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PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS  
MAR. 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394

# PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

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

# IMPORTS 1945

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

March 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Office of the Chief Commissioner

26 March 1945

SUBJECT: Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945

TO : Combined Civil Affairs Committee

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

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*W. W. Stone*

WILBERT W. STONE  
Rear Admiral, USAR  
Chief Commissioner

Attachments:

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

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

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Home, 26 March 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

My dear Admiral:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USRR  
 Chief Commissioner  
 Allied Commission  
R O M E

IL PRESIDENTE DEL  
CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma 26 Marzo 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

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

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

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

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

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

La parte del programma compresa nella categoria B, è accettata dal Governo Italiano come gravante sui suoi crediti.

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

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



PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

I

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

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

- 2 -

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

4. The limiting factors on production are now three:

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

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

5. Transportation (Part I)

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

b. Detailed studies have been made by the Allied Commission



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

b. Detailed studies have been made by the Allied Commission as to the internal movement requirements for food and other essential products. The tonnage lift necessary to move 2,000 calories of food (or as close to that diet as local resources and imported supplies can provide) from ports and farming areas into the mouths of people in the cities has been estimated in a series of detailed calculations. Behind these food resources are large tonnages of agricultural materials and equipment, which also must be moved -- in some cases three or four times. For example, in order to provide fertilizer for the production of food,

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

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

d. The essential moves have then been converted by calculation and detailed study into the lift needed by rail, road, and sea; and then recalculated in terms of the actual

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

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

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

6. Electric Power (Part II)

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

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

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

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

#### 7. Agriculture (Part III)

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

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

c. The estimates indicate that with the best weather conditions we can expect, a better transportation situation than we can reasonably hope for, and an almost unheard-of altruism on the part of the farmers in giving up all their produce that they do not absolutely need themselves, the people in the valleys of Italy (the centers of unrest and disease) might theoretically reach an average 2,000 calorie diet in late 1946. Since not all, and possibly none, of these things will actually come to pass, the realistic expectation is an average food availability of considerably less than the 2,000 calorie minimum per person, even assuming the arrival, in full and on time, of the agricultural requirements requested in this Program and in preceding agricultural requisitions. Without the arrival of the materials and equipment requested for import, the average availability of calories per person would drop away from the above estimates by 400 to 500 calories.

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



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

a. Aid in rehabilitating needed transportation facilities  
(Part I);

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

#### 9. Consumer Goods.

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

- a. Textiles and Clothing. Here the main effort is directed toward putting the languishing textile industry of Liberated Italy back into business, so that it can start supplying what is needed to cover the nakedness and replace the rags that have often been overlooked by those who go to Italy and see only Rome and Naples. Beyond the Program for the textile industry, there are requests for some finished products for the

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 10. Basic Industries (Part V).

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

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

b. Iron and Steel. The greater part of the iron and steel capacity which is in operable condition is producing for direct military needs; most of the plants available to the civilian economy need a considerable amount of reconstruction, which will take a good long time. This Program is an attempt to look ahead to the time (perhaps before the end of hostilities) when the military plants will have been de-requisitioned and turned back to civilian management. Unless the materials called for in this Program are ready at the time the de-requisitioning takes place, the civilian economy will gain nothing since it will be unable to produce the steel products needed for essen-

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

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

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

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

f. Protective Coatings. Paints and varnishes for use on fishing boats and transport equipment, and for many industrial uses, can be manufactured in Italy to some extent if some of the ingredients are supplied. ...the value of this production, have requisitioned



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

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

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

11. Common User Materials and Equipment.

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

In the case of some categories of common user items, it is possible to make reasonable estimates of their allocation among the chief types of industrial production concerned. Indeed, the estimates for some of the categories under this heading are the result of pulling together

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

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

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

b. Petroleum Products (HOL). Italy has

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

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

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

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

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

f. Machine Tools. Machine shops for repair and maintenance are the basis for the immediate task of putting transportation, electric

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

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

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

12. Finished Products.

Since there is bound to be a certain time lag between the presentation of this program and the actual production in Italy which will result from the materials requested, it will be necessary for a limited period to continue (and in some categories even to accelerate) the import of finished products to meet the minimum consumer needs of the Italian population, and to provide for the administration of its business and



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

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

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

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II

BACKGROUND AND METHOD

1. Administrative History of the Program.

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

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

c. In these circumstances, revised interpretation of the famous "disease and unrest" formula became imperative, and the issue was

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. In the joint programme of essential Italian imports, now being prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction

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

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

- (a) Those quantities of agreed essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations, such as, food, fuel, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.
- (b) Those supplies, the importation of which will reduce military requirements for the import of essential civilian supplies for the purposes referred to in this paragraph, such as fertilizer, raw materials, machinery and equipment.
- (c) Those materials essential for the rehabilitation of such of the Italian communication facilities, power systems and transportation facilities as will directly further the Allied military effort.

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

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

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

17. Meanwhile, anticipating the new Directive, the Allied Commission had on 3 November 1944 requested the Italian Government to prepare, with AG's assistance and advice, a complete program of essential Italian imports other than food and finished medical supplies. Shortly before this program was finished, the terms of the new directive became known and served

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

## 2. Categories "A" and "B".

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



the definition of Category "A" in FM 487, (rephrased under paragraph 1-e above) the latter was submitted to Allied Force Headquarters by the Allied Commission, and a basis was adopted, by AC and AFHQ jointly, for splitting this Program between Category A and Category B.

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

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

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

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

(iv) Necessary fuel, power, communications and transporta-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Secure indications of availability from the supply authorities; and

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

(i) Secure indications of availability from the supply authorities; and

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

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

3. Supply and Shipping Implications.

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

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

4. Definition and Population of "Liberated Italy".

8. No attempt has been made to...

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4. Definition and Population of "Liberated Italy".

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

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

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

d. Out of the 52 Provinces designated above, 38 were censused in September 1944. Population has been estimated for the other 14 Provinces

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d. Out of the 52 Provinces designated above, 38 were censused in September 1944. Population has been estimated for the other 14 Provinces on the basis of the population shifts observed in the 30 provinces between the 1936 and 1944 censuses. The following population data results:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male &amp; Female</u>	<u>Under 15</u>
38 Provinces Censused	8,533,644.	10,947,284.	19,961,828	6,361,826
14 Provinces Estimated	<u>2,293,715</u>	<u>2,416,806</u>	<u>4,699,521</u>	<u>1,353,695</u>
	11,203,359	13,457,990	23,661,349	7,715,521



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

5. Measurements.

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

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

6. Justifications.

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

7. Past Deliveries.

No attempt has been made to compile for reference purposes a statement of past deliveries of civilian supplies to Italy from Allied Nations. A detailed and accurate record up to 1 October 1944 has recently

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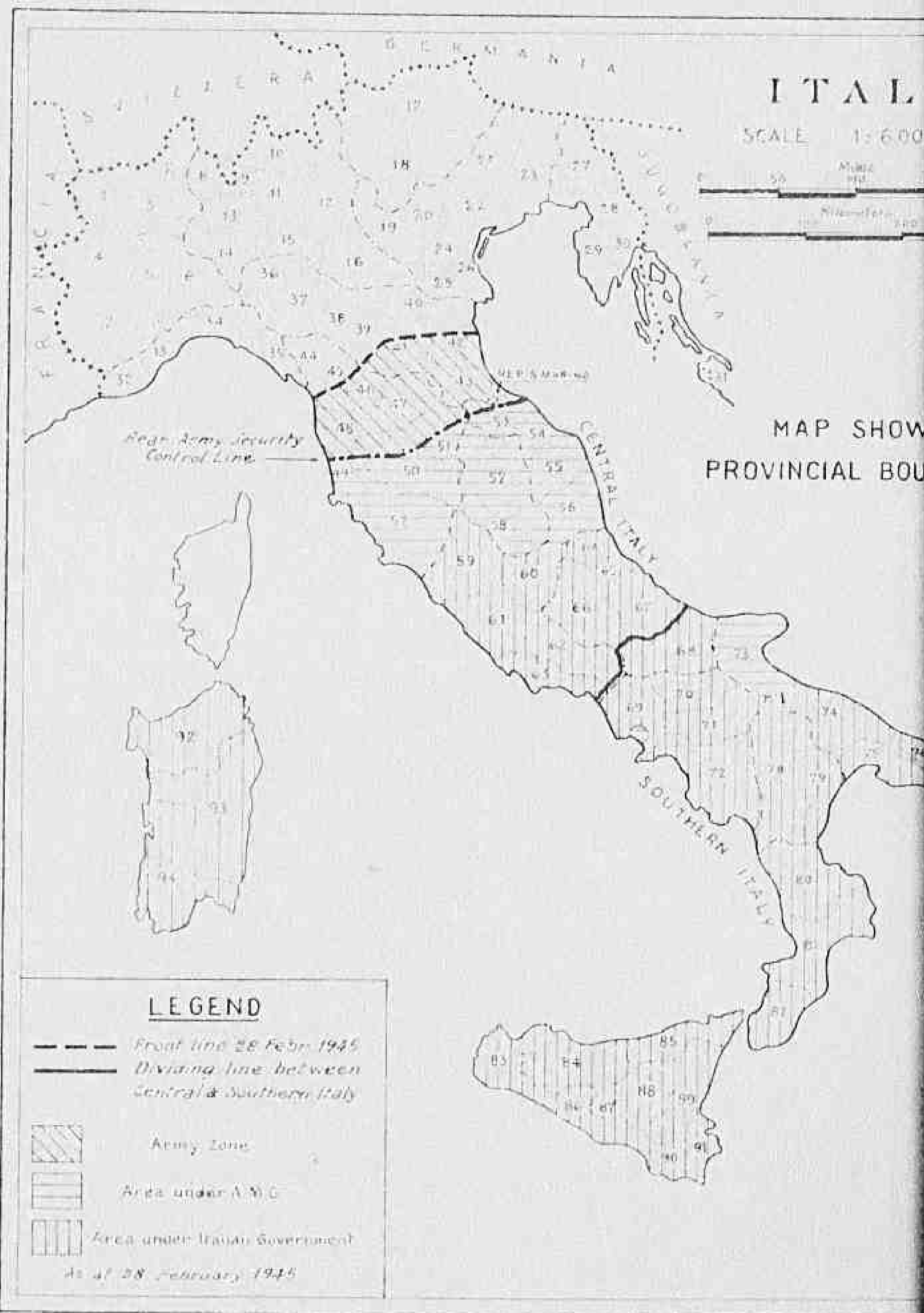
#### 8. Pending Requisitions.

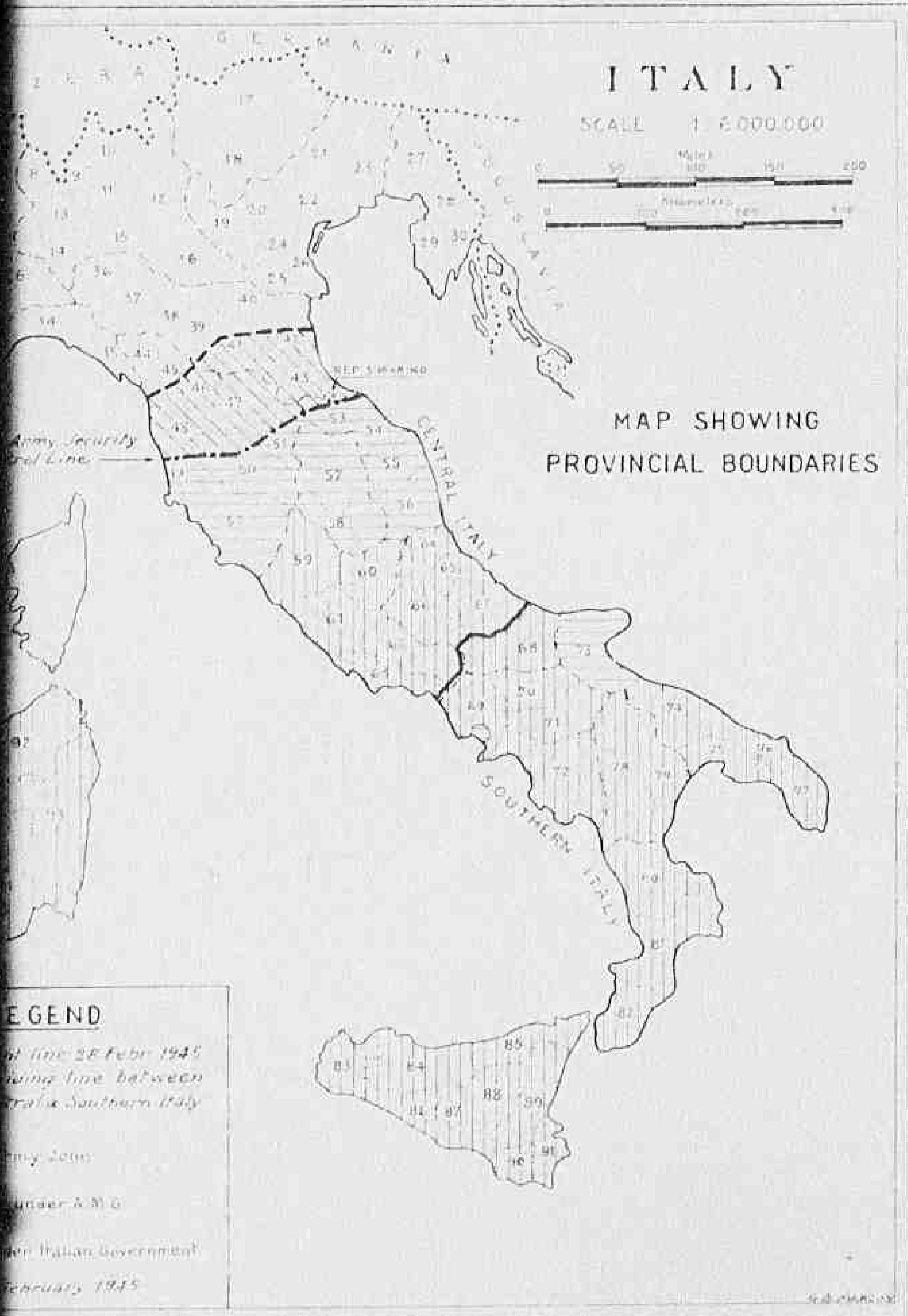
Where pertinent, the pending requisitions in a particular field have been related in the individual justifications to the raw supplies

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now being requisitioned. For general reference a summary of the status of pending requisitions, organized along the lines of the Program of Essential Italian Imports 1945, is attached as Appendix "B". It should be borne in mind that this status report was prepared on the basis of data available to the Allied Commission at the time; and the records of the Washington and London agencies concerned are doubtless more complete as to status of probable deliveries and other information which does not always reach the Allied Commission in a regular flow.

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





- 49- Livorno
- 50- Siena
- 51- Arezzo
- 52- Grosseto
- MARCHE
- 53- Ancona
- 54- Macerata
- 55- Ascoli Piceno
- UMBRIA
- 57- Perugia
- 58- Terni
- LAZIO
- 59- Viterbo
- 60- Rieti
- 61- Roma
- 62- Frosinone
- 63- Littoria
- ABRUZZO & MOLISE
- 64- Teramo
- 65- Pescara
- 66- L'Aquila
- 67- Chieti
- 68- Campobasso
- APULIA
- 69- Bari
- 70- Foggia
- 71- San Severo
- 72- Andria
- PUGLIA
- 73- Foggia
- 74- Bari
- 75- Taranto
- 76- Brindisi
- 77- Lecce
- LUCANIA
- 78- Potenza
- 79- Matera
- CALABRIA
- 80- Cosenza
- 81- Catanzaro
- 82- Reggio Calabria
- SICILIA
- 83- Trapani
- 84- Palermo
- 85- Messina
- 86- Agrigento
- 87- Caltanissetta
- 88- Enna
- 89- Catania
- 90- Ragusa
- 91- Siracusa
- SARDEGNA
- 92- Sassari
- 93- Nuoro
- 94- Cagliari

**LEGEND**

--- Line 28 Febr 1945  
 --- Dotted line between  
 North & Southern Italy

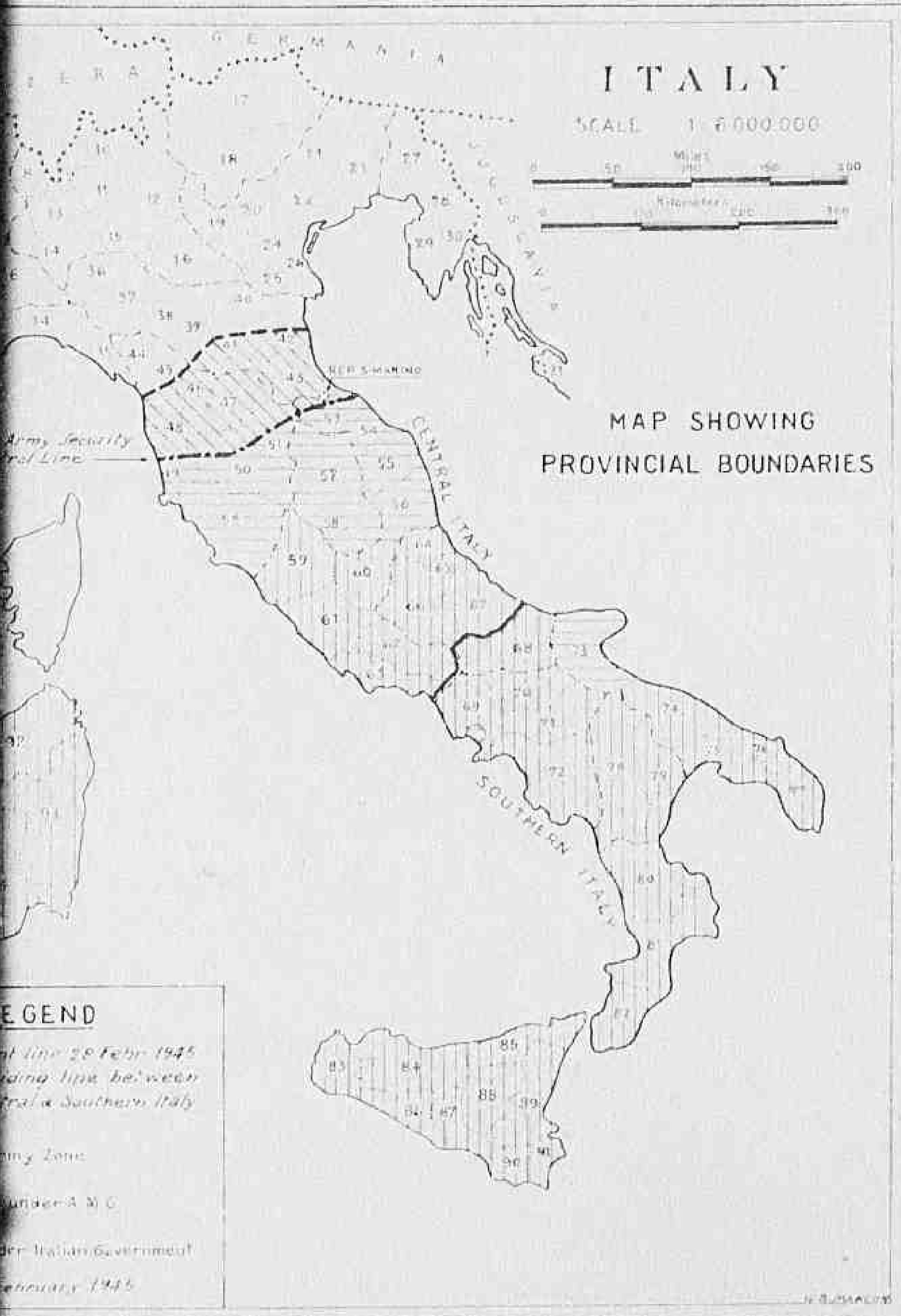
Army Zone

Under A.M.G.

Under Italian Government

January 1945

500-200000



- 30- Livorno
- 31- Siena
- 32- Arezzo
- 33- Grosseto
- MARCHE
- 34- Pesaro
- 35- Ancona
- 36- Macerata
- 37- Ascoli Piceno
- UMBRIA
- 38- Perugia
- 39- Terni
- LAZIO
- 40- Viterbo
- 41- Rieti
- 42- Roma
- 43- Frosinone
- 44- Littoria
- ABRUZZO & MOLISE
- 45- Teramo
- 46- Pescara
- 47- L'Aquila
- 48- Chieti
- 49- Campobasso
- CAMPANIA
- 50- Napoli
- 51- Benevento
- 52- Avellino
- 53- Salerno
- PUGLIA
- 54- Foggia
- 55- Bari
- 56- Taranto
- 57- Brindisi
- 58- Lecce
- LUCANIA
- 59- Potenza
- 60- Matera
- CALABRIA
- 61- Cosenza
- 62- Catanzaro
- 63- Reggio Calabria
- SICILIA
- 64- Trapani
- 65- Palermo
- 66- Messina
- 67- Agrigento
- 68- Caltanissetta
- 69- Enna
- 70- Catania
- 71- Ragusa
- 72- Siracusa
- SARDEGNA
- 73- Sassari
- 74- Nuoro
- 75- Cagliari

**LEGEND**

at line 28 Febr 1945  
 ending line between  
 Central & Southern Italy

Army Zone

Under A.M.C.

Under Italian Government

January 1945

H. B. SMITH

RESTRICTED

APPENDIX "A"

PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS 1945

SUMMARY TITLES AND REQUISITION NUMBERS

	<u>CATEGORY "A"</u>		<u>CATEGORY "B"</u>	
	<u>AC</u> Requisition Number	<u>MGS</u> Requisition Number	<u>OLAC</u> Requisition Number	<u>MOC</u> Airtel Number
<b>I. TRANSPORTATION</b>				
a. Tires	ORD-9C-45		I-208	14
b. Tire Industry	ORD-92-45		I-245	42
c. Trucks and buses	ORD-93-45		I-209	27
d. Spare Parts	ORD-94-45			
e. Road Construction			I-21C	26
f. State Railways	TC-96-45		I-211	13
g. Private Railways and Tramways			I-212	30
h. Naval Construction	TC-98-45			
i. Harbor Works	TC-99-45			
m. Communications	SIG-10C-45			
<b>II. ELECTRIC POWER</b>				
a. Electrical Supply Industry (Repair Supplies)			I-236	34
b. Motors and Transformers			I-237	34
c. Cables & Conductors			I-238	34
d. Switches & Fittings			I-239	34
e. Electric Bulbs			I-240	34
f. Insulators			I-241	34
g. Communications			I-233	34
h. Miscellaneous			I-242	34
<b>III. AGRICULTURE</b>				

- d. Spare Parts  
I-245 42
- e. Road Construction  
I-209 27
- f. State Railways  
I-21C 26
- g. Private Railways and Tramways  
I-211 13
- h. Naval Construction  
I-212 30
- i. Harbor Works
- m. Communications  
TC-98-45  
TC-99-45  
SIG-100-45

II. ELECTRIC POWER

- a. Electrical Supply Industry (Repair Supplies) 34
- b. Motors and Transformers 34
- c. Cables & Conductors 34
- d. Switches & Fittings 34
- e. Electric Bulbs 34
- f. Insulators 34
- g. Communications 34
- h. Miscellaneous 34

III. AGRICULTURE

- a. Fertilizers and Insecticides
  - (i) Fertilizer QM-117-45
  - (ii) Insecticides QM-132-45
  - (iii) Quassio Wood QM-134-45
  - (iv) Fertilizer Production QM- 45
- b. Farm Machinery 15
  - (i) Farm Machinery I-217
  - (ii) Spare Parts I-218 16
  - (iii) Horseshoe Nails I-222 17
- c. Land Reclamation 28
  - ENG-119-45
  - ENG-120-45
- d. Forestry 18
  - QI-121-45
  - ENG-121-45
  - TC-121-45
- e. Fisheries
- f. Animal Husbandry 19
  - I-224



RESTRICTED  
Page 2

RESTRICTED

P R O G R A M

IV. CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

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

V. BASIC INDUSTRIES

- a. Mining
  - (i) Coal
  - (ii) Lignite
  - (iii) Sulphur
  - (iv) Mercury
  - (v) Antimony
  - (vi) Copper
  - (vii) Tin
  - (viii) Rock Salt
  - (ix) Pyrites
  - (x) Asphalt Rock
  - (xi) Cement Rock
  - (xii) Travertine
  - (xiii) Lead and Zinc
- b. Iron & Steel Production
- c. Non-Ferrous Metal Production
- d. Explosives
- e. Synthetic Resins
- f. Protective Coatings

CATEGORY "A"		CATEGORY "B"	
AC Requisition Number	MGS Requisition Number	CLAC Requisition Number	MOC Airgram Number
QM-109-45		I-201	4
QM-110-45		I-202	6
		I-229	36
QM-112-45		I-244	41
QM-113-45			
QM-116-45			
	ENG-89-45		
		I-225	
		I-203	
		I-204	
		I-205	
		I-206	
		I-207	
		I-250	37
		I-213	24
		I-216	20
		I-231	38
		I-238	33

V. BASIC INDUSTRIES

- a. Mining
  - (i) Coal )
  - (ii) Lignite )
  - (iii) Sulphur )
  - (iv) Mercury )
  - (v) Antimony )
  - (vi) Copper )
  - (vii) Tin )
  - (viii) Rock Salt )
  - (ix) Pyrites )
  - (x) Asphalt Rock )
  - (xi) Cement Rock )
  - (xii) Travertine )
  - (xiii) Lead and Zinc )
- b. Iron & Steel Production
- c. Non-Ferrous Metal Production
- d. Explosives
- e. Synthetic Resins
- f. Protective Coatings

ENG-89-45

I-225  
I-203  
I-204  
I-205  
I-206  
I-207  
  
I-230  
I-215  
I-216  
I-231  
I-238

37  
24  
20  
38  
33

VI COMMON USER MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT

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

OM-125-45

MISC-144-45

I-235  
  
I-214  
I-215  
I-243  
I-219  
I-220  
  
I-221

40  
  
23  
25  
35  
21  
31  
  
22

OM-133-45

PROGRAM ON ESSENTIAL ITALIAN EXPORTS 1945

Statement of Requisitions Submitted by  
Allied Commission through Allied Force  
Headquarters

Status as of 28 February 1945

Item	Reqn. No. & Date		Requisitioned		Receipts thru Feb 45	
	MGS	GRAM	Quantity	Total	Quantity	Total

PROGRAM I - TRANSPORTATION

Ia - Finished Tires

Tires	137-ORD	40	7 Jul 44	11,054	11,054	5,025	5,25
Tubes	187-ORD	40	7 Jul 44	11,695	11,695	4,041	4,041

Ib - Rubber Industry

Tire Repair Mat'l	230-ORD	31	3 Nov 44				
Tire Mfg. Mat'l	+250-ORD	93	7 Jan 45				

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

Ic - Trucks & Buses

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

Id - Spare Parts

Tire Repair 250-ORD 31 3 Nov 44 Nil  
 Mat'l  
 Tire Mfg. +250-ORD 93 7 Jan 45 Nil  
 Mat'l

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

<u>IC - Trucks &amp; Buses</u>								
Trucks	194-ORD	51	20 Aug 44	1,700	368			
"	252-ORD	95	7 Jan 45	2,000	Nil			
"	AC-ORD-92-45		13 Feb 45	1,000	Nil	4,700	368	
Control Vehicles	252-ORD	95	7 Jan 45	200	Nil	200	Nil	
"	253-ORD	96	7 Jan 45	35	Nil	35	Nil	
Motorcycles	253-ORD	96	7 Jan 45	200	Nil	200	Nil	

IC - Spare Parts

None

IC - Road Construction

None

IC - State Railways

None

IC - Private Railways and Trarways

None

Item Reql. No. & Date Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45

MCS MGS Quantity Total Quantity Total

None

None

II - Harbor  
Works

None

Int - Communi-  
cations

Telephone & Telegraph 184-SIG 30 29 Jun 44 Cancelled. Reqn. AC-SIG-62-45 substituted therefor.

To receipts to date.

PARTIAL II - ELECTRIC POWER

IIa - Repair  
Supplies

Tubes, Con- 63-ENG 10 17 44 9,000 Ea. 9,000 Ea. 9,000 Ea.  
denser

Partial Shipment

Insulations,  
materials for  
Power Stations

14 Mar 44

Partial Shipment

10 Jun 44

Bearings, bushings 177-ENG  
brushes for Power  
Plant Sardinia

Nil.

5 Mar 44

Brushes - Elec. Power 88-ENG  
Plant Southern Italy

Nil.

88-ENG

1,275 Ea. 1,275 Ea.

No receipts to date.

PROGRAM II - ELECTRIC POWER

IIa - Repair Supplies	63-ENG	16 Jan 44	9,000 Ea.	9,000 Ea.	3,000 Ea.
tubes, Condenser					Partial Shipment
Insulating materials for Power Stations	85-ENG	14 Mar 44			Partial Shipment
Bearings, bushings 177-ENG brushes for Power Plant Sardinia	177-ENG	10 Jun 44			Partial Shipment
Brushes-Elec.Power Plant Southern Italy	88-ENG	5 Mar 44			Nil.
Brushes for Power Plant, Southern Italy	88-ENG		1,275 Ea.		Nil.
Bushings Electrical Trials	104-ENG	24 Mar 44	76 Ea.	76 Ea.	11 Dec.
Bearing, ball	201-ENG	30 Jan 45	4 Ea.	4 Ea.	Nil.
Auto - Motors & Transformers	191-ENG	18 Aug 44			Nil.
Floating Power Plant for Central Italy	216-ENG	25 Sept 44			Nil.
IIc - Cables Conductors					
None					

Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45

Item	Reqn. No. & Date	Quantity	Total Quantity	Total
	LAG AIR-GRM			
	MCS			

IIIa - Switches & Fittings

None

IIIb - Lamps

None

IIIc - Insulators

1,700 Ea

Paper ins.  
Oil filter

40,000 Ea

24 Mar 44

104-ENG

IIId - Miscellaneous

Nil  
Cancelled AC-SIG  
62-45 substituted  
therefore.

2,000 Ea

24 Oct 44  
29 Jan 45

227-SIG  
184-SIG

Telegraph Segments for  
telegraph system

8 Ea

10 Jan 45

255-ENG

PROGRAM III - AGRICULTURE

IIIfa - Fertilizer & Insecticides

Item	Reqn. No. & Date	Quantity	Total Quantity	Total
Ammonium Nitrate	4-MISC-V-45	1,960 MT	1,960 DWT	
"	159-QM	1,000 MT	1,000 "	
"	142-QM	15,760 "	16,591 "	
Muriate of Potash	212-QM 68	37,655 "	56,375 MT	19,551 DWT
Zinc Phosphate	212-QM 68	2,750 "	2,750 "	Nil
"	MGS-101,110,143-QM	1 "	1,990 LBS	1,990 Lbs
Copper Sulphate	213-QM 69	5 "	5 "	Nil
"	MGS-101,110,143-QM	7,070 "	6,794 DWT	6,794 DWT
Arsenite, white	213-QM 69	22,020 "	Nil	Nil
Lead Arsenate	MGS-101,110,143-QM	46 "	46 "	93 DWT
"	213-QM 69	76 "	Nil	93 DWT
Sodium Arsenite	213-QM 69	410 "	50 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	50 "	50 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	45 "	45 "	Nil
"	213-QM 69	45 "	45 "	Nil

1,960 MT  
1,000 MT  
15,760 "  
37,655 "  
2,750 "  
1 "  
5 "  
7,070 "  
22,020 "  
46 "  
76 "  
410 "  
50 "  
50 "  
45 "

Telephone  
Equipment

184-SIG 39 29 Jan 45

Telegraph Segments for  
telegraph system 255-ENG

10 Jan 45

8 Ea

Nil

62-45 substituted  
therefore.

IIIA - Fertilizer &  
Insecticides

PROGRAM III - AGRICULTURE

Ammonium Nitrate	4-MISC-V-45	7 Mar 44	1,960 MT	1,960 DWT
"	159-QM	11 May 44	1,000 MT	1,000 "
"	142-QM	7 May 44	15,760 "	16,591 "
"	212-QM 68	20 Sep 44	37,655 "	56,375 MT Nil 19,551 DWT
Muriate of Potash	212-QM 68	20 Sep 44	2,750 "	2,750 " Nil
Zinc Phosphate	MGS-101,110,143-QM		1 "	1,990 Lbs
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	4 "	Nil 1,990 Lbs
Copper Sulphate	MGS-101,110,143-QM		7,070 "	6,794 DWT
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	22,020 "	Nil 6,794 DWT
Arsenite, white	MGS-101,110,143-QM		46 "	Nil
Lead Arsenate	MGS-101,110,143-QM		76 "	93 DWT
"	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	410 "	Nil 93 DWT
Sodium Arsenite	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	50 "	Nil
Cryolite	213-QM 69	20 Sep 44	45 "	"
Phosphate Rock	12-MISC-GEN-44	28 Apr 44	8,200 "/mo	62,734 DWT 62,734 DWT

IIIB - Machinery

Tractor & Spare  
Parts

214-QM 22 Sep 44

NOTE: This Reqn is a special program for procurement by Civilian Governmental  
Agencies. Now CLAC 148.

IIIC - Bonifiche

Pumping Units

260-ENC 97 26 Jan 45

200

200

Nil

1923



Item Reqn. No. & Date Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45

LIC IR- MCS GRM Date Quantity Total Quantity Total

IIId - Forests & Lumber

Saws Files belt- 128-ENG 4 6 Apr 44 Partial Shipments  
 ing, clips " 236-ENG 85 28 Nov 44 None

IIIe - Fisheries

Wine, hooks, paint 105, 106, 107 QM 9 Jun 44 Partially filled  
 etc. " 235-QM 11 Sep 44 Nil

IIIf - Animal Husbandry

None

IIIG - Preserved Fruit & Vegetables

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

IIH - Sugar

None

IVa - Textiles

Cotton 164-QM 25 17 May 44 150 T. 153 DWT 153 DWT  
 Yarn, woollen 183-QM 38 26 Jun 44 110,000 Lbs. 110,000 Lbs. None  
 Cotton, dye, gum 243-QM 60 4 Sep 44 Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for procurement. Now CLAC I-3.  
 glycerine, sodium sulphuric acid, etc. Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for procurement. Now CLAC I-4.  
 Textile machinery 202-ENG 59 4 Sep 44  
 (Leather accessories, Spinning accessories, Weaving accessories, etc.)  
 Pickers for Looms 241-ENG 87 12 Dec 44 575 Ea. None  
 Dye 92 & 92-QM 19 Mar 44 12 T. 12 1/2 DWT 12 1/2 DWT

PROGRAM IV. - CONSUMER GOODS

III - Preserved Fruit & Vegetables

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

IIItb - Sugar

None

PROGRAM IV. - CONSUMER GOODS

IVa - Textiles

Cotton	164-QM	25	17 May 44	150 T.	150 T.	153 DWT	153 DWT
Yarn, woollen	183-QM	38	26 Jun 44	110,000 Lbs.	110,000 Lbs.	None	None
Cotton, dye, gum	2A3-QM	60	4 Sep 44	Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for glycerine, sodium sulphuric acid, etc.			
Textile machinery (Leather accessories, Spinning accessories, Weaving accessories, etc.)	202-ENG	59	4 Sep 44	Note: This reqn. was turned over to Civilian Agencies (CLAC) for procurement. Now CLIC I-3.			
Pickers for Locom	241-ENG	87	12 Dec 44	575 Ea.	575 Ea.	None	None
Dye	82 & 92-QM		19 Mar 44	12 T.	12 T.	12 1/2 DWT	12 1/2 DWT
Thread	"		"	6 ST.	6 ST.	3 "	3 "
Needle, hand	"		"	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.	12,000 Ea.
Sewing Machine	119-ENG			600 Ea.	600 Ea.	600 Ea.	600 Ea.
Thread, cotton	"		106,100,000 Yd.	106,100,000 Yd.	None	None	None
Needle, hand	"		1,608,000 Ea.	1,608,000 Ea.	"	"	"
Oil, Lubricating	"		25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal	25,180 Gal
Scissors	"		1,650 Ea.	1,650 Ea.	None	None	None
Clothing, (Gen'l)	132-QM		22 Jun 44	Proc. Obligated by MOC 20.			
Dresses, blouses, Shoes, Pins, needles, etc.							
Thread, cotton	141-QM		27 Apr 44	2,100 Lb	2,100 Lb.	None	None
Needle, hand	"		"	6,000 Ea	6,000 Ea.	6,000 Ea.	6,000 Ea.
Needle, machine	"		"	1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.	1,500 Ea.

Item Reqr. No. & Date Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45  
 LAC AIR- Date Date Quantity Total Quantity Total

Iva - Textiles (continued)

Unserviceable military garments for repair and sale to civilians:  
 Outer Uniform 181-QM 122 T. 122 T. None  
 Clothing 181-QM 77 T. 77 T. None  
 Underclothing 181-QM 56 T. 56 T. None  
 Overall clothing 181-QM 18 T. 18 T. None  
 POW Patched U.S. 181-QM

Clothing (General) for North Italy Overcoats, Shirts, Vests, Pants, Socks, Dresses, Petticoats, Shoes, etc. 142-QM 88 11 Dec 44 None

Ivb - Leather

Shoe repair material 131 (General) Composition soles, nails, thread, etc. 338-QM 1 Dec 44 None

Ivc - Tobacco

Paper, cigarette AVG-1 100 T. 100 T. 100 T.  
 Paper, carton AVG-1 400 T. 400 T. 400 T.  
 Paper, cigarette 162-QM 22 100 T. 100 T. 100 T.  
 Paper, carton 162-QM 22 410 T. 410 T. 110 T.  
 Paper, packing 162-QM 22 14 T. 14 T. 14 T.

Ivd - Matches

Phosphorous 137-QM 10 7 T. 7 T. 10 DWT  
 Squisulphur 137-QM 10 30 T. 30 T. 32 DWT  
 Potassium Chlorate 137-QM 10 18 T. 18 T. None  
 Bone Glue 137-QM 10 106 T. 106 T. 51 DWT  
 Paper, Kraft 137-QM 10 147 T. 147 T. None  
 Board, paste 137-QM 10

IVb - Leather  
Shoe repair material (General)  
Composition soles  
nails, thread, etc.  
228-QM

1 Dec 44 None

IVc - Tobacco									
Paper, cigarette	A/C-1	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.
Paper, capton	A/C-1	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.	400 T.
Paper, cigarette	162-QM 22	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.	100 T.
Paper, carton	162-QM 22	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.	410 T.
Paper, packing	162-QM 22	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.	14 T.

IVd - Matches  
Phosphorous  
Squisulphur  
Potassium  
Chlorate  
Bone Glue  
Paper, Kraft  
Board, paste

137-QM 10	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	7 T.	10 DWT
137-QM 10	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	30 T.	32 DWT
137-QM 10	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	18 T.	None
137-QM 10	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	106 T.	51 DWT
137-QM 10	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	147 T.	None

IVe - Paper  
Paper, writing,  
drawing, mimeo-  
graph, etc.  
Paper, writing  
Paper, writing  
Paper, printing  
Paper, printing,  
(offset)  
Paper, Printing  
Paper, Printing  
Paper, Newsprint  
Paper, Newsprint  
Paper, ration  
card  
Paper, ration  
card  
Paper, ration  
card

208-QM									None
129-QM 5	6 Apr 44	324 MT	324 MT	324 MT	324 MT	324 MT	324 MT	324 MT	318 DWT
178-QM 34	11 Jun 44	72 MT	72 MT	72 MT	72 MT	72 MT	72 MT	72 MT	89 DWT
124-QM 1	3 Apr 44	875 MT	875 MT	875 MT	875 MT	875 MT	875 MT	875 MT	655 DWT
124-QM 1	3 Apr 44	745 MT	745 MT	745 MT	745 MT	745 MT	745 MT	745 MT	47 DWT
163-QM 24	10 May 44	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	1610 Rm	Filled
178-QM 34	11 Jun 44	228 MT	228 MT	228 MT	228 MT	228 MT	228 MT	228 MT	296 DWT
148-QM	11 Jan 45	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	661 "/mo	2180 DWT
257-QM	11 Jan 45	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	1000 "/mo	None
55-QM		65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 DWT
54-QM	3 Mar 44	55 MT	55 MT	55 MT	55 MT	55 MT	55 MT	55 MT	55 DWT
129-QM 5	6 Apr 44	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT	65 MT

Item Reqn. No. & Date Requisitioned Receipts thru Feb '45  
LAC AIR-  
GRN Date Quantity Total Quantity Total

PROGRAM V - BASIC INDUSTRIES

Va - Mining  
Lignite  
Mines

Bulbs, elec- 244-SIG 91 18 Dec 44 6,500 Ea. 6,500 Ea. Nil.  
 tric for per-  
 missible Miners  
 Lamps

Lignite Min- 269-ENG 105 23 Feb 45 Blasting Caps,  
 ing Equipment Dynamite Gelatin,  
 (General) Fuse, insulating  
 material, etc. Nil.

Pyrite Mines

None

Sulphur Mines

Calcium Carbide	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	189 T.	189 T.	189 T.
Rope Wire	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.	16,400 Ft.
Dynamite, Gela- tin	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	50 T.	50 T.	50 T.
Cap, blasting	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Fuse, blasting	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.	984,000 Ea.
Explosive, mine	73-ENG	3 Mar 44	10 S.T.	10 S.T.	10 S.T.
Dynamite, gelatin	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	50 S.T.	50 S.T.	53 DWT
Cap, blasting	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.	300,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	350 T.	350 T.	Nil.
Fuse, blasting	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ft.	984,000 Ft.	672,000 Ft.
Rope, Wire	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	3,280 Ft.	3,280 Ft.	Nil.
Explosive, mine	74-ENG	3 Mar 44	10 T.	10 T.	10 T.
Dynamite, gelatin	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.	57,000 Lbs.
Fuse, blasting	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	440,000 "	440,000 "	Nil.
Cap, blasting	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.	143,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	131-ENG	11 Apr 44	52,800 Lbs.	52,800 Lbs.	49,300 Lbs.

Item	Date	Quantity	Unit	Value
Sulphur Mines				
Calcium Carbide	3 Mar 44	189 T.		189 T.
Rope Wire	3 Mar 44	16,400 Ft.		16,400 Ft.
Dynamite, Cella-	3 Mar 44	50 T.		50 T.
tin				
Cap, blasting	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.		300,000 Ea.
Fuse, blasting	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ea.		984,000 Ea.
Explosive, mine	3 Mar 44	10 S.T.		10 S.T.
				53 DWT
Dynamite, gelatin	3 Mar 44	50 S.T.		53 DWT
Cap, blasting	3 Mar 44	300,000 Ea.		300,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	3 Mar 44	350 T.		Nil.
Fuse, blasting	3 Mar 44	984,000 Ft.		672,000 Ft.
Rope, wire	3 Mar 44	3,280 Ft.		Nil.
Explosive, mine	3 Mar 44	10 T.		10 T.
				57,000 Lbs
Dynamite, gelatin	11 Apr 44	57,000 Lbs.		57,000 Lbs
Fuse, blasting	11 Apr 44	440,000 "		Nil.
Cap, blasting	11 Apr 44	143,000 Ea.		143,000 Ea.
Calcium Carbide	11 Apr 44	52,800 Lbs.		49,300 Lbs.
Battery, storage	6 Jun 44	25 Ea.		25 Ea.
Battery, storage	6 Jun 44	25 Ea.		25 Ea.
Mining equip.	52 24 Aug 44			
(General)				
Pile, steel	52 24 Aug 44	456 Ea.		100 Ea.
Pick	52 24 Aug 44	200 Ea.		200 Ea.
Shovel, hand	52 24 Aug 44	100 Ea.		400 Ea.
Dynamite, cap				
blasting, rope,				
lamps, drills, etc.				
Wire, magnet	54 25 Aug 44	4,500 Lbs.		4,500 Lbs.
Insulating, Paper	54 25 Aug 44	100 Ea.		100 Ea.
Tape Insulating	54 25 Aug 44	30 Rl.		30 Rl.
Tape Rubber	54 25 Aug 44	70 Rl.		70 Rl.
Tape Cotton	54 25 Aug 44	500 Rl.		500 Rl.
Cloth Emery	54 25 Aug 44	1,000 Sh.		1,000 Sh.
Mica Sheets	54 25 Aug 44	64 Oz.		64 Oz.

Item	Requ. No. & Date	Requisitioned	Receipts thru Feb 1945
	MGS	Quantity	Quantity
	GRAM	Total	Total

PROGRAM V- BASIC INDUSTRIES (Cont.)

Va - Mining (Cont.)

Mining, equip. (General)	197-ENG 55 29 Aug 44	Dynamite, blasting caps, Fuse, Rope, wire nail, pipe, rivets, calcium carbide, etc.	
Mining elec-trical equip.	198-SIG 56 29 Aug 44	Wire magnet, cables, insulating matrl, etc.	Nil.
<u>Lead &amp; Zino</u>			
Mining equip. (General)	144-ENG 14 25 Apr 44	Dynamite, blasting fuse and caps, steel plate, pipes, valves, wire, paraffin wax, cable electric, etc.	*Nil, *Note: this reqn was turned over to civilian agencies for procurement as Category 'B' reqn. Now CIAC I-2.
Tires, solid, rubber for cranes	152-ORD 17 3 May 44	6 Ea.	6 Ea.
<u>Mercury</u>			
None			
<u>Marl</u>			
None			
<u>Asphalt</u>			
Mining equip. (General)	ACC-12- MISC- GEN-44 3 Aug 44		Note: This reqn was not submitted to CIAC. It was considered by AFHQ as non-military responsibility.

procurement as Category 'D' reqn. Now CIAC I-2. 6 Ea. 6 Ea.

cable electric, etc. 6 Ea. 6 Ea.

Tires, solid, 152-ORD 17 3 May 44

Mercury.

None

Marl

None

Asphalt

Lining equip. ACC-12- MISC- GEN-44 (General)

3 Aug 44

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

Rock Salt

None

Travertine Stone

None

Antimony

None

Copper

None

Tin

None



