Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ACC 176/PWU

10000/150/486
(VOL. II)

Reclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

10000/150/486
(VOL. II)

HOUSING
OCT. 1944 - MAR. 1945;
(SEPT. 1945)

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# HOUSING

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TO MAR - 45
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9 MAR 1945 176

82

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Tel. 538

9 March, 1945

ES/19.01

CWA/mcm

SUBJECT: Cassino

TO : P.W. & U. Sub-Commission

1. Reference your 176/PWU dated 28 February, 1945.

2. Owing to the Chief Commissioner's indisposition, he will not attend the ceremony at Cassino on the 15th of March, but Mr. Antolini, and possibly Brigadier General McKinley will be present.

C.W. ATKINS,
Captain R.A.
SO 5, (CA)
Economic Section

2998

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Tel.489081
Ext.339

for 176 File

DS/ce

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

7 March 45.

REFERENCE: 176/PWU.

SUBJECT : Housing Decree circulars.

TO : All Regional Commissioners
(attention: Regional Engineers)

1. From time to time, the P.W.Min. is sending out circulars in connection with Housing Repair Decrees.

2. As we receive these, we are forwarding copies of same to you for your information.

3. Enclosed are 2 such circulars, with English translation:

No. 1535 of 2 Feb. 1945
No. 49 of 26 Feb. 1945.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

V.S. THOMPSON,
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.,
Chief, Public Works Div.

2997

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



5) Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario, located in Rome, having Agencies in all places the Banca d'Italia or its Agencies are located being atatched to this Bank.

6) Istituto Nazionale di Credito Edilizio, located in Rome, having no Agencies .

7) Monte dei Paschi di Siena, located in Siena, having its Agency in Rome.

Note that Banco di Sicilia and Credito Fondiario Sardo, because of statutory limitations, can operate only in Sicily and Sardegna respectively and that Monte dei Paschi di Siena can operate only in the Provinces of Tuscany and in the city of Rome.

If the owner does not indicate a specific Institution, for the loan he desires to make, Genio Civile office is to decide this matter. In this connection we point out the desireability of widely distributing loans over all satisfactory Institutions in various provinces.

For Sicily and Sardegana loans are to be placed when possible with Banco di Sicilia and Credito Fondiario Sardo.

Conformed copy
The Inspector General

THE MINISTER
signed RUINI

2996

Copies for Cols Bonfield Bolech & Knight.

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P.W. & U.S.C.A.C.
15 MAR 1945 176

1086/3

dft Col Thompson

Per note & ret to me file

Roma, 26 febbraio 1945

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
Ispettorato Centrale per le riparazioni edilizie -

N. 49

Agli Uffici del Genio Civile
e,per conoscenza/
Ai Provveditorati alle Opere Pubbliche

OGGETTO: Riparazione edifici privati sinistrati per il ricovero dei senza tetto -

COSTITUZIONE DEI COMITATI - Con la circolare del 25 gennaio u.s. n.240/27.1.1945 Gabinetto - furono date precise istruzioni circa la costituzione dei Comitati locali, che devono rappresentare nei comuni disastrati l'organo propulsore di ogni attività per raggiungere nel più breve tempo il fine di ridare un ricovero ai senza tetto. Occorre pertanto che le SS.LL. segnalino al Prefetto i Comuni che non ancora abbiano provveduto alla costituzione del Comitato.

Le SS.LL. avranno cura inoltre di accertare se i Comitati costituiti abbiano proceduto alla elencazione dei fabbricati che si trovino nelle condizioni previste dall'art.I dell'decreto 10 gennaio 1945 n.4 e se abbiano altresì provveduto alla compilazione dell'elenco dei prezzi delle varie categorie di lavoro da applicare nella redazione dei progetti di riparazione.

S'intende che tale compilazione dovrà essere fatta tenendo presenti i prezzi base fissati ufficialmente dalle Camere di Commercio e con la collaborazione dei funzionari dipendenti approvandola dalle SS.LL. poi assistere nelle operazioni tecniche il Comitato locale. Gli elenchi dovranno infine riportare l'approvazione di codesto Ufficio.

Qualora il personale tecnico assegnato ai dipendenti uffici o direttamente assunto dalle SS.LL. per l'assistenza ai Comitati Comunali non sia sufficiente ai predetti in relazione d'urgenza l'ulte-

293

Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.3/NND No. 785019

COSTITUZIONE DEI COMITATI - Con la circolare del 25 gennaio u.s. n.240/27.I.1917 Gabinetto - furono date precise istruzioni circa la costituzione dei Comitati locali, che devono rappresentare nei comuni disastrati l'organo propulsore di ogni attività per raggiungere nel più breve tempo il fine di ridare un alloggio ai senza tetto. Occorre pertanto che le SS.LL. segnalino al Prefetto i Comuni che non ancora abbiano provveduto alla costituzione del Comitato.

Le SS.LL. avranno cura inoltre di accertare se i Comitati costituiti abbiano proceduto alla elencazione dei fabbricati che si trovino nelle condizioni previste dall'art.I del Decreto 10 gennaio 1945 n.4 e se abbiano altresì provveduto alla compilazione dell'elenco dei prezzi delle varie categorie di lavoro da applicare nella redazione dei progetti di riparazione.

S'intende che tale compilazione dovrà essere fatta tenendo presenti i prezzi base fissati ufficialmente dalle Camere di Commercio e con la collaborazione dei funzionari distaccati appositamente dalle SS.LL. per assistere nelle operazioni tecniche il Comitato locale. Gli elenchi dovranno infine riportare l'approvazione di cotesto Ufficio.

Qualora il personale tecnico assegnato ai dipendenti uffici o direttamente assunto dalle SS.LL. per l'assistenza ai Comitati Comunali non sia sufficiente si pregano di segnalare d'urgenza l'ultimo fabbisogno.

Frattanto le SS.LL., valendosi dei mezzi attualmente a disposizione, dovranno adottare ogni possibile accorgimento perché sia

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

assicurata in questo periodo iniziale l'assistenza tecnica agli Enti locali per la riparazione degli edifici.

MATERIALI - Un'accurata indagine dovrà essere anche svolta nel più breve tempo per accertare le qualità e la quantità dei materiali necessari per eseguire senza interruzione i lavori di riparazione.

Allo scopo di assicurare le fonti di produzione di alcuni di tali materiali di più lungo uso dovrà essere favorita ed aiutata la riattivazione di fornaci e di segherie.

Qualora i proprietari di tali stabilimenti si trovino in difficoltà finanziarie per rimettere in efficienza la loro industria potrà essere fatta segnalazione a questo Ministero dei casi più meritevoli di considerazione per l'eventuale concessione di benefici da parte del Ministero dell'Industria ( mutui di favore o contributi negli interessi) ovvero anche di una anticipazione da parte di questo Ministero nelle spese occorrenti per la rimessa in efficienza dello stabilimento industriale, con impegno di recupero nella produzione.

In pari tempo dovranno anche essere comunicati il quantitativo e la qualità di combustibile occorrente e richiesto per il funzionamento delle fornaci che producono laterizi, e particolarmente legname e cuoppi da impiegare nei lavori di riparazione degli edifici danneggiati, allo scopo di sollecitarne l'assegnazione.

Casi del pari dovrà essere comunicata la quantità di energia elettrica occorrente per il funzionamento dei macchinari impiegati nelle aziende.

Anche per i trasporti ferroviari dovranno farsi le relative richieste, mentre per quelli da compiersi per via ordinaria i Comitati locali, con l'ausilio delle Delegazioni che li affiancano, dovranno sfruttare tutte le possibilità locali.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785019

rione.

Allo scopo di assicurare le fonti di produzione di alcuni di tali materiali di più largo uso dovrà essere favorita ed aiutata la riattivazione di fornaci e di segherie.

Qualora i proprietari di tali stabilimenti si trovino in difficoltà finanziarie per rimettere in efficienza la loro industria potrà essere fatta segnalazione a questo Ministero dei casi più meritevoli di considerazione per l'eventuale concessione di benefici da parte del Ministero dell'Industria ( nuovi di favore o contributi negli interessi) ovvero anche di una anticipazione da parte di questo Ministero nella spesa occorrente per la rimessa in efficienza dello stabilimento industriale, con impiego di manodopera nella produzione.

In tali tempo dovranno anche essere comunicati il quantitativo e la qualità di combustibile occorrente e richiesto per il funzionamento delle fornaci che producono materiali, e particolarmente legname e coppi da impiegare nei lavori di ripristino degli edifici distrutti, allo scopo di sollecitarne l'assegnazione.

Così del pari dovrà essere comunicata la quantità di energia elettrica occorrente per il funzionamento dei macchinari impiegati nelle aziende.

Anche per i trasporti ferroviari dovranno farsi le relative richieste, mentre per quelli da compiersi per via ordinaria i Comitati locali, con l'ausilio delle Delegazioni che li affiancano, dovranno sfruttare tutte le possibilità locali.

Insomma dovrà essere segnalato a questo Ministero quanto occorre.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

re per riorganizzare i cenvri di produzione dei materiali da costruzione e per portare questi sul luogo di impiego.

MODULI E LA COMPILAZIONE DELLE DOMANDE E DEI DOCUMENTI

In pacco a parte si é trasmesso un quantitativo di moduli:

a) per la compilazione delle domande di sussidio;

b) per la compilazione della domanda di mutuo;

c) per la compilazione dell'atto notorio dimostrativo della proprietà del cespite;

d) per il certificato del particolare del Sindaco;

e) per le deliberazioni del Comitato comunale.

Per ognuno dei moduli distinti con le lettere a) b) c) d) si trasmettono due tipi e cioé uno da servire da minuta contenente le annotazioni che spiegano i criteri da seguire nella compilazione del documento e un altro da servire come originale.

Alcuni esemplari di tutti i moduli saranno inviati a cura delle SS.II. ai Comitati comunali, ai Sindaci ed ai Pretori perché vi si uniformino nella redazione dei documenti e provvedano alla loro riproduzione.

La domanda di mutuo dovranno essere redatte in due esemplari, entrambi sottoscritti dal richiedente.

Qualora il richiedente sia analfabeta la domanda dovrà essere sottoscritta con segno di croce apposto in presenza del Sindaco o di un suo delegato e di due testimoni idonei.

Uno degli esemplari della domanda sarà inoltrato dagli Uffici del Genio Civile, insieme con i documenti prescritti, alla Agenzia dell'Istituto mutuante prescelto e più vicina alla Sede dell'Ufficio.

Le SS.II. avranno cura di assicurarsi che la domanda sia corredata dei documenti indicati nell'avvertenza n.7 del modulo; che tanto la dichiarazione giurata innanzi al Pretore quanto il certificato

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

c) per la compilazione della domanda di mutuo;

c) per la compilazione dell'atto notorio dimostrativo della proprietà del cespite;

d) per il rilascio del certificato del Sindaco;

e) per le deliberazioni del Comitato comunale.

Per ognuno dei moduli distinti con le lettere a) b) c) d) si trasmettono due copie cioè uno da servire da minuta contenente le annotazioni che spiegano i criteri da seguire nella compilazione del documento ed un altro da servire come originale.

Alcuni esemplari di tali moduli saranno inviati a cura della SS.LL. ai Comitati comunali, ai Sindaci ed ai Pretori perché vi si uniformino nella redazione dei documenti e provvedano alla loro riproduzione.

Le domande di mutuo dovranno essere redatte in due esemplari, entrambi sottoscritti dal richiedente.

Qualora il richiedente sia analfabeta la domanda dovrà essere sottoscritta col segno di croce apposto in presenza del Sindaco o di un suo delegato e di due testimoni fede-facienti.

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Uno degli esemplari della domanda sarà inoltrato dagli Uffici del Genio Civile, insieme con i documenti prescritti, alla Agenzia dell'Istituto mutuante prescelto e più vicina alla Sede dell'Ufficio.

Gli UU.II. avranno cura di assicurarsi che la domanda sia corredata dei documenti indicati nell'avvertenza n.7 del modulo; che tanto la dichiarazione giurata innanzi al Pretore quanto il certificato del Sindaco, a seconda che la dimostrazione della proprietà del cespite sia fatta con l'uno o con l'altro documento, siano redatti sui moduli suddetti ovvero su altri compilati però nella stessa forma.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Dovrà essere particolarmente accertato che in tali atti siano riportati i dati occorrenti per l'identificazione del cespite e per la relativa descrizione agli effetti dell'art. 2826 del Codice Civile nonchè per l'identificazione degli aventi diritto sull'immobile stesso.

Alle domande dovranno essere di norma allegati i certificati catastali e gli estratti di mappa del cespite, essendo di agli Istituti mutuanti per la regolarità dell'ipoteca. Ciò anche al fine di evitare che gli Istituti stessi, per deficienza di documenti, richiedano supplementi di istruttoria con perdita di tempo e notevoli spese. Dovendosi gli ulteriori accertamenti eseguire per mezzo di funzionari degli Istituti mutuanti.

ISTITUTI MUTUANTI - Si avverte che gli Istituti che per ora hanno la possibilità di compiere le operazioni di mutuo sono i seguenti:

1) Banco del Lavoro, con sede in Roma e di agenzie in Ancona, Catania, Livorno, Palermo, Pescara, Ascoli Piceno, Chieti, Napoli, Teramo, Bari, l'Aquila.

2 - Banco di Napoli, con sede in Napoli ed agenzie in Avellino, Bari, Benevento, Brindisi, Cagliari, Campobasso, Caserta, Catanzaro, Chieti, Cosenza, Foggia, l'Aquila, Lecce, Matera, Napoli, Nuoro, Pescara, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Roma, Salerno, Sassari, Taranto, Teramo.

3 - Banco di Sicilia, con sede in Palermo ed Agenzie in Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

4 - Credito Fondiario Sardo, con sede in Roma ed agenzie a Cagliari e Sassari.

5 - Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario, con sede in Roma ed agenzie presso le sedi e succursali della Banca d'Italia.

6 - Istituto Nazionale di Credito Edilizio, con sede in Roma.

7 - Monte dei Paschi di Siena, con sede a Siena ed agenzia in Roma.

Si avverte che il Banco di Sicilia ed il Credito Fondiario Sardo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785019

stesso.

Alle domande dovranno essere inoltre allegati i certificati catastali e gli estratti di mappa del cespite, essenziali agli Istituti mutuanti per la regolarità dell'ipoteca. Ciò anche al fine di evitare che gli Istituti stessi, per deficienze di documenti, richiedano supplementi di istruttoria con perdita di tempo e notevoli spese, dovendo già di per sè ordinariamente eseguire per mezzo di funzionari degli Istituti medesimi.

ISTITUTI MUTUANTI - Si avverte che gli Istituti che per ora hanno la possibilità di compiere le operazioni di mutuo sono i seguenti:

1) Banco del Lavoro, con sede in Roma e le agenzie in Ancona, Catania, Livorno, Palermo, Pescara, Ascoli Piceno, Chieti, Napoli, Teramo, Bari, L'Aquila.

2 - Banco di Napoli, con sede in Napoli ed agenzie in Avellino, Bari, Benevento, Brindisi, Cagliari, Campobasso, Caserta, Catanzaro, Chieti, Cosenza, Foggia, l'Aquila, Lecce, Matera, Napoli, Nuoro, Pescara, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Roma, Salerno, Sassari, Teramo, Termoli.

3 - Banco di Sicilia, con sede in Palermo ed Agenzie in Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

4 - Credito Fondiario Sardo, con sede in Roma ed agenzie a Cagliari e Sassari.

5 - Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario, con sede in Roma ed agenzie presso le sedi e succursali della Banca d'Italia.

6 - Istituto Nazionale di Credito Edilizio, con sede in Roma.

7 - Monte dei Paschi di Siena, con sede a Siena ed agenzia in Roma.

B { Si avverte che il Banco di Sicilia ed il Credito Fondiario Sardo per i loro Statuti possono operare soltanto in Sicilia ed in Sarde-

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gno, rispettivamente, e che il Monte dei Paschi di Siena può fare operazioni solo nelle provincie Toscane e nella città di Roma.

Quando il proprietario interessato non indichi egli stesso l'Istituto con il quale desidererebbe contrarre il mutuo, spetterà all'Ufficio di determinarlo. A tal riguardo si fa presente la opportunità di distribuire il carico globale dei mutui di ciascun Comune tra tutti gli Istituti che sono autorizzati ad operare nelle diverse provincie.

Per la Sicilia e la Sardegna i mutui saranno collocati di preferenza presso il Banco di Sicilia ed il Credito Fondiario Sardo.

IL MINISTRO
F.to Ruini

Per copia conforme:
L'ISPETTORE GENERALE

293

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Translator O.Aquarone 3rd March 1945)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
Central Inspectorship for
Housing Repair.

Rome 20 Febr. 1945
To all Genio Civile Offices
-attention of Provveditori
of Public Works.

Subject: Repair of war-damaged premises
for the sheltering of "Rooflees"

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES:

Circular ( 25 January r.y. N.240/27 I 1917 Cabinet) has given detailed instructions concerning the organization of Local Committees which are to promote all activities directed towards quickly providing homes for the "Rooflees".

You are requested to point out to the Prefect such Communes as have not yet organized Committees.

Furthermore you are to ascertain whether Committees organised have already drawn up the list of premises referred to in art. I of Decree 18 January 45, N.4 and whether they have also listed Unit prices to be used in connection with Repairs.

They are to make this list on a basis of official prices set by the Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Genio Civile Officials located in the Communes for this purpose. These lists must be submitted to the approval of your Office.

In case your Office has not sufficient technical personnel to handle this Decree work, you are to notify us immediately, giving full details as to additional personnel required.

Meanwhile you are to give your utmost personal and technical assistance to the Committees.

MATERIALS :

You are to investigate and to ascertain as soon as possible what materials are necessary for the work, so as to avoid later delys.

Furnaces and saw-mills should be rehabilitated quickly in order to insure production of the most indispensable materials.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



If any proprietors of such establishments are in financial troubles and so not able to put their plant in working order, we wish to be informed about any cases worthy of receiving con= cessions of benefits ( to be given by the Ministry of Public Works ) or possibly an advance ahainst the cost of rehabilita= tion of such industrial establishment. ( advance to be reimbursed from future production )

The quantity and quality of fuel needed for the operation of furnaces ( producing bricks and especially tiles) must be in= dicated.

Also state electric enenrgy needed for the operation of machinery of such establishments.

Requests for railroad transportation should also be for= warded even though Local Committees will provide ( with the help of the Advisory Committees) some ordinary means of transport locally available.

In brief, this Ministry must be informed of everything necessary for the re-organization of production centers of nece= sary building materials.

APPLICATIONS FORMS - DOCUMENTS.

Separately we are forwarding to you quantities of forms for:

a) Applications for subsidy.
b) " " loans.
c) Deed of ownership.
d) Certificate by Syndico ( ownership )
e) Decisions by Local Committees.

For each of Forms above there are two variations: one gives detailed instruction of how to fill out same; the other serves as the official document.

You should send a few of each as models ( for local repro= duction ) to Local Committees, Syndicos and Pretoris. This is ensure uniformity of documents.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



*Applications for loans must be made in duplicate, signed by the applicant .*

*Where an applicant is not able to write, the application must be signed with a cross before the Syndico or his deputy and witnessed by two persons.*

*One of the copies will be forwarded by the Genio Civile, (accompanied by all prescribed documents ) to the Agency of the Lending Institutions selected, (the nearest to the location of the Genio Civile Office.)*

*You are to ascertain that no document required by Para 7 of the form is missing, and that either the statement sworn before the Pretura or the Certificate of the Syndico as to ownership is drawn up on the proper form or on other but similar satisfactory forms.*

*You must make certain that the deeds prove that the applicant for subsidy is actually the owner of the premises in question: the description of the estate according to art. 2826 of Civil Code must be clear.*

*Certificates referring to Land Registry and statements of income required by Lending Institutions and all other papers required by them must be attached, in order to avoid delay and expense on account of missing papers.*

*Following is listed the available Lending Institutions:*

*LENDING INSTITUTIONS:*

*1) Banco del Lavoro, located in Rome having Agencies in Ancona, Catania, Littoria Palermo, Pescara, Ascoli Piceno, Chieti, Napoli, Teramo, Bari, l'Aquila.*

*2) Banco di Napoli, located in Napoli ad Agenc[illegible] Avellino, Bari, Benevento, Brindisi, Cagliari, Campobasso, Caserta, Catanzaro, Chieti, Cosenza, Foggia, l'Aquila, Lecce, Matera, Napoli, Nuoro, Pescara, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Roma, Salerno, Sassari, Taranto, Teramo.*

*3) Banco di Sicilia, located in Palermo, having Agencies in: Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.*

*4) Credito Fondiario Sardo, located in Rome, having Agencies in Cagliari and Sassari.*

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P.W. & U. S/C A.C.
5 MAR 1945 176

Ed Thompson

DS 4/3 Re note & ret to suplic.
Ed 5/3

MINISRERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
Direzione Generale dei Servizi Tecnici

N. I535
Alleg. I

Roma, 2 febbraio I945

- Agli Ingegneri Capi degli Uffici del Genio Civile

e, per conoscenza:

- Ai Provveditori alle Opere Pubbliche per la Sicilia e la Sardegna
- Agli Ispettori Generali Compartimentali del Genio Civile

CIRCOLARE

OGGETTO: Lavori di riparazione di fabbricati sinistrati.

Con la pubblicazione del decreto luogotenenziale I8 gennaio I945, n.4, é stata promossa la costituzione dei Comitati locali per le riparazioni dei fabbricati sinistrati per il ricovero dei senza tetto e con l'altro decreto in pari data N.5 sono stati stanziati due miliardi di lire per intensificare detti lavori.

Poiché é mio intendimento che alle riparazioni dei fabbricati sinistrati venga dato il massimo impulso, reputo necessario che il Ministero venga informato dell'andamento dei lavori, anche per avvisare agli altri eventuali provvedimenti per accelerarli e per rimuovere difficoltà che comunque potessero ostacolarli.

Ciò premesso, dispongo che non oltre il I5 di ogni mese, a partire dal I5 marzo p.v. gli uffici del Genio Civile facciano pervenire a questo Ministero un prospetto, come dall'unito modulo, con tutte le indicazioni in esso previste.

Per il I5 marzo il prospetto, oltre a contenere i dati concernenti il prossimo mese di febbraio, dovrà anche riportare gli elementi relativi all'attività precedente a partire dalla data di liberazione di codesta provincia.

Per i mesi successivi, invece, i dati si riferiranno soltanto all'attività svolta nel mese precedente.

Il prospetto dovrà essere rimesso in doppia copia, dovendo

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RECEIVED
P.W. & U. S/C A.C.
5 MAR 1945 176

Ref. del Telegram

Pos. note + rel. to enclos.
Doc 5/3

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
Direzione Generale dei Servizi Tecnici

N. I535 — Roma, 2 febbraio I945

Alleg. I

- Agli Ingegneri Capi degli Uffici del Genio Civile

e, per conoscenza:

- Ai Provveditori alle Opere Pubbliche per la Sicilia e la Sardegna
- Agli Ispettori Generali Compartimentali del Genio Civile

CIRCOLARE

OGGETTO: Lavori di riparazione di fabbricati sinistrati.

Con la pubblicazione del decreto luogotenenziale I8 gennaio I945, n.4, é stata promossa la costituzione dei Comitati locali per le riparazioni dei fabbricati sinistrati per il ricovero dei senza tetto e con l'altro decreto in pari data N.5 sono stati stanziati due miliardi di lire per intensificare detti lavori.

Poiché é mio intendimento che alle riparazioni dei fabbricati sinistrati venga dato il massimo impulso, reputo necessario che il Ministero venga informato dell'andamento dei lavori, anche per avvisare agli altri eventuali provvedimenti per accelerarli e per rimuovere difficoltà che comunque potessero ostacolarli.

Ciò premesso, dispongo che non oltre il I5 di ogni mese, a partire dal I5 marzo p.v. gli uffici del Genio Civile facciano pervenire a questo Ministero un prospetto, come dall'unito modulo, con tutte le indicazioni in esso previste.

Per il I5 marzo il prospetto, oltre a contenere i dati concernenti il prossimo mese di febbraio, dovrà anche riportare gli elementi relativi all'attività precedente a partire dalla data di liberazione di codesta provincia.

Per i mesi successivi, invece, i dati si riferiranno soltanto all'attività svolta nel mese precedente.

Il prospetto dovrà essere rimesso in doppia copia, dovendo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Genio Civile

e,per conoscenza:

- Ai Provveditori alle Opere Pubbliche per la Sicilia e la Sardegna
- Agli Ispettori Generali Compartimentali del Genio Civile

CIRCOLARE

OGGETTO: Lavori di riparazione di fabbricati sinistrati.

Con la pubblicazione del decreto luogotenenziale I8 gennaio 1945, n.4, é stata promossa la costituzione dei Comitati locali per le riparazioni dei fabbricati sinistrati per il ricovero dei senza tetto e con l'altro decreto in pari data N.5 sono stati stanziati due miliardi di lire per intensificare detti lavori.

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Per il I5 marzo il prospetto,oltre a contenere i dati concernenti il prossimo mese di febbraio,dovrà anche riportare gli elementi relativi all'attività precedente a partire dalla data di liberazione di codesta provincia.

Per i mesi successivi,invece,i dati si riferiranno soltanto all'attività svolta nel mese precedente.

Il prospetto dovrà essere rimesso in doppia copia,dovendo una di esse essere consegnata alla Sottocommissione per i lavori pubblici dell'A.C. che ne ha fatta esplicita richiesta.

IL MINISTRO
F° Ruini

Per copia conforme:
L'Ing.Princ.di Sez.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

of Col 3.

RAPPORTO CIRCA I PROGRESSI DEI LAVORI DI RIPARAZIONE DELLE ABITAZIONI

Provincia _____ Data _____

Nome dell'Ufficiale del Genio Civile che riferisce _____

Grado _____

Questo rapporto concerne il mese di _____

| 1 Iniziati prima | 2 iniziati durante | 3 Totale (1 e 2) | 4 Costo appross. in migl. di lire | 5 Terminati durante | 6 Restano in corso (3-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dai proprietari | | | | | |
| Fino a 50.000 | | | | | |
| da 50.000 a 150.000 | | | | | |
| "150.000 " 300.000 | | | | | |
| "300.000 " 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| oltre 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| Totale | | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4 |
| Dal Genio Civile | | | | | |
| fino a 50.000 | | | | | |
| da 50.000 a 150.000 | | | | | |
| " 150.000 " 300.000 | | | | | |
| " 300.000 " 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| oltre 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| Totale | | | | | |
| Totale generale | | | | | 2938 |

| | Comitati Comunali Totale precedente | Totale di questo mese | Nuovo totale |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comitati esecutivi in funzione | | | |
| Delegazioni consultive in funzione | | | |
| Comuni per i quali occorrono Comitati, | | | |

Questo rapporto concerne il mese di _____

| 1<br>Iniziati prima | 2<br>iniziati durante | 3<br>Totale (1 e 2) | 4<br>Costo appross. in migl. di lire | 5<br>Terminati durante | 6<br>Restano in corso (3-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dai proprietari | | | | | |
| Fino a 50.000 | | | | | |
| da 50.000 a 150.000 | | | | | |
| "150.000 " 300.000 | | | | | |
| "300.000 " 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| oltre 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| Totale | | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| Dal Genio Civile | | | | | |
| fino a 50.000 | | | | | |
| da 50.000 a 150.000 | | | | | |
| " 150.000 " 300.000 | | | | | |
| " 300.000 " 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| oltre 1.000.000 | | | | | |
| Totale | | | | | |
| Totale generale | | | | | 2938 |

Comitati Comunali

| | Totale precedente | Totale di questo mese | Nuovo totale |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comitati esecutivi in funzione | | | |
| Delegazioni consultive in funzione | | | |
| Comuni per i quali occorrono Comitati, non essendo stati questi ultimi organizzati | | | |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.489081
Ext.339

DS/ce

80

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU. 5 March 45

SUBJECT: Housing Decrees - R4/ENG/120.

TO : Regional Commissioner Umbria-Lazio
(att: Regional Engineer)

FROM : Chief, P.W. Div.

1. Under your heading "Observation"- 2 you state that Gazzetta Ufficiale 101 of 30th December 1944 does not refer to extending original Decree. Please note its statement that all decrees in Gazzetta Ufficiale No.93 (which contains Decree No.366) are extended to A.M.G. territory.

2. Concerning all your other observations, while we welcome your comments, the fact remains that the Decrees are now in effect and must be followed as far as possible.

3. We have information from various parts of Italian controlled and A.M.G. areas that Local Committees, assisted by the Genio Civile, have commenced functioning.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

V.S. THOMPSON,
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.,
Chief, Public Works Div.

2936

G.de CEF/gb

w 3853

RECEIVED
P.W. & U. S/C A.C
3 MAR 1945 176

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
APO 394

79

2 March 1945

To : Provincial Commissioner PERUGIA

SUBJECT : Buildings Repair of.

IN REPLY QUOTE: R4/UMG/11(a)

1) When at PERUGIA on 14th Feb you expressed concern as to repair buildings and sewers

(a) The position for buildings is:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approved | 85 | projects | value | 30,000,000 lire |
| Showing progr. | 37 | " | " | 15,000,000 " |
| Completed | 18 | " | " | 6,000,000 " |
| Contracts not yet placed | 30 | " | " | 9,000,000 " |

Of these 30 projects 20 were only approved during February and you will appreciate that with that large volume of work in hand the placing of contracts must be tempered by availability of materials and transport not only in PERUGIA but also in TERNI which has a much more acute housing problem and as regards transport and bricks is of lower priority than Bridges and Repairs on Military Highways.

(b) As regards sewers apart from completed work there are 8 projects of 2 million lire in hand.

2) The Civil projects approved in PERUGIA are 378 value 217 million lire of which 67 value 27 millions are completed and in hand. 40%

This is in addition to 167 Military Road Projects value 233 million These are all financed.

293/

This volume of work is sufficient to absorb all resources for several months so that in the event of passage of province to Italian Government there is no danger of any essential work being held up through bureaucracy.

I think you will agree that ample provision has already been made and Maj. Evans with my approval has issued an instruction to Deputy Civils to confine new projects to carefully screened essentials.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

SUBJECT : Buildings Repair of.

IN REPLY QUOTE: PA/NAC/11(a)

1) When at PERUGIA on 24th Feb you expressed concern as to repair buildings and sewers

(a) The position for buildings is:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| approved | 85 | projects | value | 20,000,000 lire |
| Showing progr. | 17 | " | " | 15,000,000 " |
| Completed | 18 | " | " | 5,000,000 " |
| Contracts not yet placed | 30 | " | " | 9,000,000 " |

Of these 30 projects 22 were only approved during February and you will appreciate that with that large volume of work in hand the placing of contracts must be tempered by availability of materials and transport not only in PERUGIA but also in TERNI which has a much more acute housing problem and as regards transport and bricks is of lower priority than Bridges and Repairs on Military Highways .

(b) As regards sewers apart from completed work there are 8 projects of 2 million lire in hand.

2) The Civil projects approved in PERUGIA are 178 value 217 million lire of which 87 value 27 million are completed and in hand. 40%.

This is in addition to 147 Military Road Projects value 231 million These are all financed.

2937

This volume of work is sufficient to absorb all resources for several months so that in the event of passage of province to Italian Government there is no danger of any essential work being held up through bureaucracy.

I think you will agree that ample provision has already been made and Maj. Evans with my approval has issued an instruction to Comdo Civile to confine new projects to carefully screened essentials.

3) A complete list of all projects approved in categories is available in my office and that of Maj. Evans with progress brought up to date monthly about 20th of month which is available for your inspection at any time and if there is any particular essential work you know of omitted or of high priority not yet started could you let Maj. Evans or Capt. Laughton know. -

4) Repairs to Private Houses are only allowed under A.C. Finance directive to provide roofs for roofless people who cannot be billetted.

Lt Col Thompson

Remote x File

Policy file

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The Decree covering Private Repairs is being extended to AND Territory, as I am informed. -

Lt.Col.R.E.
Regional Engineer
Lenio Cabria Region A.G.

Copy to:
→HQ.A.C.(P.W.)
HQ. Lenio & Cabria Region
P.W.(U).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



~~Director~~ Dr Holmes

78

This seems to go beyond our policing of NOT looking for work. Undoubtedly there is some school reconstruction necessary but I feel that the request should originate with Education S/C.

I have no objection to you asking them that their position in but we have no interest in I.G. Training

W.M. 573

2938
1885

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

DS/ce

Tel.489081
Ext.270

MEMORANDUM

2 March 45

SUBJECT: School Buildings.
TO : Chief, P.W. Div.
FROM : Housing.

1. I request permission from the Director and yourself to delve into the matter of school buildings that may require repair, reconstruction, or completely new construction.

2. From what I have seen in the files I am forced to assume that very little other than emergency work has been done in connection with school construction since the Allies reached Italy, and I am further assuming that such construction as is to be done comes under Public Works Ministry jurisdiction.

3. I realise that all Educational activities in general belong with another Sub-Commission, but I presume that they do not take care of actual construction work.

4. It is my thought that the Education Sub-Commission can inform us as to locations of schools, type of repair or building work necessary, and that thereafter we can work with the Public Works Ministry toward accomplishing the necessary construction work quickly.

5. It may even be possible for the Italian Government to in some manner assign part of this work, through the Genio Civile, to the local Housing Repair Committees who very shortly will be somewhat experienced in handling construction projects.

6. If agreeable to you and the Director, we could work with the Education Sub-Commission and with the Public Works Ministry toward formulating and accomplishing a definite program.

David Solomon
DAVID SOLOMON
Housing - P.W.Div.
P.W. & U. S/C.

This is being handled now by the Education S/C & the matter was discussed with Dir. Ed. S/C, Minister of Education & Minister of P.W. several weeks ago, or in an Italian position, particularly with the present Tyrmoil

H.H.J. 7/3/45

O.de CRF/gb
1436

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
AFO 394

RECEIVED
P.W & U S/C A.C
25 FEB 1945 176/PWU

21 February 1945

TO : HQ. A.C. (P.W.) (2 copies)

SUBJECT : Housing Repairs Decrees

IN REPLY QUOTE : P4/ENG/120

Your 176/PWU received with enclosures named also 13194/F dated 29th Jan.

General. 1. Generally the provisions under the two decrees seem satisfactory.

Observation 2. In letter 176/PWU dated 2 Feb. para 5 Gazette official 101 of 30 Dec. has been obtained and does NOT refer. Please send correct reference and copy of Gazette official .

3. Letter 176/PWU dated 2 Feb. para 3. - I do not contemplate any action by Italian Authorities for some time under the decree in newly occupied territory.

The centralisation of approval over vast distances with no communications will result in undue delays I recommend decentralisation to Regional Engineer.

4. Decree 4 of 18th Jan.
art.5 last paragraph the fellow who chooses a loan looses difference between ½ and 1/3 on first 150,000 - suggest adjustment.
art.23 para 1 might with advantage be wider in scope e.g. Is a private house with decaying bodies under debris a public area ?
Yet it must be cleared if only on Hygiene grounds.

I recommend extending power to all debris as is case in England.- Assessment of damage to house is then made on what remains.

This I consider essential to enable sweeping debris clearing contracts to be made and get full use of salvaged material.

It is only partly covered by art.24 after delay this contemplates

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Your 176/PWU received with enclosures named also 13194/7 dated 29th Jan.

General. 1. Generally the provisions under the two decrees seem satisfactory.

Observation 2. In letter 176/PWU dated 2 Feb. para 5 Gazette official 101 of 30 Dec. has been obtained and does NOT refer. Please send correct reference and copy of Gazette official .

3. Letter 176/PWU dated 2 Feb. para 8. - I do not contemplate any action by Italian Authorities for some time under the decree in newly occupied territory.

The centralisation of approval over vast distances with no communications will result in undue delays I recommend decentralisation to Regional Engineer.

4. Decree 4 of 18th Jan.
art.5 last paragraph the fellow who chooses a loan leases difference between ½ and 1/3 on first 150,000 - suggest adjustment.
art.23 para 1 might with advantage be wider in scope e.g. Is a private house with decaying bodies under debris a public area ?
Yet it must be cleared if only on Hygiene grounds.

I recommend extending power to all debris as in case in England.- Assesment of damage to house is then made on what remains.

This I consider essential to enable sweeping debris clearing contracts to be made and get full use of salvaged material.

It is only partly covered by art.24 after delay this contemplates barter instead of collection in central yard property of state.

art.1 Surveys require a staff to prepare. - Insufficient provision made in art.2.

5. Letter dated 25 Jan of Minister of Works giving Directions - a good letter.

A/.

Lt Col Thompson

Will you please handle this. It is an Italian procedure by decree we have to try to make it work. To refer would mean delay and trouble

Ltr S. 29/1.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

paragraph 8. List of prices should be drawn up centrally printed and distributed the local committee are NOT equipped to do it but Provincial Genio Civile should be given powers of local adjustment.

para. 15 Supply of materials see also Art 23 and 24 of decree 16 Jan.

There are three competitors for material Genio Civile, Committee, owner - This will result in chaos. -

art. 2 of decree 366 dated 17th Nov.

The period 30th June for 10% bonus is too short it should be extended to 31st August.

Letter 13194/F dated 29th Jan Finance Sub-Commission

para 1. The circular received by me was dated 21st September.

para 4. Private owners undertaking their own repairs

Subpara 2 the words "exceeding 50000 lire should be deleted see Decree 4 art. 5 & 7 & 11 & Art. 2 of 366.

Last sub-para. This centralisation of approval in newly occupied areas without communication will cause delays.

para 6.(c) Ambiguously worded.
Is this limited to L. 10,000 or limitless if so illegal claims appear unduly favoured..

6. Issue of all these documents are requested on a scale of one per works officer.

Lt.Col.R.E.
Regional Engineer
Lazio Umbria Region AMG.

2389

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Q

Ext.339

DS/rlv

MEMORANDUM

20 February 1945

176/PWU

Subject: Roof tiles from salvaged tin cans.

To : Director, Public Works and Util. S/C.

1. I do not believe the matter of fabricating roof tile from tin cans salvaged from " messes " should be further pursued. The idea seems unfeasible and an outgrowth of some local manufactures idea of mushroom growth. The manufacturer has not an organization or machinery but only proposes to go into business if we get him the raw materials.

2. The difficulties of collection, due both to lack of transport and the upsetting of mess officer's habits of disposal appear almost insurmountable, or at any rate hardly worth the effort necessary.

3. The " tiles ", even if manufactured in quantity, would not be acceptable to the Genio Civile for purposes of incorporation into " senza tetto " work, and no subsidy would be paid on their cost, according to Prezioso. He says they would have to be soon replaced by real tile.

V.S.THOMPSON
Lt.Col. R.C.E.
Chief, Public Works

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
P.W. & U.S/C.A.
1945 176

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
APO 394

AN/CG
CO 3853

75

3rd February 1945

TO : HQ/AC - P.W. U. Sub-Commission

SUBJECT : Request of copies of decrees

IN REPLY QUOTE: R4/ENG/120

Reference your 176/PWI of 2 February 1945.
Please supply to this Division some extra copies (say 8) of following decrees referred to, also with English translation:

1) Decree N.366 - 17 Nov. 1944
2) " " 4 - 18 Jan. 1945
3) " " 5 - 18 Jan. 1945
4) Circular of Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici N°240/21 dated 25 Jan. 1945
5) Circular of Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici N°1535 dated 2 Feb.1945.
6) Circular from HQ AC, Finance Sub-Commission N° 13194/F dated Jan 29 1945

Lt Col Thompson

Colchester - Lt.Col.R.E.
Regional Engineer
Lazio Umbria Region AMG.

2978

Ref 7/3
Mr Solomon.
Please comply
M. 8/3
will do. MS 8/3

G.de CRF/gb

74

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
APO 394

RECEIVED
P.W & U.S/C A.C.
4 MAR 1945 176

2 March 1945

TO : HQ. A.C. (P.W.)

SUBJECT : Requisition of stores

IN REPLY QUOTE : R4/ENG/120

Reference attached copy of my R4/ENG/120 dated 20th February 1945 and Ir/Tar/73 and 528/12/4 dated 25 February 1945 (All in triplicate).
← spare copies under cover
Can you please take necessary action to unfreeze these materials.

Enclosures

Lt.Col.R.E.
Regional Engineer
Lazio Umbria Region AMG.

Copy to:
P.W.(U)
Capt. Whitten.

Lt Col Thompson

Is there any action you can take to help them in unfreezing these materials ?

24/3

Have I known of - NSG/3

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Pub W + H S/E

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RECEIVED
P.W & U S/C A.C.
1 - MAR 1945 176

Tel. 271

SS/7.03

Lt Col Thompson
Solomon
JW

Per note dtd 1/3

27 February, 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Housing Program

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. This letter is submitted with reference to the memorandum dated 16 February, 1945, addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the undersigned and relating to the article by Sumner Welles entitled "Italian Outlook" which appeared in the Washington Post of 31 January, 1945.

2. On or about 19 August 1944, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted to the Allied Comission a memorandum dated 18 August, 1944 regarding a proposed decree providing machinery for the reconstruction and building of homes in devastated areas with state government subsidy. A translation of the proposed decree was also submitted.

3. The proposed decree was designed to promote the repair of homes which had not been seriously damaged and the construction of homes of a type that could be constructed economically. Regional building bodies were to be set up. They were to promote private initiative, and to encourage activity on the part of the local governments of communes and provinces. Under certain conditions, the regional building bodies were to furnish financial aid. When private initiative was lacking or was insufficient, the regional bodies were to intervene.

4. The memorandum and the translation of the proposed decree were forwarded by the Acting Chief Commissioner to the Economic Section for appropriate action on 21 August, 1944. They were promptly submitted for comment by the Economic Section to the Public Works & Utilities, the Commerce and the Finance Sub-Commissions. The sub-commissions submitted their comments to the Economic Section on 23 August, 29 August and 30 August respectively. On 31 August, 1944, the Economic Section sent a memorandum to the Administrative Section setting forth in detail the comments of the three sub-commissions concerned.

5. Meanwhile, and shortly prior to 29 August, 1944, Mr. S. Ruini, Minister Without Portfolio who was representing the Italian Government on the 297 of housing, visited the Director of the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Colonel L. A. Jenny, and discussed a proposal to construct homes in twenty communities in Frosinone and Littoria including Cassino. Inadequate consideration had been given to the problems involved in the project. With reference to the project at Cassino, Mr. Ruini was unable to furnish information with regard to the availability of a water supply, the manner in which sewage was to be treated, and the plan for the laying out of streets.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



6. On 28 August 1944, at the invitation of the Economic Section, Mr. Zoini conferred on the matter of the housing project with Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section and with Colonel Jenny. The fundamentals of their plans were explained to Mr. Zoini and he was requested to give consideration to these fundamentals and to submit a new plan for the proposed construction at Cecano on the following day. The plan was submitted on 29 August, and approved by the Director of the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission. Request was made that plans be submitted for the construction contemplated in the remainder of the twenty communities.

7. Between the period of early September and late October 1944, plans for additional building projects of varying sizes were submitted by the Italian Government and approved by the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission for the following communities:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Velmontone | Tivoli | Olatorna |
| Cenzano | Velletri | Marsie |
| Frascati | Terracina | Minturno |
| Lanuvio | Fontecorvo | Castelforte |
| | | Terai |

In each of these communities the projects varied in size from one building with eight apartments to thirty buildings with ten hundred and forty apartments. None of the projects are complete; others are in the process of completion. The Allied Commission has not disapproved any proposed projects. On 16 November, 1944, the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission advised all regional engineers and Italian Public Works ministry officials that thereafter the Allied Commission would exercise no control over civil public works projects including housing. Since that time it has not been necessary for the Italian Government to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission in order to undertake a building project.

8. On 7 September, 1944, the Executive Director of the Economic Section held a conference on the proposed decree at which the Director of the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, representatives of the Administrative Section, the Economic Section, the Finance and Commerce Sub-Commissions were present. It was concluded that the decree was not well drawn, and as drafted would fail to implement the program for the repair and construction of houses. The reasons in which the decree was believed to be poorly drawn were the following:

(a) It granted administrative and operative functions to the proposed Regional Building Bodies. It was believed that the functions should be purely advisory.

(b) There were not adequate controls for the allocation of scarce materials on projects selected for repair or rebuilding.

(c) The Regional Building Bodies would duplicate the functions of an existing unit within the Ministry of Public Works.

(d) There would be considerable time wasted in effectively staffing the Regional Building Bodies.

2975

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



The Economic Section advised the Acting Chief Commissioner of the conclusions reached at the conference in a letter dated 7 September, 1944. On 9 September and 11 September, further conferences were held at which were present representatives of the Economic and Administrative Sections and the interested Sub-Commissions.

9. On 16 September, 1944, the Acting Chief Commissioner sent a letter to the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Government with reference to the memorandum dated 19 August, 1944, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the translation of the proposed decree. It was stated that:

> "The Commission is in thorough accord with the need for initiating as rapidly as possible a series of shelter projects before the onset of winter. In fact, it has been engaged for some time in assisting your Government along these lines".

General agreement with the provisions of the proposed decree was expressed and then comments made with respect to certain of the provisions which were not believed to be well drawn. After these comments it was stated:

> "Pending the ultimate determination of this matter and to expedite work now in progress under the studies and plans completed by the Genio Civile in conjunction with our Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, it is suggested that this program be permitted to continue.
>
> "It is evident from this letter that the problem of preparing an effective decree is sufficiently technical to require considerable detailed work. Realizing the many demands upon your time I would suggest that you refer whoever is charged with the responsibility from your government for this project to the Economic Section of the Commission where he may consult readily with all officials who have an interest in the speedy completion of this worthy project. You have my assurance that we shall devote our best energies toward achieving an effective shelter program".

On 25 September, 1944, the Acting Chief Commissioner wrote a second letter to the President of the Council of Ministers in which he stated:

> "In further reference to my letter of 16 September, 1944, may I express my continued interest in the action contemplated by your Government in establishing regional building boards for the most urgent repairs and construction works. Full facilities of our Commission are available to you in expediting this vitally needed program for emergency shelter.
>
> "Your advice on the progress being made will be appreciated".

2974

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



On 12 October, 1944, the Acting Chief Commissioner sent a third letter to the President of the Council of Ministers in which he stated:

"In my letter of the 16th September I made various suggestions on the decree which your Government was considering in order to deal with the very urgent problem of emergency housing. I understand that this decree has not yet been published.

"I would like to tell you again of my great interest in the action contemplated by your Government in establishing regional Building bodies to deal with this reconstruction work and to re-emphasize that the full cooperation of this Commission is available to you for a solution to this pressing problem.

"I shall appreciate hearing from you of the progress being made".

No reply was received in answer to the above correspondence.

10. A new decree was under consideration by the Italian Government in November 1944 modifying the original decree very considerably. Many conferences were held between representatives of the public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission and the Minister of Public Works with reference to the decree. However, probably because of the ministerial crisis then existing, enactment of the decree was delayed. In a letter dated 29 November, 1944 addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the President of the Council of Ministers the following statement was made:

"In particular it is my opinion that much good would be done if the Council of Ministers would without further delay publish the decree which was before them on the 7th November making provision for individual repair to war damaged houses".

The decree was passed on 12 December. The decree was general in terms, and a supplementary decree was required to implement its provisions. The supplementary decree was enacted on 25 January, 1945. Detailed instructions and circulars necessary to make effective the two housing decrees have been issued by the Government since that date. Many communities have organized the Construction Committees called for by the decrees both in Italian and Allied Military Government territories.

11. During the months that elapsed before the decree was finally enacted, the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Public Works worked hard to encourage private owners to rebuild their homes throughout Central Italy where the worst devastated areas were located. The extent of these efforts is indicated by the fact that when an appropriation of four billion lire was made for the implementation of the new Housing Decree, an additional appropriation

29/rd

tlvz

advised verbally that the correction should be made promptly in letter sent to Chief Comm. tlvz 1/3

1/3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



of seven hundred million lire had to be made to pay Government subsidies to those people who had undertaken the reconstruction of their houses at the instigation of the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Public Works during these months. During the period from September 1944, to the present date, over one billion lire has been expended by the Government and private citizens in the repair of damaged homes. Prior to July 1944 the town of Fasano had evacuated practically all of its 60,000 inhabitants. By early December 1944, sufficient homes had been repaired to enable 50,000 inhabitants to return and reside in satisfactory homes.

12. The Allied Commission has given every assistance to the Italian Government in the matter of housing. It has neither rejected, hindered nor delayed any measures to provide housing in Italy.

For the Acting Vice President:

(sgd) L. D. DENSMORE

L. D. DENSMORE,
Colonel, F.A.
Chief Staff Officer
Economic Section

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 320

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

LAJ/ram

72

176/PWU

28 February 1945

SUBJECT: Housing

TO : Economic Section - Att'n: Mr. Cleveland

1. Reference your routing and work sheet 21145.

2. I am attaching hereto an outline with a background of the status of the housing problem and program in Italy as requested.

3. Will you please review this and if you believe this serves the purpose intended please let me know how many copies you wish to be sent to G-5, American and British Embassies, etc. for their information.

4. We are still studying this reply. I note that in the draft as presented no mention is made of the amounts of money appropriated which should be included in such a statement. There may be other things that should be added thereto, but before setting it up in final shape I would like to have your comments.

L. A. JENNY
Colonel, C. E.
Director

Attachment

2977

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# HOUSING REPORT (ITALY)

February 27, 1945

## BACKGROUND

1. The approximate 45,000,000 population in pre-war Italy lived in about 32,175,000 rooms (1.4 persons per room average - 3.3 rooms per apartment average). These probably comprise about 5,000,000 separate buildings.

2. In most towns or cities with 10,000 or more population the inhabitants generally lived in houses containing two or more separately owned apartments, whereas in smaller villages (and throughout the countryside) the individual habitations generally comprise separate buildings.

   Exceptions to the foregoing are occasioned by the existence (in many cities) of large apartment buildings Governmentally and/or privately owned. There are also many "Casa Popolari" (Large apartment houses) built to house workers' families.

3. To date 52 of the total of 94 Provinces in all Italy have been liberated and these 52 contain approximately 22,500,000, or 50% of the total population. On the basis of information received to date from 34 Provinces, the war-damage in the afore mentioned 52 Provinces is approximately the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | lightly damaged | 350,000 |
| " | heavily " | 200,000 |
| " | destroyed | 150,000 |
| TOTAL: | Buildings damaged or destroyed | 700,000 |
| Rooms | lightly damaged | 2,145,000 |
| " | heavily " | 585,000 |
| " | destroyed | 1,170,000 |
| TOTAL: | Rooms damaged or destroyed | 3,900,000 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

4. At presently prevailing prices and lira exchange rate the above war-damage will cost approximately two billion dollars ($2,000,000,000) to repair or replace.

5. North of the present fighting line (42 non-liberated Provinces) the damage already caused by air and sea bombardment, and the damage to be caused by the future course of the war, is as yet unknown and unpredictable.

## HOUSING PROBLEMS

6. These divide themselves into various parts as hereinafter listed. Since, from the Allied point of view that phase of Housing ordinarily referred to as Slum Clearance is not included, the many and varied schemes submitted for this purpose are not being seriously considered at the present time.

(Problem A) Shelter for persons rendered homeless or evacuated from their homes because of war damage. (This work is to be of a permanent nature, but meeting only minimum requirements; it consists of repairs to damaged houses - preferably to those lightly damaged: walls to be unplastered, windows part glass and part plywood, etc.).

(Problem B) New housing, and in some cases complete or partial new towns, to shelter original residents of such towns as were completely (or nearly) destroyed. This refers to locations like Cassino and similar towns.

(Problem C) Repair and reconstruction of all other damaged or destroyed habitations.

7. Present information indicates that to solve the problems presented by sub-sections (A) and (B) of the preceding paragraph will require the repair of approximately one-half to two-thirds of all lightly and heavily damaged habitations, plus a comparatively small amount of completely new housing.

## HOUSING PROGRAM

8. To date the Italian Government itself has done relatively very little actual work on the Housing Program, if viewed on a basis of work done, against work necessary.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The Government for a short time followed a policy of erecting new houses as temporary shelters for the homeless, and under this program started about 8 or 10 projects (housing about 2,000 persons). Allied Commission objections were:

(a) The buildings were not well planned and of poor construction, and might constitute the nucleus of future slums.

(b) They were exhorbitantly expensive.

(c) They took long times to construct.

(d) They could house only a tiny fraction of the homeless and tend to create dissention, because others locally homeless could not secure quarters in these new houses.

(e) They formed no part of any coherent town plan.

(f) The materials, labor, and money used for their construction could much more quickly repair damaged dwellings which could house many more people than could be lodged in the few new houses.

The Government realized that the Allied Commission's objections were sound, and this type of program was abandoned.

9. Next came an attempt by the Government, through its Public Works Ministry, to itself repair many damaged dwellings, and although a large (presently unknown) number of projects were thus accomplished, it again became evident that the procedure was too cumbersome for a calamity of so national a scale. More rapid and comprehensive action was needed.

10. Finally, a suggestion, long recommended by the Allied Commission, that the work be placed as far as possible in the hands of Committees to be organized in each of the damaged towns, was adopted by the Government. This places emphasis on local initiative which we feel will greatly expedite this work. Accordingly, in the last few months, a series of Decrees were promulgated under which it seems probable that this problem (Housing those in immediate need of shelter) will now be handled in a practicable manner. Present indications are that a large part of this work will be accomplished during the remainder of 1945, and the balance completed during 1946.

(Page three)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

11. These Decrees mark a notable difference, in the methods employed (as compared with all former Italian methods), in that they contain provisions for organizing in each damaged town (or city) Committees of local citizens and officials. These Committees are charged with much of the duties and responsibilities and authority requisite to this reconstruction work. Under this radically new arrangement the Public Works Ministry, which formerly, from Rome, attended to all the details of reconstruction arising out of national calamities (such as war, flood, volcano, earthquake, etc.) now will exercise merely supervisory powers such as are normally and habitually exercised by national Public Works Departments in the United States and Great Britain.

12. Under these Decrees varying subsidies are granted individual owners who repair their damaged habitations, and arrangements are included to lend all necessary funds (on forty year amortizing mortgage loans) to those owners who have not now the necessary cash to pay for their part of the costs. In those isolated cases where owners will not perform the work themselves, the Decrees provide for the Government to do this work at the request of local Committees.

13. The required materials are intended to be produced, as far as possible, in the immediate locality of the work, and full use is to be made of all items salvageable from the debris of damaged or demolished houses. Where it is impossible to manufacture certain materials locally it is planned by the Government, in conjunction with national manufacturers, to make stockpiles of such materials available at fixed prices.

The local Committees are charged with locating transport (even primitive oxcarts and mules are expected to loom large in this respect); to utilize neighborhood manufacturers of lime, roof tile, brick and the like; and in general, to handle all details up to a point where the Government officials need merely exercise general supervisory jurisdiction.

The local Committees are empowered to set up priority lists governing the sequence of all work, and to allocate thereto all available transport, tools and materials; a strong effort can and will thus be made to hold down inflationary price trends.

2967

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

14. It should be borne in mind that except in large cities, Italian dwellings used very little of the so-called modern services such as plumbing, electric wiring, running water, etc. What more modernly developed countries consider as the simplest necessities here are oftimes unknown and unused luxuries. Therefore, although the questions of supply of certain materials such as structural steel, reenforcing steel, glass, plumbing, and electrical wire and appliances, have not yet been fully solved, due to the necessity of importation of certain fuels and raw materials required, the major portion of the necessary immediate repair work can proceed in great measure without much of these materials.

15. Adequate labor seems available, because a great proportion of the repair work can and will probably be done by home owners and their immediate neighbors, in contradistination to the use of what would normally be termed building-trades labor. This is entirely feasible because apart from large cities most habitations are very simply constructed by using ordinary labor amply available in every village.

16. As to the problem of new housing to replace destroyed towns, a new Town-Plan has been prepared for Cassino, to replace a portion of the town (a large portion will remain destroyed as a National Monument), and this work is expected to commence in about one month. Similar action with regard to other totally destroyed towns may be expected as the necessity arises.

(As a temporary expedient, about 30 new but very simple buildings, housing approximately 200 families, are well along toward completion in the Cassino area).

17. No definite legislation has as yet been fully studied or enacted concerning the repair and reconstruction of the balance of war-damaged habitations, and at present it is thought that this type of legislation should wait until work under the afore mentioned Decrees (for the immediate repair of houses required for the homeless) has begun to show material results.

2466

18. Finally, it is here pertinent to remark that continuous studies are being pursued by the Italian Government, with the aid of the Allied Commission, concerning all present and future housing problems brought about by the war.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.489081
Ext.339

DS/ce

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

71

26 Feb.1945

176/PWU.

SUBJECT: Housing Decrees.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region.
( att: Regional Engineer)

FROM : Chief of Public Works Division.

1. Housing Decrees No.366 of 17th Nov.1944 and No.4 of 19th Jan.1945 (together) constitute present Italian Law governing Repair of Houses for the Homeless.

2. <u>These Decrees are law</u> and have been extended by the Allied Commission to <u>include all A.M.G.</u> territory, and it is the duty of all to make every possible effort to see that these laws are enforced.

3. <u>It is intended that no Public Works Housing Projects</u> be instituted by you, unless and until every means has been exhausted to get the Italian people and the Commune Committees (refered to in the Decrees) and the Genio Civile <u>to them-selves function</u> according to these Decrees.

4. If the Committees and the Genio Civile can be made to carry out these Decrees no Public Works Housing Projects will be necessary. (Except where Decree work will not take care of <u>all</u> homeless persons).

5. Every engineer of this Sub-Commission can proceed as heretofore with helping the Genio Civile to carry out its Housing work, by assisting them with every means at his disposal (material, transport and all other matters) just as if this Genio Civile work had been the result of Public Works Projects initiated by this Sub-Commission, even though these projects are actually now to be initiated by the Commune Committees.

2965

6. As a matter of fact, the only practical difference, as far as Regional Engrs.' duties go, between the old and the new systems

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

is that in the new, the Commune Committees are charged with listing and turning over to the Genio Civile the jobs to be done, and in the old, this listing was done and the work ordered by the A.C. officers.

7. Attached is a brief and simplified digest of these Decrees.

8. Regardless of this brief digest, it is imperative that every word of the Decrees be read and understood by all Regional Engineers and their staffs.

It must be realised that the hardest part of this job is the beginning:- the getting into operation at this time of these Decrees in AMG. territory.

9. Once a sound and solid start has been made on this Decree work, its operation will progressively become easier, and this Sub-Commission and its entire staff, both at Headquarters and in the Regions, will be relieved of much detail work; they will thereafter be able to devote their energies to other more pressing matters.

By order of Rear Admiral Stone (USNR)

V.S. THOMPSON,
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.,
Chief, Public Works Div.

encl.

2964

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

DS/ee

DIGEST OF HOUSING DECREES No.366/44 and No.4/45.

1. These Decrees provide that houses shall be repaired for the use of roofless persons. Roofless persons are defined as those without proper shelter (now residing within the Commune) and persons evacuated from the Commune who must return to their homes to resume their normal economic life.

2. It is intended primarily that the work be performed directly by the owners of the buildings affected, and that the Genio Civile will only do the work when the owner refuses or fails for any reason whatever to do so.

3. To handle this Housing problem, two major provisions are contained in the Decrees:-

   (a) Working Commune Committees, assisted by Advisory Committees, are established.

   (b) Genio Civile officials are located in each affected Commune (or group of Communes) to help these Committees, and to speed the Government's part of the work.

4. The Committees are to act as clearing-houses between the owners and the Government, and the Committees are to perform nearly all the required work; the Genio Civile personnel are merely to act as supervisory and approving authorities (excepting when they directly perform the repair work).

5. The Decree provides for Government subsidies to the owners of the repaired houses as follows:-

   (a) If an owner does the work himself and it costs over 150,000 lire, his subsidy equals one half of the first 75,000 cost, plus one half of the balance of cost. Owners finishing work before 30th June 1945 may receive as an extra-bonus an amount equal to 10% of the cost of the work.

2963

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(b) If an owner require same, he can procure a mortgage loan equal to the repair cost (for as long as forty years) and he pays this back in semi-annual instalments at 4 or 5% interest; the Government assists him by contributing one-third toward each of the payments (in effect a one-third subsidy). This applies to projects of any size regardless of cost, always provided the work is performed by an owner.

(c) When an owner does not perform the work, and it is therefore performed by the Genio Civile, the Government backcharges the owner two thirds of the actual cost, and gives him twenty years to re-pay these two thirds in annual instalments plus legal interest.

5. When an owner performs his own work, either with his own money or with the proceeds of an afore mentioned loan, the Government does not interfere in any way with the owner's right to himself occupy the building or select his tenants. When the Government does the work, it, through Rent-Committees provided for by the Decree, has the right to dictate who shall tenant the building for five years.

7. The Decrees definitely limit the kind of work to be done in repairing a building, both to conserve materials and for the purpose of establishing a basis on which to compute the subsidy due an owner; for instance, it does not permit the cost of internal plastering (on external walls) to be included for the purposes of earning a bonus.

8. The Decrees clearly state how to secure materials salvaged from debris, and set up methods of taking this salvage from one owner and allocating it to other owners; it specifies methods of determining values and payments for same to the original owner.

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The Decrees contain many more items of technical interest and importance to the Genio Civile and the owners and the Government, but the foregoing are its main components, except for the following items which deal with the Committees' duties and authorities.

( page two )

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

COMMITTEES

9. A Working Committee's first duty is to decide which houses require repair and to list these in a priority sequence. The Decree contains instructions concerning this selection.

10. This list of houses to be repaired must be publicly posted, and owners have five days in which to notify the Committees of their intention concerning the work.

11. Concerning those projects posted, and for which the owners did not within the allotted five days declare their intention of proceeding with the work, the Committee is instructed to notify the Genio Civile to itself proceed with these jobs.

12. When owners have stated (within the five days' limit) that they will do their work, they are given twenty additional days to start upon same; upon their failure to do so the Committee is ordered to turn over these projects to the Genio Civile for performance by it.

13. From this point on, the work is being done either by the owners or by the Genio Civile.

14. The Working Committee and its Advisory Committee are charged with helping owners doing their own work, in every way possible as to transport and materials, filing of papers, etc.; there is no reason wy Regional Engineers cannot assist owners through this Advisory Committee with every means at their disposal. As to work performed by the Genio Civile, the Regional Engineers should likewise assist in every possible manner.

2963

15. However, regardless of whether the work is done by the owners or by the Genio Civile under this Commune Committee arrangement, no Public Works Project is necessary of initiation.

16. Funds required by the Genio Civile to perform projects allotted to them will be provided by A.M.G. Finance Officers

( page three )

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

who have some time ago been notified by the Finance Sub-Commission concerning this, through Circular Instructions No.13149/F., dated January 29th, 1943, as amended by No.13149/F., dated February 4th, 1943; the Genio Civile should immediately be instructed by Regional Engineers to familiarize themselves with whatever methods may be required of them by A.M.G. Finance Officers to secure such funds.

17. The Committees are instructed to set up lists of unit prices for all classes of work comprised in these repairs, after consultation with their Advisory Committees and the Genio Civile; Regional Engineers can assist in this matter. Owners doing their own work will not be paid subsidies based on the actual costs reported by them, but will actually be paid the subsidy percentage of an estimated cost established accordint to the quantity of work done at the previously referred to unit prices. The Committees are empowered to change these from time to time as may be necessary. (For example, an owner may perform all the labor of building certain masonry walls with its own hands; yet he will collect the same subsidy as would another owner who paid wages to hired men to perform this same work, since the subsidy is based on the value of the work according to unit prices and not according to actual costs. This eliminates attempts to put over false costs and inflated prices.

18. For any owner performed projects costing not over 50,000 lire (on a basis of the aforementioned unit prices) the Committees are empowered to themselves definitely set the values of the work and the amount of the Government subsidies.

19. These Committees are to list all projects costing not over 50,000 lire each and submit them to the Genio Civile, who then will advance the money needed (for the Government subsidy part of these projects) to the Committees for their direct disbursement to owners when work is finished. These monies are to be given to the Committees in lump sums covering many projects, and the Committees are to account

( page fours )

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

in detail for their disbursements (to the Genio Civile) once every three months. The Genio Civile secures this money, as well as the money to finance the work they themselves are ordered to perform from the A.M.G. Finance Officers on presentation of approximate estimates in advance of the work being done.

20. For owner-performed work costing over 50,000 lire and not over 150,000 lire, the Committees recommend to the Genio Civile as to the values of the projects and the amounts of subsidies due, but the Genio Civile themselves check these values and themselves set and pay these subsidies; they are to be governed by the unit prices set up by the Committees (since the Genio Civile advises in the preparation of same).

21. The foregoing is a simple résumé of many of the Decree's articles, but the complete Decrees should be carefully studied and understood by all concerned.

22. The Government has sent circulars explaining these Decrees to Genio Civile officials, to Prefects, to Sindacos and to others concerned, and is now posting Proclamations in various portions of affected Communes to inform the public concerning the workings of these Decrees.

23. Finally: It is <u>not</u> intended that these Decrees will cover the work of repairing <u>all</u> damaged housing. They are limited to procuring the re-housing of the homeless, and all other repair, rebuilding or new building (of housing) must await the completion of the re-housing of these homeless. There probably will be later decrees covering all other housing matters.

2959

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

DS/ce
70

Tel.489081
Ext.270

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Inter Office Memo.

26 Feb.45

REFERENCE: 176/PWD.
SUBJECT : Housing Decrees.
TO : Chief, Public Works Division.
FROM : Housing.

1. Discussions with Lt.Col. Findlay, Major Evans, Lt.Natale and the reading of Lt.Col. Spann's (Rimini) letter of 21st February, indicate to me that they and others of our A.M.G. officers may possibly be inclined to raise questions concerning the operation of the Housing Decrees, primarily because it requires:

(a) complete new trains of thought on their part,

(b) acceptance of a new system of procuring housing work,

(c) much careful study, for proper understanding of these decrees.

2. For instance, I have been variously asked:

(a) How will the Genio Civile get financing, and on answering that the Finance Sub-Commission had sent instructions to the Regional Finance Officers January 29th and February 4th, I was countered with, "maybe the Finance Officers do not understand what they must do."

(b) I was asked whether these decrees applied in A.M.G. Territory and answering that they were extended officially some weeks ago, I am asked, "how can we know about this." 29,?

(c) The Rimini letter above referred to talks of one Commune Committee's inability (or lack of desire)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

to function according to the decree, without apparently considering that the Committee could have existed only a few weeks, and that our officers should urge and assist these Committees to function.

3. This list could be extended indefinitely. I, therefore, suggest that the attached Memorandum be sent to our A.M.G. officers.

DAVID SOLOMON
Housing - P.H. Div.
P.W. & U. S/C.

Encl.

Circulate

69

RECEIVED
P W & U S/C A. CHEADQUARTERS
24 FEB 1945 176

ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
Tel: 478604

13194/F

4 February 1945

SUBJECT: War Damage.

TO : All Regional Finance Officers
and Senior Finance Officers.

1. The following amendments should be made to circular 13194/F of 29th January 1945:

Page 1, para 4. Amend title of paragraph to read "PRIVATE PROPERTY - HOUSING - EMERGENCY MEASURES (INCLUDING PUBLICLY-OWNED HOUSING)"

Page 2, Delete the sub-paragraph reading:

"Private owners who do not undertake their own repairs ..... manner of payment."

By Command of Rear Admiral STONE

A P Scrafton Smith
Col

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2956

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

F.8c

68

Tel. 469081 ... 320

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Inter Office Memo

26 Feb. 1945

REFERENCE: 176/PWU
SUBJECT : Answer to Article on Housing in American Newspaper 31st Jan. 1945
TO : The Chief of Staff - Economic Section
FROM : Director, P. W. & U. Sub-Comaission

1. Concerning my letter on above subject dated February 20, 1945, Major Murtagh has requested additional information which is presented herewith.

2. New building projects of varying sizes were submitted by the Italian Government and approved by us for the following locations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cassino | Tivoli | Formia |
| Valmontone | Velletri | Minturno |
| Genzano | Terracina | Castelforte |
| Frascati | Pontecorvo | Terni |
| Lanuvio | Cisterna | |

In each of these towns the projects varied in size from one building with eight apartments, to thirty buildings with two hundred and forty apartments (Cassino). Some of these projects are complete and others are still under construction. Most of the foregoing projects were submitted and approved between early September and late October 1944.

3. Since 16 November 1944, when the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission issued instructions to all Regional Engineers and Italian Public Works Ministry officials, relinquishing all control and approval of all civil public works projects including housing, no approval from A. C. was needed and, therefore, there were no rejections.

4. It was fully realized that the Italians were confronted with a difficult task, particularly because of material and transport shortage. However, we were not satisfied with the program, or lack of progress, particularly insofar as concerned a concerted effort in the reconstruction of repairable houses which could be done with available materials.

2455

5. As a consequence one of our officers was detailed to spend his full time in assisting and urging the Italian Public Works Ministry toward greater efforts along the lines of speedily procuring housing for its war-homeless people and he was sent on frequent tours throughout all portions of Liberated Italy including Sicily to inspect and assist the Government in its housing work.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

6. A large number of minor and major repair projects to damaged houses were started, and many finished, during the period from September 1944 to the present date and that well over one billion lire has been expended by the Government and private citizens for this purpose.

For example, the town of Pescara had evacuated practically all of its 60,000 inhabitants prior to July 1944 and when visited about December 10 1944, had repaired enough houses so that 50,000 of the population had returned and were living in satisfactory quarters.

7. Concerning the Government's Housing Decrees:

This Sub-Commission worked continuously for weeks with the Italian Government to ensure the inclusion in these Decrees of all proper requirements and as finally promulgated they include many ideas suggested by us.

8. The final Housing Implementation Decree was promulgated January 25, 1945 and detailed instructions and circulars and proclamations necessary to put the two Housing Decrees in effect have been issued by the Government since that date. We have knowledge of the fact that already many towns have organized the Construction Committees called for by these Decrees both in Italian as well as A.M.G. territories and are now busily engaged in preparing for immediate repair of housing work.

9. An officer detailed by this Sub-Commission has just returned from an extended trip to check this matter and in many towns he personally ascertained that these Committees had started their work; it is evident that under this arrangement a great portion of the necessary housing repair to take care of all the homeless will be completed during the current year.

L. A. JENNY
Colonel, C. E.
Director

2937

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION

15 Feb.45
KEW/pg

67

REPORT ON DISCUSSION

RECEIVED
P.W.A.B. A.F.H.Q.
17 FEB 1945 176

NAME : R.A.D.I.R.C.T.

ADDRESS : Capanelle, Rome

PRODUCT : Tiles from tin cans

DATE : 15 Feb.45

OBJECT : To ascertain progress

WHO SEEN : Sig.Carcano, Proprietor

BY WHOM : Major Wilson

RESULT : No progress has been possible in the collection of tins. The firm reports having visited some six or seven salvage dumps in the Rome Area and that only small tins were to be found.

Visits to Restautants and Hotels gave the same results.

It would appear that a new industry has sprung up amongst artisans who are prepared to give 15 lire each for the larger tins for conversion into cooking utensils, buckets, protection baskets for fiaschi, etc.

The baskets are formed by cutting the tin into stripe and wiring it top and bottom. An artisan can make six baskets from one tin in 2 hours and these sell for 40 lire each.

In consequence no large tins find their way to salvage.

FURTHER ACTION : It would appear that these tins are finding their way into the homes of poor people and are serving a very useful purpose. It is doubtful whether any effective organisation for their collection could not be set up in opposition to the present demand and in consequence it is recommended that no further action be taken.

KEW
K.E. Wilson.

Lt Col Thompson
I disagree with this
Prepare a letter for my
sig to V.P. Economic Sec
requesting that the matter
be taken up with AFHQ
with a view to issuing orders

20/2/45
Thompson
19/2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

having visited some six or seven salvage dumps in the Rome Area and that only small tins were to be found.

Visits to Restaurants and Hotels gave the same results.

It would appear that a new industry has sprung up amongst artisans who are prepared to give 15 lire each for the larger tins for conversion into cooking utensils, buckets, protection baskets for fiaschi, etc.

The baskets are formed by cutting the tin into strips and wiring it top and bottom. An artisan can make six baskets from one tin in 2 hours and these sell for 40 lire each.

In consequence no large tins find their way to salvage.

FURTHER ACTION : It would appear that these tins are finding their way into the homes of poor people and are serving a very useful purpose. It is doubtful whether any effective organisation for their collection could not be set up in opposition to the present demand and in consequence it is recommended that no further action be taken.

N.C.W.

N.C.Wilson,
Major R.A.
Industry Division
Lazio-Umbria Reg.

Copies to:
~~Industry S/C HQ. AC~~
PE & U S/C HQ. AC (attn. Mr. Salomon)
~~Engineering Division L-U Region~~
~~File (2)~~

Lt Col Thompson

I disagree with this. Prepare a letter for my sig to V.P. Economic Sec requesting that the matter be taken up with AFHQ with a view to issuing orders to mess units to collect tins cans and send them to salvage and that AC be advised regularly of quantities and locations so that we can arrange for collection and use. Keep 17/2

Stress the importance because of lack of tins or other containing units.

Ltd 29-1-45
Mr Salomon
Ltd 19/2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 320

LAJ/ram

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

20 February 1945

176/PWU

SUBJECT: Article on "Italian Outlook in Washington Post on 31 January 1945".

TO : Chief Staff Officer - Economic Section

1. To my knowledge no elementary measures to provide housing in devastated areas have been vetoed by the Allied Commission. On the contrary, all of our actions as well as correspondence indicate that we not only approved but urged action along these lines.

2. While General O'Dwyer was here there were two housing problems under consideration. These were:

(a) A plan to build new houses in twenty communities in Frosinone and Littoria Provinces including Cassino.

(b) A Decree to provide machinery for reconstruction of buildings in devastated areas with some Government subsidy.

3. The Construction of New Houses -

This matter was discussed in General O'Dwyer's office on 28 August 1944. The Italians wanted me to approve a project for Cassino which did not indicate where the water was coming from, how sewage was to be treated, how the general plan was to be laid out for streets, etc. I asked for this data before approving it. General O'Dwyer approved my action and the next morning the Italians presented a plan which I approved and sent a memorandum to General O'Dwyer dated 29 August 1944 indicating exactly what points we had agreed upon. That project had commenced on November 1st when I returned from the United States and is progressing, but very slowly.

2952

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4. Housing Decree -

A dreft of the Italian Housing Decree was received by the Allied Commission on 21 August 1944. It was the subject of considerable discussion. Every one was in favor of such a Decree, but many of the clauses of the Decree were wholly improper and some of them illegal. These improper provisions of the Decree were sent to all interested Sub-Commissions for comments. As a result the first meeting held of the interested Sub-Commissions was on September 7, the day when General O'Dwyer left for the United States. Therefore arrangements were made for this meeting while he was still here.

5. In view of the complexity of the Decree meetings were held on 9, 11, 15 and 16 of September.

6. Under date of 16 September a communication was sent by the Chief Commissioner to the Prime Minister outlining our comments on this Decree. I wish to point out particularly the statements made by the Chief Commissioner in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the introductory comments.

7. On 25 September the Chief Commissioner wrote a letter to the Prime Minister expressing continued interest in this Decree, offering the full facilities of the Commission to assist the Italian Government in expediting the Decree and asking for advice on the progress being made by the Italian Government.

8. The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission was not satisfied with the progress being made and continually urged the Minister of Public Works to take a more aggressive stand in this matter. The Minister of Public Works always stated that the operation of the work under the Housing Decree was not his concern because it was to be set up under an entirely separate Ministry without portfolio. In spite of this we requested the Public Works Ministry to proceed with same work. Correspondence on these various subjects passed between this Sub-Commission and the Economic Section and from the Economic Section to the Chief Commissioner. I wish to refer to a letter from the Economic Section to the Chief Commissioner EB/15 2 October 1944 which is self-explanatory.

9. I wish also to call attention to a letter from the Chief Commissioner to the Prime Minister, reference 5405/COS 12 October 1944 in which he states paragraph 2:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

"I would like to tell you again of my great interest in the action contemplated by your Government in establishing regional building bodies to deal with this reconstruction work and to reemphasize that the full cooperation of this Commission is available to you for a solution of this pressing problem."

"I shall appreciate hearing from you on the progress being made."

10. This is typical of all correspondence within the Allied Commission and between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government. It certainly does not convey the impression that the Allied Commission at any time had even remotely intended to "veto" any urgent housing matters, quite the contrary.

11. A new Decree was under consideration in November 1944 modifying the original Decree very considerably and many conferences were held between this Sub-Commission and the Minister of Public Works. However, because of the Ministerial crisis then existing, this entire work was delayed and it was not until December 12 that the Decree was finally approved. When the Decree was issued some of the comments which we had made were not incorporated making it necessary to issue a supplementary Decree to explain the intention of the original Decree and to provide for the implementation of the Decree. Such a Decree was promptly prepared, approved and put in force.

12. It should be stated that in spite of the lack of a Decree this Sub-Commission and the Minister of Public Works worked hard to encourage private owners to rebuild their houses throughout Central Italy where the worst devastated area is located. The extent of these efforts may be judged by the fact that when appropriations were made of four billion lire for the implementation of the new Housing Decree, an additional appropriation of seven hundred million lire had to be made to pay Government subsidies to those people who had undertaken the reconstruction of their houses at the instigation of this Sub-Commission and the Minister of Public Works during the fall and early winter of 1944.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Ministero delle Corporazioni

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL SEGRETARIATO
DEL CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE CORPORAZIONI
DEGLI AFFARI GENERALI E DEL PERSONALE

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

Allegato N° 24
to 65

Decree on Regional Building Bodies

Received by Lema Lee. on 21 Aug 44.
Passed to PWB, Economic & Financial S/Sec.
for comments which were embodied
in letter to Admin Section on 31 Aug 44

Returned by Admin Lee 1 Sept. 44
Agenda reference to PWB & Financial S/Sec

Meeting held 7 Sept 44.

— 9 —
— 11 —
— 15 —
— 16 —

Letter sent to PWB by Admin Section on 16 Sept 44

29:9

Reg General Wedgen left for Rome on 7 Sept 44

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

13. This does not seem to convey the impression that we "vetoed" or even delayed action on the most urgent problems of housing, particularly those which were of interest to General O'Dwyer when he was here.

L. A. JENNY
Colonel, C. E.
Director

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
P.W. & U. S/C A.F.H.Q.
26 JAN 1945 176

Léon Sue

13.07

6 fr

To Admiral Stone

The undersigned Aciarmo Antonio and his wife Conte Geronice, ask for a special indemnity to rebuild at least part of their house which has been blown up 'during a period of truce'. At present they have no shelter.

They have already made a request to the Allied Command in Rome and in Viggel.

Carmero (Frosinone)

The original of this letter has been handed Ruspoli (Insp. Genl ~~Fin~~ Y.C. - AW) by writer with request for appropriate action - NS-19/2/45.

29.7

2.4 Jan 1

2

G.de CEF/gb
(0333)

Col Thompson

Engl 1/a 63

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
APO 394

31 January 1945

TO : HQ. A.C. P.W. ✓

SUBJECT : Funds for housing repairs

IN REPLY QUOTE : R4/ENG/17(c)1

RECEIVED
P.W. & U.S/C.A.C.
2 FEB 176

Your 176/PWU dated 20 Jan.

1. Thanks every "kick" or "prod" helps.

2. (a) You will notice however that the figures given by Isp.Generale PREZIOSO are entirely different from those given by Finance Sub-Commission letter 13065/F dated 19th Jan. which are much larger.

It possibly indicates the lag between approval and actually making the funds available at the bank.

(b) His statement no work had been "suspended" for lack of Money. This is directly contrary to verbal information direct from Capi del Genio Civile made in presence of Ing. Raziani the accredited liason officer of Ministero who was present at the meeting and directly contrary to written Progress report up to 15th Jan which shows many projects "approved in Principle" or under L. 1,000.000 approved by Isp. Generale and Capi under delegated powers which are shewn as still awaiting approval. -

(c) The amount of money available is only a very small proportion of total outstanding - and the small amount of work requiring Italian Government Funds actually shewing Progress fully bears out the statement of Capi that work has been delayed.

---

It may be a play on words between "suspended" and "delayed" but indicates as stated by Ing. TEZZANO that the administration machinery of the Ministro is still creaking.

3. I have sent the Finance letter and letter dated 20 Jan 45 to Isp. Generale del Lazio & Umbria for report if money has actually been received or NOT.

The situation looks hopeful but it still requires PRESSING until

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

IN REPLY QUOTE : B4/ENG/17(c)1

P.W. & D. S/C A.C.
12 FEB 176

Your 176/PWU dated 20 Jan.

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It possibly indicates the lag between approval and actually making the funds available at the bank.

(b) His statement no work had been "suspended" for lack of Money. This is directly contrary to verbal information direct from Capi del Genio Civile made in presence of Ing. Baziani the accredited liason officer of Ministero who was present at the meeting and directly contrary to written Progress report up to 15th Jan which shows many projects "approved in Principle" or under L. 1,000.000 approved by Isp. Generale and Capi under delegated powers which are shewn as still awaiting approval. -

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The situation looks hopeful but it still requires PRESSING until the larger amount of L. 300 million stated in Finance letter actually reaches them and then pressing for the remaining millions.

Lt.Col.R.E.
Regional Engineer
Lazio Umbria Region AMG.

Enclosure -

PS On 31st I got your cable from Forward Rep in Rome Capo attached - Shows a big reduction from the original -

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Q

Q for
Hancpw
6

GENIO CIVILE PAYMENTS

Quoted from Libro Rojo (Romania) 31 Jan. 1945.

| | | Approved in Jan. by F.M.Ministry | Approved by Corte dei Conti | Paid in Jan. by Min. of Treasury |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frosinone | Lit. | 48.380.000 | 77.197.116 | 77.405.000 |
| Littoria | " | 74.557.000 | 93.057.000 | 74.264.000 |
| Rieti | " | 11.724.000 | 12.079.500 | 8.492.000 |
| Viterbo | " | 41.425.000 | 46.853.919 | 37.254.000 |
| Rome | " | 135.000.000 | 174.383.685.32 | 198.000.000 |
| Totals | | 311'086'000 | 403'611'220,32 | 395'395'000 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

62

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

C.M.P.B.
P. & J. S/C A.C.
12 FEB 1945 176

# ROUTING AND WORK SHEET

Each note must be numbered and each space completely filled in. THIS WORK SHEET MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE TO WHICH ATTACHED UNTIL ACTION IS COMPLETED AND THEN FILED WITH FILE COPIES OF COMMUNICATION TO WHICH IT PERTAINS. A line will be drawn the full width of the page under each note.

SUBJECT: Housing

| No | Date | To | REMARKS | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2-11-45 | PW & O S/C Col. Jenny | 1. As a result of the visit by Jacob Crane we have been asked to send through to Washington, via State Department, a short summary of the present status of the housing problem and program in Italy.<br><br>2. Would you be good enough to have a statement prepared which could serve this purpose? When it is completed, it may be useful to send a copy also to the British Embassy and to G-5 AFHQ . | Ec Div |

Ec Div
Ec Sec

Lt Col Thompson

Pls prepare draft a short statement

Pfc 12/2

2943



Use other side

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

29/1/43.

Memo to Lt Col Thompson 61

I believe attached "Resume" should be given - either as is or in Directors' language - to Econ. Section for their information.

D Soloman

Director

You may wish to comment on this 8/29/43

forward this summary

WM 2c/1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

6-1

29/1/42

Memo to Lt Col Thompson 61

I believe attached "Resume" should be given — either as is or in Directors' language — to Econ. Section for their information.

D Soloman

Director

You may wish to comment on this 8/29/42

forward this memorandum

MM 20/1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 469081 Ext. 270

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DS/rem
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU 29 January 1945

Subject: Resume of Housing Situation to Date

To : Chief, Public Works Division

1. Following is outlined the present legislative and statistical conditions concerning Housing damaged and/or destroyed in liberated Italian territory (up to the present front line).

2. Two recent Government Decrees known as No. 366 L.L.D. (17 November 1944) and No. 4 L.L.D. (18 January 1945) provide for those repairs necessary to house "Roofless" persons. Such persons are defined (in these Decrees) as those resident within Communes but now living under inadequate housing conditions, plus those original residents of these same Communes who temporarily reside elsewhere (evacuees) and whose return to their home Communes is essential either to their own or the Commune's proper economic life.

3. An existing but older law makes the Government responsible for all losses due to war damage, in contravention of the aforementioned two Decrees Numbers 366 and 4, since these two Decrees assess the Government only from 1/3 to 1/2 of the cost of the war damage. Therefore, the relationship between these two laws should be clarified.

4. At some future date, preferably when the Housing Repair program for the "Roofless" is well under way, additional Housing legislation will be required to cover repairs and reconstruction to damaged and/or destroyed houses not covered by the previously mentioned Decrees No. 29 and 4.

5. Future legislation will also be required to provide for New Housing and/or New Communes to replace those totally destroyed houses which cannot be rebuilt, or to replace partially or totally destroyed Communes.

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6. The following figures present the approximate extent of Housing damage to date:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Repair cost for lightly damaged houses. | 28 | billion lire |
| (b) | Repair cost of moderately damaged houses | 21 | " " |
| (c) | Repair or reconstruction cost of heavily damaged houses | 42 | " " |
| (d) | Reconstruction or replacement cost of totally destroyed houses | 135 | " " |
| | Total | 226 | billion lire |

The above figures are compiled using current prices and best available damage reports, and include approximately 52 provinces (up to the present front line).

7. Since the Housing Repair program to be carried out under the "Roofless" Decrees Nos. 366 and 4 deals only with parts of categories (a) and (b), Government's costs on account of these Decrees is not now ascertainable with any degree of accuracy.

8. Aforementioned Decree No. 4 contains an outstanding feature, in that it calls for the Housing Repairs for the "Roofless" to be handled on thoroughly democratic bases by Commune Committees organized by and consisting of residents of these Communes. These Committees, with the assistance of their own locally hired engineers and with only a necessary minimum of Government control, have full charge of selecting those buildings which are to be repaired, of settling the cost of such work, of deciding the amount of Government subsidies due the owners thereof, and of actually disbursing such subsidies to these owners.

Where costs of individual projects exceed 50,000 lire, the amount of the subsidies and the disbursing thereof is done by the P. W. Ministry (Genio Civile). In all cases the Commune Committees act as clearing houses for all necessary transactions between owners of projects and all Government Agencies; in this way they can contribute abundantly toward the speed and efficiency of the work, and toward the reduction of bureaucratic Government controls.

29

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

9. The P. W. Ministry on its part is expanding its personnel so that instead of being obligated to handle each Commune's affairs from distant Provincial centers, it will locate in each Commune (or group of Communes) an official authorized to quickly and efficiently act on all matters connected with this Housing Repair program.

10. This location of P. W. Ministry (Genio Civile) officials in local Communes (these officials will reside at these places), plus the Decreeing of the formation of these Commune Committees, represents an epochal forward step in the direction of democratic Governmental processes.

11. It is also notable that the Allied Commission (by endorsement) has extended these Decrees into areas presently under Allied Military Government and in this way provided for uniform application of these Decrees throughout all Liberated Italian Territory.

David Solomon

DAVID SOLOMON
Housing - P. W. Division
P.W.&U. S/C.

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RECEIVED
P.W. & U. Sub-Comm.
3 FEB Recd 176
3 FEB 1940

1 60

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici
CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE

Direz.Gen.Serviz.Tecnici
N° 1575

Alla Sottocommissione
Alleata per i lavori e
Servizi Pubblici
ROMA

Risposta a nota del
N° Div.

OGGETTO Lavori di riparazione di fabbricati per il ricovero dei senza tetto nei territori italiani liberati, ma ancora sotto il controllo dell'A.M.G. -

Questo Ministero ha appreso con vivo compiacimento che codesta Commissione intende disporre che anche nelle zone liberate e ancora sottoposte all'A.M.G. venga provveduto subito alla esecuzione di lavori per la riparazione di fabbricati sinistrati allo scopo di assicurare il ricovero dei senza tetto, con finanziamento da parte degli ufficiali finanziari dell'A.M.G. medesima e con l'estensione dei decreti all'uopo disposti dal Governo italiano di intesa con codesta Commissione.

E riconosce anche opportuno che nella compilazione dei programmi vengano inclusi, ove ne sia il caso, i fabbricati sinistrati di proprietà degli Istituti per le case popolari e dell'I.N.C.I.S., nei quali trovano alloggio le classi lavoratrici e gli impiegati dello Stato.

2934

2/.

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Per questi fabbricati però il finanziamento dovrà aver luogo al cento per cento dell'importo dei preventivi e i lavori devono essere eseguiti tutti a cura del Genio Civile. E ciò anche per uniformità a quanto si sta praticando nelle altre provincie passate al Governo italiano.

IL MINISTRO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(Translator O.Aquarone - 5 February 1945)

Rome, 3 February 1945

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
Direction General
of Technical Services.
N. 1575

To the ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Works Sub-Commission
Rome.

SUBJECT: Repair works for sheltering the "Rooflees" in liberated Italian territories still controlled by A.M.G.

This Ministry is very pleased to hear that the Allied Commission intends to extend the Housing Decrees for "Senza tetto" (Roofless) to all A.M.G. areas at once, and that financing for this work will be handled by A.M.G. finance officers by virtue of this extension of these "Rooflens" Decrees which were prepared by the Italian Government in agreement with the Allied Commission.

This Ministry considers it proper that damaged housing belonging the I.N.C.E.S. and Instituto Case Popolari, which provide apartments for working class people and for Government employees, should be included in this program of work.

The cost of this work must be 100% borne by the Genio Civile to match arrangements already made concerning this class of work in Italian Government Areas.

Director

This is already covered by the finance Directive which includes publicly owned housing.

M. 8/2

Noted Maj 7/2

THE MINISTER
RUINI

A C Thompson

Request copies to Regional Engr 293
Maj 3/2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
P.W & D S/C A.C
14 JAN 1945 176

Roma, 11 14 GEN 1945

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

IL MINISTRO

n° 155/27-1-10

AL SIG. Lt. L.A. JENNY
Direttore della Sottocommissione
Lavori Pubblici e Pubblici servi=
zi della Commissione Alleata

= R O M A =

Le rispondo confidenzialmente come confidenzialmen=
te Ella ha avuto la bontà di comunicarmi le sue osser=
vazioni circa il decreto contenente norme integrative
per l'applicazione del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944 n.366.-

Terrò il massimo conto delle osservazioni stesse ed
assicuro che saranno senz'altro accolte sia la proposta
di inserire la definizione dei "senza tetto" sia l'al=
tra di ammettere per lavori di importo fino a L. 150.000
non solo la corresponsione di contributi diretti ma an=
che, alternativamente, la concessione di mutui.

Non mancherebbe, invece, di incontrare viva resisten=
za da parte del Ministro del Tesoro la proposta di esten=
dere indeterminatamente la corresponsione di contributi
diretti per perizie superiori a 150.000 lire di spesa;
e ciò a causa del grave onere che il pagamento, non di=
luito nel tempo, di contributi di rilevante ammontare
arrecherebbe allo Stato.

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In vista degli indugi cui si andrebbe incontro nelle discussioni col Tesoro non mi sento di assume= re la responsabilità di ritardare il corso di un prov vedimento che urge emanare perchè i lavori in favore dei senza tetto sieno risolutamente iniziati. Assicu= ro peraltro che non trascurerò la possibilità di ve= nire incontro con successivi provvedimenti al suggeri= mento di codesta Sottocommissione.

Assicuro anche che sarà subito provveduto alla diffusione, a mezzo di circolari agli uffici e di pub blici manifesti, di istruzioni e spiegazioni atte a chiarire e agevolare l'applicazione delle norme.

Con sensi della massima cordialità.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

58

Tel. 469081 Ext. 220

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION LAJ/ram
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

1 February 1945

2 175 forwd

SUBJECT: Decree Controlling Allotments in Apartments in Building Cooperatives

TO : Col. Thompson

1. The attached Decree has only passing interest to us insofar as our housing proulems are concerned but I think you and Mr. Solomon should be acquainted with it. When through with this please file in your file.

L. A. JENNY
Colonel, C. E.
Director

Attachment
Decree

Mr Solomon
noted - MS 2/2/45

2935

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

By : CT/ct

TRANSLATION

LEGISLATIVE DECREE OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL No 425 OF 16 Nov. 1944

Cessation of allotments of apartments controlled by building cooperatives and recovery of State contributions.

UMBERTO OF SAVOIA
PRINCE OF PIEDMONT
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM

BY VIRTUE of the authority deputed to Us ;
HAVING SEEN the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165, on the popular and economical housing ;
HAVING SEEN the Lieutenantial Legislative Decree of 27 July 1944, concerning the sanctions against Fascism.
HAVING SEEN the Lieutenantial Legislative Decree of June 25,1944 No 151.
HAVING SEEN the resolution of the Council of Ministers ;
ON THE PROPOSAL of the Minister, Secretary of State for Public Works, in agreement with the Ministers of Interior, Grace and Justice, Finances, Treasury and Communications ;

WE HAVE SANCTIONNED AND ENACT WHAT FOLLOWS :

ART. 1

The Ministers of Public Works and of Communications are authorized to declare, in respect of the cooperatives depending upon them, within six months from the coming into force of this Decree, the cessation of allotment of apartments controlled by building cooperatives entitled to State contributions, even if the individual loans have been issued and eventually redeemed, in regard of the persons which were not included, when the loan was issued, in the cathegories as per paras a),b),c),d),f) of Art.91 of the Testo Unico of April 28,1938, No 1165, on popular and economical housing. This rule does not affect the allocations of apartments as per Art.90 and Title X of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165. The cessation as per Paragraph one can be declared even in respect of the persons which, in consequence of their political position, obtained the allocation of more than one apartment, even if the said were previously combined as one apartment, which did not comply, for size and value, to the charateristics fixed by the law for popular and economy houses.

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ART. 2.

The cessation as per preceeding Article is declared in respect of the grantees or of their heirs, or of the transferees which obtained the authority as per Article 111 of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165.
The declaration of cessation does no affect the rights aqired by the bona fide third persons.
To the effects of the present decree all the deeds of sale or gift made by the assignees are inoperative, and the assignees are declared debarred, irrespective of their date, when the deeds concern the assignee's ascendents, descendents and conjoints. The deeds accomplished by the said assignees and by their entitled parties or by the cooperatives after June 25, 1943, are also inoperative.

ART. 3

The parties entitled of the assignees who have been declared debarred as per preceeding Article 1, will be entitled, provided that they prove their bona fide, to the reimbursement of the price paid, to be made by the sellers, or, when this appears to be impossible, by the Cooperative, which will have the right of valuing on the associated assignees, in proportion to the value of the apartment allocated to each of them.
To the parties entitled for deed of gift, who can prove their bona fide, the amount of the taxes paid for the transfer of the apartment will be reimbursed as per preceeding paragraph, the right of redraft remaining unchanged as per preceedin para.

ART. 4

Article 106 of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165, is hereby cancelled.
The member of a building cooperative with State contribution, who has been declared fallen from the booking or allocation of an apartment, pursuant to Art.2 of Royal Law-decree of 29 July 1927, No1765, converted in the Law of 17 August 1928, No 2102, and who has not lost his right for his political conduct, may request, within six months from the coming into force of the present decree, reinstatement into the apartment he had booked, or of which he was assignee, even if the apartment has been assigned to another cooperator, and even if this has stipulated or eventually redeemed the housing loan.
When reinstatement is not applied for, another apartment available in the same or another Cooperative with State contribution will be assigned to the cooperator bereaved of his

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

apartment for opposition to Fascism.

ART. 5.

The Royal Law-decree of 26 April 1928, No 855, is hereby cancelled.
The member expelled from the cooperative pursuant to that Royal Law-decree is reinstated into all his rights.
If the emplacement of which the house of the member who has been expelled, either as per Art.4, or as per the present article, belonged to the same member, this one will be reinstated into his original right.
In all the cases of reinstatement included in this Article and in Article 4, the Articles 98 and 100 of the Testo Unico 28 April 1938, No 1165, will not be applied.
Other apartments, if possible of even type and value, will be allocated to the members who are deprived of their apartments in consequence of the reinstatements as per present article, in the same or another building cooperative with State contribution, when, by judgment of the Commission as per following Article 10, they are not unworthy of the allocation, owing to the eventual speculation exerted in getting the apartments which are subject of reinstatement.

ART. 6.

The apartments which remain available after the reinstatements and allocations as per preceeding articles will be assigned according to the procedure set forth by Articles 108 and 228 of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165, with preference to the relations of the persons dead in the war against Germans or in the nazifascist persecution.
Previous to the allocations, the Minister of Public Works and of Communications are empowered to order, in respect of the cooperatives depending on them, the dividing of apartments, provided it is technically and economically possible, in order to reduce them to a number of rooms corresponding to the maximum allowed by Article 39 of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165. The expenditure for dividing and refitting the apartments will be charged upon the new assignees.

2932

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART. 7

The persons who receive a new allocation of an apartment, pursuant to reinstatement or allocation, are obliged to reimburse to the former assignees against which has been decreed the loss of the apartment :

a) The sums eventually paid for the purchase of the ground and for redeeming the loan, according to the correspondent deeds ;

b) The works of improvement carried out for their own account by the assignees, calculated according to the prices of the time in which the works were carried out excepting when their cost exceeds the lower sum beetween expenditure and improvement. The damage eventually wrought to the apartments by the former members will anyway be accounted on behalf of the new consignees. The reimbursements and equalization will be fixed by the Commission as per following Article 10, even so far as the issue of special provisions for safeguarding the rights of third persons is concerned.

When the cessation is ordered in respect of those wo obtained the apartment by transmission from another member, the rule contained in Article 3 will be applied.
The new members must, in any case, reimburse to the Loan Institution and to the Cooperative, the sums left unpaid by the former members, with the right of redraft from the latter.

ART. 8.

The amount of the individual loans assisted by the State contribution for the apartments built by building cooperatives can not exceed in any case the limit of 400.000 Lire, even if the exceeding expenditure has been authorized by the Supervising Commission as per Article 88 of the Testo Unico of 28 April 1938, No 1165, on the popular and economical housing.
The contributions concerning the sums exceeding the aforesaid limit, which will fall due beginning with January 1st 1945, will continue to be paid by the Ministry of Public Works and by the Ministry of Communications to the Loaning Institutes. The paid contribution will be redrafted from the assignee or their heirs, with the benefit of the payment by instalments, and with the procedure and privileges of law for the collection of direct taxes.
The assignees may pay at one time the annuities owed till the term of redemption, at the rate of 5%
The provision contained in this article is not applied to the cooperators reinstated as per Articles 4 and 5

293

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART 9.

The new assignees, in order to meet the expenditures foreseen by the last paragraph of Art.6 and by Art.7, may obtain from the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti a loan to be redeemed within the same term and with the same procedure fixed for the original loan imposed upon the apartment. These loans will be granted a State contribution, in the same amount fixed for the original loan. The fiscal facilities as per Art.149 of the said Testo Unico may be applied to all the deeds, contracts and formalities to be carried out in compliance with the present decree.
The Registrars of Mortgages must fulfill the formalities required by the provision which will be issued, for the implementation of the present Decree, by the Ministerial Authority or by the Commission as per following Article 10.

ART. 10

A Commission, presided by the Ministers of Public Works and of Communication, in respect of the cooperatives under them, provides to the settlement of patrimonial questions beetween vacating members, succeding members and third persons .
The Commission is composed of a Magistrate of rank not lower than the fourth and of a State Consellor.
The Commission, having heard the arguments of the parties, may issue his provisions, considering the political reasons, the reports given, the assignees' bona fide and the respect of the right request of all the persons concerned.
The Commission's resolutions may be disclaimed exclusively with the United Sections of the Supreme Court, for jurisdictional defect.

ART. 11

The Minister of Public Works is authorized to issue, in agreement with the Minister of Communications, the executive rules which will be needed for the implementation of the present Decree

ART. 12

2939

The present Decree will come into force the day after his first publication on the "Official Gazette of the Kingdom" We order to all the persons concerned, to observe it and have it observed as a law of the State.

UMBERTO OF SAVOIA

Bonomi - Mancini - Tupini - Siglienti - Soleri - Cerabona

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

LAJ/mc

51

WORK OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

The functions of this Sub-Commission include all war-damage reconstruction to meet civilian requirements and such reconstruction for military purposes as directed by Military Authorities. The latter include all Military Highway and bridge reconstruction and maintenance throughout Liberated Italy, as well as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of all electrical power plants and transmission systems.

Under the civil reconstruction phase may be cited such items as water works, sewers, highways, bridges, buildings, ports, Bonifiche including malaria control, irrigation projects, flood control and catastrophy repair, such as the Vesuvius eruption last spring, etc.

Some of the presently very active and important undertakings are as follows:-

HOUSING

Early last summer this Sub-Commission requested the Ministry of Public Works to undertake Housing projects to take care of people without shelter. This was pushed on many occasions. It required a Decree. Finally, early in September a Decree was submitted, but which was unsatisfactory to us. It had many flaws and inequalities. Not to hold up work, we directed the commencement of construction of new houses needed and which would not require a legislative Decree. Plans for about 800 houses were approved for about twenty communities in Frosinone and Littoria Provinces, including Cassino. Work was ordered to be started immediately, but actually did not get under way until about 1st November. In spite of many and urgent requests from us to finance such projects as were approved, when payments were requested on some of the reconstruction work going on no funds were found to be available, and it was not until 5 Jan. 1945 that 700 million lire were made available for work already under way. It has been our experience that many important projects, when approved by the Italians, are held up for many months because of lack of financing. This Sub-Commission, as well as the Finance



2924

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Sub-Commission, have pressed repeatedly for action, but without much result. The new Minister has promised to try to ameliorate these conditions.

A Housing Decree was passed on 17th of November but, due to the ministerial crisis, was not published officially until December 12th. Some of our comments on that Decree were not incorporated in it, and when the Decree was published, it was found necessary to prepare another decree to implement the basic decree. That new decree has passed the Ministry and will become Law, as soon as published. We have certain important comments on this which we wish incorporated before it is published. Even now it is foreseen that a third decree may be necessary to clarify further certain vague clauses in the basic decree. Work of First-Aid reconstruction had been going on in many places but, as stated above, was held up because of lack of financing.

On 5 January 1945 an appropriation has been made of 2 billion lire, one billion for refunds to owners who rebuild their own houses and who will receive a certain percentage of the cost in refunds, and one billion lire for such buildings which the owners do not reconstruct, but which the Government deems necessary to rebuild itself in order to house the largest possible number of people.

## MILITARY HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION.

Originally A.C. was to occupy itself only with the reconstruction of civil highways and bridges. However, it was realised early by the Military Authorities that, with the many Military units operating throughout Italy no properly co-ordinated system of Military Highway reconstruction could be undertaken. A central Authority was deemed essential. Furthermore, as Military units had to concentrate on work directly in support of Military operations at the front, and in view of the fact that A.C. was the Military agency to deal with civilian problems, it was deemed necessary to transfer authority for a large percentage of Military Highway reconstruction and maintenance to the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of A.C. An order was issued from A.F.H.Q. on 20th January 1944 directing this Sub-Commission to undertake this work and to properly organise the Italian civil engineering forces to carry out this task under our supervision. This added

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

very materially to the work of this Sub-Commission and particularly to its responsibility towards our Military effort. We appreciated the confidence thus placed in us and did everything humanly possible to carry out this work, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles and the fact that we had no equipment to do any of this work. We had to beg, borrow or steal equipment and plant to carry out this work and, while at times we considered our progress relatively slow, the Armed Forces appeared satisfied with our work and have continually added new routes towards the front which we were to rehabilitate. The following is a brief statistical summary of the work in hand and work done.

In hand of Present

Military

| | Number | Cost (Lire) |
|---|---|---|
| Roads | 175 | 590,815,846 |
| Bridges | 286 | 413,736,968 |

Civil

| | Number | Cost (Lire) |
|---|---|---|
| Roads | 169 | 260,367,078 |
| Bridges | 266 | 274,810,793 |

The above does not include a large number of small culverts rebuilt by us.

2927

Accomplishment to Date

Roads repaired and under maintenance to date 6000 Km.

Bridges reconstructed to date 736

Besides the daily increase of bridge projects, there are 25 large structures being planned in the area North of Rome. All these are major jobs, involving over 6 months of construction and 23 have been directly asked for by the Army to release Bailey Bridge material.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

## ELECTRICAL RECONSTRUCTION

1) - On August 15th 1944 AAI sent out a communication stating that the Central Electrical Board was disolved and that the work of this Board would be taken over by a new Board of which the Chief of the Electrical Division of this Sub-Commission would be the Vice Chairman. This Board decided that the reconstruction of electrical plants and transmission lines should be undertaken by the Electrical Division of this Sub-Commission.

2) - Again, on the 5th Oct. 44 AFHQ Administrative Memo N. 43 stated clearly the functions of the various services in connection with the electrical rehabilitation.
The above AFHQ Administrative Memo N. 43 was later emended and the latest AFHQ Administrative Memo N. 58 dated 12th Dec. states the functions of A.C. in connection with the electrical rehabilitation.
They are as follows :

(c) The A.C. will:

(1) Furnish Secretariat for the Electrical Reconstruction Committee.

(2) Be responsible for planning power rehabilitation throughout Italy.

(3) Maintain liaison with AAI and keep informed as to existence and condition of power plants and probable rehabilitation needs in operational areas.

(4) Ascertain power requirements from AAI, PBS, Districts (Dr), and other sources.

(5) Submit plans for rehabilitation to the Chief Engineer for consideration and approval of the Electrical Reconstruction Committee.

(6) Using Italian labour and local materials, direct administer and supervise construction work of rehabilitation and operate the power systems except those projects specifically assigned other agencies by AFHQ and except as provided in Paragraph 2d (2) and 2e (1).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(7) Will issue all orders necessary to implement the program to Italian Power Companies or other civilian agencies.

(8) Keep the Chief Engineer, AFHQ, advised of its activities.

The above states clearly the functions of the Electrical Division of this Sub-Commission at the present time and the arrangement seems to be working satisfactory.

3) - Approximately 93% of the generating plants in Central Italy were damaged and put out of action by the enemy so that only 50,000 KW of the original capacity was available for use in the area. Progress of rehabilitation may be stated as follows :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| - Generating capacity | June 1944..... | 50,000 | KW |
| - " " | Jan. 1945 Accomplished | 110,000 | " |
| - " " | Mar. 1945 Planned | 170,000 | " |
| - " " | June 1945 Planned | 300,000 | " |

Beyond, this, owing to almost total destruction the remaining plants of some 600,000 KW capacity, will require considerable time for repairs and 70% will require completely new manufacture which will take up to two years to install and put into operation.

4) - As regards transmission line repairs already 2000 Km of high voltage line has been repaired and put back into service and 1000 Km still remains to be done. In addition to this very considerable work has been done on the low voltage and distribution system and a total system, about equal to the above quoted high voltage system, has been repaired. Here again the work remaining to be done will take considerably greater time due to extensive damage to towers and structural work.

2921

5) - On the operation side the Electrical Division is now arranging for the interconnection of the electrical systems of the :

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

- Società Romana di Elettricità
- Azienda Comunale Elettricità ed Acque
- " Terni " Società per l'Industria e l'Elettricità
- Società Meridionale di Elettricità
- Società Unione Esercizi Elettrici
- Società Elettrica Selt-Valdarno

This will mean that the standard frequency of supply will be maintained for Central and Southern Italy and as 45 cycles has been chosen the 42 cycle area in the North may receive energy from Central Italy.

This is being done mainly to allow a greater security in supplies and to have a larger capacity available for use due to diversity in demand between the various areas.

The whole of the system will be controlled by a Master Control Centre in Rome.

6) - The rationing of the available energy is also done by officers of this Division so that the consumption in the various areas is kept within the allotments.

9/1/45

L.A. JENNY,
Lt.Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

2924

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Place in Hearing file 20/1

56

LEGISLATIVE LIEUTENANTIAL DECREE OF 18 JANUARY 1945: NO. 4

INTEGRATIVE RULES TO THE LIEUTENANTIAL DECREE OF 17 NOV. 1944: NO. 366, FOR SHELTERING PERSONS ROOFLESS AS A RESULT OF WAR DAMAGES.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY DELEGATED TO US:

Having seen the Lieutenantial Legislative Decree of 25 June, 1944, No. 151, concerning Government's prerogative to promulgate judicial regulations:

Having seen the Lieutenantial Legislative Decree of 17 Nov. 1944, No. 366, which provides for the execution of work necessary to shelter persons remaining "Roofless" in consequence of war damages;

Recognizing the extreme urgency of this matter, and that procedures of maximum possible speed are required;

Upon the proposal of the Secretary of State Minister for Public Works, and in agreement with the Secretaries of State, Ministers for the Interior, the Treasury, Grace and Justice, and for Finance:

WE HAVE SANCTIONED AND ENACT THE FOLLOWING:

GENERAL

ARTICLE 1

2923

The provisions of L.L.D. of 17 November 1944 No. 366 and those of this Decree apply exclusively to work of first aid and extreme urgency, indispensible for sheltering those persons considered roofless who, in consequence of war actions have remained homeless, or are obliged to live precariously in damaged or other premises inadequate from an hygienic or moral point of view, or who having been obliged to evacuate from their original Communes are not able to return because of lack of habitations thereat.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Work not of the character described in above paragraph will be governed according to other General Regulations to be issued for war damage and building reconstruction.

ARTICLE 2

In each Commune containing an appreciable number of war damaged houses a Housing Repair Committee shall be organized, consisting of the Syndico (or his Deputy) who will preside, and two additional members to be selected by the Commune Junta, one from among the "roofless" persons and the other from among the owners of war damaged houses; if possible, these two are to be chosen on recommendations made by the members of the two aforesaid categories.

The Committee is to be assisted by the Commune Secretary and by the Commune Technician, or by any other expert selected by the Commune Junta.

To aid these Housing Repair Committees, Advisory Committees may also be organized, composed of experts and other persons belonging to either economic organizations or other interested groups.

ARTICLE 3

The task assigned these Housing Repair Committees is that of facilitating the work, helping owners in every way possible, and cooperating with the Government Agencies.

For this purpose the Committees will:

(a) Designate those damaged buildings which are readily repairable and which conform to the characteristics outlined in Article 1, giving priority to those buildings which require the smallest amount of materials and the least amount of transport.

(b) Submit proposals to and for the direct action of the Genio Civile as per Article 1 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366.

(c) Kindle the initiative of owners who may be willing to themselves carry on the necessary work and thereby receive the benefits granted by the aforesaid Decree. 2927

(d) Prepare surveys of the work required in those buildings the owners of which have stated their intention to themselves carry out the repair work.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(e) Assist all concerned in the preparation of estimates for projects and in the carrying out of the work.

(f) Promote and facilitate the supply and transportation of materials and building tools and equipment.

(g) In general do everything possible to assist with the execution of Housing Repairs, in order to insure speedy completion of same.

ARTICLE 4

The Ministry of Public Works shall exercise control over the Housing Repair Committees, and shall provide all implementation for the provisions made for roofless persons, through either temporary or permanent Genio Civile officials who are to be located in each Commune or group of Communes.

The Minister of Public Works is authorized to provide with his own Decrees for the employment of technical personnel, either temporary or on a per diem basis, and to set up detached and if necessary autonomous sections of the Genio Civile, as may be necessitated by the needs of the more damaged areas.

To insure the quickest results and the coordination of all services concerning the building repairs provided for by this Decree, there will be organized a central office located in the Public Works Ministry, headed by an Inspector General of the Genio Civile, assisted by an administrative Inspector General and by an accounting official of a grade not lower than the sixth.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

ARTICLE 5

The owners of buildings, either urban or rural, who intend to themselves carry on the work called for by Article 1 of this Decree, must, in order to obtain Government subsidies, present the necessary applications to the Genio Civile through the Housing Repair Committees.

2929

Applications must be accompanied by full details of the projects, or where works of minor amounts are involved, by the metrical computations of the work intended, together with statements listing the material and equipment at the owners' disposition.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Additionally, deeds of ownership in accordance with Article 1158 of the Civil Code must be exhibited. For this purpose statements sworn to before the Preture and attested to by four of the Comunes property owners, or statements made by the Syndicos on their own responsibility, will be sufficient in place of aforesaid deeds for the purposes of proving that the applicants for subsidies are actually the owners of the premises in question.

For repair projects the costs of which do not exceed 150,000 lire, owners may, in place of receiving cash subsidies, apply for loans carrying with them Government contributions toward the payment of amortization installments, as provided for by paragraph 4 of Article 2 of L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366.

ARTICLE 6.

When a damaged building is jointly owned by more than one person, the request for a subsidy can be made by any one of them on behalf of all the others.

If the various parts or stories of a damaged building is owned by more than one person the subsidy will be fixed for each such person in proportion to the expenditures required for repairing that portion or story of the building owned by him.

ARTICLE 7

When the investigation carried out by the Housing Repair Committee shows that the work is a matter of minor repair requiring an expenditure not in excess of 50,000 lire, and when the owner states that he does not require the granting of a loan, the Committee itself will fix the amount of the subsidy, will authorize the execution of the work, and will forward the records to the Genio Civile. The latter will arrange for the allocation of the Government's subsidy (unless it finds irregularities or abuses) and will supply the necessary funds to the Syndico presiding over the applying Committee.

Payments to aforementioned owners are to be made in one lump sum after the completion of the work, taking into consideration the final corrected figures certified to by the technical expert member of the Committee.

Syndicos will account to the Genio Civile every three months, as to all monies received. 2919

ARTICLE 8

Incases where the cost of the work exceeds the sum of 50,000 lire the committee shall submit its recommendations, but the Genio Civile will decide as to the granting of a subsidy as well as to its amount and the method of its payment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Work may begin and proceed while such approvals are pending. Subsidies granted may either be paid in one lump sum at the completion of the work (if owners request same), or in installments based on the progress of the work.

ARTICLE 9

The value of the personal property of the applicant, as mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 2 of L.L.n. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366, is to be judged at the discretion of the Housing Repair Committee and the Genio Civile.

ARTICLE 10

To owners applying for same, building materials and/or labor may be supplied in lieu of Government contributions, up to the full total of such contribution.

LOANS WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

ARTICLE 11

Owners who intend to finance their work by means of loans carrying State contributions must forward applications for same to the appropriate office of the Genio Civile through the Housing Repair Committees.

Requests for loans must be accompanied by the documents called for in Article 5.

If the Genio Civile finds that the work to be done falls within the limitations of this Decree, it will transmit the loan application to that Building Loan or Land Credit Institution indicated by the owner concerned, or to any other authorized Institution.

ARTICLE 12

Building loan and/or Land Credit Institutions are authorized to grant loans mentioned in the previous article regardless of the corporate limitations or other regulatory statutes governing such Institutions.

In cases where loans are requested for work on buildings whereon Building Loan or Credit Institutions already have other mortgages in force, the loans needed for the new work may be granted according to the regulations and with the benefits of this Decree, by these same Institutions.

2918

If, within a month of the date of the application, the new loan has not been granted, the owner then has the right to apply for this new loan to other Institutions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

technical investigations and estimates are to be prepared by the Genio Civile, but the Credit Institutions may additionally engage their own experts, if they so desire.

ARTICLE 13

Loans may never exceed the sums required and considered allowable by the Genio Civile for the repair work, which work is to exclude any amplification or improvement not strictly necessary for the purposes of making the dwelling habitable.

The Government's contribution toward the payment of sinking fund installments called for by the fourth paragraph of Article 2 of L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366, and as called for by the last paragraph of Article 5 of the present Decree, shall equal 1/3 of the aforementioned cost of repairs, even should the loan itself be for a lesser amount, and this contribution is to be paid directly to the lending institution.

ARTICLE 14

An owner of even a part of a damaged building may contract for a loan in his own name, and there will remain to him recourse upon the other joint owners for the value of the repairs he is called upon to make to those parts of the structure which are shared in common with them.

Where property is indivisibly owned by several persons and a loan is contracted in the interests of all of these persons, the mortgage will be written to include all of them even though some of them do not participate in the making of the loan contract.

ARTICLE 15

A mortgage drawn in favor of a Credit Institution takes precedence over other claims, provided it is drawn for the benefit of those indicated in the documents mentioned in the third paragraph of Article 5.

If the property belongs indivisibly to several persons and the loan has been contracted on behalf of all of them, the mortgage is to be made out against all of the joint owners, even though some of them do not participate in the making of the loan contract.

If parts or different stories of the building belong to various owners, the mortgage is written for the full amount of the loan against that joint owner who has himself contracted the loan, but it may also be drawn against the others even though they do not participate in the loan contract; in such cases, it shall be limited to the amount that each of them must contribute toward the expense of repairing those parts commonly held in the structure.

2947

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

the portion of the loan to be assessed against each joint owner is to be determined, as regards the drawing up of the mortgage, and the common parts of the building or stories pertaining to each joint owner is to be determined, by the Genio Civile on the basis of the regulations of the Civil Code covering the joint ownership of buildings, without prejudice to the rights of the other participants.

The mortgage itself has priority over any other existing loans and also over privileged credits.

Where rural structures are concerned, the mortgage may be written up for that part of the land upon which the structure is situated, and which part must be clearly described in the mortgage.

Any additional indemnities which the Government may acknowledge in addition to the benefits conferred by this Decree in favor of an owner of any war damaged structure, is to be turned over to the Credit Institutions granting the loan until full repayment of the debt contracted by the owner has been made.

ARTICLE 16

Loan proceeds may be advanced on a system of partial payments as work progresses, or in one lump sum after the completion of the work.

Loans are to be repaid over the period of time requested by the party concerned, in semi-annual fixed amounts, but the maximum term for any such loan may not exceed 40 years. These semi-annual amounts shall include interest, amortization of the principal, payment of fees to and in behalf of the Lending Institution to an extent not exceeding 0.7%, and in those cases where Institutions undergoing expenses in connection with refinancing loans (such as issuing shares or bonds), such costs are to be charged to the borrower on a basis to be mutually agreed upon when and as such costs become known to the lender.

For the collection of the semi-annual payments the Lending Institutions shall use the Governmental Direct Tax Collection System, according to special agreements to be arranged (in advance) with these Tax Collectors.

2916

ARTICLE 17

Loans are to bear interest at the rate of 4% which however may be increased to 5% if so decreed by the Minister of the Treasury.

Lending Institutions may issue special shares or bonds carrying interest at the same rate as the loans, up to an amount to be determined and guaranteed by Government subsidy to these issuing Institutions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ARTICLE 18

The provisions of the laws and regulations in force concerning Land Credit are applicable to the loans mentioned in this Decree relative to all questions not covered by this Decree.

ARTICLE 19

If owners failed to observe, in their repair work, all terms and/or other directions imposed by the Housing Repairs Committee or by the Genio Civile, the subsidies mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 2 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366, may be revoked and the Government has the right of recovery of amounts already advanced. In cases of owners who have accepted loans with Government contributions, the loans will be limited to the amount already paid the owners, reducing thereby and in proportion, the Government contribution.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF COSTS AND UTILIZATION OF REPAIRED BUILDINGS

ARTICLE 20

If the owners of buildings repaired by the Public Works Ministry according to Article 3 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366, do not repay the costs of same in a lump sum, the P. W. Ministry can demand that the monthly rent payable by the tenants of such premises repaired by the Ministry, be assigned toward this debt up to the amount of the annual payments due the Government and mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 6 of the aforesaid Decree.

For all other points the provisions of Article 10 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366 shall remain in force.

ARTICLE 21

The authority to allocate dwellings to "Roofless" persons, outlined in Article 8 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366, is limited to those dwellings repaired directly by the Public Works Ministry.

ARTICLE 22

Those who obtain allocations of dwellings according to the provisions of Article 8 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366, are prohibited from reassigning or sub-letting them to others, in whole or in part, under penalty of having the allocation revoked.

2915

Dectassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

MATERIAL SALVAGED FROM DEBRIS (DEMOLITION)

ARTICLE 23

Material or equipment salvaged by way of clearance of public areas are considered to be Government property.

The Genio Civile will avail itself of these materials and equipment in the repair of works executed directly by them.

The Genio Civile and also the Housing Repair Committees, may allocate these materials to such private owners as themselves undertake repair work.

ARTICLE 24

Should a proprietor fail to proceed with repair work within the time established by the Genio Civile, or whenever the execution of such work is forbidden in accordance with Article 2 paragraph 1 of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366, materials, equipment and debris existing in the areas of such owners destroyed or damaged private buildings may be requisitioned and removed and used for other housing repairs being done by the Genio Civile or other owners.

The Housing Repair Committee shall ascertain to whom such materials equipment and debris belong, assuming in questionable cases that they belong to the proprietor owning the area in which such items are found.

If an owner disagrees on the question of withdrawing such items from his premises he is privileged to engage his own experts to represent him in order to arrive at a reasonable solution of the question. The price for such requisitioned materials equipment or debris shall be established by an agreement between the owner of same, the Genio Civile and the owner of the building repair project to whom the items are being given. In cases of disagreement as to the value, same shall be reported at the time of the removal of the materials, and the original owner may request that the price be irrevocably established by an appraiser appointed by mutual agreement of all parties involved; in the absence of such a price agreement being reached, the matter shall be decided by the Pretore having jurisdiction in the affected area.

Recourse to such appraisals shall not delay or affect the withdrawal and use of the materials involved.

ARTICLE 25

All papers and contracts necessary for complying with L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366 and this present Decree are exempt from stamp taxes and Government concessions and land survey taxes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The aforementioned papers and contracts are to pay only fixed taxes for registration and mortgage registration except as to fees due for registration or real estate values.

Loan documents are to be treated under those judicial arrangements specified for the control of the Land Credit or Building Loan Institutions making such loans.

ARTICLE 26

The Minister of the Treasury is authorized to introduce into the budget by his own Decrees any changes necessary to the execution of this Decree and the provisions of L.L.D. 17 November 1944 No. 366.

ARTICLE 27

This Decree shall go into effect the day after its first publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

It is ordered, to all whom it may concern, that this Decree be observed as a Government law.

Dated at Rome, 18 January 1945 A.D.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI - RUINI - SOLERI -
TUPINI - PESENTI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Dr Solomon

Tel. 48900 Ext. 270

noted dcl 27/1/55

Director

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DS/ram
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

noted dcl 3/1

176/PWU 26 January 1945

Subject: Question of Fuel and Tile and Brick Furnaces and Question of Slowness of Payments to Contractors - Raised by President of A.C. - Memo 19th January '45.

To : Chief Public Works Division

1. Writer discussed subject matters with Mr. Prezioso, Inspector General of Genio Civile.

2. Re Fuel: Brick and tile furnaces burn any low grade fuel such as lignite, wood, residue from olive oil processing, etc.

3. There is an ample supply of these fuels currently available throughout the Italian mainland, but Sicilian furnaces must be supplied from the mainland.

4. Furnaces are not receiving necessary fuels primarily because of lack of transport facilities from fuel sources to these furnaces.

5. The Public Works Ministry has under preparation a map showing locations of furnaces and fuel sources (lignite mines) and is preparing to submit a "Movements of Fuel" plan to the proper A.C. Sub-Commissions through its Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This plan presumably will clearly specify all necessary transportation requirements.

6. Of additional prime importance to the activation of these furnaces are their electric energy requirements; the Public Works Minister will shortly notify this Sub-Commission concerning same.

7. Re Payments to Contractors: Mr. Prezioso stated emphatically that he did not believe Housing work had been retarded by slowness on the part of the authorities in paying contractors, but he did admit to this slowness arising out of the two following reasons:

2912

(a) Slowness by Italian Treasury in providing funds to the P. W. Ministry.

(b) Necessity that each payment to contractors, after approval by Public Works officials, be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

cleared through the Italian equivalent of a Budget Bureau (Corte dei Conti) before such payments could be made.

8. Mr. Prezioso informed writer he had every reason to believe that hereafter appropriations to P. W. Ministry would be made available by Treasury in time to avoid delays in payment, and that under the terms of a new Decree now in the process of being enacted by the Government the P. W. Ministry would be in a position to speedily disburse funds to contractors without pre-audits by the Budget Bureau (Corte dei Conti).

David Solomon
DAVID SOLOMON
Housing - P.W. Division

Director
This seems to answer the query. Perhaps you will want to write the letter yourself. N.N. 26/1

Col Jenny suggests that he await Movements Plan (para 5) before pushing further. N.N. 29/1.

2917

Noted AH 29/1/45

Translation attached

Direz.

MINISTERO
DEI
LAVORI PUBBLICI

Direz.Gen. dei Servizi Tecnici

29 JAN 1945 176

Prot. N. 999 Div.
Allegati N.
Risposta al foglio del
Div. Sez. N.

OGGETTO

Materiali da costruzione -

Roma 23 gennaio 1945/194

Al Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e del Lavoro - Gabinetto
ROMA

Al Ministero dei Trasporti - Gabinetto
ROMA

Con decreto legislativo 17 marzo 1944 n°366 e con altro decreto in corso di pubblicazione, contenente norme integrative al precedente, sono state emanate disposizioni per la esecuzione di lavori di somma urgenza per la riparazione di fabbricati sinistrati allo scopo di dar ricovero ai senza tetto.

Per quanto sia stato disposto con gli anzidetti decreti che devono avere la precedenza assoluta i lavori nei fabbricati meno danneggiati e che possono essere eseguiti in prevalenza con l'impiego di materiali locali, è ovvio che condizione essenziale affinchè i provvedimenti adottati possano avere effettiva e rapida applicazione e che i privati vengano messi in grado di poter effettuare senza difficoltà gli approvvigionamenti degli altri materiali necessari e non recuperabili dalle macerie.

Fra questi materiali devono essere presi in particolare ed urgente considerazione i legnami per i tetti e per gli infissi, i laterizi in genere e particolarmente le tegole, i vetri e quelli per la pavimentazione, per gli impianti igienici e per le cucine.

Per ridurre al minimo indispensabile qualsiasi impiego di materie prime e di materiali è stato fatto divieto di eseguire lavori non indispensabili per la immediata abitabilità, e che, comunque, non sarebbero ammessi nè a contributo nè a mutuo.

E' stato pure fatto obbligo al Genio Civile ed ai Comitati locali appositamente da istituire, affiancati dall'opera di delegazione di esperti, di agevolare i privati nei riformimenti e nei trasporti anche con amministra-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Allegati N.
Risposta al foglio del
Div. Sez. N.

OGGETTO

Materiali da costruzione -

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./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

I quantitativi predetti, approvvigionati in adeguati depositi principali opportunamente ubicati, presso esperimentati commercianti del genere, verrebbero poi prelevati dagli interessati o dai comitati su buoni di questi e del Genio Civile ed a prezzi che potrebbero fissare gli Uffici provinciali dell'industria.

Il problema dei ricoveri dei senza tetto ha importanza politica e sociale preminente ed io confido che Vostra Eccellenza, per la parte di propria competenza, non mancherà di adottare quei provvedimenti necessari per risolverlo.

L'Ispettore Generale del Genio Civile preposto ai servizi delle riparazioni presso questo Ministero è fin da ora a disposizione di codesto Dicastero per fornire gli elementi necessari in ordine ai fabbisogni ed ai posti di concentramento ed a fornire qualunque altra notizia potrà occorrere.

Mi propongo pure di istituire presso questo Ministero un apposito Ufficio materiali per raccogliere e coordinare proposte, per collaborare con codesto Ministero e, occorrendo, anche per proporre convenzioni finanziarie con industriali al fine di ottenere la riattivazione di stabilimenti, assicurandone in pari tempo la produzione a favore di questo Ministero.

IL MINISTRO
F.to Ruini

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TRANSLATION

By : CT/ct

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
General Direction of Technical Services

Jan.23,1945

Reference : 999

To / Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Gabinetto.
: Ministry of Transport, Gabinetto.

Subject : Building Materials.

By Legislative Decree of 17 March 1944, No 366, and by another Decree, which in being published, containing integrative rules to the first one, directions have been issued concerning the execution of most urgent works for the repair of damaged buildings, in order to shelter the roofless.

The aforementined Decrees state that the works in the buildings which suffered minor damage and can be carried out with the use of nearly all local materials, must be given first priority, but it is obvious that the main condition for the effective and speedy execution of the provisions issued, is to enable the private persons to easily purchase the other materials needed, which can not be recovered from the ruins.

Amongst these materials, special and urgent consideration must be given to the timber for roofs and fixtures, to the bricks and, particularly, the tiles, glasses and to the materials for flooring, for the hygienical plants and kitchens.

In order to reduce to a bare minimum every use of raw materials and materials, the works which are not definitely necessary for the immediate living standard, and which could not be given contributions or loans, have been forbidden.

2407

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Besides that, the Genio Civile and the Local Committees assisted by boards of experts, to be set up on this purpose, have been ordered to assist the private persons in getting supplies and transport, even by direct administrations as contributions. But, in order to carry out the pre-arranged plans, it is necessary that the industries are able to produce amounts proportioned to the requirements, and that the road and railway transports are organized since now.

The aforesaid amounts, supplied in proper main warehouses located by experienced traders in this business, would then be collected by by the persons concerned, or by the Committees, upon receipt of vouchers issued by them and by the Genio Civile, at prices which could be fixed by the Provincial Offices of Industry.

The problem of sheltering the homeless has a great importance from the political and social point of view, and I rely on Your Excellency for taking the action needed for solving it, within the limits of your own jurisdiction.

The Inspector General of Genio Civile in charge of the Repair Services with this Ministry is since now at this Department's disposal for supplying the necessary information concerning the requirements and the concentration points, and whatever notice which could be needed.

I intend also to set up with this Ministry a Materials office for the purpose of collecting and co-ordinating proposals, of collaborating with this Ministry and, if necessary, even for proposing financial agreements with the Industry, in order to obtain the rehabilitation of plants, ensuring at the same time their production on behalf of this Ministry.

2903

THE MINISTER
S/ Ruini

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 329

LAJ/bb

53

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

22 Jan. 45

176/PWU

Subject: Progress Reports - Housing Work.

To : His Excellency Mr. Ruini - Min. of Public Works.

1. The Housing Decrees are now in force. We realize that before appreciable results are evident, much organizing work remains to be done by your Ministry and in the affected Communes. It is not expected that the volume of repair work will be other than moderate for a while, but an increasingly greater volume is anticipated a few months hence.

2. Therefore we deem it advisable that the Ministry make arrangements now to have the Provincial Chief Engineers (Genio Civile) render Progress Reports periodically.

3. Will you please arrange to have the Genio Civile prepare monthly reports and send us copies of such reports on or before the 20th day of each month, as of the last day of the preceding month. First report should be made by March 20, 1945 covering the month of February and any earlier work. A suggested sample report is enclosed.

Folio 21 - 2nd Part Reply

L.A. JENNY
Colonel, C.E.,
Director P.W.& U. S/C.

Encl.

2907

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# HOUSING REPAIR PROGRESS REPORT

Province _____ Date _____

Name of Genio

Civile reporting _____

Title _____

This Report Covers Month of

| | 1 Started before | 2 Started during | 3 Total (1&2) | 4 Approx. Cost Lire Thous. (3) | 5 Finished during | 6 Balance under way (3-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Owners | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | | | | | | |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | | | | | | |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | | | | | | |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| over 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| By Genio Civile | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | | | | | | |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | | | | | | |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | | | | | | |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| over 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | |

COMMUNE COMMITTEES

| | Prior Total | This Month | New Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working Committee's Functioning | | | |
| Advisory " " | | | |
| Communes requiring Committees not yet organized | | | |

2905

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# HOUSING REPAIR PROGRESS REPORT

Province Littoria

Name of Genio Civile reporting John Doe

Title Chief Engr. G.C.

Date August 18, 1945

This Report Covers Month of July 1945

| | 1 Started before July | 2 Started during July | 3 Total (1&2) | 4 Approx. Cost Lire Thous. (3) | 5 Finished during July | 6 Balance under way (3-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **By Owners** | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | 127 | 31 | 158 | 6.320 | 44 | 114 |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | 2 | 48 | 50 | 3.980 | — | 50 |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | 3 | — | 3 | 640 | 1 | 2 |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| over 1,000,000 | — | 1 | 1 | 1.146 | — | 1 |
| TOTAL | 132 | 80 | 212 | 12.086 | 45 | 167 |
| **By Genio Civile** | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 310 | 1 | 10 |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | 2 | — | 2 | 490 | — | 2 |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| over 1,000,000 | 1 | — | 1 | 2.460 | — | 1 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 3 | 14 | 3.260 | 1 | 13 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 143 | 83 | 226 | 15.346 | 46 | 180 |

## COMBINE COMMITTEES

| | Prior Total | This Month | New Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working Committee's Functioning | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Advisory " " | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Communes requiring Committees not yet organized | 36 | 8 | 28 |

2905

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

176 file

52

Tel. 48[illegible]81 Ext. 270

DE/rem

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU

19 January 1945

Subject: Suggested Letter and Form to Minister of Public Works

To : Chief of Public Works

From : Housing

1. I attach a suggested letter and form which I think should be sent to the Public Works Minister within one week after the official promulgation of the Implementation Repair Housing Decree.

DAVID SOLOMON
Housing
Public Works Div.

Attachments
Letter and form

Tel. 489081 Ext. 320

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU

Subject: Progress Reports - Housing Work

To : His Excellency Mr. Ruini - Min. of Public Works

1. The Housing Decrees are now in force: we realize that before appreciable results are evident, much organizing work remains to be done by the Ministry and in the affected Communes. It is not expected that the volume of repair work will be other than moderate for a while, but an increasingly greater volume is anticipated a few months hence.

2. Therefore we deem it advisable that the Ministry make arrangements now to have the Provincial Chief Engineers (Genio Civile) render Progress Reports periodically.

3. We request that on or before the 20th of each month Progress Reports, as of the last day of the preceding month be furnished us. First report should be made by March 20, 1945 covering the month of February and any earlier work. A sample report is enclosed.

J. A. JENNY
Director - P.W. &U. S/C

Encl.

2903

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

## HOUSING REPAIR PROGRESS REPORT

Province _____ Date _____

Name _____

Title _____

This Report Covers Month of

| | 1 Started before | 2 Started during | 3 Total (1&2) | 4 Approx. Cost Lire Thous. (3) | 5 Finished through | 6 Balance under way (3-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Owners | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | | | | | | |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | | | | | | |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | | | | | | |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| over 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| By Genio Civile | | | | | | |
| up to 50,000 | | | | | | |
| 50,000 to 150,000 | | | | | | |
| 150,000 to 300,000 | | | | | | |
| 300,000 to 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| over 1,000,000 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | |

COMMUNE COMMITTEES

| | Prior Total | This Month | New Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working Committee's Functioning | | | |
| Advisory " " | | | |
| Communes requiring Committees not yet organized | | | |



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

51

Tel. 489081 Ext. 339

HEAD-QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/rem

176/PWU

10 January 1945

Subject: Proposed Corrections to Implementation Housing Repair Decree

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. In general, the draft of the above Decree appears satisfactory. However, we feel it will be greatly improved and clarified if certain corrections are made as follows:

2. Article 1 should be rewritten to afford a clear definition of "Roofless Persons" and of the words "First Aid" and "Extreme Urgency" - referring to projects to be performed for these "Roofless Persons", as follows:

"The rules of the Lieutenential Legislative Decree of 17 November 1944, No. 366 and those of this Decree apply exclusively to projects for sheltering people roofless because of War's actions. These are considered as first aid projects and of extreme urgency.

Roofless persons are defined as; (a) citizens living in their home Communes and now either actually roofless, or living in damaged and improper quarters, or living in cellars, huts, caves, tents, temporary barracks, or temporarily quartered in other than proper residential buildings; (b) Commune residents who have been evacuated from their homes and who temporarily reside away from their home Communes.

Projects not required to house the aforementioned persons are neither of first aid or extreme urgency and will be governed by general rules to be later issued for war damage and housing reconstruction."

2907

3. Finances: The L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366 contains finance inequalities which, while on first study appear to penalize owners of large projects, on closer study reveals that they actually increase the Government's subsidy cost. Both to cure these inequalities and to reduce the total Government subsidy expenditures the aforementioned Decree

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

should be amended by the presently proposed Decree as follows:

Article 2 (of Decree No. 366) should be rewritten to read:

"Article 2. - The Ministry of Public Works is authorized to prevent owners from carrying out works of repair and reconstruction if they would hinder or delay the execution of works considered urgent and indefersble according to the preceding article (Article I of L.L.D. No. 366).

A State contribution for repair works may be granted to owners who execute projects of urgent and indefersable natura within the time limits provided therefore; it will equal one-half of the first 75,000 lire of the total cost, plus one-third of the second 75,000 lire of total cost, plus one-quarter of the balance of the total cost; these grants are subject to the financial status of the owners.

A bonus not exceeding ten percent of the total cost may additionally be granted to owners of the projects covered in the foregoing paragraph, but only when such projects do not exceed 150,000 lire in cost, and when such projects are completed by 30 June 1945; this ten percent bonus is not to apply when projects are financed by use of loans granted under the terms of this Decree.

To owners of projects estimated to cost over 50,000 lire, mortgage loans may be granted by the Credit Societies authorized, with a State contribution toward the payment of the yearly mortgage installments not to exceed in total one-third of the cost of the repair project.

The mortgage drawn up in favor of the Lending Institution granting the loan shall have priority over all other mortgages and over other privileged credits, on condition that proper precautions are taken to insure the employment of the proceeds of the loan in the execution of the repair work.

Total State subsidies granted to owners who finance their repair projects by use of the aforementioned loans, or whose buildings have been repaired by the Public Works Ministry, may in no cases exceed the amounts that would have accrued to these owners had they themselves performed projects of equal cost without using the loans aforementioned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Under another Decree, to be issued by agreement between the Ministers of the Treasury and of Public Works, a further procedure will be laid down for granting loans and contributions and also for the recovery of the sums paid by the State for carrying out work covered by the following articles."

4. Because of the foregoing financial amendments to the original Decree Article 11 of the proposed new Decree must be changed to read as follows:

"If, for projects costing over 50,000 lire owners wish to apply for loans as provided by the various paragraphs of Article 2 of L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366 as amended herein, the owners can make application to obtain such loans from Building Loan or Land Credit Institutions.

The applications for loans, accompanied by the documents called for in Article 5, must be furnished to the responsible Genio Civile Officials through the Building Repair Committees."

5. Because there exists possible conflict between the provisions of older laws with the provisions of L.L.D. No. 366 and this proposed new Decree concerning Government benefits arising out of war damages, this proposed Decree should contain a new Article clarifying this situation.

6. There are ample reasons proving the benefits both to the Government and to individual owners, for amending the financial portions of L.L.D. No. 366, and these are separately given in the attached sheets.

7. As suggested by you Mr. Solomon discussed the proposed Decree amendments - excluding finance - with Inspector General Preziosa, who has indicated his approval of same.

Mr. Solomon also discussed thoroughly the proposed financial changes with Major Hall of the Finance S/C. Solomon states that Major Hall has approved the proposals in every detail and quotes Major Hall as further stating that as soon as he receives the copy of these proposals he will have them approved by the Finance S/C and that he is certain that the Italian Government Treasury Minister will likewise approve. Solomon further states that Major Hall feels these amendments and the proposal that old and new laws be clarified should all be covered in the proposed Decree at this time and Major Hall asked Mr. Solomon to prepare all the foregoing amendments, etc.

2891

V. S. THOMPSON
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Director

Reasons Explaining Financial Changes Suggested

1. L.L.P. No. 366 at present indicates four possible methods of financing repair work:

   (a) Project costing not over 150,000 lire - reasonable cash subsidy: inequitable for owner without necessary money for difference between cost and subsidy.

   (b) Projects costing over 150,000 lire - no subsidies if owner does not take loan: inequitable therefore.

   (c) Projects costing over 150,000 lire - loan subsidy of 1/3 (if owner takes loan): inequitable in same cases because subsidy is higher than for (b).

   (d) Projects performed by Public Work Ministry (Genio Civile) regardless of size - loan subsidy 1/3: inequitable because subsidy is higher than for (b).

2. Concerning poor people who do small jobs and who have no money to span the difference in cost between the subsidy and the total cost, the amendment reducing the minimum loan to 50,000 lire does harm to no one. By increasing the number of loans it reduces the State contribution needed immediately, in these cases, to zero and the State contribution to be paid over forty years to a smaller amount than would be necessary had the owners performed a cash project. It also eliminates the ten percent bonus payment from the smaller loan projects.

3. In eliminating the 150,000 lire figure from projects that are to receive certain subsidies and establishing no limit for the size of those projects performed with the owners own money it should be noted that the formula - one-half up to 75,000 - one-third for next 75,000, one-fourth of the balance - saves the government money because;

   (a) An owner of 2,000,000 lire project who has or can secure cash to pay for same without using a State loan may reflect:

   (b) If L.L.P. 366 is followed, and if he does the work himself without a Government loan his subsidy is zero:

   (c) He reflects that if he uses a Government loan he gets 666,667 lire subsidy; if he pays back this loan soon after work is finished (he has that option under the new Decree rules) the State must pay this 666,667 lire at once. If he takes 40 years to repay this loan, the State pays their 666,667 lire over these forty years. Either way the State pays out 666,667 lire and not the zero amount contemplated by original Decree.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(d) Or he decides to do nothing and the Genio Civile does the work. On completion he is granted this same 666,667 subsidy and the State pays that amount immediately (or over twenty years if the owner so elects).

(e) The chances are that the owner, instead of following scheme (c) doing the work himself at low cost (personally supervised), paying in full the cost less the one-third grant scheme (b) and getting zero subsidy, will follow scheme the State will have to pay out immediately (666,667 lire).

(f) On the other hand if the proposed amendment is accepted the owner using his own cash for the project receives a subsidy of only 525,000 lire and not 666 667 lire. The owner might therefore still choose scheme (c) to gain the larger grant.

(g) But under another proposed amendment all grants are limited to that amount which owners would have earned had they financed their own work independently of Decree laws, namely 525,000 lire. Now there no longer exists any incentive to use scheme (c) (loan) or (d) (Genio Civile to do work) but there is plenty of incentive to do the work himself because:

1. With his own money - he can save all finance and interest charges.

2. He can probably secure better sub-contract terms because he is in a position to pay cash without awaiting receipt of possibly delayed payments from a bank or Government agency.

(h) Under plan (g) the owner can probably do what we have referred to as a 2,000,000 lire project for 1,800,000 lire. His share reduces to 1,325,000 lire, the Government subsidy reduces to 475,000 lire, every one saves and no one is hurt.

(i) Had this project been done under the originally decreed loan system the Government's cost would have been 666,667 lire as against the 475,000 lire saving of 191,667 lire on one project.

(j) In large cities first aid projects in apartment houses may well equal from one million to three million lire in cost each and a large number of these projects would soon show a very substantial saving to the Government without any harm to the owners of these large properties. Poor men's projects are not in any way affected.



289

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

4. Attention is called to the fact that under the proposed scheme projects under 300,000 receive larger grants when done with owners cash as against the grants accruing to them if they use loans or Genio Civile methods and projects over 300,000 receive less subsidy than would have been the case had the original one-third subsidy of the loan or Genio Civile system prevailed.

2896

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.489081
Extn. 339

DS/mc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU 7 Jan. 1945
SUBJECT : Housing Decree.
TO : Director P.W.& U. Sub-Commission.
FROM : Chief Public Works Division.

1. Senza Tetto:

Decree should clearly set forth (either in Decree or by cross-reference to proper circular) that Senza Tetto persons are either:

(a) Persons actually and literally now homeless, or:

(b) Persons residing in damaged houses or under other improper conditions

(c) Persons temporarily housed in places other than their war damaged homes.

2. First Aid - Extreme Urgency.

Decree should define these two as referring to projects related to and embracing two categories as follows:

Category One

Committees must take care of Persons (repair homes for them) in order a - b - c - d - following, before permitting any work on Category Two.

(a) Persons within Communes and actually homeless (living in caves, shelters, temporary huts etc.)

(b) Owners residing in Commune under improper conditions in damaged hses.

(c) Tenants residing in Commune under improper conditions in damaged hses.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(d) Commune residents temporarily living in Commune with friends, relatives or neighbors.

After Category One Persons are accommodated, start:

Category Two

Fix these Category Two houses in rotations according to ease of accomplishment: this means weigh carefully not only lightness against gravity of amount of damage and repair work, but also consider speedy availability of materials and other items required.

When and as Category Two houses are repaired, allow evacuees to return according to following priority:

First: Persons improperly housed in their temporary locations away from Commune.

Second: Persons whose economic situation makes it imperative for them to come back home.

Third: Persons needed by Commune - professional, business, teaching personnel etc.

Fourth : Other of the concerned Communes evacuees.

Fifth: Evacuees from other Communes whose residence in the repaired Commune is ordered by Govt.

3. Conflicting laws:

Clarify relations between any presently conflicting laws and the Housing Decree!

4. Financial Inequities:

Under the Decrees, four possible methods of making repairs are set up, as follows:

(a) Project costing not over 150,000 lire - reasonable cash subsidy: inequitable for owner without necessary money for difference between cost and subsidy.

(b) Projects costing over 150,000 lire-no subsidies if owner does not take loan: inequitable therefore.

2894

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(c) Projects costing over 150,000 lire - loan subsidy of 1/3 (if owner takes loan): inequitable in same cases because subsidy is higher than for (b)

Suggestions re (a), (b), (c), and (d).

Take out all reference to 150,000 lire and say:

For projects for which owners do not require loans, subsidies will equal:

1/2 of first 75,000 lire of cost.
1/3 of next 75,000 " " "
1/4 of balance " "

This does not change subsidy for 150,000 (or under) one lire from original decree class (a). It does provide a subsidy (smaller in over all percentage) for (b).

For projects costing over 50,000 lire, owner may secure loans to cover entire project-keep loans subsidy as per original Decree at 1/3. But total subsidy under this loan arrangement shall never exceed subsidy granted for projects of equal size performed without loans.

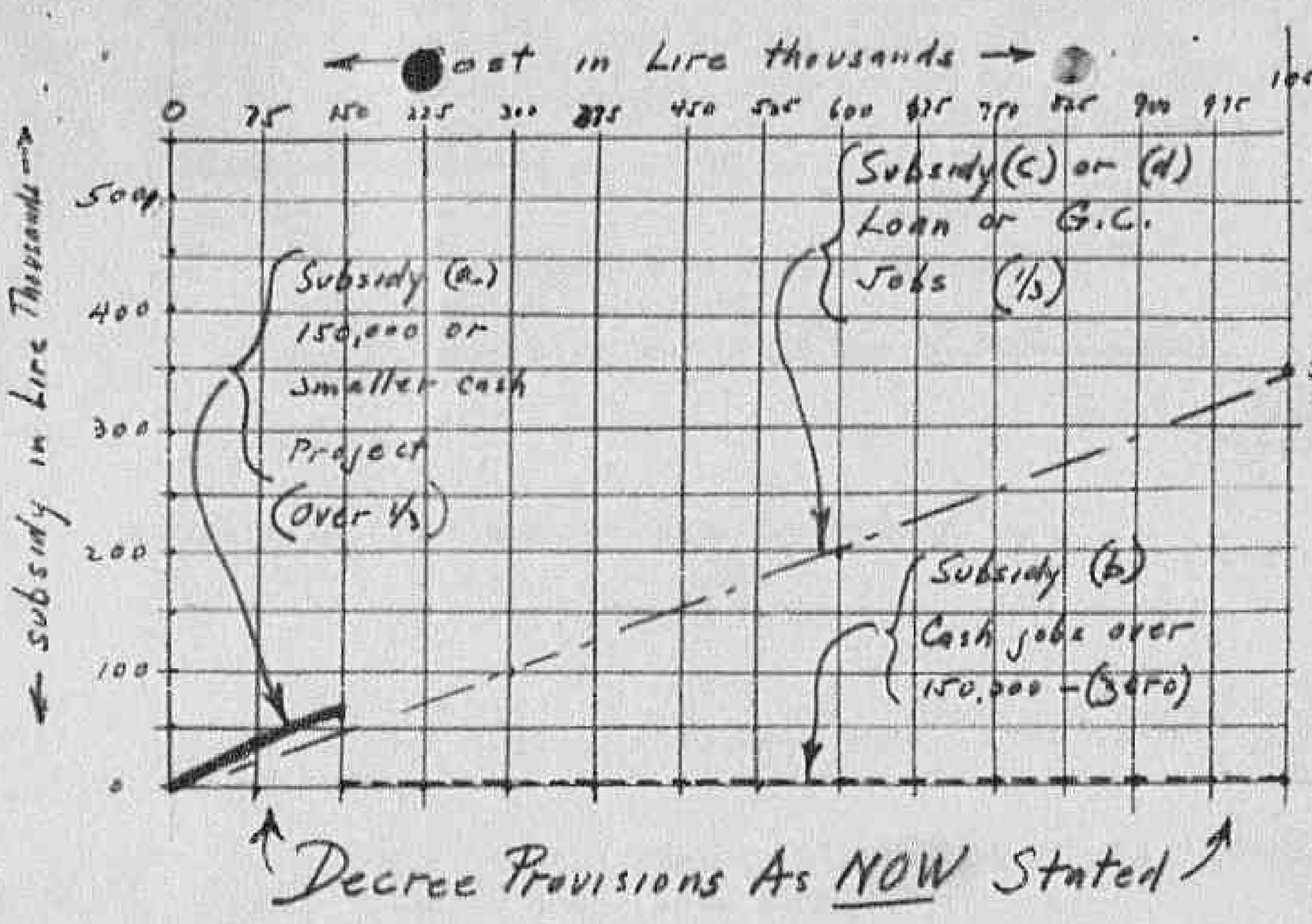
This same maximum subsidy rule is to be made to apply to the subsidy granted an owner whose project is performed by the G.C.

Above takes care (for all practical purposes) of owners of small projects who are without necessary funds, and does not change in any way the original status of loans over 150,000 lire except as to limitation of total subsidy.

(See graphs for relation between plan as per Decree and as herein suggested).

V.S. THOMPSON
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.,
Chief Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



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DS/rlv

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

5 January 1945

176/PWU

Subject: Questions re Housing Decrees.

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C.

1. Exactly what does "Senza Tetto" means, as used in Decrees.

2. Exactly what is meant " First Aid ", " Extreme Urgency ", and " Non - deferable ".

3. By whom and how will projects coming under Decree be selected.

4. What is the relationship between present laws apparently covering all war damages, and Decree benefits.

5. For projects not over 150,000 lire, what happens if owner has too little or no money.

6. For projects over 150,000 lire, does loan commence above 150,000 mark, or does it cover 100 % of cost.

7. Can Decree work in A.M.G., areas without the loan provisions.

W.S.THOMPSON
Lt.Col. R.C.E.
CMAG.Public.Wks.Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

CI/sq

TRANSLATION OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE

# INTEGRATIVE RULES TO THE LIEUTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE OF 17 NOVEMBER 1944 FOR SHELTERING THE PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS IN CONSEQUENCE OF WAR ACTIONS

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA, PRINCE OF PIEDMONT
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM

******

By virtue of the authority devolved to us ;

HAVING SEEN the Lieutenential Legislative Decree of 17 November 1944, No.151, concerning the Government's power to promulgate judicial provisions;

HAVING SEEN the Lieutenential Legislative Decree of Nov.17, 1944, No.366, containing provisions for the execution of works intended for sheltering persons rendered homeless in consequence of belligerent actions;

CONSIDERING that works of extreme urgency are in question, and that procedures of the swiftest possible speed are needed;

HAVING SEEN the decision of the Council of Ministers
ON THE PROPOSAL of the Minister, Secretary of State for Public Works, in agreement with the Ministers, Secretaries of State for the Interior, the Treasury, the Grace and Justice and for the Finances;

HAVE SANCTIONED AND ENACT THAT FOLLOWS :

## GENERAL DIRECTION

ART. 1

The rules of the Lieutenential Legislative Decree of 17 Nov.1944, No.366 and the ones of this decree are exclusively applied to works of first aid and extreme urgency, 1283 possibly needed for sheltering the persons remaining homeless in consequence of war actions.

The works which do not belong to those set forth in the above paragraph will be governed by the general rules to be issued for war damages and rehousing.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



LOCAL COMMITTEES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

ART. 2

There is set up in every Commune, in which exist a considerable number of buildings damaged by war actions, a Committee for housing repairs, composed of the Sindaco or his representative, who presides it, and of two members, selected by the Giunta Comunale, one amongst the roofless persons and the other amongst the owners of buildings, taking as a basis, if this is possible, the designations of the two aforesaid cathegories.

The Committee is assisted by the Commune's Secretary and by the Commune's technician, or by another expert selected by the Giunta municipale.

There may be set up, aside of the Committees, Advisory Committees, composed of experts and persons belonging to economical organizations, and to interested cathegories.

ART. 3

The task of the Committee for Housing Repairs is to set the work in motion, to assist the private persons and to cooperate with the Government agencies.

For this purpose the Committee :

a) Points out the damaged buildings which can be quickly repaired, according to the directions set forth in ART. 1, preferring those which require a lower consumption of materials and a minor use of transportation means.

b) Submits proposals for the direct intervention of Genio Civile, according to Art.1 of Lieutenential Legislative Decree of 17 November 1944, No.366;

c) It spurs the initiative of owners, so that they carry out directly the works, making use of the benefits granted by the said decree.

d) Carries out a summary survey of the works needed in the buildings, which the owners have stated they intend to repair themselves.

e) Assists the persons concerned in drawing up estimates and projects and in carrying out works;

f) Promotes and facilitates the supply and transportation of materials and building tools.

2884

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



g) Gives attention, in the main, to housing repair activity, promoting every measure able to ensure its quickest execution.

ART. 4

The Minister of Public Works exerts the control over the Committees for Housing Repairs, and takes care of the implementation of the provisions for the roofless persons, through Genio Civile officials, both and temporary, located in every Commune, or in groups of Communes.

The Minister of Public Works is authorized to provide, with his own decrees, to the employment of technical personnel, both temporary and "giornaliero" and to set up detached, or even autonomous sections of Genio Civile, in relation to the needs of the most damaged zones.

The co-ordination of services concerning the housing repair activity is entrusted - for the quickest implementation of the provisions contained in this Decree - to a central office of the Ministry, composed of one Inspector General of Genio Civile, assisted by one General Administrative Inspector and by one Accounting Official, of a rank not lower than the 6th.

STATE CONTRIBUTION

ART. 5

The owners of buildings, either urban or rural, who intend to carry out themselves the works foreseen by art.1 of this Decree, in order to obtain the State contribution, must fill in an application to the Genio Civile, through the Committee for housing repairs.

The application must be accompanied by the project, or, where works of minor amount are involved, only by the metrical computation of the works that the owners intend to carry out, together with the statement of materials and working means they can dispose of.

2883

Besides that, there must be exhibited a deed of ownership, valid in accordance with art.1158 of Civil Code. However, for this purpose a sworn declaration made before the Preture by four local owners, who testify that the building is known to be owned, and by what right, by the applying person - or a certificate issued in the same sense, by the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



own knowledge, and under his personal responsibility, by the Sindaco - may be sufficient.

ART. 6

When the damaged building is jointly owned by more than one person, the request for contribution can be made by only one of them, even in the other's behalf.

If the units, or floors of the damaged building are owned by more than one person, the contribution will be fixed for every person, in proportion to the expenditure needed for repairing the part of the building or floor owned by him.

ART. 7

When it appears from the investigation carried out by the Committee for housing repairs, that small repair works are in question, with an expenditure not exceeding 30,000 lires, the Committee itself fixes the amount of the contribution, authorizes the carrying out of works, and forwards the instructions to the Genio Civile. This later arranges for the expenditure quota charged to the State, unless he finds irregularities or abuses, and supplies the Sindaco, President of the Committee, with funds.

The payments to the persons concerned are made, in a lump sum, after completion of works, taking as a basis the rectified balance, visaed by the technical expert member of the Committee.

The Sindaco will give an account of the sums received, every three months.

ART. 8

In case the amount of work surpasses the sum of 50,000 L. the Committee can submit its recommendation, but the Genio Civile will decide as to the granting of the allowance as well as to its extent and procedure of payment.

The works may begin while approvals are coming.

The allowance may be paid in one lump 2837 at completion of work or, in case those concerned request it, in instalments according to the progress of the work.

ART. 9

The personal property of the applicant is to be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



valued by judgement of the Committee for building repair or of the Genio Civile, according to second para of art.2 of L.D.L. 17 Nov. 1944, Nr.366.

ART. 10

Building materials or labor can be supplied to the owners in substitution of cash allowance up to the full amount of the same.

## LOANS WITH STATE CONTRIBUTION

ART. 11

If, due to the cost of the repair work it is not possible to grant a state subsidy as provided for by second para of ART.2 of L.D.L. 17 Nov. 1944, Nr.366, the owners can make application to obtain a loan with state contribution, from Building Loan or Land Credit Institutions.

The applications for a loan, accompanied by the documents indicated in Art.5, must be handed to the responsible Genio Civile through the Building Repair Committee.

ART.12

Building Loan or Land Credit institutions are authorized to grant the loans mentioned in the previous article, regardless of their limitations or other regulations.

In cases of repairs work to buildings for which contracts with either Building Loan or Land Credit Institutions are still in force, the loans needed for the new works will be granted with all regulations and benefits of the present decree, by the same institutions. If within a month of the date of the application, the new loan will not have been granted, the owner has the right to apply to another institution.

Surveys or any other technical investigations are to be performed by the Genio Civile, but the Credit Institutions may delegate an expert of their own choise to the proceedings.

2836

ART.13

The loans cannot exceed the sum needed for the repairs and considered allowable by the Genio Civile excluding any work of amplification or of improvement not necessary to the purpose of dwelling conditions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



The state contribution for the sinking fund installments called for in the fourth para. of Art.2 of the L.D.L. dated 17 Nov.1944, N.366 shall be proportioned to one third part of above-said sum, even if the loan should be of a lower amount, and will be paid directly to the lending institution.

ART. 14

The owner, even of part of the damaged building, may contract the loan in his own name, remaining to him the right of recovery from the joint-owners (with which the lending institution has no dealings) as to the necessary repairs of the common parts of the whole building.

In such circumstances the mortgage shall be extended to these parts and against all joint-owners, it shall be in force for all title holders having a real right in the building and shall have priority over any other creditor inscribed against the single joint-owners, the creditors or those having rights on the parts of the building belonging to the joint-owners having no right to claim for a different account of the sum to be loaned.

If the property is undivided the principle mentioned in the first para of art.6 is to be applied.

ART. 15

The mortgage drawn in favour of the institution is in force against any other claim, if it is drawn for the benefit of those indicated in the documents, as mentioned in the third para of art.5. The document can be also be drawn for the benefit of those joint-owners who, according to the art.6 and 14 are indicated in the loan contract, although they may not be present.

The mortgage has priority over any other existent and also on privileged credits. When rustic buildings are in question, the mortgage may be drawn up on an adequate part of the estate served by the same buildings.

The incentives which the state is able to acknowledge are in addition to the benefits in favor of owners damaged by the war, mentioned in the present decree, and are allotted to the lending institutions, for the payment, till extinction, of the debt incurred towards them by the owners themselves.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



ART. 16

The loans are granted following the system of partial allowances during the execution of works on the basis of the work progress or in a lump sum after completion of work.

The loans are redeemable by means of half-yearly fixed payments in the period of time requested by the party concerned but not exceeding 40 years.

The half-yearly payments include the interests, a share of reimbursement of the capital, the right of commission in behalf of the lending institution to an extent not exceeding 0.7% and in case of loans granted by cash, of a special commission to be agreed about between the Institute and the borrower for the future allotment of the share.

For the collection of the half-yearly fees the institutions shall use the direct taxes-collector.

ART. 17

The loans are to be stipulated at the rate of 4% which may be increased to 5% by decree of the Minister of Treasury.

According to the loans granted the institutions may issue special shares or bonds of the same rate, guaranteed by state subsidies to the issuing institutions.

ART. 18

The interest of the bonds, issued according to art.18, is free from any tributary fee, the real private estate income tax being included.

ART. 19

The prescriptions of the law and the regulations in force on the Land Credit are applicable to the loans mentioned in present decree for all cases not called for by the present decree.

ART. 20

If the owners do not observe the works of repair the terms or other directions imposed by the Committee for building repairs or by Genio Civile, the contribution mentioned in the second para of art.2 of the L.D.L. 17 Nov. 1944, N.756 may be revoked, giving thus the right to recover the sums already paid. In case of loan with state contribution,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



the loan itself will be limited to the sum already paid, reducing in proportion also the state contribution.

## REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS AND UTILIZATION OF REPAIRED BUILDINGS

ART. 21

If the owners of buildings repaired by the Public Works administration according to the art.3 of the legislative decree of the Lieutenent General of the Realm dated 17 Nov. 1944, N.366, do not pay back in a lump sum the expenses borne by the above mentioned Administration, the monthly rent shall be payed directly by the assignee of the premises repaired by the Administration, up to the amount of the due reimbursement, to the extent of the annuities mentioned in the second para of the art.6 of abovesaid decree.

The provisions of art. 10 of the legislative decree of the lieutenent general 17 Nov. 1944, N.366 remain in force for every other point.

ART. 22

The authority to allocate dwellings to the people, who remained roofless, outlined in art.8 of the DLL 17 Nov. 1944, N. 366 is limited to the dwellings repaired directly by the Administration of Public Works.

ART. 23

Those who have obtained the allocation of dwellings under the provisions of art.8 of DLL. 17 November 1944 N.366 are forbidden to reassign or, sub-let them, to others, in whole or in part, under punishment of having the allocation revoked.

ART. 24

The Prefect may assign those duties to be performed by the Committees called for in art.8 of Lungotenenziale Legislative Decree of 17 November N. 366, to the Repair Building Committees set up under the provisions of art.2 of this decree.

2883

## MATERIALS TO BE SALVAGED FROM THE DEMOLITIONS

ART. 25

The materials salvaged during the clearance of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



public areas, are understood to be State property.

The Genio Civile will avail itself of these materials and equipment in repair works executed directly. The same Genio Civile, or Repair Building Committees, may allocate them to private owners who will undertake directly the works of repair.

ART. 26

When the proprietor does not undertake the repairs within the period established with instructions by the Genio Civile and when the execution of the work is forbidden in accordance with art. 2, materials and equipment existing in areas of private buildings which are destroyed or damaged may be withdrawn and used in the repairs to be done by the Genio Civile or other proprietors.

The Repair Building Committees shall ascertain as to whom the materials and equipment belong, assuming in dubious cases that they belong to the proprietor of the area in which the materials are found.

If the owner is in disagreement as to the withdrawal to be effected, he may engage his own expert to represent him in order to arrive at a fair solution.

The price shall be established through a common agreement between the owner of the materials and equipment and the Genio Civile and the other owners of buildings for whom the withdrawal is being effected. Should any disagreement arise on the price, the difference in appraisal shall be recorded in the order of withdrawal and the proprietor of the area may request that the price be established irrevocably by an appraiser appointed by mutual agreement of the parties or, in the absence of such agreement by the Prefecture having jurisdiction over the place.

Recourse to the appraisor shall not impede the withdrawal and the use of the materials.

ART. 27

The Minister of Treasury is authorized to introduce in the budget by his own decrees the changes necessary for the execution of this decree and the DLL of 17 November 1944 N. 366.

ART. 28

This decree shall go in effect a day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

We order all concern to observe this decree and to have it observed as a law of the State.

285

NORME INTEGRATIVE AL DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 17 NOVEMBRE 1944, n. 366 PER I RICOVERI DEI RIMASTI SENZA TETTO IN DIPENDENZA DI AZIONI BELLICHE -

U M B E R T O  D I  S A V O I A

PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE

LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

---

In virtù dell'Autorità a Noi delegata ;

VISTO il Decreto legge luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n.151, concernente la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

VISTO il Decreto legge luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n. 366, recante provvedimenti per l'esecuzione di lavori destinati a dare ricovero ai rimasti senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche ;

RITENUTO che si tratta di lavori di estrema urgenza e che sono pertanto necessarie procedure informate alla maggiore rapidità possibile ;

VISTA la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

SULLA proposta del Ministro Segretario di Stato per i lavori pubblici, di concerto con i Ministri Segretari di Stato per l'Interno, per il Tesoro, per la Grazia e Giustizia e per le Finanze ;

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE :

DISPOSIZIONE GENERALE

ART. 1

Le norme del Decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n. 366, e quelle del presente decreto si applicano esclusivamente ai lavori di pronto soccorso e di estrema urgenza, indispensabili per dare ricovero alle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche.

I lavori che non hanno i caratteri indicati nel comma pre-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

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In virtù dell'Autorità a Noi delegata ;

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ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE :

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I lavori che non hanno i caratteri indicati nel comma precedente saranno regolati dalle disposizioni generali da emanarsi per i danni di guerra e per la ricostruzione edilizia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

## COMITATI LOCALI ED ORGANI GOVERNATIVI

ART. 2

E' istituito in ogni comune, nel quale siano in numero notevole edifici danneggiati per azioni belliche, un Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie, composto del Sindaco o di un suo delegato, che lo presiede, e di due membri, scelti dalla Giunta municipale, l'uno fra i senza tetto e l'altro fra i proprietari di case, in base - se ciò sia possibile - a designazioni delle due dette categorie.

Il Comitato è assistito dal Segretario comunale e dal tecnico del Comune o da altro esperto scelto dalla Giunta municipale.

Possono essere istituite, a fianco dei Comitati, Delegazioni consultive, composte di esperti e di appartenenti ad organizzazioni economiche ed a categorie interessate.

ART. 3

Il Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie ha il compito di svolgere opera di propulsione, di assistenza dei privati e di cooperazione con gli organi governativi.

A tale scopo esso :

a) designa i fabbricati danneggiati suscettibili di rapida riparazione secondo i criteri indicati all'art. 1, con preferenza per quelli che richiedano minor consumo di materiali e minor impiego di mezzi di trasporto ;

b) presenta proposte per l'intervento diretto del Genio civile ai sensi dell'art. 1 del Decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n. 366 ;

c) sollecita l'iniziativa dei proprietari perchè provvedano direttamente alla esecuzione dei lavori, avvalendosi dei benefici consentiti del decreto predetto ;

d) procede all'accertamento sommario dei lavori occorrenti nei fabbricati, per i quali i proprietari abbiano dichiarato di vo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

l'uno fra i senza tetto e l'altro fra i proprietari di case, in base - se ciò sia possibile - a designazioni delle due dette categorie.

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c) sollecita l'iniziativa dei proprietari perchè provvedano direttamente alla esecuzione dei lavori, avvalendosi dei benefici consentiti dal decreto predetto ;

d) procede all'accertamento sommario dei lavori occorrenti nei fabbricati, per i quali i proprietari abbiano dichiarato di voler eseguire a propria cura le riparazioni ;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

e) assiste gli interessati nella redazione di perizie e progetti e nell'esecuzione di lavori ;

f) promuove ed agevola l'approvvigionamento ed il trasporto dei materiali e dei mezzi d'opera ;

g) segue in genere l'attività di riparazione edilizia, promuovendo ogni misura atta ad assicurarne la più rapida realizzazione .

ART. 4

Il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici esercita il controllo sui Comitati per le riparazioni edilizie e cura l'attuazione delle provvidenze per i senza tetto a mezzo di funzionari del Genio civile, di ruolo o avventizi, dislocati nei singoli comuni o per gruppi di comuni .

Il Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici è autorizzato a provvedere con propri decreti all'assunzione di personale tecnico, avventizio e giornaliero, ed all'istituzione di sezioni distaccate od anche autonome del Genio civile in rapporto ai bisogni delle zone più danneggiate.

Il coordinamento dei servizi inerenti all'attività di riparazioni edilizie è affidato, per la più pronta realizzazione delle misure indicate nel presente decreto, ad un ufficio centrale presso il Ministero, costituito di un Ispettore generale del Genio civile coadiuvato da un Ispettore generale amministrativo e da un funzionario di ragioneria, di grado non inferiore al VI .

CONTRIBUTI DELLO STATO 2879

ART. 5

I proprietari di edifici, urbani o rustici, che intendono compiervi i lavori previsti dall'art.1 del presente decreto, devono, per ottenere il contributo statale, presentare domanda al Genio civile pel tramite del Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ne .

ART. 4

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CONTRIBUTI DELLO STATO 2879

ART. 5

I proprietari di edifici, urbani o rustici, che intendono compiervi i lavori previsti dall'art.1 del presente decreto, devono, per ottenere il contributo statale, presentare domanda al Genio civile pel tramite del Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie.

La domanda deve essere corredata del progetto o, pei lavori

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

di minore importo, soltanto del computo metrico dei lavori che i proprietari intendono eseguire, con l'indicazione dei materiali e dei mezzi d'opera di cui possono disporre.

Deve essere inoltre prodotto l'atto dimostrativo del possesso dell'immobile utile agli effetti dell'art.1158 del Codice Civile . A tale fine potrà essere sufficiente una dichiarazione giurata resa alla Pretura da quattro proprietari del luogo che attestino la notoria appartenenza dell'immobile, e per quale titolo, al richiedente il contributo ovvero un certificato rilasciato nello stesso senso, per scienza propria e sotto la sua personale responsabilità, dal Sindaco.

ART. 6

Quando l'immobile danneggiato appartenga indivisamente a più persone,la domanda di contributo può essere presentata da una sola di esse anche nell'interesse delle altre.

Se le parti o i piani dell'edificio danneggiato appartengano a diverse persone, i contributi saranno determinati per ciascuna in relazione alla spesa occorrente per la riparazione della parte di edificio o del piano di sua spettanza.

ART. 7

Quando dagli accertamenti compiuti dal Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie risulti che si tratta di piccoli lavori di riparazione per una spesa non eccedente le 50 mila lire, il Comitato stesso stabilisce la misura del contributo, autorizza l'esecuzione dei lavori, e trasmette gli atti al Genio civile. Questo provvede per l'impegno della quota di spesa a carico dello Stato, salvo che non riscontri irregolarità od abusi, e somministra i fondi al Sindaco, presidente del Comitato.

I pagamenti agli interessati sono effettuati in unica soluzione dopo l'ultimazione dei lavori, in base ai consuntivi vistati dal tecnico addetto presso il Genio

287

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

giurata resa alla Pretura da quattro proprietari del luogo che attestino la notoria appartenenza dell'immobile, e per quale titolo, al richiedente il contributo ovvero un certificato rilasciato nello stesso senso, per scienza propria e sotto la sua personale responsabilità, dal Sindaco.

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I pagamenti agli interessati sono effettuati in unica soluzione dopo l'ultimazione dei lavori, in base ai consuntivi vistati dal tecnico facente parte del Comitato.

Delle somme ricevute i Sindaci daranno rendiconto trimestralmente al Genio civile.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART. 8

Nel caso che l'importo dei lavori superi la somma di lire 50 mila, il Comitato può far proposte ed il Genio civile decide sulla concessione del contributo e sulla misura e modalità di erogazione di esso . - I lavori possono essere iniziati anche in pendenza dell'approvazione .

Il contributo potrà essere corrisposto in unica soluzione alla ultimazione dei lavori od anche a richiesta degli interessati in più rate in base allo stato di avanzamento dei lavori stessi .

ART. 9

La consistenza patrimoniale del richiedente, agli effetti del secondo comma dell'art. 2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n. 366, è valutata discrezionalmente dal Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie o dal Genio civile .

ART. 10

Ai proprietari, in sostituzione del contributo e fino all'ammontare di esso, possono essere attribuiti, per l'utilizzazione, materiali da costruzione o mezzi d'opera .

MUTUI CON CONTRIBUTO STATALE 287

ART. 11

Quando, per la entità della somma occorrente per i lavori di riparazione, non sia possibile concedere il contributo statale previsto dal 2° comma dell'art. 2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944 ,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

decide sulla concessione del contributo e sulla misura e modalità di erogazione di esso . - I lavori possono essere iniziati anche in pendenza dell'approvazione .

Il contributo potrà essere corrisposto in unica soluzione alla ultimazione dei lavori od anche a richiesta degli interessati in più rate in base allo stato di avanzamento dei lavori stessi .

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La consistenza patrimoniale del richiedente, agli effetti del secondo comma dell'art. 2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n. 366, è valutata discrezionalmente dal Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie o dal Genio civile .

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MUTUI CON CONTRIBUTO STATALE 2877

ART. 11

Quando, per la entità della somma occorrente per i lavori di riparazione, non sia possibile concedere il contributo statale previsto dal 2° comma dell'art. 2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944 ,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

n. 366, i proprietari possono inoltrare domanda per essere ammessi alla concessione di mutuo con contributo statale da parte di Istituti di credito edilizio o fondiario .

La domanda di mutuo corredata dei documenti indicati nell'articolo 5 deve essere presentata al Genio civile competente pel tramite del Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie.

Il Genio civile, quando ritenga che i lavori da eseguire rispondono alla finalità del citato Decreto legislativo luogotenenziale, trasmette la domanda all'Istituto di credito indicato dall'interessato o ad uno degli altri Istituti autorizzati .

ART. 12

A compiere le operazioni di mutuo di cui al precedente articolo sono autorizzati, anche in deroga ai loro statuti o ad altre disposizioni, gli Istituti di credito edilizio e quelli di credito fondiario.

Nel caso di lavori di riparazione di edifici, per i quali siano vigenti contratti con Istituti di credito edilizio o fondiario, i mutui occorrenti per i nuovi lavori saranno concessi, con le norme ed i benefici del presente decreto, dagli stessi Istituti. Qualora entro un mese dalla data della trasmissione della domanda il nuovo mutuo non sia stato concesso, il proprietario ha diritto di chiederlo ad altro Istituto.

Le perizie ed ogni altro accertamento tecnico sono eseguiti dal Genio Civile, ma gli Istituti mutuanti possono fare intervenire nei singoli casi un esperto da essi designato.

2875

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART. 13

I mutui non potranno superare la somma occorrente per le riparazioni e ritenuta ammissibile dal Genio Civile, esclusa ogni opera di ampliamento o miglioramento non necessario ai fini dell'abitabilità.

Il contributo dello Stato nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento previsto dal comma 4° dell'art.2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366, sarà commisurato al terzo di detta somma anche se il mutuo fosse ad essa inferiore e sarà corrisposto direttamente all'Istituto mutuante.

ART. 14

Il proprietario, anche di parte dell'immobile danneggiato, può contrarre il mutuo in proprio nome, salvo il diritto di rivalsa verso i condomini - nei rapporti dei quali l'Istituto mutuante rimane estraneo - per le riparazioni occorrenti alle parti comuni dell'intero fabbricato.

In tal caso l'ipoteca verrà estesa a tali parti e contro tutti i condomini; essa avrà efficacia verso i titolari di diritti reali sull'immobile e grado prevalente di fronte ai creditori iscritti contro i singoli condomini, senza che il creditore o l'avente diritto sulla parte dell'immobile spettante ad essi condomini possano muovere eccezioni alla misura della somma da mutuare.

Nel caso di proprietà indivisa si applicherà il principio di cui al 1° comma dell'art.6.

ART.15

L'ipoteca a favore dell'Istituto è efficace contro qualunque avente diritto, qualora venga iscritta a carico di coloro che risultano dai documenti di cui al terzo comma dell'art.5.- L'iscrizione si effettua anche a carico di quei comproprietari che, giusta gli articoli 6 e 14, sieno all'uopo indicati nel contratto di mu-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Il contributo dello Stato nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento previsto dal comma 4° dell'art.2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366, sarà commisurato al terzo di detta somma anche se il mutuo fosse ad essa inferiore, e sarà corrisposto direttamente all'Istituto mutuante.

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L'ipotsca stessa ha prevalenza di grado di fronte al ogni

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

altra esistente e anche di fronte ai crediti privilegiati.

Quando si tratti di edifici rustici, l'ipoteca potrà essere iscritta anche sopra una congrua parte del fondo al cui servizio gli edifici stessi sono posti.

Gli indennizzi che lo Stato potrà riconoscere in aggiunta ai beneficindi cui al presente decreto a favore dei proprietari danneggiati per effetto della guerra, si intendono attribuiti agli Istituti ad estinzione, fino a concorrenza, del debito verso di essi contratto dai proprietari medesimi.

ART. 16

I mutui vengono erogati con il sistema delle somministrazioni rateali durante il corso dei lavori in base a stati di avanzamento, ovvero in unica soluzione dopo l'ultimazione dei lavori stessi.

I mutui sono ammortizzabili mediante il pagamento di semestralità costanti nel periodo di tempo richiesto dall'interessato, che non sia eccedente i quarant'anni.

Le semestralità sono comprensive dell'interesse, di una quota di rimborso del capitale, del diritto di commissione a favore dell'Istituto mutuante nella misura non eccedente il 0,70% e, nel caso di mutui somministrati in contanti, di una speciale provvigione da concordarsi fra l'Istituto ed il mutuatario per il futuro collocamento delle cartelle.

Per la riscossione delle semestralità gli Istituti potranno avvalersi dell'opera dell'esattore delle imposte dirette.

ART. 17

I mutui saranno stipulati al saggio del 4% che potrà essere elevato fino al 5% con decreto del Ministro del Tesoro.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Gli indennizzi che lo Stato potrà riconoscere in aggiunta ai benefici di cui al presente decreto a favore dei proprietari danneggiati per effetto della guerra, si intendono attribuiti agli Istituti ad estinzione, fino a concorrenza, del debito verso di essi contratto dai proprietari medesimi.

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ART. 17
237

I mutui saranno stipulati al saggio del 4% che potrà essere elevato fino al 5% con decreto del Ministro del Tesoro.

In corrispondenza dei mutui stipulati gli istituti possono emettere serie speciali di cartelle di pari saggio garantite sussidiariamente all'istituto emittente dallo Stato.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART. 18

L'interesse delle cartelle, emesse a norma dell'art.10, è esente dal pagamento di ogni tributo, ivi compresa l'imposta patrimoniale.

Art.19

Alle operazioni di mutuo contemplate nel presente decreto sono applicabili per tutto quanto non è previsto nel decreto stesso le disposizioni delle leggi e dei regolamenti in vigore sul credito fondiario.

ART. 20

Se i proprietari non osservino nei lavori di riparazione i termini e le altre prescrizioni imposte dal Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie del Genio Civile, il contributo di cui al secondo comma dell'art.2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366, può essere revocato con diritto a ripetere le somme che fossero state già corrisposte. Nel caso di mutuo con contributo statale, il mutuo stesso sarà limitato alla somma già erogata, restando proporzionalmente ridotto anche a tale parte il contributo statale.

RIMBORSO DI SPESE ED UTILIZZAZIONE DEI FABBRICATI RIPARATI

ART. 21

Quando i proprietari degli edifici riparati dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici, ai sensi dell'art.3 del Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n.366, non effettuino in unica soluzione il rimborso delle spese sostenute dalla Amministrazione stessa, le mensilità di fitto saranno pagate direttamente dall'assegnatario del locale riparato dall'Amministrazione, fino all'ammontare del rimborso dovuto nella misura delle annualità di cui al 2° comma dell'articolo 6 del decreto sopraciteto.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

patrimoniale.

Art.19

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ART. 20

Se i proprietari non osservino nei lavori di riparazione i termini e le altre prescrizioni imposte dal Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie o dal Genio Civile, il contributo di cui al secondo comma dell'art.2 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366, può essere revocato con diritto a ripetere le somme che fossero state già corrisposte. Nel caso di mutuo con contributo statale, il mutuo stesso sarà limitato alla somma già erogata, restando proporzionalmente ridotto anche a tale parte il contributo statale.

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Resta salva in ogni altro punto la disposizione dell'art.10 del Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n.366;

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ART.22

La facoltà di assegnare abitazioni alle persone rimaste senza tetto, prevista dall'art.8 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366, è limitata alle abitazioni riparate direttamente dall'Amministrazione dei Lavori Pubblici.

Art.23

A coloro che abbiano ottenuto l'assegnazione di case di abitazione a termini dell'art.8 del D.L.L.17 novembre 1944, n.366,è fatto divieto di cederle o sublocarle in tutto o in parte sotto pena di decadenza dalla concessione.

Art.24

Ai comitati per le riparazioni edilizie,istituiti a termini dell'art 2 del presente decreto,possono essere conferite dal Prefetto le attribuzioni demandate dal decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944 n.366, alle Commissioni previste dall'art.8 del Decreto stesso.

MATERIALI DI RICUPERO DALLE MACERIE

Art.25

I materiali provenienti dallo sgombro di aree pubbliche si intendono di proprietà dello Stato.

Di tali materiali il Genio Civile si avvarrà per le riparazioni eseguite d'ufficio. Lo stesso Genio Civile o i Comitati per le riparazioni edilizie possono anche concederli ai privati che procedono direttamente ai lavori di riparazione.

Art.26

Quando il proprietario non provveda ai lavori di riparazione nel termine fissato con ordinanza del Genio Civile e quando l'esecuzione dei lavori sia vietata ai sensi dell'art.2 comma primo,del decreto legislativo 17 novembre 1944, n.366, si può procedere al prelevamento dei materiali ed avanzi esistenti in aree di fabbricati privati distrutti e danneggiati allo scopo di utilizzarli nei lavori di riparazione da compiersi dal Genio Civile o da altri proprietari.

I Comitati per le riparazioni edilizie accertano a chi apparten-



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

termini dell'art.8 del D.L.L.17 novembre 1944, n.366,è fatto divieto di cederle o sublocarle in tutto o in parte sotto pena di decadenza dalla concessione.

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I Comitati per le riparazioni edilizie accertano a chi appartengano i detti materiali ed avanzi, presumendo nei casi dubbi che l'appartenenza spetti al proprietario dell'area, su cui insistono i materiali

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

stessi.

Il prelevamento è effettuato in contraddittorio col proprietario, che può farsi assistere da un proprio esperto.

Il prezzo è fissato di comune accordo fra il proprietario dei materiali ed avanzi ed il Genio Civile e gli altri proprietari di fabbricati, per i quali viene eseguito il prelevamento. Sorgendo dissenso sul prezzo dovranno farsi constare nel verbale di prelevamento i divergenti elementi di valutazione, ed il proprietario dell'area può chiedere che il prezzo sia fissato insindacabilmente da un perito designato d'accordo fra le parti o, in mancanza di tale accordo, dal Pretore competente per luogo.

Il ricorso al perito non impedisce la presa di possesso e l'utilizzazione dei materiali.

Art. 27

Il Ministro del Tesoro è autorizzato ad introdurre in bilancio con propri decreti le variazioni occorrenti per l'attuazione del presente decreto e del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n. 366.

Art. 28

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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LAJ/ce

Tel.489081
Ext.320

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

13 Jan.45

176/PWU.

SUBJECT: ROOFING TILES.

His Excellency Meuccio Ruini.
TO : Minister of Public Works.

1. Ref. your No. 3537, 18 December 1945.

2. The questions raised in your letter were taken up by Col. Thompson, Chief of our Public Works Division, with interested parties at this Headquarters. I am attaching hereto a copy of a communication received from Col. Thompson which I believe will answer the questions raised in your communication.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 48081 Ext. 339

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/ram

176/PWU

12 January 1945

Subject: Production and Transportation of Roof Tile and Glass (Min. P.W. Letter of 15 Dec. 1944 - No. 3537)

To : Director P.W.&U. S/C

(47 B)

1. The Public Works Minister wrote us December 15 re various tile and glass plants. These require fuel, electric energy, railroad cars and trucks in varying degree.

2. A close study of the situation with the Ministries representatives and the Sub-Commissions concerned showed that our Mining and Industry Sub-Commissions were not aware of the actual conditions of various plants and mines mentioned in the Minister's letter. We brought the Ministry's representative and the Sub-Commissions together for personal talks to the satisfaction of all concerned and these Sub-Commissions are now moving to achieve all results requested in the Minister's letters.

3. Arrangements were made with the Ministry's representative to clear future requests for most of this class of items (coal, transport, etc.) directly through the proper Ministries to the concerned Sub-Commissions and liaison between P. W. Ministry and the Sub-Commissions was arranged for this purpose.

4. It presently appears that all of the requests of the Minister as contained in his letter will shortly be favorably acted upon with the exception that the Branch Railroad Line Chiusi-Empoli will not be put into operation in the immediate future.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 447

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P W & U S/C A.C.
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Ref. AC/5553/IND.

5 January 1945

SUBJECT : Information on Glass & Ceramic Plants.

TO : Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission.
(Attn.: Mr. David Solomon)

FROM : Industry Sub-Commission.

1. (a) Toscana Region Industry Officer gave this information by telephone on 4 January :

Sinalunga Kiln is now producing 30.000 solid brick and 30.000 Marseille tile per day. The only customer of any consequence is now 8th Army which is taking an unknown portion of the output in army trucks. No other truck transport is available in the area. So far as Toscana Region is concerned the output of this plant is available to P.W. & U. S/C provided that road transport is supplied.

Torrita plant is not operating.

(b) From local sources it has been learned that the managements of the Sinalunga and Torrita plants have volunteered to help rebuild the broken section of the Chiusi-Empoli railroad, and that the kilns of the Sinalunga area have eighty per cent of the tile production capacity in Toscana.

2. (a) From Lazio-Umbria Region :

Monterotondo has a productive capacity of ten million bricks and ten million tiles of unspecified type per year. 700.000 finished bricks are in stock but no tile. The plant is not in production now and will not start operation before this Spring. It has no unburned brick or tile.

(b) Castel Giubileo does not make tile of any type, and is not in production but has over a million bricks ready to be burned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(c) Applications for fuel have been made for both plants.

3. (a) One truck with four-wheel trailer (probably the so-called "autotreni" with a capacity of 15-18 tons) can carry 5.000 Marseille tile. One large railway box-car (18-20 tons) can carry 7.000 Marseille tile. Since each tile weighs about 2.8 kilograms it appears that the carrying vehicles can take their rated load in this type of tile.

(b) Marseille tile of normal size are laid 14 to the square meter of roof.

4. Information from Southern Region on Benevento and Lucera plants will be attached to this memorandum as soon as the answers are received.

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

Copy to :
Economic Section
File 5559

2859

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

498

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
General Director of Technical Services

15 Dec 1944

To: The Allied Commission

SUBJECT: Measures to Facilitate the Production and Transport of Tiles.

1. The Sinalunga ~~Tile Works~~ Furnace.

With its letter No. 791 of the 7th October 1944 this Ministry pointed out to the Allied Commission the great need of roofing material and glass to repair war-damaged buildings and and to give shelter to the homeless, and requested the intervention of this A. Commission to be granted the use of some railway trucks to transport a million tiles (which were then available at the Sinalunga ~~tile~~ works) from the Cortona station to the Rome goods-station.

Now that the ~~tile~~ furnaces of Sinalunga and Torrita have resumed production, thanks to the intervention of the Allied Authorities, who have also granted part of the necessary electric power, we consider that it would be more advisable and profitable to have the said tiles which will be allotted to Lazio and Abruzzi transported not from Cortona (which would mean using motor-lorries with trailers from Sinalunga to Cortona) but directly from the goods-station at Sinalunga to Rome. For this purpose the Italian State Railways has leased out a contract for the repairing of the damages to the line (28 kilometers) between Sinalunga and Chiusi of the Empoli-Chiusi railway. The contract was leased to the Cattola Giuseppe and Co. firm. But the Allied Authorities, before giving their approval for the putting into effect of said repairs, expressed a wish to examine the whole work program concerning the Empoli-Chiusi railway.

For the the reasons exposed above, we beg the Allied Commission to grant their approval of this work as soon as possible.

The two Sinalunga and Torrita ~~tile works~~ furnaces can produce 8 million tiles a month.

50 refers 2863

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

170 tons from Kateroza Adriatica Tels
S. costa Santa — Ruccera in Foggia

2. Monterotondo brickworks (Societa Tiburina) and Castel Giubileo Brickworks (Societa Generale Immobiliare).

These two ~~brickworks~~ furnaces, which could each produce from 250,000 to 300,000 tiles a month, are in full machine order. All they need to begin production is a distribution of electric power for their various engines:

120 K W for the first and 180 K W for the second.

It would be of service to the above brickworks of transport of lignite from the Montefollonico mines (at first from the Chiusdino or Chiusi goods-station, and later from the Torrita goods-station on the Sinalunga-Chiusi railway) were facilitated by the granting of two railway trucks every three days for the Monterotondo brickworks, and of one railway-truck a day for the Castel Giubileo brickworks.

3. Benevento ~~Brickworks~~ furnaces, belonging to the Societa Anonima Sanvito (Sanvito Ltd. Co.)

This is in working order, but could produce much more if it were granted the use of four motor-lorries a day to transport lignite from the Morcone mines to Benevento (45 kilometers by road). (4 trucks or two Sardinian) trading from

4. Glassworks of S. Nicolardi Co. Ltd. at Vietri sul Mare.

These works can produce 100,000 square meters of glass a month. Fuel is needed to resume work. In the obvious impossibility of obtaining good foreign coal or even Cuneis coal, the company would be willing to use lignite from the Montefollonico mines in order to resume production at once. For this purpose it would be necessary to transport 80 metric tons a day, for which three railway trucks, of 20 m. tons capacity, would be needed every other day to transport such quantity from Chiusi station, in the beginning, and later from Sinalunga station, to the goods-station at Vietri sul Mare.

This Ministry trusts that the Allied Commission will do its best to grant the above requests, as the A. C. has always shown its willingness to concur in the repairing of buildings to give shelter to the homeless.

This Ministry will keep the A.C. duly informed as to other needs which may arise to facilitate the production and supply of tiles and further material in other zones.

2867
THE MINISTER
/s/ Ruini

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Spare Duplicate

Roma 18 DIC 1944

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

Direzione Generale dei
Servizi Tecnici
5537

Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione per i Lavori
Pubblici e Utilità ROMA

e per conoscenza:
- Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione Economica ROMA
- Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione per i Trasporti
ROMA

Oggetto Provvedimenti per agevolare la produzione ed il trasporto delle tegole.

PW A U S C
7 DEC 1944 176

1 - Fornaci di Sinalunga.

Con lettera n. 795 del 7 ottobre c.a. questo Ministero segnalò a codesta Commissione la grande necessità di materiale da copertura e di vetri per la riparazione dei fabbricati sinistrati allo scopo di dar ricovero ai senza tetto e richiese l'interessamento di codesta Commissione medesima per la concessione di alcuni carri ferroviari per il trasporto dalla stazione di Cortona allo scalo di Roma di un milione di tegole che allora erano disponibili presso le fornaci di Sinalunga.

Ora che dette fornaci denominate di Sinalunga e Torrita, hanno ripreso la loro produzione, mercè l'interessamento delle Autorità Alleate, le quali hanno disposto per la concessione di parte della energia elettrica necessaria, si ravvisa più opportuno e conveniente di far trasportare le tegole che saranno assegnate al Lazio ed agli Abruzzi non da Cortona, ciò che comporta un trasporto a mezzo autotreni da Sinalunga a Cortona, ma dallo scalo di Sinalunga a Roma. A tal uopo era stato disposto da parte delle Ferrovie dello Stato italiano l'appalto dei lavori per la remissione dei danni [illegible] Stato Sinalunga Chiusi

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(km.28) della ferrovia Empoli-Chiusi. E nella gara svoltasi era rimasta aggiudicataria la ditta Cattola Giuseppe & C. Ma le Autorità Alleate, prima di dare il benestare per l'esecuzione di detti lavori hanno chiesto di prendere visione dello intero programma di opere interessanti la Empoli-Chiusi.

Per le ragioni sopraesposte si prega codesta Commissione di far concedere il detto benestare con la maggiore possibile sollecitudine. - Le due fornaci di Sinalunga e di Torrita possono produrre mensilmente un milione di tegole.

2 - Fornaci di Monterotondo Scalo (Soc. Tiberina) e di Castel Giubileo (Soc. Gen. Immobiliare).

Queste due fornaci, che potrebbero produrre rispettivamente 250.000 e 300.000 tegole al mese, sono in assetto di funzionamento. Per potere iniziare la produzione occorre la concessione dell'energia elettrica per l'azionamento dei vari motori, e cioè K W 120 alla prima e K W 190 alla seconda.

Necessita inoltre che per esse venga agevolato il trasporto della lignite dalle miniere di Montefollonico (per ora scalo di Camucia o Chiusi e poscia quello di Torrita sulla Sinalunga-Chiusi) con la concessione di due carri ogni tre giorni per la prima e di un carro al giorno per la seconda.

3 - Fornace di Benevento della Soc. An. Sanvito.

E' in funzione, ma la produzione potrà essere intensificata se verranno concessi quattro autocarri giornalieri per il trasporto della lignite dalle miniere di Morcone a Benevento (42 km. su strada ordinaria).

4 - Vetreria della Soc. An. G.Ricciardi & C. di Vietri sul Mare

Produzione mq.100.000 al mese. Per la ripresa della produzione occorre il combustibile. Nella impossibilità manifesta

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Roma, 0 1913 A

Al

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE

Risposta a nota del
15 Dic

OGGETTO (2)

di ottenere carbone di alto tenore calorifero (carbone estero o anche Sulcis) la Società è disposta ad iniziare la lavorazione con l'ausilio di lignite di Montefollonico. All'uopo occorrerebbero trasporti per 30 tonnellate al giorno e cioè tre carri da 20 tonnellate ogni due giorni dalla stazione di Chiusi per ora e poi da quella di Sinalunga allo scalo di Vietri sul Mare.

Questo Ministero confida molto nel benevolo interessamento su quanto sopra esposto da parte di codesta Commissione, che ha dimostrato sempre di avere molto a cuore la riparazione delle case per dar ricovero ai senza tetto.

Questo Ministero si riserva di segnalare altre necessità per agevolare la produzione e la fornitura delle tegole e ulteriori materiali in altre zone.

IL MINISTRO

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Unclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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48

Tel. 489081 Ext. 332

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/ram

176/PWU

10 January 1945

Subject: Draft of P. W. Works Min. Circular concerning Housing Decrees

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. The Subject Draft Circular has been translated and studied by us and in general it appears to be a long step in the right direction. It might possibly be improved by a few minor additions and changes. It consists of twelve articles plus a closing paragraph.

2. Article 4 tells about the formation of the Commune committees and should include a word about the formation of the Advisory committees. (Referred to and ordered in the Decree itself). This article also states that with the circular is enclosed an extract of directions for the organization of the committees but this extract has not been received by us. Articles 8 and 9 repeat the financial arrangements of the original Decree and must be revised IF THESE ARE AMENDED IN THE DECREES.

3. We note that this circular states that it is issued prior to the publication of the pending Decree and therefore it should be very clearly written since those concerned will not have the Decree to refer to at the time they receive the circular.

4. Attached is the original draft circular in Italian and the English translation.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Circulation

Rome, the

- TO THE OFFICES OF GENIO CIVILE
- TO THE SYNDACOS OF THE WAR-DAMAGED COMMUNES
- and for information :
- TO THEIR EXCELLENCES THE HIGH COMMISSARIES FOR SARDINIA AND SICILY
- TO THE PREFECTS
- TO THE "PROVVEDITORI" AT PUBLIC WORKS
- TO THE INSPECTORS GENERAL OF GENIO CIVILE

Art. 1) By means of Lieutenancial Legislative Decree of 17th Nov. 44, N.366 and including one which is in course of publication, directions and provisions for the granting of subsidies for war-damaged buildings, have been issued. We deem it necessary to call to the attention of all Authorities concerned with the enforcement of the afore-mentioned Decrees, the importance of the provisions and the necessity of having them speedily put into operation.

Firstly it must be kept in mind that the provisions of the Decrees apply exclusively to projects of "First Aid" and of Extreme Urgency, indispensable for the sheltering of roofless people. Therefore it is necessary to explain that:

Roofless are considered to be:

a) those who have no lodging,

b) those who have absolutely inadequate lodgings from hygienical or moral point of view,

c) those who have been evacuated because of the war and who cannot return to their original place for absolute want of any possible lodging there in.

2863

Those work not having above-mentioned characteristics will be done according to other general directions for war-damages and building reconstruction to be issued later.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Art. 2) *In the selection of buildings to be repaired by either the Genio Civile or by the owners themselves and in order to carry out the intention expressed in the first paragraph, priority must be given to those buildings repairable with a minimum of expense and to such works as require only salvaged materials or a small quantity of new materials.*

Art. 3) *The work to be carried out in the building to be repaired must be limited to:*

*a) rehabilitation of exterior and interior walls indispensable for the buildings safety.*

*b) reconstruction and repair of roofs, attics, floors, fixtures, kitchen and plumbing installations.*

*To be excluded:*

*a) exterior plastering, ceilings where rooms are now or will be protected by the roof construction; wall paper, painting, (except for protection of exterior, fixtures,) shutters etc.,) bath heaters of any type, electric fixtures (except for a single bulb,) a second water closet or work done solely for comfort or luxury.*

*b) Plumbing is permitted only when it is a question of slight repairs requiring little material, (only if the latter is available locally)*

*c) Only one pane of glass per window and in any event not exceeding 20 sq.dcm. is allowable! The balance of the window opening must be closed with plywood, simple or tarred cardboard, metal sheets, celophane or similar materials.*

*Any other work than the above stated items, if performed by the owners concerned, shall not be included for purposes of State subsidy or the Loans, and in case of serious infractions of these provisions, the Decree benefits may be revoked.*

2852

Art. 4) *In each Commune containing a considerable number of war-damaged houses, a Committee for building repair shall be organized to facilitate the work, to help owners,*

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



and to cooperate with the Government! These Committees shall be composed of : the Syndaco (or his deputy) who will preside, and two additional members selected by the Commune Junta, one of which must be a house owner and the other to be one of the roofless persons.

Whereever possible, it will be proper that these two members belong to both owner and roofless cathegories.

The Committee will be assisted by the Communal Secretary and by the Commune Engineer: if no engineer is available another satisfactory expert shall be chosen by the Commune Junta. The Syndaco is to attend to the organisation of these Committees while the Law's publication is still pending. Therefore we enclose an extract of the directions concerning the organisation of these Committees and of the duties assigned to them.

The Committees are to proceed quickly to designate the buildings to be repaired as per the rules given in this article 4, and is outlined in N.3 of this circular, and to present their proposals to the Genio Civile which will accordingly act directly.

In connection with buildings (also pointed out by the Committees), the owners of which are willing to do the works themselves, thus earning thebenefits of the law, these owners should be urged to present their applications, their property deeds, and the estimates of the work to be done.

In order to prove possession and the right of the applicant to the berefits, it will be sufficient to exhibit a document proving ownership, as required by Art.1258 of Civil Code.

In order to simplify matters, a sworn declaration attested by 4 owners of the Commune, or a statement drawn up by the Syndaco on his own responsibility may be sufficient instead of such documetns, in order to prove that the appli-

2857

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



cant for the subsidy is well known to be the owner of the premises in question.

Moreover, in order to speedily list the projects and estimates, each Committee will draw up, at once a list of (unit prices) costs, after having heard the Advisory Committee and also the Genio Civile Official serving the Commune! The Committee shall see to it that this list of prices is wisely spread among the owners concerned.

In fixing prices it is to take in account which cathegories contain the work requiring the salvaged materials obtained from the rubbish. By applying these pre-established prices, it will be possible to proceed without delay to estimate the work to be carried out, and to determine if it is within the Committee's or the Genio Civile's responsibility to give the necessary authorization.

An allowance, (not exceeding the 5% of the total cost) may be included in the estimate of cost presented by the owners for the planning of the work, supervision and accounting charges.

Art.5. The new provisions establish that if for urgent works a sum not exceeding 50.000 lire is foreseen, the Committee itself has authority to determine the amount of the cost of the work; they are to inform the owners of these decisions.

The papers will be transmitted to the Genio Civile which is charged with paying out the share of the State. The Genio Civile shall provide to the credit of the Syndaco -as President of the Committee - the necessary amounts for the payment of the subsidies, after having first checked the regularity of the papers.

After having ascertained the works to have been completed according to the terms fixed, the payment shall be effected in a lump sum according to the final statement to be presented by the owner concerned, and after the technicain assistant (engineer) of the Committee has cheked their accounts.

The advance of funds given by the Genio Civile to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Syndaco may be made separately for each subsidy, but it would be more advantageous to do this per groups of subsidies. It is understood however, that in reporting to Genio Civile, the accounts of expenses incurred in connection with the advances received, must be given separately for each project. ~~(illegible).~~

Art 6. When the cost estimated for any repair exceeds 50,000 L. the Committee is to transmit the papers together with the subsidy proposed to the Genio Civile. On approval ~~of work~~ the ~~Genio Civile~~ Genio Civile may proceed to pay out the subsidy. The owners concerned may begin work while approvals are still pending. The Committee must inform the owners of the Genio Civile's decisions. The subsidy can be paid in a lump sum at completion of the work, or if the owner prefers it in many installments according as the work progresses. Work must be completed in the time fixed by the Genio Civile, starting from the date on which the subsidy has been granted. This time will be decided for each case separately according to the size of the proposed work and to the local conditions.

In cases where the work is not completed within fixed time, the subsidy may be revoked, regardless of whether the Committee or the Genio Civile granted same.

It is important to remember tat a bonus up to 10% of the total cost may be granted to those who complete work before 30 June 1945.

Art.7 In order to speed the studies and the operations relative to these building repairs, the Genio Civile will appoint a technical official in each Commune or group of adjoining Communes. The Genio Civile will also collabrate with the owners and with Local Committees, furnishing all required information and methods of investigations, checkings and all controls necessary. The Genio Civile must also inform 2859 Chief Engineer of any occurrence requiring his intervention or concerning any additional provisions necessary to speed the work.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Art.8 The State subsidy for work not exceeding 150,000 Lire according to second paragraph of Art.2 of Legislative Decree of the Lieteanant General 17 Nov.44 N.366, will equal one-half of the first 75!000 Lire plus one third of the balance of the cost, taking into account the personal financial status of the owner.

The new Decree regulation state that the above-mentioned personal financial status shall be fixed by the Local Committee or by the Genio Civile, which shall receive the necessary information from the district Tax Office, as earlymas possible.

Art.9 For repair work exceeding 150,000 Lire a loan by Building Loan and Land Credit Institution may be granted to the owner. The State shall contribute to the payment of the sinking fund instalments by means of a subsidy of one third of the expenditure needed for the repair.

All Applications for Loans must be presented to the Genio Civile through the Local Committees dor Building repair accompanied by the documents called for in the fourth paragraph of this present circular, in order to prove legal ownership of the premises, and to determine the cost of the urgent repairs.

Art.10 As a general rule, the owners concerned should provide themselves the materials needed for repairs. However, in substitution of the subsidy and up to its full amount, building material and labor may be furnished to the owners of the buildings being repaired. Concerning materials, the Local Committees and the genio Civile will exercise great care to facilitate the supplying to the owners of the necessary mate rials and render all possible assistance in helping owners to secure means of transport to the location of work.

The Committee will further point out to the Genio Civile the rules concerning controlled materials and the Committee will infora the Ministry or other authorities concerned, in ample time to secure requested allotments.

Concerning uncontrolled materials, the Local Committees

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



may also purchase them directly and allot them to the owners concerned, to the extent that they are strictly indispensable for doing this work, with aid of the ~~consulting Commissions~~ Advisory Committees specially appointed to assist the Committees in their activity.

We point out to the Genio Civile and to Syndacos the great importance of this activity, which is essential to obtain results adequate to the great need for shelter.

Art. 11 The new law gives detailed directions for the utilisation of salvaged materials from private areas. This measures are intended to protect the right of the owners to the materials taken from them in order to rehabilitate other buildings, although the general interest of rehabilitating the greater number of houses possible, shall govern its priority.

Art. 12 Another provision of particular importance is the one stating that the authority (given in art. 8 concerning the assignment to the roofless through proper Commissions constituted by this same article) has been limited to those houses directly repaired by the Genio Civile, and the second one forbidding the partial or total subletting of the lodgings obtained through such procedure. Infractions may involve the loss of the granted lodging.

Finally it has been agreed that Prefects may, if they deem it proper, transfer to the afore-said Committees all authorities of the Commissions discussed in above-mentioned article 8 D.L.L. of 17 Nov. 44, N. 300.

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With close collaboration between Mayors, Local Committees and Genio Civile, we shall be able to actuate work as early as possible in all the centers most seriously stricken by war's destruction - as is the great wish of all citizens anxious to once again have their home in those places where their interests and their affections are centered.

On its part, the Administration will continue to do

2857

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



doing its best to help private initiative make building reconstruction more speedy and more efficient.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Roma, 11

- AGLI UFFICI DEL GENIO CIVILE
- AI SINDACI DEI COMUNI SINISTRATI PER AZIONI BELLICHE

e per conoscnza:

- ALLE LL.EE. GLI ALTI COMMISSARI PER LA SARDEGNA E LA SICILIA
- AI PREFETTI
- AI PROVVEDITORI ALLE OPERE PUBBLICHE
- AGLI ISPETTORI GENERALI DEL GENIO CIVILE

1) Col decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n.366 e con altro in corso di pubblicazione, sono state emanate disposizioni e norme per la concessione di benefici per la riparazione dei fabbricati sinistrati dalla guerra. Si ritiene opportuno con la presente circolare richiamare l'attenzione degli uffici cui è demandata l'applicazione di tali decreti sull'importanza di dette disposizioni e sulla necessità di una pronta ed uniforme attuazione di esse.

E' innanzi tutto da far presente che le norme contenute nei citati decreti si applicano esclusivamente ai lavori di pronto soccorso e di estrema urgenza indispensabili per dar ricovero alle persone rimaste senza tetto. A tal uopo si ritiene utile avvertire che devono essere considerati senza tetto coloro che sono privi di alloggio o ne hanno uno assolutamente inadeguato per ragioni igieniche o morali, e coloro che, trovandosi altrove come sfollati per causa della guerra, non possono far ritorno alla residenza di origine per assoluta mancanza di alloggi disponibili. I lavori che non hanno i caratteri sopraindicati saranno regolati dalle disposizioni generali da emanarsi per i danni di guerra e per la ricostruzione edilizia.

283

- AI SINDACI DEI COMUNI SINISTRATI PER AZIONI BELLICHE

e per conoscenza:

- ALLE LL.EE. GLI ALTI COMMISSARI PER LA SARDEGNA E LA SICILIA
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78509

51

2) Nella scelta dei fabbricati da riparare, sia dal Genio Civile sia a cura dei proprietari, per il conseguimento del fine di cui al punto 1°, deve essere data la precedenza a quelli che possono essere riparati con minore spesa e nei quali i lavori da eseguire richiedano quantità limitate di materiali e questi siano in gran parte recuperabili dalle macerie.

3) I lavori da eseguire nei fabbricati da riparare devono essere limitati al ripristino delle murature esterne ed interne necessarie ai fini della stabilità degli edifici, alla ricostruzione e riparazione di tetti, di solai, di pavimenti, di infissi, di impianti di cucina ed igienici. Devono essere esclusi gli intonaci esterni, i soffitti, quando gli ambienti sono già o vengono protetti da tavolati sotto tetto, le carte da parato, le verniciature, salvo quelle a protezione degli infissi esterni, le persiane, gli scaldabagni di qualsiasi tipo, i lampadari (devono ridursi gli impianti di illuminazione ad una sola lampada), i cessi doppi e qualsiasi opera voluttuaria o di lusso.

Possono ammettersi impianti idraulici solo nel caso che trattisi di riparazioni richiedenti lievi integrazioni di materiale e questo già trovisi sul posto.

L'applicazione dei vetri dovrà essere limitata ad un solo vetro per finestra e comunque della superficie non superiore a decimetri quadrati venti. I rimanenti riquadri dovranno essere chiusi con legnami compensati, cartoni catramati o semplici, lamierini, cellofane e simili.

Qualunque altro lavoro, oltre quelli come sopra consentiti, e che venisse eseguito dai proprietari interessati, non sarà ammesso a contributo dello Stato ed a mutuo e, nei casi di infrazioni gravi, si procederà alla revoca del beneficio concesso.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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4) Come organo di propulsione, di assistenza ai privati e di cooperazione con gli organi governativi, in tutti i Comuni nei quali siano in numero notevole edifici danneggiati per azioni belliche



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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

viene istituito un Comitato per le riparazioni edilizie, composto dal Sindaco o da un suo delegato, che lo presiede, e di due membri, scelti dalla Giunta Municipale, l'uno fra i senza tetto e l'altro fra i proprietari di case. Nelle località dove riesca possibile, sarà opportuno che la designazione emani dalle due dette categorie.

Il Comitato è assistito dal Segretario comunale e dal tecnico del Comune o, ove tale tecnico manchi, da altro esperto scelto dalla Giunta municipale.

In pendenza della pubblicazione della nuova legge, i Sindaci sono invitati a procedere alla costituzione dei Comitati. All'uopo si unisce l'estratto delle disposizioni concernenti l'istituzione di detti Comitati e i compiti loro demandati.

I Comitati dovranno procedere con tutto urgenza alla designazione dei fabbricati suscettibili di riparazione secondo i criteri fissati dall'articolo medesimo, e specificati al punto 3 della presente circolare, e presentare le proposte al Genio Civile per l'intervento diretto del medesimo,- Per i fabbricati, invece, designati dai Comitati, ma per i quali i proprietari abbiano dichiarato
28 di voler eseguire per conto proprio i lavori ed avvalersi dei benefici di legge, dovranno essere sollecitati i proprietari medesimi a presentare le domande, la dimostrazione del possesso ed i progetti o preventivi dei lavori da eseguire.

Per dare la prova che il richiedente i benefici è il proprietario basterà esibire l'atto dimostrativo del possesso dell'immobile, utile agli effetti dell'art.1158 del codice civile. Peraltro

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

a maggiore semplificazione, può essere sufficiente, in sostituzione di tale atto, una dichiarazione giurata resa alla Pretura da quattro proprietari del luogo che attestino la notoria appartenenza dell'immobile, e per quale titolo, al richiedente il contributo, ovvero un certificato rilasciato nello stesso senso, per scienza propria e sotto la sua personale responsabilità, dal Sindaco.

Inoltre, per una rapida redazione di progetti e preventivi ogni Comitato compilerà senza indugio un elenco dei prezzi, sentite le delegazioni consultive e di accordo col funzionario del Genio Civile distaccato sopraluogo, curandone la più larga diffusione tra i proprietari interessati. Nella determinazione dei prezzi si terrà conto delle categorie di lavori per le quali verranno impiegati materiali di ricupero prelevati dalle macerie. Con l'applicazione di tali prezzi prestabiliti sarà possibile procedere senza perdita di tempo alla valutazione dei lavori da eseguire e determinare se ricorra, per l'autorizzazione, la competenza del Comitato o del Genio Civile.

Nei preventivi di spesa presentati dai privati potrà essere ammessa una percentuale (non superiore al 5% dell'ammontare dei lavori) per progettazione, direzione, sorveglianza e contabilizzazione.

5) Le nuove disposizioni stabiliscono ~~xxxxxx~~ che quando si preveda per le riparazioni urgenti una spesa non superiore a L.50.000, il Comitato stesso determina l'importo dei lavori, stabilisce la misura del contributo, fissa il termine per la esecuzione dei lavori e ne dà notizia all'interessato. Indi gli atti vengono trasmessi al Genio Civile per l'impegno della quota di spesa a carico dello Stato. Il Genio Civile, riscontrata la regolarità degli atti, provvede ad accreditare al Sindaco, presidente del Comitato, le somme occorrenti per il pagamento del contributo,- Accertata l'esecuzione nel tempo utile stabilito, il pagamento avrà luogo in unica soluzione, a lavori ultimati, in base a consuntivi presentati dall'interessato e riscontrati regolari dal tecnico che assiste il Comitato e omolo-

2852

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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2852

Le anticipazioni di fondi da parte del Genio Civile a favore

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

dei Sindaci possono essere fatte separatamente per ogni contri= buto, ma è consigliabile che siano effettuati per gruppi di con= tributi.

E' ovvio, però, che anche in tal caso, nei rendiconti che il Sindaco dovrà trasmettere al Genio Civile a discarico delle anticip zioni ricevute le giustificazioni delle spese dovranno ripartirsi separatamente per i singoli contributi.

Cit 6) (Riparazioni bombardamenti)

Quando la spesa prevista per la riparazione ecceda le L.50.000 il Comitato trasmette gli atti con le sue proposte al Genio Civile Questo riscontratane la regolarità, procede alla concessione del contributo. L'interessato può iniziare i lavori anche in pendenza dell'approvazione. Le determinazioni del Genio Civile sono comuni= cate al proprietario a mezzo del Comitato. Il contributo può essere corrisposto in unica soluzione all'ultimazione dei lavori od anche a richiesta dell'interessato in più rate, in base allo stato di avan zamento dei lavori stessi. I lavori devono essere eseguiti nel ter= mine fissato dal Genio Civile e decorrenti dalla data di partecipazione della concessione del contributo. Tale termine è fissato caso per caso in rapporto all'entità dei lavori preventivati ed al= le condizioni locali. La mancata esecuzione dei lavori nel tempo utile fissato può costituire motivo per la revoca della concessio= ne tanto se sia stata fatta dal Comitato quanto dal Genio Civile.

E' bene ricordare che a favore di coloro i quali portino a com= pimento i lavori entro il 30 giugno p.v. potrà essere corrisposto un premio fino al 10% della spesa sostenuta.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

7) Per il più rapido esame e per il sollecito disbrigo di tutte le pratiche relative alle riparazioni di fabbricati, il Genio Civile dislocherà un funzionario tecnico in ogni Comune o gruppo di Comuni limitrofi. Egli collaborerà anche coi proprietari e coi Comitati locali, fornendo tutte quelle informazioni che gli potranno essere richieste e procedendo agli accertamenti, riscontri ed eventuali controlli che potessero rendersi necessari.

Segnalerà inoltre all'Ingegnere Capo ogni necessità che a suo avviso richiedesse un intervento o provvedimenti ai fini dell'esecuzione rapida dei lavori.

8) Il contributo statale per i lavori di importo non superiore a L. 150.000 a termini del 2° comma dell'art.2 del Decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1944, n.366, sarà commisurato fino alla metà della spesa per le prime L. 75.000, e fino ad un terzo p per la parte residua, tenendosi conto della consistenza patrimoniale del proprietario.

Le nuove norme precisano che la valutazione di detta consistenza patrimoniale è fatta discrezionalmente dai Comitati locali o dal Genio Civile, i quali assumeranno con rapidità le necessarie informazioni presso gli uffici distrettuali delle imposte.

9) Per i lavori di riparazione che importino una spesa superiore a L. 150.000 i proprietari possono essere ammessi alla concessione di un mutuo da parte di Istituti di credito edilizio o fondiario.

Lo stato concorrerà nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento con un contributo commisurato al terzo della spesa occorrente per le riparazioni.

2859

Anche le domande di mutuo devono essere presentate al Genio Civile pel tramite dei Comitati locali per le riparazioni edilizie, corredate degli stessi documenti indicati al punto 4 della presente circolare per la dimostrazione del possesso legittimo dell'immobile e per la determinazione della spesa occorrente per le riparazio-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

10) Di norma i proprietari interessati dovranno direttamente provvedersi dei materiali occorrenti per le riparazioni. Tuttavia in sostituzione del contributo, e fino all'ammontare di esso, possono essere attribuiti ai proprietari dei fabbricati da riparare, per l'utilizzazione, materiali da costruzione e mezzi d'opera. A tal uopo i Comitati locali ed il Genio Civile porranno ogni cura e svolgeranno ogni attività nell'agevolare i proprietari nel rifornimento dei materiali necessari e nel procurare i mezzi di trasporto per assicurarli ai posti di lavori.

I Comitati segnaleranno inoltre i fabbisogni di materiali bloccati al Genio Civile, il quale ne richiederà tempestivamente l'assegnazione facendone segnalazione a questo Ministero ovvero agli altri uffici competenti.

Per gli altri materiali non bloccati i Comitati locali ne potranno curare anche l'acquisto diretto e la somministrazione agli interessati nella misura esclusivamente indispensabile per l'esecuzione dei lavori, servendosi a tale scopo delle delegazioni consultive previste appunto per affiancare l'opera dei Comitati.

Si richiama l'attenzione del Genio Civile e dei Sindaci sulla grande importanza di questa attività che è essenziale se si vogliono raggiungere risultati adeguati alla grande necessità di ricoveri.

11) Per l'utilizzazione dei materiali di ricupero provenienti dalle macerie rimaste sulle aree private, la nuova legge detta norme precise. Con esse, pur assettendosi la preminenza su ogni altro dell'interesse generale di ripristinare l'abitabilità del

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

proprietari dei materiali prelevati per l'utilizzazione in altri fabbricati.

12) Altra disposizione di particolare rilievo è quella che stabilisce doversi limitare alle sole case riparate direttamente dal Genio Civile la facoltà prevista dall'art.8 dell'assegnazione ai senza tetto a mezzo delle apposite Commissioni istituite con lo stesso articolo e l'altra che fa divieto a coloro che abbiano ottenuto la assegnazione di alloggio con tale procedura di sublocarlo in tutto o in parte, sotto pena di decadenza della concessione.

Infine è stato consentito che i Prefetti, quando ne riconoscano l'opportunità possano conferire ai Comitati locali dei quali innanzi si è fatto cenno, le attribuzioni delle Commissioni, di cui al sopra citato art.8 del D.L.L. 17 novembre 1944, n.366.

3°

Con una stretta collaborazione tra i Comuni, i Comitati locali ed il Genio Civile si potrà dare al più presto in tutti gli abitati più colpiti dalle distruzioni della guerra quell'avviamento ai lavori che è nei voti dei cittadini anelanti a rifarsi un focolare nel luogo dove sono i loro interessi ed i loro affetti. Da parte sua quest'Amministrazione continuerà a porre ogni impegno per affiancare le sane iniziative private, dirette a rendere più rapida ed efficiente la ricostruzione edilizia.

IL MINISTRO

28/2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 339

47

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/ram

176/PWU

12 January 1945

Subject: Forecasting Material Movements

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. Memorandum ES/15.14/2 Jan. 1945 from Mr. Cleveland Executive Director requests forecast on routine movement of tonnage of various materials between different Provinces.

2. Our study of this with the Economic Section representative concerned discloses that our type of work is such as precludes the type of forecasts required and we are informed that if we will state this in a memorandum to them the matter will be considered closed.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div.

28/7

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.469081
Ext.320

LAJ/ce

46

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU

12 Jan.45

SUBJECT: Status of Housing Reconstruction.

TO : P.W.B., attention Major Leacmans.

FROM : P.W. & U.

1. A basic Law for subsidising and thereby lending impetus to housing reconstruction was enacted 17 Nov.1944 (L.L.D. No.366) and this became Law with its publication in the official Gazzetto of 12 Dec.1944. Another Decree, giving full details of methods for implementing this Law is now in the course of being enacted, and has already been approved by the Council of Ministers. The outstanding feature of this latest Decree is the formation of official Working Committees in each damaged Commune in addition to Advisory Committees of citizens, and the entrusting to these Committees of much of the handling of the repair work under the close supervision of the Public Works Ministry, whose staff of engineers will be greatly expanded to insure prompt action everywhere.

2. Considerable work has already been done and 700 million lire were appropriated recently to cover the Government's share of this cost. Another 2 billion lire have been appropriated as a first installment of the Governments share of the cost covered by the above named Decree.

3. The Government is proceeding to issue detailed instruction circulars to all officials concerned, and manifestos and proclamations will be issued to apprise citizens of all Communes concerning the new Decrees. It is expected that Housing Reconstruction will shortly commence on a reasonably large scale with good prospects that even larger scale work will follow rapidly.

4. Parallel with the enactment of these Decrees, great activity is being evidenced toward immediate activation of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

many plants manufacturing those materials most necessary for repair projects.

5. Close cooperation is being maintained between P.W. & U. S/C. of A.C. and the F.W. Ministry toward this end.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

c.c. to Col. Thompson.

Tel. 489081 Ext. 139

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DS/rem
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU 10 January 1945

Subject: Proposed Corrections to Implementation Housing Repair Decree

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. In general, the draft of the above Decree appears satisfactory. However, we feel it will be greatly improved and clarified if certain corrections are made as follows:

2. Article 1 should be rewritten to afford a clear definition of "Roofless Persons" and of the words "First Aid" and "Extreme Urgency" - referring to projects to be performed for these "Roofless Persons"., as follows:

"The rules of the Lieutenential Legislative Decree of 17 November 1944, No. 366 and those of this Decree apply exclusively to projects for sheltering people roofless because of War's actions. These are considered as first aid projects and of extreme urgency.

Roofless persons are defined as; (a) citizens living in their home Communes and now either actually roofless, or living in damaged and improper quarters, or living in cellars, huts, caves, tents, temporary barracks, or temporarily quartered in other than proper residential buildings; (b) Commune residents who have been evacuated from their homes and who temporarily reside away from their home Communes.

Projects not required to house the aforementioned persons are neither of first aid or extreme urgency and will be governed by general rules to be later issued for war damage and housing reconstruction."

3. Finances: The L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366 contains finance inequalities which, while on first study appear to penalize owners of large projects, on closer study reveals that they actually increase the Government's subsidy cost. Both to cure these inequalities and to reduce the total Government subsidy expenditures the aforementioned Decree

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

should be amended by the presently proposed Decree as follows:

Article 2 (of Decree No. 366) should be rewritten to read:

"Article 2. - The Ministry of Public Works is authorized to prevent owners from carrying out works of repair and reconstruction if they would hinder or delay the execution of works considered urgent and indeferable according to the preceding article (Article I of L.L.D. No. 366).

A State contribution for repair works may be granted to owners who execute projects of urgent and indeferable nature within the time limits provided therefore; it will equal one-half of the first 75,000 lire of the total cost, plus one-third of the second 75,000 lire of total cost, plus one-quarter of the balance of the total cost; these grants are subject to the financial status of the owners.

A bonus not exceeding ten percent of the total cost may additionally be granted to owners of the projects covered in the foregoing paragraph, but only when such projects do not exceed 150,000 lire in cost, and when such projects are completed by 30 June 1945: this ten percent bonus is not to apply when projects are financed by use of loans granted under the terms of this Decree.

To owners of projects estimated to cost over 50,000 lire, mortgage loans may be granted by the Credit Societies authorized, with a State contribution toward the payment of the yearly mortgage installments not to exceed in total one-third of the cost of the repair project.

The mortgage drawn up in favor of the Lending Institution granting the loan shall have priority over all other mortgages and over other privileged credits, on condition that proper precautions are taken to insure the employment of the proceeds of the loan in the execution of the repair work.

Total State subsidies granted to owners who finance their repair projects by use of the aforementioned loans, or whose buildings have been repaired by the Public Works Ministry, may in no cases exceed the amounts that would have accrued to these owners had they themselves performed projects of equal cost without using the loans aforementioned.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Under another Decree, to be issued by agreement between the Ministers of the Treasury and of Public Works, a further procedure will be laid down for granting loans and contributions and also for the recovery of the sums paid by the State for carrying out work covered by the following articles."

4. Because of the foregoing financial amendments to the original Decree Article 11 of the proposed new Decree must be changed to read as follows:

"If, for projects costing ~~more~~ 50,000 lire owners wish to apply for loans as provided by the various paragraphs of Article 2 of L.L.D. 17 Nov. 1944 No. 366 as amended herein, the owners can make application to obtain such loans from Building Loan or Land Credit Institutions.

The applications for loans, accompanied by the documents called for in Article 5, must be furnished to the responsible Genio Civile Officials through the Building Repair Committees."

5. Because there exists possible conflict between the provisions of older laws with the provisions of L.L.D. No. 366 and this proposed new Decree concerning Government benefits arising out of war damages, this proposed Decree should contain a new Article clarifying this situation.

6. There are ample reasons proving the benefits both to the Government and to individual owners, for amending the financial portions of L.L.D. No. 366, and these are separately given in the attached sheets.

7. As suggested by your Mr. Solomon discussed the proposed Decree amendments - excluding finance - with Inspector General Prezioso, who has indicated his approval of same.

Mr. Solomon also discussed thoroughly the proposed financial changes with Major Hall of the Finance S/C. Solomon states that Major Hall has approved the proposals in every detail and quotes Major Hall as further stating that as soon as he receives the copy of these proposals he will have them approved by the Finance S/C and that he is certain that the Italian Government Treasury Minister will likewise approve. Solomon further states that Major Hall feels these amendments and the proposal that old and new laws be clarified should all be covered in the proposed Decree at this time and Major Hall asked Mr. Solomon to prepare all the foregoing amendments, etc.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lieut-Colonel, R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

## Reasons Explaining Financial Changes Suggested

1. L.L.D. No. 366 at present indicates four possible methods of financing repair work:

   (a) Project costing not over 150,000 lire - reasonable cash subsidy: inequitable for owner without necessary money for difference between cost and subsidy.

   (b) Projects costing over 150,000 lire - no subsidies if owner does not take loan: inequitable therefore.

   (c) Projects costing over 150,000 lire - loan subsidy of 1/3 (if owner takes loan): inequitable in same cases because subsidy is higher than for (b).

   (d) Projects performed by Public Work Ministry (Genio Civile) regardless of size - loan subsidy 1/3: inequitable because subsidy is higher than for (b).

2. Concerning poor people who do small jobs and who have no money to span the difference in cost between the subsidy and the total cost, the amendment reducing the minimum loan to 50,000 lire does harm to no one. By increasing the number of loans it reduces the State contribution needed immediately to zero and the State contribution to be paid over forty years to a smaller amount than would be necessary had the owners performed a cash project. It also eliminates the ten percent bonus payment from the smaller loan projects.

3. In eliminating the 150,000 lire figure from projects that are to receive certain subsidies and establishing no limit for the size of these projects performed with the owners own money it should be noted that the formula - one-half up to 75,000 - one-third for next 75,000, one-fourth of the balance - saves the government money because;

   (a) An owner of 2,000,000 lire project who has or can secure cash to pay for same without using a State loan may reflect:

   (b) If L.L.D. 366 is followed, and if he does the work himself without a Government loan his subsidy is zero:

   (c) He reflects that if he uses a Government loan he gets 666,667 lire subsidy; if he pays back this loan soon after work is finished (he has that option under the new Decree rules) the State must pay this 666,667 lire at once. If he takes 40 years to repay this loan, the State pays their 666,667 lire over these forty years. Either way the State pays out 666,667 lire and not the zero amount contemplated by original Decree.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(d) Or he decides to do nothing and the Genio Civile does the work. On completion he is granted this same 666,667 subsidy and the State pays that amount immediately (or over twenty years if the owner so elects).

(e) The chances are that the owner, instead of following scheme (b) and getting zero subsidy, will follow scheme (c) doing the work himself at low cost (personally supervised), paying in full the cost less the one-third grant the State will have to pay out immediately (666,667 lire).

(f) On the other hand if the proposed amendment is accepted the owner using his own cash for the project receives a subsidy of only 525,000 lire and not 666 667 lire. The owner might therefore still choose scheme (c) to gain the larger grant.

(g) But under another proposed amendment all grants are limited to that amount which owners would have earned had they financed their own work independently of Decree laws, namely 525,000 lire. Now there no longer exists any incentive to use scheme (c) (loan) or (d) (Genio Civile to do work) but there is plenty of incentive to do the work himself because:

1. With his own money - he can save all finance and interest charges.

2. He can probably secure better sub-contract terms because he is in a position to pay cash without awaiting receipt of possibly delayed payments from a bank or Government agency.

(h) Under plan (g) the owner can probably do what we have referred to as a 2,000,000 lire project for 1,800,000 lire. His share reduces to 1,325,000 lire, the Government subsidy reduces to 475,000 lire, every one saves and no one is hurt.

(i) Had this project been done under the originally decreed loan system the Government's cost would have been 666,667 lire as against the 475,000 lire saving of 191,667 lire on one project.

(j) In large cities first aid projects in apartment houses may well equal from one million to three million lire in cost each and a large number of these projects would soon show a very substantial saving to the Government without any harm to the owners of these large properties. Poor men's projects are not in any way affected.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

4. Attention is called to the fact that under the proposed scheme projects under 300,000 receive larger grants when done with owners cash as against the grants accruing to them if they use loans or Genio Civile methods and projects over 309,000 receive less subsidy than would have been the case had the original one-third subsidy of the loan or Genio Civile system prevailed.

2830



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 339

44

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DS/ram
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU 10 January 1945

Subject: Draft of P. W. Works Min. Circular concerning Housing Decrees

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. The Subject Draft Circular has been translated and studied by us and in general it appears to be a long step in the right direction. It might possibly be improved by a few minor additions and changes. It consists of twelve articles plus a closing paragraph.

2. Article 4 tells about the formation of the Commune committees and should include a word about the formation of the Advisory committees. (Referred to and ordered in the Decree itself). This article also states that with the circular is enclosed an extract of directions for the organization of the committees but this extract has not been received by us. Articles 8 and 9 repeat the financial arrangements of the original Decree and must be revised IF THESE ARE AMENDED IN THE DECREES.

3. We note that this circular states that it is issued prior to the publication of the pending Decree and therefore it should be very clearly written since those concerned will not have the Decree to refer to at the time they receive the circular.

4. Attached is the original draft circular in Italian and the English translation.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief Public Wks. Div 2839

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Fill

43

Tel. 469061 Ext. 270

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DS/ram
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU 10 January 1945

Subject: Housing - P. W. Div. - P. W. & U. S/C

To : Finance S/C - Att'n: Maj. Hall

1. Here is a copy of what I prepered after our talk yesterday. The original has been signed by Chief of P. W. Division (Lt. Col. Thompson) and given to the Director of this S/C (Lt. Col. Jenny). The Director, not having studied it as yet, this is for your information and advice only.

David Solomon
Housing - P. W. Div.
P. W. & U. S/C

Attachment

2837

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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# REPAIR DECREE – HOUSING

Top Policy Channel

Govt. Top Levels

To all A.C. 9/c

Liaison between Ministries

All other Ministries Rome

All other P.W. Min. Divisions - Rome

P.W. MIN. Rome

Channel for Policy - advice - 'Super'

Genio Civile Rome

Govt. Housing AGENCY Rome

Normal Channel for all Govt work on account Decree

'Super' Trouble Shooting channel

for advice on Met. & Low Level Trouble

Genio Civile Comp.

This space is important It should never be allowed to diminish.

Govt. Housing AGENCY Prov.

Advisory Board Prov.

Genio Civile Prov.

For COST setting

For work on B owners projects & for technical Advice

Normal Paper work channel

Trouble shooting channel ONLY

Commune WORKING Committee

Advisory Board Commune

For Motor owners Appe Advisory

This channel ONLY for G.C. when Commune Comm. Releases Project B to them through Provincial Govt. Housing Agency

Normal operational Channel

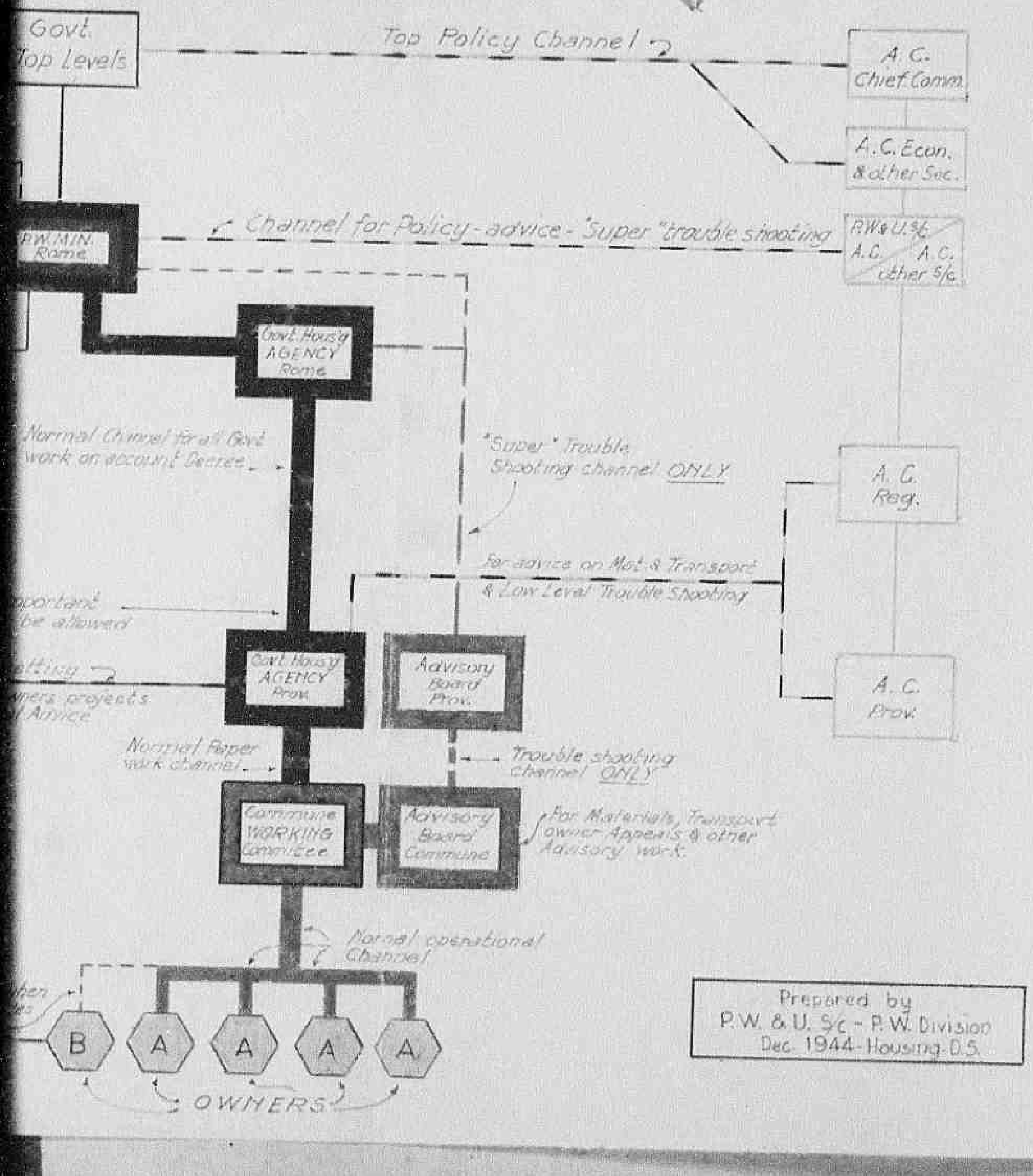
This channel is cut when Commune Comm. decides G.C. is to do project B

B A A A A

OWNERS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# REPAIR DECREE - HOUSING




Prepared by
P.W. & U. S/C - P.W. Division
Dec. 1944 - Housing - D.S.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

[redacted] for File 116

Homing File

41

H & C Thompson

You do not answer my question. What can we do to help.

Feb 5/1

Most of the requests contained will be answered in our reply (now under preparation) to Mrs Rainini 18/Dec/41 & letter. Other matters are covered in our Decca Plan & Outline to Min.

2835

All told - this document is part of Regional plan for Decca work!

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Reggiani Martin Pescarzo did this. W

Probably only Col G. knows who wrote this — Gen Office and interpreter both claim it was recd. from Director as is.

(DS)

Looks like Regione may have brought it. Only Morality officials could have known all this

Translation attached

LAVORI di riparazione di case nell'Italia liberata sotto il controllo del Governo Italiano. -

---

D A N N I - La valutazione dei danni subiti dalla proprietà edilizia, nell'Italia liberata e restituita al controllo Italiano, non può - per il momento - che essere approssimata ed indiziaria: stime attendibili fanno ascendere ad oltre 4 milioni il numero dei vani distrutti o danneggiati. (Di questi, i vani "riparabili", intendendo per tali quelli che si prestano a riparazioni effettuabili in tempo relativamente breve, in modo da poter essere utilizzati come ricovero per i senza tetto, si valutano in 1.466.000, (di cui 105.000 vani da ricostruire per intero, 317.000 gravemente danneggiati e 1.044.000 lievemente danneggiati.)

La spesa occorrente per il ripristino dei vani "riparabili", si calcola ammonti a 35 miliardi.

DISPOSIZIONI LIMITATIVE RECUPERO MATERIALI DALLE MACERIE - Sono state date disposizioni agli Uffici del Genio Civile di limitare i lavori alle sole murature, coperture, ai serramenti, agli impianti di cucine ed igienici escludendo intonaci, carte da parati, soffitti e qualunque altra opera non indispensabile per il ricovero. Le limitazioni sono state imposte allo scopo di utilizzare esclusivamente in lavori indilazionabili i materiali disponibili.

Si è promessa la costituzione di magazzini

2834

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Si è promessa la costituzione di magazzini di deposito dei materiali di recupero dagli sgombri delle macerie esistenti su aree pubbliche e si è dato impulso ai lavori di demolizio-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ni e di sgombero per conseguire più rapidamente lo scopo.

LAVORI IN CORSO - Sono in corso i lavori di riparazione per un importo di L. 700 milioni a cura del Genio Civile per dare al più presto il ricovero collettivo ai senza tetto, dando la precedenza ai fabbricati meno danneggiati.

F O N D I - Oltre i 700 milioni per i lavori in corso, sono stati concessi altri 2 miliardi di lire, di cui uno per lavori da eseguire direttamente dallo Stato e un miliardo per concessione di contributi ai privati. Altra richiesta di fondi sarà fatta non appena saranno impiegati questi due miliardi e tenendo conto dello sviluppo che potranno prendere i lavori in relazione alla disponibilità di mano d'opera e di materiali.

PERSONALE DEGLI UFFICI DEL GENIO CIVILE - Per potenziare adeguatamente di personale gli Uffici del Genio Civile, oltre alle autorizzazioni già date per l'assunzione di misuratori di 1ª, 2ª e 3ª classe, si assumerà personale di ingegneri, geometri ed assistenti.

All'uopo il Ministero dei LL.PP. si rivolgerà ai politecnici, all'Associazione Nazionale Ingegneri ed alle altre organizzazioni sindacali di categoria, non escludendo però l'esame di richieste dirette da parte dei liberi professionisti.

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Si prevede che se non saranno offerti com

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Ma si prevede che se non saranno offerti compensi adeguati alle necessità di vita attuali, ogni richiesta di personale rimarrà senza esito.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

DECENTRAMENTO DEI SERVIZI: ENTI LOCALI (Comuni e Provincia) e COMITATI LOCALI

- Per agevolare l'esecuzione dei lavori, si intende far largo uso delle risorse e delle iniziative locali. Si favorirà anzitutto l'azione dei Comuni e delle Provincie perchè, sotto il controllo degli Uffici del Ministero, sia consentita ad essi una ampia autonomia d'iniziativa qualora le risorse ed il personale a disposizione la consentano. Verrà inoltre promossa la costituzione di "Comitati locali", presieduti dai Sindaci e con la rappresentanza di proprietari del posto, "Comitati" che dovranno essere organi di assistenza, di propulsione e di consulenza per l'esecuzione delle riparazioni urgenti da parte dei privati che verranno in tal modo agevolati nell'assegnazione di materiali e dei mezzi di trasporti, come pure nelle pratiche da svolgere per l'ottenimento di contributi e mutui.

MATERIALI

- Per riparare alla scarsezza di materiali è necessario che il Ministero dei LL.PP. possa disporre di quote parte dei materiali edilizi attualmente bloccati da parte del Ministero della Industria. In tal modo infatti il Ministero potrà intervenire con maggiore tempestività nella esecuzione di opere aventi carattere di "pronto soccorso" e rendere effettiva e sollecita la azione degli organi locali, evitando nello stesso tempo accaparramenti ed impieghi illeciti.

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E' altresì necessario:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

LL

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28

E' altresì necessario:

1° - che agli stabilimenti di produzione di cemento, fornaci di laterizi, vetrerie, segherie meccaniche, fabbriche di infissi ecc. venga con

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

cessa l'energia elettrica necessaria per il funzionamento;

2° - che vengano concessi i carri ferroviari necessari oltre quelli già richiesti:

a) - per il trasporto delle tegole da Sinalunga a Roma;

b) - per il trasporto di lignite dalle miniere di Montefollonico a Monterotondo, Castel-Giubileo ed a Vietri sul Mare, per ora dalla stazione di Chiusi e poi da quella di Torrita;

3° - che venga dato corso ai lavori per la riparazione del tratto ferroviario Chiusi-Torrita della linea Chiusi-Empoli;

4° - che vengano assicurati i trasporti dei materiali su via ordinaria da parte del Ministero dei Trasporti e che, inoltre, vengano assegnati direttamente al Ministero dei LL.PP. 20 autocarri per provincia per i servizi di cantiere e per l'utilizzazione dei materiali di recupero.

AUTOVETTURE E MOTOCICLI PER IL PERSONALE - Affinchè il personale degli Uffici del Genio Civile possa recarsi per sopraluogo di accertamenti, verifiche, riscontri e per quant'altro è richiesto dalla Direzione e dal controllo dei lavori, è necessario che ad ogni Ufficio vengano assegnate almeno 3 autovetture e 3 motociclette.

2837

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Col. Jenny

RECEIVED
PW & U S/C A.C.
- 4 JAN 1945

40

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH THE MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND MEMBERS OF AC
28 DECEMBER 1944

Present:

Col. Densmore, Acting Vice-President, Economic Section, AC
Mr. Cleveland, Executive Director, Economic Section, AC
Mr. Garavaglia, Economic Section Staff, AC
Col. Jenny, Director, Public Wks. & Util. S/c, ES, AC
Mr. Solomon, Public Wks & Util. S/C, ES, AC
Maj. Bergin, Public Relations Branch, AC (Interpreter)
Maj. Leacacos, Public Relations Branch, AC
Lt. Col. Craig, Devastated Areas Committee (Office of COS)
H. E. Ruini, Minister of Public Works
H. E. Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor
H. E. Soleri, Minister of the Treasury
H. E. Pesenti, Minister of Finance
H. E. Cevolotto, Minister of Communications
H. E. Bergami, General Commissioner for Alimentation.
Prof. Saraceno, Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor
Comm. Preziosi, Inspector General of Genio Civile
Avv. Caravita, Ministry of Transportation
Dr. Bozzi, General Secretary of the Inter-Ministerial Reconstruction Committee

********

Subject under discussion: Repair of war-damaged homes in that part of Italy now under Italian Government control.

********

The discussion was opened by Colonel Densmore at 1615 at which time Lt. Col. Jenny distributed a memorandum suggesting an implementation of the housing Decree passed 17 November 1944 and published on 12 December 1944. (This Decree re. the reconstruction of war-damaged houses.)

Ruini: Pointed out that the method adopted is for temporary reconstruction only.

Densmore: Asked Minister Ruini if this is the only Decree on housing.

RUINI: Replied that he had found this Decree already in force and was, therefore, following its instructions.

Densmore: Stated that he had heard of another Decree on the same subject.

Ruini: Explained that the Ministry of the Treasury is studying another Decree re. the permanent reconstruction of houses destroyed or damaged through war operations, but that such a Decree had nothing whatsoever to do with the Decree under discussion, which deals only with temporary reconstruction. This Decree establishes two points:

1. That repairs are to be carried out directly by the Civil

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

H. E. Gronchi, Minister of Industry, [illegible]
H. E. Solari, Minister of the Treasury
H. E. Pesenti, Minister of Finance
H. E. Cevolotto, Minister of Communications
H. E. Bergami, General Commissioner for Alimentation.
Prof. Saraceno, Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor
Comm. Preziosi, Inspector General of Genio Civile
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1. That repairs are to be carried out directly by the Civil Engineering Department (Genio Civile).

2. That repairs are also to be carried out by the owners of damaged property to whom a sum up to 150,000 lire will be granted by the State. Moreover, the State will assume the payment of the interest on loans which the owners may request from those Banks authorized to make such loans.

Minister Ruini added that at present, rebuilding of houses for which the sum of 700 million lire has been appropriated, is in progress in two or three hundred centers. This is a very small sum for the pressing needs of the country, but it is better than nothing. From the work now in process, the Minister considers that for every permanent recon-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

struction to be carried out, 10 temporary ones could be completed. Therefore, considering the urgency of this matter, it would be more advisable to first confine activities to temporary reconstructions.

The Minister also stated that the Ministry of the Treasury has granted, besides the above-mentioned 700 million lire, two billion lire of which one billion is to be used for reconstruction carried out directly by the State (Genio Civile), and the other billion for work done by private initiative. When these two billion lire have been expended, a request for additional funds will be made in proportion to the development of reconstruction as well as availability of labor and materials. Appropriation of two billion lire has already been agreed upon and it is to be formally approved by the Council of Ministers on 30 December 1944.

Densmore: Expressed a fear that many people might stop work, waiting for this Decree to be put into effect (that is, the Decree on temporary reconstruction), for fear of losing this State subsidy.

Ruini: Assured Col. Densmore that every effort would be made to prevent suspension of work. He added that it must be understood that this method would be applied only in regard to new housing reconstruction projects; the work now in progress must be finished under the conditions undertaken at the beginning.

The Minister stated that one great difficulty has been the scarcity of technical staff. However, the staff of the Civil Engineering Department is now being increased as engineers, geometers and surveyors have been engaged. Permission has also been given for the engagement of first, second and third class surveyors. For purposes of securing this new personnel, the Ministry of Public Works will apply to the Polytechnics, to the Society of Engineers and other engineering organizations. They will also examine applications of engineers not members of engineering organizations.

Densmore: Suggested that it might be advisable to request that prisoners of war, specialized in these technical branches, be returned to Italy.

(NOTE: Col. Densmore to check with Col. Campbell on the status of engineers now prisoners of war.)

Ruini: Expressed the Government's thanks for this proposal. Added that the Committee is examining requests sent to them by the Society of Engineers and will apply, if necessary, for military engineers. Ended this part of the discussion by saying that he felt he would be able to solve the question of personnel.

Now, with the questions of funds and technical personnel pretty well resolved, there remains the more serious problem of materials which the Minister stated he would speak of later.

Densmore: Invited the Minister to speak on this matter at once if he wished.

Ruini: In general, requests are as follows:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Densmore: Invited the Minister to speak on this matter at once if he wished.

Ruini: In general, requests are as follows:

1. That cement factories and brick works, now occupied by the Allied Forces, be derequisitioned.

2. That electric power and coal be allocated. Coal could be brought from Sardinia if some ships were put at the disposal of the Italian Government, and lignite from Tuscany if only a few railway trucks were available each day. It was also requested that trucks be added to the trains which are already running. For instance, if two truckloads of lignite were conveyed daily from Tuscany to the Ricciandi glass factory at Vietri Sul Mare (Naples) it would be possible to manufacture the necessary glass now lacking completely.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Densmore: Asked if this is the same matter referred to in the meeting of 16 December.

Ruini: Replied in the affirmative and said that he would return to this subject again as it is very important.

Densmore: Asked that a detailed list of such requirements be sent to the Economic Section.

Cleveland: Said that the situation has improved in the case of cement production insofar as civilian factories will, in connection with their requirements for the reconstruction of houses, have priority over other civilian requirements. A great effort is being made to put into working order, the factories which are not needed for military purposes. He added that it seems almost certain that within the month of January two cement factories will be put into working order.

Ruini: Replied that this was a matter of interest to Minister Gronchi. (Minister Gronchi will send Economic Section a detailed list of requirements.)

(NOTE: Copy of memorandum on "Cement Situation" was given to Minister Gronchi by Mr. Cleveland -- copy attached.)

Densmore: Asked if it would not be advisable to increase the low rations of the 2500 Sardinian miners in order to encourage them to work in the coal mines.

Bergami: Such a measure, although more than just, could not be applied to the Sardinian miners only because such differentiation would lead to disorders and complaints. It would be necessary to re-examine the ration scale of the miners in Sicily and the Mainland as well.

Ruini: Returning to the question of materials, cited as an example, tiles which cost between 30 and 40 lire in Rome, cost a good deal less at Sinalunga where they are manufactured. It would be possible, therefore, to have them at a much lower cost if the railway junction between Torrita and Chiusi were repaired. Added that he would go into this matter in detail at another time.

The Minister then asked that the discussion be turned to the memorandum distributed by Lt. Col. Jenny, which suggestion was agreed to by Col. Densmore.

Ruini: Stated that he was willing to accept the memorandum but that such acceptance was not to cause any interruption to the work in progress. He stated that it would be necessary to change the suggestion in the final paragraph for conformity with Italian law. In this memorandum of implementation, final decisions must rest with the Local Committee acting in each district. Minister Ruini felt that an obstacle to this plan would be that in many districts there are no technical experts.

Jenny: Asked if it would not be possible to appoint temporary employees in the Civil Engineering Department in order to have a representative in every District.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Jenny: Asked if it would not be possible to appoint temporary employees in the Civil Engineering Department in order to have a representative in every District.

Solomon: Said he did not feel engineers necessary for the greater share of this temporary reconstruction work.

Ruini: In which case surveyors would be employed.

Solomon: 95% of small repairs have always been done by home-owners themselves without any technical assistance.

Ruini: Replied that it is really a question of exercising control over money given by the State. In certain cases, it will be sufficient

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

for a temporary surveyor, acting for the Government, to give consent to requests for assistance.

Solomon: In the plan under discussion, it has been suggested to institute an office, not necessarily dependent upon the Civil Engineering Department.

Ruini: What this office is called does not matter as long as it is possible to keep track of the work done with the State's money. In any event it would take two or three months to institute such an office in every Province.

Bergami: Explained to the Minister that the Allies fear that all these different offices needed for the control and checking of funds will hold up discussions considerably to say nothing of retarding reconstruction. The Allies would prefer, when the expense of repairing a house is negligible, that the work of repairing should be done without any estimating or checking other than by authorization of the Mayor. They would like the Local Committees to have more liberty in deciding on works of slight importance, while work of greater importance and costing more money would come under the jurisdiction of a representative of the Civil Engineering Department.

Soleri: Declared that the Ministers accept everything which is proposed in the memorandum presented by the Allies, with the exception of the clause to abolish State control of the money spent by the State. In every District, therefore, a Local Committee will be formed, under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, with representatives of the local householders, and, if possible, with a technical person as well as a homeless person. Where there is a municipal surveyor, he would be entrusted with decisions concerning small repairs. The Minister insisted that there must be some mechanism of control.

Densmore: Interposed by stating that differences of opinion are caused only by details and that he felt the Ministers must be allowed to set up control mechanisms in order to conform with their Italian laws.

Ruini: Expressed appreciation for Col. Densmore's statement and said he was ready to do his utmost to conform to the wishes expressed by the members of the AC.

Bergami: Translated a question put by Mr. Solomon and asked Minister Ruini to explain how the "man in the street" would learn of the procedure to be followed in order to get his house repaired.

Ruini: All that anyone has to do is present a request to the Local Committee or to the Mayor. The local Committee will either handle the matter directly, or through the Civil Engineering Department, or he will send the request to a Bank authorized to grant loans, depending upon whether it is a matter of spending up to 30,000 lire, up to 150,000 lire or over 150,000 lire.

Densmore: How do the interested parties find out about the stipulated sums of money in order to know to whom they must apply.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 784019

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Ruini: Notices to this effect will be posted, as well as broadcasting of this information over the radio.

Densmore: Pointed out to Minister Ruini that the Decree was passed on 17 November 1944 and that so far very little has been done.

Ruini: Replied by stating that he had not remained idle. He pointed out that though the Decree was passed 17 November 1944 it was not published until 12 December 1944. Also that the Civil Engineering Department has already seen to the matter in hundreds of Districts. Therefore, time has not been lost. Instructions for the owners of damaged property

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

will be issued after the Council of Ministers meeting on 30 December.

Cleveland: When will these instructions be ready?

Ruini: An outline of these instructions will be sent to Mr. Cleveland by or before 4 January 1945. These regulations will include instructions for every type of building repair to be undertaken ~~xxxx~~ whether it be done by the Civil Engineering Department or by the house-holder, so that everyone will know exactly what to do.

Densmore: Is it the Government's intention to use, for this work of repairing and rebuilding houses, the organizations already existing or does the Government intend to create new ones?

Ruini: Explained that there are already Regional Inspectors from the Civil Engineering Department who inspect every zone. The head of this Department is Comm. Preziosi. New sections will be created with the sole purpose of superintending the work of reconstruction.

Densmore: Will each war-damaged zone receive equal consideration by way of assistance?

Ruini: More assistance will be given in those zones more greatly damaged.

Solomon: Wouldn't it save time and transportation to use the material which can be salvaged on the spot?

Ruini: Explained that material found on public land is considered public property; material found on private land could also be used but it would first be necessary to get permission from owners and an agreement as to price, otherwise to remove such material would be considered expropriation.

Lt. Col. Craig: Who is to give such permission, which must be given quickly in order not to hold up the work?

Ruini: The municipal surveyor or engineer, or the representative sent to the district would do so. Everything will be done as quickly as possible but private property must be protected.

Solomon: Advised that, as soon as possible, tile works must be put into working order.

Ruini: Accepted this advice, stating that the chief problem of reconstruction is that of supplying tiles, in which matter assistance is required.

Solomon: Couldn't local tile factories be put into working order?

Preziosi: There are two systems of making tile: one is by drying the tile in the sun, and the other by drying them artificially. The first system is used by small firms which are not industrialized but cannot be used during the winter.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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2825

Preziosi: There are two systems of making tile: one is by drying the tile in the sun, and the other by drying them artificially. The first system is used by small firms which are not industrialized but cannot be used during the winter.

(NOTE: It was agreed by all present that cement and glass are not as important as tile without which houses cannot be built.)

Densmore: Declared that what AC desires is to see this work started and a roof put over every homeless person.

Ruini: Assured the Colonel that he would do all that is possible to get the work started. He summarized the Government's viewpoint as follows: Municipal authorities will be empowered to have work done, but their decisions must meet with the approval of the technical representative of the State. It is necessary, therefore, that Local Committees be formed and that they be assisted by a reliable State engineer or surveyor.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

their actions to be controlled by a member of the Civil Engineering Department. Minister Ruini assured Colonel Densmore that he would try, with all good will, to accede to the suggestions made by the AC.

Densmore: Explained that it was very necessary for AC to have all information on regulations in their smallest detail in order to be able to apply the same methods in AMG terrority as are used in that part of Italy under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, otherwise there would be danger of implementation by two different methods.

Ruini: Agreed that during the first week of January he would send to the Economic Section:

1. Outline of instructions to all municipalities of formalities to be followed in order to obtain necessary repairs.

2. A detailed list of materials and assistance needed for reconstruction work.

**********

Agenda for next Thursday's meeting (4January 1945):

Imports, Exports and Trade with Neutral Countries.

Agenda for following Thursday's meeting (11 January 1945):

Transport

**********

Meeting adjourned by Col. Densmore at 1815 hours.

NOTE: The following documents were given to Mr. Cleveland by Minister Cronchi:

1. Export program covering three categories of exports

   (a) things which can be exported immediately without any assistance

   (b) things which can be exported with small imports such as crates, etc.

   (c) industrial exports that will require considerable imports of raw materials

2. Letter regarding the progress in getting the C.I.P. Decree passed.

2805

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

COPY

/ES

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

RJG:hcb

MEMORANDUM TO HARLAN CLEVELAND

CEMENT SITUATION
for the Meeting of the Ministerial Re-construction Committee

(1) IN AREAS OTHER THAN ARMY AREA. Cement produced in plants not under direct military control has been placed on the Restricted list. This decision was made at the meeting of the AFLR(1)B on 23 Dec 44, at the request of AC.

(2) The result of this decision is that production from these plants will be available for civilian use. Only surpluses, over and above civilian requirements, will be available for the Allied and co-belligerent forces.

(3) Translated into facts, the following production and prospective production becomes available:

(a) Cementerie Meridionali S.A. Barletta - OPERATING
Production: 2000 Tons/month.
Coal & power: Satisfactory.

(b) Soc. Cementerie dello Jonio. Taranto - OPERATING
Production: 1600 tons/month
Coal & power: Satisfactory

(c) Soc. Calce e Cementi di Segni. Colleferro - PARTLY OPERATING
Production: 1200 tons/month of clinker. Full capacity 3000 Tons/month
Power: Sufficient for present capacity. Balance is promised.
Coal: Will be supplied as soon as stocks in Rome, for electric and other essential users, have been sufficiently built up. AFHQ (coal section) have agreed that three weeks stock in Rome would be sufficient justification. It is hoped that this figure will be reached by the middle of January.

(d) Soc. An. Cementerie Guidonia, Guidonia. - NOT OPERATING
Production: Estimated capacity: 7000 Tons/month
Power: Promised for 1 Jan.
Coal: Should be available by the middle of January
See (c) above

(e) Soc. Italcementi, Monopoli. - NOT OPERATING
Production: Estimated capacity: 6000 tons/month
Power: Bids submitted
Coal: Delivery will be made from the next ship to arrive on the East coast. It is expected during first half of January.

(f) Calce e Cementi di Segni, Vibo Valentia - NOT OPERATING
Production: Estimated capacity: 4000 tons/month
Power: Bids submitted.
Coal: Coal Division trying to arrange supply of lignite from the Castelluccio Inferiore (Potenza), Morcone (Benevento) or Bristico (Catanzaro) mines in Southern Region.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Production: 1800 tons/month
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(g) Soc. Terni Cementi, Spoleto. At present under Military control.
Production: 7000 tons/month
Remarks: It is understood that this plant will soon be handed over to Civilian Control. Industry Sub-Commission are pressing for this transfer.

UNSHAE: Present availability: 5000 tons/month

Additional estimated availability
by end of January: 14,800 tons/month



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
FW & U SEC A.C
3 JAN 1945 176

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

TGS/el

Tel. 921

27 December 1944

Ref. AC/S353/IND.

39

SUBJECT : Rehousing Roofing.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters - G-5 Section.

1. Enclosed for information is a report on the utilization of Army Food tins as roofing materials.

2. It appears to us that a useful purpose would be served if some system could be put into force to enable salvaged and suitable tins to be shipped to the firm of Radirut for fabrication.
The best size of tin for this purpose is able to provide a sheet size 11½ x 18½".

3. Would it be possible to instruct P.B.S. and other Army units to either direct the tins to the Works of Radirut or to release them to representatives of the firm.

4. An early reply would be appreciated in order to get this matter put into a practical basis and bearing in mind the necessity for any kind of roofing during the winter months.

For the Chief Commissioner:

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

Encls.:
Ltr. from Reg. Eng.
Lazio-Umbria Region AMG.
Ref. R4/ENG/120 dtd. 22
Dec. 44 with report attached.

Copy to:-
R.C., Lazio-Umbria Region
(Attn.: Industry Div.)
Economic Section.

Lt Col Thompson

Maj 3/c

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Allied Armies Italy
( Peninsular Base Section)
APO 394

22 December 1944

SUBJECT: Engineering Roofing

TO : Lt. Col. Lucas A. Debris (attention Lt.Col. Bonbon-Cantex)
(2 copies)

1. Enclosed is a report by Lt. NATALE on roof tiles from Italian Tile - Industry Division has developed this and if the tiles are forthcoming it will solve all of roofing problem.

2. It is a big proposition - as 90% of females is at present unemployed for and have on coal and transport for coal which so far are not available.

3. Already source of heating for investigated type houses can you take up with Allied Military Authority the supply of empty Italian tins - the best sizes provide a sheet 11½" x 12½" one of which is "high insulation wall".

Lt.Col.A.F.
Regional Engineer
Lucas Debris Region APO.

Enclosure 1

P.S. (1) to see - take up electricity [illegible]

2821

COPY

FTE/ofs

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
(Engineering Division)
APO 394

FILE : 24/ENG/129 31st December 1944

SUBJECT : Report on the utilisation of Army food tins as a substitute for tile as a roof covering.

TO : Regional Engineer - Lazio & Umbria

In regards to utilisation of tins to be used as a substitute roof covering I have arranged and attended five conferences in order to procure all details necessary to expedite the out put of these "tin-tiles".

Conference held at Major Kelly's office 13 December 1944 present were a representative of Genio Civile, the Director of RADIFOT Major Kelly and myself.

In the first conference which was held at Major Kelly's office was merely to familiarise myself with the facts and progress thus far made.

Inspection of workshops were the tins will be flattened was made machinery has been installed and already to operate. One workshop is located in Rome and the other is located about 10 Kilometers from Piazza Tarquinia.

While at the workshop was working on samples of tin tile. I recommended that a corrugated type tin tile be made due to the fact of a great saving of nails, and safety from infiltrations.

Samples were produced and satisfactory to all concerned.
The principal problems we are confronted with are:

1. To date no deliveries of tins have been made to RADIFOT.
2. We must procure proper authority for this firm to pick up tins at Allied Army Units to date nothing has been done concerning this.
3. In order to get results on the collection of tins there is only one way to attack this problem.

282

a) Request that H.Q./A.C. publish an order instructing all Mess officers to salvage all tins for pick up by RADIFOT.

b) In so much as A.C. and AFO messes are so few at will be a further request that H.Q./A.C. contact A.F.H.Q. and have an order published instructing all Allied Army Units to salvage tins.

c) This is what I consider as proper authority enabling this firm to make pickups of tins.

A representative of the RADIFOT firm was calling on various Army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TO : Regional Engineer - Basic & Umbria

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The principal problems we are confronted with are:

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2. We must procure proper authority for this firm to pick up tins at Allied Army Units to date nothing has been done concerning this.
3. In order to get results on the collection of tins there is only one way to attack this problem.

2824

a) Request that H.Q./A.C. publish an order instructing all Army officers to salvage all tins for pick up by SABIMOT.

b) In so much as A.C. and AMG masses are so few at will be a further request that H.Q./A.C. contact A.F.H.Q. and have an order published instructing all Allied Army Units to salvage tins.

c) This is what I construe as proper authority enabling this firm to make pickups of tinsans.

A representative of the SABIMOT firm was calling on various Army Units with a letter from the Industry Division of Basic-Umbria Region which was not honored at all.

In the event that the above authority is granted to us thereby enabling this firm to pick up as many tins as possible the output for the first month beginning 15 January 1945 will be 50,000 sq. meters and gradually increasing to 90,000 sq. meters per month.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The final problem is the authority for electric power to be supplied.

This would seem to meet in 2 months about the 30% of the total required as estimated by Genio Civile in 700.000 sq. meters (500.000 sq. meters for sheltering roofless people and 200.000 for schools and hospitals).

/s/ Peter P. Natale

/t/ PETER P. NATALE
Cpt. C.E. Corps of Engineers
Engineering Division
Public Works (P)
Lazio-Umbria Region AMG

Copy to:
Industry Division Lazio-Umbria Region AMG
(attn.: Major Kelly)

2819

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.489081.

MEMORANDUM

DS/rlv

176/PWU

3 January 1945

Subject: Report of Trip of 30 December 1944

To : Chief, P.W.Division: P.W.& U.S/C.

From : David Solomon - Housing P.W.Division

38

1. In company with the Deputy Director this S/C ( Lt.Col.Rhodes R.E.,), visited Cassino and observed the work of clearing streets etc.

2. The contractor and the Genio Civile representatives were contacted; they stated that the work under way will also include demolition of unsafe walls, and the clearing of river and canal channels. This will ameliorate the present semi-flood conditions and also decrease possible malarial incidence.

3. It was observed that no particular precautions against " land mine " dangers are being taken other than close personal ( and apparently competent ) supervision over the excavating crew by the contractors. Pick and shovel method is being used to uncover streets which now are between 2 and 4 feet below the debris surface level.

4. Many recovered " mines " were exhibited to us, likewise corpses of the Armed Forces members are being discovered rather frequently. These are reported upon immediately to Army authorities for necessary burial and recording action.

5. It appears that " mine " detectors would be useless due to the prevalence of metal throughout the debris.

6. The new building work (housing) was briefly observed and appears to be progressing reasonably satisfactorily.

2818

7. The Monte Cassino Abbey ruins was inspected and the Padre in charge there pointed out masses of apparently valuable manuscripts and other items that may be partially recoverable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



8. The contractor made strong representations that the two following matters receive immediate attention from the proper authorities.

(a). Looting:

Armed guards are required in the town and at the Abbey; reports are prevalent that serious looting occurs nightly in these totally deserted places. The Abbey ruin particularly contains manuscripts, books, relics and other items of vast historic and material values.

(b). First Aid Post:

There already has occured a number of injuries to workers, and there exists grave danger of many more serious injuries, due to the prevalence of " mines " and other unexploded projectiles in the debris now being excavated. The nearest First Aid post is presently 20 kilometers distant.

9. This report has been read and approved by Deputy Director Lt.Col. Rhodes R.E.

DAVID SOLOMON
Housing- P.W.Div.

Tel. 489081
Ext. 320

LAJ/ce

37

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Inter Office Memo.

REFERENCE: 176.
SUBJECT : Prefabricated Housing.
TO : Director Industry Sub-Commission.
FROM : P.W. & U. Sub-Commission.

3 Jan.45

1. The suggestion made by Capt. D.B. Roberts of your Sub-Commission that consideration be given to the post-war erection of prefabricated houses in Italy, either to be made up of plywood or light metal sections, has been carefully reviewed by this Sub-Commission. I am attaching hereto a letter addressed to me, from our Public Works Division on this subject.

2. I wish to state that I am in agreement with the recommendations made in the attached letter. I have had considerable experience in the Housing field and in my last post, before entering the Army I was closely associated with the erection of prefabricated houses for employees of a large ordnance plant in Indiana. It was the original plan to prepare such housing to take care of about 4000 people, but the project was abandoned after building a few hundred of these houses. It was necessary to take all kinds of precautions to make these houses airtight and watertight, and when completed the cost was as great, as if our normal wood frame structure had been erected. It was found that, unless such materials as asbestos sheeting or comparable material was used on the outside, and fairly thick plywood and tight window frames, such houses would be relatively uncomfortable to live in.

3. While as an emergency problem to place a roof over people's heads the above may not be pertinent, the further fact, as is indicated in the attached letter, that wood in Italy has always been a scarce item and would be hard to obtain after the war and that such steel and wood as may be



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

SUBJECT : Prefabricated Housing. 3 Jan.45
TO : Director Industry Sub-Commission.
FROM : P.W. & U. Sub-Commission.

1. The suggestion made by Capt. D.B. Roberts of your Sub-Commission that consideration be given to the post-war erection of prefabricated houses in Italy, either to be made up of plywood or light metal sections, has been carefully reviewed by this Sub-Commission. I am attaching hereto a letter addressed to me, from our Public Works Division on this subject.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

available would have to be used for industrial rehabilitation or the building of larger structures, it would seem that these facts would preclude serious consideration being given to the erection of prefabricated houses.

4. In addition, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the Italian is very adept in building the normal type of house' where everyone in the family, often including the women and children, will help in the erection of a house. Furthermore, local material and other resources are used, thus making the best advantage of available materials and supplies.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

e.e. to: Economic Section.
" ": Col. Thompson.

2815



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Spare

WK/ma

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394
Public Works & Utilities Division

27 September 1945

TO : Magistrato alle Acque

SUBJECT : Legislative Decree Nº 305, 9 June 1945 - Regarding Communal Houses.

FILE No : RXII/P&U/17.2

1. Regarding the reconstruction of repairs to war-damaged houses owned by the Communes, which do not appear to be catered for in Legislative Decree No. 305, 9 June 1945, and which cannot be considered as a Public Works project as they do not appear to be the property of the State; it is felt that these houses should be considered in the same category as those owned by private persons, only that in this case the owner is the Commune. As the Communes are at present unable to pay their percentage under the Decree due to lack of necessary funds, and it is vitally necessary that these Communal Houses be immediately reconstructed, it is considered that the following procedure can be adopted, in order to put these houses in a fit condition to house the roofless:

(a) That the Genio Civile undertake to repair these Communal houses 100%; the balance of the money due from the Commune for their share of the work be considered as a loan from the State repayable over an agreed period of years at a rate of interest agreeable to the Government.

(b) That an agreement be drawn up to this effect between the Mayor of the Commune, Genio Civile, and the Intendente di Finanza.

2. This proposition has been submitted to HQ A.C. Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission who have given their approval to this procedure.

3. If at some future date the Italian Government should consider these Communal houses be classified as State houses and entitled to be reconstructed 100% by the State, then the above instruction can easily be rescinded

W. Knight, Major, R.E.
Regional Engineer

Copy to:
P.W.& U Sub-Comm. (2)
Ministry of P.W. (2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Fol 14th 36A

Tel. 489081 Ext. 339

DS/ram

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU

29 December 1944

Subject: Prefabricated Housing

To : Director, P.W. & U. S/C

1. This letter discusses the possibility of post-war production of low cost prefabricated ply wood or metal houses in Italy, and refers to them as of relatively short life, presumably for use in war damaged areas until conventional type houses may be repaired or rebuilt.

2. To begin with it is entirely possible that the so-called conventional type houses will have been repaired or rebuilt in many areas prior to any post-war period, and as to the remaining areas, they should be rebuilt with permanent materials indigenous to the locality and habits of the people.

Any state of affairs wherein the simple building materials required for Italian home building are unobtainable due to the inability of local industry to produce same in the post-war period would indicate an utter impossibility of the same or other industries manufacturing prefabricated house materials.

3. In both war and post-war times the wood or metal needed for prefabricated houses will be harder to secure in quantity than would be the case with the simple masonry materials needed for conventional houses. And, if by any chance, factories and materials should be available for the manufacture of prefabricated houses it seems a reasonable conclusion that such factories and materials could be better employed for the rehabilitation of the industry of Italy, and not be devoted to housing which could very well get along without same.

4. Other reasons why prefabricated houses are unsatisfactory follow: 281

(a) Experience in the U.S.A. has proved that except in rare cases these houses do not stand up well under ordinary usage and require much more maintenance cost than conventional houses.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(b) Prefabrication usually means that the wall floor and roof sections are thin, which in turn means that the tenants will be uncomfortably hot in summer and uncomfortably cold in winter unless interior heating and weather proofing and cooling devices are used.

(c) These houses have in the U. S. usually cost as much or more (when finally erected) than conventional type houses, and estimates recently received by this Commission for prefabricated wood houses were three times higher than costs for conventional masonry houses.

(d) They are contrary to the living habits of the population and would present a problem of sanitation, (in connection with vermin) which problem does not exist to any great degree when masonry houses are used.

5. Another very important reason why prefabs should not be used (particularly because of their temporary nature) is the fact that whatever their cost, it would be in <u>addition</u> to that of the conventional houses, which in itself is bound to be a terrific burden on Italian economy.

6. Therefore, I do not believe that the study of prefabricated houses recommended in the subject letter is worth the effort.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief, Public Wks. Div.

2817

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Mr. Solomon:

What can you add

to this?

Please discuss with me.

2811

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

447

Indexing

MINISTRY SUB-COLLECTION
ROUTING SLIP

DATE 10 DEC 1944

| FROM | TO |
|---|---|
| MR. W.S. VAUGHAN | (1) |
| MAJ. W.J. MASKREY | |
| ADJUTANT CAPT. T.F. HOOPER | |
| MAJ. T.E.J. KILNER | |
| MAJ. J.P. LEGARD | |
| MAJ. H.O. PYLE | |
| MAJ. J. ROSENTHAL | |
| CAPT. T.C. WILLOUGHBY | |
| CAPT. T.A. CHRISTIE | |
| CAPT. D.E. FOSTER | (2) |
| LT. G.F.J. REED | |
| MR. J.F.W. FURY | |
| LT. LOUIS REID | |
| DR. F.E. CLARKSON | |
| MR. G.D. BROOTHROOD | |
| MR. V. DOBKOVICH | |
| TIMBER DIVISION | |
| HELP DIVISION | |
| COAL DIVISION | |
| CHIEF CLERK - S/SGT F. CHANDLER | |
| ECONOMIC SECTION | |
| FOR | |

_____ Necessary Action
_____ Investigation and Report
_____ Recommendation & Remarks
_____ Information
_____ Approval
_____ To note & Return/pass on
_____ Signature
_____ Discuss
_____ File
_____ S/T 2810

REMARKS: Ford - Skorea to
close a hand grip counter
gauntlet from the J/c angle

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 447

DBR/ag

Ref. AC/5587/IND

9 December 1944

36 B

SUBJECT : Plans For Transitional Housing Program.

TO : Director, Industry Sub-Commission.

1. Some program could well be started at this time on planning for the post war production of low cost houses of relatively short life, for use in the war damaged areas of Italy during the years when conventional house building facilities will be trying to meet the demands by standard building procedures.

2. This program would probably be based on pre-fabricated, lightweight, structures using built up plywood or light metal sections. Such a manufacturing program could use the technical ability and skilled labor of the aircraft industry to good advantage. My civilian assistant, Dr.Piattelli, an aeronautical engineer, has discussed this possibility in a recently published article.

3. A considerable amount of work has been done on the design and production of such structures in the United Kingdom and the United States. If some of the results of the work done abroad, in the form of plans, drawings, and specifications, could be made available to the Italian Government for use of responsible civilian organizations, an appreciable impetus might be given to any local plans for such development under government direction.

4. It is probable that the section of P.W.& U. S/C dealing with civilian housing has already done something on these lines. The head of this section, Mr.David Solomon, is out of town at the moment, but I can talk to him on his return.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

5. Since any such program would involve the use of industrial plant and labor it should be of interest to our S/C. Do you approve of the idea of discussing this with Mr. Solomon, and, if he is in agreement, taking steps to procure through channels, such information as can be made available from Allied Sources ? All of this would, naturally, depend on a display of interest by the Government. The project would be one of fairly long range and not effective until after the war, but if some early work is begun now some later suffering may be avoided. A very small amount of effort spent now in simply getting some engineering data started this way might save a considerable amount of time later on.

D. B. ROBERTS
Captain F.A.
Industry Sub-Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.339

128

35

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

078/7/PWU 28 December 1944

Subject: Civilian Housing.

To : Director, Public Works and Util. Sub-Comm.

(31 first part)

1. In my memo to Colonel Densmore /ACC/176/PWU, dated 30 September 1944, a broad housing policy was outlined along the lines which I knew met your approval.

2. The passing of the decree has made this policy capable of implementation and the arrival of Mr. Solomon has provided us with a suitable expert to follow it through.

3. It is therefore felt that no further action is required by this Division of your Sub-Commission, which as you know, is already fully employed endeavoring to satisfy the various branches of the Armed Forces in connection with lines of communication and other urgent Military Works.

4. I hereby make application to be relieved of all responsibility for this purely civilian task, which in any case is not so much technical as political and financial.

V. P. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R.C.E.
Chief, Public Wks. Div.

Discussed with Col Densmore 11/12 Dec 44. Col Densmore will report to Lt Col Thompson and no further action will be made.

2807 dtd 11/12

File

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

6

33

## DEVASTATED AREA CENTRAL ITALY

| Compartimento | Provinces |
|---|---|
| Abruzzi e Molise | L'Aquila<br>Campobasso<br>Chieti<br>Pescara |
| Lazio | Frosinone<br>Littoria<br>Rieti<br>Roma<br>Viterbo |

2806

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel: 489081
Extn. 589

GSW/bb

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AJO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

34

REFERENCE: 176/PWU 30 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Housing Decree.

TO : Legal Sub-Commission.

1. Will you please refer to Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale 17 Nov 44. No.366 on the above subject, which was published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale dated 12th Dec 44. The question has risen as to how the provisions of this Decree can be applied within A.M.G. Territory.

2. In this connection I attach herewith a copy of Finance Sub-Commission's letter No.13194/F dated 21st Sept 44, and you will note para.4 of that letter relating to "Private Property". Please refer also to article 12 of the Decree itself.

3. When you have had an opportunity of considering the matter, you will no doubt wish to discuss it with us.

C.R. HOOKS.
Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Director.

Enclosure:
Copy of Finance S/C's letter referred to.

2805

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

33

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
HOUSING DECREE.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU. 23 December 1944.

The implementation of this Decree falls into 3 classes :

1. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE
2. MATERIALS
3. FINANCE.

1. ORGANIZATION

1. The recommendations which follow are based upon our conviction that the Genio Civile should not handle all of the applications and clearing of requests, or be handling the funds allocated for this purpose. The Genio Civile is a Service Organization and it would lose its standing and usefulness if it would get involved in political questions, such as are bound to come up locally in connection with the carrying out of this Decree. The Genio Civile should be the technical adviser to the various Authorities interested in this work and should only come into the picture when major repairs are intended by owners, in which case the Genio Civile should state whether or not such repairs are justified under the "first-aid" program to be followed. When requests for refunds are made of the Government, in accordance with the Decree, then the Genio Civile should be required to pass upon the reasonableness of the costs involved on projects costing more than, say L.50,000.

2. The organization should be set up under a seperate Director General under the Minister of Public Works, whose sole duty it would be to carry out the provisions of this Decree. Instructions from this Director General should go direct to his Provincial representative (not

2 PWU

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



to Genio Civile). From the Provincial representative this matter should go to the local Committee which is the "Working Committee" and which should handle all such general matters.

3. The following procedure begins with the owner who wishes to have his house repaired and works up the ladder and not down the ladder.

Procedure.

1. It should be made the duty of the Prefect of each Province to see to it that local "Working Committees" are set up. There should be one such Committee for each larger Community and one for each group of smaller Communities, arranged according to geography or necessity. These local working committees should be composed of the Sindaco, who would preside, one representative of the owners to be selected by the owners at a special meeting called for that purpose by the Sindaco, and the Comune Engineer. Where no engineer is available the owners, at the meeting named above, should selecttwo, instead of one representative. This Committee would be authorized to engage such clerical or other assistants as may be needed to carry out this Decree. The duties of this Committee will be as directed by the Minister of Public Works.

2. If an owner wishes to repair his house, he will make application to this Committee and when his request is approved by this Committee, he should be authorized to proceed with his work without any further review, unless, in the immediate "First Aid" program, his request is for a major repair or for a building so badly damaged that the wisdom of making repairs would seem doubtful.

3. All paper work from the commune level would go to the Provincial Office of the Director General of Housing. That Office should have the right of review and it should function as a co-ordinating Agency between all Communal Committees within the Province. All paper work from the Provincial level would go directly to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Director General in charge of Housing at the Ministry.

4. All payment to be made to owners should come to the Provincial Agency for whose account the money would be deposited in a local bank.
All projects costing less then L.25,000 should not need any engineering approval as to their reasonableness. Projects costing between L.25,000 and L.50,000 may require the approval of the Comunal Engineer, if requested by the Comunal Committee. Projects costing more then L.50,000 should be referred to the Provincial Genio Civile by the Provincial Housing Agency as to reasonableness of cost before payment is made. The Genio Civile's recommendation should be accepted.

5. The Local Committees should be empowered to assist owners in connection with obtaining materials, transport, engineering advice, etc. These committees should have authority to request all persons owning any kind of transportation, from trucks to oxcarts, or even handcarts, to assist to their utmost capacity in this housing task. Where people refuse to cooperate, these Committees should have authority to requisition any of such transport means these people may possess and which may be needed in this immediate "First Aid" housing task. These Committees should have similar powers with respect to local materials. If a Local Committee cannot fulfil the requirements within its territory, it should then appeal to the Provincial Agency for help. The Provincial Agency should then endeavour to meet these requests and should have the same authority to requisition materials or transportation, as the local committees, only on a provincial scale. Local Committees and Provincial Agencies should have authority also to schedule transportation in a manner as to make the best possible use of all available transportation.

6. In case the Provincial Agency is unable to fulfil requirements, it should then be authorized to contact Higher Authority and/or A.C. Regional Engineers.

7. If, in the opinion of the Local or Provincial Working Organisation a building should be reconstructed and the owner fails to reconstruct it within the time limit given, then these Local or Provincial Working forces will request the Genio Civile to undertake the work and to see it to completion.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Advisory Committees.

1. In order to overcome the fear that apparently exists, that political favoritism will flourish, it may be desirable to set up an independent Advisory Committee alongside of the Communal Committee and Provincial Agency as an "Appeal" Committee. This Committee should be wholly a volunteer committee selected by the owners, bankers, material dealers, transportation agencies etc. The Local Advisory Committee would receive appeals from local citizens who may believe that they have not been treated properly, either in the allocation of materials, transport, or governmental refund. That committee should then make its recommendation to the local working committee and, if its requests are ignored, appeal to the Provincial Advisory Committee. If the Provincial Advisory is refused at the provincial level, it should have authority to appeal directly to the Director General in charge of Housing at the Ministry, or the Minister himself.

2. The Local and Provincial Working Committees should make the fullest possible use of the Advisory Committee when the difficulties are encountered, as these Advisory Committees may be able to perform a most useful function in that respect.

General Remarks.

It is deemed most important that the utmost use be made of local resources and Local initiative, if this work is to succeed. It will require constant local attention and there must be a competent local organisation set up with sufficient assistants, in order to expedite this work. The personnel needed at the higher levels will step down very materially in numbers. In the manner outlined above only higher policy questions or questions which local or provincial Authorities are unable to handle, would then be referred to the Ministry level.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



MATERIALS

1. In view of the rising cost of building materials, and in view of the very large quantities of such materials needed in Italy's reconstruction program, including housing, it is feared that, unless some effective control is exercised over the output of plants manufacturing these materials, black market will flourish and inflation will result, thus unreasonably and unnecessarily adding to Italy's economic woes.

2. As most of these plants require coal, and as coal is a controlled item, it would seem a relatively simple matter to determine how much of such materials can be produced with a given quantity of coal. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor should then contract with these manufacturing plants to purchase the amount of cement, bricks, roofing tiles, glass, etc. produced by the coal furnished and at a fair price, established and controlled by that Ministry.

3. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor should then arrange, through the official transportation agencies, to deliver these materials to depots selected by the Ministry of Public Works and which depots should then be placed in charge of the provincial Genio Civile. An engineer should be engaged, under the Genio Civile, whose sole function it would be to control the materials in his depot, and to issue such materials upon presentation of properly executed requests from local committees, authorising owners to proceed with reconstruction of their houses, or else for buildings or public works reconstructed under the control of the Genio Civile. As such materials are needed by the Genio Civile for many other purposes, including bridge reconstruction etc., some form of priority system would have to be established by the Minister of Public Works.

2803

4. These materials should be furnished free of cash charges, but an accurate account should be kept of the quantities furnished for each project, thus

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



enabling the Ministry of Public Works to determine the lire value of its contribution to each project which would then be credited towards the Government contribution which each owner is entitled to receive under the housing decree, or charged to such other projects to which materials may have been contributed. A careful stock accounting would also have to be kept to make sure that these materials do not find their way into unauthorized channels.

5. The Genio Civile in charge of these decats should have the required assistants and should be able to determine the reasonableness of the requests for these project in question and determine the quantities of materials actually needed, advising the respective Committees of their decision so that appropriate action may be taken.

6. It is felt that the above outlined control system should go a long way towards reducing and stabilizing building costs and of expediting reconstruction.

2799

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



## FINANCING

1. The financing of engineering projects has always been subject to considerable delay, except in cases where projects were financed through Allied assistance. This delay has been very serious at times, making it necessary repeatedly to call the Minister's attention to it. It is deemed most essential that immediate steps be taken to place funds in provincial banks, where Government funds are kept, and that separate accounts be set up for these housing projects.

2. Arrangements will also have to be made to set up special funds for paying for materials purchased, whether used in housing or other projects. As many of these materials will have to be transported from one Province into another, the amounts needed would therefore not be in the same proportion as costs of housing projects in any one Province.

3. Our tentative estimates of presently foreseeable needs in the so-called Devastated Area, of Central Italy, in round million lire, are as follows :

| Province | Total Government Contribution | | Govt. Contribution, less Controlled Materials. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Repairable Houses, incl. First Aid Projects | First Aid Projects only | Repairable Houses, incl. First Aid Projects | First Aid Projects only |
| | | % Est. | | |
| Marche-Abruzzi | | | | |
| Aquila | 155 | (10) 16 | 78 | 8 |
| Chieti | 153 | (10) 16 | 77 | 8 |
| Pescara | 164 | (15) 25 | 82 | 12 |
| Teramo | 34 | (10) 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Lazio | | | | |
| Frosinone | 1460 | (30) 440 | 730 | 220 |
| Littoria | 364 | (30) 110 | 182 | 55 |
| Totals | 2330 | 611 | 1164 2798 | 305 |

Attention should be called to the fact that under the heading of "Repairable Houses" no buildings are included which are beyond repair and must be reconstructed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



4. While the above figures are only rough estimates and may have to be revised from time to time, they serve the purpose of establishing the relative needs of the various provinces and will permit the establishment of funds in relative proportions in these provinces, so as to allow this most important work to proceed immediately.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

To: DIRECTOR

Urgent

32

2795

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 270

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/ram

28 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Housing

From : Housing

To : Chief, Public Works Division

32

1: My position in this Sub-Commission in connection with housing work is such that I feel it my duty to suggest and strongly urge the following five measures:

(a) A memorandum from the Director to the Economic Section should be made covering yesterday afternoon's conference with the Public Works Minister and our reactions thereto and to this end I have taken the liberty of preparing my idea of such a memorandum (attached).

(b) The full plan and chart prepared by the writer to enlarge the original outline submitted, should be officially presented to the Public Works Minister.

(c) He should be requested to tell us in writing his opinion, approvals, or disapprovals, to this plan in detail.

(d) He should be asked to submit, if he disapproves our plan, his own plan within a reasonable time, for our study and comment.

(e) The plan prepared by the writer should be given to the Economic Section so that they may study its financial implications.

279

David Solomon
Housing
Public Works Div.

Attachment

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081 Ext. 370

DG/ram

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

28 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Housing

From : Director - P. W. & U. S/C

To : Economic Section

1: Yesterday I had a rather lengthy meeting with Mr. Ruini, Minister for Public Works during which the Plan for implementing the recently promulgated Housing Decree was discussed: Lt. Col. Thompson, Chief of Public Works Division and Mr. Solomon, Housing, were present.

2: Based on a preliminary outline plan which I had presented to the Minister some days previous the major points discussed were:

(a) The organization of Commune Working committees headed by Syndicos whose purpose, together with Commune Advisory committees, was to do as much of the work as possible short of passing on payment of Government subsidies for other than very small jobs.

(b) The elimination of the Genio Civile from this program as much as is possible.

(c) The organization of a Government Housing Agency directly under the Public Works Minister (with a new Director General) who would at Provincial levels attend to all the Government paper work connected with the Government subsidies and loans and who would use the Genio Civile for pricing the larger jobs (in this way protecting the Government's interests).

3: The Minister at first stated that Commune Committees would not be satisfactory for the following reasons:

279

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(a) Due to lack of communications it would be impossible to organize these committees within a reasonable time.

(b) The Syndicos could not be trusted to handle these committees or the work, due possibly to their Communistic tendencies.

(c) These committees would lack expert engineering direction in connection with building construction work.

(d) Banks would not pay out Government subsidies on certifications of other than the Genio Civile.

(e) To take the work away from the Genio Civile would cause political repercussions and particularly an upset in the traditional Italian method of handling any work in which the Government had any interests either directly or by way of subsidies.

(f) The Minister finally stated that he would have the Genio Civile either hire or in some other manner properly empower the Commune engineers (who are provided for in our proposed Plan) so that their certification would be satisfactory to banks for the payment of subsidies; he would cause Commune engineers to be hired for committees that represented communities that at present had no such engineers.

4. The Minister then presented a memorandum which we had no opportunity to have translated and carefully studied in which he pointed out that he was calling for Commune committees to act in an advisory capacity particularly in the securing of materials and transport to the Genio Civile who would do all the rest of the work along their traditional lines including the certifications and payments of Government subsidies (through banks in which the Government would deposit the appropriated funds).

5. In the limited time available I, and at my request Lt. Col. Thompson and Mr. Solomon tried to ask many pertinent questions and point out some contradictions in the Minister's viewpoint but I am afraid most of these questions and thoughts did not get across to the Minister, for at any rate we received no satisfactory or conclusive answers.

6. Just before closing the conference it was stated to the Minister that we were tendering our plan as "Advice" and that if it was not accepted in principle, responsibility for any lack of results would not rest with us: to this statement no clear answer was given by the Minister.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

7. In view of the fact that this afternoon's conference seems destined to take up in large part the question of Housing I wish to present the following for your consideration.

8. Referring now to the Minister's statements as outlined in paragraph 3 sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) page 2;

1. (This refers to (a)).
To be told at one point that Commune committees can not be formed due to lack of communication facilities (when our proposed plan is discussed) and at another point that Commune committees would be used if the Genio Civile run the plan is a self-evident contradiction. We feel that a carefully studied set of instructions and proclamations to organize any one Commune committee anywhere could be duplicated and transmitted to every affected Commune in a very short time, (by posting on town halls, etc.) and with the necessary cooperation of the Prefects (ordered by the Government) all Communes could have their committees organized in a reasonably short time.

2. (This refers to (b)).
A Syndico under our proposed Plan is subject to the majority vote of his Working committee, and further subject to advice and control from the Advisory committee. Except for his position as Chairman of the Working committee (and in the case of a tie vote) he has no more power than any one of his neighbors from whom the committee is selected.

Regardless of the political coloring of the community which the Syndico represents, and even if he holds such political beliefs as are not satisfactory to the central Government, the only expression of his favors could be the actual performing of repair jobs in his community to everyone's benefit (since control of payments other than for very small jobs is vested in the completely Government Civil Service personnel of the Government Housing Agency in the Province, assisted for pricing by the Government Genio Civile). The Commune engineer, who is one of the members of the Commune Working committee, will naturally be called upon under our Plan to certify to values of the small jobs (subject to his entire committee's approval) and it is not the Syndico who will therefore have anything to do (except as a member with one vote) with the amounts of these subsidies.

2795

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

3. (This refers to (c)).
Our plan distinctly states that each Working committee shall have a Commune engineer.

4. (This refers to (d)).
Banks who disburse Government subsidies are merely depositories for appropriations made by the Italian Government and there is no reason why the Government cannot direct such banks to pay out its funds on any certifications satisfactory to it, and in no way limited by the present custom of paying out only on Genio Civile certification.

5. (This refers to (e)).
If political repercussions can result from organizing new and better methods of getting the Italian people's work done, now is the time to settle such matters to the benefit of the Italian people.

6. (This refers to (f)).
This matter of the Minister agreeing to include Commune engineers in his organization only proves that our Plan is workable and does not disprove in any way its feasibility.

7. Nothing that the Minister pointed out conclusively proved that our proposed Plan cannot be worked subject possibly to minor changes: the Minister's talk seemed to indicate that it was his opinion that building work had traditionally been done by the Genio Civile and that this repair building program therefore had to be done by the Genio Civile, and very little or practically nothing was said by the Minister concerning the proposed new Housing Branch of his Ministry (as outlined in our proposed plan). It almost appears as if the magnitude of the work in question (which exceeds by many times the greatest amount of work ever done by the Genio Civile) has escaped the Minister's notice.

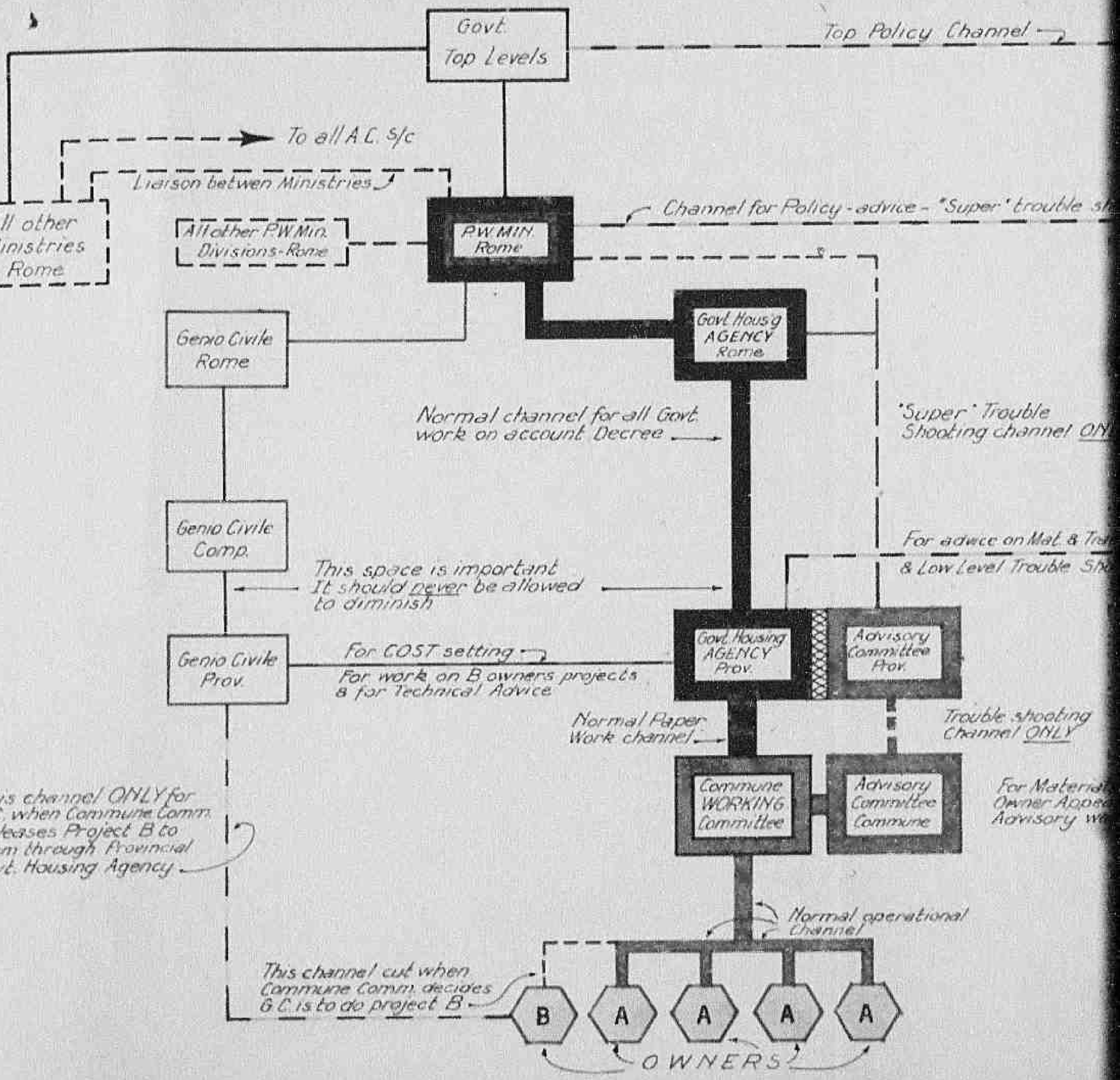
9. While any satisfactory plan that the Minister would submit for doing this work would receive our hearty endorsement and helpful cooperation, his mere reiteration that the work should and must be done by the Genio Civile does not convince us that this procedure offers the proper solution for speedy reconstruction.

2791

J. A. JERMY
Lt. Col. C. E.
Director, P.W.&U. S/C

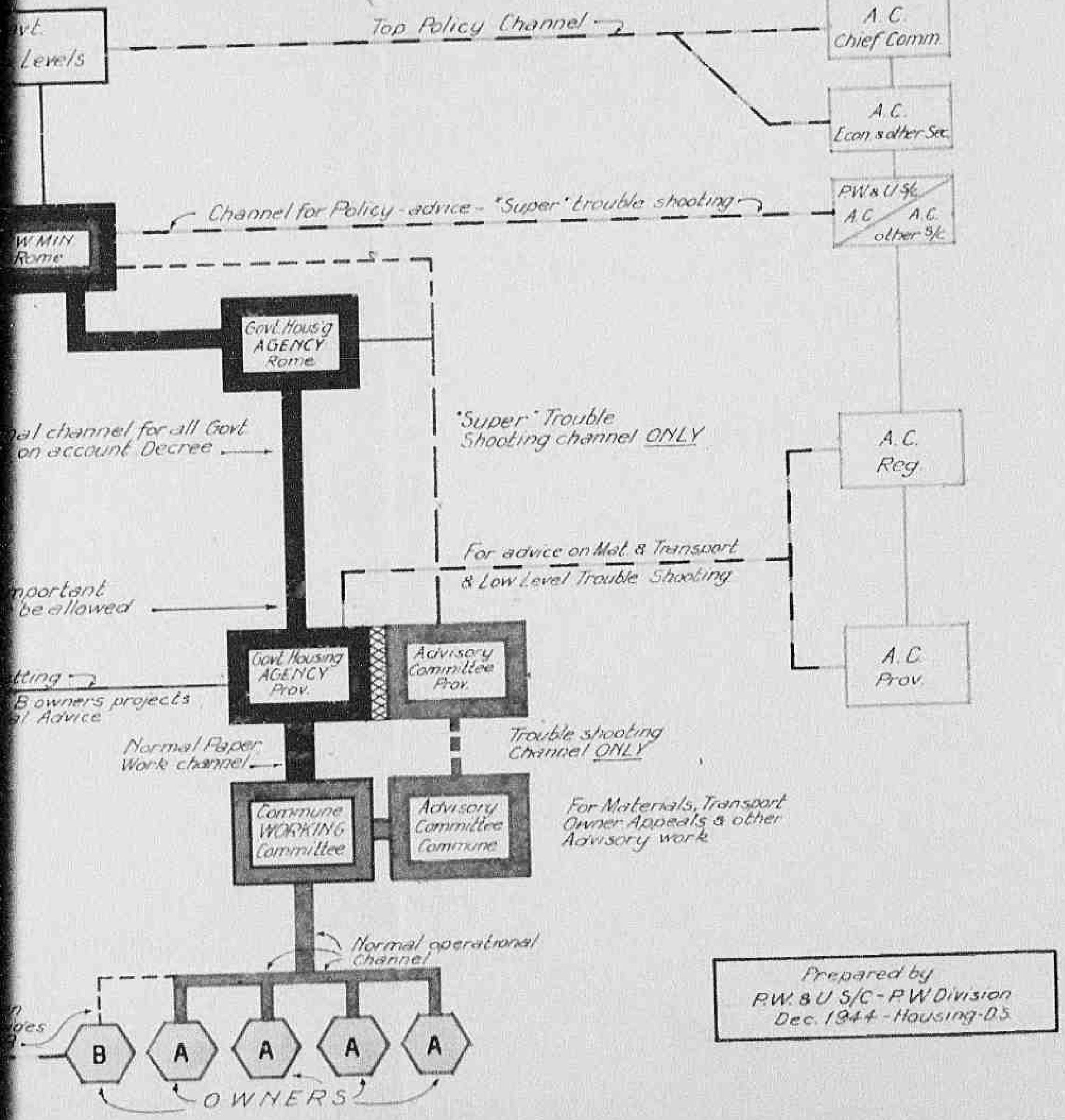
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# REPAIR DECREE - HOUSING



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

# REPAIR DECREE - HOUSING




Prepared by
P.W. & U S/C - P W Division
Dec. 1944 - Housing-DS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

DECREE

FOR REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGED HOUSING

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING DECREE

(Financing not included)

Public Works 2 Utilities S/C
Public Works Division - Housing
David Solomon - December 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

PREFACE:

1: To assist in a better understanding of the accompanying plan, a brief overall picture of War Housing Damage and certain other factual information is here presented.

(a) Italy is divided into 94 Provinces (including the 3 in Sardegna and the 9 in Sicily).

(b) Presently, 36 of these Provinces are under the control of the Italian Government and all or parts of 16 additional Provinces are liberated from the enemy; the balance is as yet under enemy control.

(c) The best available information to date shows that in these 52 Provinces approximately 750,000. houses have been destroyed or damaged, and in these houses approximately 4,125,000 rooms have been destroyed or damaged.

(d) Just now, no sound estimating method exists with which to reasonably accurately appraise the repair cost, but approximations for the work implied by paragraph 1 (c) vary from one and one-half to two billions of dollars. For all Italy, and assuming that fighting will continue until all Provinces are liberated, the approximate estimate works out between three, and four and one-half billions of dollars.

2: The Repair Decree provides for Government subsidies to owners whose damaged houses are repaired, and varies not only as per the sizes and costs of individual projects, but it further provides for different degrees of subsidies as between owners of varying financial status. Thus it becomes impossible to do other than guess at the total amount of the Government subsidy: A reasonable assumption, based on presently available data, is that:

(a) For Repair Decree work in the 52 Provinces south of the present front lines the Government cost will be between 400 and 650 millions of dollars.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(b) For all Italy, again on the assumption that fighting will continue until all Provinces are freed, the Government cost will be between 800 and 1,450 millions of dollars.

(NOTE: The large variation between the low and high figures above is accounted for by the fact that against the lowest estimate of total cost the smallest percentage has been used, whereas, against the highest estimate of total cost the highest percentage of Government share has been used.)

3: A large part of the costs mentioned in paragraphs 1 (d) and 2 may be saved if material prices, now the subject of a parallel study by the A. C., can be suitably adjusted and controlled.

4: Work under the Repair Decree falls into three parts:

(a) First Aid, or immediate repairs to lightly or not too heavily damaged houses, to quickly provide the necessary shelter for those now without a minimum of housing accommodation.

(b) Repairs to all other damaged houses.

(c) Repair or reconstruction of houses presently classed as totally (or nearly so) destroyed.

Except in rare instances, the houses in paragraph 4 (c) are repairable, since clearing away of debris will generally disclose basically sound foundations, traces or parts of walls and other salvageable items.

5: In great measure, it is essential that materials salvaged from the debris of damaged houses, and the labor of house owners and their neighbors be used, as distinct and apart from the normal construction procedure of using new materials and regulation building trades labor. The latter method would necessarily drag out the work over a period of from 10 to 20 years because of the limitations of the local and imported supply of materials, plus a parallel lack of regulation building trades manpower. On the other hand, the suggested method might well result in finishing the major portion of the work in three years or so.

2777

It is reasonable to expect that if and when the presently non-liberated Northern Provinces come into the picture, the work there will proceed very rapidly due to the greater industrial and construction habits and training

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

of the Northern population as contrasted with the predominately agricultural habits of the Southern Provinces population.

(End of Preface)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

PLAN

Basic Intent:

1: The basic idea presented by this plan is one in which the people whose homes have been war damaged will assume the necessary repair job with assistance (but not undue interference) from the Government. To this end, two very dissimilar organizations are set up, whose correlating work will form one complete smooth functioning and efficient whole, to wit:

(a) At the Commune level, a Working committee plus an Advisory committee will do nearly everything necessary for an individual owner, barring those things he does for himself, and the Government will have on this Working committee only sufficient representation to insure that its interests are properly safeguarded. A broad channel is provided as between these Commune Working committees and the Government Housing Agencies in each Provincial Capital. An Advisory Citizen's committee is also provided for in each Provincial Capital, and all necessary channels are provided as between all committees and Government Agencies for proper exchange of papers, information, trouble shooting and the like.

(b) A new Government Housing Agency is set up under a Director General: It is to be part of the Public Works Ministry, inasmuch as the Repair Decree places the work under discussion in the hands of this Ministry.

It shall have its Headquarters at Rome, and offices in each Provincial Capital. Except for matters of policy and for certain records, each Provincial Housing Agency is to be organized to function completely and definitely and finally in all matters pertaining to the Repair Decree, as between the Government and each individual property owner.

785-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

2: The Genio Civile branch of the Public Works Ministry has a definite part in the program, but only as allocated to it by Provincial Housing Agencies from time to time: under the plan it may even happen that in one or more Communes the Genio Civile will have no part whatever in the work or approvals of costs) etc.

(NOTE: The relegating of the Genio Civile to a comparatively minor part in this Repair Decree work arises out of two basic conditions:

(a) The planned intention of placing the responsibilities for the work upon the affected owners under full control of their fellow citizens, and:

(b) The fact that the Genio Civile now has a maximum load and it faces greater work each succeeding week as the fighting lines move inevitably northward.

If, however, the Genio Civile at some future date are charged with building material stockpiling and distribution, they will then come into the picture insofar as such materials are required for the repair work.

3: Certain top level Governmental moves are essential to the proper formation of the component groups involved, and the investing of same with necessary authority. Of these the basic ones are:

(a) Coordinating Ministries must provide that Prefects of Provinces take all necessary steps to insure that Commune Working and Advisory committees come into being; likewise Syndicos must be both instructed and authorized as to their duties and responsibilities in these matters. Similarly Prefects must be made responsible for the organization of the Advisory Provincial Committees. It is not intended by the foregoing that Prefects shall have very much authority or many duties in connection with this program after the organization of committees in Communes and Provinces is accomplished; it is intended solely that they see to the proper establishment of such committees.

(b) The Minister of Public Works must set up the new Housing Agency previously described. He must arrange that on each Commune Working committee

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

the Syndico is the official Public Works Ministry representative for the purposes that will later appear under the detailed description of these committee's functions. He must instruct the Genio Civile in their part of the program. He must arrange with other Ministries for necessary materials and transport and all other items that may be necessary but which items are not directly under his Ministries control.

Although financing is not intended of discussion in this "plan", it must be here included to the extent that it is necessary to state: Funds for the Government part of this Repair Decree work are to be made available to each Provincial Housing Agency for its direct disbursement to owners upon approvals given in such Provincial Agencies.

3: In order the better to pursue the detailed data that now follows, it is recommended that the accompanying Chart be studied and used.

Details of Committees, Agencies, etc.

Commune Working Committee

1: Under ideal conditions, and except for channeling papers to the Housing Agency, owners and this committee could complete 100% of their work without reference to any other organization. This is the hoped for, but not to be expected, result.

2: Each Commune of sufficient size, or if very small but containing sufficient repair work to warrant same, shall organize a Working committee. The Prefect shall designate the Communes which are to organize these committees, and he shall designate such Communes as are to band together under one committee, and he shall select in these cases the Syndicos to head same.

2780

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

3: The Syndico shall be the chairman. The Commune Engineer shall be a member. (If there is no Commune engineer, one shall be engaged for this purpose). One representative, elected by the affected owners of damaged property in the Commune, shall be a member. The Syndico shall arrange for the necessary democratic election of this member.

4: At their initial meeting, the foregoing three members may at their own discretion (at least two out of three affirming votes) arrange to enlarge the committee to a maximum of five persons, choosing such additional members from the Commune citizenry.

5: The Syndico, notwithstanding the fact that he personally has been made the representative of the P. W. Minister for the purposes set forth by the Minister (and which purposes are the carrying out of the various controlling limitations of the Repair Decree plus approvals of certain limited cost projects) shall not exercise any of this authority without majority approval of his entire committee; on the other hand, in cases where the majority prevails against his own opinion, he shall not withhold his approvals from the matters thus decided.

6: Duties of Commune Working Committee:

(a) To determine the order in which damaged houses must be repaired, and to call on owners to proceed with the work in such order.

(b) To establish the priorities of demands for transport and necessary building materials, to conform to orders as per paragraph 6 (a).

(c) To assist owners complying with paragraph 6 (a) in every possible way, as to Government papers, finances, materials, engineering advice, etc.

(d) To channel all necessary papers to and from owners, committees, and the Provincial Housing Agency.

(e) To call upon the Commune Advisory committee for any assistance required, prior to appealing elsewhere, particularly in matters relating to the procuring of materials and transport.

(f) To refer all owner complaints against treatment received by such owners from the Working committee to the Commune Advisory committee, and to be guided by such committees reports and decisions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(g) In cases where owners of property ordered repaired are missing, or unwilling or unable for any reason whatsoever to proceed with such repair work, to refer the facts and necessary recommendations to the Provincial Housing Agency for its action.

(h) To assist owners in labor troubles, should any arise.

(i) To certify and approve <u>costs</u> for projects not exceeding 75,000 lire in extent (after work has been 100% finished and inspected) and to forward such certifications to the Provincial Housing Agency for payment of necessary and earned Government subsidies.

(j) To investigate, and inform thereof the Provincial Housing Agency concerning the financial standing of owners, insofar as the same may affect Government subsidies requested by such owners, and to consider such facts in connection with approvals covered by paragraph 6 (i).

(k) To arrange simple and expedient channels to the Provincial Courts for owners who desire to appeal from Provincial Housing Agencies decisions in the matter of costs, subsidies, etc.

(l) To assist owners in cooperative buying, cooperative use of labor, transport, etc., and to secure and maintain low and stable price levels for same.

(m) To list, with or without the assistance of the Commune Advisory committee, all available local and nearby means of transport from auto trucks down to farm animals such as oxen, donkeys, mules and the like, and investigate all available local and nearby stores of materials, of plants capable of producing building materials, etc; to arrange that all these are made available (through the committee) to owners requiring same.

(n) To judge definitely as between opposing owners concerning the ownership of debris and/or building materials in debris resulting from war damage.

7: These Working committees are to be granted office space by the Syndicos. They may hire and pay for all necessary clerical help. They are to pay their own members provided that same (as individuals) are not already being paid for public office held (as in the case of Syndicos and Commune Engineers). No member may draw pay for serving on this committee while he is being paid for service of another sort as a public official.

2787

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

8: Working committee members shall devote all the time necessary to this committee and shall meet at the call of any one of its members.

9: No member other than the Syndico may while serving on this committee, serve on any Rental Allocation committee provided for by the Repair Decree, nor on any other committee dealing with work of this Repair Decree (unless such additional membership is on a part time and unpaid basis).

10: NOTE: Appendix A (to plan) gives examples of Working or Advisory committees possible methods re transport and/or materials.

Commune Advisory Committee

1: Wherever a Commune Working committee exists there must be set up a Commune Advisory committee also.

2: Its members shall serve without pay; it shall be allocated office space and equipment and the Working committee shall hire for the Advisory committee's use all necessary clerical help.

3: It shall have not less than five nor more than nine members and it shall elect its own chairmen, and two vice chairmen, one for transport and materials matters, and one for matters of finance, owners' appeals from Working committee decisions, and all other incidental matters. It can consider each matter as an entire committee or it can divide itself into sub-committees functioning separately. Its prime purposes shall be the advising of the Working committee, the field work of locating transport and materials, and the hearing of owner appeals. Its advice should be tendered the Working committee both with and without requests for same.

4: It shall have no power to act for or to bind the Working committee unless and only as such is delegated to it by such Working committee.

5: Its membership should include (if available in the Commune) the following types of men, listed here in a suggested order of importance:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Builder or building material dealer. | 5 members - minimum. |
| (b) | Banker or financial man. | |
| (c) | Attorney or editor or teacher | |
| (d) | Business man | |
| (e) | Agriculturist (farmer) | |
| (f) | Business man or farmer | Sixth to ninth members - optional |
| (g) | " " " " | |
| (h) | " " " " | |
| (i) | " " " " | |

6: The members should be nominated and elected by the Commune Junta, or nominated and appointed by the Working committee with the approval of the Junta. In cases of death or resignation of members it shall elect successor members subject to the approval of the Working committee.

7: This Advisory committee should meet at the call of its chairman or either vice chairman, or at the call of any three ordinary members.

8: Concerning matters which it cannot itself resolve, it shall appeal for advice and/or assistence to the Provincial Advisory committee.

## Provincial Advisory Committee

1: In each Provincial capital there shall be established a Provincial Advisory Committee, and it shall be the Prefect's duty to organize, but in no way control this committee.

2: It shall be composed of public spirited and intelligent citizens representative of the entire Province; its membership shall serve without pay, but shall be allowed expenses when called from their home Communes to attend meetings, and if necessary transport for this purpose shall be provided for them by the Prefect.

3: Although it serves as an important part of the Repair Decree plan, this Advisory committee forms no part of the Government Housing Agency. Nevertheless it shall be officially recognized by the latter and dealt with accordingly.

2729

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

4: It shall be given office space and equipment by the Prefect, and it may hire clerical help for all necessary purposes.

5: It should meet not oftener than once a month except in emergencies when it shall meet at the call of its chairman or the Prefect, or at the call of any 3 of its members.

6: Its membership should represent the bankers, financial men, builders, building material dealers, lawyers, business men, farmers, private small house owners, engineers and architects, and it should constitute a typical cross section of all those interested in and connected with the subject of housing and homes for the ordinary man, particularly the man whose home has been damaged by the war. It should not include Government officials or Government employees in its membership.

7: The committee should have from 9 to 15 members, and may divide itself at will into any number of sub-committees. It may organize its own procedure, rules and by-laws.

8: Its members shall be nominated by the Commune Working committees and by Provincial organizations of bankers, builders, material dealers, legal societies, engineering and architectural societies and business men's groups: the Prefect shall arrange for the Working committees of the Communes to vote by mail or otherwise (secret ballot) for the members and the leading 9 contenders shall be elected.

9: These 9 members at their initial meeting shall appoint a temporary chairman and shall then vote as to whether or not to increase the membership above 9 (to any number not in excess of 15). If more members are voted as required or desirable, they shall be chosen according to their numerical vote standing in the original election for the first 9 members. Thereafter, the full membership shall elect its permanent chairman and organize itself for business. Vacancies occuring for any reason whatsoever shall be filled by the vote of the remaining members, subject to the Prefect's approval.

10: The committee shall maintain close liaison with the Provincial Housing Agency and both give and receive advice to and from it. It shall acquaint itself with all the aspects of the Repair Decree and its workings, and make itself aware of all worthwhile data as developed by Commune Working and Advisory committees, in order to be in a position to advise less fortunate Commune committees. It shall be in fact a clearing home for all ideas and methods as tried and developed by the various Commune committees.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

11: It shall receive all calls for advice and assistance routed to it by Commune Advisory committees and promptly act upon same. If it cannot satisfactorily handle any request for help it shall seek help from the Provincial Housing Agency and through it from A. C. Regional and/or Provincial offices, or from the Genio Civile at Provincial levels.

12. When a committee fails to secure the assistance or cooperation required from a Provincial Housing Agency it shall then (and only then) appeal to the Rome Housing Agency headquarters for the necessary help. Failing to receive the help here, it shall apply as a last resort, directly to the Public Works Minister.

13. It shall on no account deal directly with the A. C. or the Genio Civile or with any individual owner of property, but it shall deal only with Commune Advisory committees and/or Government Housing Agencies or officials.

Payments of Salaries, Expenses, etc.

1: The payments of all salaries, the costs of all office space, equipment and supplies, the reimbursable travel expenses of members of committees, whether incurred by Commune Working and/or Advisory committees, or by Provincial Advisory committees, shall all be met out of Public Works Ministry funds allocated for the carrying out of Repair Decree, and the same shall be disbursed promptly by the Provincial Housing Agency on proper vouchers to be prepared by the various committees and approved by their chairmen, subject to necessary fiscal checks by the Provincial Housing Agency.

2777

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

## Political Aspects

1: The intention behind the formation of the various Commune Working and/or Advisory, and the Provincial Advisory committees is clear and unmistakeable; they are intended to represent all the people, and not any political parties. All Government officials, and particularly Prefects and Syndicos must closely observe this idea of detachment of the makeup and work of these committees from all political party affiliations and/or entanglements. Properly organized and encouraged, and with proper determination to do a "job" on the part of all the committee's memberships, the work of repairing war damaged housing can and will go forward on a rapidly growing and ever increasingly smooth broad river of accomplishment.

## Government Housing Agency

1: Very little need here be said concerning the detailed duties, authorities, and makeup of the Rome Headquarters and the Provincial setups of this Agency. It of necessity must be the P. W. Minister's duty, assisted by his staff, to arrange these details.

2: Briefly however, it is intended that:

(a) It shall be decentralized.

(b) All authority and work, less National policy, must be invested in the Provincial Housing Agencies, each of which should be headed, under the Director General at Rome, by a high grade competent official. Administrative and executive capabilities should be the measure of competence for these men, not engineering ability or political affiliations.

2776

(c) Paper work should be streamlined to the utmost degree; simplification should be the cardinal principle followed. "Red Tape" must be avoided, and time consuming detail cut down to a minimum.

(d) Funds should be made available to all Provincial Housing Agencies well in advance of the needs for disbursing same. In the beginning, any delay in paying an owner a subsidy earned, approved and due will be well nigh fatal to the success of the entire plan.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(e) Any and all initiative on the part of owners or Commune committees (or Provincial Advisory committees) should be encouraged to the utmost.

(f) A spirit of team-work as between the Government Housing Agencies and the public must prevail: it can easily be engendered and nurtured by a display of the proper cooperative spirit on the part of the Agency personnel and officials.

3: Regarding the Genio Civile part in the program, it is this:

(a) Whenever a Commune Working committee certifies to the Provincial Housing Agency that it wishes the Genio Civile to perform a specified housing repair project, this Agency in turn gives the order to the Provincial Genio Civile and they proceed to do the work in a manner similar to their normal carrying on of any Public Works project.

(b) When the project is completed, the Genio Civile are to forward records of the work, survey, costs and all other data to the Housing Agency, who thereafter treat with this project as to the renting of space, collection of costs expended, etc. as provided by the Repair Decree.

(c) When projects performed by private owners cost in excess of 75,000 lire, and such costs are therefore not certified by the Commune Working committee, the applications for approvals of such costs and payments of benefits to owners are routed by the Housing Agency to the Provincial Genio Civile, who in turn make the necessary inspections of both the finished work and documents, question the owners and Commune Working committee's engineers, and lastly certify to costs which are proper in their unbiased judgment. Such cost certifications shall be binding upon all parties unless owners elect to refuse acceptance of same, in which cases owners may take their cases to the courts for relief and determination.

2775

(d) Whenever the Housing Agency or any Advisory or Working committee desires technical advice not available otherwise, the Genio Civile shall be requested by the Housing Agency to make same available to the requesting group, but never to individual owners directly. Where any individual owner seeks engineering advice beyond

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

the capacity of the Commune Working committee's engineer, the Genio Civile on proper request (as aforementioned) shall advise the Working committee engineer; he in turn will advise the owner. In this way particularly, the local engineer can find answers to succeeding owner's questions and save future routing of same to the Genio Civile, to everyone's benefit.

Retroactive Features

1: Where projects performed or being performed by the Genio Civile entitle private owners to Repair Decree benefits because of its retroactive nature, the Genio Civile shall turn over to the Provincial Housing Agency all documents and records necessary for their use in connection with such owner benefits.

2: Any such project now under way (by the Genio Civile) and past the stage of actually receiving bids from contractors, shall be carried to a conclusion by the Genio Civile.

3: Owners who have themselves performed repair work entitling them to Government benefits under the retroactive features of the Repair Decree shall file their claims for such benefits with the Commune Working committee; this committee shall process these claims in the same manner as is specified for work performed subsequent to the organization of the committee.

Summary

1: If the foregoing appears at first or even on second or subsequent readings complicated and lengthy, consider that:

(a) It deals with projects costing in total, billions of dollars.

(b) It is shorter than 99% of most ordinary city Building Codes.

(c) If studied together with the Chart, it can almost be memorized in one or two careful readings.

2774

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(d) There is no way to handle projects affecting hundreds of thousands of buildings without a complete and detailed working plan and organization.

(e) This plan is submitted with the sincere hope that it will be of benefit to all concerned.

David Solomon
Housing - P. W. Division
P. W. & U. S/C - A. C. Dec. 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

APPENDIX "A"

Materials and Transport

1: The Commune Working and/or Advisory committees have been mentioned in the "Plan" as being charged with assisting owners in the procuring of locally or nearby available materials and/or transport.

Here is a brief idea of how such results might be achieved (and an explanation of why the Genio Civile could not do the same).

Transport

2: For instance: In a Commune with 20 projects about to be started under Genio Civile direction and supervision, a careful (or more often casual) inspection by it reveals no normally hireable transport (auto or horse drawn trucks etc.). The Genio Civile in reporting that no transport is available are correct as far as an organization of their type is concerned.

3: Now consider the same situation but under Comunal committees: The committee members are life long residents of the Commune. Collectively they know, to a degree impossible to outsiders, the status of every Commune citizen as to ownership of trucks, wagons, horses, oxen, cows, donkeys, and mules. They know the condition of these animals, their working abilities and days that they are needed by their owner to work his farm or be used in his business.

4: They know the minds, habits and reactions of these owners: they know which owners will be cooperative and which owners may be obstreperous and non-cooperative. They know how to secure the use (hire) of these venicles and/or animals and they know what prices are fair, and what prices are quoted only for "outsiders."

2773

5: They can secure transport at such periods and in such quantities as would be impossible to a Genio Civile Engineer (he being a stranger and operating out of a distent Provincial headquarters).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

6: They can arrange trips whereby many loads of similar materials can be cooperatively hauled for varying owners, or whereby loads of dissimilar materials can be hauled for one owner.

7: In cases where three or four farmers could each spare a team of horses or oxen only two days at a time, they could arrange trips, by one of these teams, of four to six days duration; the remaining teams would be ordered to perform the traveling teams work in their varying spare times. And so on, "ad infinitum".

8: Inflationary bidding by competing owner builders for these transport facilities could completely be eradicated through a locally (committees) set and enforced series of proper prices, and priorities as to time of use of transport.

9: In large Communes (or cities) where hauling is done on organized bases, the committees could deal far more satisfactorily with trucking organizations, than could individual owners. They could represent these owners cooperatively and so arrange reasonable prices plus proper priorities as to times of use of vehicles. They could receive advantages of "full load" rates by combining "part load" needs of different owners, to each owner's mutual advantage.

10: The prospects of solving local transport problems by means of local Working and Advisory committees are far brighter than the case would appear to one studying only the Genio Civile's viewpoint toward this same problem.

Materials:

1: In and near practically all Communes located away from main highways and railroads there usually are found either small or large manufacturies of lime, brick, roof tile and the like. For the repair and/or rebuilding of the great majority of Italy's war damaged houses, apart from those in large newer and modern cities, nearly all building materials required for basic shelter (roofs, walls, and floors) are procurable either locally or from these local manufacturies. True, glass, plumbing fixtures and piping, electrical fixtures and wiring, hardware, etc. are products of larger and possibly presently non-available sources, but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

by and large, houses can be repaired and/or rebuilt in safe condition to house people, without the inclusion of these absent materials until the emergency period has passed.

2: Suppose the members of a Commune Working or Advisory committee know that a nearby roofing tile furnace is inoperative; think how much easier they can get it going, for everyone's benefit, as against any such hoped for action by a Provincial or National Government entity. The furnace may be inoperative because:

(a) It has been war damaged by the opposing armies.

(b) Minor operative equipment is required.

(c) Fuel is required.

(d) The owner is ill or missing.

(e) Labor is unavailable.

Local enterprise by determined citizens could easily overcome all such defects excepting possibly the fuel shortage, and here the committees could function quicker than the furnace owner to secure such fuel.

Result? Roof tile for Commune repair work.

3: Ordinary lime for morter used in wall construction is another case in point. This material can be manufactured in practically every Commune under the simplest and most primitive of conditions, but it does require a guiding group and cooperative action.

4: And so on; the list of materials that can be procured will be surprisingly large in diversity and quantity, and its local procurement a source of much relief to the overall national shortages headache.

'Finis'

2773

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489061 Ext. 339

Working file

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/ram 31

176/PWU 27 December 1944

Subject: Comments Preliminary Outline of Decree Plan (Submitted by Inspector General Genio Civile Public Works Ministry).

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. A study (after translation) has been made of the Outline Plan submitted.

2. Its computations as to quantity of damage agree reasonably well with data in this office insofar as Italian Controlled Areas are concerned, but when the Plan deals with estimates for Northern A. M. G. plus non-liberated areas the figures given are far lower than Mr. Solomon's: it appears that the Plan is based on an assumption that the average per capita damage in Provinces below Rome (including Sicily and Sardinia) will prevail for the Northern Provinces.

3. The Outline stresses the usual "have-nots" such as building materials, transport and labor supply: it points out that labor shortages alone will cause the repair work to consume at least 8 years time. The fallacy of this reasoning is that the Outline figures less than one quarter million men as available for the necessary work. It fails to recognize that nearly every owner of a damaged house will himself do <u>some</u> actual building trades work on his house. It is safer to assume that more than one half of all repair work will be done by the manual labor of the owners and their families or neighbors, regardless of whether or not they are officially listed statistically as "building trades labor".

4. The Outline states that tremendous quantities of cement will be required for these repairs and goes on to prove that the production of this cement would take 8 years or more within Italy. Our experience shows that only a small fraction of the cement computed in the Outline is actually needed for this type of repair work.

27th

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

5. The Outline uses prices approximately 80% higher than those we think might reasonably be accomplished under proper controls. It may be however that these higher prices will eventually prevail.

6. The Outline states "There is in Italy no provision of law granting benefits in connection with destroyed houses." We disagree with this, since the difference between a house labeled destroyed and/or heavily damaged is only one of degree and opinion, and it is entirely possible that most houses labeled "destroyed" can and will be repaired. The Decree covers benefits to all owners of repaired houses. Therefore the figures given as to the possible Government share and/or total cost are erroneous whenever they are based on omitting "destroyed" houses and only including "damaged" houses.

7. The Outline rightly points out that due to the clause making benefits payable vary according to the owner's financial standings, it is actually impossible to even reasonably forecast the percentage that the Government share will bear to the total repair costs.

8. Under the heading "Organization of the Services" the Outline properly calls for decentralization of Government Agencies to Provincial levels: however it states that from these Provincial levels the Genio Civile should handle the program and distribute the subsidy grants. The Genio Civile even now are overburdened with their regular and ordinary public works activities, and it is not in our opinion the organization to even remotely handle any large part of the impending repair program. As discussed with you recently we believe a New Governmental Agency plus certain all important Citizens Committees at Commune and Provincial levels are required.

9. The Outline suggests local committees for cooperative effort to aid the Genio Civile. This is a step in the right direction, but not nearly far enough.

V. S. THOMPSON
Lt. Col. R. 27683
Chief. Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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[redacted]

# ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

## INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Housing

FILE No.

TO Lt Col Thompson

27/12 1944

Returned for your housing files.

In all of this work, while it is interesting to know overall possible requirements, we must concentrate on immediate needs if we expect to make any headway. First and foremost is our task in the so-called Devastated Area of Central Italy. Rome is that is in hand, and other areas are turned over, we must go after them energetically. All possible data should be collated and obtained from all areas now liberated, and other areas as they are liberated.

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F.R.J.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Made by Pan Agency

20 Dec. '44

Translation of Gen. Prezioso's Preliminary Sketch of a Program of Repair of War-Damaged Houses

Damages

The ascertainment of damages is very toilsome because of the great number of war-damaged buildings, many of which are scattered all through the country, amidst the fields. Progress is very slow because some stricken centers are at a considerable distance from the province chief town. The Genio Civile has only very reduced means of transport and sometimes not at all and the personnel is completely inadequate.

The collaboration offered by free professionals, about which the press insisted so many articles, has been practically inexistent, as the Genio Civile offices should have had to provide the means of transport they hadn't. In the Province of Chieti, where the Prefect had appointed a Committee of investigation, the latter was able to investigate in only three communes.

Till the present day we have obtained information and statistical data about 26 provinces and we have resumed them in attached schedule. This schedule shows that confronting a population of 11,221,491 inhabitants the

| | |
|---|---|
| destroyed rooms are | 437,040 |
| the heavily damaged | 251,116 |
| the slightly damaged | 810,610 |
| Total | 1,498,766 |

But it should be borne in mind that whilst in Liberated Italy there are generally only small centers in North Italy big centers and big cities are very numerous; therefore if we would distribute the damages on a population basis it would not correspond to the real situation.

2766

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



We opine that we must take into account also a certain number of houses, not yet covered being they are scattered about the fields. Therefore it is advisable to increase the above mentioned data by about 15 percent so as to bring them up to following estimate:

| | |
|---|---|
| destroyed rooms | 1,850,000 |
| heavily damaged rooms | 1,060,000 |
| slightly damaged rooms | 3,425,000 |

It is necessary however to point out that this proceeding is without any doubt unofficial and elastic because it only partly considers that in some provinces damages are very serious and in others very light or eventually none.

So our data can be for the time being only approximative, till we shall obtain precise details about each damaged locality for which it will be necessary to wait a certain time also after their liberation. We must until then be satisfied with data calculated as said before in the above mentioned way.

With regard to appraisement of the necessary expenditure for damages reparation - by applying the average estimated worth of reconstruction and repairs resulting from our schedule - we obtain following figures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms destroyed Including those of totally destroyed houses | 1,930,000 at L | 80,000 ea - 154,400,000,000 |
| Heavily damaged rooms | 1,110,000 at L | 48,500 ea - 53,835,000,000 |
| Lightly damaged rooms | 3,580,000 at L | 15,000 ea - 53,700,000,000 |
| Total of rooms Number | 6,620,000 | L261,935,000,000 |

Above mentioned data are relative to June 1944 and are therefore subject of accidental occurences as:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



a) Lack of raw and building materials.

b) Lack of means of transport by road and railroad

c) Inadequate labor forces

d) High cost of labor - due to the workers preference for other more advantageous, although eventually unlawful, jobs.

If the cost would have been fixed according to the prices running on the market it would be still higher, because of the difficult situation in nowaday labor. However, we think that it will be possible to modestly reduce the figures, by presuming a period in which labor and material cost will be improved to a more normal value. The size of work being so huge many years will be necessary to carry it out; in consequence a valuation on actual prices would be wrong.

In order to state the number of years necessary for the work we must bear in mind the financial factor and the restrictions which will be due to the low availability of materials and labor - presuming that it will be provided for transport by only ordinary means.

It results from the statistical data we have, that the labor forces employed in building in 1939 was of 332,562 persons. This figure can reach the number of 400,000 if we include a share of the units employed in akin industries (wood, mines quarries, working of metals, sanitary installations etc.) Presuming that labor formally employed in mechanical and textile industries now destroyed would be spilled in building industry our figure could be increased to 480,000 units. But part of this will have to be employed to the reconstruction of railroads, roads and bridges, to land reclamation and reconstruction of public buildings and structures of public services. In consequence we cannot expect to save more than 240,000

2765

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



men to work for housing.

Applying an average daily wage of L 195 and foreseeing 270 workdays in a year, we get an amount of labor cost of 12 billion and 636 million lire. (12,636,000,000)

The average daily wages have been calculated as follows:

a) For a skilled workman

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L 7.43 per hour for 8 hours | | L 59.44 |
| daily bonus for regularly attending work | | 14.00 |
| bonus for high living cost | | 35.00 |
| allowance for wife and 2 children | | |
| L 9.60 x 2 + 9.70 | | 29.00 |
| | Total | L137.44 |
| burden on the Firm's charge | | |
| L 1,50% on 59.44 L | | 42.49 |
| | Total | L179.93 |
| General expenses 5% | | 9 |
| | | L188.93 |
| On the firm's benefits 10% | | 18.89 |
| | Total | 207.22 |

For a bricklayer

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L 6.17 per hour for 8 hours | | L49.36 |
| daily bonus for regularly attending work | | 14.00 |
| high living cost bonus | | 35.00 |
| family allowance as above | | 29.00 |
| | | L127.36 |
| various charges of L 1.50% on L 49.36 | | 35.29 |
| | | L162.65 |
| general expenses 5% | | 8.13 |
| | | L170.48 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



L 170.48

On Firms benefits 10% 17.08

Total L 187.86

Supposing that two bricklayers and a skilled workman would be requested (we are referring to a class of work requiring a modest use of machineries) an average daily wage of L. $\frac{207,22 + 2 \times 187,85}{3}$

L 19430 in round figures L 195 would have to be fixed.

As in building work of this kind, labor represents 40% of the work's cost, the amount of cost of the works which can be executed in a year is of L 31 billion 590 million. In consequence in relation to the labor available, works could be completed in about 8 years.

The yearly production capacity for materials of the Italian factories are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For cement | quin. | 60,000,000 |
| For hydraulic lime | | 20,000,000 |
| For bricks (Thousands) | | 4 500,000 |

We have no detailed information regarding ordinary lime, because the greatest part of this industry is of hand work character. On the other hand there is nothing to worry about because of such kind of workman's furnaces as many as wanted can be constructed.

The other essential materials, metals and timber can be imported.

Calculating as we did for labor, that half of hydraulic limes and bricks could be employed for reconstruction and repair of housing, we can be sure to dispose of:

cement 30,000 quintals

hyd. limes 10,000,000 "

bricks 2 250,000 thousands

2763

For the construction of one room following average quantities are wanted:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



a) Ordinary lime or quick-lime quin. 30

b) Cement quin. 18

c) Bricks blocks No. 2,000

d) Various tiles cu. m 115

Supposing that for a heavily damaged room 2/3 of the materials required for a new room and 1/5 of those needed for a lightly damaged room would be required, proportionately to medium cost and supposing that all imported materials could be supplied, we have a requirement of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cement | quin. | 60,545,000 | |
| Hydraulic limes | " | 50,790,000 | (half the quantity of ordinary lime-mortar) |
| Bricks | thous. | 6 773.000 | |
| Tiles | " | 389 390 | |

Thus, also in relation to production we can affirm that the works could be carried out in 8 years - but we could say ten years as a measure of caution.

With the end of the war and revival of industries and commerce, and improvement in the price market is to be expected. Of how much will it be? There also we have to proceed by hypotheses and inducements. We can suppose that in the ten years time calculated, we shall reach a certain systemitization of industries and an improvement of present prices. But it is preferable to proceed the other way, namely fixing average prices with a majority coefficient on those of the pre-war period namely June 1940.

2772

At that time the average cost of a room construction was of L 15 - 20,000.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



With the present change of dollars the relation is of 100 to 1. It is a favorable change. but we may hope for later on a further political economical adjustment of the country.

Supposing a change of 80 lire for a dollar - the pre-war relation would be of 4 to 1 and in consequence the medium cost of a room would be of lire 60,000 to 80,000 and the average cost 70,000. In correlation of this the medium cost of reconstruction and repairs would be reduced from 261,935,000,000. to L. 229.192.500.000.

Including the expense of reconstruction of destroyed rooms in destroyed buildings, because for these there is not yet a provision of law granting benefits, the total ensemble amount of all works of repair to be executed in a ten years period, would be:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Destroyed rooms: | No. 380,000 to L 70,000 - L 26 600 000 000 | | |
| Heavily damaged rooms | 1,110,000 | 42,437.50 | 47,105,070 000 |
| Lightly damaged rooms | 3,580,000 | 13.125 | 46.987,500,000 |
| Total | 4,850,000 | | 120,692,570,000 |

2761

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Financial Settlement

For what concerns the financial part, namely the contribution of the State due to the benefits granted by the Decree is course, calculation has been made far more difficult by the newly introduced discretionaly clause which commensurates the subsidy to the patrimonial status of the owner, not knowing on which basis the discretionary right with which the above mentioned benefit will be given, will be applied.

Already in its first edition the decree had many defections and uncertainties, which have not been improved or cleared up in the final text. For instance, it has not been specified if the owner of several buildings may present a separate appliance for each of them. Nor has been foreseen the case of joint-proprietors (condominio).

Examining the prospects on which basis the synthetical attached schedule has been drawn, we observe that property is generally small or divided: small in the sense that the buildings are of modest proportions, of one, two or at the maximum three floors. Most of these properties are furthermore composed by a single lodging: therefore there is no presumption in stating that two-thirds of owners could have a right to the entire subsidy (50% x 75.000 x 1/3 75000 namely a third of the expense). For the remaining third we may suppose the contribution to have to be of the 20% of expenditure.

2760

With such suppositions and not including the total reconstructions as said above, we can estimate that the contribution weighing on the State would be:

1. Expense on which the State should contribute with 20% in 20

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



yearly rates.

120.692.570.000 = L.40.230.857.000- Contribution 20% =L8.046.171.000

2. Expense on which the State should contribute with a third L.$\frac{120.692.570.000}{3}$ =

40.230.857.000 - contribution of 1/3 13.410.286.000

3. Expense on which the State should contribute with 50% on the first L. 75.000, with a third are the remaining (but on a total which has not to exceed L. 150.000) contribution L.40.230.857.000x1/3x0,50 + 40.230.857.000x1/3x1/3 11.176.404.700

4. Bonus for speeding work are the tenth part of expense as in No. 3 1.788.038.000

Total L34.420.899.700

Round figure L34.500.000.000

to be distributed in 20 years as follows:

First year: L. 1.788.038.100 + 1.635.598.100 L 3.423.636.100

Second year and successive 18 years for each year L 1.635.598.100

The foreseen interests, which will be on the private's charge are not calculated here; they are to be detracted lessening thus above mentioned rates.

We must point out that by doing statistical investigations numerous works of small importance may have been overlooked - as for instance setting of roofs replacement of glass window panes and some fixtures. But it does not seem that such works could be covered by the contribution granted. Any how they eventually could be covered by subsidies to be granted without any formalities only to needy people, unless there were to be considered as works of extraordinary maintenance to be put completely on the owner's charge. A limit of

2754

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



expense of, for instance, 10,000 lire could be fixed and this should be mentioned in the provision.

Organization of the Service

Past experience has in occasion of natural calamities as earthquakes, shown alas, that an accentuated service of granted contributions - at the Ministry of Public Works, would have no satisfactory result. The fact that after 36 years of this occurrence, the Ministry is still issuing Decrees for owners damaged by the 1908 earthquake. Certainly many good reasons have contributed to the delay of such dealings - first of all the lack of a timely appropriation of budget funds. A reason why it is absolutely necessary for the government to provide for the complete financial settlement before granting any contribution.

The disaster which occurred is of such immense size that at least one million and a half of appliances for subsidy should be dealed with - for which as many decrees should have to be issued. Enormous work which would require a complex elephantine organization.

For this reason we opine that a decentralization of service by making it provincial would be necessary - equal to the actual administration's subdivision of the State and of its decentralized technical services (Genio Civile), Finance (issues of income certificates). Treasury (Provincial treasuries at all seats of the Banca d'Italia).

We propose therefore that at the center should be left only the charge of direction of general character and distribution of funds to the various provinces whilst the Genio Civile offices would provide for the distribution to private owners.

2758

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Furthermore the establishment of local Communal Committees presided by the Syndico, should be favored. Syndico and Genio Civile should work together with private owners to facilitate the supply of building materials and their transport to the place of construction.

Only with cooperation of local forces and concordant action with them shall be obtained a complete and economical utilization of all means.

Genio Civile ought to control also the regularity of foreseen estimates and final accounts. The Genio Civile offices should be reinforced with capable and speedy personnel to be located in the various communes.

The high technical and administrative supervision of the service alone should remain in the Central Office.

ABBOZZO PRELIMINARE DI UN PROGRAMMA PER LA RIPARAZIONE DELLE CASE SINISTRATE DALLA GUERRA.

- D A N N I -

L'accertamento dei danni è molto laborioso perchè i fabbricati sinistrati sonoin numero rilevante, e sparsi anche nelle campagne. Procede a rilento perchè alcuni abitati colpiti si trovano a notevole distanza dai capoluoghi di provincia, i mezzi di trasporto di cui dispongono gli Uffici del Genio Civile sono limitatissimi, e qualche volta mancano del tutto, ed il personale è del tutto deficiente.

La collaborazione offerta dai liberi prifessionisti, tanto propugnata anche a mezzo della stampa, in pratica si è dimostrata illusoria, perchè gli Uffici avrebbero dovuto fornire i mezzi di trasporto di cui essi stessi non disponevano. In provincia di Chieti, dove il Prefetto aveva nominato un comitato di indagini, questo non ha potuto fare accertamenti che in soli tre Comuni.

Dalle notizie finora pervenute si hanno i dati statistici per 26 provincie, che sono stati riassunti nel quadro unito. Da tale quadro si rileva che, in confronto di una popolazione di n. 11.221.491 abitanti, i vani distrutti sono 437.040, quelli gravemente danneggiati n. 251.116 e quelli lievemente danneggiati n. 810.610. In totale n. 1.498.766.

Per tutte le provincie del Regno con una popolazione, sempre all'aprile 1936, di 42.990.602 abitanti, si può desumere che i danni, in complesso sarebbero in cifra tonda: vani distrutti 1.680.000, vani gravemente danneggiati n. 365.000 e n. 3.115.000 vani lievemente danneggiati. In totale vani 5.760.000.

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E' però da osservare che, mentre nell'Italia liberata vi sono in genere piccoli centri, in quella settentrionale sono numerosi i grossi abitati e le grandi città, epperò una distribuzione di danni alla sola stre-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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2756

E' però da osservare che, mentre nell'Italia liberata vi sono in genere piccoli centri, in quella settentrionale sono numerosi i grossi abitati e le grandi città, epperò una distribuzione di danni alla sola stregua della popolazione appare non aderente alla situazione reale. A tal uopo si ritiene opportuno, anche per tener conto di case sparse non poste censire, elevare del 15% circa i dati come sopra determinati e quindi stabilirli, e sempre in linea presuntiva, come appresso:

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| vani distrutti | | 1.850.000 |
| " | gravemente danneggiati | 1.060.000 |
| " | lievemente " | 3.425.000 |

Questo procedimento, è necessario ripetere, è indubbiamente empirico ed elastico perchè tiene conto solo in parte che in alcune provincie i danni sono gravissimi mentre in altre sono lievissimi o quasi nulli. Epperò può ritenersi solo di larghissima approssimazione e, finchè non si avranno gli elementi per tutte le località sinistrate, per alcune delle quali occorrerà attendere anche qualche tempo dopo la loro liberatione, per ora fa d'uopo avvalersi dei dati calcolati come sopra.

Circa la valutazione delle spese necessarie per la remissione dei danni, applicando i valori medi di ricostruzione e di riparazione risultanti dal quadro si perverrebbe alle seguenti cifre:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vani distrutti, ivi compresi quelli relativi ai fabbricati totalmente distrutti | N. 1.930.000 | a L. 80.000 | L. 154.400.000.000 |
| vani gravemente danneggiati | " 1.110.000 | " " 48.500 | " 53.835.000.000 |
| vani lievemente danneggiati | " 3.580.000 | " " 15.000 | " 53.700.000.000 |
| Totale vani | N. 6.620.000 | | L. 261.935.000.000 |

Questi dati di spesa si riferiscono al giugno 1944 e quindi sono viziati da elementi del tutto contingenti, quali la mancanza di materie prime e di materiali da costruzione, dei mezzi di trasporto su strade e ferroviari, della deficienza di mano d'opera e dell'alto costo di essa, preferendo gli operai dedicarsi ad attività più redditizie, se pure talvolta illecite. Se però fossero stati determinati ai prezzi del mercato corrente sarebbero stati quasi raddoppiati, poichè più difficili sono oggi le condizioni di lavoro. Comunque si ritiene che ad essi possa apportarsi una modesta riduzione. Per ricavarne una valutazione in



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

co ed elastico perchè tiene conto solo in parte che l'a altane provincie i danni sono gravissimi mentre in altre sono lievissimi o quasi nulli. Epperò può ritenersi solo di larghissima approssimazione e, finchè non si avranno gli elementi per tutte le località sinistrate, per alcune delle quali occorrerà attendere anche qualche tempo dopo la loro liberazione, per ora fa d'uopo avvalersi dei dati calcolati come sopra.

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| | | | |
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Difatti, la mole dei lavori è tale che non può svolgersi in bre-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

ve tempo: occorrono alcuni anni , e quindi una valutazione attuale sarebbe del tutto erronea.

Per stabilire il numero degli anni di lavoro occorre tener presente il fattore finanziario e le limitazioni che imporranno le disponibilità dei materiali e della mano d'opera, supponendo che ai trasporti si possa provvedere sia pure con soli mezzi per via ordinaria.

Dai dati statistici a disposizione risulta che la mano d'opera addetta alle costruzioni nel 1939 era di 332.562 unità. Aggiungendo una quota parte delle unità delle industrie affini (legno, miniere e cave, lavorazione metalli, impianti sanitari etc.) tale cifra si può elevare a 400 mila unità. E supponendo che mano d'opera già adibita alle industrie meccaniche e tessili, a seguito della distruzione degli impianti, si possa riversare in quella delle costruzioni, si può elevare ancora detta cifra a 480.000 unità. Però parte di essa dovrà essere adibita anche alla ricostruzione delle ferrovie, delle strade, dei ponti, delle opere di bonifica, degli edifici pubblici e di uso pubblico, cosicchè nelle riparazioni delle case di abitazione civile si può prevedere che potranno trovare lavoro solo una metà e cioè n. 240.000 unità.

Applicando alla mano d'opera un salario medio di L. 195 giornaliere e nell'ipotesi di 270 giornate lavorative annue, si ha un importo di mano d'opera annua di L. 12 miliardi e 636 milioni.

Il salario medio giornaliero è stato così determinato

a) operaio classificato

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| salario orario L. 7,43 e per ore 8 | L. | 59,44 |
| indennità giornaliera di presenza | " | 14,00 |
| " carovita | " | 36,00 |
| assegni famigliari per la moglie e per due figli L. 9,60 x 2 + 9,70 | " | 29,00 |
| Sommano | L. | 137,44 |
| oneri a carico dell'Impresa il 71,50% su L. 59,44 | " | 42,49 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

sa provvedere sia pure con soli mezzi per via ordinaria.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| salario orario L. 7,43 e per ore 8 | L. | 59,44 |
| indennità giornaliera di presenza | " | 14,00 |
| " carovita | " | 35,00 |
| assegni famigliari per la moglie e per due figli L. 9,60 x 2 + 9,70 | " | 29,00 |
| Sommano | L. | 137,44 |
| oneri a carico dell'Impresa il 71,50% su L. 59,44 | " | 42,49 |
| Sommano | L. | 179,93 |
| spese generali il 5% | " | 9,00 |
| a riportare | L. | 188,93 |

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Riporto | L. 188,93 |
| Benefici dell'impresa il 10% | | " 18,89 |
| Totale | | L. 207,22 |

b) Operaio manovale

| | |
|---|---|
| salario orario L. 6,17 e per ore 8 | L. 49,36 |
| indennità giornaliera di presenza | " 14,00 |
| " carovita | " 35,00 |
| assegni familiari c.s. | " 29,00 |
| settimana | L. 127,36 |
| oneri vari il 71,50 su L. 49,36 | " 35,29 |
| | L. 162,65 |
| spese generali 5% | " 8,13 |
| | L. 170,78 |
| Benefici 10% | " 17,08 |
| Totale | L. 187,86 |

Nell'ipotesi che occorrano due manovali per un operaio classificato (trattasi di genere di lavoro con modesto uso di macchine utensili) si determina il salario medio giornaliero in L. $\frac{207,22+2\times187,85}{3}$ = L. 194,30 e in cifra tonda L. 195.

Siccome nei lavori edilizi del genere la mano d'opera rappresenta il 40% del costo dei lavori, l'importo delle opere che possono eseguirsi in un anno è di L. 31 miliardi e 590 milioni e quindi i lavori dovrebbero eseguirsi, in relazione alla mano d'opera disponibile, in anni otto circa.

Per i materiali la capacità produttiva annua delle fabbriche italiane è:

| | |
|---|---|
| per il cemento | qli. 60.000.000 |
| per le calci idrauliche | " 20.000.000 |
| per i laterizi migliaia | 4.500.000 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| indennità giornaliera di presenza | " | 14,00 |
| " carovita | " | 35,00 |
| assegni familiari c.s. | " | 29,00 |
| somma | L. | 127,36 |
| oneri vari il 71,50 su L. 49,36 | " | 35,29 |
| | L. | 162,65 |
| spese generali 5% | " | 8,13 |
| | L. | 170,78 |
| Benefici 10% | " | 17,08 |
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2752

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| per il cemento | qli. | 60.000.000 |
| per le calci idrauliche | " | 20.000.000 |
| per i laterizi migliaia | | 4.500.000 |

Non si hanno notizie precise per il settore delle calci ordinarie, poichè l'industria è in maggioranza a carattere artigiano e, d'altra parte, la provvista di essa non deve destare alcuna preoccupazione poichè di forni a tipo artigiano se ne possono costruire quanti se ne vogliono.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Gli altri materiali essenziali, metallici e legnami, sono di importazione.

Valutando, come per la mano d'opera che una metà dei leganti idraulici e dei laterizi possano destinarsi alla ricostruzione e alla riparazione dei fabbricati di abitazione, si può fare affidamento su quintali 30.000.000 di cemento, qli. 10.000.000 di calci idrauliche e di migliaia 2.250.000 di laterizi.

Per la costruzione di un vano di abitazione occorrono mediamente:

| | |
|---|---|
| a) calce viva o calce ordinaria | qli. 30 |
| b) cemento | " 18 |
| c) mattoni zoccoli | N.2000 |
| d) tegole varie | mc.115 |

Nell'ipotesi che per un vano gravemente danneggiato occorrano in proporzione dei costi medi, 2/3 dei materiali necessari per la costruzione di un nuovo vano e 1/5 per quelli lievemente danneggiati, e supponendo che si possono avere tutti i materiali di importazione, si ha un fabbisogno di:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cemento | qli. | 60.545.000 | |
| calci idrauliche | " | 50.790.000 | (metà del quantitativo delle calci) |
| laterizi | migliaia | 6.773.000 | |
| tegole | " | 389.390 | |

Cosicchè, in relazione alla produzione viene confermato che i lavori si potrebbero eseguire in otto anni. Tale periodo viene esteso ad anni dieci per ragioni prudenziali.

Col cessare della guerra e con la ripresa delle industrie e dei commerci è da prevedere un miglioramento nel mercato dei prezzi. Quale? Anche qui si dovrà procedere per ipotesi ed induzioni. Nel periodo di anni dieci sopra calcolato si può prevedere che si giungerà ad una sistemazione delle industrie, nonchè ad una stabilizzazione con un miglio

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

A quell'epoca la media dei costi di costruzione di un vano era di L. 15-20.000.

Con il cambio attuale del dollaro il rapporto è di 100 a 1. E' un cambio di favore, ma è da sperare ancora in un miglioramento a seguito dell'assestamento politico economico del Paese.

Supponendo un cambio di 80 lire per un dollaro, il rapporto anteguerra sarebbe di 4 a 1 e quindi il costo medio di un vano sarebbe di lire 60.000-80.000 e, mediamente, di L. 70.000. Correlativamente il costo medio delle ricostruzioni e delle riparazioni si ridurrebbe da Lire [illegible] 261.935.000.000 a L. 229.192.500.000.

Escludendo la spesa per la ricostruzione dei vani distrutti in fabbricati distrutti, poichè per questi non vi è ancora alcuna disposizione di legge che conceda benefici, in complesso l'importo globale di tutti i lavori di riparazione da eseguirsi nel periodo di anni dieci sarebbe:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| vani distrutti | n. 380.000 | L. | 70.000,- | L. 26.600.000.000 |
| " gravemente danneggiati | "1.110.000 | " | 42.437,50 | " 47.105.070.000 |
| " lievemente " | "3.580.000 | " | 13.125,- | " 46.987.500.000 |
| Totale | n. 4.850.000 | | | L. 120.692.570.000 |

-F I N A N Z I A M E N T O-.

Circa il fattore finanziario e cioè dell'onere a carico dello Stato, in conseguenza dei benefici concessi col decreto in corso, il calcolo si è reso più difficile perchè con la clausola discrezionale introdotta, che commisura i benefici stessi alla consistenza patrimoniale del proprietario, una qualsiasi valutazione sarebbe del tutto arbitraria, non conoscendosi su quali basi sarà applicata la facoltà discrezionale con cui vengono elargiti i benefici stessi.

Già il decreto nella edizione iniziale conteneva lacune e incer-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Già il decreto nella edizione iniziale conteneva lacune e incertezze, nè esse sono state colmate e chiarite nel testo definitivo. Ad esempio, non è specificato se il proprietario di un fabbricato possa presentare domande separate per ogni alloggio e se un proprietario di più fabbricati possa presentare domanda distinte per ognuno di essi. E così non viene prospettato il caso della proprietà del condominio. ./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Dall'esame però dei prospetti che hanno contribuito a formare il quadro sintetico qui unito si rileva che la proprietà o è piccola o è divisa: piccola nel senso che trattasi di modesti fabbricati a uno, due, e al massimo, tre piani. In gran parte, poi le proprietà comprendano un solo alloggio: cosicchè non è azzardato l'affermare che per due terzi i proprietari possano aver diritto al contributo intero (50%x75.000x 1/3 75000 ovvero un terzo della spesa).Per il rimanente terzo si può supporre che il contributo sia mediamente il 20% della spesa.

Con queste ipotesi escludendo le ricostruzioni totali, come sopra è stato detto, si può valutare che l'onere che dovrebbe sostenre lo Stato Italiano dovrebbe essere:

1°) Spesa su cui lo Stato dovrebbe concorrere col 20% in 20 annualità $\frac{120.692.570.000}{3}$=L.40.230.857.000, Contributo 20% = L. 8.046.171.000

2°) Spesa su cui lo Stato dovrebbe concorrere col contributo di un terzo L.$\frac{120.692.570.000}{3}$= lire 40.230.857.000, contributo di 1/3 " 13.410.286.000

3°) Spesa su cui lo Stato dovrebbe concorrere col contributo del 5 0% sulle prime L.75.000, del terzo sulle rimanenti (in complesso però il costo della opera non dovrebbe superare L.150.000),contributo L.40.230.857.000x1/3x0,50+40.230.857.000x1/3x1/3 " 11.176.404,700

4°) premio di acceleramento su di un decimo della spesa di cui al n. 3 " 1.788.038.000

Totale L. 34.420.899.700

In complesso in cifra tonda L. 34.500.000.000

da ripartirsi in n. 20 anni come appresso:

Prime anno L. 1.788.038.100 + 1.635.598.100 L. 3.423.636.100

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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Totale 27.- 34.420.899.700

In complesso in cifra tonda L. 34.500.000.000

da ripartirsi in n. 20 anni come appresso:

Primo anno L. 1.788.038.100 + 1.635.598.100 L. 3.423.636.100

Secondo anno e successivi 18 per ogni anno L. 1.635.598.100

Non si tiene alcun conto degli interessi previsti a carico dei privati, e che andrebbero a diminuzione delle suddette rate.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

E' bene avvertire che nelle indagini statistiche sono certamente sfuggiti numerosissimi lavori di lieve entità, quali rimaneggiamenti di tetti, sostituzione di vetri e di qualche infisso. Ma non sembra che questi lavori possano dar luogo a concessione di contributi; piuttosto potrebbero compensarsi con sussidi da elargirsi senza alcuna formalità e solamente ai proprietari indigenti, a meno che non si vogliano considerare come lavori di straordinaria manutenzione e lasciarli del tutto a carico dei proprietari. Si potrebbe stabilire un limite di spesa, per esempio di L. 10.000; e di ciò si dovrebbe fare menzione nel regolamento.

ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL SERVIZIO

L'esperienza acquistata in occasione dei terremoti dimostra, purtroppo, che un accentramento del servizio di concessione di contributi presso il Ministero dei LL.PP. non darebbe esito soddisfacente. Basta considerare che ancora oggi, a 38 anni di distanza, il Ministero emette decreti a favore di proprietari danneggiati dal terremoto del 1908. Benvero hanno concorso valide ragioni a ritardare l'espletamento di tutte le pratiche relative a detto terremoto, tra le quali, la principale, il mancato tempestivo stanziamento di fondi in bilancio. Ragion per cui occorre innanzi tutto che il Governo, prima di iniziare la concessione dei contributi, assicuri il finanziamento integrale di tutta la somma occorrente.

Di fronte poi alla vastità ed alla estensione del disastro occorrerebbe trattare almeno un milione e mezzo di domande di concessione di contributo ed emettere altrettanti decreti. Lavoro quanto mai improbo e che richiederebbe una organizzazione macchinosa ed elefantiaca

Ecco perchè si è del parere che necessita decentrare il servizio e renderlo provinciale, adeguandolo all'attuale suddivisione amministrativa dello Stato ed ai servizi decentrati tecnici ( Genio Civile), di Finanza ( rilascio di certificati di reddito) e di Tesoreria ( Tesorerie Provinciali presso le Sedi della Banca d'Italia.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

formalità a coloro ai proprietari inadempienti, a meno che non si vogliano considerare come lavori di straordinaria manutenzione e lasciarli del tutto a carico dei proprietari. Si potrebbe stabilire un limite di spesa, per esempio di L. 10.000; e di ciò si dovrebbe fare menzione nel regolamento.

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Per tale motivo si propone che al centro venga lasciata l'attribuzione delle direttive di carattere generale e della ripartizione dei fondi tra le varie provincie, mentre gli uffici del Genio Civile distribuirebbero i contributi ai privati.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Inoltre dovrebbe favorirsi la costituzione di comitati locali Comunali, presieduti dal Sindaco, e che dovrebbero collaborare col Genio Civile e coi privati per agevolare l'approvvigionamento dei materiali da costruzione e il trasporto di essi a pié d'opera. Difatti, solo dall'unione delle forze locali e dall'azione concorde si può ottenere l'utilizzazione più completa ed, economica di tutti i mezzi.

La regolarità delle perizie preventive e dei consuntivi dovrebbe essere parimenti controllata dagli Uffici del Genio Civile. Questi dovrebbero essere adeguatamente rinforzati nei loro organici da personale svelto e capace, da dislocare nei vari comuni.

Al centro poi rimarrebbe l'alta sorveglianza tecnica e amministrativa del servizio.

Roma, Dicembre 1944

27/3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| | Provincia | vani distrutti | costo per vano | costo totale | vani gravemente danneggiati | costo per vano | costo totale | vani lievemente danneggiati | costo per vano | costo totale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agrigento | 366 | 51.100 | 18.702.600 | 916 | 24.300 | 22.258.800 | 1037 | 11.400 | 11.821.800 |
| 2 | Aquila | 3038 | 36.450 | 110.735.100 | 4149 | 14.900 | 61.820.100 | 1322 | 6.500 | 8.593.000 |
| 3 | Bari | 205 | 106.500 | 21.832.500 | 841 | 36.370 | 30.587.170 | 937 | 10.960 | 10.269.520 |
| 4 | Benevento | 1832 | 100.000 | 183.200.000 | 2437 | 67.100 | 163.522,700 | 1195 | 35.000 | 41.825.000 |
| 5 | Brindisi | 105 | 53.800 | 5.649.000 | 481 | 34.200 | 16.450.200 | 670 | 4.050 | 2.713.500 |
| 6 | Caltanissetta | 591 | 59.400 | 35.105.400 | 984 | 29.700 | 29.224.800 | 792 | 9.750 | 7.722.000 |
| 7 | Chieti | 3073 | 100.000 | 307.300.000 | 3486 | 55.000 | 191.730.000 | 3382 | 20.000 | 67.640.000 |
| 8 | Enna | 1490 | 30.000 | 44.700.000 | 2900 | 15.000 | 43.500.000 | 2200 | 5.000 | 11.000.000 |
| 9 | Foggia | 2360 | 111.450 | 263.022.000 | 7040 | 54.600 | 384.384.000 | 2920 | 24.400 | 71.248.000 |
| 10 | Frosinone | 24940 | 80.000 | 1955200.000 | 37902 | 60.000 | 2274120.000 | 12792 | 40.000 | 511.680.000 |
| 11 | Lecce | 9[illegible] | 75.000 | 675.000 | 22 | 27.600 | 607.200 | 3 | 30.000 | 90.000 |
| 12 | Littoria | 6110 | 65.000 | 397.150.000 | 12445 | 35.000 | 435.575.000 | 6112 | 10.000 | 61.120.000 |
| 13 | Matera | — | — | — | 4 | 10.000 | 40.000 | — | — | — |
| 14 | Palermo | | | | 65922 | 74.100 | 4884820.200 | | | |
| 15 | Pescara | 829 | 95.000 | 78.755.000 | 1601 | 55.000 | 88.055.000 | 2447 | 35.000 | 41.175.000 |
| 16 | Potenza | 690 | 45300 | 31.257.000 | 1886 | 19.100 | 36.022.600 | 378 | 4.900 | 1.852.200 |
| 17 | Ragusa | 736 | 29500 | 21.712.000 | 605 | 13.900 | 8.409.500 | 963 | 4.250 | 4.092.750 |
| 18 | Reggio Calabria | 1269 | 35730 | 45.341.370 | 2389 | 23.730 | 56.690.970 | 3336 | 3.750 | 12.517.500 |
| 19 | Rieti | 219 | 64500 | 14.125.500 | 3170 | 19.700 | 62.449.000 | 577 | 6.120 | 3.531.240 |
| 20 | Roma | 19526 | 56000 | 1099056.000 | 70067 | 29.300 | 2052963.100 | 32634 | 10.700 | 349.183.800 |
| 21 | Salerno | 5127 | 91500 | 469.120.500 | 9036 | 47.200 | 426.499.200 | 3968 | 21.300 | 84.518.400 |
| 22 | Taranto | 243 | 36600 | 8.893.800 | 1109 | 15.100 | 16.745.900 | 734 | 5.280 | 3.875.520 |
| 23 | Teramo | 695 | 44960 | 31.247.200 | 958 | 9.960 | 9.541.680 | 820 | 2.800 | 2.296.000 |
| 24 | Terni | 8123 | 100000 | 812.300.000 | 12163 | 50.000 | 608.150.000 | 12129 | 10.000 | 121.290.000 |
| 25 | Trapani | 3650 | 61600 | 224.840.000 | 5390 | 29.760 | 160.406.400 | 8601 | 16.350 | 140.626.350 |
| 26 | Viterbo | 861 | 65000 | 55.965.000 | 3213 | 35.000 | 112.455.000 | 851 | 10.000 | 8.510.000 |
| | | 66.187 | | 6275.884.170 | 251116 | | 12.177.027.720 | 100802 | | 1.579.191.380 |

Unclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

| Totali (avvenute danneggiati | | | | Fabbricati avvenute danneggiati | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| costo totale | vani dan. | costo per vano | costo totale | vani liev.danni | costo per vano | costo totale | vani liev.danni | costo per vano | costo totale |
| 18.702.600 | 916 | 24.300 | 22.258.800 | 1037 | 11.400 | 11.821.800 | 8464 | 4700 | 39.780.080 |
| 110.735.100 | 4143 | 14.900 | 61.820.100 | 1322 | 6.500 | 8.593.000 | 14998 | 5200 | 77.989.600 |
| 21.832.500 | 841 | 36.370 | 30.587.170 | 937 | 10.960 | 10.269.520 | 18450 | 10960 | 202.212.000 |
| 183.200.000 | 2437 | 67.100 | 163.522,700 | 1195 | 35.000 | 41.825.000 | 2400 | 31900 | 76.560.000 |
| 5.649.000 | 481 | 34.200 | 16.450.200 | 670 | 4.050 | 2.713.500 | 20901 | 1500 | 31.351.500 |
| 35.105.400 | 984 | 29.700 | 29.224.800 | 792 | 9.750 | 7.722.000 | 2039 | 9450 | 19.268.550 |
| 307.300.000 | 3486 | 55.000 | 191.730.000 | 3382 | 20.000 | 67.640.000 | 13728 | 20000 | 274.560.000 |
| 44.700.600 | 2900 | 15.000 | 43.500.000 | 2200 | 5.000 | 11.000.000 | 15810 | 5000 | 79.050.000 |
| 263.022.000 | 7040 | 54.600 | 384.384.000 | 2920 | 24.400 | 71.248.000 | 9980 | 20000 | 199.600.000 |
| 1955200.000 | 37902 | 60.000 | 2274120.000 | 12792 | 40.000 | 511.680.000 | 157738 | 25000 | 3.943450.000 |
| 675.000 | 22 | 27.600 | 607.200 | 3 | 30.000 | 90.000 | 561 | 4300 | 2.412.300 |
| 397.150.000 | 12445 | 35.000 | 435.575.000 | 6112 | 10.000 | 61.120.000 | 29347 | 10000 | 293.470.000 |
| | 4 | 10.000 | 40.000 | — | — | — | 1003 | 3350 | 3.360.050 |
| — | 65922 | 74.100 | 4884820.200 | — | — | — | 77179 | 16660 | 1285.802.140 |
| 78.755.000 | 1501 | 55.000 | 88.055.000 | 2447 | 25.000 | 41.175.000 | 31283 | 25000 | 782.075.000 |
| 31.257.000 | 1886 | 19.100 | 36.022.500 | 378 | 4.900 | 1.852.200 | 15422 | 4700 | 72.483.400 |
| 21.712.000 | 605 | 13.900 | 8.409.500 | 963 | 4.250 | 4.092.750 | 9612 | 5100 | 49.021.200 |
| 45.341.370 | 2389 | 23.730 | 56.690.970 | 3336 | 3.750 | 12.517.500 | 24547 | 3130 | 76.832.110 |
| 14.125.500 | 3170 | 19.700 | 62.449.000 | 577 | 6.120 | 3.531.240 | 6118 | 7070 | 43.254.260 |
| 1099056.000 | 70067 | 29.300 | 2052963.100 | 32634 | 10.700 | 349.183.800 | 141606 | 9420 | 1.333.925.520 |
| 469.120.500 | 9036 | 47.200 | 426.499.200 | 3968 | 21.300 | 84.518.400 | 28359 | 18700 | 530313.300 |
| 8.893.800 | 1109 | 15.100 | 16.745.900 | 734 | 5.280 | 3.875.520 | 12051 | 1280 | 15.425.280 |
| 31.247.200 | 958 | 9.950 | 9.541.680 | 820 | 2.800 | 2.296.000 | 3823 | 1260 | 4.816.980 |
| 812.300.000 | 12163 | 50.000 | 608.150.000 | 12129 | 10.000 | 121.290.000 | 11538 | 10000 | 115.380.000 |
| 224.840.000 | 5390 | 29.760 | 160.406.400 | 8601 | 16.350 | 140.626.350 | 47671 | 10280 | 490.057.880 |
| 55.965.000 | 3213 | 35.000 | 112.455.000 | 891 | 10.000 | 8.910.000 | 5180 | 10000 | 51.800.000 |
| 275.864.140 | 25115 | | 12.177.027.729 | 100802 | | 1.579.191.380 | 709806 | | 10.094.254.100 |

Tel.469081
Ext.320

SLAJ/ce 30

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU.

29 Dec.44

SUBJECT: Conference at Grand Hotel
28 December 1944.

TO : His Excellency Meuccio Ruini,
Minister of Public Works.

1. As is our practice for other conferences, we submit herewith to you an outline of points upon which an agreement was reached at yesterday's meeting.

2. You accepted in principle the proposal for organisation and procedure in connection with your immediate Housing problem, which was submitted to you by Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission on 26th December and distributed at the meeting to all concerned.

3. Under this plan local Working Committees and Advisory Committees are to be set up who would screen all applications for assistance made by owners wishing to repair their houses and to give these Committees some responsibility and to place the initiative in the hands of such local Committees.

4. You maintained that these Committees could not authorize the payment of funds, and that either the Genio Civile or the local engineer, with special authorization from you, would have to approve bills before payment can be made. You agreed to provide engineers where none exist now.

5. You were asked to submit, as quickly as possible, a detailed procedure showing how an owner is to proceed, in order to obtain materials and financial assistance, which detailed description is to be sent, as soon as possible, to



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 784019

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28 December 1944.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

the various Communes, so that all concerned may know what to do. You promised to have this detailed procedure prepared in five or six days and to submit to us a copy for review.

6. It is understood also, from my conversation with you on 27th December 1944, that you accept the proposal to establish some form of material control and that you will also work out a detail procedure on that, jointly with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. I shall be glad to receive a draft of your procedure, as soon as possible, so that we may be given an opportunity to study it.

7. In connection with the financing of these projects I had pointed out to you, at conferences and in several letters, the great need of expediting your financing procedure. You stated that 5 milliard lire were to be provided for various types of projects, but that some of these appropriations still have not passed the Ministry. I have pointed out to you that Housing projects in Frosinone and Litteria Provinces were held up, because no funds were available, and I have submitted to you recently a copy of a letter received from Abruzzi showing difficulties with financing over there. I cannot stress too much the need for immediate action in financing these projects and in placing funds into provincial banks, so that work can proceed.

for L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.
Director.

c.c. Economic Section
" to file 090.

27/12.
Mr. Solomon
To see —
> B/F in pay envt week

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 784019

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GEH.

for L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.
Director.

c.c. Economic Section
" to file 090.

27/12
Mr. Solomon
To see —
(B/F in pay one week
GEH.
29/12.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 48905
Ext. 389

GSR/mc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

REFERENCE : 176/PWU 27 Dec. 1944
SUBJECT : Tiles ( production and transport).
TO : Transportation Sub-Commission.
Industry Sub-Commission.

1. We enclose a copy of letter No. 3537 of 18 Dec.44 from the Minister of Public Works, for your consideration and comment. The letter has been acknowledged.

2. After perusal, and if the proposals are feasible, we suggest a joint discussion (Transportation Sub-Commission, Industry Sub-Commission and this Sub-Commission) so that a considered reply can be given to the Minister.

3. This Sub-Commission is vitally interested in the matter, and we would welcome your very early comments, and also as to whether a discussion (say on Tues. 2 Jan. 45) would be useful.

GER.

G.E. RHODES,
Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Director.

Encl. copy referred to.

1. Director. 27/12/44
2. Lt. Col. Thompson
3. Mr. Salomon

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

1st Lt. Parks

6-4

1st Lt. Thompson

Are these figures correct?

[illegible] USA 29/12

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12

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23 DEC 1944 176

TEMPO

# Due miliardi per la riparazione
## delle case danneggiate per cause belliche
### *Le Consulte per la Sicilia e la Sardegna*

Sono proseguite in questi giorni le riunioni del Comitato interministeriale per la ricostruzione che si svolgono contemporaneamente con la Commissione alleata. Oggetto dei lavori è lo studio dei problemi che ostacolano la ripresa economica italiana, taluni che già sia per tradursi in progetti concreti mentre quello di tutti gli altri problemi che richiedono una soluzione urgente è comune.

Come è noto, nonostante lo stanziamento di due miliardi di lire nella passata situazione al decreto che reca provvedimenti per la riparazione dei fabbricati privati danneggiati per cause belliche, allo scopo di procurare ricovero alle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza della guerra. Di tale somma, un miliardo sarà destinato ai lavori di riparazione delle case minori che, per il loro carattere urgente ed indifferibile, saranno affidati di iniziativa ed a cura del Ministero dei LL. PP. Tali miliardi sarà impiegato per contributi statali ai proprietari che vorranno eseguire le riparazioni per conto proprio, contributo che, come è noto e previsto nella duplice forma del mutuo per i lavori il cui importo non superi le 150 mila lire e della partecipazione dello Stato nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento dei mutui ipotecari, concessi ai proprietari dei fabbricati dagli Istituti di credito appositamente autorizzati, quando l'importo dei lavori superi la somma suddetta. Il relativo provvedimento sarà sottoposto, a quanto risulta, al Consiglio dei Ministri nella riunione di domani.

Si apprende poi che è in corso di elaborazione il decreto relativo alla costituzione delle Consulte per la Sicilia e per la Sardegna con le quali il Governo intende attuare un grande esperimento di autonomia regionale. Le Consulte avranno esclusivamente funzione politica di rappresentanza e di espressione dei problemi e dei desideri delle popolazioni. Il numero dei consultori sarà di 36 per la Sicilia e di 24 per la Sardegna. È previsto con per alcune materie il parere delle Consulte dovrà essere obbligatorio.

28

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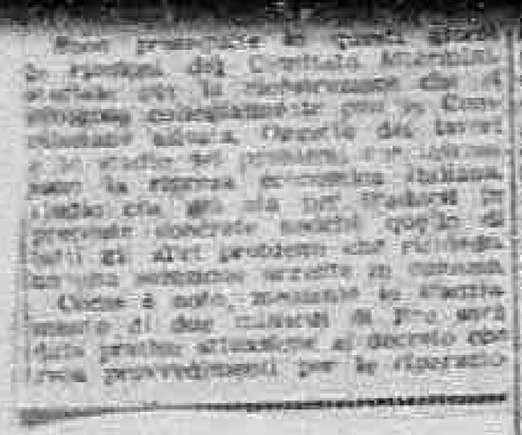
TRANSLATION

Two milliards for repairing war-damaged houses. 27/3

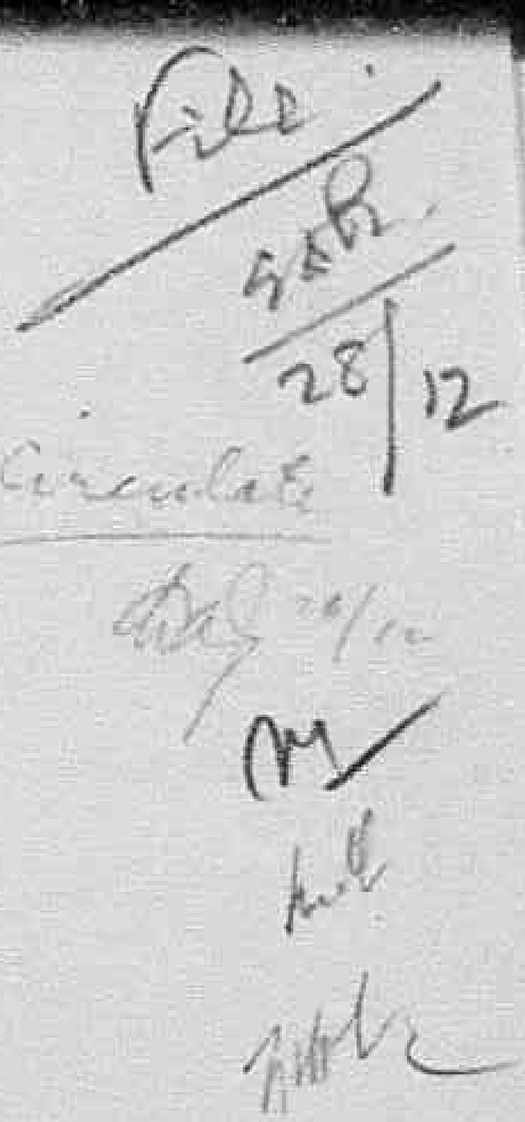
Advisory Committee for Sicily and Sardinia.

The meetings of the Interministerial Reconstruction Committee, which take place with the participation of the Allied Commission, have continued during these days. The study of problems affecting Italian economic recovery, already on the point of being embodied

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TRANSLATION

27/3

Two milliards for repairing war-damaged houses.

Advisory Committee for Sicily and Sardinia.

The meetings of the Interministerial Reconstruction Committee, which take place with the participation of the Allied Commission, have continued during these days. The study of problems affecting Italian economic recovery, already on the point of being embodied in concrete proposals, and the one of all other problems calling for immediate solution in common, are the subject of the deliberations.

As is well-known, the Decree providing for repairs of private, war-damaged buildings, so as to shelter persons left rootless owing to the war, will be carried out by means of the allocation of 2 milliard lire. One milliard of this sum will be destined to works of rehabilitation of the houses themselves which, owing to their urgent nature, will be attended to by the Ministry of Public Works, the other milliard will be used for State grants to owners intending to carry out repairs on their own, grants which, as is well-known, take the twofold form of a subsidy for works not exceeding 150,000 lire and of a State share in the payment of the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

yearly amortization instalments on the mortgage loans, granted to owners of buildings by the specially authorized Credit Establishments, when the cost of the works exceeds the above-mentioned sum. It seems that the measure relating to this will be submitted, to the Council of Ministers at this morning's meeting.

We also hear that the Decree setting up Advisory Committees for Sicily and Sardinia is being elaborated. By their means the Government intends to start a great experiment in regional autonomy. The Advisory Committees will be able to carry out a useful political function, representing and expressing the the feelings and wishes of the populations. These will be 24 advisers for Sicily and 18 for Sardinia. The opinion of the Advisory Committees on certain matters shall be obligatory.

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Roma, 10 DIC 1944 (2) 27

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

GABINETTO
Direzione Generale dei Servizi Tecnici
3537

Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione per i Lavori
Pubblici e Utilità ROMA
e per conoscenza:
- Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione Economica ROMA
- Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione per i Trasporti
ROMA

OGGETTO Provvedimenti per agevolare la produzione ed il trasporto delle tegole.

1 - Fornaci di Sinalunga.

Con lettera n. 795 del 7 ottobre c.a. questo Ministero segnalò a codesta Commissione la grande necessità di materiale da copertura e di vetri per la riparazione dei fabbricati sinistrati allo scopo di dar ricovero ai senza tetto e richiese l'interessamento di codesta Commissione medesima per la concessione di alcuni carri ferroviari per il trasporto dalla stazione di Cortona allo scalo di Roma di un milione di tegole che allora erano disponibili presso le fornaci di Sinalunga.

Ora che dette fornaci, denominate di Sinalunga e Tprrita, hanno ripreso la loro produzione, mercè l'interessamento delle Autorità Alleate, le quali hanno disposto per la concessione di parte della energia elettrica necessaria, si ravvisa più opportuno e conveniente di far trasportare le tegole che saranno assegnate al Lazio ed agli Abruzzi non da Cortona 27,43 che comporta un trasporto a mezzo autotreni da Sinalunga a Cortona, ma dallo scalo di Sinalunga a Roma. A tal uopo era stato disposto da parte delle Ferrovie dello Stato italiano l'appalto dei lavori per la remissione dei danni nel tratto Sinalunga Chiusi

./.

This should be discussed with Col de Rham and Brig. E. Transp S/C's and a definite program arrived at as these materials are urgently needed in the coming program.

Lt Col Rhodes
Lt Col Holbrook-Thorogh
26/12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(km.28) della ferrovia Empoli-Chiusi. E nella gara svoltasi era rimasta aggiudicataria la ditta Cattola Giuseppe & C. Ma le Autorità Alleate, prima di dare il benestare per l'esecuzione di detti lavori, hanno chiesto di prendere visione dello intero programma di opere interessanti la Empoli-Chiusi.

Per le ragioni sopraesposte si prega codesta Commissione di far concedere il detto benestare con la maggiore possibile sollecitudine. - Le due fornaci di Sinalunga e di Torrita possono produrre mensilmente un milione di tegole.

2 - Fornaci di Monterotondo Scalo (Soc. Tiberina) e di Castel Giubileo (Soc. Gen. Immobiliare).

Queste due fornaci, che potrebbero produrre rispettivamente 250.000 e 300.000 tegole al mese, sono in assetto di funzionamento. Per potere iniziare la produzione occorre la concessione dell'energia elettrica per l'azionamento dei vari motori, e cioè K W 120 alla prima e K W 190 alla seconda.

Necessita inoltre che per esse venga agevolato il trasporto della lignite dalle miniere di Montefollonico (per ora scalo di Canucia o Chiusi e poscia quello di Torrita sulla Sinalunga-Chiusi) con la concessione di due carri ogni tre giorni per la prima e di un carro al giorno per la seconda.

3 - Fornace di Benevento della Soc. An. Sanvito.

E' in funzione, ma la produzione potrà essere intensificata se verranno concessi quattro autocarri giornalieri per il trasporto della lignite dalle miniere di Morcone a Benevento (42 km. su strada ordinaria).

4 - Vetreria della Soc. An. G.Ricciardi & C. di Vietri sul Mare.

Produzione mq.100.000 al mese. Per la ripresa della produzione occorre il combustibile. Nella impossibilità manifesta

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Roma, ( ) 193 A.

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE

N.

Risposta a nota del
N. Div.

OGGETTO (2)

di ottenere carbone di alto tenore calorifero (carbone estero o anche Sulcis) la Società è disposta ad iniziare la lavorazione con l'ausilio di lignite di Montefollonico. All'uopo occorrerebbero trasporti per 30 tonnellate al giorno, e cioè tre carri da 20 tonnellate ogni due giorni dalla stazione di Chiusi per ora, e poi da quella di Sinalunga, allo scalo di Vietri sul Mare.

Questo Ministero confida molto nel benevolo interessamento su quanto sopra esposto da parte di codesta Commissione, che ha dimostrato sempre di avere molto a cuore la riparazione delle case per dar ricovero ai senza tetto.

Questo Ministero si riserva di segnalare altre necessità per agevolare la produzione e la fornitura delle tegole e ulteriori materiali in altre zone.

IL MINISTRO 27/1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TRANSLATION

OA/bb

Rome, 18 Dec 44

Ministry of Public Works
Direction General
Technical Services

N. 3537

To: the A.C.
P.W.& U. Sub-Commission
Rome

and for information of
the Economic Section
Rome
Transportation Sub-Commission
Rome

Subject: Provisions intended to facilitate production and transport of tiles.

1 - Kilns of Sinalunga.

With letter N.795 of 7th October this Ministry pointed out to Allied Commission the great need of covering material and of glass for the repairs of the damaged buildings, in order to shelter the homeless. We also asked the Allied Commission to grant us some railroad trucks for the transport of a million tiles, which were available at that time at the Sinalunga kilns, from the station of Cortona to Rome, Goods Depot.

The above mentioned kilns called Sinalunga e Torrita, have resumed their activity thanks to the Allied Authorities who have given directions for part of the necessary electric energy to be granted to them.

Now it seems more convenient to transport the tiles which will be allotted to Lazio and Abruzzi, directly for the Sinalunga Goods Depot to Rome in order to avoid the transport by motor truck from Sinalunga to Cortona. With this end in view the Italian Railways had already adjudged the works of repair of the damages in the Sinalunga Chiusi section (Km.28) of the Empoli-Chiusi railroad line. The Firm Cattolica Giuseppe and C. won the competition which has been organized. But the Allied Authorities asked to study the entire program of works concerning the Empoli Chiusi line, before giving approval for their execution.

For the above mentioned reasons we beg the AC. to give this approval as soon as possible. The two kilns of Sinalunga and Torrita can produce

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



1 million tiles a month.

2 - Kilns of Monterotondo Goods Depot (Tiberina Co) and Castel Giubileo (Soc.Gen. Immobiliare).

These 2 kilns capable of producing respectively 250,000 and 300,000 tiles a month are ready to work. In order to start working K.W. 120 for the first one and K.W. 190 for the second are necessary for the working of the motors. This electric energy should be granted to them.

It would also be necessary to facilitate transport from the lignite mines of Montefollonico (which now is served by Camucia or Chiusi Good Depot and later on by the Torrita one on the. Sinalunga-Chiusi line) by granting two railroad trucks every three days for the first station and one daily trucks for the second one.

3 - Benevento kiln of Soc. An. Sanvito.

Is already working but its production would be increased if four daily motor trucks for transport of lignite from the Mines of Morcone to Benevento could be granted. (42 Km. on ordinary road)

4 - Glass mill of the Soc.An. G. Ricciardi & Co. of Vietri on the Sea.

Production sq.m. 100,000 per month. Fuel is necessary for its reactivation. It being clearly impossible to obtain coal of high heating contents (foreign coal or even Silcis) the Company would be prepared to work by using lignite of Montefollonico. Transport for 30 tons daily would be necessary, namely 3 trucks of 20 tons every two days from Chiusi Station at present, and later on from Sinalunga station to Vietri on the sea Goods Depot.

This Ministry trusts in the Allied Commission taking a kind interest in the matter, having always shown itself greatly concerned with the question of the restoration of houses to shelter the roofless.

This Ministry will inform you later of furhter requirements for facilitating the production and supply of tiles and other materials in other zones.

The Minister

(Signed) Rain 2734

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

CJM/hs

216 /ES

27 December 1944

SUBJECT: Devastated Areas: Emergency Shelters.

TO : Provincial Executive Officer, Region IV
: Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
: Devastated Areas Sub-Commission.

1. Mr. Jacob L. Crane, Director of National Urban Developments and N.H.A., is visiting this Theatre with an E.T.A. 12 January 1945.

2. He will be visiting London on his way here and there will be in consultation with the Ministry of Health and also of Town and Country Planning.

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.

2738

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081
Ext. 589

GER/mc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

27 Dec. 44.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU
SUBJECT : Provisions intended to facilitate production and Transport of Tiles.
TO : H.E. Minister of Public Works.

We acknowledge, with thanks, your letter No. 3537 of 18 Dec. 44, on the above subject, which we are actively taking up with the Transportation Sub-Commission and the Industry Sub-Commission.

G.E. RHODES,
Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

To file 156

Tel. 489001 Ext. 339

DE/ram

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

27 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Comments Preliminary Outline of Decree Plan (Submitted by Inspector General Genio Civile Public Works Ministry).

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. A study (after translation) has been made of the Outline Plan submitted.

2. Its computations as to quantity of damage agree reasonably well with data in this office insofar as Italian Controlled Areas are concerned, but when the Plan deals with estimates for Northern A. M. G. plus non-liberated areas the figures given are far lower than Mr. Solomon's: it appears that the Plan is based on an assumption that the average per capita damage in Provinces below Rome (including Sicily and Sardinia) will prevail for the Northern Provinces.

3. The Outline stresses the usual "have-nots" such as building materials, transport and labor supply: it points out that labor shortages alone will cause the repair work to consume at least 8 years time. The fallacy of this reasoning is that the Outline figures less than one quarter million men as available for the necessary work. It fails to recognize that nearly every owner of a damaged house will himself do some actual building trades work on his house. It is safer to assume that more than one half of all repair work will be done by the manual labor of the owners and their families or neighbors, regardless of whether or not they are officially listed statistically as "building trades labor".

4. The Outline states that tremendous quantities of cement will be required for these repairs and goes on to prove that the production of this cement would take 8 years or more within Italy. Our experience shows that only a small fraction of the cement computed in the Outline is actually needed for this type of repair work.

2735

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

5. The Outline uses prices approximately 80% higher than those we think might reasonably be accomplished under proper controls. It may be however that these higher prices will eventually prevail.

6. The Outline states "There is in Italy no provision of law granting benefits in connection with destroyed houses." We disagree with this, since the difference between a house labeled destroyed and/or heavily damaged is only one of degree and opinion, and it is entirely possible that most houses labeled "destroyed" can and will be repaired. The Decree covers benefits to all owners of repaired houses. Therefore the figures given as to the possible Government share and/or total cost are erroneous whenever they are based on omitting "destroyed" houses and only including "damaged" houses.

7. The Outline rightly points out that due to the clause making benefits payable very according to the owner's financial standings, it is actually impossible to even reasonably forecast the percentage that the Government share will bear to the total repair costs.

8. Under the heading "Organization of the Services" the Outline properly calls for [illegible] Organization of Government Agencies to Provincial [illegible] however it states that from these Provincial [illegible] the Genio Civile should handle the distribute the subsidy grants. The Genio Civile programs are overburdened with their regular and ordinary public works activities, and it is not in our opinion the organization to even remotely handle any large part of the impending repair program. As discussed with you recently we believe a New Governmental Agency plus certain all important Citizens Committees at Commune and Provincial levels are required.

9. The Outline suggests local committees for cooperative effort to aid the Genio Civile. This is a step in the right direction, but not nearly far enough.

V. S. THOMPSON.
Lt. Col. [illegible] 2735.
Chief. Public Wks. Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel . 478200.
Extn. 320.

LAJ/sg

23

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU. 26 Dec. 1944.
SUBJECT : Implementation of Housing Decree.
TO : H.E. Sig.Ruini
Minister of Public Works.

1. I am sending you herewith 2 copies of our suggested program for implementing your housing decree. (senza tetto). The translation is not very good in some places and I am having it corrected. However this will serve to indicate to you what our thoughts are in the matter so as to permit you to discuss it with your assistants and interested Ministers.

2. I should like to discuss this with you tomorrow morning so as to arrive at some definite understanding. In this manner, when I present our suggested procedure at the meeting on Thursday afternoon, it will represent something on which we are in accord. You and other Ministers will then be able to state what will be done and how quick you can get this program to function. In that way much can be accomplished at the meeting.

3. The program should also be studied from a legal viewpoint before Thursday's meeting and recommendation made how it may be possible to carry out such a program under present decrees. Every effort should be made to do so, so as not to lose more valuable time.

Henning Jenny

27 H. A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel . 478200.
Extn. 320.

LAJ/sg

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A/O 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

26 Dec. 1944.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU.
SUBJECT : Implementation of Housing Decree.
TO : H.E. Sig.Ruini
Minister of Public Works.

1. I am sending you herewith 2 copies of our suggested program for implementing your housing decree. (senza tetto). The translation is not very good in some pieces and I am having it corrected. However this will serve to indicate to you what our thoughts are in the matter so as to permit you to discuss it with your assistants and interested Ministers.

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3. The program should also be studied from a legal viewpoint before Thursday's meeting and recommendation made how it may be possible to carry out such a program under present decrees. Every effort should be made to do so, so as not to lose more valuable time.

L.A. JENNY,
27 Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

6

QUARTIERE GENERALE DELLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
APO 394

Lavori Pubblici e Pubblici Servizi

APPLICAZIONE DEL DECRETO PER IL RICOVERO DEI SENZA TETTO

Riferimento : 176/PWD.

23 Dic.1944.

L'applicazione di questo decreto concerne 3 categorie :

1. ORGANIZZAZIONE E PROCEDURA.
2. MATERIALI.
3. FINANZIAMENTO.

1. ORGANIZZAZIONE.

1. Le seguenti indicazioni sono basate sulla convinzione che il Genio Civile non abbia da occuparsi di tutte le richieste e della loro evasione ne debba maneggiare i fondi stanziati a questo scopo.
Il Genio Civile é un'organizzazione di Servizio e tanto la sua posizione che la sua utilità verrebbe diminuita se esso venisse coinvolta nelle questioni politiche che non mancheranno di sorgere applicando il decreto.
Il Genio Civile dovrebbe essere il consigliere tecnico delle varie autorità interessate a quest'opera di ricostruzione e dovrebbe intervenire soltanto allorché i proprietari intendono eseguire un lavoro di maggiore entità.
In tale caso il Genio Civile dovrebbe stabilire se tali riparazioni entrano effettivamente nei limiti del programma di "pronto soccorso" che si intende eseguire.
Quando le richieste di rimborso rivolte al Governo fossero nell'ambito del decreto allora espetterà al Genio Civile stabilire l'opportunità delle spese nei progetti sorpassanti - diciamo - le 50.000 Lire.

2. L'Organizzazione dovrebbe essere sottoposta ad un altro Direttore Generale, dipendente dal Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, il cui unico compito fosse l'eseguire i provvedimenti di legge in questo decreto. Le direttive di questo Direttore Generale dovrebbero passare direttamente al suo rappresentante Provinciale (non al Genio Civile). Da questo rappresentante ufficiale dovrebbero poi venire trasmesse al Comitato Locale cioé al

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



"Comitato Operante" che dovrebbe risolvere queste pratiche.

3. La seguente procedura comincia dal proprietario desideroso di riparare la sua casa e deve venire intesa con una scala ascendente e non discendente.

PROCEDURA

1. Compito del Prefetto di ogni Provincia è di controllare che il Comitato Operante venga istituito. Ogni Comune importante deve avere un simile Comitato mentre i Comuni più piccoli si raggrupperanno intorno ad un Comitato unico secondo la loro posizione geografica o le loro particolari esigenze.
Questi Locali Comitati Operanti dovrebbero essere composti dal Sindaco che li presiede, da un rappresentante dei proprietari che verrà scelto dai proprietari stessi, da una assemblea speciale convocata a questo scopo dal Sindaco e dall'Ingegnere del Comune. Ove non ci fossero Ingegneri, i proprietari designeranno a questa assemblea due rappresentanti invece di uno. Questo Comitato dovrebbe essere autorizzato ad assumere il numero di assistenti - impiegati ed altro - necessari all'attuazione del Decreto.

2. Se un proprietario desidera riparare la sua casa e se il lavoro entra nel programma di immediato pronto soccorso, egli ne dovrà redigere domanda a questo Comitato e, previa approvazione della sua richiesta da parte del Comitato dovrebbe poter procedere ad iniziare il lavoro senza altre formalità a meno che la sua richiesta non riguardi una riparazione maggiore oppure un fabbricato talmente danneggiato da rendere dubbia l'opportunità di una riparazione.

3. Qualsiasi lavoro di comuni pratiche dovrebbe andare dall'ufficio Provinciale al Direttore Generale degli alloggi. Questo ufficio dovrebbe avere la facoltà di rivedere ogni cosa e fungerebbe da agenzia coordinante fra tutti i Comitati Comunali della Provincia. Tutto il lavoro dell'ambito provinciale andrebbe direttamente al Direttore Generale incaricato degli alloggi presso al Ministero.

273

4. Tutti i pagamenti da effettuarsi ai proprietari dovrebbero effluire all'Agenzia Provinciale per conto della quale il denaro verrebbe depositato presso la banca locale.
Tutti i progetti che costassero meno di L.25.000 non

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



dovrebbero avere effetto bisogno di approvazione riguardo alle ragionevolezza del loro costo. Progetti di une spese interno alle 25.000 L. e 50.000 L., potranno essere soggetti all'approvazione dell'Ing. comunale se ciò venisse richiesto dal Comitato Comunale. I progetti che costino più di 50.000 lire dovranno essere sottoposti al Genio Civile Provinciale dell'Agenzia Provinciale per un parere sulla ragionevolezza del costo, prima che il pagamento sia effettuato. I consigli del Genio Civile dovrebbero venire accettati.

5. I Comitati Locali dovrebbero avere la facoltà di assistere i proprietari ottenendo per loro materiale, mezzi di trasporto o impartendo consigli di ingegneria. Questi Comitati dovrebbero avere la facoltà di richiedere da tutte le persone in possesso di qualsiasi mezzo di trasporto - dall'autocarro al carro a buoi asino pure un semplice carretto a mano - che contribuiscono per quanto sia in loro potere a quest'opera di ricostruzione. Ove la gente si rifiutasse a cooperare, i Comitati dovrebbero avere la facoltà di requisire i mezzi di trasporto in loro possesso che fossero necessari all'opera di immediata "pronto soccorso" agli alloggi. Questi Comitati dovrebbero avere uguale facoltà riguardo i materiali di costruzione locali. Se un Comitato Locale non può adempiere le richieste del suo territorio dovrebbe far appello all'agenzia provinciale perché gli presti aiuto.
L'Agenzia Provinciale dovrebbe fare del suo meglio per realizzare queste richiesta e dovrebbe avere la stessa autorità dei comitati locali di requisire materiali e mezzi di trasporto, ma nell'ambito provinciale. Comitati Locali ed Agenzie Provinciali dovrebbero avere la facoltà di registrare i mezzi di trasporto in modo da essere in grado di fare il miglior uso possibile dei mezzi di trasporto disponibili.

6. Nel caso in cui l'Agenzia Provinciale non potesse corrispondere alle esigenze dovrebbe essere autorizzata a informarne le Autorità Competenti Superiori e/o l'Ingegnere regionale della Commissione Alleata.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



COMITATI CONSULTIVI

1. Per vincere la paura di un'eventuale favoritismo politico che pare esista - sarebbe opportuno di istituire un Comitato Consultivo a fianco del Comitato Comunale e Agenzia Provinciale quale Comitato d'Appello.
Questo Comitato dovrebbe essere unicamente un Comitato volontario, scelto da proprietari, banchieri, Commercianti di materiale edilizio, agenzie di trasporti, etc. Il Locale Comitato Consultivo riceverebbe le richieste dei cittadini del luogo che credessero non essere stati trattati equamente sia nell'assegnazione del materiale che dei trasporti, sia nel rimborso da parte del Governo. Detto Comitato farà poi le sue raccomandazioni al Locale Comitato operativo, e se le richieste sono ignorate, può appellarsi al Comitato Consultivo Provinciale. Se il Comitato Consultivo Provinciale riceve un rifiuto dalla Provincia, dovrebbe avere la facoltà di appellarsi direttamente al Direttore Generale per l'edilizia al Ministero, o al Ministro stesso.

2. I Comitati operanti Locali e Provinciali dovrebbero utilizzare al massimo il Comitato Consultivo, qualora s'incontrino difficoltà, dato che questi Comitati Consultivi debbono essere in grado di svolgere una funzione utilissima in quell'aspetto.

3. Se, secondo l'opinione delle organizzazioni operanti locali o Provinciali un edificio dovrebbe essere ricostruito e il proprietario non lo ricostruisce entro il termine fissato, allora le Autorità Operative Locali o Provinciali richiederanno al Genio Civile di intraprendere il lavoro e di portarlo a termine.
E' ritenuta cosa importantissima il fare il massimo uso delle risorse e dell'iniziativa locale, se il lavoro deve riuscire. Esso richiederà una costante attenzione locale, e per portarlo a termine deve esistere una competente organizzazione locale, provvista di sufficienti assistenti. Il personale necessario nei piani più centrali dell'organizzazione diminuirà molto sensibilmente di numero. Nel modo sopra descritto, saranno riferite al piano del Ministero solo le più elevate questioni di indirizzo generale, o questioni che le Autorità Provinciali non siano in grado di trattare.

27

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



MATERIALI

1. In vista del crescente posto dei materiali di costruzione e in vista delle grandissime quantità di tali materiali necessari al programma di ricostruzione in Italia, compresa l'edilizia, si teme che, a meno che non si eserciti qualche efficace controllo sulla produzione delle fabbriche che producono questi materiali, i mercati neri fioriscono e ne risulti l'inflazione, aumentando così senza ragione e senza necessità le difficoltà economiche dell'Italia.

2. Poichè la maggior parte di queste fabbriche necessita di carbone, e poichè il carbone è un materiale controllato, sembrerebbe una cosa relativamente semplice il determinare quanti dei detti materiali possono essere prodotti con una data quantità di carbone. Il Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro potrebbe allora acquistare a contratto dalle suddette fabbriche produttrici la quantità di cemento, mattoni, tegole, vetro ecc., prodotti con il carbone fornito, ed a prezzo equo, fissato e controllato da quel Ministero.

3. Il Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro dovrebbe disporre la consegna di detti materiali, attraverso gli enti ufficiali di trasporto, a depositi scelti dal Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, i quali depositi dovrebbero poi essere messi alle dipendenze del Genio Civile Provinciale. Si dovrebbe poi assumere un Ingegnere dipendente dal Genio Civile la cui sola funzione consisterebbe nel controllare materiali del suo deposito, rilasciandoli dietro richieste debitamente formulate dai Locali Comitati, autorizzando i proprietari a procedere alla ricostruzione delle loro case o edifici, o opere pubbliche, da effettuarsi sotto il controllo del Genio Civile.
Dato che il Genio Civile necessita dei detti materiali per molti altri scopi, comprendendo la ricostruzione di ponti ecc, si dovrebbe stabilire una qualche forma di sistema di precedenza. 27,28

4. Questi materiali dovrebbero essere forniti non con pagamento a contanti, ma si dovrà tenere una accurata

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



contabilità delle quantità fornite per ogni progetto, mettendo così il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici in condizione di determinare il valore in Lire del suo contributo ad ogni progetto, che dovrà poi essere accreditato sul contributo governativo - che ogni proprietario secondo il Decreto per la ricostruzione edilizia, a diritto di ricevere - a mezzo a conto di altri progetti a cui i detti materiali hanno contribuito Una accurata contabilità dei materiali a deposito dovrà anche essere tenuta, per assicurarsi che i materiali non trovino la strada di destinazioni non autorizzati.

5. Il Genio Civile incaricato di questi depositi dovrà avere i necessari assistenti e dovrà essere in grado di determinare la ragionevolezza delle richieste per i detti progetti, e, se le richieste appaiono sproporzionate, di rivedere i progetti in questione e determinare le quantità di materiali che sono effettivamente necessarie.

6. Si ritiene che il controllo sopra delineato dovrebbe costituire un gran passo avanti verso la riduzione e stabilizzazione dei costi edilizi, e nell'accelerazione della ricostruzione.

FINANZIAMENTO

1. Il finanziamento dei progetti di costruzione è stato sempre soggetto a considerevoli ritardi, eccettuando i casi in cui i progetti sono stati finanziati attraverso l'assistenza degli Alleati. Questi ritardi sono stati in alcuni casi assai gravi, rendendo necessario di richiamare ripetutamente l'attenzione del Ministero su di essi. Si ritiene assolutamente essenziale il prendere immediati provvedimenti per disporre fondi nelle banche provinciali, dove sono tenuti i fondi del Governo, e di depositarli in conti separati, per essere erogati ai detti progetti edilizi.

2. Sarà disposto lo stanziamento di speciali fondi per il pagamento dei materiali acquistati, sia che siano usati per progetti edilizi, sia per altri progetti.

2721

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Dato che molti di questi materiali dovranno essere trasportati da una provincia all'altra, le somme richieste non saranno nella stessa proporzione dei costi edilizi in ogni Provincia.

3. Il nostro preventivo degli attuali preveduti bisogni nelle cosidette Zone Devastate dell'Italia Centrale, è come segue, in milioni di lire, cifre tonde :

| Provincie | Totale Contributo Governativo | | Contributo Governativo escluse i materiali controllati | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Edifici riparabili compresi progetti di primo aiuto | Sedi progetti di primo aiuto | Edifici riparabili compresi progetti di primo aiuto | Sedi progetti di primo aiuto |
| Marche-Abruzzi | | % Est. | | |
| Aquila | 155 | (10) 16 | 75 | 8 |
| Chieti | 133 | (10) 14 | 77 | 8 |
| Pescara | 164 | (15) 25 | 82 | 12 |
| Teramo | 34 | (10) 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Lazio | | | | |
| Frosinone | 1460 | (30) 440 | 730 | 220 |
| Littoria | 364 | (30) 110 | 182 | 55 |
| Totale : | 2310 | 611 | 1164 | 305 |

Si deve badare che sotto il titolo "Case Riparabili" non sono comprese le case irreparabili, che devono essere ricostruite. 2726

4. Le cifre suesposte sono solo una stima approssimativa e possono dover essere rivista di tempo in tempo, ma servono allo scopo di stabilire i bisogni relativi delle varie Provincie, e permetteranno lo stanziamento

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



di fondi in parti proporzionali alle rispettive provincie così da permettere che il lavoro più importante proceda immediatamente.

L.A. JENNY,
Ten. Col., Genio.
Direttore.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081. Ext. 339

DS/ram

22

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

MEMORANDUM

23 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Damaged Housing in Devastated Areas

To : Director Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. Under date of 15 December you were given a report on the above subject which presented figures in total for the following six Provinces.

Provinces: Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Teramo.

2. Attached is a schedule giving certain figures Province by Province.

V. S. THOMPSON.
Lt. Col. R. C. E.
Chief, Public. Wks. Div.

Attachment
Schedule of figures

272

ALL FIGURES AFFIX. IN MILLION LIRE

| | (A) Prob. Govt. share in cost of repair of Houses classified as damaged. Excluding Houses classified as destroyed. | (B) Prob. Govt. share in First Aid (immediately essential repairs) portion of work in Col (A) | | Amount of Govt. cash required in addition to Govt. furnishing certain "Controlled" building materials (separately as related to Columns (A) and (B). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % | | For Col (A) work (Entire) | For Col (B) work (First Aid part only) |
| Aquila | (Lire) 155 | (10%) | 16 | 78 | 8 |
| Chieti | 153 | (10%) | 16 | 77 | 8 |
| Pescara | 164 | (15%) | 25 | 82 | 12 |
| Teramo | 34 | (10%) | 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Frosinone | 1460 | (30%) | 440 | 730 | 220 |
| Littoria | 364 | (30%) | 110 | 182 | 55 |
| Totals | (Lire) 2330 | | 611 | 1164 | 305 |

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RECEIVED
A & U S/C A.C.
23 DEC 1944 176

Roma, li 22 DIC 1944

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici

IL MINISTRO

N. LP/48

Risposta a lett.n.176/PWU
del 19 dicembre 1944

Al Sig. Lt. Col. L.A. JENNY
Capo della Sottocommissione
Lavori Pubblici e pubblici
servizi
C. A.

OGGETTO - Rapporti interessanti il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici.

1 - 2 Ogni comunicazione da parte Sua di notizie e rapporti interessanti questo Ministero non può che essere utile per me e ringrazio quindi di quelle inviatemi con la nota cui rispondo.

3 - Convengo pienamente che il problema di dare alloggio ai senza tetto, già di per sè troppo grave, debba essere affrontato in un primo momento in rapporto alle sole persone realmente prive di alloggio e che dalle relative segnalazioni delle autorità locali debbano quindi rimanere per ora esclusi coloro che hanno potuto trovare posto in abitazioni diverse dalle proprie. Mi riservo di dare istruzioni in questo senso.

4 - Sono del pari d'accordo sulla necessità di contare per il ripristino dei faboricati riparabili sull'opera

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

d'incitamento che deve essere svolta dai Sindaci e mi riservo anche a questo riguardo di diramare istruzioni e raccomandazioni.

5 - Non mancherò di richiamare gli uffici ed autorità locali sull'opportunità di non dare corso a segnalazioni non debitamente controllate, le quali in quanto esagerate ed allarmistiche alterano la giusta visione di ciò che occorre fare.

IL M I N I S T R O

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TRANSLATION CT/sg

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
THE MINISTER

Rome, Dec. 22, 1944.

REFERENCE : 46/48.
TO : Lt-Col. L.A. JENNY
Director, Public Works
and Utilities Sub-Comm.
SUBJECT : Reports of interest to the
Ministry of Public Works.
ANSWER TO : Letter 176/PWU dated Dec. 19.

1-2. Every communication from you of news and reports of interest to this Ministry cannot but be useful to me, and I thank you for the information sent together with the letter referred to.

3. I agree fully that the problem of sheltering the roofless, already too serious in itself, should be faced, first, only so far as the really roofless persons are concerned, and that the people who could find a dwelling in houses different from their own should at present be excluded from the reports of local authorities. I reserve to myself to give the necessary instructions in this direction.

4. I also agree on the necessity of relying on the work of enticement to be carried out by the Syndicos for the rehabilitation of buildings which can be repaired. I will issue instructions and recommendations also on this matter.

5. I will not fail to recall the attention of Offices and Authorities on the necessity of not forwarding uncontrolled information the true aspect of what it is necessary to do.

2723
The Minister.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
W & U SECTION
23 DEC 1944 176

Roma 22 Dicembre 1944 A

*Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici*

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE
Direz.Gen.Serv.Tecnici

N° 3839

Al Lt.Col. L.A.JENNY
Direttore Sottocommissione
LL.PP. ed Utilità
ROMA

*Risposta a nota del*
N° Div.

OGGETTO

In relazione alla richiesta verbale del 21 corrente mese, comunico l'ulteriore sviluppo per l'attuazione del D.L. 17 novembre 1944 n. 366.

1) Si sono, a mezzo della stampa portato a conoscenza del pubblico le varie disposizioni contenute nel detto D.L. per incitare l'iniziativa dei proprietari privati.

2) S.E. il Ministro ha preso l'iniziativa per una riunione degli Istituti di Credito allo scopo di ottenere che essi provvedano al finanziamento dei mutui con i proprietari danneggiati ai fini della ricostruzione.

3) E' in istudio un provvedimento di legge, per decentrare agli Uffici periferici del Genio Civile e degli Ispettorati Generali, la competenza per la concessione di sussidi e la autorizzazione a contrarre mutui, ai proprietari danneggiati.

4) In pendenza del decentramento verranno impartite istruzioni agli Uffici dipendenti del Genio Civile.

5) E' stata presa in seria considerazione la vostra proposta di nominare Commissioni locali per l'esame dei piani di riparazione di fabbricati, e sono in istudio le modalità

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

di una tale istituzione, di cui saranno dati i particolari.

6) Intanto si provvede, a cura degli Uffici del Genio Civile:

a) alla riparazione di fabbricati per allogarvi i sinistrati senza tetto od i lavori sono in corso in n.250 abitati;

b) alla costruzione di baracche in n.20 abitati, sempre per ricovero dei senza tetto.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TRANSLATION GR/bb

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS Rome, 22nd Dec. 44

General Direction of Technical Services.

No. 3839

TO: Lt.Col. L.A. Jenny,
Director of P.W.& U. S/C.
Rome

In connection with the verbal request of 21st inst., I inform you of the further progress made in carrying out the Legislative Decree of 17th Nov. 44 N. 336.

1. We have, through the Press, let the public know of the different provisions contained in said Legislative Decree to incite initiative of private owners.

2. H.E. the Minister has taken the lead in proposing a meeting of the Credit Establishment in order to get them to finance the loans to damaged owners with a view to reconstruction.

3. A legal for making out laying Genio Civile and General Inspectors' Offices qualified to grant subsidies to damaged owners and authorizing the latter to contract loans, is being studied.

4. While waiting for this measure, directions will be given to the Genio Civile Offices depending from us.

5. Your proposal to appoint local Commissions to examine the plans for the restoration of buildings is being seriously thought over, and the way to set them up, details of which will be given, is being studied.

6. Meanwhile, through the Genio Civile Offices, we are seeing to :

a) the restoration of buildings, so as to settle roofless people in them; works are in hand in 250 towns or villages.

b) the building of huts in 20 towns or villages, always in order to shelter the roofless.

had authority to make an immediate aid and so we not to hold up the work.

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The Director General

(signed) Tizzano.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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OUTLINE

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR MAKING "REPAIR DECREE" OPERATIVE

(Financing not included)

1. Any OWNER wishing to repair his house gets through a Commune Committee (of his neighbors) all possible help as to materials, transport, engineering advice and the filling out of all papers pertaining to government benefits and/or loans, and he deals with no one but this committee: (which is properly authorized by the P. W. Min. to conduct all necessary business without obligating the Govt. to any disbursements except for clerical salaries).

2. This Committee ~~x~~ routines all papers dealing with loans and/or benefits through to a Prov. Govt. Housing Org. This is the first place at which any Govt. Staff is reached.

3. Govt. Prov. Housing Org. is NEW and is primarily to clear paper work connected with benefits and/or loans and will if possible complete its business at Prov. levels. Where necessary it will route work to a NEW Govt. Housing Org. (under a separate Dir. Gen.) in Rome. This Rome Org. will be directly under the P. W. Min. (or Reconstruction Min.).

4. NOTE: So far, the Genio Civile is not in the picture at all!

5. Returning to the Commune Operative Committee: should it have troubles concerning materials, transport, or finance, (that it cannot settle itself) it can appeal to a Volunteer Advisory Board set up in each Prov. This Prov. Advisory Board will have two ways of solving troubles for the appealing Commune Committee, to wit:

   (a) Through action by its own membership of Sub-committees.

   (b) By asking the Govt. Housing Prov. Org. for help.

6. This Govt. Housing Prov. Org. can in turn get help three ways.

   (a) By seeking assistance from AC. Prov. or Reg. Staffs.

   (b) By seeking technical advice from the Genio Civile.

   (c) By appealing to its Rome Hdqtrs.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



7. Should the Prov. Advisory Board be unable to solve a trouble (or have it solved for them by the Govt. Housing Prov. Org.) it then appeals (in rare cases only) to a National Advisory Housing Board (volunteer) in Rome. This Board can deal directly with the National Govt. Housing Hdqtrs. and/or the P. W. Min.: it should only concern itself with major matters that trouble not one but many Prov. Advisory Boards.

8. NOTE: So far the Genio Civile is still out of the picture!

9. The Govt. Housing Org. Hdqtrs. and/or the P. W. Min. of course have direct access to all other Italian Ministries and all A. C. Sub-Commissions, and through the top Italian Govt. levels to top A. C. levels (to solve National problems concerning materials, policy, etc.).

10. GENIO CIVILE:

This organization (which should and must be kept out of the Repair program as far as possible) comes into the picture in only three possible ways:

(a) When a Commune Operative Committee submits papers dealing with costs, and therefore dealing with Govt. subsidies, through the normal channel to the Govt. Prov. Housing Org., this latter Org. will deal with the Genio Civile to establish proper costs. This will protect the Govt's interest. This routine matter does not bring the Genio Civile into direct connection with any Commune group or with any Owner.

(b) If technical advice is needed by a Govt. Prov. Housing Org. or by either a Prov. Advisory Board or a Commune Operative Committee, they can, through the Govt. Prov. Housing Org. call on the Genio Civile for same.

(c) When any Owner is ordered (by a Commune Operative Committee) to repair his house, if for any reason whatsoever he fails to do so as directed, the Commune Operative Committee shall certify the facts to the Govt. Prov. Housing Org: this Org. in turn will notify the Genio Civile (at Prov. level) and will authorize them to do the work. Upon completion of any such project, the Genio Civile will notify the Govt. Prov. Housing Org. of the costs, so that it can route the matter through Govt. channels for collection.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

11. AT NO TIME are the Genio Civile to have any jurisdiction as to whether or not a repair operation is to be executed: this jurisdiction is to rest initially and completely with the Communa Operative Committee(subject to review by the P. W. Min.).

12. Detailed date re organization, duties, authority, makeup and methods of operation of all Committees, boards, organizations, etc. hereinbefore mentioned (and not now existing) follow in a Detailed Plan now being drafted.

P. W. & U. S/C.
P. W. Div.
Housing - D. Solomon 21/12/44

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

19 December 44

22 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Housing

TO : Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

1. Now that the housing decree has been passed, it is most important for every possible step to be taken to set up an organization and have some money appropriated to implement it. I understand you are already working on a plan for the implementation of this decree.

2. At our weekly meeting with the economic ministers of the Italian Government, on Thursday, 28 December, we intend to make housing the main item of business. With 28 December a target date, and as early as possible before that, it is requested that you submit to the Economic Section a plan for the implementation of the housing decree, prior to its formal submission to the Ministry of Public Works.

3. A meetin will be held in my office at 1100 hours, Friday 22 December, to review the progress in this connection. It is requested that representatives from your Sub-Commission include Lt. Col. Thompson and Mr. David Solomon.

4. At this same meeting, we would like to discuss your memorandum of 3 December 44, on the control of building materials.

L. D. [redacted]
Colonel, AA
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section

Distribution
Executive Director, AC

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Title. Extn. 34y

DS/ram

17

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO.

REFERENCE : 176/PWU 26/11/44
SUBJECT : Reports on Housing Damage from Italian Ministry
TO : Director P. W. & U. Sub-Commission.
FROM : Chief of P. W. Division.

1. In connection with the statistical chart being prepared by Mr. Solomon he tells me that he spoke to you concerning the fact that for some time now he has received no additional data to add to the reports on 28 Provinces received up to December 15.

2. There seems no reason why the Ministry could not furnish figures on many of the Provinces as yet unreported upon particularly since some of them are south of Rome. Mr. Solomon states that you suggested in your talk with him that you might get after the Ministry to secure the missing reports. The following lists the Provincial reports required in two categories; firstly, those in Italian controlled territory and secondly those in AMG territory:

Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari, Catania, Siracusa, Catanzaro, Avellino, Napoli, Campobasso.

Perugia, Livorno, Grosseto, Siena, Arezzo, Ascoli, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro, Pisa, Firenzi, Pistoia, Lucca.

V. B. THOMPSON
Lt-Colonel, R.C.E.,
Chief Public Wks. Div.

271

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

MEMORANDUM

176/PWU

23 December 1944

Subject: Dameged Housing in Devastated Areas

To : Director Public Works and Utilities S/C

1. Under date of 15 December you were given a report on the above subject which presented figures in total for the following six Provinces.

Provinces: Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Terano.

2. Attached is a schedule giving certain figures Province by Province.

V. S. THOMPSON.
Lt. Col. A. C. E.
Chief, Public. Wks. Div.

Attachment
Schedule of figures

271a

ALL FIGURES ARE IN MILLION LIRE

| | (A) Prob. Govt. share in cost of repair of Houses classified as damaged. Excluding Houses classified as Destroyed. | (B) Prob. Govt. share in First Aid (immediately essential repairs) portion of work in Col (A) | Amount of Govt. cash required in addition to Govt. furnishing certain "Controlled" building materials (separately as related to Colums (A) and (B). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | For Col (A) work (Entire) | For Col (B) work (First Aid part only) |
| Aquila | (Lire) 155 | (10%) 16 | 78 | 8 |
| Chieti | 153 | (10%) 16 | 77 | 8 |
| Pescara | 164 | (15%) 25 | 82 | 12 |
| Teramo | 34 | (10%) 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Frosinone | 1600 | (30%) 480 | 730 | 220 |
| Littoria | 364 | (30%) 110 | 182 | 55 |
| Totals 2142 | (Lire) 2330 | 611 | 1164 | 305 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

LAJ/ce

15

Draft

ORGANISATION FOR IMPLEMENTING HOUSING DECREE

1. The recommendations which follow are based upon our conviction that the Genio Civile should not handle all of the applications and clearing of requests or be handling the funds allocated for this purpose. The Genio Civile is a Service Organisation and it would lose its standing and usefulness, if it would get involved in political questions such as are bound to come up locally in connection with the carrying out of this Decree. The Genio Civile should be the technical adviser to the various Authorities interested in this work and should only come into the picture when major repairs are intended by owners, in which case the Genio Civile should state whether or not such repairs are justified under the "first-aid" program to be followed. When requests for refunds are made of the Government, then the Genio Civile should be required to pass upon the reasonableness ~~of such requests and the reasonableness~~ of the costs involved.

2. The organisation should be set up under a separate Director General under the Minister of Public Works, whose sole duty would be to carry out the provisions of this Decree. Instructions from this Director General should go direct to his Provincial representative (not to Genio Civile). From the Provincial representative this matter should go to the local Committee which is the "Working Committee" and which should handle all such general matters.

3. The following procedure begins with the owner who wishes to have his house repaired and works up the ladder and not down the ladder.

PROCEDURE.

1. Local Committees should be set up, one for each larger community and one for each group of smaller communities. These Local Committees should be composed of the Sindaco, the local representative of the Director General of Housing and one representative of building owners and possibly some other, such as a banker, etc. This Committee could be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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1. Local Committees should be set up, one for each larger community and one for each group of smaller communities. These Local Committees should be composed of the Sindaco, the local representative of the Director General of Housing and one representative of building owners and possibly some others, such as a banker, etc. This Committee would be authorised to engage such clerical assistants as may be



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

needed to carry out this Decree.

2. If an owner wishes to repair his house, he will make application to this Committee and when his request is approved by this Committee, he should be authorised to proceed with his work without any further review, unless his request is for a major repair or for a building so badly damaged that the wisdom of making repairs would seem doubtful. In that case, this Committee would refer the request to the Genio Civile and the Genio Civile's recommendation should be accepted.

3. All paper work from the commune level would go to a similar Committee, composed in a similar manner as the Local Committee, but on a Provincial level. That Committee should have the right of review and it should function as a co-ordinating Committee between all Communal Committees within the Province. All paper work from the Provincial level would go directly to the Director General in charge of Housing at the Ministry.

4. All payments to be made to owners should come to the Provincial Committee and this Committee would then have the provincial Genio Civile review all such requests as to their reasonableness, and the recommendation of the Genio Civile should be accepted.

5. The Local Committees should be empowered to assist owners in connection with obtaining materials, transport, engineering advice, etc. These Committees should have the power to requisition transportation and materials where that may be necessary because of the shortage of such transport or materials. If a Local Committee cannot fulfil the requirements within its territory, it should then appeal to the Provincial Committee for help. The Provincial Committee should then endeavour to meet these requests and should have authority to requisition transportation etc., by excart or otherwise, to assist in this task. Local and Provincial Committees should have authority also to schedule transportation in a manner as to make the best possible use of all available transportation.

27

6. In case the Provincial Committee is unable to fulfil requirements, it should then be authorised to contact Higher Authority and/or A.C. Regional Engineers.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

1. To overcome the fear that apparently exists

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Genio Civile's recommendation should be accepted.

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271

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ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

1. In order to overcome the fear that apparently exists, that political favoritism will flourish, it may be desirable



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

to set up an independent Advisory Committee alongside of the Communal and Provincial Committees as an "Appeal" Committee. This Committee should be wholly a volunteer committee selected by the owners, bankers, material dealers, transportation agencies etc. The Local Committee would receive appeals from local citizens who may believe that they have not been treated properly, either in the allocation of materials, transport, or governmental refund. That committee should then make its recommendations to the local working committee, and if its requests are ignored, ~~the~~ appeal to the Provincial Committee. It the Provincial Committee is refused at the provincial level, it should have authority to appeal directly to the Director General in charge of Housing at the Ministry. or the Minister himself.

2. The Local and Provincial Working Committees should make the fullest possible use of the Advisory Committee when difficulties are encountered, as ~~these~~ Advisory Committees may be able to perform a most useful function in that respect.

3. If, in the opinion of the Local or Provincial Working Organisations a building should be reconstructed and the owner fails to reconstruct it within the time limit given, then these Local or Provincial Working forces will request the Genie Civile to undertake the work and to see it to completion.

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It is deemed most important that the utmost use be made of local resources and local initiative, if this work is to succeed. It will require constant local attention and there must be a competent local organisation set up with sufficient assistants, in order to expedite this work. The personnel needed at the higher levels will step down very materially in numbers. In the manner outlined above only higher policy questions or questions which local or provincial Authorities are unable to handle, would then be referred to the Ministry level.

Step by step procedure to implement the above general outline is being prepared with a chart showing the above organisation.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



OUTLINE

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR MAKING "REPAIR DECREE" OPERATIVE

(Financing not included)

1. Any OWNER wishing to repair his house gets through a Commune Committee (of his neighbors) all possible help as to materials, transport, engineering advice and the filling out of all papers pertaining to government benefits and/or loans. and he deals with no one but this committee: (which is properly authorized by the P. W. Min. to conduct all necessary business without obligating the Govt. to any disbursements except for clerical salaries).

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4. NOTE: So far, the Genio Civile is not in the picture at all!

5. Returning to the Commune Operative Committee: should it have troubles concerning materials, transport, or finance, (that it cannot settle itself) it can appeal to a Volunteer Advisory Board set up in each Prov. This Prov. Advisory Board will have two ways of solving troubles for the appealing Commune Committee, to wit:

   (a) Through action by its own membership of Sub-committees.

   (b) By asking the Govt. Housing Prov. Org. for help.

6. This Govt. Housing Prov. Org. can in turn get help three ways.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

7. Should the Prov. Advisory Board be unable to solve a trouble (or have it solved for them by the Govt. Housing Prov. Org.) it then appeals (in rare cases only) to a National Advisory Housing Board (volunteer) in Rome. This Board can deal directly with the National Govt. Housing Hdqtrs. and/or the P. W. Min.: it should only concern itself with major matters that trouble not one but many Prov. Advisory Boards.

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This organization (which should and must be kept out of the Repair program as far as possible) comes into the picture in only three possible ways:

(a) When a Commune Operative Committee submits papers dealing with costs, and therefore dealing with Govt. subsidies, through the normal channel to the Govt. Prov. Housing Org., this latter Org. will deal with the Genio Civile to establish proper costs. This will protect the Govt's interest. This routine matter does not bring the Genio Civile into direct connection with any Commune group or with any Owner.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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12. Detailed data re organization, duties, authority, makeup and methods of operation of all Committees, boards, organizations, etc. hereinbefore mentioned (and not now existing) follow in a Detailed Plan now being drafted.

P. W. & U. S/C.
P. W. Div.
Housing - D. Solomon 21/12/44
David Solomon

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RECEIVED
P.W. & U. S/C
20 DEC 1944 176

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

7.02/ES

19 December 44

13

SUBJECT: Housing

TO : Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

1. Now that the housing decree has been passed, it is most important for every possible step to be taken to set up an organization and have some money appropriated to implement it. I understand you are already working on a plan for the implementation of this decree.

2. At our weekly meeting with the economic ministers of the Italian Government, on Thursday, 29 December, we intend to make housing the main item of business. With 29 December a target date, and as early as possible before that, it is requested that you submit to the Economic Section a plan for the implementation of the housing decree, prior to its formal submission to the Ministry of Public Works.

3. A meetin will be held in my office at 1100 hours, Friday 22 December, to review the progress in this connection. It is requested that representatives from your Sub-Commission include Lt. Col. Thompson and Mr. David Solomon.

4. At this same meeting, we would like to discuss your memorandum of 3 December 44, on the control of building materials.

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L. D. Dennison
L. D. DENNISON
Colonel, FA
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section

Distribution
Executive Director, ES

ex 2705...pcm

To arrange accordingly
20/12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081.
Ext. 320.

LAJ/sg

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO.

REFERENCE : 093/PWU. 3 December 1944.
SUBJECT : Control of Building Materials.
TO : Vice-President, Economic Section.
FROM : P.W.& U. Sub-Commission.

1. I wish to present a proposal which has been discussed considerably in the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission and which I believe worthy of submission to a higher level at A.C. for transmission to the Italian Government.

2. This Sub-Commission is very much concerned with the excessive cost of construction projects and it has on numerous occasions returned proposed contracts to the Italian Government for review because of what appeared to be excessive costs.

3. One problem which seems to stand out, and which will play an exceedingly important role in the proposed Housing program, is the excessive cost of building construction materials, many of which have to be purchased in the Black Market. Reasons for the necessity of purchasing in the Black Market seem to be that normal channels of production and transport having failed, thus inviting Black Market operations and, as a consequence, making it necessary for a person wishing to rehabilitate his house to purchase materials where they were available and at such costs at which they were offered.

4. We believe that, unless some strong measures are taken to establish proper control over the manufacture and distribution of essential building materials, the prices will keep on sky-rocketing to such an extent as to have an inflationary effect because of the vastness of the undertakings to be executed. Conditions of this kind can only be remedied by drastic measures..

5. It is our recommendation that :

(a) all plants which are manufacturing construction materials be taken over by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce during the immediate rehabilitation period. This Ministry

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

may already be operating some of these plants.

(b) dumps be established at all reconstruction centres, from which materials can be distributed by excart or other similar primitive transportation media.

(c) transportation of these materials from plants to the dumps be handled by the newly created Transportation Control Agency.

(d) materials be furnished to the owner of a building free of charge, but the actual cost to the Government of this material delivered to the construction site be credited towards the Government contribution, as provided under the Housing Act, and whatever adjustments, either up or down, that may be necessary, be made after the war.

(e) the method of allocation to a particular project should be worked out carefully by the Genio Civile which would, under the circumstances, control the materials once placed in a dump and control the quantities needed for the construction of a project, thus eliminating, as much as this may be possible, materials being wasted or being diverted to illegitimate channels.

6. While the above proposal may seem some what radical in its concept, it is believed that, under present conditions, it is a necessary procedure and we strongly believe that it will save the Italian people not only many millions of lire, but actually many billions of lire, something worth thinking about.

7. As we are keenly interested in seeing something done along these lines, I shall appreciate it, if you will please have this matter given the most serious early consideration as a matter of A.C. policy and to arrange for the proper notification of the Italian Government.

270

L.A. JENNY
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Copy to file 078.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel. 489081
Ext. 320

LAJ/ce

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Inter Office Memo.

REFERENCE: 176/PWU. 19 Dec. 44

SUBJECT : Reports of Interest to Ministry of Public Works.

TO : Economic Section.

FROM : P.W. & U. Sub-Commission.

1. The attached report indicates variances between the reports of the Devastated Areas Committee and the survey made by the representative of this Sub-Commission. The differences, as the report shows, are logical because of the fact that the Committee took the reports of sindacos who, as outlined above, have given an exaggerated picture of conditions within their community. Therefore, the overall figures giving the total number of roofless people should be treated with reserve and allowances made, as they are indicated in the attached report.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Encl. 2702

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.489081
Ext.320

LAJ/ce

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

176/PWU.

19 Dec.44

SUBJECT: Reports of Interest to Ministry of Public Works.

TO : His Excellency Meucci Ruini,
Minister of Public Works.

1. It has been my custom, whenever information is received at my office that may be of interest to the Ministry of Public Works, to forward a copy of such information, so as to permit this Ministry to take whatever actions may be deemed necessary.

2. A representative of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission had been sent to the Marche-Abruzzi Region for the purpose of making an independent first-hand check on Housing conditions in that Region. I am attaching hereto a copy of the report made in connection with this survey.

3. The report indicates that local Authorities, when giving the total number of homeless, appear to be giving the total number of persons who may be living in other than their own homes, instead of merely giving the number of people who are actually without proper living accomodations, which are of a nature requiring urgent assistance. That is the problem upon which we must concentrate.

2707

4. The report also indicates that, as may be expected, where the local sindacos are aggressive, much work has been done in the rehabilitation of repairable buildings, so as to care for the needy, whereas less aggressive sindacos have done little or nothing to help the people in their communities. I wish to urge that you have instructions issued to all of these sindacos to take an agressive stand, to take care of the people who are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

actually "senza tetto" and who must be helped. They should also be cautioned, when giving statements, as to the number of people "senza tetto" to give only information regarding such people who are actually without proper housing. It must be apparent to all that in many places people will have to live under crowded conditions for some time to come, but as long as they have living accomodations, they should not be considered as "senza tetto".

5. I wish to point out also that, under date of 29th September 1944, the Minister of the Interior in a letter to the Allied Commission, his N° 6756/3501, has given a rather alarming picture of the condition at Pescara. While Pescara at one time may have been in need of aggressive action, it appears apparent from the attached report that the local Allied and Italian Authorities have taken proper and aggressive steps to ameliorate the conditions cited in the above named letter. The attached report shows that approximately 80% of the pre-war population is back in Pescara. Streets and houses have been repaired. Much work is in hand. Streets and side-walks are cleaned and crowded with people. Shops and restaurants are open and busy. Streets, buildings and benches are practically cleared of mines. Public services, such as water, electricity and sewers, are working normally. Debris from damaged buildings and demolitions have been cleared and neatly stacked. People appear reasonably well housed, considering that Italy as a whole is suffering from war-damage and still is at war. Only about 60 families appeared to be in need of urgent assistance. This is mentioned to caution all interested parties not to issue alarmist reports before carefully and minutely checking statements made as to conditions existing in many places. We believe that that is very important, so as to enable all concerned to obtain a sound and reasoned picture of what the conditions actually are.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

The attached report indicates

t.o.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Director

This is interesting &
confirms our opinions re
LOCAL endeavors.

M. 18/IV

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.Extn.270. DS/sg

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO.

REFERENCE : 176/PWD. 18 Dec.1944.

SUBJECT : Report of Trip of 6 Dec.-14 Dec.1944.

TO : Chief,P.W.Div. P.W.& U. S/C.

FROM : Housing, P.W.Div.

1. The objectives of this trip were :

(a) The observation of housing war damage as a basis for planning restoration work.
(b) The observation of actions and opinions of Commune officials and inhabitants (as to housing repair).
(c) The evaluation of statements made concerning conditions in "devastated" areas by Provincial Prefects at a Ministry meeting Oct.24,1944.
(d) The evaluation of housing data supplied P.W.&U. S/C by Devastated Areas Committee of A.C.

2. Auto travel of approximately 1000 kilometers was made through various parts of the Provinces of Aquila,Chieti, and Pescara : wherever possible, contacts were made with:

(a) A.C.Regional and/or Provincial Officers.
(b) Commune Syndicos and Engineers.
(c) Devastated Areas Committee personnel.
(d) Red Cross personnel (American and Italian).

About 2 days time was lost due to defective transportation vehicle furnished writer; interpreters were "borrowed" along the way.

2699

3. Approximately 100-125 Communes were driven through and conditions therein briefly observed in passing; short stops were made at about 35 Communes and also at many isolated farm dwellings (where repair work on housing was seen to be in progress or recently completed); lengthy visits were paid to the following places, in each of which consultations were had with one or more of the groups listed in previous paragraph 2.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Aquila--Popoli--Sulmona--Avezzano--Roccaraso--Castel di Sangro--Chieti--Pescara--Ortona a Mare--Orsogna--Casacanditella--Guardiagrele--Lanciano--

4. Concerning data recently received from Devastated Areas Committee: writer contacted their Lieut-Col's.Craig, Andrews, Armstrong, and Ainslee; Majors Hanforth and Kinsella; Jr.Commander Proby A.T.S., and others. It appears that :

   (a) Committee personnel make personal and careful visits to all places mentioned in their reports.
   (b) They base their data on numbers of "roofless" persons on figures received from either Syndicos, Genio Civile, or other Italian sources.
   (c) Their designation of a "roofless" person oftimes differs from the writers designation because whenever a so called "roofless" person is actually a "displaced" person temporarily reasonably well housed (viewed of course from a war emergency standpoint), the writer does not consider such a person as "roofless" for the purposes of <u>immediate</u> emergency work to be undertaken.
   (d) For instance, in Pescara, First Lieut Amyot,Provincial Officer, stated to writer as follows : " The Syndico says that he has 5000 "roofless" persons here. I actually know, by careful personal observation, of only 60 families actually living in very poor temporary quarters (ay 250 people), and these were until recently fairly decently lodged in the school building, but were obliged to move into less desireable quarters when troops requisitioned the building for billets.Devastated Area Committee report shows 5000 "roofless".
   (e) Here are three additional comparisons :

      (1) Castel di Sangro : the Committee report (which includes the Commune Fraction of Cinquemiglia) shows 2000 "roofless". Writer in consultation with Syndico finds only 250 families (approx 1000 persons) displaced but now living in quarters that are neither cellars nor shacks nor huts; while crowded, these quarters are not unduly exposed to the elements. None of these people are ill as a result of living in these quarters. The Syndico mentioned was interviewed by writer in Company with Jr.Comm.Proby of the Devastated Areas Committee.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



(2) Casaconditella : the Committee report shows 770 "roofless". Writer consulted Syndico and finds all residents reasonably safely quartered (on an emergency basis) and many houses already repaired.

(3) Guardiagrele : the Committee report shows 1000 "roofless". Writer's talk with Syndico finds practically none living in dangerous quarters (again as an emergency basis), and in fact the Commune is hardly damaged to any appreciable degree and certainly not requiring any immediate emergency work.

(f) It is important however that writer be not misunderstood to be saying or trying to prove that no real repair work is required in the aforementioned places, since that is not the case. All these places, with possibly the exception of Guardiagrele require vast amounts of repair work, and as soon as possible, but not on an emergency basis. And nothing writer has observed, in any way effects the validity of the Devastated Areas Committee reports as to food, blankets, medicines, coal, etc. And further, it is only fair to state that from writer's observation of Committee's Teams work, that they have well performed an exceptionally hard task under many handicapping adversities.

5. Writer's Observations re Repair Work Progress in General:

(a) Many farmers living apart from built up sections of Communes were noted to be repairing their war damaged homes. However this is not to be taken to indicate that more than 10% of the damaged farm houses observed were under repair.

269 (b) Conversely, town dwellers, less a few exceptions, were generally found to be sitting idly awaiting repairs by "somebody else".

(c) Where Commune dwellers had actually made any appreciable number of repairs, it generally developed that the Syndico was a forceful personage; in Communes where Syndicos struck writer as "weak", the town condition reflected that characteristic in its' lack of work done or underway.

(d) Invariably, each Italian Official consulted listed cement, glass, roof tile, transport, and above all, funds, as requisite but unobtainable for

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



repair work. Each quickly cancelled cement from his requirements when shown by writer that none was needed for the required repairs; each quickly admitted that glass could be temporarily dispensed with; each admitted that lime (for morter) was obtainable locally; most admitted that roof tile could be obtained if nearbye furnaces were activated; fuel for these furnaces may have to be furnished from other than local sources.

(e) All stated that construction of exterior masonry walls of any real magnitude was impossible during prevailing winter weather, and that same would have to await the proper Spring season- say about April 1945. Till then only interior repairs and roofing work is possible.

(f) Nearly all expressed the thought, in one way or another, that they were precluded from individual action or initiative unless and until some Genio Civile or other Governmental official gave specific approval to such proposed activity. There seems to be a universal thought that "permission" is necessary for each and every move to be made.

(g) Nearly all seemed to consider their individual Comune damage as a local catastrophe to be repaired by "someone else at someone else's expense." All thinking appears to be in local and not in National terms.

(h) None would admit to any grave fear of illnesses or epidemics as a result of temporary subnormal quarters: nevertheless all requested medicines, more food and other items not the immediate concern of writer's current investigation.

(i) Only a few until closely questioned expressed any complaint re "mines" (there was one noteable exception); questioning however, invariably produced the answer that the fields were full of mines. Although there undoubtedly are many "mines" here and there, the writer's impression, supported by very careful questioning as to mine removals, mine fatalities, etc, is that far fewer mines exist in and near most Communes visited than general conversation of Syndicos would indicate: this excepts of course specifically known and recognized heavily mined areas.

2637

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



(j) Writer discussed Repair Decree with all Syndicos: they unanimously stated that were funds plus o minima of necessary materials and transport mode available, were Commune Committees given power to act and to direct work, and were Red Tape cut, tremendous volumes of repair works could and would be done quickly and continuously.

6. All Communes inspected had ample water; all had some electric energy, and all but Casaconditella had sewers in good order. In Casaconditella neither the Genio Civile nor the Syndico had cleared the streets of debris nor repaired sewers, due he said to lack of funds plus inactivity by the Genio Civile.

7. In Communes off State Roads, much emphasis was laid on lack of visits from, and projects by the Genio Civile.

8. On the Provincial road from Ortona a Mare to Orsogna, writer noted that large amounts of mortar and artillery and other types of ammunition were piled at road sida and in fields (apparently unattended as to Military personnel), and that children and grownups alike were carelessly handling and playing with this dangerous material. Likewise, many shattered enemy tanks and vehicles were still blocking this road, necessitating minor turnouts and detours.

9. Pescara: This Commune presented a startingly different picture from the one writer had been led to expect he would find. A thourough inspection with Prov.Officer First Lieut Amyot reveals that :

(a) 50,000 of the prewar 60,000 population are now living in the city. 269
(b) Many houses and shops have been repaired, and much additional work is under way.
(c) Streets are clean, sidewalks are clean, and crowded with troops and native pedestrians.
(d) Stores shops and restaurants are going full blast.
(e) Beach is practically free of mines - as far as is known.
(f) Houses are practically free of mines - as far as is known.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



(g) Streets are free of mines - all are in use.
(i) Water, sewers, and electricity are functioning.
(j) Debris is neatly stacked clear of building lines.
(h) All except 60 families (recently dispossessed from school bldg to accomodate troops) are well housed.
(l) School can be opened for pupils if troops are moved out.

David SOLOMON - Civ.
P.W.Div. P.W.& U.S/C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Memo

9

To : Chief P.W Div.
From : Hansing
Subject: Decree Changes from our draft.

It developed as studying & discussing Decree with a Y.C. official that:

(1) May (permissive) has been left and not changed to will as requested by Director in his memo to Menasty.

(2) Art 2 - the published decree adds words to the effect - that certain benefits ~~from~~ may be paid "according to the financial status of the owner"

This weakens the "initiative" or "incentive" value of the decree.

D. Solomon
P.W. Div. Hansing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

RUSH

# ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

## INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Housing Decree

FILE No.

TO Col Thompson

15/12 1945

Attached hereto is the Housing Decree. We have compared it with the original draft and find that no changes have been made in it.

The Minister, in sending me this copy, asks to examine with me the means of executing these repairs as speedily as possible.

Will you promptly study that question to see what we can do to assist him and make suggestions as to how best to proceed with this work. As soon as you have this pls. discuss with me.

2693

Hdq.

SERIE SPECIALE

Conto corrente con la Posta

Anno 85° — Numero 93

# GAZZETTA UFFICIALE

PARTE PRIMA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

ROMA - Martedì, 12 dicembre 1944

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA - UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI — TELEF.: 56-139 51-236 51-554

CONDIZIONI DI ABBONAMENTO

ALLA PARTE PRIMA E SUPPLEMENTI ORDINARI

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Italia e Colonie | Abb. anno | L. 200 | All'Estero | Abb. anno | L. 400 |
| | » semestrale | » 100 | | » semestrale | » 200 |
| | » trimestrale | » 50 | | » trimestrale | » 100 |
| | Un fascicolo | » 4 | | Un fascicolo | » 8 |

ALLA PARTE SECONDA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Italia e Colonie | Abb. anno | L. 120 | All'Estero | Abb. anno | L. 240 |
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Per gli annunzi da inserire nella "Gazzetta Ufficiale„ vedansi le norme riportate nella testata della parte seconda

La «Gazzetta Ufficiale» e tutte le altre pubblicazioni ufficiali sono in vendita al pubblico presso i negozi della Libreria dello Stato in Roma, Via XX Settembre, nel palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze; Corso Umberto, 234 (angolo Via Marco Minghetti, 23-24); e presso le librerie depositarie di Roma e dei Capoluoghi delle provincie.

Le inserzioni nella Parte II della «Gazzetta Ufficiale» si ricevono in ROMA - presso l'Ufficio "Inserzioni„ della Libreria dello Stato - Palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze.

## AVVISO

Ad evitare che col 1° gennaio p. v. si verifichi interruzione nell'invio del periodico e poichè, in seguito, non sarebbe possibile spedire ai ritardatari tutti i fascicoli arretrati, si pregano i Signori Abbonati di voler rinnovare al più presto l'abbonamento alla "Gazzetta Ufficiale„, alle condizioni di cui appresso, versando il corrispondente importo nel conto corrente postale 1-2640:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parte I (legislativa) | Abb. annuale | L. | 300,70 |
| | „ semestrale | „ | 158,70 |
| Parte II (inserzioni) | Abb. annuale | L. | 200,70 |
| | „ semestrale | „ | 100,30 |

## SOMMARIO

### LEGGI E DECRETI

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 28 settembre 1944, n. 363.
Soppressione della Reale Accademia d'Italia . Pag. 629

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 30 ottobre 1944, n. 364.
Modificazioni all'ordinamento del Notariato . Pag. 629

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 2 novembre 1944, n. 365.
Istituzione del Corpo delle guardie di pubblica sicurezza. Pag. 631

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 26 novembre 1944.
Nomina del commissario e del vice commissario dell'Ente autonomo «Esposizione universale di Roma» . Pag. 633

DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI 18 novembre 1944.
Nomina del commissario della Società anonima italiana di assicurazioni e riassicurazioni «La Paterna» con sede in Milano . . . . . Pag. 634

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.
Prezzi di vendita in abbonamento e a fascicoli della «Gazzetta Ufficiale» . . . . . Pag. 634

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.
Tariffe per le inserzioni nella Parte II della «Gazzetta Ufficiale» . . . . . Pag. 635

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 9 dicembre 1944.
Reiscrizione nel ruolo dei revisori ufficiali dei conti del dott. Fano Mario . . . . . Pag. 635

### DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

Ministero dell'industria, del commercio e del lavoro:
Prezzi della canapa . . . . . Pag. 635
Prezzi delle pelli e dei cuoiami . . . . . Pag. 636
Comunicato concernente i prezzi degli oggetti dichiarati fuori uso dalle Amministrazioni militari . . . Pag. 636

2699

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748219

ROMA - Martedì, 12 dicembre 1944

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA - UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI — TELEF.: 50-139 51-236 51-554

CONDIZIONI DI ABBONAMENTO

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ALLA PARTE SECONDA

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| In Italia e Colonie | Abb. annuo | L. 120 | All'Estero | Abb. annuo | L. 240 |
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## AVVISO

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| | „ semestrale | „ 150,70 |
| Parte II (inserzioni) | Abb. annuale | L. 200,70 |
| | „ semestrale | „ 100,30 |

## SOMMARIO

### LEGGI E DECRETI

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 28 settembre 1944, n. 362.
**Soppressione della Reale Accademia d'Italia** . Pag. 630

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 28 ottobre 1944, n. 364.
**Modificazioni all'ordinamento del Notariato** . Pag. 629

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 2 novembre 1944, n. 365.
**Istituzione del Corpo delle guardie di pubblica sicurezza.** Pag. 631

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 17 novembre 1944, n. 366.
**Provvedimenti concernenti il ricovero delle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche.** Pag. 631

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 26 novembre 1944.
**Nomina del commissario e del vice commissario dell'Ente autonomo «Esposizione universale di Roma»** . Pag. 633

DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI 18 novembre 1944.
**Nomina del commissario della Società anonima italiana di assicurazioni e riassicurazioni «La Paterna» con sede in Milano** . . . . . Pag. 634

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.
**Prezzi di vendita in abbonamento e a fascicoli della «Gazzetta Ufficiale»** . . . . . Pag. 634

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.
**Tariffe per le inserzioni nella Parte II della «Gazzetta Ufficiale»** . . . . . Pag. 635

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 9 dicembre 1944.
**Reiscrizione nel ruolo dei revisori ufficiali dei conti del dott. Fano Mario** . . . . . Pag. 635

### DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

**Ministero dell'industria, del commercio e del lavoro:**
Prezzi della canapa . . . . . Pag. 635
Prezzi delle pelli e dei cuoiami . . . . . Pag. 636
Comunicato concernente i prezzi degli oggetti dichiarati fuori uso dalle Amministrazioni militari . . . Pag. 636

**Ministero di grazia e giustizia:** Autorizzazione all'esercizio temporaneo delle funzioni notarili . . . . . Pag. 636

**Ministero del tesoro:** Media dei titoli . . . . . Pag. 636

2693

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



## SUPPLEMENTI STRAORDINARI

SUPPLEMENTI ALLA « GAZZETTA UFFICIALE » N. 93 DEL 12 DICEMBRE 1944:

**Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche:**

1) Bollettino delle estrazioni effettuate nei giorni 1, 2 e 4 dicembre 1944, per l'assegnazione alle obbligazioni serie speciale 4,50 % « Elettrificazione Ferrovie dello Stato » (1ª e 2ª emissione) di 2000 cartelle ferroviarie di libera circolazione nonchè estrazione, per il rimborso, di titoli rappresentanti le soprandicate obbligazioni.

2) Bollettino dell'estrazione effettuata il 3 dicembre 1944, di titoli rappresentanti obbligazioni 4,50 % « Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale ».

# LEGGI E DECRETI

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 28 settembre 1944, n. 363.
**Soppressione della Reale Accademia d'Italia.**

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Veduto il R. decreto-legge 7 gennaio 1926, n. 87, convertito in legge con la legge 25 marzo 1926, n. 496;

Veduta la legge 8 giugno 1939, n. 755;

Veduto l'art. 4 del decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;

Veduta la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per la pubblica istruzione, di concerto con quello pel tesoro;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

La Reale Accademia d'Italia è soppressa.

I membri che ne fanno parte decadono dalla carica all'entrata in vigore del presente decreto legislativo.

Art. 2.

Tutte le attività e le funzioni che facevano capo all'Accademia d'Italia continueranno ad essere esercitate dall'Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, già fusa con la prima mediante la legge 8 giugno 1939, n. 755, e ricostituita con decreto legislativo di data odierna.

Il patrimonio della Reale Accademia d'Italia è devoluto alla Accademia nazionale dei Lincei.

L'Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, nel disporre delle rendite dei beni provenienti da disposizioni testamentarie e da donazioni che stabiliscano destinazioni particolari, dovrà osservare, per quanto è possibile, le destinazioni stesse.

Art. 3.

Il commissario straordinario per la Reale Accademia d'Italia nominato con decreto Luogotenenziale 18 agosto 1944, provvederà agli atti necessari per la liquidazione dell'Accademia stessa entro il termine di mesi sei dalla data di entrata in vigore del presente decreto legislativo.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto legislativo entra in vigore il giorno stesso della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 28 settembre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — DE RUGGIERO — SFORZA

*Visto, il Guardasigilli:* TUPINI
*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 7 dicembre 1944*
*Atti del Governo, registro n. 1, foglio n. 61.* — PETTA

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 30 ottobre 1944, n. 364.
**Modificazioni all'ordinamento del Notariato.**

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Vista la legge 16 febbraio 1913, n. 89, sull'ordinamento del Notariato e degli archivi notarili;

Visto il regolamento per l'esecuzione della legge suindicata approvato con R. decreto 10 settembre 1914, numero 1326;

Vista la legge 6 agosto 1926, n. 1365, contenente norme per il conferimento dei posti notarili;

Visto il R. decreto 14 novembre 1926, n. 1953;

Vista la legge 24 marzo 1932, n. 241, contenente norme per le nomine e trasferimenti dei notai;

Visto il R. decreto 22 dicembre 1932, n. 1728, contenente modificazioni alle disposizioni regolamentari sul conferimento dei posti di notaio;

Visto l'art. 4 del decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;

Visti i Regi decreti-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 243, e 29 maggio 1944, n. 141;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 20 luglio 1944, n. 209;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per la grazia e giustizia, d'intesa con i Ministri pel tesoro e per l'industria, commercio e lavoro;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

I notai che aspirano ad ottenere il trasferimento ad altre sedi, a sensi dell'art. 2 del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 20 luglio 1944, n. 209, debbono per ogni sede farne domanda separata ed in ciascuna domanda indicare l'ordine di preferenza.

I documenti che gli aspiranti intendano eventualmente presentare possono essere allegati ad una sola delle domande, facendosi, nelle altre, opportuno richiamo.

A corredo di ciascuna domanda gli interessati debbono presentare la quietanza di versamento della tassa prevista dall'art. 1 del R. decreto 7 aprile 1911, n. 358.

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Art. 2.

Le disposizioni del R. decreto-legge 25 maggio 1944, n. 145, sono anche applicabili a favore dei notai in esercizio titolari di sedi comprese in territorio non ancora restituito all'amministrazione del Governo italiano, quando per cause dipendenti dallo stato di guerra i notai medesimi si trovino nell'impossibilità di far funzionare l'ufficio in dette sedi.

Le stesse disposizioni sono altresì applicabili a favore dei notai di prima nomina che, per gravi e giustificati motivi determinati dagli eventi bellici, non abbiano potuto ottenere l'ammissione all'esercizio delle funzioni nelle sedi loro assegnate, purchè sussistano relativamente a tali sedi le condizioni previste nel primo comma dell'art. 1 del citato R. decreto-legge 25 maggio 1944, n. 145, o nel primo comma del presente articolo.

I notai di prima nomina, che siano autorizzati ad esercitare in altra sede ai sensi del precedente comma, dovranno dare la cauzione di cui all'art. 18, n. 1, della legge 16 febbraio 1913, n. 89, nella misura stabilita per la loro sede originaria, prestare giuramento a norma dello stesso art. 18, n. 2, e compiere le altre formalità indicate nell'art. 2 del R. decreto-legge 25 maggio 1944, n. 145, curando anche la registrazione, senza spese, dell'attestato della cauzione e dell'atto di prestazione del giuramento.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo alla sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 26 ottobre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — TUPINI — SOLERI — GIOSCHI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 11 dicembre 1944*
*Atti del Governo, registro n. 1, foglio n. 64.* — PERIS

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 2 novembre 1944, n. 365.

**Istituzione del Corpo delle guardie di pubblica sicurezza.**

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151, concernente l'assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato e la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 2 aprile 1925, n. 383, sulla costituzione di un Corpo degli agenti di pubblica sicurezza ed il R. decreto 17 gennaio 1926, n. 396, che approva il relativo regolamento;

Visto il R. decreto 30 novembre 1930, n. 1629, che approva il nuovo regolamento per il Corpo degli agenti di pubblica sicurezza;

Vista la legge 21 gennaio 1942, n. 39;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 31 luglio 1943, n. 687;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro per l'interno, di concerto con i Ministri per la grazia e giustizia, per il tesoro e per la guerra;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Viene istituito alle dipendenze del Ministero dell'interno, in sostituzione dell'attuale, un nuovo Corpo delle guardie di pubblica sicurezza, a cui è demandato:

*a*) di vegliare al mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico, alla sicurezza delle persone, alla loro incolumità ed al rispetto della proprietà, di prevenire i reati, di raccogliere le prove dei medesimi e di assicurare alla giustizia i responsabili;

*b*) di far osservare le leggi ed i regolamenti generali e speciali dello Stato, delle Provincie e dei Comuni, le ordinanze delle pubbliche autorità e di prestare soccorso in caso di pubblici e privati infortuni.

Tutti gli appartenenti al Corpo sono considerati in servizio permanente, anche quando non sono comandati, e nessuno di essi può essere impiegato in servizi diversi da quelli inerenti alle sue funzioni.

Art. 2.

Il nuovo Corpo assumerà la denominazione di « Corpo delle guardie di pubblica sicurezza ».

Art. 3.

Con successivi decreti, su proposta del Ministro per l'interno, di concerto con i Ministri per la grazia e giustizia, per il tesoro e per la guerra, sarà provveduto a quanto altro occorra per l'attuazione del presente decreto.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 2 novembre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — TUPINI — SOLERI — CASATI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 9 dicembre 1944*
*Atti del Governo, registro n. 1, foglio n. 62.* — PERIS

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 17 novembre 1944, n. 366.

**Provvedimenti concernenti il ricovero delle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche.**

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151, concernente la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Sulla proposta del Ministro Segretario di Stato per i lavori pubblici, di concerto con i Ministri Segretari di Stato per l'interno, per il tesoro, per la grazia e giustizia e per le finanze;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Il Ministero dei lavori pubblici è autorizzato a provvedere alla riparazione dei fabbricati privati danneggiati dalla guerra per il ricovero delle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche.

I lavori per l'esecuzione delle riparazioni sono considerati urgenti e indifferibili a tutti gli effetti di legge.

E' fatto divieto di disporre dei materiali, impianti ed avanzi esistenti in aree pubbliche o in aree di fabbricati privati distrutti o danneggiati, salvo il caso in cui il proprietario dei fabbricati non intenda provvedere all'esecuzione dei lavori di ricostruzione o di riparazione entro il termine che sarà prescritto dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici.

Art. 2.

Il Ministero dei lavori pubblici ha il potere di vietare l'esecuzione da parte di privati di lavori di riparazione o di ricostruzione nei casi in cui intralcerebbero o ritarderebbero l'esecuzione delle opere dichiarate urgenti ed indifferibili ai sensi dell'articolo precedente.

Ai proprietari che intendono eseguire riparazioni indifferibili ed urgenti, nei termini e secondo le prescrizioni che saranno imposte, potrà essere concesso un contributo statale per i lavori di importo non superiore alle L. 150.000; esso sarà commisurato ad una metà della spesa per le prime L. 75.000 e ad un terzo per l'importo residuo tenendosi conto della consistenza patrimoniale del proprietario.

Ai proprietari ammessi al contributo previsto nel comma precedente potrà essere inoltre corrisposto un premio non superiore al 10 % della spesa, se i lavori di riparazione saranno ultimati entro e non oltre il 30 giugno 1945.

Nei casi cui è prevista una spesa superiore alle L. 150.000, potranno essere concessi ai proprietari dei fabbricati dagli istituti di credito appositamente autorizzati dei mutui ipotecari, con il contributo dello Stato nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento, in misura non superiore al terzo della somma occorrente per le riparazioni.

L'ipoteca iscritta a favore dell'istituto mutuante per la garanzia del mutuo ha prevalenza di grado di fronte ad ogni altro esistente e prelazione anche di fronte ai crediti privilegiati, a condizione che siano osservate le cautele per assicurare l'impiego della somma mutuata nell'esecuzione delle riparazioni.

Con altro decreto, da emanarsi d'accordo fra il Ministro per il tesoro e quello per i lavori pubblici, verranno stabilite le ulteriori modalità per le concessioni dei mutui e dei contributi nonchè per il ricupero delle somme erogate dallo Stato per l'esecuzione dei lavori previsti negli articoli seguenti.

Art. 3.

Nel caso in cui il Ministero dei lavori pubblici decida di provvedere all'esecuzione dei lavori di riparazione ai sensi dell'art. 1, verrà dato avviso al proprietario dell'immobile cinque giorni prima della redazione del verbale di consistenza.

Se il proprietario non ha un procuratore o rappresentante nel luogo in cui trovasi l'immobile, l'avviso indicato nel comma precedente può essere comunicato all'incaricato della vigilanza e custodia dei suoi beni, e nel caso in cui non è nota la residenza del proprietario o non sia possibile altrimenti la comunicazione, l'avviso stesso verrà affisso all'albo pretorio del Comune.

Art. 4.

Ultimati i lavori, l'Ufficio del genio civile provvederà in contraddittorio del proprietario o delle persone indicate nel comma 2° dell'articolo precedente, all'accertamento dei lavori stessi e dello stato dei locali, redigendone verbale.

Art. 5.

Intervenuta l'approvazione degli atti di contabilità finale e di collaudo, il consuntivo dei lavori verrà trasmesso all'Intendenza di finanza della provincia in cui i lavori furono eseguiti, ai fini del rimborso previsto nell'articolo successivo.

Art. 6.

I proprietari dei fabbricati riparati dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici sono tenuti al rimborso della spesa delle riparazioni limitatamente ai due terzi dell'importo risultante dagli atti di contabilità finale.

Tale rimborso sarà effettuato o in una unica soluzione o in venti annualità posticipate uguali, con gli interessi legali.

Il credito dello Stato ha lo stesso privilegio previsto nell'articolo 2771 del Codice civile sull'immobile nel quale sono stati eseguiti i lavori di riparazione.

Il ricupero del credito suddetto sarà affidato agli uffici del registro, con la procedura stabilita per la riscossione delle entrate patrimoniali dello Stato.

Art. 7.

Ultimati i lavori di riparazione, l'Ufficio del genio civile ne informerà il sindaco del Comune.

Il sindaco accerterà nel più breve termine se il proprietario del fabbricato riparato dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici abbia bisogno di occuparlo in tutto o in parte per l'uso della propria famiglia, e ne riferirà alla Commissione indicata nell'articolo successivo per i provvedimenti ivi previsti.

La Commissione potrà prolungare, ove occorra, al proprietario, che non disponga altra abitazione nel Comune, un termine per l'occupazione dei locali.

Art. 8.

Le persone rimaste senza tetto a causa degli avvenimenti bellici possono chiedere l'assegnazione delle case di abitazione disponibili riparate dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici o dai privati ai sensi degli articoli precedenti escluse le case già occupate di cui all'art. 7.

Le domande di assegnazione devono essere prodotte al sindaco del Comune.

Delle domande sarà formato un elenco, secondo i criteri di preferenza stabiliti per l'assegnazione nel comma 5 del presente articolo.

T 2571

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Sulle richieste di assegnazione deciderà una Commissione nominata dal Prefetto della provincia e composta del sindaco, che la presiede, o da un suo delegato, da un membro scelto fra i senza tetto, e da un altro scelto fra i proprietari di case, designati entrambi dalla giunta comunale.

L'assegnazione sarà disposta, nell'ordine seguente, a favore:

1) di coloro che detenevano in affitto l'alloggio riparato e che non sono in condizioni di procurarsi altro alloggio;

2) di coloro che per ragioni di professione, impiego o mestiere non possono allontanarsi dal Comune;

3) dei sinistrati provenienti da altro Comune.

Nell'ambito delle categorie indicate ai numeri 2 e 3 saranno preferiti per l'assegnazione le persone di disagiate condizioni economiche e i capi di famiglie numerose, i cui membri sono conviventi e a carico.

Le decisioni della Commissione saranno motivate.

Art. 9.

Le assegnazioni dei locali sono soggette al pagamento di un canone mensile, che sarà stabilito all'atto dell'assegnazione o con altro provvedimento successivo, dalla Commissione di cui all'articolo precedente in base ai prezzi praticati nel Comune, tenuto conto dell'entità dei lavori di riparazione.

Ove uno stesso alloggio sia assegnato a più persone distintamente il fitto verrà stabilito per ciascuno degli assegnatari.

La determinazione del fitto sarà portata a conoscenza del proprietario e degli assegnatari mediante lettera raccomandata con ricevuta di ritorno.

Nei casi previsti nell'ultima parte del comma secondo dell'art. 3 un estratto del provvedimento verrà affisso all'albo pretorio del Comune.

Nel termine di quindici giorni dal ricevimento della raccomandata o dalla pubblicazione dello estratto del provvedimento della Commissione, gli interessati potranno reclamare al pretore che ha giurisdizione nel luogo in cui trovasi l'alloggio assegnato.

Il ricorso deve essere notificato all'altra parte, che avrà facoltà di presentare le sue controdeduzioni entro giorni dieci dalla notifica, e sarà depositato presso la cancelleria della pretura.

Il pretore decide, sentite personalmente le parti.

Contro la pronuncia del pretore non è ammessa nessuna impugnazione.

Art. 10.

Le mensilità di fitto dovranno essere pagate direttamente dall'assegnatario al proprietario non oltre il giorno dieci di ogni mese. In caso di mancato pagamento nel termine suddetto, il sindaco pronuncierà, su istanza del proprietario, la revoca dell'assegnazione, se non sussistono validi motivi per la concessione di una proroga, stabilendo il termine di giorni quindici pel rilascio dei locali.

La proroga non potrà avere una durata maggiore di giorni trenta, salvo che concorrano condizioni speciali di malattia, di disoccupazione, di calamità pubbliche.

Se l'alloggio non viene riconsegnato nel termine prescritto o prorogato, il proprietario potrà adire l'autorità giudiziaria.

Art. 11.

La durata dell'occupazione degli immobili di proprietà privata ad uso di ricovero non potrà eccedere il periodo di cinque anni.

La riconsegna al proprietario sarà effettuata previa redazione da parte dell'Ufficio del genio civile di verbale per l'accertamento dello stato dei locali.

Art. 12.

Le disposizioni del presente decreto sono applicabili anche per i fabbricati in cui i lavori di riparazione sono stati iniziati dall'Amministrazione dei lavori pubblici dopo il 31 agosto 1944.

Art. 13.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore lo stesso giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo a chiunque spetti di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 17 novembre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — MANCINI — SOLERI — TUPINI — SCOCIMARRO

Visto, il *Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 9 dicembre 1944*
*Atti del Governo, registro n. 1, foglio n. 81.* — PETTA.

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 26 novembre 1944

**Nomina del commissario e del vice commissario dell'Ente autonomo « Esposizione universale di Roma ».**

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Vista la legge 26 dicembre 1936, n. 2174, sulla « Esposizione universale di Roma » e successive modificazioni;

Visto il R. decreto 25 giugno 1937, n. 1022, che reca norme per l'esecuzione della predetta legge;

Ritenuto che a causa delle attuali contingenze l'amministrazione ordinaria del predetto Ente non è in grado di funzionare;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 738;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

L'amministrazione ordinaria dell'Ente autonomo « Esposizione universale di Roma », è sciolta.

Art. 2.

Il nob. dottor Leonardo Severi è nominato commissario straordinario del predetto Ente ed è conferita la qualifica di vice commissario straordinario dall'avvocato Silvio Pironti che lo sostituisce in caso di assenza o impedimento.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



Art. 3.

Il commissario straordinario ha tutti i poteri che, a norma della legge istitutiva e dei regolamenti in vigore, spettano al presidente ed agli altri organi sia individuali che collegiali dell'Ente stesso.

Le deliberazioni che importino modificazioni del patrimonio dell'Ente non saranno, però, valide se non riportino la preventiva approvazione del Ministero del tesoro.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto verrà comunicato alla Corte dei conti per la registrazione e sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Dato a Roma, addì 26 novembre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI

*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 novembre 1944*
*Registro Presidenza n. 7, foglio n. 88.* — MANUEL

DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI 16 novembre 1944

**Nomina del commissario della Società anonima italiana di assicurazioni e riassicurazioni « La Paterna » con sede in Milano.**

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
PRIMO MINISTRO SEGRETARIO DI STATO

Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 aprile 1923, n. 966, convertito nella legge 17 aprile 1925, n. 473, concernente l'esercizio delle assicurazioni private, e successive modificazioni;

Visti il R. decreto-legge 15 novembre 1943, n. 8/B, e il R. decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1944, n. 29, concernenti la tutela delle persone fisiche e giuridiche di personalità italiana aventi la residenza o la sede nel territorio occupato dal nemico;

Ritenuta la necessità, in relazione alle attuali contingenze, di provvedere alla nomina di un commissario per la gestione nel territorio liberato della Società anonima italiana di assicurazioni e riassicurazioni « La Paterna », con sede in Milano;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il gr. uff. avv. Ranieri Ribboni è nominato commissario della Società anonima italiana di assicurazioni e riassicurazioni « La Paterna », con sede in Milano, per provvedere alla temporanea gestione ed amministrazione della predetta Società per tutto il territorio liberato, fino a quando gli organi amministrativi della Società stessa non potranno essere legalmente ricostituiti.

Art. 2.

Il commissario ha, nel territorio liberato, la legale rappresentanza della Società, e sostituisce gli organi centrali di amministrazione di essa, esercitando tutti i poteri che, ai sensi della legge e dello statuto sociale, spettano al presidente, al Consiglio di amministrazione ed ai direttori generali.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 18 novembre 1944

*Il Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri*
BONOMI

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.

**Prezzi di vendita in abbonamento e a fascicoli della « Gazzetta Ufficiale ».**

IL MINISTRO PER IL TESORO

Visto l'art. 27 del Regolamento sui servizi del Provveditorato generale dello Stato, approvato con R. decreto 20 giugno 1929, n. 1058;

Ritenuta la necessità di stabilire per l'anno 1945 i prezzi di vendita in abbonamento e a fascicoli separati della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno;

Sulla proposta del Provveditore generale dello Stato;

Determina:

I prezzi di vendita in abbonamento e a fascicoli separati della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno per l'anno 1945 sono stabiliti come segue:

*Parte I - Legislativa:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italia e Colonie | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 300 |
| | » semestrale | » | 150 |
| | » trimestrale | » | 80 |
| | un fascicolo | » | 5 |
| Estero | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 600 |
| | » semestrale | » | 300 |
| | » trimestrale | » | 150 |
| | una copia | » | 10 |

*Parte II - Foglio inserzioni:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italia e Colonie | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 260 |
| | » semestrale | » | 100 |
| | » trimestrale | » | 60 |
| | una copia | » | 5 |
| Estero | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 400 |
| | » semestrale | » | 200 |
| | » trimestrale | » | 120 |
| | una copia | » | 10 |

*Bollettino delle estrazioni*, Sorteggio titoli, obbligazioni e cartelle:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italia e Colonie | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 200 |
| | » semestrale | » | 100 |
| | un fascicolo: prezzi vari | | |
| Estero | Abbonamento annuo | L. | 400 |
| | » semestrale | » | 200 |
| | un fascicolo: prezzi vari raddoppiati. | | |

Il presente decreto sarà presentato alla Corte dei conti per la registrazione.

Roma, addì 31 ottobre 1944

*Il Ministro*: SOLERI

*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 27 novembre 1944*
*Registro Tesoro n. 1, foglio n. 197.* — LUCCO

1254

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 ottobre 1944.
**Tariffe per le inserzioni nella Parte II della «Gazzetta Ufficiale».**

IL MINISTRO PER IL TESORO

Visto l'art. 27 del Regolamento sui servizi del Provveditorato generale dello Stato, approvato con R. decreto 20 giugno 1929, n. 1058;

Ritenuta la necessità di stabilire l'ammontare del diritto fisso ed il prezzo per ciascuna linea o frazione di linea di scrittura dell'originale degli annunci da pubblicare nella Parte II della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno durante l'anno 1945;

Sulla proposta del Provveditore generale dello Stato;

Determina:

1. — Per l'anno 1945 il diritto fisso da corrispondere per la pubblicazione degli annunci giudiziari nella Parte II della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno è stabilito in L. 100 (cento).

Per ciascuna linea o frazione di linea di scrittura dell'avviso originale presentato per la pubblicazione: L. 10.

2. — Il diritto fisso dovuto per gli annunci commerciali e vari da pubblicarsi nella Parte II della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno è stabilito in L. 150 (centocinquanta).

Per ciascuna linea o frazione di linea di scrittura dell'avviso originale presentato per la pubblicazione: L. 12.

Il presente decreto sarà presentato alla Corte dei conti per la registrazione.

Roma, addì 31 ottobre 1944

*Il Ministro*: SOLERI

*Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 27 novembre 1944*
*Registro Tesoro n. 1, foglio n. 198. — LEONE*

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 9 dicembre 1944.
**Reiscrizione nel ruolo dei revisori ufficiali dei conti del dott. Fano Mario.**

IL GUARDASIGILLI
MINISTRO PER LA GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 22 marzo 1938 col quale il dott. Mario Fano di Elia, fu nominato revisore ufficiale dei conti ed iscritto nel ruolo relativo;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 3 febbraio 1940 col quale fu ordinata la cancellazione dal detto ruolo del dottor Fano per motivi razziali;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 20 gennaio 1944, n. 25, che abroga le leggi razziali;

Ritenuto che pertanto il dott. Fano deve essere reiscritto nel ruolo dei revisori dei conti;

Decreta:

Il dott. Fano Mario di Elia è reiscritto nel ruolo dei revisori ufficiali dei conti dal quale fu cancellato con decreto Ministeriale 3 febraio 1940.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Roma, addì 9 dicembre 1944

*Il Ministro*: TUPINI

# DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

## MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA DEL COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO

**Prezzi della canapa**

Il Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro, con suo provvedimento in data 7 ottobre u. s. diretto al Consorzio nazionale canapa ha disposto che:

1. — Ai prezzi di cui all'acclusa tabella, già applicati dall'Allied Military Government per la regione napoletana di produzione 1943, è stato attribuito il valore di *prezzi base* intendendo anche per ciò che concerne la canapa prodotta nel 1944. Ad essi dovranno pertanto essere ragguagliati anche i prezzi base delle varie qualità di canapa prodotta nelle provincie canapicole non ancora liberate.

2. — Per ciò che concerne la canapa 1944 prodotta nel territorio liberato, è stato disposto quanto segue:

*a)* per la canapa conferita o comunque denunciata all'ammasso entro e non oltre il 30 novembre 1944, saranno corrisposti i prezzi base di cui all'allegata tabella, aumentati del 50 %;

*b)* per la canapa che alla data del 1° dicembre 1944 non risulterà denunciata all'ammasso, saranno invece riconosciuti all'atto del successivo conferimento, i soli prezzi base senz'altro aumento di sorta.

PREZZI DELLA CANAPA NAPOLETANA
IN VIGORE DAL 1° DICEMBRE 1943

*Listino annesso all'ordinanza emanata il 15 gennaio 1944 dall'Allied Military Government per le provincie di Napoli, Avellino e Benevento).*

| | |
|---|---|
| Spago superiore passano | L. 3.540 per q.le |
| Spago chiaro passano | 3.325 » » |
| Extrasemo chiaro passano | 3.150 » » |
| Extra chiaro passano | 2.965 » » |
| Spago mezzocolore passano | 3.110 » » |
| Extrasemo mezzocolore passano | 2.895 » » |
| Extra mezzocolore passano | 2.655 » » |
| Spago scolorato passano | 2.715 » » |
| Extrasemo scolorato passano | 2.505 » » |
| Extra scolorato passano | 2.295 » » |
| Spago chiaro forestiero | 3.195 » » |
| Extrasemo chiaro forestiero | 3.010 » » |
| Extra chiaro forestiero | 2.795 » » |
| Spago mezzocolore forestiero | 2.950 » » |
| Extrasemo mezzocolore forestiero | 2.765 » » |
| Extra mezzocolore forestiero | 2.530 » » |
| Spago scolorato forestiero | 2.555 » » |
| Extrasemo scolorato forestiero | 2.433 » » |
| Extra scolorato forestiero | 2.285 » » |
| Scarti chiari | 2.070 » » |
| Scarti scolorati | 1.895 » » |
| Canapone primo | 2.745 » » |
| canapone secondo | 2.130 » » |
| Canapone terzo | 1.950 » » |
| Scarti di canapone | 1.630 » » |
| Cimalia di canapone | 1.620 » » |
| Cimalie di canapone | 1.360 » » |
| Stoppa prima chiara | 1.165 » » |
| Stoppa prima scolorita | 1.050 » » |
| Stoppa seconda chiara | 960 » » |
| Stoppa seconda scolorata | 850 » » |
| Stoppa terza chiara | 1.050 » » |
| Stoppa terza scolorita | 670 » » |
| Farina chiara | 780 » » |
| Farina scolorata | 695 » » |
| Canapa in teschetta verde | 670 » » |

12601

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



### Prezzi delle pelli e dei conciami

1. — Il prezzo di vendita dell'estratto concentrato secco avente un titolo non inferiore al 67 % I. F. viene fissato in L. 40 al kg. per merce resa franco stabilimento.

2. — I prezzi di vendita delle pelli bovine, equine e loro conciate rimangono stabiliti come appresso, per merce resa franco stabilimento:

cuoio suola L. 230 al kg.;
tomaia a concia vegetale L. 120,50 al piede quadrato;
tomaia a concia minerale L. 215 al piede quadrato.

3. — Il prezzo di vendita delle pelli bovine, equine e loro conciate, prodotte da pelli provenienti da Consorzi italiani conciate, viene così fissato per merce resa franco stabilimento:

cuoio suola L. 160 al kg.;
tomaia a concia vegetale L. 68,10 al piede quadrato;
tomaia a concia minerale L. 114,50 al piede quadrato.

### Comunicato concernente i prezzi degli oggetti dichiarati fuori uso dalle Amministrazioni militari

Il Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro con suo provvedimento in data 21 novembre 1941 ha stabilito quanto segue:

1. — Gli oggetti dichiarati fuori uso dalle Amministrazioni militari e suscettibili di riattamento possono essere ceduti, qualora ve ne sia richiesta, ad organizzazioni sindacali (Camere del lavoro, Federazioni artigiane, cooperative, ecc.) perchè queste ne curino la distribuzione ai propri iscritti. Ciò allo scopo di venire incontro alle più urgenti necessità dei lavoratori.

2. — I prezzi di cessione, sia dalle Amministrazioni militari alle associazioni, che da queste ai propri iscritti, saranno definiti volta per volta dagli enti cedenti di intesa con le locali Camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura, e sottoposti da queste al Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro - Direzione generale del commercio interno.

I prezzi saranno determinati tenuto presente lo stato d'uso degli indumenti in relazione al prezzo di mercato dei corrispondenti oggetti nuovi ed alla spesa sostenuta per riattamento.

3. — Le Camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura dovranno vigilare perchè gli indumenti così messi al consumo, non siano dispersi fra privati speculatori ed alimentino la borsa nera.

## MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

### Autorizzazione all'esercizio temporaneo delle funzioni notarili

Con decreto del Ministro Guardasigilli del 7 dicembre 1941, il dott. Moneta Caglio Attilio di Luigi, notaio in esercizio, titolare della sede notarile di Pescarolo ed Uniti, del distretto notarile di Cremona, è autorizzato ad esercitare in soprannumero il suo ufficio nella sede di San Giovanni a Teduccio, frazione del comune di Napoli, a condizione che adempia alle prescrizioni di legge nei modi e termini stabiliti.

Tale autorizzazione decorrerà, invece, di diritto, decorsi due mesi dalla data della pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno del provvedimento col quale verrà riassunta dal Governo Italiano l'amministrazione del territorio in cui è situata la sede di Pescarolo ed Uniti, della quale entro il mese successivo, il dott. Moneta Caglio Attilio dovrà riprendere l'esercizio professionale.

## MINISTERO DEL TESORO

DIREZIONE 1ª - PORTAFOGLIO

### Media dei titoli del 21 novembre 1941

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rendita 3,50 % 1906 | L. | 108 — |
| id. 3,50 % 1902 | » | 93 — |
| id. 3 % lordo | » | 72 — |
| id. 5 % 1935 | » | 96,40 |
| Redimibile 3,50 % 1934 | » | 87,90 |
| id. 5 % 1936 | » | 97,85 |
| Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 % | » | 93,60 |
| Buoni del Tesoro 5 % (15 giugno 1948) | » | 97,40 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949) | » | 99,60 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950) | » | 96,25 |
| id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950) | » | 96,80 |
| id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951) | » | 96,35 |
| id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951) | » | 88,25 |

### Media dei titoli del 22 novembre 1941

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rendita 3,50 % 1906 | L. | 109,40 |
| id. 3,50 % 1902 | » | 93 — |
| id. 3 % lordo | » | 72 — |
| id. 5 % 1935 | » | 96,70 |
| Redimibile 3,50 % 1934 | » | 88,60 |
| id. 5 % 1936 | » | 97,80 |
| Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 % | » | 93,50 |
| Buoni del Tesoro 5 % (15 giugno 1948) | » | 97,75 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949) | » | 97 — |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950) | » | 96,75 |
| id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950) | » | 96,75 |
| id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951) | » | 96,75 |
| id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951) | » | 88,70 |

### Media dei titoli del 23 novembre 1941

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rendita 3,50 % 1906 | L. | 109,40 |
| id. 3,50 % 1902 | » | 93 — |
| id. 3 % lordo | » | 72 — |
| id. 5 % 1935 | » | 96,90 |
| Redimibile 3,50 % 1934 | » | 88,70 |
| id. 5 % 1936 | » | 97,90 |
| Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 % | » | 93,50 |
| Buoni del Tesoro 5 % (15 giugno 1948) | » | 97,80 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949) | » | 97 — |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950) | » | 96,90 |
| id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950) | » | 96,85 |
| id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951) | » | 96,85 |
| id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951) | » | 88,80 |

### Media dei titoli del 24 novembre 1941

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rendita 3,50 % 1906 | L. | 109,40 |
| id. 3,50 % 1902 | » | 93 — |
| id. 3 % lordo | » | 72 — |
| id. 5 % 1935 | » | 96,90 |
| Redimibile 3,50 % 1934 | » | 87,70 |
| id. 5 % 1936 | » | 97,90 |
| Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 % | » | 93,50 |
| Buoni del Tesoro 5 % (15 giugno 1948) | » | 97,80 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949) | » | 96,90 |
| id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950) | » | 96,85 |
| id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950) | » | 96,85 |
| id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951) | » | 96,85 |
| id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951) | » | 88,80 |

GIOLITTI GIUSEPPE, *direttore*

SANTI RAFFAELE, *gerente*

Roma - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TRANSLATION

STATE CONTRIBUTION FOR RECONSTRUCTIONS. -
HOUSES FOR THE ROOFLESS

The Lieutenant General's Legislative Decree, dated November 17th 1944, No.366, in which the limits and the methods ~~modalities~~ of payment of the state contribution for repairs and reconstruction of war damaged buildings are fixed has come into force. According to the said decree the owners who intend to carry out urgent repairs, that cannot be put off, within the terms and according to the directions which will be fixed, can get a state contribution for works not exceeding 150.000 Lire. It will equal one half on the expense up to 75.000 Lire and one third for the remainder, taking into account the patrimonial standing of the owner. The owner getting the contribution can also receive a prize not exceeding the 10% of the total amount if the works are completed by the 30th of June 1945.

When an expenditure exceeding the 150.000 Lire is estimated, the owners of the buildings can get a mortgage loan from the Banks duly authorized, the state contributing a sum not exceeding one third of the total amount, needed for repairs, to the payment of the yearly amortization instalment.

Moreover the Ministry of Public Works is authorized to provide for the direct repairs of damaged buildings and for the shelter of those left homeless, owing to the war.

The allotment of these premises depends upon the Communal Authorities, at the interested parties' own request, giving the priority to those who already lived in the repaired house.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

PUBLIC WORKS — 15 dec

RECEIVED at
P W & U S/C A C
16 DEC 1944 176

Translate

ITALIA-NUOVA

# Il contributo statale per le ricostruzioni

## Gli alloggi ai senza tetto

E' entrato in vigore il D. L. L. 17 novembre 1944, n. 401, che stabilisce tra l'altro i limiti e le modalità di erogazione del contributo statale per la riparazione e ricostruzione dei fabbricati danneggiati dalla guerra. Al sensi del detto decreto, ai proprietari che intendano eseguire riparazioni indifferibili ed urgenti nei termini e secondo le prescrizioni che saranno dettate, potrà essere concesso un contributo statale per i lavori di importo non superiore alle lire 150.000; esso sarà commisurato ad una metà della spesa per le prime 75.000 e ad un terzo per l'importo residuo tenendosi conto della consistenza patrimoniale del proprietario. Ai proprietari ammessi al contributo potrà essere inoltre corrisposto un prestito non superiore al 10 per cento della spesa, se i lavori di riparazione saranno ultimati entro e non oltre il 30 giugno 1945.

Nei casi cui è prevista una spesa superiore alle L. 150.000, potranno essere concessi ai proprietari dei fabbricati dagli istituti di credito appositamente autorizzati dei mutui ipotecari, con il contributo dello Stato nel pagamento delle annualità di ammortamento in misura non superiore al terzo della somma occorrente per la riparazione.

Inoltre il Ministero dei LL. PP. viene autorizzato a provvedere alla diretta riparazione dei fabbricati danneggiati, per il ricovero delle persone rimaste senza tetto in dipendenza di azioni belliche. Le assegnazioni dei locali così ottenuti sono fatte dalle autorità comunali su proposta degli interessati, con preferenza per coloro che già dimoravano nell'edificio riparato.

Translation attached

dy ed Tel 2697
Rec note & file
Dec 19th

7

folio 7 now

9A

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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folio 7 now

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

175 G

TRANSLATION

THE MINISTER
of Public Works.

14th Dec.'44.

My dear Colonel,

According to your wish I have expedited the publication of the legislative decree concerning shelters for the homeless.

I forword to you a copy of the Gazzetta Ufficiale with reservation to examine jointly with you the means of executing those repairs as speedily as possible.

I welcome the opportunity of sending you my kindest regards

RUINI

2684

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Il Ministro
dei Lavori Pubblici

14 d. 1964

Translate

Mio caro Colonnello,

ricevo il Suo
gentile desiderio, lo
soddisfatto la pubblicazione
del decreto legislativo
più ricenti del vecchio
testo.

Le rimetto la
copia della Gazzetta
Ufficiale, e mi
riservo di esaminare,
insieme a Lei, la
nuova 2587 obbligazione

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

per rendere più
rapida che sia
possibile, la separazione.

Colgo l'occasione
per esprimerLe il
mio vivo augurio

Cordialmente.

Pierino

RIPARTIZIONE PER PROVINCIA DEI FONDI DI L. 500 MILIONI E 200 MILIONI PER RIPARAZIONI E CASE PER SENZA TETTO

| Provincia | Fondo 500.milioni | Fondo 200 milioni | Totale |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reggio Calabria | 9.000.000 | 3.000.000 | 12.000.000 |
| Cosenza | 14.000.000 | | 14.000.000 |
| Catanzaro | 2.000.000 | | 2.000.000 |
| Potenza | 3.500.000 | | 3.500.000 |
| Bari | 1.000.000 | | 1.000.000 |
| Brindisi | 1.000.000 | | 1.000.000 |
| Foggia | 5.000.000 | | 5.000.000 |
| Napoli | 50.000.000 | 10.000.000 | 60.000.000 |
| Benevento | 6.000.000 | 8.000.000 | 14.000.000 |
| Avellino | 3.000.000 | | 3.000.000 |
| Salerno | 5.000.000 | 3.000.000 | 8.000.000 |
| Roma | 85.000.000 | | 85.000.000 |
| Frosinone | 100.000.000 | 10.000.000 | 110.000.000 |
| Littoria | 83.000.000 | 17.000.000 | 100.000.000 |
| Rieti | 1.000.000 | 9.000.000 | 10.000.000 |
| Viterbo | 4.000.000 | 28.000.000 | 32.000.000 |
| Aquila | 1.000.000 | 28.000.000 | 29.000.000 |
| Campobasso | 3.000.000 | | 3.000.000 |
| Chieti | 1.000.000 | 37.000.000 | 38.000.000 |
| Pescara | 1.500.000 | 37.000.000 | 38.500.000 |
| Teramo | 1.000.000 | 10.000.000 | 11.000.000 |
| Sardegna | 20.000.000 | | 20.000.000 |
| Sicilia | 100.000.000 | | 100.000.000 |
| | 500.000.000 | 200.000.000 | 700.000.000 |



Send copies to Reg. Dirs. concerned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

176

4

Tel.489081. t.339

DS/rlv

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

file in Summary file Ref 2112

MEMORANDUM

176/PWU

15 December 1944

Subject: Devastated Areas - Housing.

To : Director Public Works and Utilities S/C.

1. Detailed reports from Ministry Public Works have been received and tabulated, and using our unit costs( lower than those presented by Genio Civile ), the following results are obtained.

6 Provinces: Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Teramo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Communes Damaged ..... | 187 | ( Number ) |
| 2. | Population ( 1936 Census )..... | 1,814,068 | ( Persons) |
| 3. | Per Capita Damage..... | 9,005 | ( Lire ) |
| 4. | Replacement value of "Destroyed" Houses ..... | 10,497,375,000 | " |
| 5. | Repair cost of Repairable Houses..... | 5,837,530,000 | " |
| 6. | Total Items 4 and 5..... | 16,334,905,000 | " |
| 7. | Government(Decree) Share ~~A/0~~ Item 5.. | 2,329,500,000 | " |
| 8. | Probable Government Share ~~A/0~~ Item 4. | 3,145,500,000 | " |
| 9. | Probable total Government Share ~~Items A/0~~ 4 and 5 ..... ( all figures estimated ) | 5,475,000,000 | " |

2001

Should state no of rooms destroyed

V.S.THOMPSON.
Lt.Col. R.C.E.
Chief.Public.Wks.Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

TELE.Ex .339.

DS/sg

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO.

28/11/44

REFERENCE : 176/PWD.
SUBJECT : Housing Repairs Devastated Areas.
TO : Director P.W.& U. S-C.
FROM : P.W. Division.

1. Comm. of Dev.Areas (Civil Affairs Section) inform us they consider as devastated areas 5 Provinces, to wit:

Chieti - Pescara - Aquila - Frosinone - Littoria -

2. Their survey reports 33.163 total repairable rooms in 125 Communes. It does not purport to show all war damaged housing in the 5 Provinces, but only covers such Communes as committee rule to be "devastated". Committee figures do not clearly indicate the number of rooms Province by Province.

3. We believe 30,000 lire to be a reasonable av.per rm. cost for work.

4. Total Cost of Work - Est. 994,890,000 lire.

5. Governments cost under Decree should equal about 40% of total Cost, or Approx. 397,956,000 lire say 400,000,000.

V.S. THOMPSON
Lt-Colonel,R.C.E.,
Chief P.W.Division.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Tel.48908 Ext.139

DS/rlv

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

1 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Reducing Construction Costs.

To : Director, Public Works and Utilities S/C.

1. Considering that in Italian Controlled Areas practically no construction work is necessary or advisable except to restore war devastation, and:

2. Considering that all such restoration work is either of military or civilian classification, and:

3. Considering that all engineering and construction materials that go into such work are ( or should be ) under Control of either the Allied Military Forces or the Italian Government, and:

4. Realising the tremendous cost burden laid on both the civilian population and the Italian Government in connection with restoration work, particularly housing, and:

5. believing that much of this cost is in excess of true cost because of either or both black market dealings and competitive demands, and:

6. Believing that the elimination of such excess costs will save the Italian people and Government hundreds of millions of dollars, I suggest that: 2683

7. No private sales or purchases of such material be permitted in Italian Government Controlled Areas for any purpose whatsoever, and that:

8. Italian Government purchase from all producers, and ( for special reasons only ) sell to all private consumers, all such materials at fixed and reasonable price, and that:

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019



9. Italian Government furnish ( without sale ) all such materials to any and all individuals or organization executing work for the Government or for any organization controlled by the Government,( including all housing work ), using accounting methods only ( and not sales ) to establish costs for proper charging of materials used against work done.

10. I strongly urge that this proposal be put before hte Economic Section Staff for serious consideration, and eventual transmission to the Italian Government.

W.S.THOMPSON.
Lt.Col.A.C.E.
Chief.Public.Wks.Div.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

file

Tel.48908, Ext. 139

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

DS/rlv

3 December 1944

176/PWU

Subject: Housing Budget.

To : Regional Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria
( Att: Regional Engineer )

Reference your letter R4/ENG/120 dated 29 November 44

1. To the best of our knowledge, no work, or allocations previously sent you, are suspended.

2. However, we remind you that notification was sent you recently over signature of Director P.W.&.U.S/C., that housing and other non-military works in Italian Government Controlled areas are no longer subject to our approvals insofar as costs of projects are concerned. The notification referred to contained other additional instructions not pertinent to the questions asked in your 29 November letter, hence they are not here repeated.

V.S.Thurston.
Lt.Col. R.C.E.
Chief.Public.Wks.Div.

1274