme is being prepared for discussion and consideration.

REMARKS

The actual functions of the Sub-Commission have still to be finalised. On the subject of War Materials Disposal there are a number of aspects and conditions which have appeared in the past months and which will continue to appear and which will require more and more action as the advance in this theatre progresses.

The decision that all salvage material should be offered to the Allied Commission before being offered on the open market opens up the question of how best the disposal of War Material should be handled.

It is the opinion of the Sub-Commission that the disposal of all War Material should be channelled through the Sub-Commission - who would offer to other sections and sub-commissions prior to offering to the Italian Government or selling on the open market.

The War Materials Disposal Division of the Sub-Commission has been reorganised and Lt. Col. Partridge who was assigned to the Sub-Commission on 20 October will be in charge of the administration of this side of the Sub-Commission.

PART II. - ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR:

1. As forecast in the Sub-Commission's September report the repatriations of Italian Prisoners of War increased to an average of some 120 per day during October. The return of these Italians to Italy were:

- (a) Sick and wounded of whom the total was 1500.
- (b) Specialists to fill administrative and medical appointments, and Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza totalling 2400.

2. The question of broadcasting messages to Italian Prisoners of War in America and Great Britain and Germany had been discussed and approval has now been received to broadcast messages from the Italian Government to their Prisoners of War. A committee to approve the broadcasts has been formed.

3. Weekly broadcasts from Radio Rome continue to be made giving the names of those Prisoners of War who have been repatriated.

4. The official intimation of the release of the 65,000 Paroled Prisoners of War in Sicily was made to the Italian Government.

5. The question of apprehending Prisoners of War co-operators stationed in Italy who had absented themselves on their own initiative

per day during October. The return of these Italians to Italy were:

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5. The question of apprehending Prisoners of War co-operators stationed in Italy who had absented themselves - or not returned from leave was raised with Allied Force Headquarters and instructions on this subject are awaited. If a Prisoner of War co-operator gives himself up to an Italian Army Unit, it is extremely difficult to apprehend him without causing certain embarrassment to the Italian Government.
6. During the last week of October some 800,000 lire per day was paid in allotments from Prisoners of war in British hands to their families in Italy.
7. Transit Camps for the reception and disposal of Prisoners of War have been opened in Naples, Bari, Taranto and Palermo under Italian administration.
8. The difficulty of finding transport to move sick and wounded Prisoners of War from ship to hospital has always been a problem - for the present the arrangement that in emergencies, the military will help out with ambulances has been sufficient to cover all requirements.

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9. The sub-Commission is now dealing with some 20/30 requests per day for repatriation on compassionate grounds. Since only cases for compassionate repatriation forwarded by Allied Commission will be considered by Allied Force Headquarters, an extra strain has been thrown on the Sub-Commission.

10. Among the complex questions of Italian Prisoners of War, the ever re-occurring one of the removal from Prisoner of War status was raised on every possible occasion by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

11. The Italian newspapers during the month wrote a number of articles attacking the system of repatriation of their Prisoners of War, and also the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

12. On an average 10 to 15 people call daily regarding Prisoners of War, mostly female, enquiring for husbands, sons, fathers and sweethearts, whom they have been told are on their way home and who have not yet arrived. To tell them to go to their own High Commissioner for Prisoners of War takes more time than to give a soft answer - which at least turns away wrath.

13. An increase of three officers to the staff of the Sub-Commission gives hope of better days to come.

REMARKS

One side of the work of the Italian Prisoner of War Division of the Sub-Commission is the continuous stream of correspondence, a great deal of which should never find its way to this office, but on which action has to be taken. In a number of cases the letters are turned over direct to the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, but in other instances that action does not suffice.

It has been found necessary to examine carefully a number of the cases forwarded requesting repatriation of Prisoners of War on compassionate grounds, and an arrangement has now been made with the Italian Red Cross to investigate and report on any cases which we submit to them for examination.

The responsibility for the payment of credit balances due to repatriated Italian Prisoners of War has not yet been decided, but for the present, the Italian Government will continue to pay such balances until a definite agreement is reached.

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There is little doubt that like the poor, the Italian Prisoners of War question will be with the Commission always, and this Sub-Commission is of opinion that the path opened up by repatriations made during the month of October will before all Italian Prisoners of War are repatriated to their homeland, become a broad highway to which the Italian auto Strada will be but as an ancient Roman **Road**.

c of S Dietrich
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H.Q. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PW SUB-COMMISSION

WMD/5/46

23 October 1944

To: Chief of Staff,
H.Q. A.C.G.

Subject: Monthly Reports.

1. Reference 497/14/CA dated 8 August 1944.
2. Herewith Reports for month of September 1944 in respect of this Sub-Commission.

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Director,
WMD & IPW Sub-Com.

4849

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION
APC 394

27 OCT Recd

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER

Ref/AGC/WMD/5/

26 October 1944

Part I of this report will deal with War Materials Disposal and part II with Italian Prisoners of War.

PART I.

1. The recovery of derelict vehicles and material continued. A number of these vehicles were recovered during the month by civilian firms, brought into Rome and work on the rebuilding and repair was commenced and certain of the vehicles should be back on the road and in running condition by the end of October. The Sub-Commission have been responsible for the return of a number of vehicles which were hidden and held by unauthorised parties to the Italian War Department.

2. A number of conferences were held with the C.I.D. in connection with locating vehicles and tyres which are hidden and held illegally. A certain amount of material under this heading has been recovered and it is considered that a considerable quantity will be brought to light as time goes on.

3. Numerous requests were made to the Sub-Commission for the removal of ammunition from estates and farms. A number of these dumps were visited and reports made to the authorities concerned with a view to having the ammunition removed.

4. Railroad-car loads of stores in sidings in Rome was reported. The contents were listed and steps have been taken to dispose of this material to Italian Government Departments and the different authorities interested.

Sub-Commission have been responsible for the recovery of vehicles which were hidden and held by unauthorized parties to the Italian War Department.

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3. Numerous requests were made to the Sub-Commission for the removal of ammunition from estates and farms. A number of these dumps were visited and reports made to the authorities concerned with a view to having the ammunition removed.
4. Railroad-car loads of stores in sidings in Rome was reported. The contents were listed and steps have been taken to dispose of this material to Italian Government Departments and the different authorities interested.
5. A reconnaissance was made of the Florence area. It was reported that a considerable quantity of Italian material was being mishandled and misused and not being returned to the Italian services. The small Italian salvage unit in the forward area was not allowed in the towns and villages anything like early enough and in most cases not even permitted to enter Army depots and stores to inspect and report as to their contents.
6. The question of salvage of Italian material was studied. It was decided that if the recovery of Italian material was to be taken seriously then a proper Italian Salvage Unit would have to be formed. The question was discussed with the Service Sub-Commissions. The Army Sub-Commission could not find the personnel and after a conference it was decided that the best way to recover all Italian war material was to enlarge the salvage unit already in existence with the Italian Air Force. The Air Force Sub-Commission were in agreement with this suggestion and a scheme is in course of preparation which it is hoped to implement as quickly as possible.

7. The Italian Under Secretary of War, General Oxilio, agreed that the War Department would provide such specialists officers for attachment to Italian Air Force Salvage Unit as were necessary.

PART II.

1. The work of this Branch of the Sub-Commission continues to increase. The Italian Government and the people of Italy continue to be very interested in the question of their Prisoners of War.
2. Requests for repatriations have more than doubled during the past month and many enquiries have been received on the subject of the non-repatriation of Prisoners of War that were asked for to fill specific appointments. Complaints were made that certain Prisoners of War had been repatriated while others asked for by the Comando Supremo as far back as last March and April had not yet been returned to Italy.
3. The terms under which Prisoners of War can be repatriated to Italy have now been clearly defined:
 - (a) Sick and wounded.
 - (b) Prisoners of War over 60 years of age and those over 50 years who have been more than 2 years in captivity.
 - (c) Compassionate grounds similar to those in which an Allied soldier would be returned home.
 - (d) Prisoners of War required to fill appointments in Italy, which would be beneficial to the War Effort.
4. Repatriations of Italian Prisoners of War officers from North Africa for whom no useful employment could be found came up for consideration. The Italian Government agreed to accept these officers and find employment for them. It is considered that it would be much better to repatriate these officers than to have them eating their hearts out with little or nothing to do and no chance of going into combat with Allied troops against the Germans.
5. The figures on repatriation during the month improved. A large number of sick and wounded arrived in Italy to be taken care of by their own people. A number of others asked to fill appointments in the Government, the Services and civil administration have been repatriated and are now back in Italy. The average number of repatriations during the month were 30 per day and plans have been made and necessary shipping space allotted for the re-

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6. Representatives from the office of the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War together with Captain Derby of this Sub-Commission visited Italian Prisoner of War co-operator camps in Italy. General Dapino reported to General Gazzera and the Italian Government that the Italian Prisoner of War co-operators were living in every case under similar conditions to soldiers of the Allied Armies. (It is extremely difficult to understand why the Italian Government should press for the release of these co-operators from Prisoner of War status as they are better fed and are living under better conditions than many of their brothers in Italy).

7. Co-operator Prisoners of War are now making allotments to their families which are being paid through the Italian War Ministry. Seven days leave, (travelling time allowed extra) is granted to co-operators twice a year. Every assistance is given to these co-operators to get to their families.

8. The new system in connection with delivery of letters and mail to Italian Prisoners of War throughout the world has been agreed on and permission to send books to Prisoner of War camps has also been agreed to. The Sub-Commission arranged for some 2,000 copies of the Basic News in Italian to be sent daily to North Africa and to be distributed to Prisoner of War camps in that country.

9. Arrangements were made for a broadcast announcing the names of Prisoners of War repatriated directly to be made twice weekly from Rome radio.

10. The question concerning Italian Prisoners of War continued to be a delicate one and requires understanding by all parties. The cooperative relationship between the Sub-Commission and the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War continues.

11. Allied Force Headquarters have decided that all repatriations of Italian Prisoners of War must be approved by and come through the Allied Control Commission. The necessity of careful liaison with the Italian Government through the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War continues. It is considered that at present the Italian Government are much more receptive to the wishes of the Allies with regard to their Prisoners of War than has been apparent at any time in the past.

J.A. Campbell

J. A. CAMPBELL

Lt.-Colonel

Director WID & IPW Sub. Comm.

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

J.A. Campbell

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Lt.-Colonel

Director WMD & IPW Sub. Comm.

4846

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref/ACC/WMD/5/

26 October 1944

SEPTEMBER MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER

The monthly report of this Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal.
- Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

1. The experience of the past two months proved that if the Sub-Commission was to continue as an independent one it would be necessary to study the War Establishment originally laid down for the War Material Disposal Sub-Commission with a view to increasing the strength of the Sub-Commission as a whole.
 2. The recommendation to incorporate the Sub-Commission with other Sections and Sub-Commissions was not approved, and by the end of the month, the increase in staff had been agreed, and instructions for a new directive to be prepared were issued.
- PART I - WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL
1. In the early part of the month - requests for permission to recover derelict vehicles and material continued to pour into the Sub-Commission and while it was extremely difficult to decide as to the rights and wrongs of certain requests approval to recover was given in certain cases and a number of vehicles were recovered, brought into Rome, work started on them and a considerable percentage of these vehicles will be running by the end of next month.
 2. The recovery of vehicles, both derelict and those hidden and held by unauthorised parties continues. The Sub-Commission have been responsible for the release of a number of such vehicles to the Italian War Department.
 3. Arrangements were made with the War Department whereby vehicles which had been repaired by private individuals and firms, could be

2. The recommendation to incorporate the Sub-Commission with other Sections and Sub-Commissions was not approved, and by the end of the month, the increase in staff had been agreed, and instructions for a new directive to be prepared were issued.

Part I - WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL

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2. The recovery of vehicles, both derelict and those hidden and held by unauthorized parties continues. The Sub-Commission have been responsible for the release of a number of such vehicles to the Italian War Department.
3. Arrangements were made with the War Department whereby vehicles which had been repaired by private individuals and firms, could be used by these firms for a certain period providing they are being used in connection with Allied Control Commission activities. These firms and individuals to work the trucks and service them and receive payment in accordance with transportation rates but the title to such trucks to remain vested in the Italian War Department.
4. A number of conferences were held with C.I.D. and a scheme to recover trucks and tires which are hidden and held illegally was discussed. Work in this connection is proceeding and although recovery up to date has been small there is no doubt that through time a considerable quantity of material will be brought to light and put into service for the benefit of the community as a whole.
5. A number of ammunition dumps were visited and reports rendered to the authorities concerned.

6. The Transportation service in Rome reported certain railway car loads of stores in the sidings in Rome. Considerable quantity of material was listed and steps have been taken to dispose of this material to Italian Government Departments, and the different authorities interested.

7. A reconnaissance was made of the Florence area and it was reported that a considerable quantity of Italian material was being mishandled and not returned to the Italian Services in fact being misused and wasted. The small Italian Salvage Unit up forward was not allowed into the towns and villages anything like early enough and were hardly ever permitted into Army Depots or stores to inspect and report as to their contents.

8. The whole question of safeguarding and the recovery of Italian material was studied and the view taken was that if the recovery of Italian material was to be undertaken seriously then a proper Italian Salvage unit would have to be formed. This proposal was put forward to the Service Sub-Commissions. The Air Force Sub-Commission explained that the Italian Air Force had already formed a salvage unit and that the Italian Air Force took the view that salvage was one of their hopes of existence. It was agreed that a scheme be studied to increase the strength of the Italian Air Force Salvage unit and to put all recovery into the hands of this salvage unit under the direction of this Sub-Commission. The scheme is maturing, the strength of the units, the duties to be carried out and the necessary approach to Allied Armies in Italy were agreed to in principle.

9. The Italian Under Secretary of the Ministry of War, General Oxilio, at a conference on the subject of the recovery of Italian material and stores - agreed that the War Department would provide all specialists officers necessary for attachment to the Italian Air Force Salvage Unit and any senior Liaison Officer thought necessary to make the scheme a success.

Part II - ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

1. The work of this Branch of the Sub-Commission far from having reached a peak continues to increase. The Italian Government and the people of Italy consider the question of their Prisoners of War as one of great importance.

2. The requests for repatriation have more than doubled during the past month and questions as to why certain Prisoners of War asked to fill specific appointments have not yet returned continue to pour in, not only from official channels but from the families who know

approach to Allied Armies in Italy were agreed to in principal.

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2. The requests for repatriation have more than doubled during the past month and questions as to why certain Prisoners of War asked to fill specific appointments have not yet returned continue to pour in, not only from official channels but from the families who know that these Prisoners of War were named on lists put forward for repatriation as far back as last March and April.
3. It is now clearly defined under what terms repatriations can be made and there is no doubt that in the future this will help considerably to reduce the number of requests forwarded by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.
4. The difficulty of employing Italian officer Prisoners of War in North Africa was raised. It is considered that to repatriate these officers to Italy provided useful employment can be found for them would be better than to have them sitting in camps eating their hearts out with little or nothing to do and no chance of going into combat with the Allies against the Germans. The Italian Government have agreed to accept these officers and find employment for them.

5. During this month the numbers of Italian Prisoners of War repatriated was increased, a large number of sick and wounded arrived in Italy to be taken care of by their own people. A number of others asked for, to fill appointment in Government, Departments and in civil administration have been repatriated and are back in this country.

6. Repatriations, all in all have averaged over 30 per day and for the month of October plans for a total of 100 per day have been approved and the necessary shipping space allotted.

7. A visit of inspection to camps of Italian Prisoners of War co-operators in Italy was made by members of the Staff of the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War including General Dapino; Captain Derby of this Sub-Commission represented the Allied Control Commission.

8. The report by General Dapino to General Gazzera and the Italian Government was such as to leave no doubt that these Italian Prisoners of War co-operators were living in every case under similar conditions to the soldiers of the Allied Armies. "It is extremely difficult to understand why the Italian Government should continue to ask and pray for the release from Prisoner of War status of those Italians who are really better fed and live in better conditions than their brothers in Italy".

9. Among the decisions which have been reported during the month with reference to Italian Prisoners of War are:

(a) Permission for co-operators to make cash allotments to their families.

(b) 7 days leave plus travelling time to visit their families **4844** twice a year.

(c) Repatriation of all Prisoners of War over 60 years of age and those of 50 years of age who have been Prisoners of War for 2 years.

10. The delivery of letters and mail has been improved and the permission to send books to Prisoners of War camps throughout the world has been agreed to.

11. The Sub-Commission arranged during the month for some 2,000 copies of books to be sent daily to North Africa for Prisoners

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11. The Sub-Commission arranged during the month for some 2,000 copies of Basic News in Italian to be sent daily to North Africa for Prisoners of War in that country and was also successful in arranging a broadcast programme announcing names of Prisoners of War repatriated to Italy. The programme to be given twice weekly from radio Rome.

12. The Italian Prisoner of War question continues to be a delicate one and requires understanding by all parties. The work of the Sub-Commission in this connection would appear to be helpful and as it has now been decided by Allied Force Headquarters that all repatriations of Italian Prisoners of War must be approved by and come through the Allied Control Commission the necessity for continued careful liaison with the Italian Government through the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War remains.

13. In passing it is thought fit to state that it is the opinion of the Sub-Commission that the Italian Government are at present much more receptive to the desires of the Allies with regard to their Prisoners of War and their status, than has been apparent at any time in the past.

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

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WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394

ACC/MD/5/44

17 September 1944

18 SEP Recd

To: R.C. & M.G. Section, H.Q., A.C.C.

Subject: Monthly Reports.

1/. Reference 497/14/CA dated 8 August 1944.

2/. Herewith Reports for month of August 1944 in respect of this Sub-Commission.

4843

PA *Sh*
J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL
Lt.- Colonel,
Director,
W.M.D. & I.P.W.
Sub-Commission.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONER OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST

Ref/ACC/WMD/5/44

17 September 1944

Part I of this report will deal with War Materials Disposal and Part II with Italian Prisoners of War.

PART I.

1. The month of August proved what had always been the opinion of those connected with the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission - that once the Armies moved forward and only then would there be any real work for the Sub-Commission to do. It further proved that to be of the greatest use a representative of the Sub-Commission should be with each Army Allied Military Government Group and that a close liaison was necessary with 5 and 8 Armies and Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy.
2. The work of War Materials Disposal Division of the Sub-Commission during the past month, was for the most part, of an administrative nature and the small staff were inundated with requests by individuals and representatives of firms, for authority to collect derelict vehicles from the surrounding country side and roads. A few permits were issued, in the most part, to collect pieces from derelict vehicles, and in every case the pieces were required so that the work on a certain vehicle could be completed and the vehicle put back on the road to do duty under Allied Control Commission direction.
3. A reconnaissance was made of the Rieti and Albano area. In Rieti an inspection was made of the weapons which had been collected into a small Armament Shop, opened by the Provincial Commissioner - where an excellent job of cleaning and servicing weapons was being done by Italian labour. The weapons are held at the disposal of the Italian War Ministry.

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collected into a small Armament Shop, opened by the Provincial
Commissioner - where an excellent job of cleaning and servicing
weapons was being done by Italian labour. The weapons are
held at the disposal of the Italian War Ministry.

4. In Albano a considerable quantity of water pipes and 30 litre
tanks were found and put at the disposal of the Public Works
and Utilities Sub-Commission.

5. Three matters of considerable interest were still under
consideration at the end of the month:

(a) The question of the best ways and means to make every
use of broken down vehicles.

(b) A request to Allied Force Headquarters to allot to
Allied Control Commission Class 5 and 6 British vehicles
lying rotting in returned vehicle parks in the South of
Italy.

list in
directive
of this SC.

(c) A suggestion to Allied Force Headquarters that all unwanted German ammunition should be put under control of the Allied Control Commission with a view to the collection of this ammunition by one of the large armament firms; to be broken down; and the components used to manufacture explosives for the Mining Division of this Headquarters.

6. Workshops in Rome and the immediate vicinity were visited and a check made of salvaged vehicles with a view to ascertaining their ultimate destination.

PART II.

1. It is hoped that the volume of work in the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the Sub-Commission has almost reached its peak but I have grave doubts about such a pious hope.

2. During August the repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War was increased and the release of approximately 65,000 Paroled Prisoners of War in Sicily from Prisoner of War status was completed.

3. Prime Minister Bonomi accepted an invitation to send representatives to visit localities in Italy, and inspect the condition under which Prisoner of War cooperators are employed.

4. Numerous matters were dealt with, such as welfare enquiries - requests for repatriation of specialists required to assist the war effort in Italy - investigation of alleged bad conditions in certain Prisoner of War Camps - and the basis for the repatriation of surplus Italian Officer Prisoners in North Africa.

5. Plans for expediting certain repatriations were made and a policy of active cooperation with the Italian Red Cross was initiated. 484B

6. The most difficult problem of the Italian Prisoners of War Division of the Sub-Commission remains the same; - to justify to the Italian Government the policy with regard to their Prisoners of War.

(a) If 65,000 Paroled Prisoners of War are released from Prisoner of War status in Sicily, how is it possible that some hundreds of their fellow countrymen

representatives to visit localities in Italy, and inspect the condition under which Prisoner of War cooperators are employed.

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(a) If 65,000 Paroled Prisoners of War are released from Prisoner of War status in Sicily, how is it possible that some hundreds of their fellow countrymen remain as Prisoners of War cooperators in Palermo and other Sicilian ports?

(b) Why have only 10 out of 75 officers asked for been repatriated and no explanation given with regard to the others, although Allied Force Headquarters agreed to repatriate them all unless specially required as cooperators?

(c) The reason why Italian SOLDIER Prisoners of War should not be paid in the currency of the country in which they were imprisoned, i.e. pounds, dollars and rupees, whilst Italian General and Colonel Prisoners of War received their full credits in the currencies of the country from which they were repatriated.

7. Finally, the necessity of the Italian Government to quietly cooperate in the Allies' policy with regard to Prisoners of War, knowing that the Italian population were against them and that their Prisoners of War still in Camps as well as those returning to their native land were of the opinion that the Italian Government was doing little or nothing for them.

8. It is with many such intricate and delicate questions that we move on into the new month of September.

J. A. Campbell
J. A. CAMPBELL

Lt.-Colonel

Director WMD & IPW Sub. Comm.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONER OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref/ACC/WMD/5/43

16 September 1944

APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST

The monthly report of the above Sub-Commission is divided into two parts:

- Part I - War Materials Disposal
- Part II - Italian Prisoners of War.

Part I

1. The month of August showed that if work of a real constructive nature on War Materials Disposal had to be undertaken a much closer liaison with forward Headquarters would be necessary.
2. During the month, a great deal of time was spent in interviewing private individuals and Directors of firms, all of whom asked for authority to collect wrecks of Italian and German vehicles lying around the country and on the roadsides.
3. In Allied Military Government territory, a considerable number of enemy and Italian vehicles have been collected and repaired by civilian efforts and are all being used moving supplies etc., under the direction of Allied Military Government and Allied Control Commission.
4. A considerable quantity of material which has not been taken over by any of the Allied Services has been reported and dealt with. A number of derelict vehicles many which are definitely classified by the Armies as worthless are, by the ingenuity of the Italians, being made into runners and utilised by the Allied Control Commission.
5. The ways and means of getting as many broken down vehicles as possible back on the road was discussed at length with the Economic Section. It was considered that the Italian Government should get out a scheme or create a department to control the collections of derelict vehicles and the issue of reconditioned ones. The Economic Section agreed that they should approach the Italian Government, and it is understood that a scheme is under consideration and it is hoped will shortly be put into effect.

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4. A considerable quantity of material which has not been taken over by any of the Allied Services has been reported and dealt with. A number of derelict vehicles many which are definitely classified by the Armies as worthless are, by the ingenuity of the Italians, being made into runners and utilised by the Allied Control Commission.

5. The ways and means of getting as many broken down vehicles as possible back on the road was discussed at length with the Economic Section. It was considered that the Italian Government should get out a scheme or create a department to control the collections of derelict vehicles and the issue of reconditioned ones. The Economic Section agreed that they should approach the Italian Government, and it is understood that a scheme is under consideration and it is hoped will shortly be put into effect.

6. A number of small firms were authorised to pick up parts from derelict vehicles so that vehicles that were being reconditioned could be completed and put on the road. The vehicles in every case are being used for Allied Control Commission activities.

7. The Sub-Commission after consultation with the Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering of Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy put forward the suggestion to the Economic Section that Allied Force Headquarters be asked to allot to the Allied Control Commission some 10,000 Class 5 and 6 British Army vehicles now lying rotting and rusting in vehicle parks in South Italy and Sicily. The plan put forward was that vehicles should be stripped down in civilian workshops - parts used to rebuild and recondition vehicles where possible, and put into stock such other parts as were considered useable. The rebuilt vehicles to be held on charge by Allied Control Commission or Italian Government but on no account to get into the hands of any civilian or civilian organisation.

8. It is understood that a request has been made to Allied Force Headquarters by the Economic Section for the allotment of all Class 5 and 6 vehicles to Allied Control Commission.

9. With regard to ammunition, two of the largest armament firms approached the Sub-Commission with the request to collect and break down German ammunition. The matter was taken up with the Captured Enemy Materials Section of Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy, and a letter was forwarded by Allied Armies in Italy to Allied Force Headquarters asking for all unwanted German ammunition to be handed over to War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission. The breakdown of the ammunition would enable the firms to supply explosives required by the Mining Division of this Headquarters.

10. Close liaison was maintained with the Italian War Ministry and numerous difficulties were adjusted and a quantity of material handed back.

11. Rieti was visited, where it was found that the Provincial Commissioner had organized an Armament Shop where all weapons found and collected from Patriots were serviced, cleaned and stacked. The work is carried out by Italians and a first class job was being done. All Italian weapons are held at the Disposal of the Italian War Ministry.

12. Albano was visited, where a quantity of water pipes were found. The location of the materials was reported to Public Utilities Sub-Commission.

13. Workshops in Rome doing vehicle repairs and rebuilding were visited and a check was made of vehicles which had been salvaged, and of the work being done. The reconstruction of vehicles is small but taking into consideration the state of the vehicles when salvaged, the amount of work involved and the fact that the workshops have nothing like the proper equipment, a useful job is being done and vehicles which would otherwise be scrap are going back on the road.

14. It is my opinion that all derelict vehicles Italian and German not required operationally should be sold to or passed over to the Italian Government or some Italian Agency. I give two reasons for this opinion:

(a) It is understood that the steel mills operating in this country for the benefit of the Allies have a sufficient supply of scrap to carry on for 2/3 years and therefore it would appear that old vehicles are not required as scrap.

(b) If the vehicles are not sold - or handed over in some form or another as a credit to the Allies, they are merely stripped, stolen and broken up by Italians helping themselves without authority. This has been proved over and over again.

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15. Instructions were issued regarding the necessity of salvaging and collecting and returning to Army Services all jerricans (four gallon petrol cans).

Part II

1. The work in connection with the Italian Prisoners of War and the many intricate questions which evolve from such work make it certain that this Prisoner of War Division of the Sub-Commission must expand in the immediate future.
2. During the month of August the repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War increased and figures showing the present position are given in enclosure 1.
3. The freeing of the Italian Prisoners of War on parole in Sicily (other than those working as cooperators) became an accomplished fact.
4. An invitation for representatives of Prime Minister Bonomi to visit Allied Force Headquarters localities in Italy where Italian Prisoners of War cooperators are employed was made by the Acting Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Allied Force Headquarters and accepted by the Italian Government.

35
The machinery permitting remittances by escapees for Prisoners of War to be made to persons in Southern Italy was put into operation through the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

6. Many welfare enquiries regarding Prisoners of War were forwarded through Allied Force Headquarters for appropriate action.
7. Requests for repatriation for specialists, required for Allied Control Commission and Italian Government activities, and a few individual cases justified for compassionate reasons were forwarded for consideration.
8. Investigation of alleged bad conditions concerning Italian Prisoners of War in certain Prisoners of War Camps was asked for together with a report enabling us to answer the charges made by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.
9. A policy of active cooperation between the Sub-Commission and the Italian Red Cross was initiated.
10. The basis for the repatriation of surplus Italian Officer Prisoners of War from North Africa for employment in administrative posts in Italy was arranged with the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.
11. Plans for expediting repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War under existing policy were made.
12. While these completed tasks show results achieved, the problems existing are not easily solved.
13. It is difficult to justify to the Italian Government:-
 - (a) The freeing of 65,000 paroled Prisoners of War in Sicily and the maintaining of status quo some hundreds of cooperator Prisoners of War in Palermo and other Sicilian ports.
 - (b) The return of only 10 Italian Officer Prisoners of War out of 75 names submitted by the Italian Government, without giving reasons for the non-repatriation of the others. It was agreed by Allied Force Headquarters that up to 150 names could be submitted and that the Officers asked for would be repatriated unless it was essential to the War Effort that they remain as cooperators.
 - (c) The non-payment of credit balances in Dollars, Sterling and Rupees to Italian soldier Prisoners of War in accordance with Articles 23 and 24 of the Geneva Convention - when high ranking officers - Generals and Colonels are repatriated having been paid in full their credits in the currencies of the countries of which they were members.

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(c) The non-payment of credit balances in Dollars, ¹⁸³⁷ Sterling and Rupees to Italian soldier Prisoners of War in accordance with Articles 23 and 24 of the Geneva Convention - when high ranking officers - Generals and Colonels are repatriated having been paid in full their credits in the currencies of the country in which they were held prisoner.

(d) The necessity for the quiet cooperation of the Italian Government to our policy re Italian Prisoners of War, knowing that they must answer not only the clamorous citizens but the returning Prisoners of War themselves.

14. The problems referred to are the cause of many conferences and discussions with the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War. A fuller knowledge of the policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on this delicate subject would be of the greatest assistance.

Enclosure One

Returned

	Mid East	N.Africa	U.K.	E.Africa	India	U.S.	Total
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100	10		

Civilians
Protected
Personnel
Military
Personnel

1028	2	1030	1030
(Aug)	Total Returned	<u>1030</u>	1030

In Process of Returning

Civilians
Protected
Personnel
Military
Personnel

190	190
1550	1550
2543	559 401 903 4617

Total in Process of returning	6357	6357
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6357

Grand Total

7397

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

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51.8
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL & ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394

19 AUG Recd

ACC/WMD/5/41

18 August 1944.

To: R.C. & M.G. Section, H.Q., A.C.C. ✓

Subject: Monthly Reports.

29-32

1/. Reference 497/14/CA dated 8 August 1944.

2/. Herewith Reports for month of July 1944 in
respect of this Sub-Commission.

*Abridged report (32)
rem over by me*

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,
Lt.-Colonel,
Director,
W.M.D. & I.P.W.
Sub-Commission.

4835

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APC 394

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 1944

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

785017

4834

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 1944

AF0 394

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN
PRISONER OF WAR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref/DOC/WD/3/41

14 August 1944.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY

1. The War Material Disposal Sub-Commission entered into a more active phase during the month of July.

2. The inspection and listing of war material and stores was carried out in respect of 15 Military Depots. The contents of these depots disclosed how bad conditions had been in German occupied Italy, and we were informed that for months no replacement of material or supplies had been available. Lists giving contents of the depots and particulars are filed with the Sub-Commission. The Italian Authorities and Military officials who were contacted co-operated in every way, and the military personnel showed a keen desire to salvage and collect into central depots even the smallest items.

3. Radio equipment of considerable value was found hidden in the Airport di Ciampino, and was handed over to the Italian services. A small store of military boots and leather was discovered in the Via Flaminia; boots were being handed out indiscriminately by Allied soldiers occupying the building. The stock remaining was immediately checked and all issues stopped, which resulted in our being able to hand back over 800 pairs of new boots and 200 kilos of leather to the Italian authorities.

5. Valuable M.T. Spares were located at Foro D'Italia; the spares had been stupidly and badly mishandled by Allied troops. Complete engine assemblies and cases of spares had been flung from the buildings through windows and doors into the yard, resulting in considerable damage to new material. Officers from the Sub-Commission inspected the material, some of which was released to H.Q., A.G.E. workshops, the remainder consisting of engine assemblies, steering gears, back axles complete, gear boxes and other M.T. Spares. were taken over, and instructions issued to the 8th Autieri Italian Army to guard and collect.

6. A considerable number of ammunition dumps were located and inspected and reports forwarded. In the Presenti area it was necessary to arrange that

4833

5. Radio equipment of considerable value was found hidden in the Airport di Ciampino, and was handed over to the Italian services. A small store of military boots and leather was discovered in the Via Flaminia; boots were being handed out indiscriminately by Allied soldiers occupying the building. The stock remaining was immediately checked and all issues stopped, which resulted in our being able to hand back over 300 pairs of new boots and 200 kilos of leather to the Italian authorities.

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6. A considerable number of ammunition dumps were located and inspected and reports forwarded. In the Prenesti area it was necessary to arrange that instructions be issued to the troops that the German and Italian ammunition was not to be used as fireworks. Powder was being emptied from cartridge cases and set alight, which exploded mortar and other shells, causing damage to the Villa Montalto, which is considered by the owners as a national monument. The Commanding Officer of the units concerned acted immediately, and no further complaints have been received and all is now reported quiet.

7. The Sub-Commission were able to supply the necessary Signal Wire (unobtainable from other sources) to complete the installation of the telephone system in the Ministero della Corporazione Building.

8. The collection of partly destroyed and damaged vehicles and material with a view to repairing and re-working into runners has been undertaken by private concerns. This work is being inspected and checked, and immediately vehicles are ready for the road, the Transportation Sub-Commission will be informed.

The question of collecting all damaged vehicles into dumps and repair shops with a view to cannibalization and remaking into runners was discussed with the Economic Section. Proposals and suggestions to form certain recovery and repair groups, under Italian Government control, was discussed, and it was agreed that the question be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

4833

The emigration of the Italian Prisoners of War with the war

10. We were again asked for instructions on the two main points raised by the Italian Government :- The releasing of all Italian Prisoners of War from Prisoners of War status and certainly to release from Prisoner of War status those Italian Prisoners of War working in Italy. The instruction received was of such a general nature that it has not been possible to use it in framing a reply to the Italian Government.

12. New regulations regarding repatriations were issued. Prisoners of War over 60 years of age, and those over 50 years of age who had been Prisoners of War for more than two years, could be repatriated on Compassionate grounds. Prisoners of War with judicial and administrative experience for service in specific positions for the furtherance of the war effort in Italy can also be released. It was also decided to release the 60,000 Italian Prisoners of War on parole in Sicily and were never treated as Prisoners of War but sent to their homes after giving their parole.

15. Many questions from repatriated Italian Prisoners of War concerning payment of monies due for work done during captivity, and the return of money taken from them when captured came up for consideration. In accordance with Articles 23 and 24 of the Geneva Convention, credit balances due to Prisoners of War should be paid in the currency of the country in which they are accommodated and cannot be converted into another currency without the consent of the Prisoner of War. The Finance Sub-Commission are definite that the UK or USA Governments will not allow Prisoners of War to receive credit in sterling or

11. A proposal from the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War on action to be taken regarding Prisoners of War and Italian Internees in Germany was forwarded to JHQ for consideration.

12. New regulations regarding repatriations were issued. Prisoners of War over 60 years of age, and those over 50 years of age who had been Prisoners of War for more than two years, could be repatriated on compassionate grounds. Prisoners of War with judicial and administrative experience for service in specific positions for the furtherance of the war effort in Italy can also be released. It was also decided to release the 60,000 Italian Prisoners of War on parole in Sicily and were never treated as Prisoners of War but sent to their homes after giving their parole.

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14. It has been decided that Italians captured while fighting in the Republican Army with the Germans will be treated as Prisoners of War.

15. The Italian Government have stated that they will accept all sick and wounded Italian Prisoners of War that the Allies wish to repatriate. The question of sufficient hospital accommodation was raised with the High Commissioner for Prisoners of War. He was definite in his assurance that sufficient accommodation could be found. The latest batch of Italian Prisoners of War sick and wounded (to be landed early September) will be disembarked at Palermo owing to shortage of hospital accommodation on the mainland.

16. A number of questions in regard to Italian Prisoners of War were discussed in conference with Captain Stone, Colonel Spefford - G-5 JHQ) and Lt. Col. Campbell. It was hoped that a conference could be arranged at JHQ at which it might be possible to include General Garsora, Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

21

5

17. The main concern and the daily question from the Italian Government is why cannot our Prisoners of War be released from the status of Prisoner of War. The reply that they are our prisoners and not Prisoners of War is not received with enthusiasm.

J. A. Campbell

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
WFO & FPOWSO.

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

785017

4832

12 JUL Recd 518

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISSION
HEAD HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394.

C.A. Br 15556
Adv.

28

ACC/WMD/5/39
2 July 1944.

TO :- RC & MG Section, H.Q. Allied Control Commission. ✓
SUBJECT : Monthly Report, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission,
for month of June 1944.

1. Lt. Colonel Campbell visited H.Q. A.A.I. on Monday 12 June 1944, and arranged with Q (AE) to issue instructions to Armies, Districts and Areas, to look out for all dumps, stores etc., containing Italian War Materials, and to report locations immediately.
2. The Sub-Commission opened an advance office in Rome on 18th June with Captain Jack D. Bender in Charge.
3. Contact was made with the Italian Military Authorities in Rome with a view to inspecting all stores and depots, and listing all stocks of Army Supplies. Contact was also made with the other Italian Authorities in Rome to ascertain what knowledge they had of any stocks of material in the Rome and Northern regions.
4. Lt. Colonel Campbell visited Rome on 22nd. and 23rd. June.
5. Inspections of Depots in Rome and vicinity were commenced and reports on each depot compiled.
Lists showing Military depots and storehouses in ROME and Northern Regions are being compiled by Major Ottino, Liaison Officer to the Sub-Commission.
6. Remarks and Recommendations. NONE.

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Colonel,
Director, WMDSC.

Copy to: Adj. A.C.C. Info Section.
War Diary,
File.

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

8 JUN Recd

518 B.

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WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISS
REAR HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
APO 394.

27.

TO :- RC & MG Section, H.Q., Allied Control Commission. ACC/WMD/5/34.
(Thru Deputy Chief Commissioner)
SUBJECT :- Monthly Report, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission 5 June 1944.
for month of May, 1944.

1. The work during the month under review has been purely of a routine nature.
2. The Order putting War Materials Factories under this Sub-Commission has been rescinded by H.Q., A.C.C., Daily Bulletin No 123/9, dated 28 May, 1944.
3. Major Campbell assumed duties of Liaison Officer, Army Sub-Commission, Rear Headquarters, A.C.C., in addition to those of A/Director of this Sub-Commission.

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Colonel,
A/Director, W.M.D.S.C.

Copies to: Adj. A.C.C., Info Section.
War Diary,
File.



4830
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518. ~~125~~ MAY Recd
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB-COMMISSION
REAR HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394.

TO :- RC & MG Section, H.Q. Allied Control Commission. ✓
(thru the Deputy Chief Commissioner).
SUBJECT :- Monthly Report, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission,
for month of April, 1944.
REF :- ACC/WMD/5/29
DATE :- 4 MAY, 1944.

1. The survey in Region 1 of War Factories and of turnover of Italian War Material to the Italian's was completed during the week ending 7 April. The position was reported by Colonel John T. Zellars at the Monthly Conference on 14 April.
2. Certain War Factories in Region 3 were inspected during the month by the staff of the Sub-Commission and reports made.
The factories inspected were working to capacity on war work under the direction of P.B.S. or Local Resources Board.
Reports were referred to and discussed with Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission.
3. Colonel John T. Zellars on release from appointment as Director, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission, proceeded to H.Q., Region 2, on 23 April, to take up appointment as Regional Commissioner.
Major J.A. Campbell, H.L.I., was appointed Acting Director.
4. The work during this month has consisted of routine duties with little to report.



A. C. C.

J.A. Campbell
J.A. CAMPBELL,
Major, H.L.I.
A/Director, W.M.D.S.C. 4829

Copy to:- Adj. A.C.C. Information Section.
War Diary.
File.

P-11. *1944*

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISSION
REAR HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394.

TO : RC & MG Section, H.Q. Allied Control Commission,
(thru the Deputy Chief Commissioner) *WJ*

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission for
month of March, 1944.

REF : ACC/WMD/5/24

DATE : 4 APRIL, 1944.

1. OPERATIONS.

- a. On March 14, 1944, the proposed directive concerning War Factories was approved by the D.C.C.
- b. On March 21, this Sub-Commission initiated a plan of operations concerning War Factories. As of this date it is a subject of further consideration with the Economic Section. In the meantime this Sub-Commission is proceeding along the lines indicated therein.
- c. Two officers of this Sub-Commission began a survey of War Factories in Region 1, on March 24th. This survey should be completed by April 3.
- d. A survey of the Italian Torpedo Factory at Baia and Fusore was completed during period March 30 - 31. Report now being compiled.
- e. This Section furnished Region III two officers for one day, and one officer for 9 days emergency duty in connection with eruption of Vesuvius.

2. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

- a. None.

John T. Zellars 4828
JOHN T. ZELLARS,
Colonel, INF.
Chief, W.M.D.S.C.

- 1 - Copy to Adj. A.C.C. Information Section.
1 - Copy to War Diary.

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB-COMMISSION,
REAR HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A.P.O. 394

516
C.A. Br (for Ex. Comm.)

OS-396
24

TO

: R.G. and MG Section, Headquarters Allied Control Commission,
thru the Deputy Chief Commissioner.

SUBJECT

: Monthly Report, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission.

REFERENCE

: ACC/WMD/5/17

DATE

: 5 FEB 44. 8 March 44.



1.

OPERATIONS.

- a. New Directive for this Sub-Commission was received on Feb 18, 1944. A copy was furnished to War Diary, A.C.C.
- b. Field parties consisting of attached C.E.M.E.C. Section, and personnel from this Sub-Commission completed a field survey of Sardinia and Corsica on Feb 29. Copies of these reports are attached hereto. Distribution to interested agencies has been made directly.
- c. During period Feb 1 - 5, the undersigned visited Sicily and made final and complete arrangements for the recovery by Italian Army of all captured Italian War Materials in excess of Allied needs.
- d. On Feb 29, the field survey of Italian materials in Sicily, Sardinia, and the Italian Mainland was completed. Reports on all major items have been compiled and distributed. A majority of these surveys were made by the attached C.E.M.E.C. Section assisted by Italian Army personnel.
- e. Italian War Materials, in all categories, in excess of Allied needs, have been released to the control of the Italian Government.

2.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

- a. None.

777
1/A

JOHN T. ZELLARS,
Colonel, INF.
Chief, W.M.D.S.C.

8/3/44 4027

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB-COMMISSION,
REAR HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

1 MAR 44.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT :- Receipt, storage and distribution of Allied Supplies by Italian Forces in Sardinia.

A Committee, or Board, consisting of 4 Italian Officers and 1 Allied Officer has been set up to handle this question. Lt. Albio Marena, Italian Navy, has been appointed Liaison Officer and is in constant contact with the Allied Authorities.

Colonel HARDING, G-4 Sardinia Garrison, is in control and supervises this Committee or Board through his Staff. It would appear to be well organised and unless the system breaks down in the actual handling of the stores, should be satisfactory and successful.

The following sets out the system :-

The Italian Army take over the food at the ship side - having previously seen the hatches opened. It is the responsibility of the Italian Army to provide the transport, and this has been arranged by the allotting of 60 Trucks, partly by the Army and partly by the Air Corps (Italian).

After trucks are loaded at ship side the driver is handed 2 check slips giving the quantities and types of stores he has on his truck. One of these is handed in at the gate to an American control, and the truck checked out. The second slip is produced at the Main Storage Depot in CAGLIARI, and after the supplies are unloaded, the slip is signed, (as, received correct, or deficiencies noted) and given back to the driver who hands the receipt in on his return to the decks. No deficiencies had been noted when we visited the depot and unloading had been going on for some days.

On completion of unloading of the ships the manifest will be finally checked with the stocks received and any deficiencies agreed.

The Main store houses and that of the Army which we inspected are first class. They consist of large sheds - brick building with steel drop doors and in each case have plenty of parking and loading room with a good turn round. We understand that those of the Navy and Air Corps are equally satisfactory.

may to provide the transport, and partly by the Air Corps (Italian).

After trucks are loaded at ship side the driver is handed 2 check slips giving the quantities and types of stores he has on his truck. One of these is handed in at the gate to an American control, and the truck checked out. The second slip is produced at the Main Storage Depot in CAGLIARI, and after the supplies are unloaded, the slip is signed, (as, received correct, or deficiencies noted) and given back to the driver who hands the receipt in on his return to the decks. No deficiencies had been noted when we visited the depot and unloading had been going on for some days.

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It is the responsibility of the Italians to issue from the Main store house to the 3 Services, Navy, Army and Air Force a 10 days supply which will be stored in warehouses as under:-

ARMY	Main Food -	CAGLIARI	
	Clothing -	MACOMER	
Navy	Food and -	S. BARTOLOMAEO	
	Clothing		
Air Corps.	Supply warehouse of CAGLIARI	S. ARENDRACE	4826

The distribution of the commodities will be effected through consignment orders issued by the Board.

Owing to food shortage in Sardinia certain supplies were made available to the Italian Forces by Q.M. 310th Service Group. In order that these supplies be returned to the Q.M. 310th Service Group without depleting the first 30 days supply by a large withdrawal, a system has been agreed by the Italian Intendenza to reduce the basic ration by such a percentage as in their opinion will not cause any undue hardship to the Italian soldier and will in some two months

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-2-

affect sufficient saving to pay back such commodities as have been drawn from the 310th Service Group.

It would appear from the information we were able to collect and from inspection on the ground that the system of issue, receipt and storage of Allied Supplies to the Italian Armed Forces in Sardinia is very satisfactory.

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,
Major.

C.B.M.E.C.

att. War Materials Disposal
Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

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C.E.M.E.C. (att.)
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB-COMMISSION,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

3 March 1944.

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT :- Inspection of Military Depots in Sardinia. 19 - 25 FEB 44.
TO :- Chief, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission.

A short summary on each depot together with points noted during our inspections are given below.

1. RECOVERY DEPOT - OSCHIERI.

The depot consists of a washing and disinfecting plant and two workshops - a shoemakers and tailors. Practically all un-serviceable boots and clothing from troops on the Island find their way into this depot.

In the shoemakers shop what had been old boots are made into new. The boots are stripped, washed and cleansed in the disinfecting plant, and every part of the uppers that can be salvaged is sent to the shoemakers shop. Here a section sorts out the different parts sufficient to make one pair of boots, adding what small amount of new leather is required. They are passed on to the next section and so on right through the shop until you see the actual wood pegs being made which are used to fix on the heels (nails being in very short supply) and then the complete re-made boot. The work is all done by hand, the output being 350 pairs per week, which will increase to 1000 in the immediate future. 50 soldier shoemakers are employed.

In the tailors shop, tunics, trousers, caps, shirts and even underwear are being re-made out of unserviceable clothing all of which has gone through the disinfecting plant. Considering the condition of the material, very serviceable articles have been made, the caps being practically like newly made ones. Fatigue overalls are made from old tentage and were entirely satisfactory. There are 12 soldier tailors and 50 civilian women employed in the Tailors shop.

plant, and every part of the uppers that can be salvaged is salvaged in the shoemakers shop. Here a section sorts out the different parts sufficient to make one pair of boots, adding what small amount of new leather is required. They are passed on to the next section and so on right through the shop until you see the actual wood pegs being made which are used to fix on the heels (nails being in very short supply) and then the complete re-made boot. The work is all done by hand, the output being 350 pairs per week, which will increase to 1000 in the immediate future. 50 soldier shoemakers are employed.

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2. MAGAZZINO PRINCIPALI VIVERI AND AVENA MONTI.

The main food issue depot on the Island. The stocks were very small, sufficient only for requirements up to 2 March, and consisted mostly of German foods with a certain amount of American flour and hard wheat. Buildings good and depot appeared well run.

3. PARCO AUTOMOBILISTICO, MONTI.

A small M.T. Workshop, consisting of two mobile workshops, a number of old German trucks out of which some 10 runners had been made.

4824

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4. DEPOSITO ARTIGLIERIA, TELFI.

Mainly an ammunition depot. Although a few buildings contained all sorts of odd equipment, not sorted and unlisted, it was explained that this was equipment handed in by units being disbanded. As examples, pistols and automatics were flung in a box unsorted, ammunition in the open, boxes broken open and unstacked, although many of the buildings were almost empty.

One building contained a few old French guns together with :-

6 x 75mm, 1 x 65/17 mm, 2 x 75/13 Hows.,
2 x 100/17, 4 x 155/141 Hows. (all serviceable)

Col. Capello was informed as to what we had seen and made a note, and hoped to inspect the depot himself very soon.

5. MAGAZZINO GENIO SEZIONE TELFI.

An Engineering Sub-Depot with a certain amount of material of which the main items of interest were:-

Signal Wire - Artillery	1,200,000 metres
" - Infantry	600,000 "
" - Engineer	950,000 "
Switchboards, 7/10 line	10
Telephone and Telegraph equip.	Small quantity.
Picks and Shovels	Large quantities.

6. MAGAZZINO CHIMICO PER LA SARDEGNA CETERI.

This depot was not visited as Col. Capello omitted to include its location on our list. The Officer i/c, Major Pelloli, was interviewed in Col. Capello's office and a description of the contents was given. The main item was a large quantity of gas masks, 25,000 complete and sufficient pieces to make a further 33,000. A complete stock list as at 31st January was received and is attached to our main report.

7. MAGAZZINO PRINCIPALI V.E. SARDEGNA, MACOMER.

6. MAGAZZINO CHIMICO PER LA SARDEGNA OZIERI.

This depot was not visited as Col. Capello omitted to include its location on our list. The Officer i/c, Major Pelloli, was interviewed in Col. Capello's office and a description of the contents was given. The main item was a large quantity of gas masks, 25,000 complete and sufficient pieces to make a further 33,000. A complete stock list as at 31st January was received and is attached to our main report.

7. MAGAZZINO PRINCIPALI V.E. SARDEGNA, MACOMER.

The main clothing depot in the Island. This is the best stocked depot we have visited throughout Italy. It contained some 30,000 yards of uniform material, over 150,000 greatcoats, 43,000 tunics, and a good quantity of underclothing and socks. A good depot, all clothing well stored and good records kept. Had expanded into a large building in the depot of the 13 Regt. of Artillery. In this building there is stored a large quantity of material packed ready for shipment to the mainland.

8. DIREZIONE ARTIGLIERIA DELLA SARDEGNA, NUORO.

4823
The main Artillery depot on the Island, complete with machine tool, carpenters, armourers, and blacksmith shops, also a small sand casting furnace. In this depot any type of part can be made but only in small quantities. The storehouses are good, all material binned, with stock cards.

Some 8,000 pack saddles had already been sent to the mainland from this depot. In the gun sheds there are 16 x 75/34 German A/T guns. Col. Attisani, the officer i/c of the depot, stated that these guns were bought by the Italian Government from the Germans.

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9. DEPOSITO MUNIZIONE ESPLOSIVE DE PRATO SARDO, NUORO.

A peacetime ammunition depot, the buildings well cared for and ammunition well stacked. It contained some 8,000,000 rounds of S.A.A. and a quantity of German Oerlikon ammunition. In one building a number of guns were parked, among them 8 x 75/34 German A/T guns. They are part of the ones referred to in (8)

10. DIREZIONE MAGAZZINO GENIO DELLA SARDEGNA, ABRASANTA.

The main Engineer's depot in Sardinia. Has a certain amount of timber, barbed wire, etc. etc. The items of interest were rope, signal wire R.E. and Inf.--, signal lamps (acid required for batteries) and a certain amount of telephone equipment which could be repaired. There were 2 x 30 line exchanges and it was thought that at least one could be made serviceable. There is also one complete "Kon" bridge with a 20 metre span.

11. DIREZIONE 13 PARCO AUTOMOBILISTICO, ABRASANTA.

The principal M.T. depot and workshop on the Island. Well set out with 3 buildings, one L shaped 100yds x 50 yds, the other two about one hundred yds long. The depot is repairing approximately 120 heavy vehicles and some 30 light cars per month.

A machine shop is being installed, some of the machines being already in place. Certain machines were still to come but were short of certain types.

There is a great shortage of raw materials and the officer i/c wanted badly to install a casting foundry so that he could make spare parts. A request had already been made to Higher authority for machines and raw materials necessary to carry on.

12. MAGAZZINO PARTI RICAMBIO MATERIALI VARI E GOMME 13 PARCO AUTOMOBILISTICO, ABRASANTA.

The spare parts depot for the M.T. workshop referred to in (11). The buildings were filled with racking and the material was all nicely binned, complete with stock cards. There are many more spares than are available on the mainland, but from reports received, they are nothing like sufficient for the work to be done. There are approximately 400 vehicles on the Island awaiting repairs.

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AUTOMOBILISTICO, ABRASANTA.

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13.

REMARKS.

- (a) A shortage of food, wine and tobacco for the man in the street was evident. There is a certain amount of locally made cheese available.
- (b) The general condition of the Army and the contents of Depots is better than on the mainland. 4022
- (c) Army horses and mules are in a terrible condition owing to shortage of forage. Only sufficient forage for 14 days at 2 lbs per day exists. Animals were dying daily; apart from the humane aspect it would be better to kill the animals than starve them to death, as all animals that have died have been given to the soldiers or sold to civilians as food.
- (d) Motor Transport. - What was on the road, which is mainly that of the Armed Forces, appeared good. There is however a great shortage of the necessary raw material for spares. Very shortly

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there will not be a tyre available other than those on the vehicles. While a certain amount of spares were inspected certain very necessary items were nil.

The suggestion in para 11 to instal a casting foundry, if put into effect, would help.

(e) The leather, nail and thread situation is bad, really critical. There are sufficient skins to make leather but not the necessary chemicals for tanning. Nails, as seen from the remarks in para 1, are urgently required if what was considered a "good" war effort is to be continued.

The same applies to thread as to nails, and when one thinks that shipping is the real reason for a delay in helping with these items, one would point out that from Sardinia pullovers are being shipped to the mainland, yet in the forecast of clothing being shipped to Sardinia some 75,000 pullovers are included.

(f) Attention is drawn to the complete KGV Bridge mentioned in para 10. This, we understand, is a railway bridge but can be adapted for road traffic. It has a 20 metre span - we have no technical particulars.

(g) Every assistance was received from Col. Simmons and Col. Harding of Garrison H.Q. and from the Regional Commissioner. The Italian Chiefs of Staff and Directorate were very co-operative and helpful and provided all particulars requested.

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,

Major.

C.E.M.E.C. (att)

W.M.D. Sub-Commission.

Allied Control Commission

J.A. Campbell

J.A. CAMPBELL,

Major.

C.E.M.E.C. (att)

W.M.D. Sub-Commission.

Allied Control Commission

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SUBJECT : SUMMARY OF ITALIAN EQUIPMENT ON THE ISLAND OF CORSICA.

TO : Chief, War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission.

After the fighting ceased representatives of the Italian and French Armies, along with the Allied Commission, got together to dispose of all War Materials on the Island. As will be seen from the attached Appendices, the bulk of the material went to the French, and the remainder to the Italians.

Italian soldiers returning to Sardinia took with them much equipment, clothing, small arms and ammunition.

Of the Italian Mountain equipment, as shown in Appendix 2, a large portion was sent to No 5 S.O.D. Algiers, and another portion was allocated to the French in Corsica, and was immediately issued to the Italian labour under their jurisdiction, and since then has all been consumed.

The serviceable field pieces and anti-aircraft guns were turned over to the French and are now being used by them on the Island for coastal defense. A small portion of heavy field equipment and ammunition was allocated to the Italians to return with them to Sardinia. (See Appendix 3)

There are 8 ammunition depots existing throughout the Island (See Appendix 4) but after making inspection of a few of these depots, I found that they were small ones, well guarded and under control of the French. In most cases they are in good order.

The small size of the ammunition depots, and the distances they are apart, plus the transportation difficulties on the island, I personally feel that we should let the French handle the ammunition. The roads need repairing and the ports are too small to handle a large quantity of traffic. All transportation available is required for priority materials needed by our combat outfits on the island, namely, air units.

It would not pay our governments the time in effort and manpower to bother a great deal about the ammunition other than control. The Military Mission is doing just that at present.

Because of the above situation the ammunition in these dumps have been temporarily frozen under authority of Major Baker (British) who is a member of the Military Mission in Corsica, until such time as the transportation facilities are cleared up and a definite need exists

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Because of the above situation the ammunition in these dumps have been temporarily frozen under authority of Major Baker (British) who is a member of the Military Mission in Corsica, until such time as the transportation facilities are cleared up and a definite need exists for the ammunition.

With regard to Engineer equipment all of it was turned over to the French and it is being used at present to good advantage. (See Appendix 5 for list and figures.)

The Petrol situation is that most of it was turned over to the French and a great proportion of it has been already used. Both the French and Italians are getting large quantities of petrol and oil from Allied sources at the present time. (See Appendix 6)

The motor transportation situation can be sized up by consulting Appendix 6. At the present time the Italians have 32 trucks, 15 civilian cars and 15 motor cycles in operation on the Island. From information obtained from different sources, both the French and Italians have utilised all the vehicles possible for transportation. In the scattered auto yards there now exists nothing but salvage, everything of value has been used long ago, both by military authorities and civilians.

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Appendix 7 shows the tyre breakdown and also the tools and spare parts situation, of which, the greater proportion of tyres and spare parts have since been utilised.

Appendix 8 gives a picture of the Chemical Warfare material.

Appendix 9 shows the information on the Distribution of Horses and Mules, and a small list of such equipment allied to the better employment of these animals, such as horse blankets, halters etc.

Appendix 10 gives a list of the Sanitary or Hospital units and equipment, which, by agreement, was given to the French.

The figures in this Report are those compiled at the end of the fighting in Corsica - October 1943. They can only be a guide to what did exist at that time, and how it was distributed, and to whom and the approximate amounts. The overall picture at present is greatly different, both the Italians and the French have used practically all the useable material and are getting quantities of materials and goods from the Allies.

The report, and my personal observation, shows clearly that the French were given the bulk of everything and they are in absolute control of the Island in regard to the relationship between the French and Italians. The information gained from the visit to Corsica shows clearly that all that is left for us to do is to supervise, and control the equal distribution of the new goods being given to the Island by the Allies.

Correspondence on the distribution and division of the Italian equipment can be obtained by referring to letter FAK/1/65 G 3, A.F.H.Q. dated 16 December 43, written by Major V. Baker (B) 32 Military Mission.

The information obtained for this report was through the co-operation and assistance of the following officers:--

Col. Ratay	(A) Head of Northern Base Section,
Capt. Fichine	Ajaccio, Corsica.
	(A) Aide to Col. Ratay.

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Capt. Fichine	(A) Aide to Col. Ratay.
Capt. Fiorini	(I) Chief of Staff to General Lazzarini, Italian H.Q. Corsica.
Col. McGuire	(A) Liaison Officer to the French Legation.
Major Baker	(B) Member of 32 Military Mission, Ajaccio, Corsica
Col. Rivet	(F) G 4 Officer in the French Headquarters.

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16 FEB 44.

Jack D. Bender
JACK D. BENDER,
Capt. INF.
U.S. ARMY.
CEMEC att. W.M.D. Sub-Commission.

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APPENDIX 1

ITALIAN ARMY CLOTHING EQUIPMENT IN CORSICA TURNED OVER TO FRENCH COMMAND.

Description.	Quantity
Cleaks, waterproof	100
Coats, grey-green	5461
Jackets, " "	517
Trousers, " "	755
Capes, " " cloth	2797
Coats, " "	2098
Service caps " "	2503
Trousers, linen, khaki	1070
Jackets, " "	1188
Service caps " "	1926
Drawers, wool	2980
" linen, long	11517
Under shirts	17
Shirts, linen, grey-green	983
" flannel " "	84
" " black	4638
" linen	4146
Pez (cap) black cloth, (for Blackshirts)	509
Socks, wool	119
Blankets	1062
Undercoats, flannel	5058
Balaclava Helmets	77
Cloth for wrapping feet	94
Handkerchiefs	75
Towels	135
Heldall, complete	17
Haversacks, -mobile covering troops	1695
" -infantry	514
Brushes, cloth	256
Gloves, wool, three fingers	2438
Goggles, motor cyclist	1078
Buttons, various	100748
Thread, white, bobbins	1528
" grey green, bobbins	2895
Jackets, linen, grey	1400
Soap	Kg. 151529.6
Soap balls	" 9233.2
Candles	" 871.8
Thread, shoemaker	" 1014
Pitch	"

Fox (cap) black cloth, (Far Blacksmiths)		
Socks, wool	pairs	119
Blankets		1062
Undercoats, flannel		5058
Balaclava Helmets		77
Cloth for wrapping feet	pairs	94
Handkerchiefs		75
Towels		135
Heldall, complete		17
Haversacks, -mobile covering troops		1695
" -infantry		514
Brushes, cloth		256
Gloves, wool, three fingers		2438
Goggles, motor cyclist		1078
Buttons, various		100748
Thread, white, bobbins		1528
" grey green, bobbins		2895
Jackets, linen, grey		1400
Soap	Kg.	151529.6
Soap balls	"	9233.2
Candles	"	871.8
Thread, shoemaker	"	1014
Pitch,	"	16
Wax	"	61.8
Soles, half	pairs	5058
Leather, in pieces	Kg.	821.5
Nails various, shoemakers.	"	639
Sacks, outfit - Tailor - complete	N	268
" shoemaker	"	19
" Alpine troops	"	6
Satchels, linen		365
Cloth, wrapping	Metres	4788
Leggings, leather	pairs	72
Sacks		52
Barrels, 35 litres (for mule carrying)		242
Containers, 15 litres, with cover		12
" 10 " "		705
" 6 " "		43
Camp kettles		16
Twine	Kg.	993.5
Tin	"	64.5
Blacking	"	48153
Grease, boots	"	22
Ski, complete	pairs	2105
Snow shoes	"	4275

Description	Quantity
Spectacles, anew	No. 35774
Boxes, money	" 88
Cups, tin	" 1184
Coats, for sentry	" 1705
<u>Office Stationery</u>	
Paper, cyclostyle	Reams 1724
" typing	" 1373
" writing	" 4254
" drawing (20 metres)	Metres 2932
" tracing	rolls 16
" glass	sheets 413
Ammonia	litres 6.5
Ink, black, red and green	" 858
Twine, packing	Kg. 451
Paper, packing	" 965
" pads, writing	No 7798
Envelopes, various	" 179375
Bleetting paper	" 8650
Miscellaneous stationery	Various size sheets
<u>Feeds. (All turned over to French.)</u>	
<u>Biscuits, (Army)</u>	
Flour	Quintals 2850
Sugar	" 18671
Oil	" 132
Cheese	" 110
Tomato Sauce	" 4
Salt	" 2
Vegetables, dehydrated	Kg. 85
Coffee substitute	Quintals 23
Legumes (Peas, beans, lentils etc)	" 1
Meat, tins	Kg. 1165
Oats	No 250580
	Quintals 9700.80

Blething paper
Miscellaneous stationery

Various size sheets

8650

Feeds. (All turned over to French.)

Biscuits, (Army)		
Flour	Quintals	2850
Sugar	"	18671
Oil	"	132
Cheese	"	110
Tomato Sauce	"	4
Salt	"	2
Vegetables, dehydrated		85
Coffee substitute	Kg.	23
Legumes (Peas, beans, lentils etc)	Quintals	1
Meat, tins	Kg.	1165
Oats	No	250580
	Quintals	9700.80

Sacks, jute
" canvas
Boxes, wood, various sizes

74099
4
3100

4817

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APPENDIX # 2-
13

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ALPINE TROOPS EQUIPMENT.

Articles.	Total Quantities over to of water- ial.	To be turned over to French Comd. Italian Comd	To be sent to S.O.D. 5 ALGIERS.
		CORSICA.	SARDINIA.
Snow Shoes, new	2105	200	1905
" " used	90	90	-
Sticks, skl	115	30	85
Boots, snow	4275	600	3675
Clamps, skl	226	100	116
Spectacles, snow	35774	2000	35774
Nails 'T'	340	170	170
Ropes	5940	1200	4740
Leggings	116	-	-
Containers, thermos, 10 lrs.	705	-	705
Water bottles	42	-	42
Chafing Dishes	74650	-	74650
Coats	2167	-	-
Under coats	2423	300	-
Cowls, wool	77	-	-
Socks, wool	212	-	-
Gloves, wool	2418	300	-
Hats, alpine, felt	8688	-	-
Drawers, wool	4149	-	2149

Turned over to Italian Command

Coats.	2140
Under coats	1667
Gloves, wool	1788
Drawers, wool	2000

Under coats
Cowls, wool
Socks, wool
Gloves, wool
Hats, alpine, felt
Drawers, wool

77
212
2418
8688
4149

-
-
300
-
-

77
212
2118
8668
2000

-
-
-
-
2149

Turned over to Italian Command

Coats. 2140
Under coats 1667
Gloves, wool 1788
Drawers, wool 2000

4816

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APPENDIX 3

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ARTILLERY (Guns and Cannons)

Description.	TOTAL	Transferred to SARDINIA (under Italian control)	Transferred to French in CORSICA (under French control)
152/28	12	12	-
149/13	22	22	-
105/28	12	-	12
100/17	35	35	-
75/46	8	-	8
75/27	12	-	12
75/18	19	-	19
75/13	22	-	22
65/17	15	-	15
47/32	76	(+) 51	25
H.M.G. 20mm A/Tk	22	-	22
Guns "S" 20mm A/Zk	83	-	83
81 mm Mortars	76	-	76
45 mm "	223	223	-
Machine Guns	522	522	-
Automatic Rifles	654	654	-

(+) 7 obsolete

AMMUNITION TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SARDINIA

Cal 6.5 mm	No. of rds.
" 7.35 mm	9000000
" 8	700
" 9	6400000
" 10.25	200000
" 12.7	45000
" 13.2	95000
" 45 (Mortar bombs)	19000
" 47/32 (complete shells)	280000
" 100/17 (shells)	15600
	70000

(+) 7 obsolete

AMMUNITION TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SARDINIA

No. of rds.

Cal 6.5 mm
" 7.35 mm
" 8
" 9
" 10.25
" 12.7
" 13.2
" 45 (Mortar bombs)
" 47/32 (complete shells)
" 100/17 (shells)
" 149/13
" 152/28 "

9000000
700
6400000
200000
45000
95000
19000
280000
15600
40000
20000
300

AMMUNITION TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH.

Cal 6.5
" 8
" 9
" 105
" 75
" 65
" 47/32
" 20
" 81 (mortar bombs)
Hand Grenade

1000
1884
16137
23560
159555
31090
59376
232742
111145
31072

4015

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT GIVEN TO FRENCH.

Pack Saddles, various types	No.	286
Harness	"	91
Armatures	"	200
Covers, waterproof	"	169
Horse shoes	"	672
Grappels, ice	"	805
Nails for horseshoes	"	334
Material for saddle making, various	No.	13
Telemetres	"	19
Field Glasses	"	8
Thermometers	"	12
Various materials for 105 and 75mm guns, and 81 mm mortars	"	192
Carts	"	1137
Hair (for mattresses)	"	215
Vaseline	"	304
Grease	"	169
Oil, leather	"	1650
Oil (medicinal)	"	869
Oil 'D'	"	275
Oil, rifle	"	1090
Oil, linseed	"	172
Glycerine	"	134
Brass	"	115
Brnze	"	46
Steel	"	2
Position finders	No	
Telemeters, special	"	

Steel
Position finders
Telemeters, special

" " No
" " "
134
115
46
2

4817

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUIPMENT CONFIDENTIAL

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

Appendix No 4

LIST OF AMMUNITION AND DEPOTS IN CORSICA.

	CORTE	PIEDI GRIGIO	PETRETO BICCHIS	BOGO GNANO	OLLI FUCCHIO
Cartridges, ball, mod 91 rifle, cal 6.5	265940	138050	259596	781044	
" blank " "	-	570	12312	-	
" ball, automatic rifle "	-	1803730	172920	663520	59240
" blank " "	-	-	4951	-	
" ball, mod 38 rifle, cal 7.35	21698	-	2502	-	
" ball, machine gun, cal 8	1657270	903068	158823	153050	515100
" ball, C.L.T. machine gun, cal 8	-	-	125540	38400	-
" ball, training, " " "	142691	-	32000	94400	-
" ball, A.P. " " "	350	-	7813	44200	-
" ball, blank " " "	-	-	3950	-	-
" " sub-machine 'Beretta' cal 9	2000	-	-	11	18500
" " pistol, cal 9	2560	-	6767	4000	11435
" " " 10.25	10940	10300	11650	7465	-
" " machine gun 12.7 Aircraft.	98133	-	-	-	-
" " " 13.2 A.P.	19953	-	-	-	-
Bombs, mortar, cal 45	100162	79890	27660	34605	5850
" " " 45 smoke	2790	2025	675	1170	-
Shells, complete, cal 47/32	2271	140	19	30	-
" " " 47/32 A.P.	10092	3927	-	-	-
" " " 100/17	1791	-	76	-	107
" " " 100/17 mod 32	2305	2185	7239	1148	1188
" " " 100/17 double effect	5476	4656	4837	3	1492
" " " 100/17 shrapnel	1666	2818	2286	2096	340
" " " 149/12 mod 13	2198	-	2128	7086	-
" " " 149/13 " 32	-	3859	3417	412	-
" " " 149/13 shrapnel	333	696	943	1488	-
Hand grenade	10584	1122	1335	5162	20830
Bombs	704	-	-	-	230
Mines, Italian, "C.S"	-	-	-	-	6280
" German	-	-	-	-	580
" anti personal	-	-	-	-	-
" " tank	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix No 4

ESICA.

CORTE	PIEDI GRIGIO	PETRETO BICCHIS	BOGO GNANO	OLLI FUCCHIO	PORTO VECCHIO	S.MARIA SICHE	MAG. ARM. BONIFACIO	TOTALS
	265940	138050	259596	781044	-	1093461	292200	2740291
	-	570	12312	-	-	2200	-	34882
	1803730	172920	663520	59240	276641	517320	-	3493371
	-	-	4951	-	-	4600	-	9551
1698	-	-	2502	-	-	-	-	24200
57270	903068	158823	153050	515100	424357	508059	425600	4745327
	-	125540	38400	-	-	-	-	163940
42691	-	32000	94400	-	-	14200	-	280291
350	-	7813	44200	-	-	6400	-	58763
	-	3950	-	-	-	-	-	3950
2000	-	-	11	18500	-	5860	-	26371
2560	-	6767	4000	11435	-	7739	-	32501
10940	10300	11650	7465	-	-	4400	-	44755
98133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98133
19953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19953
100162	79890	27660	34605	5850	4275	30376	-	282818
2790	2025	675	1170	-	-	-	-	6660
2271	140	19	30	-	2303	7660	2692	15115
10092	3927	-	-	-	4150	15633	1479	35281
1791	-	76	-	107	-	4101	-	6075
2305	2185	7239	1148	1188	-	-	-	14361
5476	4656	4837	3	1492	-	2903	-	19367
1666	2818	2286	2096	340	-	4	-	9210
2198	-	2128	7086	-	-	-	-	11412
-	3859	3417	412	-	-	-	-	7688
333	696	943	1488	-	-	-	-	3460
10584	1122	1335	5162	20830	-	40559	2955	82547
704	-	-	-	230	-	565	120	1619
-	-	-	-	6280	-	4106	-	10386
-	-	-	-	580	-	919	-	1499
-	-	-	-	-	-	756	-	756
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12

APPENDIX 5

STATUS OF STOCKS OF ITALIAN ENGINEER MATERIAL IN CORSICA TURNED OVER TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

9

Description.	Quantity
Wire, telephone, infantry	metres 15400
Telephone apparatus, camp	No. 28
Wire cutters	" 239
Lamps, small acetylene	" 23
" electrical, 'Diani'	" 61
Stoves	" 284
Insulators, porcelain	" 2830
Wire, galvanised	Quintals 1201
Telemetres	No 7
Visual Signalling apparatus 80mm	" 4
Radio Material.	
Generators, (with pedals)	13
Radio Stations "R.F.2"	3
Apparatus, "R.F.250"	3
Stations, "A 350" obsolete	8
" " "	3
Apparatus, "R. 6 O.C. 1941" complete	1
Stations, phototelegraphic	4
Tools.	
Shovels, (with & without handles)	1667
Hatchets	87
Harpoons	20
Pick-axes	979
Rope	Kg. 2915
Bags, sand	No. 92830
Tanks, containers, 2000 litres	" 37
Netting, metallic	Sq. Mtrs 1425
Wheelbarrows, weed	No. 141
Cement	Quintals 6200
Handles, shovel	No. 2042
Barbed wire	Kg. 23104
Machinery.	
Rock drills	No 1
Generators (Radio Stations)	" 7
Pump, meter	" 5
Pump, complete (in boxes) "Excelsior"	" 12

Stations, "A 350"
 " " obsolete
 Apparatus, "R. 6 O.C. 1941" complete
 Stations, phototelegraphic

Tools.
 Shovels, (with & without handles)
 Hatchets
 Harpoons
 Pick-axes
 Rope
 Bags, sand
 Tanks, containers, 2000 litres
 Netting, metallic
 Wheelbarrows, wood
 Cement
 Handles, shovel
 Barbed wire

Machinery.
 Rock drills
 Generators (Radio Stations)
 Pump, meter
 Pump, complete (in boxes) "Excelsior"
 Fire Extinguishers
 Motor Compressor
 Reel and wire

Various Material
 Barbed Wire
 Remite (explosive)
 Fuze
 Cardboard, tarred
 Tritel
 Stakes, iron (barbed wire entanglements)
 Cement
 Dren

" "
 " "
 " "
 " "

" 1667
 " 87
 " 20
 " 979
 Kg. 2915
 No. 92830
 " 37
 Sq. Mtrs 1425
 No. 141
 Quintals 6200
 No. 2042
 Kg. 23104

No 1
 " 7
 " 5
 " 42
 " 19
 " 1
 " 2

Kg. 23104
 2148
 Metres 30470
 18650
 Sq. 4740
 Kg. 1200
 No. 7873
 Quintals 600

4812

APPENDIX 6

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MOTOR TRANSPORT

Description.	Initial Number.	Released to		To be re-leased to French in SARDINIA (1)	To be re-leased to French in SARDINIA (2)
		French up to 20/2/44.	to 20/2/44.		
Motor Cars	154	66	64	4	9
" Lorries (small)	28	17	7	-	1
Lorries, Spa L 39	250	265	29	1	10
Lorries, light	407)				
" heavy	280 }	778	197	15	62
Throwers	357 }				
Tank, light	113	60	53	-	-
" destroyers 47/32	59	26	33	-	-
" 75/18	46	46	-	-	-
Armoured Cars	5	-	5	-	-
Meter Ambulances	17	17	-	-	-
" workshops	88	46	24	10	-
Autobus	16	12	3	1	-
Wrecker car	4	3	4	-	-
Refrigerator car	6	5	-	1	-
Tank lorries	10	10	-	-	-
Meter Kitchens	11	9	-	-	2
" Baths	1	1	-	-	-
" Tricycles	2	1	1	-	-
M/C's	510	325	98	-	47
Bicycles	1413	287	682	2	20
Meter Ambulances (X-Ray)	1357	-	744	-	-
" (Dental)	2	2	-	-	-
Water Tank lorries	1	1	-	-	-
Meter Ambulances, special	1	1	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-	-
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS.					
Petrol				Tons	897.883
Gasoline				"	478.724
Lubricants				"	187.199
Petroleum				"	0.492
Barrels, 200 litres.				No.	18098

Meter Ambulances	16	12	3	1	-
" workshops	4	3	4	-	-
Autobus	6	5	-	-	-
Wrecker car	10	10	-	-	2
Refrigerator car	11	9	-	-	-
Tank lorries	1	1	-	-	-
Meter Kitchens	2	1	-	-	-
" Baths	510	325	1	-	47
" Tricycles	1113	287	98	-	20
M/C's	1357	-	682	-	-
Bicycles	2	2	744	-	-
Meter Ambulances (X-Ray)	1	1	-	-	-
" (Dental)	1	1	-	-	-
Water Tank lorries	1	1	-	-	-
Meter Ambulances, special	2	2	-	-	-

<u>FUEL AND LUBRICANTS.</u>		<u>Quantity</u>
Petrol	Tons	897.883
Gasoline	"	478.724
Lubricants	"	187.199
Petroleum	"	0.492
Barrels, 200 litres.	No.	18098
Pumps	"	9
Weighing Machines	"	2

TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH

NOTE

(1) = These vehicles are under French Control - being used by the Italians, and after the war will be moved to SARDINIA according to agreement.

(2) These vehicles are under French control - being used by the Italians, and after the war will remain in CORSICA.

4811

APPENDIX 7

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

Quantity.

Description.

Handed over to FRENCH.

TYRES.

42 x 9
10.50 x 20
270 x 22
11.25 x 24
38 x 9
900 x 20
2.10 x 20
32 x 6
250 x 20
7.00 x 18
5.00 x 18
36 x 6
34 x 7
4.75 - 4.50-5.75 x 18
3.50 x 20
25 x 3
270 x 20
140 x 40
165 x 400
6.00 x 55
730 x 130
30 x 5
7.00 x 21
6.00 x 19
40 x 8
4.00 x 15
16 x 50
36 x 7
28 x 15

2
46
1
22
12
6
1
278
1
116
1
6
1
14
1
2
47
3
6
18
1
13
2
2
1
1
2
4
21
107

Solid tyre for bicycle

1.00	x	18
5.00	x	18
36	x	6
34	x	7
4.75	-	4.50-5.75 x 18
3.50	x	20
25	x	3
270	x	20
140	x	40
165	x	400
6.00	x	55
730	x	130
30	x	5
7.00	x	21
6.00	x	19
40	x	8
4.00	x	15
16	x	50
36	x	7
28	x	13

Solid tyre for bicycle

107

TUBES.

42	x	9
270 x 20	-	10.50 x 30
9.75	x	24
11.25	x	24
38	x	9
210	x	20
7.50	x	20
700	x	18
34	x	7
32	x	6
5.00	x	15
4.75	-	5.00-5.25 x 18
4.00	-	4.25 x 17
4.40	x	19
5.50-6.00	x	19
36	x	6
30	x	5
130-140-150	x	40
165	x	400

38
168
70
22
41
166
16
286
73
350
98
32
4610
4
1
3
2
100
84

Appendix 7

Description.	Quantity.
--------------	-----------

Handed over to FRENCH (contd)

<u>TUBES</u>	230 x 20 - 9.00 x 20	27
	36 x 8	13
	600 x 55	5
	38 x 8	1
	18 - 19 x 50	2
	7.00 x 21	1
	33 x 6.75 - 35 x 7.00	5
	820 x 120	3
	835 x 135	2
	4.00 x 15	8
	5.50 x 15	25

CONTAINERS FOR TOOLS.

Screws	Kg.	250
Drills, electric	No.	2
Bulbs, electric	"	167
Lathe, hand, small	"	1
Wire, electric	Mtrs	400
" steel	"	300
Tools, various	Kg.	20
Cranes	No.	2
Pumps, lubricant	"	4
Amperometer	"	1
Bicycles, obsolete	"	151
Tyres, obsolete	"	2153
Tubes	"	1652
Wheels, used	"	35

SPARE PARTS (Obsolete)

Motors, complete - car and cycle

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Screws	Kg.	250
Drills, electric	No.	2
Bulbs, electric	"	167
Lathe, hand, small	"	1
Wire, electric	Mtrs	400
" steel	"	300
Tools, various	Kg.	20
Citanes	No.	2
Pumps, lubricant	"	4
Amperometer	"	1
Bicycles, obsolete	"	151
Tyres, obsolete	"	2153
Tubes	"	1652
Wheels, used	"	35

SPARE PARTS (Obsolete)

Motors, complete - car and cycle	48
Pumps, Dynamos, Small Engines, Bridges etc.	188
Spare parts, various	Kg. 31590

SPARE PARTS. (NEW)

Description.	Total.	Handed to FRENCH.	Handed to ITALIANS.
SPA 38R			
Spare parts various	7555	7405	150
Engines	6	6	-
Clutch	14	14	-
SPA 25C/10			
Spare parts, various	8015	7850	160
PAVEST P.C.30-P.C.30-APC26.	7390	7390	4809 ¹⁶⁰
Spare parts, various	7390	7390	-
SPA CL.39			
Spare parts, various	2925	2838	87
Differentials	1	1	-
Clutch	1	1	-

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Appendix 7

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

SPARE PARTS (NEW)(contd.)

Description.	Kg.	No.	Total.	Handed to	
				FRENCH	ITALIANS
<u>SPA - Dovungus 35</u>					
Spare parts, various			3450	3348	102
Engines	No.	2		2	-
Gears Box	"	1		1	-
Differentials	"	4		4	-
<u>BLANCHI MEDIOLANUM and MILES</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		5670	5500	170
Gears (Miles)	No.	1		1	-
Engines (Mediolanum)	"	1		1	-
<u>LANCIA 3 RO</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		3194.5	3099.5	950
Engines	No.	4		4	-
Gear Box	"	1		1	-
Clutch	"	1		1	-
Differentials	"	3		3	-
<u>FIAT 621 N</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		4960	4810	150
<u>A.S. 37</u>					
Spare parts, various	"	55		55	-
<u>TANK L.6.</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		860	860	-
<u>T.L. 37.</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		4470	4470	-
Engines	No.	1		1	-
Clutch	"	1		1	-
Gear Box	"	1		1	-
Differential	"	1		1	-
<u>FIAT 626.</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		5020	4920	100
<u>O.M. C.R.D. B.O.D. B.U.D.</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		3205	3110	95
<u>CEIRANO 50C</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		1200	1165	35
Gear Box	No.	1		1	-
Clutch	"	1		1	-
<u>LIGHT TANK 33/35</u>					
Spare parts, various	Kg.		9900	9900	-
Gear	No.	1		1	-
Group - Clutch, gear box and differential.	No.	1		1	-
<u>O. M.</u>					

<u>T.L. 37.</u>									
Spare parts, various									
Engines	4470	1	4470	1	100				
Clutch	"	1	"	1					
Gear Box	"	1	"	1					
Differential	"	1	"	1					
<u>FIAT 626.</u>									
Spare parts, various									
O.M. C.R.D. B.O.D. B.U.D.	5020		4920						
Spare parts, various	3205		3110		95				
<u>CEIRANO 50C</u>									
Spare parts, various	1200		1165		35				
Gear Box	"	1	"	1					
Clutch	"	1	"	1					
<u>LIGHT TANK 33/35</u>									
Spare parts, various	9900		9900						
Gear	"	1	"	1					
Group - Clutch, gear box and differential.	"	1	"	1					
<u>O. M.</u>									
Spare parts, various	460		446		14				
Engine	"	1	"	1					
Gear Box	"	3	"	3					
Bridges	"	3	"	3					
<u>I. F. D80</u>									
Spare parts, various.	5150		5000		150				
Gear Box	"	1	"	1					
Differentials	"	1	"	1					
Clutch	"	1	"	1					
<u>FIAT 508C e CM</u>									
Spare parts, various	630		612		18				
<u>ALFA ROMEO 350 & 500</u>									
Spare parts, various	460		447		13				
<u>FIAT 634</u>									
Spare parts, various	1500		1455		45				
<u>FIAT 666</u>									
Spare parts, various	900		870		30				
<u>FIAT 618</u>									
Spare parts, various	120		117		3				
<u>FIAT 15 TER</u>									
Spare parts, various	55		55						
Engines	"	1	"	1					
Gear Box	"	1	"	1					

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SPARE PARTS (NEW) Contd

Description.	Kg.	Total	Handed to	
			FRENCH	ITALIANS.
<u>ARMoured CAR 40</u>				
Spare parts, various		500	500	-
<u>FIAT 621 B</u>				
Spare parts, various	"	25	25	-
<u>FIAT 1500</u>				
Spare parts, various	"	25	25	-
<u>MOTOR CYCLES</u>				
Spare parts various	"	4,000	3840	160
Engines for BENELLI motor cycles	No.	3	3	-
Ball bearing, various	Kg.	3430	3362	68
Electrical material, various	"	800	785	15

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUUS BRUSH CONFIDENTIAL

Description	Quantity
Gas Masks, "T 35"	9193
" (used by operators of flame throwers)	106
Reps for Gas masks "T/31/33"	5.050
Boxes of spare parts - gas masks "T/31/33/35"	5
" outfit - repair, gas masks	9
Filters for gas masks "T/31/33/35"	1274
Bangles for Flame Throwers	3430
Beets, rubber, -Alpine type	312
Centainers, mustard gas detectors	50
Detectors, mustard gas	95
Cointment, anti mustard gas, packets	11760
Batteries, electric, 12 volt (Flame thrower)	40
Generators, smoke	12
Anemometer	1
Cylinders, small 'Azote gas' litres 1.60	500
Barrels (liquid for flame throwers)	18100
Centainers, small (" 18 litres " 23	2123
Liquid for smoke generator	37.5
Calcium hypochloride	70650
Soda "Solvay"	13100
Cloths, anti mustard gas	193
Gloves, "	222
Breathing apparatus	8
Mustard Gas	12000

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785017

No. 12000
Kg.

4806

Breathing apparatus
Mustard Gas

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QUADRUPEDS [ANIMALS]

	Horses.	Mules.	Total.
Quadrupeds handed over to the French.	342	2476	2818
" " " Italians in SARDINIA.	291	311	602
" died or killed	101	72	173
" sold	20	67	87
	754	2926	3680

Quadrupeds handed over to the French.
" " " Italians in SARDINIA.
" died or killed
" sold

EQUIPMENT.

Carts, two wheeled
Wire, 10mm wide
" 20mm "
Pack Saddle, mod 98
Halters
Water containers, canvas
Satchels, oat
Chains
Sponges
Nails
Containers - outfit for currying animals
Sacks
Blankets
Covers, waterproof
Infirmary, camp, animal, mod 28 for 50 horses

Quantity.

No. 75
Metres 64
" 54
No. 1625
" 1092
" 803
" 2724
" 2409
" 515
Kg. 20
No. 50
" 154
" 329
" 137
% 1

Halters		1092
Water containers, canvas		803
Satchels, oat		2724
Chains		2409
Sponges		515
Nails		20
Containers - outfit for currying animals		50
Sacks		154
Blankets		329
Covers, waterproof		137
Infirmary, camp, animal, med 28 for 50 horses		1
	Kg.	
	No.	
	"	
	"	
	"	
	"	
	%	

4805

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Turned over to the French all of the Hospital equipment of the following:-

87th Sanitary Section	
57th Surgical Section	
17th Ambulance X-Ray	
	Bacteriological Laboratory (Army Corps)
60th Surgical Section	
13th Ambulance X-Ray	
81st Camp Hospital	
959th	" "
963rd	" "
16th	" "

Other various pharmaceutical and surgical material in 7th and 13th Base Depot.

Sterilizing apparatus (3)
Hospital Beds (complete) (240)

The Italian Army is still using the 491st Camp Hospital, CORTE, which must be turned over to the FRENCH when the war ceases.

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