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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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ECONOM
Aug - Oct. 19

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ECONOMIC

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Aug. - Oct. 1944

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

Tel. 452

From: Office of the Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Reports on Cement, Grapes, Beans
& Ships under 300 Tons.

FILE No. 998/Cos.

26 Oct 194

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TO: Economic Section.

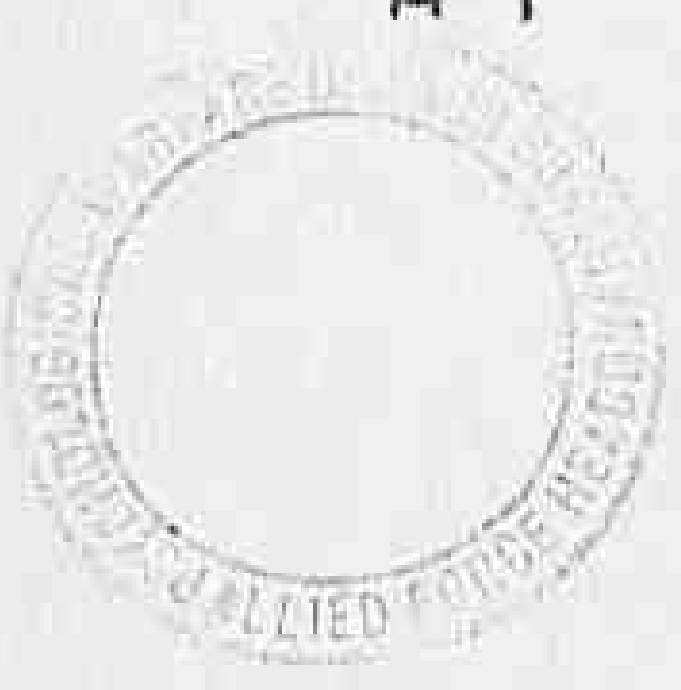
1. The Chief of Staff has read the papers on the above subjects prepared by a PEB Officer and forwarded to you by Political Section, under cover of 24 Oct 44.

2. It is considered that these reports and their recommendations merit comments by your Section. Will you please prepare same.

c.c. Pol. Sect.

(returning memoranda)

ew
D.S.C.
Office, Chief of Staff



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ITALIAN SHIPS UNDER 300 TONS

Following the Armistice terms and the Malta agreement all the Italian merchant ships over 300 gross tons were requisitioned by the Italian Government to be at the disposal of the United Nations. The remnant of the merchant ships below 300 gross tons are rented by the Italian Government but only partially used for purely civilian needs, although always under the control of the Allies. All ships below 10 tons are completely free, subject only to port restrictions for their movement.

More than half of the Fishing Fleet is used by the Italian Royal Marines as mine-sweepers.

This is briefly the situation of the Merchant Marine in Italy.

The most difficult problem is the allocation of ships below 300 tons for the transport of food stuffs and raw material, around the coast of the southern part of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. For security reasons, of course, complete free movement of ships is impossible, nevertheless, it should be possible to find a solution in allowing these ships to travel round the southern coast of Italy in convoy or with military personnel aboard and so on.

There is a mixed committee now dealing with these particular problems, but unfortunately nothing has been

disposal of the United Nations. The remnant of the merchant ships below 300 gross tons are rented by the Italian Government but only partially used for purely civilian needs, although always under the control of the Allies. All ships below 10 tons are completely free, subject only to port restrictions for their movement.

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There is a mixed committee now dealing with these particular problems, but unfortunately nothing has been done about them.

Distribution of oil, salt, sulphur can be done with the use of sea transport. Actually there are in Italy 50,000 tons of motor-sail boats (schooners) below

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300 tons. 35,000 tons of which are used for military transport and 15,000 only for civilian needs, but unfortunately the 15,000 tons are only on paper, because actually none are used for this specific purpose. As far as I understand, the system of allocation of schooners is such that, all the schooners are rented by the Italian Government, then sub-let to the Permanent Commission of Allocation, which allocates the ship, following a regular request, which must be accompanied by a permit from A.C.C. Apparently here is a difficulty, for someone has the ship and not the permit from A.C.C., and vice-versa.

On the other hand, the owner of the schooner is not interested whatsoever in hurrying up his trip, because his interest is limited to the monthly rent collected from the Italian Government. There is also a very strong tendency, as soon as someone is able to get hold of a ship, to violate the permit, by shipping different merchandise for which the permit was issued, and by going into different ports not mentioned in the permit.

The only thing we can do is to expedite the issuance of travel permits, but on the other hand a strong pressure should be brought upon the Italian Government to exercise a strict control over the schooner, but this also

is not the only thing, the owner of the schooner must be

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The only thing we can do is to expedite the issuance of travel permits, but on the other hand a strong pressure should be brought upon the Italian Government to exercise a strict control over the schooner, but this also is not the only thing, the owner of the schooner must be interested in his trip more than just the collection of his monthly rent, if we realise that the owner of a truck from 6041

/Bari

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Beri to Naples charges 20 lire a kilo, making it possible for him to grasp fabulous gains at the end of the month, I do believe that the owner of the schooner should also be able to make a reasonable gain in the terms of kilo or ton, then it would be in his interest, not to make one trip a month, as is the average to-day, but two, three, four or as many as possible. In any case red-tape and the resistance by the owner of the schooner are responsible for not having a reasonable use of 15,000 tons of shipping.

[Signature]
 E. GRUDI,
 Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
 FWA - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

Distribution:

Mr. W.W. Schott, State Department.
 Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.
 Mr. J. Rayner, D.P.W.O.
 Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.
 Mr. Minifie, PWB - ACC Liaison.
 File.

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[Handwritten signature]

L. S. SCOTT,
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
PWS - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

Distribution:

- Mr. W. H. Schott, State Department.
- Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.
- Mr. J. Hayner, D.P.W.O.
- Mr. G. Homan, A.D.P.W.O.
- Mr. Minifie, PWS - ACC Liaison.
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SARSA

The new crop of oil is creating three distinct problems in which the whole economy of southern Italy is

involved:

1st: the distribution of the oil - the remnant of last year and now the new crop.

2nd: the utilization of the pulp of the crushed olives (sarsa)

3rd: the chemical need for utilization of the sarsa.

As you well know, from the sarsa you extract a low quality of oil used for making soaps and the remnant is used as a fuel. The production of sarsa in the southern part of Italy is as follows:-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount - quintals</u>
Province of Bari	700.000
" " Brindisi	240.000
" " Taranto	180.000
" " Lecce	220.000
" " Foggia	240.000
" " Matera	70.000
" " Potenza	50.000
Total	1.700.000

producing 180.000 quintals of oil for industrial consumption.

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involved:

- 1st: the distribution of the oil - the remnant of last year and now the new crop.
- 2nd: the utilization of the pulp of the crushed olives (sansa)
- 3rd: the chemical need for utilization of the sansa.

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"	" Lecce	220.000
"	" Foggia	240.000
"	" Matera	70.000
"	" Potenza	50.000
Total		<u>1.700.000</u>

producing 120.000 quintals of oil for industrial consumption.

The chemicals needed for this particular industry are:-

- 1. Solfuro di carbonio (C.S.2)
- 2. Tricloruro di etilene (trielina)

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In Italy there are three factories producing

"solfuro di carbonio":

1. SIO. UNICA PRODOTTI CHIMICI - Terni
2. CROCCHI ULISSE & FIGLI - Terrenieri, Siena
3. S.P.S.A.O. S/A. - Catania.

with an annual production of 100,000 quintals.

The first factory is not in a position to work now, as all the machinery has been dismantled or destroyed by the Germans.

The second factory is in a condition to work, but badly needs supplies from Sicily.

The third one also badly needs supplies of charcoal and solfuro.

For the production of trisilina we have only two factories in liberated Italy:-

1. ANIENNA - Stabilimento di Pontenemmo - Roma -
 2. ANIENNA - Stabilimento di Rosignano - Livorno -
- with an annual production of 2117 quintals, but both establishments are unable to resume production for the lack of electric current, salt and chlorine.

The Leghorn one is also occupied by Allied troops.

Briefly, from what is left of last years chemicals and what would be possible to produce in liberated Italy, this years crop, could be also safe, but as usual transport is the bottle-neck.

2. CROCCHI ULISSE & FIGLI - Terrenieri, Siena

3. C.R.I.H.O. S/A. - Catania.

with an annual production of 105,000 quintals.

The first factory is not in a position to work now, as all the machinery has been dismantled or destroyed by the Germans.

The second factory is in a condition to work, but badly needs supplies from Sicily.

The third one also badly needs supplies of charcoal and sulfur.

For the production of trisilina we have only two factories in liberated Italy:-

1. ANIENE - Stabilimento di Pontenemolo - Roma -

2. ANIENE - Stabilimento di Rosignano - Livorno -

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D. GAUDI,
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
PMB - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

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Mr. W.W. Schott, State Department,

Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.

Mr. J. Kayner, D.P.W.O.

Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.

Mr. J. Minifie, PMB - ACC, Liaison.
File.

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CEMENT

Following the decision by the Allied Control Commission, eleven factories with a total production of 66,600 metric tons were allowed to begin their production in Italy, but unfortunately the decision of the Allied Control Commission was not followed up by the various agreements between the Italian and Allied authorities to speed up the re-opening of the factories. Apparently the eleven factories have enough raw material to carry on for a while and the bottle-neck is apparently in Rome.

The factories authorized to begin their

activities are:

<u>Name of Factory</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Monthly Production in Metric ton.</u>
S/A. Italcementi	Cagliari	8,000
S/A. Italcementi	Villafranca T.	8,000
S/A. Calce e Cementi di Sogni Vibo Valentia		8,000
S/A. Italcementi	Monopoli	7,000
S/A. Ilva	Bagnoli	4,000
S/A. Cementeria Itelima	Guidonia	8,000
S/A. Terni	Spoleto	7,000
S/A. Calce e Cementi	Colleferro	12,000

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S/A. Italcementi	Villafraanca T.	9.000
S/A. Calce e Cementi di Segni Vibo Valentia		8.000
S/A. Italcementi	Monopoli	7.000
S/A. Ilva	Bagnoli	4.000
S/A. Cementeria Italiana	Guidonia	8.000
S/A. Terni	Spoleto	7.000
S/A. Calce e Cementi	Colleferro	12.000
S/A. Cementerie Medidionali	Barletta	2.000
Cementeria dello Jonio	Taranto	1.800
S/A. Cementeria Meridionale	Ariano Irpino	1.800
		<u>60.500</u>
	Totale Ton	<u>66.600</u>

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To-day only two cement factories are working

in Italy:

<u>Name of Factory</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Monthly Production in metric ton</u>
S/A. Italcementi	Modugno	10.000
S/A. Italcementi	Salerno	9.000
		<u>19.000</u>

but their production is used exclusively by the Allied Forces.

The problem of cement is too important to be overlooked and the need to rebuild bridges, houses and electric power facilities are too pressing to allow red-tape to interfere with the production of this vital material.

[Signature]
D. GRUDI,
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
PWS - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

Distribution:

Mr. W.W. Schott, State Department.
Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.
Mr. J. Rayner, D.P.W.O.
Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.
Mr. J. Minifie, PWS - ACC Liaison.
File.

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[Signature]
 D. GARDI,
 Head Italian Affairs (Unit 2)
 PWB - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

Distribution:

Mr. W.W. Schott, State Department.
 Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.
 Mr. J. Rayner, D.P.W.O.
 Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.
 Mr. J. Minifie, PWB - AGO Liaison.
 File.

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GRAPES

In the Province of Bari, 600,000 quintals of grapes are rotting in the vineyards, adding another burden on the local peasants. The grape production in Puglia is second only to oil in its importance and its disallocation of wealth will have a very strong influence in the political aspect of all the southern part of Italy. Here the responsibility lies mostly in the Italian Government. I do believe that we should "advise" and give the Italian Government enough power to carry on the re-organization of the southern part of Italy, the only region practically untouched by war, and from which food and raw material could be available for the reconstruction and feeding of other parts of Italy.

A decree issued by the Prefect of Bari, not long ago to requisition all the available trucks is not yet in effect, and the trucks are still running back and forth between Bari, Naples and Rome for black market operation. We should "advise" the Italian Government to create pools in each Province, of all available trucks for the distribution of food and basic raw material, for the local industries.

Not necessarily do grapes mean "wine", as a matter of fact we could turn all the grapes into alcohol to be

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Not necessarily do grapes mean "wine", as a matter of fact we could turn all the grapes into alcohol to be used with gasoline in running trucks, reducing our contribution of gasoline for civilian purposes. For a year we have been in the south part of Italy, it could have been to our advantage, militarily, politically and economically

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to strengthen the economic condition of the population, traditionally conservative, in such a way as to off set the more Left Wing tendency of the north part of Italy. To-morrow, when all Italy is free we will have in our hands the Central and North part, destroyed and ravaged by war, with the Left Wing Movement taking advantage, and the south part of Italy, although not destroyed by warfare, economically disorganised, switching the masses toward illusory promises of the Left Wing movement. We still have time in our hands, and the damage can be repaired.

E. CNUDI
E. CNUDI,
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
PWB - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

Distribution:
Mr. H.W. Schott, State Department,
Mr. Caccia, Foreign Office.
Mr. J. Rayner, D.F.W.O.
Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.
Mr. J. Minifie, PWB - ACC Liaison.
File.

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Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
PWB - Unit No. 12.

23rd October, 1944.

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Mr. W.W. Schott, State Department,
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Mr. G. Edman, A.D.P.W.O.
Mr. J. Minifie, PWB - ACC Liaison.
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C O P Y
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: LEGATION BERN

Date: September 11, 1944

No.: 67

Code: CLEAR

Received: September 15, 1944

Following sent Department. 5984, Eleventh. Italian Economic Press.

From first September daily milk ration Milan in grams babies to one year 1000, children one to three years 500, consumers four to eighteen years 150, consumers over 65 years 250, consumers 19 to 65 years according to supplies. Milan September fat ration consists half deciliter oil 100 grams butter; rations in kilograms sugar normal consumers one half children to three years one; all consumers rice one, farinaceous foods one while another kilogram rice or farinaceous food later specified.

Reported 23d August complaints constant irregularity distribution rice farinaceous foods due daily increasing transportation difficulties; monthly distribution changed biweekly now three distributions monthly but total monthly ration three kilograms unchanged. Delays supplement rations invalids due transportation difficulties coupons validity prolonged ten days July and possibly prolonging August coupons until tenth September. Soap ration again unissued August due shortage raw materials and transportation difficulties.

29th August explained food deficiencies due Anglo-American and guerrilla attacks communication, guerrilla's looting, blackmarket, farmers neglecting deliver because sell exorbitant prices to evacuees.

Undistributing meat second September Milan substituting fifty grams hard cheese.

Reported 21st August Barzio authorities ordered dairies butchers refuse coupons milk, meat to evacuees obliging latter pay blackmarket prices 15 lire liter milk, 220 lire kilogram meat.

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From second July regulated collection distribution bones waste meat shreds prohibited their free sale utilization or delivery to factories.

Persons storing over 1000 preserved eggs 31st August must report number by 5th September.

From 3d September open hunting season Milan province.

Provisionally prohibit 1st September hunting bird shooting Pavia.

Milan wartime vegetable plots total 124800 square meters.

Third - fourth September hurricane Valtellina damaged crops particularly corn and orchards. Hail reported higher regions. Some cellars flooded Sondrio. Adda and Tributaries running high.

Hundred thousands Italians released after one year in German concentration camps become free workers Germany but destitute decent clothing, tooth brushes, etc., consequently permitted from 29th August send from Italy to camp address five kilogram parcels containing woolen and toilet articles but no letter.

Shortly before expiry circulation permits 21st August German authorities ordered new lists persons permitted use motor cars, motor cycles sequestered. Permits autobuses, freight motorcycles, trucks expiring 30th August prolonged 15th September.

5th August mail transportation transferred from rail to road going coming following routes: Milan Bergamo Brescia Verona Vicenza Padua Venice Milan Novara Vercelli Turin; Milan Pavia Tortona Genoa; Milan Piacenza Modena Bologna Forli; Venice Padua Ferrara Ravenna; Trieste Venice. Repeated Roma.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

SECRET

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To Freedom

Bring Back - Italy
Liberation - Albania
Private Control, etc.

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EXEMPT

PAID

EXEMPTED FROM THE ACT AND PLANNED
FOR SPENDING

Agreement proposed
LATER CONSIDERATION WITH REGARD TO THE
ISSUED TO THE AREA INCLUDING THE
GOVERNMENT THAT SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATION
LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ENACTED
CONSIDERED WITHIN THE FRAME OF
FOR THE AND PLANNED FOR THE
CIVIL SERVICE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
CONTROL OF THE COMMISSION THE
COUNCIL WHICH SPENT THE YEAR AS A

APPROVED:

ROBERT E. DON
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary of the Commission

EXEMPTED
2 - No File
1 - Mary
1 - Mr. Reber

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Bring Back

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SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

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

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

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

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

Transportation

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

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

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

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

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Category "A" Supplies

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

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

Certain commodities require special comments, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Category "B" Supplies

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

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

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (1-6), that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

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

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate in what types of imported supplies the assumed amount of \$250,000,000 should be "invested", in the best interests of the Italian people and should be "invested", in the best interests that follow are put forward, in

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

Category "B" Supplies

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

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

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

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

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate in what types of imports supplies the assumed amount of \$250,000,000 should be invested, in the best interests of the Italian people and of the United Nations. The estimates that follow are put forward, in effect, as a tentative agenda for further and more detailed discussion.

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

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

Assuming that \$250,000,000 is all the exchange which will be available for the whole country, it will be necessary to keep in reserve at least about \$60,000,000 for urgent needs in the north. The rest of the exchange can be tentatively allocated to the southern part of the country on the theory that most of the supplies (other than equipment for hydroelectric plants) which will be purchased for the south with the available funds can equally well be used in the north if the need there proves to be more urgent at the time the supplies actually become available in Italy.

The remaining \$190,000,000 would be applied almost entirely to industrial and agricultural production, and to the services necessary to any production. More than two-thirds of this sum, \$130,500,000, would be allocated to the partial rehabilitation of the power industry, since virtually all production in Italy has been geared to electricity. Another \$6,000,000 would go for heavy equipment to be used in public works. Agricultural supplies, reclamation equipment, and supplies for the fishing industry, would take up about \$6,650,750. While \$46,148,000 is estimated as the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance and operating supplies for the industries which make (a) goods essential to the living of any civilized people (clothing, for example), and (b) materials needed for the gradual rebuilding of power industry and the consumer industries themselves (e.g., cement and steel).

The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With \$190,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods if they get the raw materials.

The basic estimates on which the above allocation of funds is made are given in Appendices "B", "C", and "D". The first of these is a memorandum and tabulation showing what it would take, in terms of money, to repair war damages south of the Pisa-Rimini line, an estimate of damages north of that line. Although there is included in Category "B" for the present purpose only a portion of the estimates for the power industry, the rehabilitation of lost flooded by the Germans, and a special

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

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

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

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

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Appendix "C" shows the breakdown of the 36,150,750 which is taken as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, and supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

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

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TABLE I

TENTATIVE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR CATEGORY "B"
IMPORTS INTO ITALYTotal funds assumed to be available 250,000,000

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (1)

Power stations 76,500,000
Switching stations 30,000,000
Transmission 24,000,000

130,500,000

PUBLIC WORKS (2)

Heavy engineering 6,000,000
equipment (3) 500,000
Reclamation projects (4)

6,500,000

BASIC INDUSTRY (5)

46,147,000

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)

6,150,750

Total funds allocated

139,297,750

Reserve for urgent needs

60,702,250

Total funds assumed to be available

250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

- (1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "B" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.
- (2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.
- (3) LaC Airgram 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equipment for public works, for the area south of Naples. This requisition, which has never been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military requirement, would cost roughly \$2,000,000. At least three times this quantity of equipment would be required for the entire southern area up to the Pisa-Rimini line --hence the estimate of \$6,000,000.
- (4) Mostly moters for pumping out former reclamation projects flooded by the Germans.

The area involved here is the Italian main-

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (1)

Power stations 76,500,000
Switching stations 30,000,000
Transmission 24,000,000

130,500,000

PUBLIC WORKS (2)

Heavy engineering equipment (3) 6,000,000
Reclamation projects (4) 500,000

6,500,000

BASIC LUMBERING (5)

46,147,000

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)

6,150,750

Total funds allocated

189,297,750

Reserve for unforeseen needs

60,702,250

Total funds assumed to be available

250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

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

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APPENDIX A
Estimated Requirements
for Trucks and Related Supplies by Area

	Unit	South of P-R L.	North of P-R L.
Trucks (all sizes) (1)	No.	1,700 (2)	5,000 (2)
Tires (3)	No.	22,108	44,216
Tubes (3)	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Gals	40,600	120,000

NOTES

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

APPENDIX B

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

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------

Tires (3)	No.	22,108	44,216
Tubes (3)	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
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APPENDIX B

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Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Power, Equipment and Parts	MGS- 63-ENG	16
	" - 33-ENG	33
	" - 85-ENG	49
	" - 88-ENG	
	" - 104-ENG	
	" - 151-ENG	
	" - 177-ENG	
	" - 191-ENG	
	ACC-ENG-9-45	
	" - ENG-11-45	
	MGS-217-SIG	
	ACC-ENG-27-45	

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Cont'd: Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Medical and Sanitation	MGS-221-MED	73
Clothing; Shoes and Textiles	MGS-132-QM " - 82-QM " - 141-QM " - 92-QM " - 122-QM " - 181-QM	7 & 32 185
Agricultural Supplies	MGS- 95-QM " - 96-QM " - 101-QM " - 127-ENG " - 130-QM " - 132-QM " - 142-QM " - 139-QM " - 160-QM " - 193-ENG " - 212-QM " - 213-QM " - 214-QM	3 340 50 68 69 704
Supplies for Forestry	MGS-128-ENG " - ENG-26-45	4
Mining Supplies, Coal	MGS- 51-ENG " - 52-ENG " - 69-ENG " - 70-ENG " - 81-ENG " - 133-ENG " - 145-ENG " - 155-ENG " - 182-ENG	8 15 20 37
Sulphur	MGS - 73-ENG " - 74-ENG " - 75-ENG " - 80-ORD " - 111-ENG " - 168-ORD " - 174-ORD " - 197-ENG " - 148-SIG " - 195-ENG " - 186-ENG	6 55 32 34

Agricultural Supplies

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

3
340
50
68
69
704

Supplies for Forestry

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

4

Mining Supplies, Coal

MGS- 51-ENG
" - 52-ENG
" - 69-ENG
" - 70-ENG
" - 81-ENG
" - 133-ENG
" - 142-ENG
" - 153-ENG
" - 162-ENG

8
15
20
37

Sulphur

MGS - 73-ENG
" - 74-ENG
" - 75-ENG
" - 80-ORD
" - 131-ENG
" - 136-ORD
" - 174-ORD
" - 197-ENG
" - 148-SIG
" - 195-ENG
" - 196-SIG

6
55
52
54

Essential Industrial Production Supplies:

Chemical Industry

MGS- 57-QM
12-WISC-GEN-44
ACC-ENG-31-45

Hemp Industry

MGS- 87-QM

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Cont'd: Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Textile Industry	MGS-164-QM " -183-QM " -202-QM " -203-QM	25 38 59 60
Cigarette Industry	MGS-205-ENG	62
Printing Industry	MGS-46-QM " -126-QM " -139-QM " -146-QM " -167-QM	330 29
Match Production	MGS-137-QM	
Soap Production	MGS-89-QM " -186-QM " -192-QM	554 614
Paper: Newsprint	MGS-139-QM " -126-QM " -148-QM " -167-QM	330
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM " -163-QM " -173-QM	34 24 2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM " -209-QM	1 66
Export Trade (lemon wrapping paper, etc.)		
Miscellaneous Supplies:	MGS-172-QM " -158-QM " -165-QM " -219-QM	383 26 71
Flour Mills	ACC-ENG-33-45	

Printing Industry	MGS- 46-QM " -126-QM " -139-QM " -148-QM " -167-QM	330 29
Match Production	MGS-137-QM	
Soap Production	MGS- 89-QM " -186-QM " -192-QM	554 614
<u>Paper:</u>		
Newsprint	MGS-129-QM " -126-QM " -148-QM " -167-QM	330
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM " -163-QM " -173-QM	34 24 2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM " -209-QM	1 66
Export Trade (cotton wrapping paper, etc.)	MGS-172-QM " -158-QM " -165-QM " -219-QM	383 26 71
<u>Miscellaneous Supplies:</u>		
Flour Mills	ACC-ENG-33-45	
Candles	MGS-208-QM	65
Paper Bags	MGS-121-QM " -179-QM " -156-QM	209 12

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

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Appendix C

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

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Wheat-North	87,000	150,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	882,000
Wheat-South	-	-	-	1,000	125,000	125,000	251,000
Total	87,000	150,000	159,000	160,000	284,000	284,000	1,133,000
Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim							
North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South							
Total	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs Dried-S.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	126,185-198,185-198,185-198,185-323,185-323,185	1,366,110

(1) See notes for basis of estimates

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

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Wheat-Sicily	-	5,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	121,000
Wheat-Sardinia	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
Total	8,000	13,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	169,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,300
Sugar-Sardinia	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800
Total	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	8,100
Vegs Dried							

Wheat-North	87,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	882,000
Wheat-South	-	-	-	1,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	251,000
Total	87,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	284,000	284,000	284,000	284,000	1,133,000
Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	2,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim									
North	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South									
3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Total									
Vegs. Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs. Dried-S.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Flax - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	323,185	323,185	323,185	1,348,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

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

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Wheat-Sicily	-	5,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	121,000
Wheat-Sardinia	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
Total	8,000	13,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	139,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,300
Sugar-Sardinia	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800
Total	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	8,100
Vegs. Dried							
Sardinia	325	325	325	325	325	325	1,950
Total	9,675	14,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	179,050

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

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CONTINUED: Appendix C.

Notes on Needs for Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements for Italian Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia
1 January to 30 June 1943

WHEAT Based on normal daily ration of 300 grams of bread (or the equivalent of 240 grams of flour) plus 120g for supplemental rations, with extraction rate for flour at 90% of wheat. Population to be fed calculated at 75% for south of Pisan-Rimini line and at 80% for north thereof based on our experience in south and Italian experience in north and south. Of estimated harvest of 2,036,000 metric tons, it is assumed that 1,412,000 will be consumed during 1944 leaving 624,000 metric tons to reduce indicated imports during 1943. (See "Wheat requirements for Italy" dated 7 August 1944 and amendment thereto dated 6 September 1944.)

SUGAR based on monthly ration of 250 grams for 100% of population and assuming that mainland north of Pisan-Rimini line will be able to supply 50% of its own requirements. Its sugar plants south of P-R line are presently operable.

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

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

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

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

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

21 Sep 44.

APPENDIX "B"

CATEGORY A: FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, DEFOLIANTS, AND OTHERS REQUIRED FOR AGRICULTURE
(For Spring Use in 1945)

Compartments	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulfate	Copper Sulfate	Copper Oxide-chloride	Zinc Phos.	Lead Ars.	Sod. Ars.	Cryo- Nitro	Tractors	Flows	Bin
Piemonte	16,500	7,500	4,430	1,135	-	45	1	6	110	50	5
Liguria	775	290	750	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	-
Lombardia	20,565	5,225	2,480	365	-	34	1	5	270	120	10
Venezia Tridentina	530	650	360	210	-	122	1	13	10	5	-
Veneto	11,245	3,450	3,300	320	-	65	2	9	190	150	3
Venezia Giulia e Zara	610	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	10	5	1
Emilia	14,115	1,600	3,420	625	3.5	29	14	14	320	150	-
Toscana	7,425	250	4,070	335	-	31	3	12	-	-	-
Marche	2,715	150	960	435	1.5	14	2	2	-	-	-
Umbria	1,760	150	750	115	-	17	-	2	-	-	-
Lazio	3,300	120	2,000	575	1.0	21	6	3	-	-	-
Abruzzi	2,470	50	1,050	460	-	17	-	2	(2)	(2)	-
Molise	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campania	7,145	350	2,670	335	1.0	108	4	15	750	500	1,000
Puglia	2,805	350	2,230	765	-	25	4	4	-	-	-
Basilicata	305	-	120	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Calabria	1,520	50	280	125	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Sicilia	5,125	750	460	530	-	16	2	1	-	-	-
Sardegna	500	-	130	325	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total	104,510	22,000	36,000	7,020	4.0	703	50	100	1,160	960	1,220

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

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

APPENDIX "D"

(1)

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL ITALY
(For Spring Use in 1945)

Ammonium Nitrate	Urea	Copper Sulfate	Copper Chloride	Urea Phos.	Lead Ars.	Sod. Ars.	Cryo-Phos.	Tractors	Flows	Binders	Balance	Cost-bases	Trailers
10,500	7,500	4,400	4,435	-	43	1	6	110	50	50	40	)	
775	200	740	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	)	
20,565	3,950	2,480	165	-	34	1	5	270	120	135	50	)	Estimated basic
800	650	660	210	-	122	1	13	10	5	-	-	)	minimum initial
11,245	3,450	3,000	320	-	65	3	9	150	130	30	50	)	needed
640	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	10	5	15	-	)	
16,109	1,610	3,420	625	0.5	90	13	14	320	150	45	100	)	
6,435	250	4,070	330	-	11	3	12	-	-	-	-	)	
3,715	150	900	45	1.5	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	)	
1,760	150	750	115	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	)	
3,300	150	2,000	570	1.0	21	6	3	-	-	-	-	)	
2,470	50	1,050	140	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	)	
210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	)	
7,145	350	2,670	335	1.0	103	4	15	750	500	1,000	50	)	100 50
3,300	050	2,250	745	-	25	4	4	-	-	-	-	)	
505	-	120	70	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	)	
1,520	50	300	105	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	)	
3,12	750	460	520	-	16	2	3	-	-	-	-	)	
202	-	130	325	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	)	
10,320	22,000	36,000	7,000	4.0	700	50	100	1,360	900	1,200	290	)	100 50

- 1) Minimum statements of requirements with necessary detail of specifications and justifications must be prepared and submitted through proper channels for requisition purposes.
- 2) Total for Regions I to VII, inclusive.

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Appendix E

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Public Works and Utilities Sub-Committee

APO 194

ACC/108/3770

5 Aug. 1944

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

TO : Vice President, Economic Section.

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

2. The attached estimate is based on a basis estimate of the present-day line in Italy, possibly of 1941. The estimate for possible work to be done after that time is presented upon the theory that only a small portion of that work would be similar to that done in Germany, which would be similar to a similar extent as General Italy. However, generally speaking, the balance would have a relatively limited amount of damage.

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

4. In discussion with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, who are from time to time been furnishing us with some of the basic data, we are given to understand that Italy plans to undertake an active program of reconstruction covering a period of several years. In that program it is naturally conceded that displaced persons must be largely rehabilitated during the first and second years with the construction probably made during the first year. Therefore, a priority which must be important for these plans, and for which commitments will have to be made during the first year, are included in the first year program. Likewise, machinery to facilitate certain services of the ports of Italy, especially for the rehabilitation of international commerce, are also included in the first year's commitment program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over at an early date to enable Italy to rebuild its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, has also been included in the first year's program.

5. We have not only made an estimate of the cost of anticipated damages but we have also made a rough estimate of the possible cost to Italy in the way of local labor and material in connection with this reconstruction program so as to obtain an overall picture of the total cost to Italy for this work.

6. It should be brought out at this time that these estimates are based upon approximations and upon available data which in several respects are not complete, and for that reason these figures

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CONTINUED: Appendix E.

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

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

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		Total (Million \$)	
	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.55	1.50	11.30	3.70 (a)
State Hy Bridges	27.00	-	67.14	5.00	93.00	5.00 (b)
Other Highways	6.00	2.40	10.20	3.60	17.00	6.00 (c)
Other Hy Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
Buildings-Private	480.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00 (d)
Buildings-Public	55.70	7.30	85.95	5.55	131.85	16.85 (e)
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10 (f)
Ports, incl. sailing vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00 (g)
Reclaimed Lands (Bonifiche)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40
Aqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60
Electrical-Power Stations	33.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00
Electrical-Switching Stas.	15.50	60.00	30.50	120.00	46.50	180.00
Electrical-Transmission	12.00	48.00	24.00	96.00	36.00	144.00
Total	729.51	331.70	1031.34	611.45	1760.85	943.15
Grand Total	1051.21	1642.79			2704.00	

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		TOTAL (Million \$)	
	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports	Local Cost	Imports
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.35	1.50	11.20	3.70 (a)
State RV Bridges	27.85	-	67.14	5.00	95.00	5.00 (b)
Other Highways	6.80	2.40	10.20	3.60	17.00	6.00 (c)
Other RV Bridges	35.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
Buildings - Private	430.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00 (d)
Buildings - Public	65.70	7.30	85.95	9.55	151.65	16.85 (d)
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10 (d)
Ports, incl. raising vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00 (e)
Reclaimed Lands (Zacharia)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40
Acqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60
Electrical - Power Stations	58.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00
Electrical - Switching Stas.	15.50	60.00	30.50	120.00	46.00	180.00
Electricity - Transmission	12.00	48.00	24.00	96.00	36.00	144.00
Total	749.51	531.70	1031.34	611.45	1780.85	943.15
Grand Total -	1051.21	1642.79			2704.00	

- (a) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$31.00 a ton.
- (b) Imported small shapes 50,000 tons at \$100.00 a ton.
- (c) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 500 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$31.00 a ton.
- (d) Estimated 10% of Total Cost for Steel and Timber.
- (e) Port Machinery.

APPENDIX 1
 Industrial Chemicals of a Limited
 Availability for Italy
 (See Notes below)

No.	Name	Quantity Tons	Minimum Stock Required		Minimum Stock Required		Minimum Stock Required		Total
			Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	
1	Sulphur	1	9	9	0.3	0.3	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 12
	Lead	2	10	10	10	10	200,000	200,000	22
	Zinc	2	14	14	2	2	40,000	40,000	22
	Iron	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
	Coal	1	15	30	0.4	0.8	3,000	15,000	60
2	Salt	1	5	10	1	2	20,000	40,000	6,000
3	Acetic	2	10	20	15	30	300,000	600,000	9,000
4	Hydrogen	1	10	280	90	630	1,800,000	12,600,000	52
5	Steel	1	17	85	120	600	2,400,000	12,000,000	2,000
6	Various, pharmaceuticals, chemicals	2	3	18	15	90	300,000	1,800,000	22
7	Phosphates	1	23	115	4	20	80,000	400,000	1,500
8	Phosphates	1	115	345	20	60	400,000	1,200,000	5,500
9	Sodium hydroxide	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
10	Aluminum	1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	2
11	Chlorine	2	0.5	1	3.5	7	70,000	1,400,000	500
12	Ammonia	1	0.05	0.1	2	4	40,000	80,000	3,500
13	Carbon disulphide	1	4	20	0.8	4.0	10,000	50,000	50
	Sodium Soda	1	3	15	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	2,500
	Sodium Carbonate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodium Nitrate	1	0.5	2.5	1.5	7.5	10,000	50,000	370
	Sulphuric acid	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	100
	Copper Sulphate	1	1.5	7.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000	1,000
	Other chemicals	2	5	25	5	25	100,000	500,000	500
14	Fluorine	2	5	25	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000	200
	Area 1 Total	252			253		\$5,732,000		\$39,515
	Area 2 Total		1173			1804		\$39,007,000	
	Grand Total	252	1173		253	1804	\$5,732,000	\$39,007,000	\$39,515

APPENDIX 4A
INDUSTRIAL OUTLINE OF A LIMITED
REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR ITALY
(See Notes below)

INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	ELECTRIC POWER REQUIRED 1950 A.C.		IMPORTED COAL REQUIRED		ALL OTHER EXPENSES			
	AREA N.1	AREA N.2	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	Costs AREA N.1	AREA N.2	AREA N.1	AREA N.2
1	9	9	0.3	0.3	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
2	10	10	10	10	200,000	200,000	225,000	225,000
2	14	14	2	2	40,000	40,000	225,000	225,000
2	1	2	-	-	-	-	50,000	100,000
1	15	30	0.4	0.3	3,000	16,000	600,000	1,200,000
1	5	10	1	2	20,000	40,000	6,000,000	12,000,000
2	10	20	15	30	300,000	600,000	9,000,000	18,000,000
1	20	200	50	600	1,500,000	12,600,000	520,000	5,640,000
1	17	35	120	600	2,400,000	12,900,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
2	3	10	15	90	300,000	1,800,000	220,000	1,320,000
2	25	115	4	20	80,000	400,000	1,500,000	7,500,000
1	115	345	20	60	400,000	1,200,000	5,500,000	15,500,000
1	1	3	-	-	-	-	50,000	150,000
1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	25,000	75,000
2	0.5	1	0.5	7	70,000	1,400,000	500,000	1,000,000
1	0.05	0.1	2	4	40,000	80,000	3,500,000	7,000,000
1	4	20	1.9	4.5	10,000	24,000	50,000	250,000
1	5	15	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	2,500,000	12,500,000
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0.5	4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	300,000	1,500,000
1	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	500,000
1	3	1.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
3	25	25	5	25	100,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
3	25	25	5	25	100,000	500,000	200,000	1,000,000
292			273		\$5,632,000		\$39,315,000	
292	1173		259	1004		\$30,087,000		\$102,655,000
292	1173		259	1004		\$30,087,000		\$102,655,000

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NOTES:

- a) Area - South of Tarni - \$ 46,147,000 - 34,47000f
- b) Area - All of Italy - \$ 132,722,000 (Total)
- c) These figures reflect our best estimate from observations and calculations of conditions as found South of Tarni.
- d) All cost figures represent quantities over a 6 months period.

CHIEF IMPORTS REQUIRED

- | | |
|---------|--|
| ITEM #1 | - Explosives, cartrids, accessories |
| " #2 | - Equipment & Misc. M.R.O. Mining supplies |
| " #3 | - Caustic Soda & Oils, M.R.O. & Equipment |
| " #4 | - Celluloses, new machines, Misc. M.R.O. supplies |
| " #5 | - Page & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment |
| " #6 | - New Equipment as Motors transformers, etc. & Misc. |
| " #7 | - M.R.O. supplies |
| " #8 | - New Equipment as Motors transformers, etc. & Misc. |
| " #9 | - M.R.O. supplies |
| " #10 | - New Equipment as Motors transformers, etc. & Misc. |
| " #11 | - M.R.O. supplies |
| " #12 | - New Equipment as Motors transformers, etc. & Misc. |
| " #13 | - M.R.O. supplies |
| " #14 | - New Equipment as Motors transformers, etc. & Misc. |

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

IN ALL OF ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "D").

	U.S. Units	Total Value		Add Totals
		South P-R Line	North Italy	
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.	\$			
50,000 tons Superphosphates	50	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	31,500,000
50 " Copper Carbonate	200		10,000	10,000
20 " Zinc Phosphate	150		3,000	3,000
200 " Spray Oil (33%)	100		5,000	20,000
Ammonium Emulsion, Volck type)		\$ 15,000		
		<u>\$ 765,000</u>	<u>\$ 768,000</u>	<u>\$1,533,000</u>
<u>AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY</u>				
Tractors, 15 tons, etc.				
1,160 Tractors, 15 ton (of which				
1,110 steel wheels and 50 rubber				
wheels)	\$ 1,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 800,000	\$1,160,000
	1,000		100,000	100,000

#2 - Castile Soda & Oils, M.R.O. & Equipment
 #3 - Cellulose, new machines, Misc., M.R.O. supplies
 #4 - Bags & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment
 #5 - New equipment as Mouche transformers, etc. & Misc.
 #6 - I.F.O. supplies
 #7 - New Equipment de Motore Transformers, etc. & Misc.
 #8 - M.R.O. supplies
 #9 - Raw Cotton, Reconstruction Machinery & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
 #10 - Reconstruction Equipment, M.R.O. supplies, phosphate
 #11 - Rock & other chemicals
 #12 - Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
 #13 - M.R.O. supplies - new machines
 #14 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
 #15 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
 #16 - Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
 #17 - Spray copper & M.R.O. supplies

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY IN ALL OF ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category 4 (see Appendix "D").

	US Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value	
			North Italy	All Italy
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.				
50,000 tons Superphosphate	\$ 30	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	\$1,500,000
50 " Copper Chlorate	200		10,000	10,000
20 " Zinc Phosphate	150		3,000	3,000
200 " Spray Oil (33%)	100	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$20,000
Ammonium Emulsion, Volex type		\$ 780,000	\$ 780,000	\$1,830,000
<u>AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY</u>				
Implementer, tools, etc.				
1,100 Tractors, 12 ton (or which				
1,110 steel wheels and 50 rubber	\$ 1,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 360,000	\$1,160,000
(wheels)	\$ 1,000		100,000	100,000
100 Combines	100	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000	\$7,000
290 Pumps (flat drive, 4, 11d)	225		279,000	279,000
1,240 binders	150	\$ 44,000	\$ 100,000	\$144,000
960 plows	150	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,750	\$7,500
50 rollers (rubber wheels)	150	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,750	\$1,777,500

(cont'd on page 17)

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Total = 166,611,000

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Total = 40% of 100 = 40

Robert L. Coates

2000-2001

Part 100-1 to 33

CONTENTS

Small Business

GRAND TOTAL - 1,000,000.00

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3078

22,9475	33,741,275	36,439,750
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