

ACC 10000/146/251

L.S.C. /1003

(2)

PRISONERS OF WAR - ITALIAN LABOR

Sept. 1945 - Feb. 1946

LABOR etc

PRISONERS OF WAR AND ITALIAN LABOR

LSC/1003

(2)

Mainly German POWs in U.S. Labor

10000 / 146 / 251

THIS FOLDER	
CONTAINS PAPERS	
FROM	SEP, 1945
TO	FEB. 1946
CATALOGUE.	

BEST COPY POSSIBLE
FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

1-4/1003

28 February 1946

Subject: Employment of German prisoners-of-war

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received memoranda dated 4 January and 6 February from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the employment by the Allied Forces of German prisoners-of-war at Pango Corone, Aieti, and in the Province of Pescara. In these memoranda it is stated that 500 Italian workers who were employed at Veterlesury and Mammoli Lepota and were responsible for the care and custody of horses and stables were discharged and replaced by German prisoners-of-war. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asks me to inform upon the competent authorities the advisability of refraining from similar measures which endanger public order, and to arrange, if possible, for the reinstatement of the workers who were discharged.

You will be aware that on many occasions Professor Corbi expressed his acute concern with the general problem of the employment of German prisoners-of-war and I corresponded with him on both the general question and on specific examples that he referred to me. I think, therefore, that you may be interested to know the results of an investigation into the Pango Corone complaint and that you will perhaps pass this information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also to Minister Barbisoglio who recently wrote on the same subject.

The military authorities state that there were not in fact 500 civilians in employment at the Pango Corone Hospital and depot whence the complaint originated. Italian soldiers were employed together with some 200 civilians. In accordance with arrangements for the transfer of Italian military personnel to the Italian Army the soldiers were released and were replaced by a military formation of German prisoners-of-war. At the same time, and because the number of animals at the two establishments had fallen from 5,000 to 750, it was necessary to reduce the number of vacancies available for civilian employment and workers were in fact discharged. I am assured that in no case was a civilian employee dismissed and replaced by a German prisoner-of-war, and the latter were used entirely in substitution for the Italian military formation.

I think it might be appropriate to re-state the policy of Allied Force Headquarters on the general question of the employment of German prisoners-of-war. You will be made of German prisoners and surrendered personnel but full consideration will be given to the effect of such labor on Italian labor and economy. Civilians already employed by the Allied Forces will not normally be discharged in order to permit replacement by prisoners-of-war, but this does

6734

- 2 -

not prevent the replacement, by prisoners-of-war, of civilian employees who are discharged for good cause or who leave their employment voluntarily. Italian Co-operator Service Units will be replaced by prisoners-of-war.

Allied Force Headquarters have clearly stated that it is their policy to utilize military installations with civil labor to the maximum extent possible, depending on the number of Allied supervisory personnel available and the nature of the work being performed. It should not, however, be anticipated that this policy will lead to the continued employment of large numbers of civilians. As the work of the Allied Force establishments terminates or decreases there will inevitably be, as at Porto Cervo, discharge of civilians.

Very truly yours,

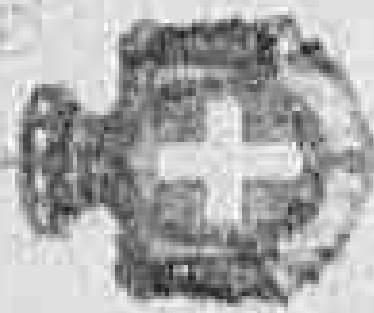
/s/ Henry W. Stone

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

6733

Salvatore R. 6/654/223



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: German prisoners of war displacing Italian workers.

1. Reference is made to this Ministry's memorandum 6/36/13, dated January 4th, 1946.
2. Two new complaints caused by the dismissal of Italian workers previously employed by the Allied troops and a protest for their substitution by German Prisoners of war have reached the Ministry for the Interior.
3. The first originates from the Trades Hall of Montelibretti where about 300 Italians, who had been engaged by the nearby Allied Command of Montemaggiore to take care of horses and mules, were released on October 23rd, 1945, by German Prisoners of war.
4. Their dismissal is specially regrettable due to the widespread unemployment caused by last year's unfavourable season and in consideration of the friendly attitude which the local population displayed - to their great danger - towards the Allied prisoners of war who ran away from the neighbouring Concentration Camp during the Nazi-fascist regime.
5. The second complaint comes from the Prefetto of the Province of Pescara where 54 Italian workers have similarly been replaced by Germans against whom feeling is running high, the aforesaid Province having severely suffered from German persecutions and pillage during the war.
6. The local Authorities fear that serious incidents may be caused by the presence of these German Prisoners of war and urge their immediate removal.

6732

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5. The second complaint comes from the Prefetto of the Province of Pescara where 54 Italian workers have similarly been replaced by Germans against whom feeling is running high, the aforesaid Province having severely suffered from German persecutions and pillage during the war.

6. The local Authorities fear that serious incidents may be caused by the presence of these German Prisoners of war and urge their immediate removal.

7. It would be very much appreciated if the Allied Commission could impress upon the competent Authorities the advisability of refraining from similar measures which endanger public order.

8. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be grateful if the matter could be treated as urgent and for the courtesy of an early reply.

P.t.o.

9. A petition addressed to the Mayor of Montelibretti is enclosed herewith. A

1 encl.

Rome, February 6th, 1948



Il ¹⁹⁴⁵ Liquor Luidaco
del Comune di
Montelibretti

Come è noto il Comando
Alleato di stanza a Montemaggiore
(Montelibretti) ove è situato il centro
di raccolta degli equini (Muli e Cavalli)
di pertinenza del Governo Alleato,
aveva alle proprie dipendenze persone
che esplicavano la loro attività giornaliera,
limitata.

Di questo Comune le persone reclutate
erano circa trecento, quindi ogni capo
famiglia aveva i mezzi di sussistenza
per sé e la propria famiglia dal lavoro
quotidiano.

Poiché col giorno 25-10-45
sono stati licenziati tutti i civili
lasciando nella completa disoccupazione
tutta la mano d'opera disponibile nel
comune, aggravata maggiormente dalla

6731

Prov. Roma
Comune di
Montelibretti

scarsità del raccolto delle ulive la cui
lavorazione impegnava una buona parte
della popolazione.

Con la presente si fa viva preghiera
di voler far revocare il provvedimento
in vista anche della stagione invernale
che si prevede dura, per cui bisognerebbe
combattere e non favorire la disoccupa-
zione stante che a causa del cattivo
raccolto dei cereali, tale lavorazione è
necessaria per far fronte alle esigenze
di famiglia.

La richiesta viene fatta dalla quasi
totalità di ogni famiglia con figli
a carico, per cui è necessario provvedere con una
certa sollecitudine al fine di evitare gravi
disagi e risentimenti da parte degli interessati.

Con rispettosa osservanza si sottoscrive
confidando in una buona accoglienza
del presente esposto.

Montebelluna 26-10-45

Pettinella *Stefano*
De Stefanis *Francesco*

De Santis Antonio
 Ferrarini Alessandro
 Biancalani Enrico
 Desclaux Antonio
 Casolati Adolfo
 Lazzi Fabio
 Antonacci Adorno
 Ferri Giovanni
 Giuseppe Mascini
 Imperi Luigi
 Mancini Enrico
 Antonio Ferri
 Benvenuti Antonio
 Lucarelli Gino
 De Stefani Luigi
 Sotgiu Francesco
 De Santis Gheorghe
 Zuccherini Luigi
 De Santis Giuseppe
 Giannattesi Romano
 Mancini Ferruccio
 Augusti Casolati
 De Stefani Romano

6730

X Lanciai Paolo
 Bernardini Rinaldo
 Rubini Ruggero
 Limesi Antonio
 Macinanti Giuseppe
 Per Tommasi Rinaldo
 Rinaldi Luigi
 Valentini Francesco
 Crocetti Elio
 Bianchi Rinaldo
 Bertoni Guido
 Longomanni Federico
 Ottavio Quintilio
 Lotti Angelo
 Sileri Egidio
~~di~~ Santis Antonio
 Ferri Damiano
 Spagnoli Elio
 Ornato Leopoldo
 Carrocci De Stefano
 Rinaldi M. Vincenzo
 Bernardini Giuseppe

De Stefani Giulio
 Spagnoli Domenico
 Di Padellaro Primo

Giulio Antonia
 Quasimodo Giulio
 Cronisan Angelo
 Berdini Sartenio

Consolati Angelo
 Consolati Salvatore
 Cravino Paolo

Brenning Antonio
 Dorigi Sergio
 Di Lari Enrico

Mancini Francesco
 Paris Augusto

Marcos Bernardino

Marcas Angel

Voltera Francesco

De Lantini Augusto

Mancini Gerardo

Baro Giovanni

Baro Rodolfo

Leone Rino

6523

Tarroni Domenico
 Boratti Angelo di Angelo
 Petica Corrado
 Marconi Giovanni
 Marzaldi Mario
 De Mico Rello
 Manacchi Claudio
 Betrucci Venturino
 De Mico Giulio
 Faravazza Angelo
 Tancredi Ugo
 Tapponi Lorenzo
 Gauri Loanne
 Guicchi Vincenzo
 Geronzi Fulgencio
 Di Mori Settimio
 De Santis Luigi
 Conzatti Risto
 Marselli Mario
 Casaleti Giacinto
 Tranquilli Igino

Sileri Polluce
~~Sileri Costantino~~
 Marcololi Blandio
 Petrucci Augusto
 Di Stefano Leopoldo
 Angelucci Francesco
 Petrucci Angelo
 Ruzzi Francesco
 Ranieri Giovanni
 Petrucci Bruno
 Ranieri Domenico
 Angeloni Giovanni
 Mealla Valerio
 Barbacosta Nicolo
 De Luca Luigi
 Pini Ramondo
 Petrucci Gio. Di Domenico
 Mancuso Tommaso -
 Giardineri Felice
 Giordanni Leopoldo
 Filaberti Felice
 Bernini Giovanni
 Quon Augusto

6728

Onori Guido
 Andreani Lorenzo
 Achilli Umberto
 Consolati Virgilio
 Peringetti Domenico
 Mossotti Enzo
 Mario Petrucci
 Ramanni Attilio
 Mancini Giovanni
 Fedeli Cortadino
 Romanzi Augusto
 Romanzi Antonio
 Peruzzi Luigi
 Caponetti Giovanni
 Pietro Caponetti
 Caponetti Albino
 Gammis Odo
 Amici Corrado
 Simonetti Domenico
 Levischi Antonio
 De Viana Enzo
 Bernabini Luigi



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: German prisoners of war displacing Italian workers.

1. According to reports reaching this Ministry, 500 Italian workers, who were employed by the Allied troops at Poggio Coressa, Municipality of Fara in Sabina, Province of Rieti, for the custody and care of horses and mules, have been recently replaced by an equal number of German prisoners of war.

2. The dismissal was greatly resented by the Italian workers and by the local population who has noisily protested against this course of action. Their illfeeling is exasperated by the better treatment enjoyed by the German prisoners.

3. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be grateful to the Allied Commission if they would kindly call the attention of the competent Allied Authorities on this regrettable occurrence with a view of possibly securing the reinstatement of the Italian workers.

Rome, January 4th, 1943

6727

507

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE	<i>W.H.B.</i>	<i>2/1/51</i>
Mr. HIRD	<i>H.</i>	<i>2/1/51</i>
Mr. SCOTT	<i>RS</i>	<i>2/1/51</i>
Miss STEVENSON	<i>S.</i>	<i>2/1/51</i>
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

6725

ECONOMIC SECTIONDate 21 DEC 1945

Fr	To	Fr	To
Acting Vice President	☒	Finance S/C	
Deputy Vice President		Commerce (FI) S/C	
Price Branch		Labor S/C	2
Chief Staff Officer		Chief Commissioner	
Staff Officer		Exec. Commissioner	
Administrative Asst.		Civil Affairs Sec.	
Admn. & Pers. Br.		Establishments Sec.	
Admn. Officer FEA		G-1 (A)	
Message Center		G-1 (B)	
Supply Group - Chief			
Prog. Coordination Br.			
Requisition Branch			
Surplus & Sp. Mat. Br.			
Captured Enemy Mat. Br.		ATTENTION OF:	
Food & Agr. S/C			
Ind. & Ut. S/C			
Tn. & Shipping S/C			
For appropriate action		Information	
Please see me		Investigation & Report	
Dispatch		Note & Retain	
Circulation & Return		File	
Note & Return		Remarks/Recommendation	
Signature		Concurrence	

NOTE: Initials should be placed on correspondence and not on this sheet. Please use Routing & Work Sheet for comments.

6725

CSO
14.05.

Labour Branch (A),
Headquarters,
Home Area Allied Command,
C.M.F.

Subject:- Employment of German P.O.W.
at Pese Gorse (Midi).

Ref:- CCG/10

To :- Deputy Director of Labour,
Labour Directorate,
C.M.F.

29th December, 1945.

LSC/1003 of 30 Nov ??

1. Reference year DL/67/9 dated 14 Dec '45 and enclosure from Zoonardo
Section H.Q. Allied Commission.

2. The statement made by the Italian Government that 800 Italian Civilian
Labourers employed at Pese Gorse were discharged and their places taken by an
equivalent number of Germans is completely without foundation.

3. The facts are as follows:-

- (a) The War Establishment of the two units involved, i.e. No. 4
Veterinary Hospital, and No. 1 Field Remount Depot, allowed an
increment of Italian Soldiers. When these soldiers were returned
to the Italian Army, they were replaced by German Prisoners of War.
- (b) In no case was a civilian employee dismissed and replaced by
a German Prisoner of War.

(c) Even had the German increment not arrived, large numbers of
civilians would still have been discharged since the numbers of
animals at the Veterinary Hospital have dropped from over 2000 to
a present holding of 450, and at the Field Remount Depot from in
the region of 3000 to a present holding of 300.

(d) The statement that 800 civilians were dismissed is a gross
exaggeration since both the Field Remount Depot and the Mayor's
Secretary at the village of Montebellotte whence the complaint
originated, agree that even at the peak of employment numbers of
local civilians employed were not more than two hundred.

4. In this case, the male population of the village is in the unit
position of having no alternative employer to whom application for employment
can be made. When therefore employment with Allied Forces terminated, they were
left destitute. There are in fact about fifty families whose economic position
is serious, and it is mainly for these that re-employment is being sought.

5. The crux of the matter is that there is some comment that Germans
whatever their status - are being used for work which the local population feel
should rightly be done by them.

6. The Officers Commanding No. 4 Veterinary Hospital and No. 1 Field
Remount Depot assure that further decreases in their contingents are anticipated,
and that the possibility of there being work for even a small number of local

3. The facts are as follows:-

(a) The War Establishment of the two units involved, i.e. No. 4 Veterinary Hospital, and No. 1 Field Remount Depot allowed an increment of Italian Soldiers. When these soldiers were returned to the Italian Army, they were replaced by German Prisoners of War.

(b) In no case was a civilian employee dismissed and replaced by a German Prisoner of War.

(c) Even had the German increment not arrived, large numbers of civilians would still have been discharged since the numbers of animals at the Veterinary Hospital have dropped from over 2000 to a present holding of 430, and at the Field Remount Depot from in the region of 5000 to a present holding of 300.

(d) The statement that 500 civilians were dismissed is a gross exaggeration since both the Field Remount Depot and the Mayor's Secretary at the village of Montebellone whence the complaint originated, agree that even at the peak of employment numbers of local civilians employed were not more than two hundred.

4. In this case, the sole population of the village is in the unemployment of having no alternative employer to whom application for employment can be made. When therefore employment with Allied Forces terminated, they were left destitute. There are in fact about fifty families whose economic position is serious, and it is mainly for these that re-employment is being sought.

5. The crux of the matter is that there is some resentment that Germans - whatever their status - are being used for work which the local population feel should rightly be done by them.

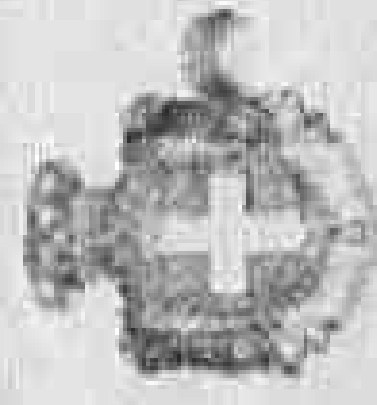
6. The Officers Commanding No. 4 Veterinary Hospital and No. 1 Field Remount Depot assert that further decreases in their commitments are anticipated, and that the possibility of there being work for even a small number of local civilians is indeed remote.

CAT.
H/ld

COPIES:- Acting Vice President,
Economic Section,
H.Q. Allied Commission.

[Signature]
D.A.D.,
H.Q. Army Area.

DEC 31 1942
H.Q. ARMY AREA



Ministero del Lavoro
e della Previdenza Sociale

Direzione Generale Lavoro Div. VI^o

Bozza 6 - 12 - 1945

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE DEL LAVORO

R O M A

Lse/1003

Prot. N. 4983
Allegati

Repubblica d'Italia

A. Foccarto Impiego di prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

Facendo seguito alla nota n°1202/A.G.25 del 27 settembre u.s. si segnala che il progressivo licenziamento di forti aliquote di lavoratori italiani da parte delle Forze Armate Alleate per essere sostituiti con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi, ha provocato grande allarme nelle Province di Pisa, Pesaro e Ancona, dove la popolazione, preoccupata per il continuo aumento del numero dei disoccupati, crea seri motivi di preoccupazioni per le Autorità locali nei riguardi dell'ordine pubblico.

Il fattore politico contribuisce ad aumentare l'agitazione degli uni e di quei disoccupati fra i quali sono molti reduci dai campi di concentramento in Germania.

Dato quanto sopra, si prega codesta Sottocommissione perchè voglia esaminare con la migliore disposizione i mezzi più idonei per eliminare gli inconvenienti suesposti.

Questo Ministero si riserva di comunicare le eventuali altre segnalazioni che pervenissero dalle altre regioni.

IL MINISTRO

6723

A. Boccero Impiego di prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

Pacendo seguito alla nota n°1202/A.G.25 del 27 settembre u.s. si segnala che il progressivo licenziamento di forti aliquote di lavoratori italiani da parte delle Forze Armate Alleate per essere sostituiti con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi, ha provocato grande allarme nelle Province di Pisa, Pesaro e Ancona, dove la popolazione, preoccupata per il continuo aumento del numero dei disoccupati, crea seri motivi di preoccupazioni per le Autorità locali nei riguardi dell'ordine pubblico.

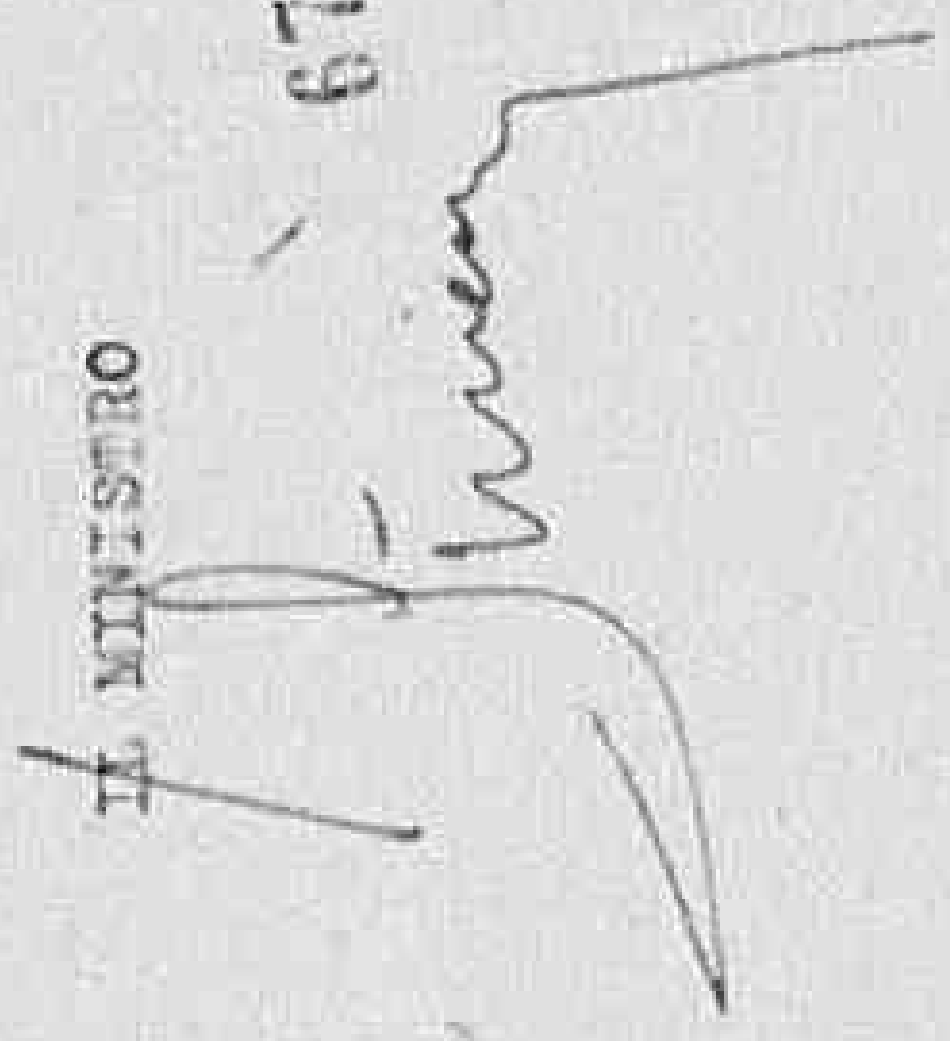
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Dato quanto sopra, si prega codesta Sottocommissione perchè voglia esaminare con la migliore disposizione i mezzi più idonei per eliminare gli inconvenienti susposti.

Questo Ministero si riserva di comunicare le eventuali altre segnalazioni che pervenissero dalle altre regioni.--

IL MINISTRO

6723



BRU/BI

476

Translation Baldard

LSC/1003

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY
DIRECTION GENERAL OF LABOUR

6 December 1945

Prot. 1983

SUBJECT: Employment of German war prisoners

TO : The Allied Commission
Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

Further to our letter No. 1202-A 625 of the 27th of September last, we must point out that the dismissal in growing succession of great contingents of Italian workers by the Allied Armed Forces, and their substitution by German war prisoners, has caused a strong alarm in Pisa, Pesaro and Ancona.

As a consequence, the population of these towns are kept in anxiety about the continuous increase in number of unemployed workers, and this fact gives cause for serious trouble to the local authorities about the maintenance of public order.

The political situation is going to increase the agitation among these unemployed workers, among whom there is a great number of people returned from German concentration camps.

In face of such a situation, we are kindly asking this Labour Sub-Commission to consider with a well-disposed frame of mind, the possibility of devising the means apt to do away with the above described inconveniences.

This Ministry reserves to itself to give notice of other eventual news of the same kind, coming from other Italian regions.

FOR THE MINISTER

SIMONE

6722

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE	Yes	
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss SEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

In view of the general nature of this letter I do not think it worthwhile to add to what is already on the form.

Yes

1328

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Letour
LSC/1003

G-5: 383.6-28

12 December 1945

SUBJECT: Deployment of German Prisoners of War

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
A.P.O. 394

1. Reference is made to your LSC/1003 of 30 November and our G-5: 383.6-28 of 5 December 1945, subject as above.

2. According to information received, there are no establishments operated by FBS in Rome and a few Hotels, Rest Centers and Motor Pools operated by Rome Area Command and employing both Italian civilians and P.W.'s are the only other U.S. units in that area.

3. Upon receipt of more definite information regarding location and title of units concerned, further investigation will be made.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. L. Hamlen
for *A. L. Hamlen*
A. L. HAMLEN
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

6721

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 383.6-28

12 December 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners of War

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
A.P.O. 394

1. Reference is made to your LSC/1003 of 30 November and our G-5: 383.6-28 of 5 December 1945, subject as above.
2. According to information received, there are no establishments operated by PWS in Rome and a few Hotels, Rest Centers and Motor Pools operated by Rome Area Command and employing both Italian civilians and P.W.'s are the only other U.S. units in that area.
3. Upon receipt of more definite information regarding location and title of units concerned, further investigation will be made.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. L. HAMBLIN
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

6719

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Chief Clerk.

File in 6320/1003

1081

labor S/C
LSC/1003

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 383.0-28

5 December 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners of War.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your letters LSC/1003 both dated 30 November 1945, regarding employment of German prisoners of War in the Passo Corese Area and in the Rome Area, and to our G-5: 383.0-28 of 26 November.

2. Investigation of the over all situation is proceeding simultaneously with that of subject cases and you will be kept informed as developments occur.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

6 DEC 1945

A. L. Hamblen
for A. L. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

6718

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 383.6-28

5 December 1945

SUBJECT: Deployment of German Prisoners of War.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your letters LSC/1003 both dated 30 November 1945, regarding employment of German prisoners of War in the Passo Coraso Area and in the Rome Area, and to our G-5: 383.6-28 of 26 November.
2. Investigation of the over all situation is proceeding simultaneously with that of subject cases and you will be kept informed as developments occur.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. E. Tooleberg, Col., GSC
for A. L. HAMILTON (mjt)
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

6717

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	l.w.	
Mr. HIRD	R.	9/2
Mr. SCOTT	RI	10/12
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON	De	10/12
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

6716

LABOR S/C's FILE COPY (to be returned
after signature)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 204

ECONOMIC SECTION

SHB/rav

REF : LEC/1002

30 November 1948

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
in Rome Area.

TO : G-2, AFHQ
Attention: General Hamblen

1. It is understood that it is proposed to discharge Italian civilian employees in order to provide for the employment of approximately 300 German prisoners-of-war in ASD establishments and certain U. S. Ordnance establishments in the Rome area.

2. In the present tense political atmosphere in Rome it is probable that the presence of Germans working in the area and the resultant unemployment of Italian civilians may be the cause of incidents involving Allied personnel or involving Allied administration. The possibility is, therefore, brought to your notice in order that precautionary action may be taken if thought desirable.

3. The Allied Commission would be glad to be kept informed of any developments in this connection.

Harlan Cleveland
HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

6715

LABOR SPC's FILE COPY (To be
returned after signature)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
ECONOMIC SECTION

REF : LSC/1003

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
Passo Corese (Rieti)

TO : G-5, AFHQ
Attention: General Washburn

1. Reference is made to our memorandum of 23 November regarding the alleged dismissal of 800 Italian workers employed in the care and maintenance of animals for the Allied Forces, and their replacement by German prisoners.

2. It has not been specifically stated that, at the farms of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo in the Rieti area, two British Units (the 4th Veterinary Hospital and the 52nd Remount Depot) dismissed 800 Italian workers a month ago. These workers who had been hired daily in the villages of Montelibretti, Nerola and Monterotondo, had been employed as grooms, blacksmiths, writers, and on general work on the farms, including care and maintenance of horses. They were dismissed and replaced by German prisoners-of-war.

3. The farms of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo is an establishment of the Italian Ministry of War and is used as "Centro Rifornimento Quadrupedi".

4. You may see fit to pursue this apparent infringement of the policy adopted in the utilization of German prisoners-of-war.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

6714

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD	<i>H</i>	<i>2/1</i>
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss SEEVERSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

Mr. Hird,
Should not forward
the info you got from
signature?
Sent by WRA via V.P. Sec. Secm

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CAS
885
LSC/1003
27 NOV 1945

G-5: 383.6-28

26 November 1945

28 NOV 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners of War -
Passo Corese (Risti).

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your LSC/1003 of 23 November 1945, subject as above.
2. Matter is the subject of investigation at the present time and after consideration of findings, resultant information will be forwarded.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:


A. L. HAMBLEY
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5



MEMO SECTION

Date 30 Nov 45

From	To
Acting Vice President	Finance S/C
Deputy Vice President	Commerce (PA) S/C
Price Branch	Labor S/C
✓ Chief Staff Officer	
Staff Officer	Chief Commissioner
Administrative Asst.	Exec. Commissioner
Asst. to Pres. & V.P.	Civil Affairs Sec.
Asst. Officer, P&A	Establishment Sec.
Executive Secretary	G-1 (A)
	G-1 (B)
Supply Branch - Chief	
Proc. Coordination Br.	
Regulation Br.	
Services & Gen. Inv. Br.	
Controlled Equip. Mat. Br.	ATTENTION OF:
Food & Agr. S/C	
Ind. & Utilities S/C	
M. & Shipping S/C	
For approval: copied	✓ Information
Planned work	Investigation & Report
Dispatch	Cost & Retain.
Circulation & Review	File
Note & Return	Review/Recommendation
Signature	Concurrence

NOTE: Initials should be placed on correspondence and not on this sheet. Please use Routing & Work Sheet for comments.

6712

KJH/tr

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

Tel.: 478828/204

REF. : LSC/203

22 November 1945

SUBJECT : Employment of German Prisoners of War,,
Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo.

TO : The Director Agriculture and Food Sub Commission

1. We have been informed that 800 Italian workers have been discharged at "the farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo" in the Rieti district and have been replaced by German prisoners from Naples.

2. The general question of the employment of German prisoners at the expense of Italian civilians is a major one and has already been taken up at the highest level in Italian Government and Allied Military Circles. It is proposed to pursue further the allegation of dismissal of Italians in Rieti district. Before submitting the complaint to A.P.H.Q. we should, however, be glad of any information your Sub Commission may be able to give regarding the farm, who controls the establishment, how many workers are likely to be employed there, the general types of work performed by civilians, and which military or Allied Unit is responsible for engagement or discharge of personnel.

6710
H.J. HIRD
Labour Sub Commission

Tel. 238

OP/ns

NOTE TO DIRECTOR

26 November 1945

1. The Farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo is in the ownership of the Italian Ministry of War and is used for the "Centro Rifornimento Quadrupedi".
2. At Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo there are two British Units: the 4th Veterinary Hospital and the 22nd Remount Depot.
3. It is these two Units which, about a month ago, dismissed roughly 300 Italian workers who were hired daily in the nearby villages of Montelibretti, Nerola, Monterotondo, etc., and replaced them with German prisoners of war.
4. The laborers in question, who received about 300 Lire per day, plus one meal, worked as grooms, blacksmiths, waiters at the officers' mess; some built fences and most of them mounted the horses and took care of them.
5. The above information has been furnished by Col. Boccacoli of the Italian Army, Director of the "Centro Rifornimento Quadrupedi".

Mario Pascarella

6769

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 594
ECONOMIC SECTION

*John S. C's File Copy
he returned after
signature)*
DCS/raa

TEL : Ext. 550

22 November 1945

REF : LSC/1008

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
Passo Correse (Rieti)

TO : G-5, AFHQ
Attention: General Hasbani

1. We are in receipt of a memorandum from the Italian Government with reference to the use of German prisoners-of-war in Passo Correse (Rieti).

2. This letter asserts that 600 workers employed in the care and maintenance of animals of Allied Forces were discharged and their places taken by an equivalent number of German prisoners. The letter goes on to point out that this has created a critical unemployment situation in the small community involved and that the presence of German prisoners constitutes a source of continuing resentment in the community.

3. If this statement is well founded it would constitute a violation of the policy adopted in the utilization of German prisoners-of-war.

4. This information is forwarded to you for investigation and such action as you may see fit to take.

5. The Allied Commission would be grateful for any information which you can supply for onward transmission to the Italian Government.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

6708

Translation Elaner

/js

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Minister's Office

Rome, 9 Nov. 1945
LSC/1003

No 2052/163-G

TO HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

SUBJECT: Substitution of workers of
Passo Corese (Rieti) by
German prisoners

The attention of this Ministry has been drawn to the situation of discomfort in which the inhabitants of the village "Passo Corese" (Rieti) have been placed by the Allied military Authorities. In fact, 800 workers occupied there with the maintenance and survey of the animals of the Allied troops, were recently discharged and substituted by as many German prisoners.

It is clear that in a rural district like Passo Corese, the unemployment of all heads of families will bring about a critical situation aggravated, day by day, by the presence of German soldiers at their own working places, who are moving about freely, and are treated with all possible care. This Ministry, while informing your Division of the foregoing, points out the necessity that urgent steps be taken in this matter.

It would be almost useless to state that in cases, where it would be necessary to remove the inconveniences due to irregular activity of local workers, the competent Authorities could adopt more suitable, without having recourse to the humiliating substitution of the Italian labour with German prisoners.

This Ministry is confident that you will comply with its present request, and is looking forward for your kind reply.

THE MINISTER
(sgd) Barbareschi

6707

SUSPENSE

5 ~~Oct~~ Nov
C.B.H.

Employment of human POW's.

5 31 Oct

Exec
Commr

Request approval and signature of
Chief Commissioner on inclosed two letters.

Econ Sec

26(10)7 & 8

Harlan Cleveland

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President

6706

ch

4

SUSPENSE

26 Oct

C. B. H.

19 October 1945

MINUTE #1

TO: Executive Commissioner

1. Copy of LSC/1003 of 18 October at Folio #1 was sent by Mr. Braine to G-5, the Chief Commissioner and yourself.
2. Economic Section concurs in the recommendation set forth in Para. 5 and suggests that same be made to AFHQ by the Chief Commissioner.
3. Do you desire a letter to that effect prepared for signature of Chief Commissioner; if so, to whom do you desire it directed?

FOR THE ACTING VICE PRESIDENT:

(Sgd) LDD
L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, FA
Chief Staff Officer

To ~~file~~ G/C - Prof of Ltr - 22 Oct.

6705

HEADQUARTERS / LIEB COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WMB/rsw

15 October 1945

TEL : Ext. 804

REF : LSC/1003

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Vice President
Economic Section

1. I have given careful consideration to the question of the continued employment of German prisoners-of-war, in the light of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September, 1945 and the specific instructions issued following that conference; and in connection with the report of 4 October, 1945 from General Oxx regarding the situation at Leghorn; also, the continued employment of German-formed unit in substitution of Italian military-formed units. I submit that the situation is still not satisfactory and that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. In the minds of the Italian workers the issue is simple; viz., whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It is not sufficient to say that the Germans are substituting Italian military units that have been recalled. The Italian civilians will suggest that they could equally well substitute Italian military units. Similarly, it is not sufficient to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians is due to the reduction of the Allied program, when they gather the impression that the execution and completion of the Allied program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To their minds the Allied program is seen as a whole, and is not divisible into two parts, one part which requires German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

3. I invite attention to Para 3 (b) of General Oxx's report of 4 October, suggesting that the resentment of the Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners in Italy are repatriated. I submit, with respect, that the resentment will continue so long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. The repatriation of Germans as distinct from their employment is a separate issue. There is, of course, dangerous, distasteful, but necessary work which could be performed by Germans in circumstances that would commend themselves to the Italian people, such as the clearance of mines in the fields and beaches, clearance of debris, etc. ^{678A} From this, however, I suggest that the issue should be faced that if any be necessary to forego any immediate advantages that might accrue

- 2 -

from the employment of Germans in order to avoid the consequences of immediate disorderly demonstrations and of eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied Authorities.

4. The injury of Italian civilians in connection with mine clearance in the Livorno area has been made the occasion to draw comparisons with the safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners, and unless and until the whole situation is seen clearly it is difficult to controvert any comments that may appear in the Italian press which may inflame public opinion.

5. I suggest therefore:

(a) That periodical and exact information should be obtained as to the extent of the employment of Germans;

(b) That such returns be immediately studied and specific instructions be issued requiring withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;

(c) That the periodical reports be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being obeyed;

(d) That Public Relations Department should be charged with the duty of keeping the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;

(e) That instructions and reports should relate equally to British as well as American formations.

6. I regret that I consider it necessary to continue to press this issue, but the tendency to regard it as closed by action on particular incidents as they arise is, in my opinion, particularly dangerous so long as the Allied Authorities are without exact information as to the general position and the extent to which it is being modified by observance or otherwise of the instructions already issued; and as long as clear instructions to all concerned have not been issued by high authority.

W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

cc: General Hamblen, G-5, AFHQ
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

RECEIVED

20 19 18 17 16 15 14

Mr. Brains Copy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894
ECONOMIC SECTION

UCS/rmw

TEL : Ext. 550

November 1945

REF : LSC/1008

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
Passo Coraso (Rieti)

TO : G-5, AFHQ
Attention: General Embler

1. We are in receipt of a memorandum from the Italian Government with reference to the use of German prisoners-of-war in Passo Coraso (Rieti).

2. This letter asserts that 500 workers employed in the care and maintenance of animals of Allied Forces were discharged and their places taken by an equivalent number of German prisoners. The letter goes on to point out that this has created a critical unemployment situation in the small community involved and that the presence of German prisoners constitutes a source of continuing resentment in the community.

3. If this statement is well founded it would constitute a violation of the policy adopted in the utilization of German prisoners-of-war.

4. This information is forwarded to you for investigation and such action as you may see fit to take.

5. The Allied Commission would be grateful for any information which you can supply for onward transmission to the Italian Government.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

CC: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

6702

KJH/tr

LSC/1003

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

Tel.: 478828/204

REF. : LSC/203

22 November 1945

SUBJECT : Employment of German Prisoners of War.,
Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo.

TO : The Director Agriculture and Food Sub Commission

1. We have been informed that 300 Italian workers have been discharged at "the farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo" in the Rieti district and have been replaced by German prisoners from Naples.

2. The general question of the employment of German prisoners at the expense of Italian civilians is a major one and has already been taken up at the highest level in Italian Government and Allied Military Circles. It is proposed to pursue further the allegation of dismissal of Italians in Rieti district. Before submitting the complaint to A.F.H.Q. we should, however, be glad of any information your Sub Commission may be able to give regarding the farm, who controls the establishment, how many workers are likely to be employed there, the general types of work performed by civilians, and which military or Allied Unit is responsible for engagement or discharge of personnel.

K.J. HIND
Labour Sub Commission

6781

Translation Elaner

ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

/js

Secretariat
n.14547/cl./ALLSC/203/1003
Rome, 9 November 1945

SUBJECT: Dismissal of workers.

TO : Mr. W. H. BRAINE
Director
Allied Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

With reference to the telephone conversation with Dr. Bitossi we beg to add the following details.

We have been informed by the Secretary of the District Labour Chamber of Fara Sabina that 800 workers have been discharged at the farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo which is the centre for the Latium zone as regards animal supplies. These workers belong to the Rome and Rieti Provinces, and exactly to the following communes: Fara Sabina, Toffia, Scandriglia, Montorio Romano, Nerola, Montelibretti, Monterotondo and Mentana.

The said workers were dismissed, in order to give occupation to a number of German prisoners coming from Naples. These prisoners are enjoying the same liberty as Italian civilians do, and even more, as they are also used as guards, and as such they are mocking themselves at the population.

The population of the zone are exasperated, finding themselves at the beginning of winter without job, which is taken over by those who, besides of having been our enemies for hundreds of years, have also robbed and murdered our compatriots. Among that population the terrible remembrance of the deeds of German SS. and of their distressing consequence is still vivid.

Your Sub-Commission is, therefore, requested to take kindly immediate action, in order to interrupt this deceitful course of action which certainly could have sad consequences.

Yours truly
THE SECRETARIAT
(sgd) Grandi

6700

*Letter 3/10's File Copy
(to be turned over to Sig. Unit)*

REF : LSC/1003

21 November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters
APO SLE

1. Attached is a letter received from Prime Minister Parri regarding the continued employment in this Theater of German prisoners-of-war. This letter, together with representations received from other sources, seems to indicate that in spite of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September 1945, the instructions issued following that conference, the report of 4 October 1945 from General Oxx regarding the situation at Livorno, and Brigadier Sharp's letter of 18 October 1945, the position is still not satisfactory. It is submitted that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. To the Italian workers the issue is the simple one of whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It gives them no satisfaction when it is stated that German-formed units are substituting for Italian military units which have been recalled. The Italian civilians suggest that they can equally well substitute for Italian military units. Similarly, it seems inadequate to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians are due to the reduction of the Allied program, when the impression is given that the execution and completion of this program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To the Italian worker the Allied program is seen as a whole and is not divisible into two parts, one part requiring German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor. 633

3. In Para E(b) of his report of 4 October General Oxx suggests that the resentment of Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners-of-war are repatriated. It is suggested that rather will the resentment continue as long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. Repatriation of Germans, as distinct from their employment, is a separate issue and it is in respect of their

- 2 -

employment that the threat is increasing of disorderly demonstrations and eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied Authorities.

4. It is believed that there must be dangerous, distasteful, but yet necessary work which could well be performed by Germans in circumstances which would commend themselves to the Italian people. Representations have been made to us that the clearance of mines in fields and beaches, and the clearance of debris and of battle areas might be not inappropriate for German prisoners-of-war. In this connection the injuries sustained by Italian civilians whilst engaged in mine clearance in the Livorno area has resulted in comparisons with the allegedly safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners.

5. In the light of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter and the continuous representations that are being received from Italian Government Departments, workers' organizations and spokesmen, it is my considered view that public opinion will be increasingly inflamed and the danger of disorder heightened unless further action is taken by the Allied Authorities. The following recommendations are, therefore, suggested for consideration:

- (a) That the periodical information, which I am sure you receive as to the extent of the employment of Germans, be used as the basis for specific instructions requiring the withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;
- (b) That such periodical reports be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being carried out;
- (c) That rigorous effort be made to keep the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;
- (d) That instructions and reports relate equally to British as well as American formations.

6698

- 3 -

5. In the light of the foregoing it would be appreciated if you could inform this Headquarters whether or not you consider the situation needs revising and a further directive issued. In order that an answer may be given to the Italian Prime Minister an early reply would be appreciated.

/s/ Henry W. Stone

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl: 2
Copy of Prime Minister's letter
Copy of English translation of
Prime Minister's letter

CC: General Hamblen
G-5 AFHQ

6697

DMXDMX

IL PUNTO DI VISTA DEL COMANDO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 22 Ottobre 1943

Caro Ammiraglio,

L'aggravarsi di una condizione di cose che interviene a limitare grandemente le ben scarse possibilità di impiego dei nostri lavoratori, mi induce a richiamare sull'argomento la Sua personale attenzione.

Dai porti e da molti centri di lavoro dell'Italia Centrale e meridionale si pervengono allarmanti segnalazioni di licenziamenti in blocco di operai, destinati ad essere sostituiti con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

Cio' e' accaduto, o sta accadendo, a Firenze, a Pisa, Portoferra, Ancona, Jesi, Napoli (Porto Sagoli), Caserta, Avversano, Pozzuoli e Bari, nella quale ultima citta', secondo una comunicazione teste' pervenutami, il numero di tali prigionieri ammonterebbe gia' a varie migliaia, per buona parte destinati a lavori in precedenza disimpegnati da elementi italiani.

E' superfluo che io mi soffermi a chiarire le dolorose conseguenze di tale procedere in un periodo di difficilissima ripresa industriale ed economica, con la disoccupazione in continuo aumento per l'afflusso dei reduci dalla guerra e dalla deportazione.

Precludendo ai lavoratori italiani i pochi centri attualmente attivi, si inasprisce il problema del collocamento della mano d'opera, con conseguenze che non mancano di destare preoccupazione e di cui non e' dato misurare l'esatta portata; non si puo' non tener conto dello stato d'animo degli operai, preoccupati da un lato, di vedersi privati dei mezzi di vita, spossati, dall'altro, di cadere il peso agli abborriti nazisti e persecutori di ieri.

In stampa si e' resa interprete di tale sentimento, che minaccia di dar luogo a disordini del genere di quelli recentemente verificatisi a Napoli, e tale opinione e' confermata dalle Autorita' responsabili, che denunciano il pericolo della situazione, tanto piu' se non si provvede alla pronta disarmazione degli stabilimenti tutt'ora occupati da truppe alleate.

La premessa costante attenzione che Ella dedica al superamento delle nostre maggiori difficolta' mi danno la cortesia che Ella sopra' efficacissimi adoperarsi, sia presso gli Alti Comandi Alleati sia presso le Autorita' competenti della Commissione Alleata, per ottenere provvedimenti di carattere generale che valgano a soddisfare le esigenze Alleate, pur salvaguardando le possibili di impiego dei nostri lavoratori.

Le saro' molto grato di una Sua comunicazione in proposito.
Mi creda, con viva cordialita', etc

All'Ammiraglio Hilary E. Stone
Comandante Capo della Commissione Alleata
Roma.

/s/ FERRUCCIO PARRI

6696

COPY

COPY

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

49557/36069/19.5

Rome, 22 October 1945

Dear Admiral,

The present state of things which is greatly limiting the very scarce possibilities of work of our workers is getting worse, and I must bring this matter to your attention.

From the harbours and working centres of Central and Southern Italy, I receive alarming news that workers are being discharged in large number, to be replaced by German prisoners of war.

This happened or is happening in Florence, Pisa, Pontedra, Ancona, Jesi, Naples, (Bagnoli harbour), Caserta, Aversa, Pozzuoli and Bari, and, in the latter city, according to a message which I have just received, the number of such prisoners is supposed to amount to several thousands, in great part destined to works which were formerly carried out by Italian elements.

It is needless for me to emphasize the painful consequences of such a way of acting at a time when industrial and economic rehabilitation is most difficult, and unemployment continually increasing because of the return of prisoners of war and deported civilians.

By excluding Italian workers from the few centres which are at present working, the problem of unemployed manpower is getting much worse, and the consequences of which we cannot figure out the exact bearings, are a cause of great preoccupation; it is impossible not to take into consideration the state of mind of the workers who are preoccupied at seeming themselves deprived of their means of living, and indignant at giving their place to hated enemies who yesterday were their persecutors.

The press interpreted such feelings, which threatens to cause riots like those which lately took place in Naples, and this opinion is confirmed by the responsible authorities who denounced the danger of such a situation, all the more so if no action is taken to derequisition as soon as possible the plants which are still occupied by Allied troops.

The kind attention which you devote to the overcoming of our greatest difficulties make me trust in your kind intervention with the Supreme Allied Command and the Authorities of the Allied Commission, concerned, to obtain such regulations as will satisfy allied requirements, and at the same time, safeguard the working possibilities of our workers.

I shall be most grateful if you let me have an answer.

Believe me,

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner, A.C.

Truly yours,
S/ Ferruccio Parri

COPY

COPY

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 22 Ottobre 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

L'aggravarsi di una condizione di cose che interviene a limitare grandemente le ben scarse possibilità di impiego dei nostri lavoratori, mi induce a richiamare sull'argomento la Sua personale attenzione.

Dai porti e da molti centri di lavoro dell'Italia Centrale e meridionale mi pervengono allarmate segnalazioni di licenziamenti in blocco di operai, destinati ad essere sostituiti con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

Cio' e' accaduto, o sta accadendo, a Firenze, a Pisa, Pontedera, Ancona, Jesi, Napoli (Porto Bagnoli), Caserta, Aversa, Pozzuoli e Bari, nella quale ultima città, secondo una comunicazione testé pervenutami, il numero di tali prigionieri ammonterebbe già a varie migliaia, per buona parte destinati a lavori in precedenza disimpegnati da elementi italiani.

E' superfluo che io mi soffermi a chiarire le dolorose conseguenze di tale procedere in un periodo di difficilissima ripresa industriale ed economica, con la disoccupazione in continuo aumento per l'afflusso dei reduci dalla guerra e dalla deportazione.

Precludendo ai lavoratori italiani i pochi centri attualmente attivi, si inasprisce il problema del collocamento della mano d'opera, con conseguenze che non mancano di destare preoccupazione e di cui non e' dato misurare l'esatta portata; non si può non tener conto dello stato d'animo degli operai, preoccupati da un lato, di vedersi privati dei mezzi di vita, sdegnosi, dall'altro, di cedere il posto agli abborriti nemici e persecutori di ieri.

La stampa si e' resa interprete di tale sentimento, che minaccia di dar luogo a disordini del genere di quelli recentemente verificatisi a Napoli, e tale opinione e' confermata dalle Autorità responsabili, che denunciano il pericolo della situazione, tanto più se non si provvede alla pronta derequisizione degli stabilimenti tutt'ora occupati da truppe alleate.

La premurosa costante attenzione che Ella dedica al superamento delle nostre maggiori difficoltà mi danno la certezza che Ella saprà efficacemente adoperarsi, sia presso gli Alti Comandi Alleati sia presso le autorità competenti della Commissione alleata, per ottenere provvedimenti di carattere generale che valgano a soddisfare le esigenze Alleate, pur salvaguardando le possibilità di impiego dei nostri lavoratori.

Le sarò molto grato di una sua comunicazione in proposito.
Mi creda, con viva cordialità, Suo

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone
Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata
Roma.

/s/ FERDINANDO PARRI

1694

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

REF : LSC/1003

November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

1. Attached is a letter received from Prime Minister Parri regarding the continued employment in this Theater of German prisoners-of-war. This letter, ~~and~~ representations received from other sources, ~~clearly~~ indicate that in spite of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September 1945, the specific instructions issued following that conference, the report of 4 October 1945 from General Oxx regarding the situation at Livorno, and Brigadier Sharp's letter of 18 October 1945, the position is still not satisfactory. It is submitted that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

inadequate 2. ~~In the minds of~~ ^{To} the Italian workers the issue is the simple one of whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It gives ~~no~~ satisfaction ~~to state that~~ German-formed units are substituting Italian military units ~~that~~ have been recalled. The Italian civilians suggest that they can equally well substitute Italian military units. Similarly, it seems ~~insufficient~~ to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians are due to the reduction of the Allied program when the impression is given that the execution and completion of this program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To the Italian worker the Allied program is seen as a whole and is not divisible into two parts, one part requiring German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

Supported 3. In Para 3(b) of his report of 4 October, General Oxx suggests that the resentment of Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners-of-war are repatriated. It is ~~submitted~~ ^{supported} that rather will the resentment continue as long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. Repatriation of Germans, as distinct from their employment, is a separate issue and it is in respect

- 2 -

of their employment that the threat is increasing of disorderly demonstrations and eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied Authorities.

4. It is believed that there must be dangerous, distasteful, but yet necessary work which could well be performed by Germans in circumstances which would commend themselves to the Italian people. Representations have been made to us that the clearance of mines in fields and beaches, and the clearance of debris and of battle areas might be not inappropriate for German prisoners-of-war. In this connection the injury ~~of~~ ^{of sustained} Italian civilians whilst engaged in mine clearance in the Livorno area has resulted in comparisons with the allegedly safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners.

5. In the light of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter and the continuous representations that are being received from Italian Government Departments, workers' organizations and spokesmen, it is my considered view that public opinion will be increasingly inflamed and the danger of disorder heightened unless further action is taken by the Allied Authorities. ~~It is suggested that:~~ ^{It is the following}

Recommendations as therefore made suggested for consideration:

- That the periodical*
- (a) ~~Periodical and exact~~ information, which I am sure you receive as to the extent of the employment of Germans, be ~~studied~~ ^{used as the basis} for ~~and~~ specific instructions ~~be issued~~ requiring the withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;
- That*
- (b) ~~The~~ periodical reports ~~should~~ be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being ~~obeyed~~ ^{carried out};
- That vigorous effort should be made to*
- (c) ~~Public Relations Department~~ ^{Public Relations} should be charged with the duty of keeping the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;
- That*
- (d) Instructions and reports ~~should~~ relate equally to British as well as American formations.

6692

5. In the light of the foregoing it would be appreciated if you could inform this Headquarters whether or not you consider the situation needs revising and a further directive issued. In order that an answer may be given to the Italian Prime Minister an early reply would be appreciated.

HILARY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl: 2
Copy of Prime Minister's letter
Copy of English translation of Prime Minister's letter

CC: General Hamblen
G-5 AFHQ

6691

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

REF: LSC/1003

Nov
October 1945

My dear Professor Parri:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22 October regarding the employment of German prisoners-of-war in the ports and industrial centers of Southern and Central Italy.

I share your concern at the reports you have received that Italian workers are being discharged in large numbers in many areas and are being replaced by German prisoners-of-war.

As you are aware, the Military Authorities have given an assurance that there will be strict adherence to the policy of refraining from making use of German prisoners-of-war in circumstances where this would result in displacement of Italian civilians. In view, however, of the information in your letter I have made very strong representations to the highest authorities that the position be carefully and urgently examined, and that any deviation from the policy, as already defined, be remedied forthwith. *No*

Yours very truly, *yes*

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

6690

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

REF : LSC/1003

October 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

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Shaffer

1. Attached is a letter received from Prime Minister Parri regarding the continued employment in this Theater of German prisoners-of-war. This letter, and representations received from other sources, clearly indicate that in spite of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September 1945, the specific instructions issued following that conference, and the report of 4 October 1945 from General Oxx regarding the situation at Livorno, the position is still not satisfactory. It is submitted that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. In the minds of the Italian workers the issue is the simple one of whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It gives no satisfaction to state that German-formed units are substituting Italian military units that have been recalled. The Italian civilians suggest that they can equally well substitute Italian military units. Similarly, it seems insufficient to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians are due to the reduction of the Allied program when the impression is given that the execution and completion of this program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To the Italian worker the Allied program is seen as a whole and is not divisible into two parts, one part requiring German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

3. In Para 3(b) of his report of 4 October, General Oxx suggests that the resentment of Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners-of-war are repatriated. It is submitted that rather will the resentment continue as long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. Repatriation of Germans, as distinct from their employment, is a separate issue

- 2 -

and it is in respect of their employment that the threat is increasing of disorderly demonstrations and eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied Authorities.

4. It is believed that there must be dangerous, distasteful, but yet necessary work which could well be performed by Germans in circumstances which would commend themselves to the Italian people. Representations have been made to us that the clearance of mines in fields and beaches, and the clearance of debris and of battle areas might be not inappropriate for German prisoners-of-war. In this connection the injury of Italian civilians whilst engaged in mine clearance in the Livorno area has resulted in comparisons with the allegedly safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners.

5. In the light of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter and the continuous representations that are being received from Italian Government Departments, workers' organizations and spokesmen, it is my considered view that public opinion will be increasingly inflamed and the danger of disorder heightened unless further action is taken by the Allied Authorities. It is suggested that:

- (a) Periodical and exact information should be obtained as to the extent of the employment of Germans;
- (b) Such returns should be studied and specific instructions be issued requiring the withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;
- (c) The periodical reports should be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being obeyed;
- (d) Public Relations Department should be charged with the duty of keeping the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;
- (e) Instructions and reports should relate equally to British as well as American formations.

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- 3 -

6. In order that an answer may be given to the Italian Prime Minister, your early reply will be appreciated.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl.: 2
Copy of Prime Minister's letter
Copy of English translation of
Prime Minister's letter

CC: General Hamblen
G-5, AFHQ

5687

*Mr. Brande copy
He be returned after signature*

REF : LSC/1002

2/ November 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

1. Attached is a letter received from Prime Minister Parri regarding the continued employment in this Theater of German prisoners-of-war. This letter, together with representations received from other sources, seems to indicate that in spite of the Theater Commander's conference at Naples on 24 September 1945, the instructions issued following that conference, the report of 4 October 1945 from General Gyx regarding the situation at Livorno, and Brigadier Sharp's letter of 18 October 1945, the position is still not satisfactory. It is submitted that the danger of disorder and political repercussions has not been removed by action hitherto taken.

2. To the Italian workers the issue is the simple one of whether German prisoners-of-war are working in circumstances where Italian workers could be employed. It gives them no satisfaction when it is stated that German-formed units are substituting for Italian military units which have been recalled. The Italian civilians suggest that they can equally well substitute for Italian military units. Similarly, it seems inadequate to say that the reduced opportunities of employment of Italian civilians are due to the reduction of the Allied program, when the impression is given that the execution and completion of this program still necessitates the employment of considerable numbers of Germans. To the Italian worker the Allied program is seen as a whole and is not divisible into two parts, one part requiring German labor to the exclusion of Italian labor.

3. In Para 3(b) of his report of 4 October General Gyx suggests that the resentment of Italian workers will continue until all German prisoners-of-war are repatriated. It is suggested that rather will the resentment continue as long as German prisoners-of-war in Italy are employed on work which could well be performed, for payment of wages, by Italian civilians. Repatriation of Germans, as distinct from their employment, is a separate issue and it is in respect of their

6686

- 2 -

employment that the threat is increasing of disorderly demonstrations and eventual deterioration of relationships between the Italian workers and the Allied authorities.

4. It is believed that there must be dangerous, distasteful, but yet necessary work which could well be performed by Germans in circumstances which would commend themselves to the Italian people. Representations have been made to us that the clearance of mines in fields and beaches, and the clearance of debris and of battle areas might be not inappropriate for German prisoners-of-war. In this connection the injuries sustained by Italian civilians whilst engaged in mine clearance in the Livorno area has resulted in comparisons with the allegedly safer and easier conditions of employment of German prisoners.

5. In the light of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter and the continuous representations that are being received from Italian Government Departments, workers' organisations and spokesmen, it is my considered view that public opinion will be increasingly inflamed and the danger of disorder heightened unless further action is taken by the Allied Authorities. The following recommendations are, therefore, suggested for consideration:

- (a) That the periodical information, which I am sure you receive as to the extent of the employment of Germans, be used as the basis for specific instructions requiring the withdrawal and substitution of German prisoners from various classes of employment;
- (b) That such periodical reports be in the nature of progress reports showing the extent to which the instructions are being carried out;
- (c) That rigorous effort be made to keep the Italian press, and through it the Italian people, informed of the policy and of the action of the Allied Authorities in this connection. The issue of exact and authoritative reports will minimize the risk of misunderstanding arising from inaccurate or exaggerated statements made in the Italian press or by Italian spokesmen;
- (d) That instructions and reports relate equally to British as well as American formations.

6683

- 3 -

5. In the light of the foregoing it would be appreciated if you could inform this Headquarters whether or not you consider the situation needs revising and a further directive issued. In order that an answer may be given to the Italian Prime Minister an early reply would be appreciated.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLEERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl: 2
Copy of Prime Minister's letter
Copy of English translation of
Prime Minister's letter

CC: General Hamblen
O-5 AFHQ

6684

SECRETSECRET

IL COMANDANTE DEL DISTRETTO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 22 ottobre 1945

Caro Ambasciatore,

L'aggravarsi di una condizione di cose che interviene a limitare gradatamente le ben scarse possibilità di impiego dei nostri lavoratori, mi induce a richiamare nell'argomento la Sua personale attenzione.

Sui porti e su molti centri di lavoro dell'Italia Centrale e meridionale si pervengono allarmate segnalazioni di licenziamenti in blocco di operai, destinati ad essere sostituiti con prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

Cio' e' accaduto, o sta accadendo, a Firenze, a Pisa, Pontedera, Livorno, Jesi, Napoli (Porto Sagoli), Caserta, Aversa, Frosinone e Bari, nella quale ultima città, secondo una comunicazione tanto pervenutami, il numero di tali prigionieri ammonterebbe già a varie migliaia, per buona parte destinati a lavori in precedenza disimpegnati da elementi italiani.

E' superfluo che io mi soffermi a chiarire le dolorose conseguenze di tale procedere in un periodo di difficilissima ripresa industriale ed economica, con la disoccupazione in continuo aumento per l'afflusso dei reduci dalla guerra e dalla deportazione.

Precludendo ai lavoratori italiani i pochi centri attualmente attivi, si innaspra il problema del collocamento della mano d'opera, con conseguenze che non nessuno di costoro preoccupazione e di cui non e' dato misurare l'esatta portata; non si può non tener conto dello stato d'animo degli operai, preoccupati da un lato, di vedersi privati dei mezzi di vita, allegri, dall'altro, di vedere il posto agli abborriti nazisti e persecutori di ieri.

La stampa si e' resa interprete di tale sentimento, che minaccia di dar luogo a disordini del genere di quelli recentemente verificatisi a Napoli, e tale opinione e' confermata dalle autorità responsabili, che denunciano il pericolo della situazione, tanto più se non si provvede alla pronta disoccupazione degli stabilimenti tutt'ora occupati da truppe alleate.

La premurosa costante attenzione che Ella dedica al ripulimento delle nostre maggiori difficoltà mi reca la certezza che Ella saprà efficacemente adoperarsi, sia presso gli Alti Comandi Alleati sia presso le autorità competenti della Commissione Alleata, per ottenere provvedimenti di carattere generale che valgano a soddisfare le esigenze Alleate, pur salvaguardando le possibilità di impiego dei nostri lavoratori.

Le sarò molto grato di una Sua comunicazione in proposito.
Si creda, con viva cordialità, suo

All'Ambasciatore Ellery S. Stone
Comandante Capo della Commissione Alleata

/s/ FERRUCCIO PARRI

SECRET

6683

COPYCOPYTranslation

The President of the Council of Ministers

49587/28069/19.5

Rome, 22 October 1945

Dear Admiral,

The present state of things which is greatly limiting the very scarce possibilities of work of our workers is getting worse, and I must bring this matter to your attention.

From the harbours and working centres of Central and Southern Italy, I receive alarming news that workers are being discharged in large number, to be replaced by German prisoners of war.

This happened or is happening in Florence, Pisa, Pontedra, Ancona, Jesi, Naples, (Bagnoli harbour), Caserta, Aversa, Pozzuoli and Bari, and, in the latter city, according to a message which I have just received, the number of such prisoners is supposed to amount to several thousands, in great part destined to works which were formerly carried out by Italian elements.

It is needless for me to emphasize the painful consequences of such a way of acting at a time when industrial and economic rehabilitation is most difficult, and unemployment continually increasing because of the return of prisoners of war and deported civilians.

By excluding Italian workers from the few centres which are at present working, the problem of unemployed manpower is getting much worse, and the consequences of which we cannot figure out the exact bearings, are a cause of great preoccupation; it is impossible not to take into consideration the state of mind of the workers who are pre-occupied at seeing themselves deprived of their means of living, and indignant at giving their place to hated enemies who yesterday were their persecutors.

The press interpreted such feelings, which threatens to cause riots like those which lately took place in Naples, and this opinion is confirmed by the responsible authorities who denounced the danger of such a situation, all the more so if no action is taken to derequisition as soon as possible the plants which are still occupied by Allied troops.

The kind attention which you devote to the overcoming of our greatest difficulties make me trust in your kind intervention with the Supreme Allied Command and the Authorities of the Allied Commission concerned, to obtain such regulations as will satisfy Allied requirements, and at the same time, safeguard the working possibilities of our workers.

I shall be most grateful if you let me have an answer. 6682

Believe me,

Truly yours,
S/ Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery V. Stone
Chief Commissioner, A.C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

File
DCS/rw

TEL : Ext. 304 16 November 1945
REF : LSC/1003
SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners-of-War
Passo Caraso (Risti)
TO : The Minister
Ministry of Labor and Social Security
Italian Government
Rome

1. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9 November concerning the above subject.

2. Please be assured that we have taken steps to call the matter to the attention of the proper authorities.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

6681

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

YP/co

TEL : 489081 - 204 16 November 1945.
REF : ISO/1003/806.
SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners
of War.
TO : Regional Commissioner, Piemonte Region
(attention: Regional Labour Officer)

1. It is desired to thank you for your memorandum of the 12th November 1945 on the above described subject.

2. With regard to paragraph 1 (e) it is not clear whether the 68 Italian civilians who were discharged were all employed as cooks. It would be interesting to know:-

- (a) the total number of prisoners of war now employed at the camp, and
- (b) how many of them are employed as cooks.

3. It is noted that you propose to visit Novara during the current week; and no doubt you will be good enough to arrange to obtain further details on the occasion of your visit.

W.H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

6680

LSC/1003/216

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/38/510

12th November 1945

SUBJECT : Employment of German P. of W.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission
(for attention Labour Sub-Commission).

1. With reference to your letter of 23rd October please note it ~~has~~ been ascertained

(a) that the units employing German P. of W.'s are 551 R.E. Works Coy. and 305 Transit Camp.

(b) that the P. of W. with the 551 R.E. Works Coy. are 326 German Engineering Coy. who are engaged renovating and clearing a Store Depot at Quinto Magazzino, Novara, for the Air Force. No Italian labour has been paid off by the 551 R.E. Works Coy. ✓

(c) that P. of W. at 305 Transit Camp are employed as cooks and approximately 68 Italian civilians have been displaced.

2. It is expected that a visit will be made to Novara this week and such further information as is found to be available will be made the subject of a further report.

R. Scott.

R. SCOTT
Regional Labour Officer

File
Reading File

6679

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

General
P
KH/cf

REF. : LSC/1003

21 October 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of German
Prisoners of War.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Piemonte
(Attn Labour Officer)

1. Reference is made to Section 3 of the minutes of the Regional Meeting attended by Provincial Commissioners on 9th October 1945 - your ref. 001.
2. The Provincial Commissioner Novare is recorded as reporting the employment of 277 Germans by a British Army unit in his Province, with consequent unemployment of Italians. The Provincial Commissioner undertook to obtain further information, identifying the unit and its Commanding Officer.
3. It will be appreciated if you will supply this Sub-commission with full details of the employment of the German Prisoners, specifying the types of work on which they are engaged, and whether there has been actual displacement of civilian labour.

W.H.B.
W.H. Braine
Director,
Labour Sub-commission

6675

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE	W.H.	
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD ←		10/11
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Letter of labour 1/2 23/10/55
is attached -

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE	BY	16/11
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD ←		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

*Letter of labour to 23/12/45
checked -*

Translation Elener
ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

/js

Secretariat
n.14547/cl./AL

ISC/203/1003
Rome, 9 November 1945

SUBJECT: Dismissal of workers.

TO : Mr.W.H.BRAINE
Director
Allied Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

With reference to the telephone conversation with Dr.Bitossi we beg to add the following details.

We have been informed by the Secretary of the District Labour Chamber of Fara Sabina that 800 workers have been discharged at the farm of Monte Maggiore and Casale Nuovo which is the centre for the Latium zone as regards animal supplies. These workers belong to the Rome and Rieti Provinces, and exactly to the following communes: Fara Sabina, Toffia, Scandriglia, Montorio Romano, Nerola, Montelibretti, Monterotondo and Mentana.

The said workers were dismissed, in order to give occupation to a number of German prisoners coming from Naples. These prisoners are enjoying the same liberty as Italian civilians do, and even more, as they are also used as guards, and as such they are mocking themselves at the population.

The population of the zone are exasperated, finding themselves at the beginning of winter without job, which is taken over by those who, besides of having been our enemies for hundreds of years, have also robbed and murdered our compatriots. Among that population the terrible remembrance of the deeds of German SS. and of their distressing consequence is still vivid.

Your Sub-Commission is, therefore, requested to take kindly immediate action, in order to interrupt this deceitful course of action which certainly could have sad consequences.

Yours truly
THE SECRETARIAT
(sgd) Grandi

6077

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO

Ufficio SEGRETERIA

ROMA, 11

9 Novembre 1942

VIA ROMANINA, 15
Telefono 480.151-2, 3, 4

Prot. N. 14547/d.

Allegato N.

/AL.

Oggetto: Licenziamento operai.

A MISTRE W.H. BRAINE
DIRETTORE SOTTOCOMMISSIONE ALLEATA LAVORO

ROMA

A seguito della conversazione telefonica col Dott. Pitossi riportiamo ancora le seguenti notizie.

Ci viene comunicato dal Segretario della Camera del Lavoro mandamentale di Pera Sabina che nella tenuta di Monte Maggiore e Casale Nuovo, ove esiste il centro rifornimento quadrupedi del Lazio, sono stati licenziati n. 800 operai. Detti operai sono appartenenti alle province di Roma e Rieti e precisamente dei seguenti comuni:

Pera Sabina, Tofria, Scandriglia, Montorio Romano, Nerola, Montelibretti, Monterotondo e Mentana. Detti operai sono stati licenziati per occupare un contingente di prigionieri tedeschi provenienti da Napoli. Questi prigionieri usufruiscono la medesima libertà dei civili italiani ossia nazione poiché montano anche di guardia, e questo beffandosi della popolazione.

La popolazione della zona è esasperata, poiché allo inizio dell'inverno viene a trovarsi priva di lavoro, che poi viene assorbito da coloro che oltre essere stati i nostri secolari nemici sono stati anche i nostri rapinatori e assassini. E' viva fra questa popolazione la terribile visione delle S.S. tedesche e le loro funeste conseguenze.

Chiediamo perciò un pronto intervento di codesta Sottocommissione per stroncare questa subdola manovra che potrebbe certamente esportare triste conseguenze.

Distinti saluti.

LA SEGRETERIA

H. Hoffmann

ROMA

A seguito della conversazione telefonica col Dott. Filzosi riportiamo ancora le seguenti notizie.

Ci viene comunicato dal Segretario della Camera del Lavoro mandamentale di Fara Sabina che nella tenuta di Monte Maggiore e Casale Nuovo, ove esiste il centro rifornimento quadrupedi del Lazio, sono stati licenziati n. 300 operai. Detti operai sono appartenenti alle province di Roma e Rieti e precisamente dei seguenti comuni:

Fara Sabina, Toffia, Scandriglia, Montorio Romano, Verola, Montelibretti, Monterotondo e Mentana. Detti operai sono stati licenziati per occupare un contingente di prigionieri tedeschi provenienti da Napoli. Questi prigionieri usufruiscono la medesima libertà dei civili italiani ossia meglio re poichè montano anche di guardia, e questo belfandosi della popolazione.

La popolazione della zona è esasperata, poichè allo inizio dell'inverno viene a trovarsi priva di lavoro, che poi viene assorbito da coloro che oltre essere stati i nostri secolari nemici sono stati anche i nostri rapinatori e assassini. E' viva fra questa popolazione la terribile visione delle S.S. tedesche e le loro funeste conseguenze.

Chiediamo perciò un pronto intervento di questa Sottocommissione per stroncare questa subdola manovra che potrebbe certamente apportare triste conseguenze.

Distinti saluti.

LA SEGRETERIA



Handwritten signature: Hoffmann

434

Ministro del Lavoro
Vittorio Veneto

GABINETTO DEL MINISTRO

Roma - 9 NOV 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED
COMMISSION - Labor Sub-Commis-
sion
Vie Vittorio Veneto

Doc. No. 2052/163-9 Allegato

~~SECRET~~
LSC/1003

Oggetto - Sostituzione di lavoratori di Passo Corese (Rieti)
con prigionieri tedeschi.

E' stata richiamata l'attenzione di questo Ministero sullo stato di disagio in cui le autorità militari alleate hanno posto la popolazione del villaggio di Passo Corese (Rieti) dove 800 lavoratori, che erano occupati nella cura e custodia dei quadrupedi delle truppe alleate, sono stati di recente licenziati per essere sostituiti con altrettanti prigionieri tedeschi.

Appare evidente che in una zona rurale, come quella di Passo Corese, la disoccupazione di tutti i capi famiglia produce una situazione critica, che la presenza, in piena libertà di azione e con ogni benevolo trattamento, di soldati tedeschi al loro posto di lavoro, rende più grave di giorno in giorno, onde che questo Ministero, informandone codesta Divisione, deve prospettare la necessità urgente per opportuni tempestivi provvedimenti.

E' appena il caso di rilevare che ove occorresse rimuovere inconvenienti dovuti a non regolari attività dei lavoratori locali, le autorità competenti potrebbero adottare opportuni mezzi senza ricorrere all'umiliante relativa sostituzione con prigionieri nemici.

6043

Il caso che questo Ministero inoltra la pre-

Oggetto - Consegna di prigionieri tedeschi. -

E' stata richiamata l'attenzione di questo Ministero sullo stato di disagio in cui le autorità militari alleate hanno posto la popolazione del villeggio di Passo Corese (Rieti) dove 800 lavoratori, che erano occupati nella cura e custodia dei quadrupedi delle truppe alleate, sono stati di recente licenziati per essere sostituiti con altrettanti prigionieri tedeschi.

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E' appena il caso di rilevare che ove occorresse rimuovere inconvenienti dovuti a non regolari attività dei lavoratori locali, le autorità competenti potrebbero adottare opportuni mezzi senza ricorrere all'umiliante relativa sostituzione con prigionieri nemici.

E' con tale fiducia che questo Ministero inoltra la presente richiesta e resta in attesa di cortese riscontro.

IL MINISTRO

De Gasperi

430.

Ma/bj

Translation Elsnex

/js

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Minister's Office

Rome, 9 Nov. 1945
LSC/1003

No 2052/163-G

TO HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

SUBJECT: Substitution of workers of
Passo Corese (Rieti) by
German prisoners

The attention of this Ministry has been drawn to the situation of discomfort in which the inhabitants of the village "Passo Corese" (Rieti) have been placed by the Allied military Authorities. In fact, 800 workers occupied there with the maintenance and survey of the animals of the Allied troops, were recently discharged and substituted by as many German prisoners.

It is clear that in a rural district like Passo Corese, the unemployment of all heads of families will bring about a critical situation aggravated, day by day, by the presence of German soldiers at their own working places, who are moving about freely, and are treated with all possible care. This Ministry, while informing your Division of the foregoing, points out the necessity that urgent steps be taken in this matter.

It would be almost useless to state that in cases, where it would be necessary to remove the inconveniences due to irregular activity of local workers, the competent Authorities could adopt more suitable, without having recourse to the humiliating substitution of the Italian labour with German prisoners.

This Ministry is confident that you will comply with its present request, and is looking forward for your kind reply.

(sgd) THE MINISTER
Barbareoichi

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Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
50145/55003/19.5

Rome, 7 Nov. 1945

My dear Admiral,

I think that both our letters in relation with the employment of German prisoners finally must have been on their way at the same time, for mine, dated October 15th and already been sent when yours, dated October 20th arrived.

I have now received your letter dated October 18th, about the same matter, and I want to express my satisfaction for the good news you sent me, and my thanks for your kind interest about this matter.

In my letter of October the 15th, I deemed it advisable to draw your attention on the problem of the employment of German prisoners of war in Italy, not in relation with what happened in one place like Livorno, but according to the numerous informations which I received from various sides and which made the problem much more serious. I am feeling reassured by the fact that the Military Authorities decided to avoid employing German prisoners of war in jobs where they could be replaced by Italian civilians, and are also trying by every means to reduce the number of such prisoners in Italy, this of course in relation with the technical difficulties to be overcome.

I am happy to think that, thanks to the above mentioned allied measures, and as it has already been done for Livorno, such regrettable causes of discontent will soon be made to disappear for good, and that our united efforts helped to save, for the time being at least, many workers families from the threat of unemployment.

Thanking you again, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

B. Ferruccio Farri

Admiral Henry A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

Trans. 5/5

EC DIST - 9 Nov 45

ACTION: ECON SEC **6073**

INFO: CHIEF COMM

EX COMM

RW

50446/36069/195



*Al Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Roma, 27 NOV. 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

credo che le nostre lettere in relazione all'impiego dei prigionieri tedeschi in Italia si siano incrociate, poichè la mia del 15 ottobre era già in partenza quando la Sua dell'8 ottobre arrivava.

Sono ora in possesso della Sua del 18 u.s. sempre sullo stesso argomento, e desidero esprimerLe la mia soddisfazione per le buone notizie che Ella ha voluto darmi ed i miei ringraziamenti per la cortese premura con la quale Ella si interessa della cosa.

Nella mia lettera del 15 corr.u.s., ho creduto opportuno prospettarle il problema dell'impiego dei prigionieri di guerra tedeschi in Italia, non in relazione a quanto è avvenuto in una singola località, come Livorno, ma secondo le numerose segnalazioni che da più parte m'erano pervenute e che rendevano il problema stesso molto più grave. Sono ora rassicurato dal fatto che le Autorità Militari non solo hanno deciso di evitare d'impiegare i prigionieri di guerra tedeschi in circostanze nelle quali essi possono essere sostituiti da civili italiani, ma anche

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE
Commissario Capo della Commissione
Alleata

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che esse stanno facendo del tutto per cercare la possibilità di ridurre rapidamente il numero dei predetti prigionieri in Italia, naturalmente in relazione alle difficoltà tecniche da superare.

Mi è caro dunque di pensare che, come già per Livorno, anche per le altre località ricordate nella mia precedente lettera, in conseguenza delle direttive alleate più sopra accennate, le lamentate cause d'insoddisfazione saranno presto definitivamente rimosse, ed i nostri sforzi congiunti saranno serviti ad allontanare, almeno per il momento, da molte famiglie di lavoratori il pericolo della disoccupazione.

La prego di voler gradire ancora, caro Ammiraglio, i sensi della mia gratitudine, insieme a i miei migliori saluti

Ferruccio Rami



All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE
Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata

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*Al Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

FP/ce

TEL : 489081 5 November 1945.
REF : LSC/203/1003.
SUBJECT: Employment of German Prisoners
of War.
TO : The Secretariat C.G.I.L.
Via Boncompagni, 19,
R o m e

1. It is desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter 14394/CL. of the 30th October.

2. This Sub-Commission received information on the 20th Oct. from the Italian Government regarding the position in the Foggia Region, with particular reference to Manfredonia, on the subject of the employment of German prisoners of war to the exclusion or the substitution of Italian civilian workers.

3. Representations have already been made on this subject to the appropriate Authorities, not only in respect of the Manfredonia area, but in regard to the general question of the employment of German prisoners of war throughout the whole of Italy.

David C. Sachs
DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy-Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

PP/ce

TEL : 489081 - 416 5 November 1945.
REF : LSC/203/1003.
SUBJECT : Impiego di Prigionieri di guerra
tedeschi.
ALLA : Segreteria della Confederazione
Generale Italiana del Lavoro,
Via Boncompagni, 19,
R o m a

1. Ci preghiamo accusare ricevuta della Vostra lettera
14394/UL. del 30 Ottobre u.s.

2. Il 20 Ottobre u.s. questa Sottocommissione è stata
informata da parte del Governo Italiano sulla situazione nella
regione di Foggia, con particolare accenno a Manfredonia, per
quanto riguarda la questione dell'impiego di prigionieri di
guerra tedeschi con la conseguente esclusione o la sostituzione
di lavoratori civili italiani.

3. Le competenti Autorità sono già state informate in
merito, non solo per quanto concerne la zona di Manfredonia,
ma altresì in relazione all'intera questione dell'impiego di
prigionieri tedeschi di guerra in tutto il territorio italiano.

DAVID C. SACHS,
Deputy-Director.
Labour Sub-Commission

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Translation Baldassari

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ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

Segretariato

30 October 1945

Prot.14394/CZ

LSC/ 303
LAC/1003

Mr. W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission
Rome

The Confederal Labour Chamber of Foggia has informed us that a strong dissatisfaction has broken out in that province, with special reference to Manfredonia, on account of the fact that German war prisoners have been attached to works that, not only during the war, but also up to a few days ago were carried out by Italian civilian workers.

These Italian workers used to fulfil with keenness their very dangerous tasks during the whole war period, such as the work of loading and unloading of bombs, which has caused even a number of victims. The natural consequence of such a situation is to increase the discontent of the said workers, who are seeing themselves postponed to German war prisoners, all the more because the latter, in the Foggia province, did show themselves in the past to be very cruel people, to such an extent as to slaughter entire families, including babies, under suspicion of being in favour of the Allies.

Under such conditions, and considering the gross unemployment existing in that province, we ask you kindly and earnestly to try to obtain through your good offices from the Allied Military Command, the removal of the Germans and the re-employment in the above mentioned works of such Italian workers as were formerly attached to them.

Awaiting a word of reply and assurance, we remain, with the kindest regards,

Yours very truly

THE SECRETARIAT
Grandi

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CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO

Ufficio Segreteria

P. N.

1439H/CL

Allegati N.

OGGETTO:

ROMA, li

30.10.1945

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VIA BORGOMARCA, 15
Telefono 880.151, 2.3.4

LE/2003
LE/1003

Misier WILLIAM H. BRAINE
Director Labor Sub-Commission
ROMA

Gentilissimo Signor Braine,

La Camera Confederale del Lavoro di Foggia ci comunica che vi è un vivo malcontento in quella provincia, e più specialmente a Manfredonia, per il fatto che sono stati occupati dai prigionieri tedeschi nei lavori espletati durante la guerra e fino a pochi giorni orsono, dai lavoratori civili.

Quei lavoratori hanno esultato con slancio delle mansioni periccolosissime in tutto il periodo della guerra, come il lavoro di carico e scarico delle bombe, che è costato anche qualche vittima. Ciò rende anche più vivo il malcontento naturale di quei lavoratori che si vedono esposti ai prigionieri tedeschi, tanto più che i tedeschi, in quella provincia, si mostrano particolarmente feroci, massacrando famiglie intere, fra cui dei bambini, per sospetto di favorire la causa degli Alleati.

In queste condizioni, e data la grave disoccupazione che impera verso in quella provincia, La preghiamo vivamente di voler intervenire presso il superiore Comando Militare Alleato, affinché voglia allontanare i tedeschi e ricouperare in detti lavori i civili che già vi erano edibiti.

In attesa di un cenno di riscontro, in attesa di un cenno di riscontro, saluto cordialmente.



Gentilissimo Signor Breine,

La Camera Confederale del Lavoro di Poggia ci comunica che vi è un vivo malcontento in quella provincia, e più specialmente a Manfredonia, per il fatto che sono stati occupati dai prigionieri tedeschi nei lavori espletati durante la guerra e fino a pochi giorni orsono, dei lavoratori civili.

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In attesa di un cenno di riscontro, si porgono, salutando cordialmente, -



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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMI | ON
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

Ad
CSY 1003
21 September 1945

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

The U. S. Military Forces learn with concern of protests against the employment of German prisoners in Italy, and issue the present announcement in order that the position may be clearly understood.

Large numbers of Italian civilians have been employed during the past two years, many in the combat zone, and their services have been of material assistance in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The successful conclusion of hostilities necessarily reduces the need for such employment and during the coming months the numbers employed will continue to decline. The U. S. Military Forces recognize the extent to which this will add to the problem of unemployment in Italy and they are cooperating with the Italian Government in its endeavors to reactivate industry by the supply of necessary materials and by the provision of special schemes to alleviate unemployment.

A new feature has developed with the conclusion of hostilities which placed a considerable number of members of the German armies under the control of the U. S. Military Forces. A number of the German units have been used to replace service units of the Italian Army that had been assigned to the U. S. Military Forces, but who have been released at the special request of the Italian Government for eventual absorption into the Italian economy. So far as regards the utilization of German prisoners in the substitution of Italian civilian employees, the U. S. Military Forces wish to state that it is their policy not to discharge civilian employees in order to provide opportunities for replacement by German prisoners-of-war. As already stated, discharges may be inevitable owing to the reduced opportunities for continued employment. It is also desired to state that it is the intention to evacuate German units from Italy as early as possible and that this is expected to be accomplished, to a large extent, during the next few months.

The U. S. Military Forces have taken note of reports that the policy as stated above has not been strictly applied in some areas, and they are making necessary inquiries. In the meantime, they are instructing U. S. Military Units that although it may be necessary to discharge Italian civilians because of reduced opportunities for employment, no discharges should take place merely in order to afford opportunities of employment for German prisoners.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

21 September 1945

COMUNICATO DI STAMPA

Le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti apprendono con rammarico le proteste fatte contro l'impiego di prigionieri tedeschi in Italia ed emanano il presente comunicato affinché la situazione venga chiaramente compresa.

Un gran numero di civili italiani sono stati impiegati durante gli scorsi due anni, molti nella zona di combattimento, e la loro opera è stata di aiuto materiale nel proseguimento della guerra contro le potenze dell'Asse.

La felice conclusione delle ostilità diminuirà necessariamente il bisogno per tale mano d'opera e nel corso dei prossimi mesi la quantità di mano d'opera continuerà a diminuire.

Le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti riconoscono fino a quale punto questo aggraverà il problema della disoccupazione in Italia e, stanno cooperando col Governo Italiano nei suoi tentativi per riattivare l'industria mediante il rifornimento di materie necessarie e la preparazione di speciali progetti per alleviare la disoccupazione.

Un nuovo fattore si è sviluppato con la conclusione delle ostilità, che ha posto un numero notevole di appartenenti delle Forze Germaniche sotto il controllo delle Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti.

Un certo numero delle Unità Tedesche è stato adoperato per rimpiazzare unità di servizio dell'Esercito Italiano che erano state assegnate alle Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti, ma che sono state rilasciate in seguito a richiesta speciale da parte del Governo Italiano per eventuale assorbimento nell'economia Italiana.

In quanto all'impiego di prigionieri in sostituzione di dipendenti civili italiani, le Forze Militari degli Stati Uniti desiderano dichiarare che la loro politica è quella di non licenziare dipendenti civili al fine di

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