

ACC 179/PWU

10000/150/495

POST - W
AUG., S

10000/150/495

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION
AUG., SEPT. 1944

A.C.C./179/P.W.V.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Opened 30 August 1946
Closed 19-September-1946

RECONSTRUCTION

Opened 30 August 1944
Closed 19- September- 1944

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

10000 150

495

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM AUG - 44
TO SEPT - 44
CATALOGUE.

179

2013

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

FOLIO	DATE	REFERENCE	FROM/TO	SUBJECT
1A-F	9 Sept	179	"Cosmopolita, weekly	The Plan of Reconstruction
2A-E	30 Aug 8 Sept.	115	Economic Section	Reconst. of Italy-
3	2005/179	2005/179	MFFAA Sub-Comm.	Reconst of W. dam. It. Cys
4	8 Sept	2005/179	"	"
5	15 "	179	Reg. Engr / AMG v. MFA	"
6	19 "	179	mm	War Damage Survey
7	none	179	P. W. R. Ministry	General survey in W. D.

3459

22 SEP 1964
MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEI SERVIZI SPECIALI

OCCASIONE: Rilevamento generale dei danni di guerra -

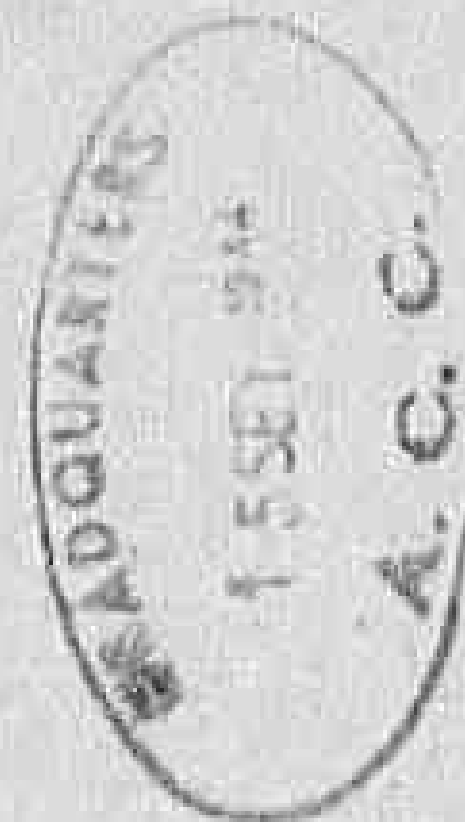
AVV. PENSA RELATIVE AI PROSPETTI

Nel compilare i prospetti bisognerà raggruppare possibilmente le opere a seconda delle loro destinazioni o natura. Id esempio: per gli edifici scolastici si costituiranno tre gruppi che abbiano riferimento rispettivamente all'istruzione superiore, a quella media ed all'inferiore; gli edifici adibiti a pubblici spettacoli potranno essere suddivisi in: teatri, cinematografi, sale da concerti, ecc; i fabbricati di abitazione o rurali in due gruppi: case agglomerate, case sparse; e così via -

Inoltre a loro volta i gruppi suddetti dovranno essere suddivisi ancora onde risultino distinte le opere già riparate o ricostruite, dalle altre in corso di riparazione o ricostruzione, e da quelle, infine, i cui lavori sono da iniziare -

Nella colonna annotazioni del prospetto relativo agli edifici ad uso industriale ed agricolo (no 9), per gli impianti di produzione di energia elettrica bisognerà far risultare l'uso generico cui l'energia è destinata e la località d'impiego.

3458



Office
Done Mar 20 1964
many forms of which are

Nel compilare i prospetti bisognerà raggruppare possibilmen-
te le opere a seconda della loro destinazione o natura. Ad esempio:
per gli edifici scolastici si costituiranno tre gruppi che abbiano
riferimento rispettivamente all'istruzione superiore, a quella me-
dia ed all'inferiore; gli edifici adibiti a pubblici spettacoli
potranno essere suddivisi in: teatri, cinematografi, sale da con-
certi, ecc; i fabbricati di abitazione o rurali in due gruppi: ca-
se agglomerate, case sparse; e così via ..

Inoltre a loro volta i gruppi suddetti dovranno essere sud-
divisi ancora onde risultino distinte le opere già riparate o ri-
costruite, dalle altre in corso di riparazione o ricostruzione, e
da quelle, infine, i cui lavori sono da iniziare ..

Nella colonna annotazioni del prospetto relativo agli edifici
ad uso industriale ed agricolo (no 9), per gli impianti di produ-
zione di energia elettrica bisognerà far risultare l'uso generico
cui l'energia è destinata e la località d'impiego.

3458



Office

Don't know go with the

many forms of which not
copy the other hand

let not are them again
with them

2579

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

LAI/ce

19 Sept 1944

WAR DAMAGE SURVEY.

Reconstruction file

Some time last January the Minister of Public Works was asked to have plans prepared for the larger cities which had been severely damaged, indicating in one color the areas totally destroyed, and in other different colors areas 75% destroyed, 50% destroyed, 25% destroyed, and those areas which received only light damage. The Minister issued instructions to his engineers accordingly and up to the end of August 1944 plans showing these classifications of destruction were received by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission for the following cities:-

Matera,
Reggio (Calabria),
Bari,
Catanzaro,
Caltanissetta,
Potenza,
Enna,
Trapani,
Messina,
Siracusa,
Agrigento,
Cagliari,
Naples.

*By Col Rhoades
ask Higgins what they
are doing regarding such
plans for other cities on
the mainland. It is
the basis for future
planning.*

Some time last spring the Minister of Public Works was also asked to prepare some kind of statistics to show the type and value of reconstruction that would be necessary after the war. After many months of detail labor in preparing questionnaires for various types of undertakings, on 9th Sept. 44 the Minister issued detail instructions with large forms to be filled in showing the

severity of damage, type of damage and repairs needed, as well as estimates of cost to make these war damage repairs or reconstructions, covering the following types of structures:-

1. Housing and rural buildings.
2. State buildings or those used by the State.
3. Provincial buildings or those used for public purposes in the provinces.
4. Communal buildings or those buildings used in the public interest.
5. Various institutional buildings needed in the public interest.
6. Schools.
7. Churches and other religious buildings.
8. Public show houses.
9. Industrial and agricultural buildings.
10. Minor highways.
11. Railroad construction
12. Harbor works.
13. Hydraulic and navigation works.
14. Reservoirs, canals, power stations etc.
15. Electric transmission and distribution lines.
16. Aqueducts and water systems.
17. Sewers.
18. Cemeteries.
19. Slaughter houses.
20. Hospitals.
21. Protection works to habitations against floods or landslides.
22. Land drainage and irrigation projects (Benifiche).

The instructions which accompanied these questionnaires with a letter from the Ministry of 9th of September 1944 were quite in detail and indicated how each type of undertaking was to be estimated.

Instructions from the Minister also urged speed in collecting this information, stating that it was necessary for Italy to know what its problems would be along the lines of rehabilitation when the war ceases.

Tel: 489081

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

GER/DB

ACC/ 179/PWU

15 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Reconstruction of war-damaged Italian Cities.

TO : All Regional Engineers
HQ. AMG Fifth Army.
HQ. AMG Eighth Army.

I attach herewith a copy of letter, which is self-explanatory and should be complied with.

for *A.B. Rhodes* *3/4/55*
G.E. RHODES,
Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Director.

SEP Recd

179
CWS

3

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

TTD/p

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442, 664; 470480)

20005/AFAA

8 September 1944

Subject: Reconstruction of war-damaged Italian Cities. X

To : Director, Public Works Subcommission, AOC.

1. Reference our conversation of Sept. 7, it is the opinion of the Subcommission of Monuments and Fine Arts that in the case of old Italian cities such as VILLANO and FLORENCE which have been damaged by air or artillery bombardment no reconstruction or change in plans of streets or buildings be undertaken which might alter the character of these cities without consultation with such engineering and architectural experts as are connected with the office of the Director General of Monuments of the Italian Ministry.

Ernest T. DeWald

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

Col Rhodes

His prepar. instructions to Army with
Army and our Reg. Corps forward
to adhere to the above policy which has
general approval.

Noted
Self. report
File
10/10

To 1) RE REP

2) AME

5
8

Public Works Branch

Subject

3454

0-0

Attach herewith a copy of letter
which is self-liquidating
should be completed with 500

Tel: 489081

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

AGC/115/PWU

TO : Vice President Economic Section.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ITALY

ITALY'S FOREMOST POSTWAR PROBLEM.

1. Irrespective of whether A.C.C. will be here to assist in the reconstruction of Italy, or whether some other organization will be set up for that purpose, or whether plans have been made for withdrawing partially or completely from this theater after the war, there will remain to be solved a problem of the utmost importance to Italy, and to Europe as well as the U.S., and that is the setting up of a systematic program of reconstruction of this country. Many hundred thousand workers will be unable to find work because their businesses, shops or factories have been destroyed and it will take years to rehabilitate these. A prostrate Italy would have a grave effect upon international economy, and Italy would become a ripe field for revolution and new types of dictatorships.

2. The Italian Government has set up an organization to begin to provide the most urgent housing. However, as everyone must know, very little can be accomplished along these lines while the war is still on, because the Armies will not release critical materials needed for their campaigns, and of which there is a shortage. We have had great difficulty in obtaining cement or bricks to rebuild bridges which the Armies had requested us to rebuild, because the available materials had to be used for military purposes in the Army Zones. In fact we have been forced to rebuild some bridges with lime mortar instead of using cement.

3. So whatever may be accomplished in the way of small housing projects, or other reconstruction, can only be of a

Handwritten notes:
This was kept. LBJ/bb
Sent - Government
now seen by me
30 Aug. 44
File
6/9

- 2 -

"First Aid" nature and the major task still remains to be done. Furthermore, it is very evident that the group now handling this limited housing problem lacks vision and pioneer engineering ability of a type needed in connection with the far larger problem.

4. The reconstruction of Italy covers every field of endeavor, whether it be housing, shops, port repairs, highways, bridges, railroads, industries, churches, or public works, electric and other utilities in general, including electrification of railroads and electric power transmission for public, industrial or household use.

5. This is so vast a problem that it requires one competent central authority to direct based upon the highest possible level. It can not be done properly in any other way. A plan of procedure must be set up and arrangements made to have first things rebuilt first, and so on. The whole plan must be expertly directed and coordinated if it is to succeed, and this central authority must also have power to ration all available materials and supplies, as will be necessary for several years, to fit into the overall program.

6. Importation of large quantities of machinery and equipment will be needed so as to provide relief in those fields which must be rehabilitated first, so that they in turn can help in the rehabilitation of others.

7. We have recently submitted an estimate in some detail of the possible cost of a first year program which called for a total expenditure of about 3 Billion Dollars of which 1 Billion would be for importation of machinery etc. (see attached statement). That program does not cover industries or railroads or railroad electrification, so essential to Italy's economy.

8. It naturally follows that expert allied supervision of such work will be required so long as the Allies have an interest here, or an interest in the proper economic rehabilitation of Italy, or an interest in the financing of some of this work. We have had disastrous results by not having such supervision in several South American countries which had good credits, which Italy does not have now. Furthermore, while Italy has some very good engineers, they never had to plan such vast projects as we have done and, for that reason, lack the broad vision and training in the effective coordination of such vast

- 3 -

undertakings.

9. However, even before all this can be accomplished, it would seem that some long term program would have to be worked out for financing all of this work, whether it be for items to be imported, or the works to be done in Italy proper. In other words, how is Italy going to finance so vast a program over a series of years without disastrous effect upon its economy or the economy of other nations. It has been stated that all that Italy would have to do was to float internal loans. This is questioned, unless there are certain restrictions. It would seem that that problem should now receive early and serious consideration.

10. This is submitted for the purpose of calling attention to this vital problem with a view to the laying of the groundwork for the proper and effective execution of such a postwar program within the economic scope of Italy and under such assistance and safeguards as interested Allied countries, which are able to help, may wish to make. Without Allied assistance Italy will be helpless. This whole program calls for objective thinking and forthright measures.

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

3451

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
120 J04

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGE IN ROMANIA 1944
RELATIVE TO THE WORKS LISTED BELOW.

Million Dollars						
	R. of Ploesti-Rimini Line		R. of Ploesti-Rimini Line		Total	
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports
State Highways	8.45	3.20	4.85	1.90	11.30	3.70
State Highway Bridges	27.85	—	27.14	2.00	39.00	5.00
Other Highways	6.00	2.40	10.00	3.60	17.00	6.00
Other Highway Bridges	16.00	—	84.00	—	120.00	—
Buildings-Private	480.00	21.00	515.00	68.00	1095.00	181.00
Buildings-Public	7.75	7.15	63.99	9.95	121.63	18.85
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10
Ports, etc. raising vessels	2.50	0.50	3.00	1.00	7.50	0.50

0578
3450

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTINENTAL COMMISSION FOR
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APC 354

ESTIMATED ESTIMATE OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGE THROUGHOUT ITALY
RELATIVE TO THE WORKS LISTED BELOW.

Million Dollars						
	S. of Pisa-Rimini Line		N. of Pisa-Rimini Line		Total	
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports
Highways	6.45	3.20	4.85	1.90	11.30	5.10(a)
Highway Bridges	27.55	-	57.14	5.00	84.69	5.00(b)
Highways	6.80	1.40	10.80	3.60	17.60	5.00(c)
Highway Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
Agg-Private	485.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00(d)
Agg-Public	7.70	7.30	85.55	9.55	151.65	16.85(e)
Agg	0.45	0.35	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.40(f)
Agg. raising vessels	2.50	0.30	3.00	1.00	7.50	6.50

-2-

Million Dollars

	I. of Plan-Initial Line		II. of Plan-Initial Line		Total
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost
Reinforced concrete (3 million)	1.10	0.40	1.20	1.00	2.20
Steel reinforcement	1.10	0.10	1.20	0.20	1.40
Concrete, towers, etc.	5.10	1.50	12.00	3.00	17.40
Electrical-power stations	38.00	10.00	75.00	300.00	114.00
Electrical-transmission lines	15.00	50.00	40.00	120.00	45.00
Electrical-transmission	12.00	40.00	24.00	96.00	36.00
Total	73.20	101.70	152.40	519.20	1740.80
Grand Total	1051.21		1541.72		2794.55

- (a) 100 MILLIONS for machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$10.00 a ton.
 (b) Imported steel shapes 50,000 tons at \$ 100.00 a ton
 (c) 100 MILLIONS for machinery and 500 MILLIONS for Bitumen at \$ 10.00 a ton.
 (d) Estimated 10% of Total Cost for steel and Timber.
 (e) 3% machinery.

6149

2028

5-

Million Dollars

	I. of Plan-Total Line		II. of Plan-Total Line		Total	
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports
Land (3 miles)	2.20	0.50	2.00	1.00	7.30	1.50
Water Irrigation	1.35	0.35	2.75	0.35	4.10	0.40
Power Stations	5.40	1.20	12.00	1.00	17.40	2.20
Highway	18.00	100.00	75.00	302.00	114.00	455.00
Water Supply	13.50	40.00	30.00	120.00	43.50	180.00
Transmission	12.00	18.00	25.00	95.00	36.00	144.00
Total	72.45	167.00	137.75	515.30	1760.05	841.10
Grand Total	1091.45		1653.75		2745.20	

Millions for Machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Nitrogen at \$10.00 a ton.
 Rolled Steel Shapes 30,000 tons at \$100.00 a ton.
 Millions for Machinery and 300 MILLIONS for Nitrogen at \$10.00 a ton.
 Rolled 10% of Total Cost for Steel and Timber.
 Machinery.

24

TRANSLATION

FROM THE "COSMOPOLITA"

of September 9, 1941

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION

Has the immense rehabilitation work of Italian Economy to be left to private initiative? Yes and no. No, if you think of the general plan of reconstruction, yes as regards to the execution of rehabilitation works of the single sectors in the general frame of the plan.

The reconstruction of our Economy after the war damages, the robberies and plunders performed by nazists and fascists - can only be realized with the help of the Allies.

But having to ask others, if we "cannot kindle fire with our own wood", the demands that we present must be logical and must be equilibrated to the international situation of production and transport as well as to the requirements of the other European countries as impoverished and depressed as ours. It being easier to obtain little than much, it is useless to ask for machinery and equipment for the rehabilitation of plants which would have to transform foreign raw-materials before having the means of importing these raw-materials.

On the contrary, agricultural tools, means of transport, this is what we must ask for. We ought request machinery for industries producing goods of collective interest, of wide employment, of popular use and consumption which should be able to absorb the greatest amount of labour and would employ wholly or largely own national materials.

To meet demand machinery for rehabilitating these

TRANSLATION

FROM THE "COSMOPOLITA"

of September 9, 1941

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION

Has the immense rehabilitation work of Italian Economy to be left to private initiative? Yes and no. No, if you think of the general plan of reconstruction, yes as regards to the execution of rehabilitation works of the single sectors in the general frame of the plan.

The reconstruction of our Economy after the war damages, the robberies and plunders performed by nazists and fascists - can only be realized with the help of the Allies.

But having to ask others, if we "cannot kindle fire with our own wood", the demands that we present must be logical and must be equilibrated to the international situation of production and transport as well as to the requirements of the other European countries as impoverished and depressed as ours. It being easier to obtain little than much, it is useless to ask for machinery and equipment for the rehabilitation of plants which would have to transform foreign raw-materials before having the means of importing these raw-materials.

On the contrary, agricultural tools, means of transport, this is what we must ask for. We ought request machinery for industries producing goods of collective interest, of wide employment, of popular use and consumption which should be able to absorb the greatest amount of labour and would employ wholly or largely own national materials.

To meet demand machinery for rehabilitating these

rehabilitation works of the single sector in the general frame of the plan.

The reconstruction of our Economy after the hardships, the robberies and plunders performed by nazists and fascists - can only be realized with the help of the Allies.

But having to ask others, if we "cannot kindle fire with our own wood", the demands that we present must be logical and must be equilibrated to the international situation of production and transport as well as to the requirements of the other European countries as impoverished and depressed as ours. It being easier to obtain little than much, it is useless to ask for machinery and equipment for the rehabilitation of plants which would have to transform foreign raw-materials before having the means of importing these raw-materials.

agricultural
On the contrary, tools, manure, means of transport, this is what we must ask for. We ought request machinery for industries producing goods of collective interest, of wide employment, of popular use and consumption which should be able to absorb the greatest amount of labour and would employ wholly or largely ^{own} national materials.

We must demand machinery for rehabilitating those industries that could create the tools of renewed productivity, directed thus to the restoration of other industrial activities.

A similar investigation of industrial branches which are to begin activity before any other, because they are more urgent

-2-

12
any more corresponding to collective needs, - may be developed only by the Government which knows better than individuals the requirements of the nation, the "little" we can dispose of and the availability of importation from the United States. Only the Government is fit to determine means and aims and to reduce aims accordingly to available means.

We can discuss the opportunity of organizing normally the economic life of the country on a program basis, but no doubt ought to arise, at least, about the necessity of a plan of rehabilitation of our tormented country.

But after having formed the plan, established the aims to be attained, after having prepared the means to do it, any form of direct intervention - or still worse - of direct execution on part of the State should be avoided.

Make it clear to the proprietors of industries: keeping in mind the conditions of your plant, its products, the disponibility of raw-material and the requirements of their consumption, we have planned to rehabilitate "y" and to construct "z". Machinery, building products for the reconstruction or the construction of the plants will be furnished to you at such prices, at certain dates. On this precise day plant No. 1 must be operating, by a certain date the production capacity of the factory must be doubled.

The Government ~~which~~ accepts the responsibility for ensuring that you will obtain machinery and raw-material in fair ration, for controlling the execution of your work and for meeting out due retribution to those who fail to execute their work with assiduousness, diligence and sincere intention to fulfil their duty. Such retribution might well involve the requisitioning of ³⁶¹⁷ ineffective

ought to arise, at least, about the necessity of a plan of rehabilitation of our tormented country.

But after having formed the plan, established the aims to be attained, after having prepared the means to do it, any form of direct intervention - or still worse - of direct execution on part of the State should be avoided.

Make it clear to the proprietors of industries: keeping in mind the conditions of your plant, its products, the disponibility of raw-material and the requirements of their consumption, we have planned to rehabilitate "y" and to construct "z". Machinery, building products for the reconstruction or the construction of the plants will be furnished to you at such prices, at certain dates. On this precise day plant No. 1 must be operating, by a certain date the production capacity of the factory must be doubled.

The Government ~~which~~ accepts the responsibility for ensuring that you will obtain machinery and raw-material in fair ration, for controlling the execution of your work and for meeting out due retribution to those who fail to execute their work with assiduousness, diligence and sincere intention to fulfil their duty. Such retribution might well involve the requisitioning of ~~the~~ ³⁴⁷ active establishments.

No fixed scheme of production will be prescribed; you will be free to adopt new methods for the better organization of your enterprise and at liberty to determine the best combination of productive factors; The most active, industrious and clever will be rewarded. The indolent, idle and lazy will be punished.

AD

Moreover, if prices are fixed by the Government to begin with, the more capable will always benefit from having secured the best combination of productive factors; and there is no need to reduce for that purpose the workmen's wages or to quibble about the application of fixed salaries. In the industrial branches which are not bound to special forms of monopoly, by and by price control will be attenuated or will cease altogether, giving the possibility to compete freely with others. Up to work then, employers, technicians, workmen; the Government limits itself to general plan only: the carrying out of it in detail is your affair.

Not everybody will agree with this solution. Some people will reject it altogether; others will accept it only in regards of some branch of industry and refuse what concerns more important activities as steel & iron works or electrical industries. In fact it is a question of the line our industrial policy closely bound up with political programs of the various parties, will take. But without wishing to discuss here questions of a general nature, surely every one will agree on two points at least. Namely on the need of the country's reconstruction plan being drawn up by someone having a comprehensive view of general welfare, that is to say, by the Government - and on the obvious advantage of all well-intentioned citizens' being called to carry out this work, all red-tapistic delays and uncertainties being avoided.

The need of drawing up a plan being admitted, shall we try to outline a scheme which may be re-examined and modified later on, on the industrial activities to which priority should be given in the work of reconstruction.

workmen; the Government limits itself to general plan only: the carrying out of it in detail is your affair.

Not everybody will agree with this solution. Some people will reject it altogether; others will accept it only in regards of some branch of industry and refuse what concerns more important activities as steel & iron works or electrical industries. In fact it is a question of the line our industrial policy closely bound up with political programs of the various parties, will take. But without wishing to discuss here questions of a general nature, surely every one will agree on two points at least. Namely on the need of the country's reconstruction plan being drawn up by someone having a comprehensive view of general welfare, that is to say, by the Government - and on the obvious advantage of all well-intentioned citizens' being called to carry out this work, all red-tapistic delays and uncertainties being avoided.

The need of drawing up a plan being admitted, shall we try to outline a scheme which may be re-examined and modified later on, on the industrial activities to which priority should be given in the work of reconstruction.

3446

In the very first place transports should be reorganized. In the General A.C.C. meeting of August 22nd the Regional Commissioner said that in Puglia there is a great surplus of wine which will have to be destroyed for lack of transport; the Commissioner for Calabria has reported that the Catanzaro cattle markets have been unattended. The lack of transport reduces our exceedingly limited productive capacities, which would need to be stimulated instead; it creates watertight compartments and causes the purchasing power to vary from one region to another.

1C

The cheapest means of transport is by coasting vessels, then by railway followed at great distance by motor-vehicles.

Also when there was a more intense motorvehicle competition, the traffic of goods of not great value was always carried by means of coasting vessels and by railroad. Besides motorvehicles are consumers of precious commodities; fuels, lubricants, tyres, spare parts.

We must therefore adopt railway traffic and naval transports, asking the Allies for the necessary equipment. War needs may at present reduce the availability and the possibility of making use of such means, but it is certain that every effort will have to be made in order to permit the few goods left us to start circulating again. In certain cases e.g. for perishable agricultural goods, the use of productive articles becomes useless and wasteful if the products cannot be transported to the district consuming them.

In the meantime while waiting for the resumption of transports, the jungle of Government, Commissioner's, Provincials municipal orders prohibiting exports from province to province should be revised. However sceptical one may be, the efficacy of the lessons of the past - every generation and every individual wanting to acquire its own experience which is the only efficacious one - yet it would be a good thing if the manipulators of the decrees prohibiting exportation were to meditate on the disastrous results following on similar legislation during the last war. They should read "Umberto Ricci's : " The failure of revictualling policy" printed in 1921 and republished by Laterza in 1939.

Secondly: Agriculture. Machines, fertilizers, reparation of food industries. After the destructions due to the war

3445

asking the Allies for the necessary equipment. War needs may at present reduce the availability and the possibility of making use of such means, but it is certain that every effort will have to be made in order to permit the few goods left us to start circulating again. In certain cases e.g. for perishable agricultural goods, the use of productive articles becomes useless and wasteful if the products cannot be transported to the district consuming them.

In the meantime while waiting for the resumption of transports, the jungle of Government, Commissioner's, Provincials municipalities orders prohibiting exports from province to province should be revised. However sceptical one may be, the efficacy of the lessons of the past - every generation and every individual wanting to acquire its own experience which is the only efficacious one - yet it would be a good thing if the manipulators of the decrees prohibiting exportation were to meditate on the disastrous results following on similar legislation during the last war. They should read "Umberto Ricci's : " The failure of revictualling policy" printed in 1921 and republished by Laterza in 1933.

3445
Secondly: agriculture. Machines, fertilizers, rehabilitation of food industries. After the destructions due to the war and the pillage, the revival of agriculture is bound up with the availability of machines for tilling the soil, for planting and transplanting, for reaping and threshing. During the last war when the situation was far less critical, the U.S. sent fully 6,500 tractors to Italy. The supplies of machines was accompanied by a sufficient stock of spare parts, by petrol and oil for an agricul-

1B

tural year's work; tank ships were hired for the transport of fuel. In the field of fertilizers the production of is fundamental. We lack one of the raw-materials, (phosphates, usually imported from North Africa), we have got the others (sulphuric acid produced by our pyrite) we had a good industrial equipment. The production of nitrate fertilizers is unfortunately dependent on the availability of electric power.

Thirdly the plan should consider the rebuilding of factories for the production of commodities creating others. In this field, hydro-electric plants are essential, as also factories producing all that is needed for the rebuilding of houses, and making of bricks, lime, cement and iron. We had tried to make up for our well-known lack of coal, by greatly developing hydro-electric and geothermic plants. The retreating Germans destroyed the plants and carried off the machinery, thus paralyzing the few industries still standing. In the building field, the main worry is caused by coal and above all iron. In 1935 it had been estimated that about 250000 tons of fuel had been employed for making bricks, about half of which was supplied by foreign lands and the other half was national coal, lignite and exhausted by-products.

The products of steel & iron industries used during the same year in buildings were estimated at 600.000 tons. These figures are only quoted as a point of reference, pointing out that in 1935 the building industry reached the maximum of the whole 10 year before the war and that therefore the consumption to be calculated should be notably lower.

3444

These are the three main categories, which are the

factories for the production of commodities creating others. In this field, hydro-electric plants are essential, as also factories producing all that is needed for the rebuilding of houses, and making of bricks, lime, cement and iron. We had tried to make up

for our well-known lack of coal, by greatly developing hydro-electric and geothermic plants. The retreating Germans destroyed the plants and carried off the machinery, thus paralysing the few industries still standing. In the building field, the main worry is caused by coal and above all iron. In 1935 it had been estimated that about 280000 tons of fuel had been employed for making bricks, about half of which was supplied by foreign lands and the other half was national coal, lignite and exhausted by-products.

The products of steel & iron industries used during the same year in buildings were estimated at 600,000 tons. These figures are only quoted as a point of reference, pointing out that in 1935 the building industry reached the maximum of the whole 10 year before the war, and that therefore the consumption to be calculated should be notably lower.

3444

These are the three main categories, which are the minimum basis for a first rehabilitation of Italian Economy.

As far as other parts are concerned, we will have time and opportunity for studying the other sections of the plan. Availability of raw materials could be taken as a fundamental rule. We should first reconstruct the plants for which we can dispose of the most important raw-materials, or the supply of which can be ensured by the Allies. The rehabilitation of such industry branches which could not resume their work owing to lack or scarceness of raw-materials

1A

ought to be postponed.

It is clear that such a plan - even reduced to the above-mentioned main sections, - cannot be carried out unless the Allies help us, supplying machinery, tools, transportation means and in some cases even raw-materials.

Abstracting from the problem of production availability and of that of shipment - we have to face the problem of payment.

Could not the Allies counterbalance the amount of these supplies with our exports to the United Nations? (sharp fruits, sulphur, pyrites, mercury, metallic ores etc.) Our export trade is till the present bounded to very small amounts, but it could raise in the future in connection with the rehabilitation of Italian Economy, which would be facilitated by the said supplies. And our brothers Overseas, so many of which went to free us from Nazism, would they resume sending their money home, now that their adoption Countries look with such interest to the rehabilitation of our civil life?

And if the supplies to Italy could not be paid over - notwithstanding the increase of our export trade and a favourable course of the remittances of our emigrants - could not the Allies deduct the surplus figures from the amount of occupation currency issued in Italy, whose counterpart in dollars is now frozen?

3443

and of that of shipment - we have to face the problem of payment. Could not the Allies counterbalance the amount of these supplies with our exports to the United Nations? (sharp fruits, sulphur, pyrites, mercury, metallic ores etc.) Our export trade is till the present bounded to very small amounts, but it could raise in the future in connection with the rehabilitation of Italian Economy, which would be facilitated by the said supplies. And our brothers Overseas, so many of which went to free us from Nazism, would they resume sending their money home, now that their adoption Countries look with such interest to the rehabilitation of our civil life?

And if the supplies to Italy could not be payed over - notwithstanding the increase of our export trade and a favourable course of the remittances of our emigrants- could not the Allies deduct the surplus figures from the amount of occupation currency issued in Italy, whose counterpart in dollars is now frozen?

2039