

ACC 191/PWU

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ADVISOR
OCT, NO

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
OCT., NOV. 1944

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

No. 785019

October
Opened 1- ~~November~~ 1946
Closed 31- ~~October~~ 1947
November

October
Opened - 1 November 1946
Closed - 31 October 1946
November

Authority for final closing

Initials *508*

Date *1000 750*

474

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM OCT - *HH*

TO NOV - *HH*

CATALOGUE

Advisory Council Meeting Fri 15 Nov. 44 3

As soon as it is determined who will read the attached paper at the meeting Mr Goshic, sec. of the advisory council, should be notified by phone at 478234. The officer from this S.C. who will present the report will be in Com. Stone's office at 10:15 in order that he may accompany Com. Stone who will arrange transport.

The Advisory Council meets at 10:30

Note on page 3 of the report the plant capacities shown are effective capacities. In case the question is asked the installed capacity in central Italy is slightly over 1,000,000 kw.

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SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 31, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy,
scheduled for November 3, 10:30 a.m., 1944 will be held at
Villa Maraviglia, Via dei Monti di Parioli 24, under the chairmanship
of M. Miloje Sailjanic, Acting Yugoslav Representative.

Enclosures:

Agenda.

Commodore E.W. Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

cc: Political Section
Economic Section
PW & V Sub-Com

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AGENDA

for the

NOVEMBER 3, 1944 MEETING OF THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Commodore Ellery Stone,
Acting Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Commission.
2. ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION - by
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
Allied Commission.
3. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.
4. GERMAN ATROCITIES IN NORTHERN ITALY.
5. ROOSEVELT - CHURCHILL STATEMENT REGARDING ITALY.
6. MISCELLANEOUS.
7. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

File

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

1st November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Denmore.

In accordance with Major J.A. Quayle's memorandum dated 25th October 1944, File A/CC 004.04 regarding a report on the electric power situation, there are transmitted herewith ten copies of a report entitled The Electrical Power Situation in Liberated Italy, prepared by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

G&R
G.E. RHODES
Lieut-Colonel, R.E.
Acting Director.

1 enclosure:

~~10~~ copies of Report.
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394

1st November 1944

THE ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION IN LIBERATED ITALY

- Introduction -

In the days before the war, the entire economic life of Italy was dependent upon falling water and upon natural steam blowing from the earth. The energy in that water and in that steam was converted into electricity, often to be carried miles away where it turned factory wheels, ran trains, melted steel and lighted cities.

To day, most of the electrical facilities in the Italian power plants have been seriously damaged, and upon their repair or replacement will depend the success of any program designed to restore the normal economic life of Italy. That the damage has been heavy is shown by the fact that in Central Italy the electricity now available for daily consumption is only slightly more than ten percent of the 1939 amount.

While a small amount of the destruction has been the result of bombs, artillery shells and rifle fire, by far the greatest damage has been caused by trained German demolition squads travelling with the retreating enemy.

- Rehabilitation -

In rehabilitating the electric facilities the following points are constantly in mind:

- a) The need which the military forces have for electricity. Military requirements include factories producing directly for the war effort, hospitals, pumping, rail-roads, ports, offices, recreation centres and billets.

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- b) Vital civilian needs such as water pumping and sewage for communities; land reclamation and Bonificha works. At times this particular need has been considered a military requirement for, in the absence of water, and epidemic in a civilian community will endanger nearby troops.

Other vital civilian needs include electricity for flour mills.

- c) The need of civilian industry for electric power in order that Italy may better rehabilitate herself, and may become less of a burden on other countries.

In rehabilitating the electric facilities of Italy, generating capacity is now being made available in the following ways:

- a) The fabrication of new machinery parts and structures to replace damaged ones. This normally involves the use of basic materials such as cement, cloth, copper, iron, mica, varnish and structural steel shapes. Up to now the replacement parts have been prepared in Italian plants from materials available locally.
- b) The replacement of damaged parts by similar undamaged pieces from other equipment. In many instances, the enemy has prevented this by destroying the same part of several machines.
- c) The movement of equipment to a point at which it can be utilized to the best advantage. This is possible in some instances, because many generating stations had equipment which, because of seasonal variations in stream flow, was used for only a few months each year.

Under pre-war conditions, installations of this nature were economical. Now, however, it is necessary that all available equipment be located to deliver a maximum output for as many hours a year as possible.

a) The completion of projects which were under way at the time of German occupation, and which had not been completed to the point where they were capable of producing electricity.

- The present state of the electric facilities in Italy is shown by the following:

1) In Southern Italy, south of a line between Naples and Pescara there were before the war, 377,320 kilowatts of generating capacity connected to the high-tension transmission system. Now the present generating capacity is 225,140 kilowatts, 61,600 kilowatts of which has been made available as the result of repairs made after Allied liberation. When present repairs are completed 13,000 kilowatts more of generating capacity will be available there. The same area contained 3320 kilometers of high tension transmission line of 30 kilovolts and over. Now 2200 kilometers are back in service and 180 more are being repaired. The present monthly energy generation is 45 percent of the 1942 figure.

b) In Central Italy, extending up to the battle line as of 31st October 1944 there were, originally about 870,000 kilowatts of effective generating capacity.

Today, there are only 72,950 KW of capacity operating, or 8 percent of the ³ pre-war capacity. This figure includes 18,000 kilowatts of generating equipment which has been put back in service since Allied occupation. The total estimated future generating capacity in Central Italy is as follows:

<u>date</u>		<u>Total generating capacity</u>	
November 15,	1944	102,950	11.9 %
December 15,	1944	153,550	16.7 %
January 15,	1945	194,170	22.0 %
February 15,	1945	194,170	22.0 %
March 15,	1945	252,120	29.0 %

Out of a total of 5,953 kilometers of pre-war high tension transmission lines in Central Italy, 3,500 kilometers, or 58 percent are now in operation. So far 1,600 kilometers of line have been repaired and 530 more are currently under repair.

Agencies participating

Normally the repairs in the forward areas are all done by military units to make electricity available for hospitals, water pumping, living quarters and other military needs. In many instances military units have performed, and are continuing to perform, important repair work in the rear areas. An outstanding case of this nature includes the rehabilitation of the Capuano Generating Station at Naples by the Royal Navy. Many kilometers of transmission line have been repaired by the 11 C.E. Works. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 District, and the Peninsular Base Section have participated heavily in the rehabilitation of electric facilities. It is to be noted that in many instances Army units have assisted whole-heartedly in electrical rehabilitation projects, although it was not apparent that the military would benefit directly thereby. In the rear areas, the majority of the electrical rehabilitation has been under the direction of the Allied Commission. This work has been in cooperation with the local Electric Companies concerned. In most instances, undertaking this rehabilitation has necessitated the utilization of civilian equipment, mostly in poor condition, the employment of civilian labor, and the use of such local materials as could be found. In many cases the local Regional Engineer of the Allied Commission has been able to secure military assistance in the form of transportation, supplies and personnel.

On 5 October Allied Forces Headquarters, in Administrative Memorandum No. 43 established the Electrical Reconstruction Committee the duties of which include reviewing plans for the rehabilitation of electric facilities and recommending them to the Chief Engineer, AFHQ

The Committee consists of representation of AFHQ, Royal Navy, AAI, Allied Commission, and NATOUSA. In the same memorandum, the Allied Commission is charged with preparing the plans for electric rehabilitation throughout Italy and supervising the actual rehabilitation work. Such plans have been made by this Commission, working with the civilian Electric Companies even prior to the AFHQ memorandum and are being revised frequently, in accordance with current developments.

At the present time, two officers of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission are in the United States to investigate the availability of mobile electric generating equipment. No information has been received from them, indicating the quantity of the equipment which may be expected, nor the date of arrival.

It is not intended that this report be concluded in a pessimistic tone, but also, it is not intended that the reading of it should generate any false hopes as to early resumption of normal electric services in Italy. The chief obstacles now foreseen, in order that the rehabilitation may proceed rapidly are:

(a) The scarcity of basic materials such as wire and insulating tapes. The small quantity on hand in Italy is being rapidly consumed for present repairs. So far, ordering such materials from overseas has brought but little result.

(b) The scarcity of transportation facilities, including gasoline and tires, as well as vehicles. Even the most elementary construction project is made difficult if transportation is unavailable.

(c) The possibility that in North Italy the Germans have had a good opportunity to damage machinery as well as to move it out of the country, and that when the Allies liberate that area, they will find it very highly industrialized but with positively no electricity available. [In this connection, it should be noted that 70 percent of the pre-war electricity in Italy was generated in territory still held by the enemy.]

(d) The possibility that the war may end suddenly, and that North Italy may be only lightly occupied by the military. In this case, the military personnel, supplies and transportation which in Central and Southern Italy have been used, will be unavailable.-

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