

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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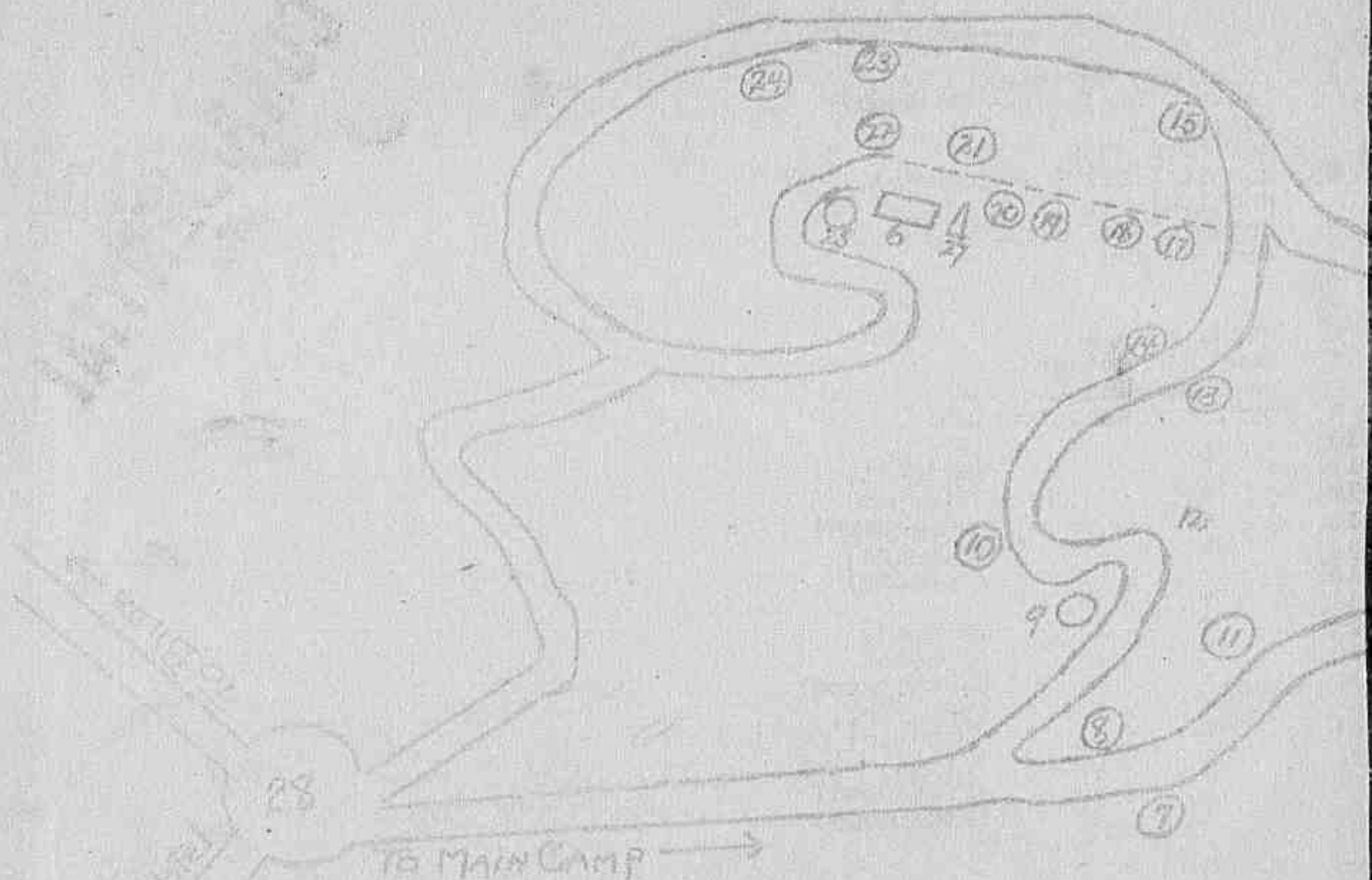
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AMGOT HISTORICAL FILE, NORTH AFRICAN PERIOD
JAN., JUNE, JULY 1943

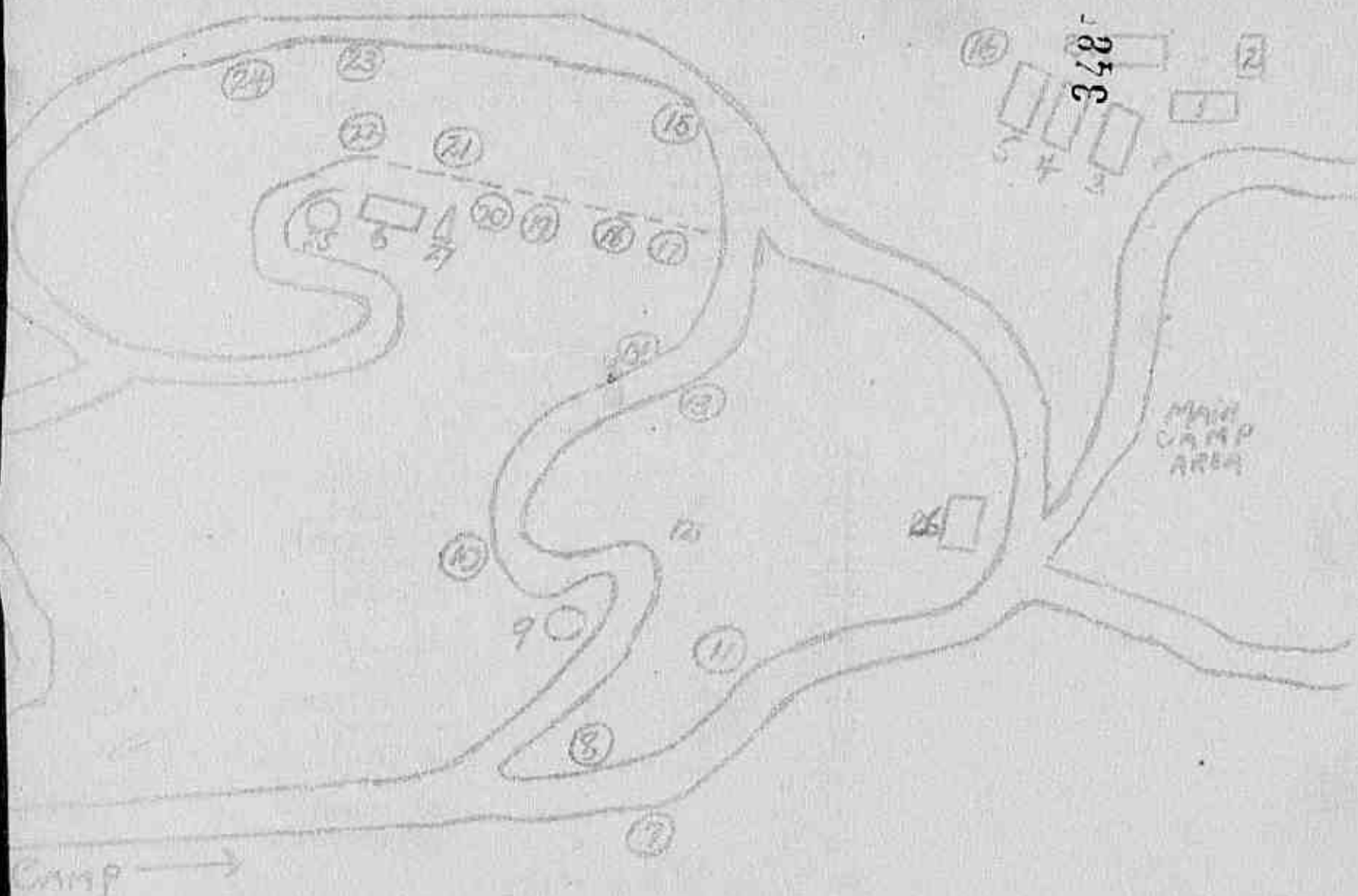
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—KEY TO MAP—OTHER SIDE

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Key To Map - Other Side

1. Main House Building
 2. Lecture Hall (Silence Room)
 3. Main Room
 4. Officers Mess
 5. Hospital Block (Quarters)
 6. Hospital
 7a. Showers and Laundry
 8. Dormitories
 9. Hotel Alameda
 10. Commandant's (London)
 11. Camp Commandant (Cork)
 12. Officers Bungalow (Hull)
 13. " (Bath)
 14. " (Bristol)
 15. " (Plymouth)
 16. " (Edinburgh)
 17. " (Cardiff)
 18. " (Detroit)
 19. " (Oxford)
 20. " (Boston)
 21. " (Washington)
 22. " (New York)
 23. " (Memphis)
 24. " (Miami)
 25. " (Hollywood)
 26. " (Baltimore)
 27. Registry
 28. Ski Club
 29. Beach
 30. Tennis Square

CONFIDENTIAL

- BY TU MAP
1. Main Post Building
 2. Officers Mess (Mess Room)
 3. Mess Room
 4. Officers Mess
 5. Medical Block (Quarters)
 6. Hospital
 7. Mess and Laundry
 8. Corridors
 9. Hotel Alameda
 10. Commandant (Hotel)
 11. Camp Commandant (Hotel)
 12. Officers Mess (Hotel)
 13. Bath
 14. Mess
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WARNING!

U. S. TROOPS



1. When visiting these ruins it is forbidden :

- (a) To touch any object or fragment either in the ruins or at the Museum.
- (b) To conduct researches or to make excavations.
- (c) To fire any kind of weapon.
- (d) To picnic.
- (e) To use vehicles or animals on any but the designated roads.

2. All members of the U. S. forces will conduct themselves with decorum in keeping with this histo-

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2. All members of the U. S. forces will conduct themselves with decorum in keeping with this historical reservation.

By command of the Theater Commander :

W. H. MAGLIN,

Colonel, Corps of Military Police
Provost Marshal General.

U.S. RESTRICTED - BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH (INC)
RADIO MONITORING SERVICE
Tel. Fortune 211

Restricted

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF
Subject: ENEMY AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

July 21, 1945

RADIO BROADCASTING MONITORING REPORTS No 183

X	X	EXTRACT	X	X	X
Radio Paris	French to France	22:00			312.8 meters

Paris -

Political Situation Day By Day by Alain de Berthey:

AMGOT! What is AMGOT! Do you know AMGOT! Reassure yourself, it is neither a new Giraud nor a new deGaulle. It is something much worse. It is the initials of words meaning Allied Military Government of Occupied Countries. Not having in their possession even a third of Sicily, the Anglo-Americans in order to give themselves some courage are forming a Sicilian Government which tries to look like an Italian Government. It's incredible originality is due to the fact that it is made up of English and Americans. This is how we become acquainted with AMGOT. We know that the great worry of the English and Americans was to know how, in case of victory, they could govern purely and simply the countries which they would occupy. Should the Anglo-American troops, AMGOT takes immediate control of internal politics, finances public security, public health and the supplies of the invaded countries.

An English document tells us all about it. We know that the staff of AMGOT is made, as in Sicily, of English and Americans. These are recruited chiefly among officials drafted into the army and administrative officers. But the trouble would be if they all came from a special school founded in the U.S.A. by Roosevelt and where for two years the students receive a preparation meant to train them to be the future governors of the European States and the territorial leaders of the great province of each provinces of each country. Outside of all this there is not a nickel's worth of imperialism in America. Let us notice also that AMGOT is an association exclusively Anglo-American and that neither the Polish allies nor the Allied French dissenters who are fighting, it seems, side by side with the nations called united are invited. AMGOT did not start to work in Libya or Tripoli as the British were alone for the administration of these countries, in the same way that the Americans are alone for governing Algeria, Morocco and Tunis. AMGOT has been saved for Europe and Radio Brazzaville tells us that in case of an Anglo-American victory it would be put into force in all countries including those under the phantom governments in London and all those considered as friends of the democracies.

All our continent then would be under the boot of the Yankee officers full of bad whisky or British officers full of scorn for the savages who live on the wrong side of the Channel. They tell us that

this military Anglo-American government will only be temporary, but that it should control closely for many months all the activities of invaded nations from internal policy to supplies, without forgetting public health, finances and justice. And we can be sure that it would give its place as late as possible to so-called national governments formed by AMGOT and under the complete dominion of the Anglo-Saxon. It is no use saying that national will is never mentioned nor the famous freedom of nations to dispose of themselves AMGOT would not even take into account the desires of the phantom governments. All will have to perish before Anglo-American will and interest. Exclusive organization at the service of Anglo-American interests AMGOT will play a part that the East India Company played for Britain, it was the official organization which allowed England to conquer her Far Eastern Empire. AMGOT, with different methods and means, but with the same type of culture, wished to renew this well-paying operation all over again. But this time the empire to be conquered and divided is Europe.

The great news that comes to us at the end of the evening is the meeting of the Axis leaders. During their meeting they discussed the military situation which followed the desperate attack of the enormous Soviet masses against the barrier which Europe is putting up in the East and the landing of the Anglo-Americans in the Mediterranean. An objective of the situation brings the conclusion that the battle taking place in Sicily is not the most important. It is certain that the Fuehrer and the Duce, as the supreme ~~Kommanders~~ commanders of the Axis forces have taken the necessary precautions. The short official communique which followed the meeting of the two leaders insists on the military character of this meeting and its prevents Anglo-American from trying political manoeuvres. At a time when the fate of Europe is being decided on the battlefield the two Axis leaders who understand their responsibilities are taking the necessary measures warranted by the situation for the defense of Europe.

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EXTRACT

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Public Relations Office

Saturday July 17, 1943.

Allied Force Headquarters, North Africa.

As the fighting forces of Great Britain and the United States move into Sicily, the first military government of its kind in history is going along with them to govern the island.

This is AMGOT--Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory--and consists of hundreds of British and American officers and men who for months have been trained secretly to govern the occupied enemy areas as quickly as they are won. This is the first time two powers have attempted a joint military government of occupied enemy territory. Today the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly side by side at every AMGOT headquarters in Sicily. They will be flown together as symbols of the Allied Military government's supreme authority until the Allied Forces attain the final objective: To liberate the Italian people from Fascism, which led them into the war, and when this is done to restore Italy as a free nation.

AMGOT is strictly a military government, with no political implications of any kind. The governments of Great Britain and the United States authorized the organization of AMGOT through a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C., to Allied Commander-in-Chief Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Eisenhower has designated General Sir Harold Alexander commanding the Allied Forces in Sicily, as Military Governor with supreme authority there.

AMGOT is headed by Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd, of the British Army, as Chief Civil Affairs Officer, and Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, of the United States Army, as Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. General Lord Rennell has an intimate knowledge of Italy and during the last three years has had extensive experience with British military governments in occupied countries of the Middle East and Africa, including Madagascar. General McSherry, in recent years loaned by the War Department for executive work in the most important war production and manpower agencies in Washington, has had wide experience in the conduct of civil affairs during wartime.

AMGOT officers, who are charged with seeing that the civilian population of Sicily obeys the orders in the proclamations of the Military Governor, are drawn evenly from the armies of Great Britain and the United States. The key positions alternate between British and American officers but in each case they operate as Allied officers. The AMGOT system of military government is neither British nor American, but has been developed by the combined AMGOT staffs from systems heretofore prescribed by both armies.

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While under the directives of the two governments the administration of Sicily is to be benevolent so far as the civilian population is concerned, the influence of Fascism will be destroyed. As stated in the announcement of Allied Commander-in-Chief Eisenhower to the Italian people, the Fascist Party will be abolished and the ringleaders of Fascism will be removed from office. The Fascist militia and the so-called Fascist youth organizations will be abolished. No political activity of any kind will be permitted by AMGOT. There will be no negotiations with exiles or refugees. No local politicians will be given preferential treatment. AMGOT will attempt to govern the people of the occupied provinces and cities through their own officials who are not active members of the Fascist Party. Local officials will be kept in office on the basis of cooperation, performance and good behaviour.

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The Italian people have been assured by proclamation of General Alexander that so long as they comply with military orders they may go about their normal vocations without fear. Rationing will be supervised by the proper AMGOT authority. Then found necessary, medical supplies and food for the destitute will be provided. Freedom of religious worship will be upheld and the position of the Catholic Church and all religious institutions will be respected. All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color will be annulled. The physical symbols of the culture of the true Italy--buildings, libraries, monuments, archives and works of art--will be protected from damage. Within military necessity, a free press and free speech will be promulgated.

Those accused of crimes against the Allies will be tried by Allied Military Courts under AMGOT officers. The Allied Military Courts are specially constituted by AMGOT under procedure drawn from the experience of both governments.

AMGOT's officers are experts trained in law, finance, public health, public safety, and general governmental administration. They were drawn, over a period of the last ninety days, from British and American army posts as far away as Burma and California to be given specific training for the tasks they now face at a school established by AMGOT on a remote and beautiful mountain top miles away from Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa. Forty percent of them come from the United States Army's School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va.; the Occupational Military Police School at Fort Custer, Mich., and the British Civil Affairs Staff Center at Wimbledon. They pooled their accumulated knowledge and, in closest association, they completed fitting themselves for the venture in Allied Military Government on which they are now embarked.

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AMGOT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

The following biographical sketches of the commanding and key officers of the first military government of occupied territory of its kind in history, AMGOT - Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory - are supplied to war correspondents for use as they see fit in writing or broadcasting stories of the activities of AMGOT during the current operation. The release of names and facts has been cleared through censorship.

Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd

Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of AMGOT, has had experience in governing nine British occupied countries in the Middle East and Africa, including Madagascar, in this war. His father, also Lord Rennell of Rodd, was the British Ambassador to Italy for many years and the General consequently acquired a thorough knowledge of Italy and its people through association with them while living in Italy.

After Eton and Oxford and study abroad, General Lord Rennell entered the bank of England and became a specialist on the fiscal affairs of foreign countries. He was an advisor to the Governor of the Bank of England. Later, he was the first manager of the Bank for International Settlement at Basle, Switzerland. He became a partner in Morgan, Grenfell, of London, and remained with that house until he entered the military service.

Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry

Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, 51 years old, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of AMGOT, gained wide experience in dealing with civil affairs problems in wartime as the War Department's representative in the most important war production and manpower agencies in Washington, D.C. From October, 1933, until January of the current year, he devoted himself to the civilian side of the war, as an executive of those agencies.

General McSherry was born in Eldorado Springs, Mo., and attended grammar and high schools in Grand Junction, Colorado. After one year at Colorado College, he completed three years at the University of Arizona and graduated with a B.S. in Mining and Metallurgy. He completed one post graduate year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and entered the United States Army on May 12, 1917, commissioned a second lieutenant at officers' training camp. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular army on October 26, 1917, and went to France with the 62nd Artillery, a heavy gun outfit with

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General McSherry's army school record includes: Battery Officers' Course, Coast Artillery School, 1923; Advanced Gunnery Course, Coast Artillery School, 1928; Command and General Staff School, 1932 to 1934; War College, 1937. He spent four years in the Chief of the Coast Artillery's office at Washington, from 1928 to 1932, and served in Hawaii from 1935 to 1937, when he was assigned to the General Staff. He was detailed to handle the entire problem of supply for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Fall of 1938, and in September, 1939, was put in charge of the Federal Security Administration's training program. From then on, in various executive positions, he worked with the National Council of Defense, the OPM, the WPB, the War Manpower Commission, and a host of subsidiary or affiliated agencies in seeing that industrial training for war production met the needs of the War Department. His last post before coming to North Africa was with the War Department's own Manpower Board.

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17 July, 1943.

TO Chief Civil Affairs Officer
AMGOT
15th Army Group
Tunis

FROM Headquarters AMGOT
Region II
Syracuse

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF CIVILIAN POSITION IN
OCCUPIED TERRITORY

1. This report covers a period from Saturday July 10th to Friday July 16th, inclusive.

2. (a) Towns entered immediately after capture on July 10th were as follows:- Avola, Noto, Pachino, in each of which a civil affairs officer was installed. (b) Syracuse was captured on the night of 10/11th and in the early morning of the 11th three Civil Affairs Officers were installed. (c) Between July 12th and July 14th the following towns were entered and Civil Affairs Officers installed in them:

Augusta
Floridia (includes Melilli, Sortini and Solarino)
Lentini
Medicia (includes Ispica)
Ragusa
Rosolini
Palazzolo

(d) On the afternoon of Friday July 16th 6 officers, who had arrived that day from North Africa, were despatched to reinforce RAGUSA, and to proceed into VIZZINI and CALTAGIRONE which had just been captured.

3. CARABINIERI & POLICE

(a) In Syracuse and the towns in the surrounding country, namely NOTO, AVOLA, PACHINO, FLORIDIA, AUGUSTA, the Carabinieri have cooperated and have been kept armed.

(b) In RAGUSA, MODICA, ISPICA and ROSOLINI the Carabinieri had been originally disarmed and were not functioning. They have since been rearmed and are cooperating.

4. BANKS

All banks have been closed, and though it has not been possible as yet to ascertain the total amount of money which has been left, it can be taken as a cer-

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4. BANKS

All banks have been closed, and though it has not been possible as yet to ascertain the total amount of money which has been left, it can be taken as a certainty that the amounts will not be large as instructions were given in every case for lire notes to be burnt. The only place where any considerable sum was found and seized in time was in Syracuse, where 50,000,000 lire have been secured.

5. HEALTH

(a) In general the health of the civilian population is good and there doesn't appear to be a threat of any epidemic despite the overcrowding in the country towns due to refugees from the bigger cities.

(b) In Syracuse, the health is good and the chief difficulty is dealing with some 8,000 persons living in grottoes without sanitary facilities, and the sanitation of 42 air raid shelters in the town.

(c) There are 17 Italian doctors in Syracuse at this time.

(d) It has not been possible to obtain any detailed reports from the RAGUSA area, but a medical officer was despatched to take over this province on July 16th.

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(e) The worst position is to be found in Palazzolo, which had been very severely bombed and where a considerable number of dead bodies are still lying about. The CAO in the town has the matter in hand, however, and is organizing local labour from the surrounding country to get the bodies buried. Most of the inhabitants have left so that the fear of epidemics starting there is unlikely.

(f) Medical supplies are extremely short and are urgently needed.

6. WATER

(a) Water supply is curtailed in nearly every city. In Syracuse there is no water in the houses and in all the water supply available can give no more than a maximum of about 4 gallons per head per day. This is based on the pre-invasion population, but the numbers are no doubt considerably reduced owing to refugees going out into the country. The position is improving and does not give cause for any great anxiety.

(b) The water supply in the Mto area is plentiful and good.

(c) The water supply in the Ragusa area is poor, owing to the electricity supply being damaged. Water is being drawn from a reservoir which cannot last long. It is essential to get the electricity supply going.

(d) In the Florida region the water supply is good.

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7. ELECTRICITY

There is no electrical current available in any of the occupied part of the island. It is hoped that current will be available in a limited way by July 18th, sufficient to work the docks and produce current for running the flour mills. There will not be enough as yet available for lighting. The Ragusa area will still be without electricity even when Syracuse is on, owing to the line being broken. Steps are being taken to attend to this.

8. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE

In every town the civilian attitude has been friendly and in fact welcoming. In particular at Mto where the civil affairs officer, who had organized an official reading of the Proclamation setting up military government, and the C-in-C's proclamation, from the steps of the town hall, was carried shoulder high by the crowd.

In only one place has there been any sign of rioting and that was in Florida, where it appeared to be aimed chiefly against the Fascist administration. It was quickly suppressed and Florida is now normal.

9. ARREST OF FASCIST OFFICIALS.

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9. ARREST OF FASCIST OFFICIALS.

Very few arrests have been made, chiefly owing to the fact that the Fascist officials have fled. They are probably in the town or in the country side, but up to date it has not been possible to locate them. Instructions have been given for the arrest of the Prefect and the Vice-Prefect of Ragusa and the Questore of Modica, who are all avowed Fascists. It may be necessary to arrest the Prefect of Syracuse.

10. ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

There has been no sign of this as yet and no indications have come to light of any organised body of people left behind for sabotage or other reasons. There are undoubtedly large numbers of Italian soldiers who have put on plain clothes to avoid capture, but more in fear than for any other reason.

Just before the invasion a certain amount of agricultural leave had been granted. In one place, Modica, these soldiers gave in their arms and asked for instructions. They have temporarily been left on the land.

/11.

11. CHURCH

Contact has been made with the Archbishop of Syracuse and with the Bishop of Noto. Both are very cooperative. The Bishop of Noto laid on a special mass in honor of the arrival of the Civil Affairs Officer, and entertained him to lunch. This may have been because the Civil Affairs Officer is a Roman Catholic.

12. LOOTING, ETC

Looting by the civilian population will be dealt with under SUPPLY. There have been a few unfortunate cases of looting and wanton destruction. In particular, the Post and Telegraph Office in Syracuse was wrecked, and all records scattered and valuables stolen, this reportedly by the first invading troops. Matters were made more difficult by the breaking open of the city jail, and the release of all prisoners, only two of whom were political prisoners. Whether this last act was done by troops or others is not yet made clear. On the whole looting (apart from the requisitioning of Transport) has been on the bad side.

13. SUPPLY

The most difficult problem is the question of food supply for the civilian population. Before the arrival of the troops most of the Amassi had been looted by the civil population and in nearly every case, excepting in Rosolini, the cupboard was bare. It would appear that orders had been given by the Fascist authorities to destroy or distribute food stocks and this has been faithfully carried out. Whether they have been destroyed or looted the result is the same and the feeding of the civil population has to be carried out on a day to day basis with stocks which are being collected here and there until such time as an organization can be brought into force to enable this year's crops of wheat to be collected and turned into flour.

The position of the principle places is as follows :

(a) SYRACUSE (1) No stocks were found in the Amassi, which had been looted by the civil population. The people had been on short rations for several months and an immediate supply of bread was available for one day and of rice for two days. Combing likely hiding places and the posting of an order to bring in any hoarded food supplies will enable the civil population in the city to be fed until approximately July 19th

(2) There are doubtless certain stocks still to be found and this year's harvest to be collected and milled. Three factors are militating against the collection and milling of the harvest.

Firstly, the lack of electricity. Most of the flour mills are run on electricity and until this has been reinstated, the mills are inoperative. It is hoped to have sufficient electric current available by July 18th to start certain units running.

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(2) There are doubtless certain stocks still to be found and this year's harvest to be collected and milled. Three factors are militating against the collection and milling of the harvest.

Firstly, the lack of electricity. Most of the flour mills are run on electricity and until this has been reinstated, the mills are inoperative. It is hoped to have sufficient electric current available by July 18th to start certain units running.

Secondly, the fear that the civil population have of bringing in foodstuffs from the country owing to having their carts seized. Seizure of carts and mules on a large scale has been carried out by the troops, which though possibly operationally necessary or convenient, has served to dislocate and make extremely difficult the very serious problem of feeding a foodless population. It is hoped that the carts may be returned and steps are being taken by 86 Area to this effect.

Thirdly, the location of supplies of wheat in the country side.

(3) Olive oil has not been given to the population for the last two months. There would appear to be stocks in the country, but they have not yet been located in any large quantity.

(4) Vegetables and fruit are fairly plentiful and arrangements have been made for collection and for distribution to the civil population and the troops through 86 Area.

785015

18

(5) The normal channel of feeding the civil population through the existing machinery of the commune has not been functioning. All stocks of grain for flour have for the last four months been imported from the Mainland under army control and distributed by the army to the Anassi. Until very recently these grain imports have come in through Palermo and Messina and brought on to Syracuse by train. The result is that stocks here were never high and the location of what stocks there were was not known to the Municipal authorities. Army stocks have undoubtedly been destroyed, what little there were.

(6) The new crop is not up to standard owing to excessive rains. In addition the granary for this part of Sicily is the Lentini area, which at this time of writing is still a battle zone. A certain amount of crops have undoubtedly suffered through the incidence of battle.

(7) Up to date it is estimated that well over 1,000 tons of wheat has been located in the Avola-Noto area and an organization has been set up to bring this in to the mills for conversion into flour as soon as electricity can be supplied again to run the mills. The time element, however, is a cause for anxiety.

(8) Though the position is definitely very serious, it is by no means insoluble and in fact is clarifying daily. It is, however, a day to day solution at the moment, and transport and electricity are vital factors.

(b) NOTO, AVOLA and PACHINO. The position in these places is exactly the same as in Syracuse, particularly in regard to (a) (2) above.

(c) FLORIDIA. The same as in Syracuse. A certain amount of food has been collected and the situation is in hand.

(d) SORTINO. In fairly good shape and gives no cause for worry at the moment.

(e) SOLLARINO. Food situation is poor but not really serious.

(f) MILLILI. This has been the scene of street fighting and the town (of about 8,000 inhabitants) is practically deserted and a complete shambles.

(g) There are certain mills in Floridia which can be got running again on Naptha. Stocks of this have been located and sent to Floridia. It is hoped to get the mills running in a short time which will relieve the pressure in that area.

(h) AUGUSTA. The situation is very bad. The town has been practically bombed out and is deserted. A problem will arise when the population begins to return.

(i) LENTINI. This has been too recently the scene of fighting to accurately ascertain the position, but in the main it is the same as in other places. There is, however, not as serious a food situation in this city as in Catania.

3:78

- (8) Though the position is definitely very serious, it is by no means insaluble and in fact is clarifying daily. It is, however, a day to day solution at the moment, and transport and electricity are vital factors.
- (b) NOTO, AVOLA and PACHINO. The position in these places is exactly the same as in Syracuse, particularly in regard to (a) (2) above.
- (c) FLORIDIA. The same as in Syracuse. A certain amount of food has been collected and the situation is in hand.
- (d) SORTINO. In fairly good shape and gives no cause for worry at the moment.
- (e) SOLAPINO. Food situation is poor but not really serious.
- (f) MELILLI. This has been the scene of street fighting and the town (of about 8,000 inhabitants) is practically deserted and a complete shambles.
- (g) There are certain mills in Floridia which can be got running again on Naptha. Stocks of this have been located and sent to Floridia. It is hoped to get the mills running in a short time which will relieve the pressure in that area.
- (h) AUGUSTA. The situation is very bad. The town has been practically bombed out and is deserted. A problem will arise when the population begins to return.
- (i) LENTINI. This has been too recently the scene of fighting to accurately ascertain the position, but in the main it is the same as in other places. There is, however, not as serious a food problem in this city or in CARLENTINI.
- (j) PALAZZOLLO, has been very severely bombed. (see Para (5) (e)). What food there was was all looted. There is wheat available in the countryside, and it can be collected. Arrangements are being made.
- (k) RAGUSA. There is sufficient food in this city for a few days and a good supply of fats. Again the problem is the collection of wheat from the surrounding country.
- (l) MODICA. Food position not as bad as in other cities, though still serious. Thirty tons of olive oil was found here and on the entry of the Civil Affairs Officer he was able to distribute a fortnight's supply of food.
- (m) ISPICA. Food situation bad but again collection from the country is being improvised.
- (n) ROSOLINI. This city is in fairly good condition and the food supply can be kept going for a month.

14
(o) POZALLO. Very bad indeed owing to the large numbers of refugees that have come in.

(p) At the time of this report no information is available about CATAGIRONE or ENNA, both captured on July 16th.

14. SUMMARY OF FOOD SITUATION.

There is no doubt that the food situation is one of extreme seriousness. What food there was has been looted and collections of grain from the country side are hampered by lack of transport and by fear of the populace. The reopening of the mills is urgent. All these matters are being attended to, but the operational necessities of the Army must necessarily dislocate attempts to reinstate an economic life. The removal of transport in the shape of carts has been very serious and has aggravated the position enormously.

It is still too early to say whether it will be possible to carry on without asking for supplies, but there is no doubt that the position is better. The most difficult area is the Ragusa area, which geographically presents transport difficulties and where the speed of advance has been most accentuated, with the result that the towns have necessarily been left without troops. This has thrown a very heavy additional burden on the limited ^{number} of Civil Affairs Officers available.

(Sgd) Benson, Capt.

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Villa Washington
Corea Training Center
AMGOT 141 Force
5 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford
Subject : Historical Records of AMGOT.

1. It is requested that application be made to the Civil Affairs Officers on Pantelleria and Lampedusa for copies (preferably 4 to 6) of any Proclamations, Orders, or similar material which they may have posted and of which copies are available. Request might be made at the same time for any other material which they have which might be of value for AMGOT files.

2. Approval is requested for the circulation among chiefs of sections and other responsible officers of a memorandum to the following effect:

Memorandum to: Chiefs of Sections and Other Responsible Officers of AMGOT.
Subject : Historical Records.

1. In accordance with instructions of Maj. Gen. The Lord Rennell, Capt. Mason Hammond has been charged with the maintenance of a historical record of AMGOT.

2. I will be glad to take charge of any materials which are of no further active use but which, in the judgement of Chiefs of Sections and Other Responsible Officers should be preserved. However, unless specific instructions are given that material turned in should not be destroyed, I will exercise further discretion as to whether it should or should not be kept, i.e. to destroy duplicates or drafts or the like.

3. I would appreciate it if, before AMGOT leaves Corea, Chiefs of Sections and Other Responsible Officers could find time to write a brief connected account of the activities of their sections here. Such an account might include date of commencement of activities, nature of activities, names of principal officers, size of staffs, names of any principal officers sent into the field, and other outstanding events. The account should be accompanied by any mimeographed or smaller material which might illustrate the work of the Section. If possible it would be a predated. If such material

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Mason Hammond
Capt., AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

3. Permission is requested to draw three copies of the Folders of Directives etc. which have been or are being prepared for CAOS, these to go into the Historical Files.

Mason Hammond
Capt., AC
Advisor on Monuments and Fine Arts.

THIS BOOK IS IN THE COL. 5.5. COLLECTION.

2000-2001: 30/3/01

3. Arrived at 10:00 AM on 20th June 1943 and spent the morning in
seeing the various officers and making an inspection of the
base. The military command being the Commander of the 1st
Division. The base was accompanied by 1/10000, 1/10000 of the Army of the United
Kingdom.

100

1. GENERAL. The Island of Laysan is approximately 7 miles long and 4 miles wide. It is nearly oval, the point being deep indented. A small cove, which is also known as Little Laysan, has been built around the harbor (on point) side. In the center of the island there are scattered buildings, and on a hill about one mile from the town are some a number of buildings occupied by the headquarters of the Military Forces. There was no military equipment prior to the war. Ammunition was not kept on the island.
2. POPULATION. The island is a remote part of the Kingdom of Hawaii. It is not included in the military jurisdiction, and is not included in the military jurisdiction of the children are provided. The island was formerly used for military purposes. At the outbreak of the war some of the men were sent to the island, living in ordinary buildings. Ammunition, like on the island, was not kept for use. There was no military equipment prior to the war.
3. DEFENSE. The island is a remote part of the Kingdom of Hawaii. It is not included in the military jurisdiction, and is not included in the military jurisdiction of the children are provided. The island was formerly used for military purposes. At the outbreak of the war some of the men were sent to the island, living in ordinary buildings. Ammunition, like on the island, was not kept for use. There was no military equipment prior to the war.
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Agribusiness is

- [illegible]

3472

500 grams per month, expectant mothers, children and sick people was 1 kilogram per month. Purchase prices 2.50 also per 5.5.

12. 1250 grams per month.

13. 1250 grams per month.

14. 1250 grams per month.

15. 1250 grams per month.

16. 1250 grams per month.

17. 1250 grams per month.

18. 1250 grams per month.

(a) Proclamation. There were considerable amounts in military stores of flour, moved from other stores, and small supplies of flour and oil (in barrels) and also (in barrels). There had been some looking of these supplies of flour.

(b) Inventory. There were approximately 15 tons, 1,000 grams and 100 grams in military stores in the regional military.

(c) Food. There was a stock of six large flaking vessels (one with a small accompanying bowl) for high flaking, including about 70 tons, and about 10 small flaking bowls for low flaking, including about 100 tons. A good amount of flour was stored in bags. The vessels also previously used, but after taking them to the regional military stores and other selected for use in low flaking or current and expected to be used.

19. (d) Aggravated robbery. In the aggravated robbery there are great quantities of flour, sugar, salt, oil, etc. There is no record of the area of low flaking.

20. Robbery. Two properties were used by the police, one by the military and the majority of the land and buildings by private individuals. There is no record of robbery of property stores.

21. Robbery. There was a small 100. Great quantities of the hospital and other stores. During March in the town area was destroyed. There were two properties for the hospital and one for the police. A third small store about one mile from the town area was slightly damaged.

22. Robbery. Collection of items caused when the war began, all the eligible items being taken into the town area. Payments were made by the police on collection.

23. Robbery. 11 tons with 10 tons for who had 3 tons for each child per day. 1000 kilograms of food were paid 1 ton and used 1000 3 tons per day.

INTRODUCTION

Out of a grant of \$5,000 have been made by the District of Columbia of which a total was paid, varying according to the period of investigation.

12.

12. The District of Columbia has been the largest and oldest of the countries of the world.

13.

13.

(a) On the American coast there is a natural harbor for ships with not more than 8 feet draft. A harbor, capable of receiving small ships, such as L.C.S.s, was developed. A preliminary survey of the harbor itself shows that it is in two sections for ships other than L.C.S.s and L.C.T.s. When fully loaded, it is unsuitable for unloading any form of cargo. A floating crane is out of action with defective hoisting cables. The only means of unloading cargo is by landing cranes. There is a boom across the entrance.

(b) At the Puerto Rico coast there is a small bay, bounded by a natural harbor. It has a very good concrete pier, recently built for use of a battleship or similar craft. The harbor is well surrounded by cliffs on both N. and S. sides.

14.

14.

(a) The following information, submitted to the fishing industry, was obtained in 1941 (b), were developed upon the basis of the information:

FISHING INDUSTRY Over 700 tons of fish per annum were reported and expected. These fish are sold in various parts of the district. In winter, when fishing conditions were sometimes bad, the number of catches varied.

WATER RESOURCES There was a fish oil extraction plant, which was completely destroyed in the bombardment. About 15 men were continuously employed in the industry. The fish catches were used for making the agricultural land. The oil was expected to Italy for use in the leather industry.

(b)

WATER RESOURCES

About 30 vessels were in use, but fishing ceased at the outbreak of war. The vessels have been daily damaged and have suffered from lack of use. About 100 men, including the fishermen, were employed continuously.

(c)

WATER RESOURCES

There was a small industry giving constant employment to 6 or 8 men.

15.

WATER RESOURCES There was a thriving plant industry. Italian fishermen who had a better food ration than civilians, were employed in the industry.

3471

20.

INDUSTRY.

3471

(a). The following industries, additional to the fishing industry mentioned in para. 14 (c), were dependent upon the skin of sea animals:-

FISH CURCASSON. Over 750 tons of fish per annum were cured and exported. About 200 men and women were employed in the industry. In winter, when fishing conditions were uncertain and, the number of employees varied.

WHALE WHISKERY. There was a fish oil distillation plant, which was completely destroyed in the bombardment. About 10 men were customarily employed in the industry. The fish carcasses were used for rendering the agricultural land. The oil was exported to Italy for use in the leather industry.

(b) SEAL SKIN.

About 30 vessels went to sea, but fishing ceased at the outbreak of war. All the vessels have been badly damaged and have suffered from lack of use. About 150 men, including the fishermen, were employed continually.

(c) SEA BIRDS.

There was a small industry giving constant employment to 6 to 8 men.

21.

BLACK BIRDS. There was a thriving Black Bird industry. Millions of birds were taken and sold as bait for oystermen, were consumed in the islands.

ITALIAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SITUATION

1. ALLIED GUARDIANSHIP began on 14th June, 1943 by 2 Italian divisions, Lt. P. Crovato at that position, stationed to civil affairs and the arrangements made by his men excellent and worthy of high commendation, particularly as neither he nor any other of his Italian had any previous civil affairs experience and had no knowledge on the matter to be adopted. These military divisions were discovered in many places and their collection into a central store was put in hand. The nature of war necessitates civilians were fed from the ration. In order was issued for all mounted vehicles to be given 15. King Commander J.P. Smith, D.F.C., D.S.O., the military division arrived on 14th June, 1943. On my arrival on 14th June, 1943, I took over the direction of civil affairs from Lt. Crovato and issued instructions No. 1 supplied by A.F.H.C.
2. FOODS. There has been no foodstuffs supplies and, in fact, cooperation by the civilians has been excellent. The division of the Hospital buildings from bombardment has caused formidable obstacles.
3. THE DANGER. A number of prisoners of war, who are indispensable and who were captured in the Italian Military Service during the war, have been retained on the island. About 100 of them are engaged in repairing houses damaged in the bombardment. Already 60 houses have been made fit for occupation, and priority is being given to this work. As houses are repaired civilians living in caves etc., are brought back.
4. CIVIL OFFICIALS. All have remained at their posts and are working cheerfully and well.
5. COMMITTEE. No cases have arisen. If necessary a tribunal will be appointed.
6. PRISON. The Police under Marciallo have remained while able to get away at first are now working well. A building is being prepared for use as a prison.
7. SALES. The school reopened on 14th June 1943 with only 3 pupils present, but by 25th June over 250 attended. As the inhabitants return to the town area, the attention will increase and improve. In the absence of books of instruction and equipment, clean writing paper has been collected from the streets and damaged buildings, and in its use, but only a few pencils are available. All the former teaching staff is back at duty.
8. HOSPITAL. The Hospital is in full working order under 7/11. V.D. DUFFIN the Medical Officer of the A.F.H. King C. He is assisted by Italian Medical Officers, who have not been evacuated, and by a number of Italian Medical orderlies, who are well trained. The Hospital has been reorganized so provide 60 beds for the Italian Division and 20 beds for civilians. As

from bombardment has caused irreparable damage.

34. FOR DAMAGE. A number of prisoners of war, who are Italians and who were captured in the Italian Military Prison during the war, have been released on the island. About 150 of them are engaged in repairing houses damaged in the bombardment. Already 50 houses have been made for occupation, and priority is being given to this work. As houses are repaired civilians living in caves etc., are brought back.

44. CIVIL CRIMINALS. All have remained at their posts and are working cheerfully and well.

54. CRIMINALS. No cases have arisen. If necessary a Tribunal will be appointed.

64. RELIGION. The Police under Carabinieri Base Comandante will aim to get moving at first are now working well. A building is being prepared for use as a prison.

74. SCHOOL. The school resumed on 1st June 1943 with only 3 pupils present, but by 25th June over 200 attended. As the schoolmaster returns to the front area, the attention will increase and improve. In the absence of books of instruction and equipment, class writing paper has been collected from the streets and damaged buildings, and is in use, but only a few pencils are available. All the former teaching staff is back at duty.

84. HOSPITAL. The hospital is in full working order since 7/4. A.D. 1943 the Medical Officer of the S.A.S. Wing R.A. is assisted by Italian Medical Officers, who have not been evacuated, and by a number of Italian Medical Ambulances, who are well trained. The hospital has been reorganised to provide 60 beds for the Italian Air Force and 20 beds for civilians. An appendix removal operation was performed on 20th June. An Italian Medical Officer, Dr. Rossi, has been appointed Medical Officer to the Italian population. He is enthusiastic in his work and has established a well equipped clinic in the town area. It is in full use and is meeting a much felt want.

94. CAUTIONING. The civilian Practitioner (see para. 9) has been appointed Military Officer and is in charge of a Sanitary Corps, which is cleaning up dirty areas and ordering latrines and latrine construction.

104. WORK SHOPS. This function satisfactorily and the work program is supervised by Italian Prisoner of War personnel previously employed.

114. PAUL BUREAU

- (a) There were no stocks of finished or unfinished. Finished is now being obtained from the many number of damaged buildings.
- (b) The following quantities of oil have been collected:
- Large Darning Oil - 16 barrels of 100 kgs = 3,200 litres.
 - Small Oil - 10 barrels of 100 kgs = 2,000 litres.
 - Hepta (Diesel) - 12 barrels of 100 kgs = 2,400 litres.
 - Marine Oil - 10 barrels of 100 kgs = 2,000 litres.
- (c) The generating plant for electricity is working and a supply of current will be provided for the hospital, which is now without it. The plant is worked by constant 2 of 11 personnel previously employed there.

124. PAUL BUREAU. It is proposed to have five food to the civilian population commencing on 1st July, 1943. Quantities will be similar to those in force prior to the evacuation (see also para. 144.) If the instructions are re-established it should be possible for the existing one future supplies to be sold to provision dealers for retail at fixed prices. 8400

134. PAUL BUREAU. This is in full operation.

144. PAUL BUREAU

- (a) Inventory. A check has been made and on 15th June the quantities shown in the sub-joined table were in hand. The table also shows the estimated number of days supply. It will be seen that there is a deficiency of certain articles.

Article	Quantity (kgs)	Estimated for
Pasta	5,000	15 days
Flour	99,720	125 days
Alcohol	2,400	7 days
Beans and peas	7,700	120 days
Shrimp and Fish	2,600	80 days
Olive Oil	700	9 days
Almonds	1,100	2 days
Artificial Coffee	1,400	56 days
Coffee	300	11 days
Tea (Carrington)	1,300	20 days
Meat in Bones	147,550	73 days
Concentrated Tomato Juice	1,400	34 days
Shrimp	300	10 days
Leaf	150	7 days
Dried Vegetables	1,200	70 days

The estimated value of the above is £1,33,500.

and future supplies to be sold to government dealers for resale at fixed prices.

13A. BAKERY. There is no full operation.

14A. POOD SUPPLY.

(a) Provisions. A check has been made and on 25th; also the quantities shown in the subjoined table were in hand. The table also shows the estimated number of days supply. It will be seen that there is a deficiency of certain articles.

Article	Quantity (lbs)	Sufficient for
Peas	1,800	15 days
Flour	99,720	125 days
Rice	2,400	7 days
Beans and peas	7,750	120 days
Marinated Tinned Fish	2,600	20 days
Olive Oil	750	9 days
Macaroni	1,100	2 days
Artificial Coffee	1,400	56 days
Coffee	765	11 days
Beets (Carrots) etc)	1,300	20 days
Wheat in Buses	147,550 tons	73 days
Concentrated Tomato Juice	1,400	34 days
Cheese	530	10 days
Lard	130	11 days
Dried Vegetables	1,200	75 days

The estimated minimum value of the above is \$1,331,206.

(b) Meat. There is no change in the position. A small quantity of beef is available daily and is at the disposal of the National authorities. There is no beef field with between 100 and 200 cows. Beef is not required as such, but is used for cheese and butter.

(c) Meat. The catches are being obtained. The game reserves are out each night. The catch is at present distributed free among the civilians and the killed horses. Any surplus will be sold. Until proper economic conditions are established, the fishing vessel service will be suspended until the end of the year.

(d) Meat. There is no change in the position. A small quantity of beef is available daily and is at the disposal of the National authorities. There is no beef field with between 100 and 200 cows. Beef is not required as such, but is used for cheese and butter.

15A. ITALY
A record is being kept of all privately owned property in the occupation of the Allied Forces.

16A. MINING
Services were resumed on 26th June. They are held in the open air.

17A. MINING
A separate report will be prepared.

18A. MINING
All the Banks of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro are reserved to Italy and there is no record here of the accounts of individuals. The Bank building is being used as the Municipal and Civil Affairs Office.

19A. MINING
I am advised by Mr. G. H. DALL (N.O.I.P.) that attempts are being made to destroy the harbour at G. H. DALL by blasting. It is at present possible to berth 2 L.S.T.'s bow on to the jetty or 4 alongside each other on the end of the jetty in 7 feet of water. Mr. G. H. DALL considers that, subject to a proper survey, the 2 L.S.T.'s could be used as an advanced store and minor repair base. There are no dry dock facilities. The floating crane was towed to house on 25th June 1943 under stress from G. H. DALL. There is a very good anchorage inside the basin in 5 fathoms of water for ships up to 300 feet in length. The island provides many sheltered anchorages, although the bottom is in most places rock and, therefore, not very good holding ground.

20A. MINING
High Quality Supplies of coals are available, but there is no olive oil. Supplies were formerly obtained from Tunisia. Low Quality Supplies. The vessels should be repaired locally in about three months and the industry re-started.

21A. MINING
Blow-blasted drilling is being prohibited in a Decree.

J. A. GILBERT,
Lt-Colonel.

VILLAGE SUPPLY IN PANTELLERIA.1. GENERAL.

1. Population. According to the 1936 census the population of the Island, which forms the commune of Pantelleria in the province of Trapani (Sicily), was 9806; on January 1st 1943 however, the population was 12,708, the increase being due principally to the importation of a large number of civilian workers for the construction of fortifications. In many cases these workers brought their families also. In the past few months the population has declined due to two factors, namely, the deportation of men as prisoners of war who were natives of Pantelleria and who were included in the civil population by the Italian authorities and secondly the evacuation to Italy of a certain number of families in anticipation of the Allied attack.

Reliable estimates agree that the present civil population is between 8 and 10,000, and is probably under 9,000. It is not possible to determine accurately the composition by age groups, but children and old people predominate as might be expected. Families, by British or American standards, are large and 3 to 5 children is normal.

The island had only one town of importance, Porto di Pantelleria, the population of which was about 3,700. The town was completely destroyed during the aerial bombing, and has now been evacuated, together with a considerable area defined by the Allied command as a military zone.

2. Economy. The total area of the island is about 7,000 hectares, of which about 5,000 were under cultivation. A part of the cultivatable area, possibly as much as one quarter, may have been rendered unusable by the recent operations and the formation of a military zone.

Except for the plain of Chirlanda and the immediate hinterland of Porto di Pantelleria, the island is hilly, and cultivation has only been made possible by extensive terracing using stony walls. The soil is volcanic, very light and friable, and cultivation in some parts of the island is seriously impeded by exposure to the prevailing winds. There is little or no grass land or pasture.

The economy of the island has always been based on agriculture carried on by small peasant farmers, working their own land. The principal crop is grapes, which are of excellent quality; and were widely exported both in their fresh and dried state. Locally produced muscat wine was also exported. In recent years capers have been a commercially important crop.

Since the beginning of the war, many peasants, owing to the difficulty of importing food, have turned over part of their land to wheat and barley, and appreciable quantities of both are harvested.

Owing to the absence of pasture, there is little livestock, the cheptel being estimated to consist of the present time of the following: 700 goats, 500 pigs, 300 cows and a small number of chickens. There are several hundred mules and donkeys and a small number of horses. The livestock population was formerly considerably higher, the decline being due to the absence on the one hand of

the aerial bombing, and has now been evacuated, together with a considerable area defined by the Allied command as a military zone.

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Since the beginning of the war, many peasants, owing to the difficulty of importing food, have turned over part of their land to wheat and barley, and appreciable quantities of both are harvested.

Owing to the absence of pasture, there is little livestock, the cheptel being estimated to consist of the present time of the following: 700 goats, 500 pigs, 300 cows and a small number of chickens. There are several hundred mules and donkeys and a small number of horses. The livestock population was formerly considerably higher, the decline being due to the absence on the one hand of imported meat, and on the other, of imported feeding stuffs for animals.

There was formerly a fishing industry of some local importance

The economy of the town of Pantelleria was based on shopkeeping practically all the traders of the island being located there; on the activity of the port on the municipal government, and on certain small local industries such as wine-making and ice. There are no other industries in other parts of the island.

The island is stated to have been economically self supporting prior to the war, exports being sufficient in value to balance imports. The presence of a certain number of small luxuries among the population show that by Italian standards the island was comparatively prosperous.

II. FOOD SUPPLY PRIOR TO ALLIED OCCUPATION.

1. Rationing.

A ration card was held by every member of the civil population and rations were issued to all, whatever their own resources. The peasants were allowed to keep for their own consumption the produce of their land.

Ration cards were obtained from Trapani, and were for a period of three months, the current card expiring on the 30th of June. Food was formerly imported by the Comune and distributed to the shopkeepers, but during several months prior to the Allied landing there had been no imports for the civil population and a meagre ration was distributed from the stocks of the Italian navy.

There is reported to have been considerable malpractice in the distribution of foodstuffs; and many peasants say that they had received no rations for several months.

2. Local resources.

Wheat and barley are grown by the peasants in small quantities, and bread is made from both. Primitive threshing floors exist on every farm, and the grain is ground by hand on stones. The cereal crop is variously estimated as sufficient to feed that peasant population (5000 - 6000) for from 2-4 months according to the size of the farm. The peasant population appears to be adequately nourished. There is some cultivation of vegetables on a small scale, and grapes, both fresh and dried, form an appreciable addition to the diet. No house appears to be without wine. There are stated to be large numbers of rabbits, and shotguns are numerous among the peasants.

There is no trade in locally produced food.

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III. FOOD SUPPLY ON ALLIED OCCUPATION.

1. Italian food stocks on occupation.

Heavy bombing for some weeks prior to Allied occupation had resulted in the breakdown of communications and municipal government. No distribution had been made for some 6 weeks, although ample stocks were available. It is very reliably reported that stocks were adequate for the garrison of 10,000 men, on normal rations, for about 3 months.

These stocks were distributed as under:

Porto di Pantelleria	9	several warehouses.
Khanna	-	5 warehouses all well stocked.
Scauri	-	8 warehouses all well stocked.
Airfield	-	small storehouse for airforce personnel.

Considerable damage was done to the warehouse in Pantelleria during the early raids, and the population was told that it might take away food for their own use. Very little remained in these premises at the time of the Allied landing (11th of June 1943).

At Khanna all but one storehouse was pillaged by the local population. The stocks at Scauri were found substantially intact; and constitute the bulk of the supplies available for distribution. An inventory of stocks is given at Appendix "B".

2. Hoarding.

It follows from the above that very considerable quantities of food are distributed among the civil population.

There is no trade in locally produced food.

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2. Hoarding.

It follows from the above that very considerable quantities of food are distributed among the civil population, and this has indeed been verified by observation. Several houses entered have contained large quantities of food taken from naval warehouses. A small quantity has been returned to the priests by individuals but it is intended to impose severe penalties for food hoarding and this may secure the return of a certain amount.

IV. FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

In view of extensive hoarding and to the fact that the grain harvest is now being reaped, it was not considered necessary or desirable to commence rationing for the whole population. A relief office was therefore set up composed of a young Italian military doctor, with a small staff drawn from the Municipio. This organization works on the recommendations and under the supervision of the AMCOI organization, and provides a basic weekly ration (Appendix C) to all those who are in real need and make application. After functioning for one week the committee is providing food for some 1600 persons, and it appears likely that at the present time the total number to be fed will not exceed 3000-4000. Except where the applicant has no means, normal trade prices are paid, and distribution is made through trade channels. On the basis of present stocks it does not appear likely that imports of food, other than milk, will be required before about September 30th, 1943.

-3-

V. FUTURE POLICY.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that arrangements will have to be made to feed the whole population from approximately the end of September.

The following recommendations are put forward in this connection:

1. It is desirable from every point of view to reduce the civilian population on the island, since there is insufficient food and accommodation for them. It is therefore suggested that those families which are not native to the island should be moved elsewhere. In this connection it is pointed out that a large number of civilian workers imported during the past few years came from Sicily. It is also worthy of note that Tunisia has a very large number of Panteschi, and many people on the island have relatives there.

The former population of the town of Porto di Pantelleria is almost entirely useless from an economic standpoint, and may present a small social problem in itself.

2. Production of foodstuffs could be considerably increased at the expense of the vine and capers. The peasant population could be made self-supporting to a much greater extent than is at present the case.

3. Arrangements should be made to have ration cards printed and commodities imported to start distribution of essential foodstuffs when necessary. Quantities required based on present estimated population, and what is stated to have been the normal ration scale are given at Appendix F.

A. Wornald.
Capt R.M.
AMCOT ISOLA DI PANTELLERIA.

Appendices.

- A. Ration scales in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.
- B. Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943.
- C. Basic ration scale for food distributed by relief office.
- D. A note on water supply.

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A. Normald.
Cant R.M.
AMCOT ISOLA DI PANTELLERIA.

Appendices.

- A. Ration scales in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.
- B. Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943.
- C. Basic ration scale for food distributed by relief office.
- D. A note on water supply.
- E. A note on clothing supply.
- F. Estimated required food imports to implement Italian ration scale.

Civil supply in Pantelleria.Appendix a.Ration scale in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.

The normal ration scale in Pantelleria is reported to have been as under. It should be noted, however, that the inhabitants state that the scale has not been used in practice since the beginning of the war. It is also evident that rationing was not by any means uniform in the island, and caused considerable discontent among the less favoured sections of the community.

	Amount.	Remarks
Bread	150-400 grs per day according to age and work.	Always regularly distributed to everyone.
Pasta (Macaroni etc.)	3 kgs. per month	Many persons state that they received considerably less than this amount. Always regularly distributed.
Sugar	500 grs. per month	Distribution irregular
Meat	150 grs. 4 days per month	Distribution very irregular; most reports say that no meat had been distributed for more than one year.
Oil	400 grs. per month	Distribution regular.
Butter or lard	200 grs. per month	Distribution very irregular. None distributed for at least past three months.
Soap	200 grs. per month	None distributed for past three months, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.

340

Bread	150-400 grs per day according to age and work.	Remarks
Pasta (Macaroni etc.)	3 kgs. per month	Always regularly distributed to everyone.
Sugar	500 grs. per month	340
Meat	150 grs. 4 days per month	Many persons state that they received considerably less than this amount. Always regularly distributed.
Oil	400 grs. per month	Distribution irregular
Butter or lard	200 grs. per month	Distribution very irregular; most reports say that no meat had been distributed for more than one year.
Soap	200 grs. per month	Distribution regular.
Potatoes		Distribution very irregular.
Beans		None distributed for at least past three months.
Rice		None distributed for past three months, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.
Cheese		None distributed for some considerable time, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.

Appendix b.Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943

Cheese (Whole Parmesan)	19000 lbs.
Timed beef	80000 tins.
Pasta (Macaroni etc)	44 tons.
Army biscuit	52 tons.
Flour	11 tons.
Rice	7 tons.
Sugar	6 1/2 tons.
Beans	4 3/4 tons.
Condensed milk	3/4 cases.
Tomato paste	22 cases.
Soap	600 lbs.
Olive Oil	12 barrels (40 gall.)
Salt	2 3/4 tons.

346

In addition to the above there are 21 bullocks; these are at present in poor condition due to neglect during the bombing, but will shortly be ready for killing. Absence of pasture will necessitate this within one or two months.

Appendix c.Basic ration scale for food distribution by relief office

Scale is for one week:

Adults and children above 5 years old:

Macaroni 2 1/4 lbs.
Army biscuit (in lieu of bread) 1 1/2 lbs.

Timed meat

1 tin (1/2 lb)

Condensed milk	34 cases.	346
Tomato paste	22 cases.	
Soap	600 lbs.	
Olive Oil	12 barrels (40 gall)	
Salt	2 3/4 tons.	

In addition to the above there are 21 bullocks; these are at present in poor condition due to neglect during the bombing, but will shortly be ready for killing. Absence of pasture will necessitate this within one or two months.

Appendix C.

Basic ration scale for food distribution by relief office

Scale is for one week:

Adults and children above 5 years old:

Macaroni

Army biscuit (in lieu of bread)

Timed meat

Cheese

Children and pregnant women (supplement)

Rice

Sugar

Condensed milk

Flour

2 1/4 lbs.
1 1/2 lbs.

1 tin (1/2 lb)

3 1/2 ozs.

3/4 lb.
1/4 lb.
1 tin.
1/2 lb.

Appendix d.

Water supply

There are two wells on the island situated in the vicinity of the town, with means of pumping water to a large cistern near the airfield. The remainder of the island relies entirely on rainwater collected in cisterns built under each dwelling house.

The number of inhabitants in many houses has doubled, and since the supply is never more than barely sufficient for the needs of the normal residents, it may be assumed that a serious water shortage will arise outside the military zone. There are, however, a number of water trucks left on the island by the Italian army, and these should be adequate to supplying the requirements of the civil population.

Appendix e.

Clothing.

A considerable number of people lost all their personal clothing in the bombing of Pantelleria town, and are in real need of more clothing. It would be useful if clothing, second-hand if necessary, could be provided for about 1,000 women, 2,000 children, and 500 men.

(in age groups)

3469

Appendix f.

Estimated food imports required to implement Italian ration scale.

Flour	75 tons per month
Sugar	7 tons per month
Meat	6 tons per month
Oil	4 tons per month
Butter or lard	2 tons per month
Soap (covered)	2 tons per month
Milk	1 ton per month

from 1 August

3461

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO W.E. A.F.H.Q.

EFFECTIVE DATE - 19 JUNE 1943

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION (BRITISH)

PART I - PERSONNEL

	Offrs	WOs	Sjts	Cpls	L/Cpls	Ptes	Total
<u>OFFICERS</u>							
Deputy Chief of Military Govern- ment Section (Colonel)	1						1 (a)
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Section (Captain)	1						1 (a)
Supply Officer (Lt.Col)	1						1 (a)
Financial Officer (Lt.Col)	1						1 (a)
Accountant Officer (Captain)	1						1 (a)
Secretary (Major)	1						1 (a)
Assistant Secretary (Captain)	1						1 (a)
<u>OTHER RANKS</u>							
Clerks RASC			1	2	1	4	8 (c)
Drivers IC RASC						2	2
Batmen						2	2
TOTAL	7	-	1	2	1	8	19

PART II - TRANSPORT

Cars 4 str
Trucks 8 cwt G.S.
Total vehicles

3409

NOTES: (a) All officer appointments are staff appointments.
(b) Officer appointments may be filled by R.N. or R.A.F. officer of corresponding rank.
(c) To include 1 shorthand typist to be a Civil R. shorthand.

Deputy Chief of Section (Captain)	1						1 (a)	
Supply Officer (Lt. Col)	1						1 (a)	(b)
Financial Officer (Lt. Col)	1						1 (a)	
Accountant Officer (Captain)	1						1 (a)	
Secretary (Major)	1						1 (a)	
Assistant Secretary (Captain)	1						1 (a)	
OTHER RANKS								
Clerks RASC							8 (c)	
Drivers IC RASC		1	2	1	4		2	
Batmen					2		2	
TOTAL	7	-	1	2	1	8	19	

PART II - TRANSPORT

3400

Cars 4 str
Trucks 8 cwt G.S.
Total vehicles

1
1
2

- NOTES: (a) All officer appointments are staff appointments.
 (b) Officer appointments may be filled by R.N. or R.A.F. officer of corresponding rank.
 (c) To include 3 shorthand typists (one to be a Group B shorthand typist).

ITALIAN SPEAKING PERSONNEL

U.S. Army Disciplinary Training Center
Atlantic Base Section - APO 759

3 Enlisted men

101st Military Police Battalion
Company "C" - APO 668

3 Enlisted men

Headquarters, 61st QM Laundry Battalion
Company "D", APO 668

1 Enlisted man

907th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance
Company Q - APO 668

4 Enlisted men

Headquarters, 36th Ambulance Battalion
Company "A", - APO 668

4 Enlisted men

Headquarters, 62nd Engineer Company (TOP)
APO 302

2 Enlisted men

Headquarters 5th Gen. Disp. ABS
APO 759 *Casa*

1 Enlisted man

Headquarters 499th Quartermaster Car Co.
APO 759 *Casa*

1 Enlisted man

Headquarters, 27th Signal Construction
Battalion, Atlantic Base Section
APO 668 *Casabianca (Yonkers)*

1 Enlisted man

201st Ordnance Company (d)
APO 668

3 Enlisted men

Headquarters Command Allied Force
APO 512

3 Officers
41 Enlisted men

Headquarters 18 Army Group
G-4 Section

1 Enlisted man

Headquarters - SOS - Natoussa
APO 750

1 Enlisted man

Headquarters 2nd Replacement Depot
Classification & Assignment Office
APO 776

18 Enlisted men

345

Telawa
Headquarters, 62nd Engineer Company (TOP)

AFPO 302

Headquarters 5th Gen. Disp. ABS

AFPO 759 *Car*

Headquarters 499th Quartermaster Car Co.

AFPO 759 *Car*

Headquarters, 27th Signal Construction
Battalion, Atlantic Base Section

AFPO 668 *Caradonna (pinked)*

5th
201st Ordnance Company (d)

AFPO 668

Blayne
Headquarters Command Allied Force

AFPO 512

Headquarters 18 Army Group

G-4 Section

Headquarters - SOS - Natoua

AFPO 750

Headquarters 2nd Replacement Depot
Classification & Assignment Office

AFPO 776

Atlantic Base Prison /1

AFPO 759 *Car*

5th
Headquarters 191st Tank Battalion (M)

AFPO 668

5th
Headquarters 637th CA BN (AA)

AFPO 668 *Car - Hager Airport*

Headquarters Eastern Base Section - AFPO 763

Headquarters Co., EBS

AFPO 763

499th MP Company

2004 Engr. Pipeline Co. (SEP)

1920th QM Co. TRK. (AVN)

3rd Replacement BN. (SEP)

87th Ordnance Co. (HM) (Tank)

45th Ordnance Co. (MM)

2 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

1 Enlisted man

1 Enlisted man

3 Enlisted men

3 Officers

41 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

345

1 Enlisted man

18 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

11 Enlisted men

12 Enlisted men - Hq. Btry.

3 " " - A

3 " " - B

5 " " - C

8 " " - D

9 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

1 Enlisted man

2 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

1 Enlisted man

3 Enlistedmen

1 Officer

1 Enlisted Man

785015

1 Enlisted man
2 Enlisted men
14 Enlisted men
13 Enlisted men
24 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

1 Enlisted man

2 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

6 Enlisted men

9 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

Total: ~~XX~~ Officers ⁴
~~1236~~ Enlisted Men ²³⁶
~~238X~~

3 Enlisted men 345

13 Officers
3 Enlisted men
(2 of these are W.O.s)

881st Ordnance Co. (HM) (Q)
77th Ordnance Co. (D)
38th Evacuation Hospital
16th Medical Regiment
2639th ~~Q~~ Truck Battalion

Headquarters 11th Evacuation Hospital
Semimobile - ~~PO~~ 668

220th Quartermaster Co. - Salvage Repair
APO 668

Headquarters Company "B" (Detached)
401st Engineer Battalion (WS)
APO 668

Headquarters 59th Evacuation Hospital
APO 668

101st Military Police Battalion
Company "B" - APO 668

207th Signal Depot Co.
APO 3660

Headquarters 6th General Hospital
APO 668

Headquarters 204th Quartermaster (GS) Bn.
APO 668

Headquarters 757th Tank Battalion (L)
APO 668

5th 450th Engineer Depot Co. - 2nd Platoon
APO 302
attached to MBS - Forward

180th Signal Repair Co.
APO - 668

Headquarters Atlantic Base Section
APO 759

101st Military Police Battalion
Company "B" - APO 668

207th Signal Depot Co.
APO 3660

Headquarters 6th General Hospital
APO 668

Headquarters 204th Quartermaster (GS) Bn.
APO 668

Headquarters 757th Tank Battalion (L)
APO 668

450th Engineer Depot Co. - 2nd Platoon
APO 302

180th Signal Repair Co.
APO - 668

Headquarters Atlantic Base Section
APO 759

Headquarters 8th Evacuation Hospital

Headquarters Engr. General Service Regiment
APO 668

Headquarters 77th Field Artillery
APO 668

Headquarters, First Battalion 540th
Engr. Regiment - APO. 668

Headquarters 35th Station Hospital
APO. 520

ABS Installations No. 2 - APO 759

4 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

6 Enlisted men

9 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

Total: ~~XX~~ Officers

~~236~~ Enlisted Men

~~236X~~

3 Enlisted men

13 Officers

3 Enlisted men

(2 of these are W.O.s)

3 Enlisted men

5 Enlisted Men - 345th Engr.
Gen. Serv. Regt.

2 Enlisted Men - 701st Engr.
Pet. Dist. Unit

5 Enlisted Men - 702nd Engr.
Pet. Dist. Unit

11 Enlisted men

16 Enlisted men

1 Officer

8 Enlisted men

1 Officer

Headquarters Eastern Base Section
APO 763

343D Engineers (GS)

713th Railway Operating Bn.

2D Bn., 36th Engineers (C)

95th QM Battalion (BKRY)

1971st QM. Co. Truck (AVN)

61st Station Hospital

2619 QM Truck BN.

6th Port Headquarters, Transportation Corps.
APO 668

Headquarters, 382nd Port Battalion Transp.
Corps., APO 668

Headquarters 2640th QM Truck Battalion
h APO 529

Headquarters, 337th QM Depot Co.
APO 668, Installation No. 3

HQ. 2nd Auxiliary Surgical Group
APO 668

Headquarters Command Allied Force
APO 512

Headquarters Atlantic Base Section
APO 759

1968th QM Co. (TRK) (AVN)
316th Service Group - APO 528-1

HQ Company "B" (Detached) 401st Engr. Bn (WS)
APO 668

HQ 302nd Ordnance Regiment (Base)
APO 668

17 Enlisted men

1 Officer

4 Enlisted men

15 Enlisted men

2 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted Man

1 Officer

6 Enlisted men

3 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

6 Enlisted men

6 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

2 Officers

1 Enlisted man

3 Officers

41 Enlisted men

13 Officers

3 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

1 Officer

25 Enlisted men

345

3 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

6 Enlisted men

6 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

2 Officers

1 Enlisted man

3 Officers

41 Enlisted men

13 Officers

3 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

345

1 Officer

25 Enlisted men

2 Officers

1 Officer

10 Enlisted Men

5 Enlisted men

3 Enlisted men

7 Enlisted men

2 Enlisted men

3 Enlisted men

2 Enlisted men

1 Officer - 2 Enlisted men

8 Enlisted men

2 Enlisted men

4 Enlisted men

2 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

2 Enlisted men

9 Enlisted men

1 Enlisted man

2619 QM Truck BN.

6th Port Headquarters, Transportation Corps.

APO 668

Headquarters, 382nd Port Battalion Transp.

Corps., APO 668

Headquarters 2640th QM Truck Battalion

h APO 529

Headquarters, 337th QM Depot Co.

APO 668, Installation No. 3

HQ. 2nd Auxiliary Surgical Group

APO 668

Headquarters Command Allied Force

APO 512

Headquarters Atlantic Base Section

APO 759

1968th QM Co. (TRK) (AVN)

316th Service Group - APO 528-1

HQ Company "B" (Detached) 401st Engr. Bn (WS)

APO 668

HQ 302nd Ordnance Regiment (Base)

APO 668

HQ 94th Engr. General Service Regiment

APO 759

HQ Fifth Army - SPO 464

101st M.P. Bn.

Co. "C", 30th Infantry

22 W.M. Car Co.

Provisional Sig Operation BN

Co. "F", 343rd Engr. (GS)

5th Army Artillery Air O.P. Center

5th Army Airborne Training Center

52nd Station Hospital

161st Ordnance Platoon

261st Medical Amph Bn.

286th Signal Co.

361st Q.M. Amph Bn. - Co. "A"

3497th Ordnance MM Co. (Q)

531st Engr. Shore ~~MAINT~~ Regt.

561st Engr. Boat Maint. Co.

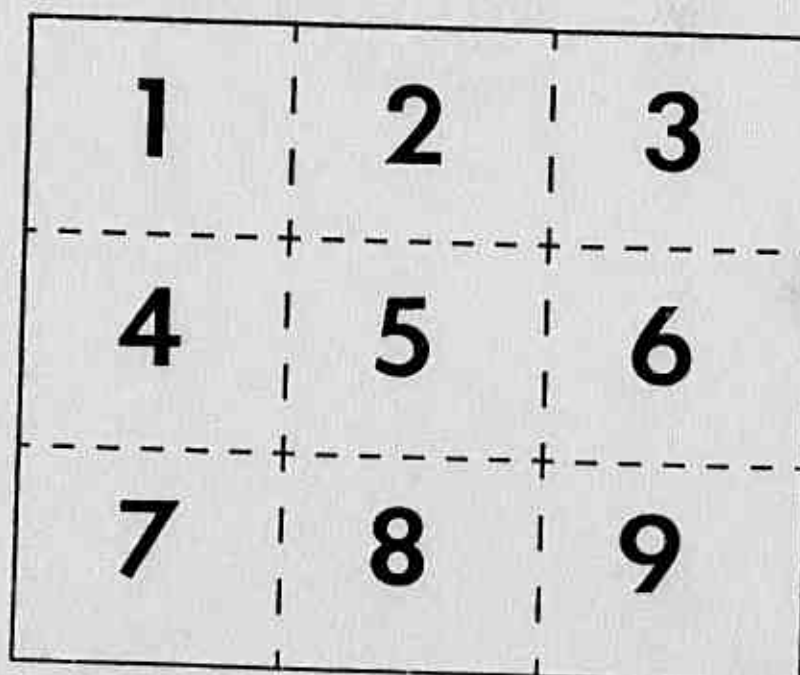
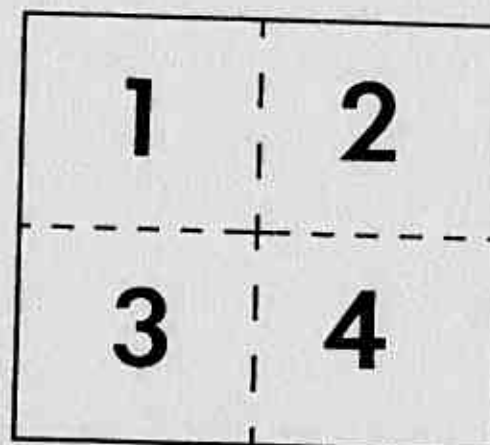
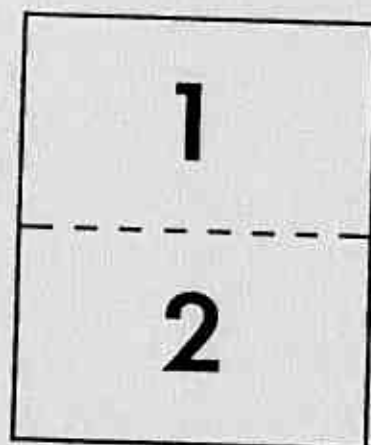
(5th Army Continued)

15th Infantry
 36th Engineers
 39th Field Artillery Bn.
 Provisional Battalion I.T.C.
 45th Ordnance Bn.
 106th Coast Artillery Group (AA)
 532nd Sep. CA Bn AW (AA) (M)
 360th CA SL Bn (AA)
 451st Coast Artillery Bn (AA)
 HQ Battery 215th CA Bn (AA)
 Battery "A", 215th CA Bn (AA)
 Battery "B", 215th CA Bn (AA)
 Battery "C", 215th CA Bn (AA)
 Battery "D", 215th CA Bn (AA)
 HQ Co. VI Corps
 Thirtieth Infantry
 39th Engr Combat Regt.
 804th Tank Destroyer Bn
 70th Tank Bn (L)
 755th Tank Bn (M)
 Third BN 62nd CA (AA)
 67th CA (AA)
 431st Sep CA Bn (AA)
 3rd Bn 209th CA (AA)
 103rd C.A. Bn (AA) (SEP)
 434th CA Bn (AA)
 505th CA (AA)
 206th M.P. Co.
 57th Sig Bn.
 637th CA Bn (AA)
 51st Signal Bn
 I Armored Corps.
 3rd Infantry Div.
 2nd Armored Div.
 Corps Troops
 101st M.P. Bn., Co. "B".
 36th Eng. Regt.
 451st CA Bn
 757th Tank Bn.
 77th FA Regt.

31 Enlisted men
 7 Enlisted men
 7 Enlisted men
 4 Enlisted men
 1 Enlisted man
 2 Enlisted men
 2 Enlisted men
 6 Enlisted men
 13 Enlisted men
 6 Enlisted men
 14 Enlisted men
 5 Enlisted men
 11 Enlisted men
 13 Enlisted men
 3 Enlisted men
 24 Enlisted men
 1 Officer - 7 Enlisted men
 6 Enlisted men
 4 Enlisted men
 6 Enlisted men
 17 Enlisted men
 23 Enlisted men
 11 Enlisted men
 3 Enlisted men
 7 Enlisted men
 3 Enlisted men
 12 Enlisted men - 1 Officer
 1 Officer - 1 Enlisted man
 1 Officer
 29 Enlisted men
 35 Enlisted men
 1 Officer - 6 Enlisted men
 2 Officers 13 Enlisted men
 19 Enlisted men
 4 Enlisted men
 12 Enlisted men
 3 Enlisted men
 1 Enlisted man
 1 Enlisted man

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

*Selon la radio anglaise***LES FORCES DE L'AXE**

tenteraient de couvrir
un essai de rembarquement
en barrant la presqu'île de MESSINE

Les combats de CATANE
demeurent très violents

LES CANADIENS PARTIS D'ENNA
VONT APPUYER LA 8^e ARMÉE

O O O

LONDRES. — Selon les renseignements dont fait état la radio anglaise, la situation générale en Sicile paraît maintenant caractérisée par une tentative de franchissement des forces de l'Axe sur une ligne Nord-Ouest Sud-Ouest, barrant la presqu'île de Messine en s'appuyant de part et d'autre sur les contreforts de l'Etna, cette manœuvre ayant pour objet, sinon une résistance à l'entrée, du moins la couverture d'un essai de rembarquement.

C'est ainsi que les troupes germano-italiennes, qui n'ont pas été coupées du secteur Est par l'opération de Palerme, se replient en toute hâte en direction du détroit, cependant qu'à l'autre bout de l'île les unités allemandes continuent à soutenir désespérément le choc de la 8^e armée britannique.

Mais des forces canadiennes, parties d'Enna, progressent également en direction de Catane, afin de coopérer à l'offensive par débordement du général Montgomery.

On annonce, d'autre part, le débarquement de renforts alliés en vue de l'assaut final.

De nouveaux renseignements sur la prise de Palerme indiquent que la capitale de la Sicile, qui est en même temps le port le plus important de l'île, est tombée sous les actions convergentes de 3 colonnes appartenant à l'armée du général Patton. La garnison a été si surprise par la rapidité de l'attaque américaine qu'elle a laissé intactes les œuvres défensives.

On estime que cette manœuvre a isolé dans le Nord-Ouest de l'île trois divisions ennemies représentant environ 15.000 soldats qui n'ont plus maintenant d'autre issue que la capitulation. D'ailleurs, le nombre de



Des officiers de la R.A.F. s'entretenant avec des habitants de Ragusa. On distingue la ville au second plan, bâtie de façon pittoresque sur une colline. (X.W. 24710)

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Dimanche
25
Juillet
1943

5^e Année
- N° 1332 -

Le Comité R
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Dernières Nouvelles

5^e Année
N° 1332Quotidien d'information du Soir
Téléphone: 392-86, 392-87, 392-89

à Alger le soir

REDACTION, ADMINISTRATION, PUBLICITE :
4, Avenue Pasteur, Alger — C. C. Postal 4.730

1 Franc

Comité Français Libération Nationale entendu ce matin présidé du général Catroux sur les questions musulmanes

Le Comité français de la Libération nationale était vraiment un peu à l'étroit dans ce petit salon de la villa « L'Arcueil ». Il n'a, ce matin, abandonné la maison historique pour inaugurer un nouveau local, un grand salon très sobrement décoré : au centre de la pièce, une longue table couverte de tentures de Tien-tou-ouère et bleu. Autour, quatorze chaises, chacune devant un sous-marin et un verrière. Dans les angles, quelques palmiers dans des potiches de terre cuite.

Vers 10 heures, à quelques minutes d'intervalle, les commissaires présents à Alger ont franchi le vestibule de leur nouvelle salle de réunion, ornée de quatre colonnes d'habitat romaines, et se sont mis au travail sous la présidence du général de Gaulle. Le général G. Catroux, MM. Massigli et Philip n'étant pas encore rentrés de voyage, et M. Couve de Murville étant parti pour Londres avant-hier, cette séance plénière groupait donc dix membres du Gouvernement central de guerre français.

L'ordre du jour, laisse-t-on entendre, était assez chargé. En fait, la réunion s'est terminée à 13 h. 23.

Vers midi, M. Jean Monnet a quitté la séance pour aller accueillir, au nom du Comité, le général Giraud de retour des Etats-Unis et de Grande-Bretagne.

A. GIRAUD de la réunion du Comité.

DE RETOUR DE SON VOYAGE
en AMÉRIQUE et en ANGLETERRE

Le général GIRAUD est arrivé à 13 h. 50 à MAISON-BLANCHE

Il était accompagné de MM. MASSIGLI
Commissaire aux Affaires étrangères,
et PHILIP, Commissaire à l'Intérieur,
retour de Londres

— Messieurs de la Presse, vous connaissez sans doute cette opérète ou l'on chante « Nous avons fait un beau voyage ». Eh ! bien sachez que j'ai fait un beau et un très bon voyage... »

Ainsi s'exprimait tout à l'heure le général Giraud, à sa descente du quadrimoteur « Douglas » qui le ramenait de Washington, via Montréal et Londres.

Avec lui descendirent de la berline aérienne (contre ses compagnons de voyage aux Etats-Unis, au Canada et en Grande-Bretagne) : MM. René Massigli, commissaire aux Affaires étrangères ; André Philip, commissaire à l'Intérieur ; le général Juin et l'amiral Basset, venant du Maroc.

Le général Giraud, accueilli par le général d'armée Bouscat, chef d'état-major de l'armée de l'air, s'entretenant un instant avec les personnalités venues à sa rencontre sur le terrain d'aviation : M. Jean Monnet, représentant le Comité français de la Libération nationale, accompagné de M. Joxe, secrétaire général du Comité ; M. Gaston Palewski, directeur du Cabinet du général de Gaulle, représentant ce dernier ; M. Murphy, ministre des Etats-Unis.

(Suite page 2)

La guerre à l'Est

GAINS de terrain lents mais sûrs des RUSSES vers OREL

DE VIFS COMBATS
SE DEROULENT
AU SUD D'IZIUM

MOSCOU. — Depuis Orel jusqu'à la Mer Noire, les forces allemandes sont sur la défensive opposant au moins dans l'un des secteurs, celui d'Orël, une résistance désespérée à l'assaut soviétique.

Sur ce dernier point, les Russes resserrent méthodiquement leur étreinte à la fois du Nord, de l'Est et du Sud. Dans la région de Bolkhov, les Allemands ont lancé de violentes contre-attaques, mais ils ont été brutalement repoussés. En un seul engagement, ils ont perdu 40 chars et un de leurs régiments d'infanterie a été décimé.

A l'Est, les Russes ont franchi une rivière et ont occupé plusieurs localités. Au Sud, les gains de terrain sont lents mais sûrs.

Alors que dans le secteur de Bielgorod l'avance réalisée, hier, est assez nette puisqu'elle avoisine 8 km., elle n'a, au Sud d'Izium, nécessité de vifs combats.

Dans le Kouban, l'activité locale continue régulièrement à l'avantage des troupes soviétiques.

Un navire allemand de 8.000 tonnes a été coulé dans la Mer Noire.

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Londres. — Dans un article consacré au 25^e anniversaire de la marine russe, qui sera célébré la semaine prochaine, le correspondant naval de « L'Evening Standard » rend cet hommage aux marins soviétiques : « La petite marine russe a accompli



Sans livres une na-
Nous savons par ex-
polaches usent bea-
Coupée de son ravita-
tuel, la France Comb-
devant un problème
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pour inaugurer un nouveau local, un grand salon très soigneusement décoré : au centre de la pièce, une longue table couverte de tentures de Tien-tsin, nacre et bleu. Autour, quatorze chaises, chacune devant un sous-main et un écrin. Dans les angles, quelques palmiers dans des potiches de terre cuite.

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Vers midi, M. Jean Monnet a quitté le palais pour aller s'installer, au nom du Comité, le général Giraud de retour des Etats-Unis et de Grande-Bretagne.

A l'issue de la réunion du Comité, vers 14 heures, le communiqué suivant a été donné à la presse :

Le Comité français de la Libération Nationale s'est réuni le 24 juillet 1943, à 10 heures, sous la présidence du général de Gaulle.

Le Comité a été présidé par le général Catroux, Commissaire à la Coordination des Affaires militaires, d'un ensemble de dispositions d'ordre civil et militaire destinées à améliorer la condition des Français Musulmans d'Algérie.

Suite page 2.

Dans la Métropole

Les récoltes de blé, de riz d'orge et d'avoine sont en augmentation

Paris. — En France, cette année, la récolte de blé s'annonce supérieure, avec 63 millions de quintaux, à celle de 1942 qui atteignit 54 millions de quintaux.

Les récoltes de riz, d'orge et d'avoine seront en augmentation sur celles des années précédentes.

que j'ai fait un beau et un très bon voyage... Ainsi s'exprimait tout à l'heure le général Giraud, à sa descente du quadrimoteur « Douglas » qui le ramenait de Washington, via Montréal et Londres.

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(Suite page 2)



Les Alliés forment des hommes pour gouverner les pays occupés. Depuis l'invasion de la Sicile, des chefs britanniques et américains suivent, en Afrique du Nord, les cours d'une école où ils apprennent à gérer les affaires civiles. La photo représente une séance typique dans une salle d'études ; le capitaine MASON HAMMOND parle en présence d'un groupe d'officiers américains.

(Y.W. 26730)

Comment fut sauvée la position culturelle de la France en Egypte et au Levant

L'œuvre des Lettres Françaises

Sans livres une nation est absente. Nous savons par expérience, que les potiches ne valent pas beaucoup de livres. Coupée de son ravitaillement intellectuel, la France Combattante se trouvait devant un problème grave : fournir aux institutions françaises du Levant et d'Egypte les livres indispensables à l'enseignement. La position cultu-

Comité de la Culture française dans le Proche-Orient, ils dressèrent une liste de manuels scolaires et de textes classiques que les Lettres Françaises se chargèrent de rééditer. Le premier problème fut d'ordre matériel. Fort heureusement le général Catroux accorda immédiatement une aide importante aux Lettres Fran-

Au cours d'une conférence M. Elmer DAVIES fait le point de la situation mondiale

Londres. — M. Elmer Davies, directeur du Bureau des Informations de guerre des Etats-Unis, a, au cours d'une conférence de presse, passé en revue les événements mondiaux. « Notre production de guerre, a-t-il déclaré, est nettement favorable. Nous l'avons répartie dans notre immense pays. C'est ainsi que nos bateaux sont construits en avant des grands fleuves, tandis que les sous-marins sont fabriqués sur les Grands Lacs. « Sur la politique intérieure des Etats-Unis, M. Davies a déclaré que les discussions politiques du Congrès ne devaient pas contrecarrer les efforts du Département de la Guerre et que seule importait la poursuite des opérations.

« La tactique que nous utilisons dans le Pacifique n'implique pas nécessairement la conquête. Il ne s'agit pas de territoires perdus. Elle vise surtout à l'occupation des aérodromes. Ainsi sommes-nous satisfaits des résultats de notre raid aérien sur Sou-

Sur ce dernier point, les Russes resserrent méthodiquement leur étreinte à la fois du Nord, de l'Est et du Sud. Dans la région de Bolkhov, les Allemands ont lancé de violentes contre-attaques, mais ils ont été brutalement repoussés. En un seul engagement, ils ont perdu 10 chars et un de leurs régiments d'infanterie a été décimé.

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Londres. — Dans un article consacré au 25^e anniversaire de la marine russe, qui sera édité la semaine prochaine, le correspondant naval de « L'Evening Standard » rend cet hommage aux marins soviétiques : « La petite marine russe a accompli une grande tâche ».

Les Allemands avaient fortifié chaque maison de Bolkhov

Moscou. — Des précisions sont apportées sur la prise de Bolkhov. Lorsque les troupes russes pénétrèrent dans cette ville de 20.000 habitants, elles trouvèrent presque toutes les maisons fortifiées.

Cette position est située sur la route qui conduit à la gare de Karachev, sur la ligne de chemin de fer Orel-Briansk. Les Russes par deux mouvements parvenus du Nord et du Sud-Ouest réussirent à occuper la route Orel-Bolkhov et à s'emparer de plusieurs localités.

Après une énergique résistance, les forces allemandes, se voyant presque encerclées, tentèrent de se replier en abandonnant une importante quantité de matériel. Cependant, la ville ne fut prise qu'après de violents combats de rue. Des trois sommets du secteur fortifié Orel-Bolkhov-Karachev, Bolkhov est donc tombé.

Au cours de cette bataille les Allemands lancèrent sur Lutovino, près de Mzensk, une contre-attaque de chars que les Russes réussirent à briser. Les « panzer » réussirent pendant plusieurs heures près de cette localité où se trouve l'ancien domaine de l'écuyer russe Tourguenev, né à Orel, qui lui a consacré un musée.

M. Ismet INONU visite l'Anatolie instruite par le dernier séisme

Ankara. — M. Ismet Inonu, président de la République turque, a quitté la capitale pour une visite dans les régions récemment sinistrées d'Anatolie. Le président, qui est accompagné des ministres de l'Intérieur et des Travaux publics, fait un voyage d'information et d'étude pour la reconstruction des villages détruits par le tremblement de terre.

La France sous la botte Laval a reçu l'ambassadeur du Reich

A VIENNE

sont interdites

Londres. — On apprend que Carlo Scovis, secrétaire général du parti fasciste, a interdit toute manifestation sportive en Italie.

A la suite des raids récents

Des quartiers entiers sont en ruines à Naples, à Turin et à Milan

Chaque soir la population déserte les villes pour la campagne

ANKARA (Reuters). — De différentes sources sérieuses on apprend que la crainte règne en Italie s'ajoutant à la désorganisation complète du pays.

Des voyageurs neutres, retour d'Italie qu'ils quittèrent avant le bombardement de Rome, ont déclaré que des dégâts considérables ont été causés aux villes de Naples, Turin et Milan. Des quartiers entiers sont en ruines. De nombreux bâtiments consacrés à la défense nationale ont été détruits. La majorité de la population déserte les villes chaque soir.

A Milan, on estime que 200.000 habitants à peine couchent en ville, un million partant chaque soir dans la campagne avoisinante. Chose curieuse : chaque bombardement accroît la haine contre les Allemands et non contre les Italiens, dont la victoire rapide est désirée par de nombreux Italiens qui ont compris que la cause de l'Axe était d'ores et déjà irrémédiablement perdue.

En outre, ce qui préoccupait avant tout les Italiens était de voir la ville de Rome épargnée; en conséquence, le récent bombardement a sûrement provoqué une baisse considérable du moral italien.

L'église orthodoxe de Kofak (Alaska) est détruite par un incendie

Kofak (Alaska). — Un incendie a détruit l'église orthodoxe de Kofak n'en épargnant que la croix byzantine. L'église bâtie en 1792 était un des derniers vestiges de l'occupation russe en Alaska.

« Vichy a adopté le point de vue de Tokio » écrit la Presse nipponne

Londres. — On apprend de France que le Gouvernement de Vichy a signé le 22 juillet un accord qui entérine en réalité le 30 juillet, aux termes duquel la concession française de Shanghai jusqu'à présent contrôlée par le Japon, est transférée au Gouvernement de Nankin. La presse nipponne se déclare satisfait de la conclusion de cet accord et précise que « Vichy a adopté le point de vue de Tokio ». L'opinion française, en revanche, redoute que Vichy pousse plus loin encore sa soumission au « point de vue de Tokio » au sujet de l'Indochine qui pose un autre problème de collaboration entre le Gouvernement de Vichy et le Japon.

En effet, la pression des Japonais s'accroît chaque jour en Indochine et s'est récemment manifestée par la nomination du capitaine de vaisseau Robert au poste de haut-commissaire aux Relations franco-japonaises, organisme dont l'activité consiste essentiellement à introduire l'influence de Tokio dans l'administration indochinoise.

Certains pensent que l'amiral Decoux a décidé la nomination du capitaine Robert « une créature à lui », pour être plus impitoyablement informé des réactions japonaises, mais que le gouverneur général, qui a toujours cédé à l'influence nipponne, ne résistera pas mieux aux pressions ultérieures.

L'ensemble de cette situation fait apparaître en tous cas, l'effacement progressif et systématique de l'autorité française en Indochine et plus généralement en Extrême-Orient.

Un avion canadien bat le record du vol transatlantique

Montréal. — Un appareil de transport canadien vient de battre le record du vol transatlantique en accomplissant sans escale le trajet Canada-Grande-Bretagne en 12 heures 28 minutes. L'ancien record était de 12 heures 51 minutes.

Cinquante Crétois accusés d'avoir aidé récemment les Alliés sont exécutés

Le Caire. — Le général allemand Brauer, gouverneur de l'île de Crète, vient d'ordonner l'exécution de 50 habitants de l'île accusés d'avoir aidé les Alliés lors du commando qu'ils ont effectué contre Heraklion, le 4 juillet.

De plus, le couvre-feu a été ordonné, les cinémas interdits aux civils et la population est menacée de mesures plus sévères si elle n'apporte pas sa coopération aux autorités occupantes dans la recherche des saboteurs et de leurs complices.

Berlin. — Le D.N.B. a annoncé, cette nuit, que des bombardiers de la R.A.F. et de l'Air Force Américaine ont attaqué puissamment, au cours de l'après-midi de vendredi, trois cités militaires importantes et une base aérienne dans l'île de Crète.

Une des plus grandes fonderies du monde

Pittsburg. — Une des plus grandes fonderies du monde, pouvant produire journellement 1.330 tonnes d'acier, vient d'être mise en service à Praddock, aux usines du groupe Carnegie.

TOUTE L'ANGLETERRE DANS UN FILM

UN mien ami m'a conduit, l'autre soir, voir « Ceux qui servent sur mer ». J'ai retrouvé sur l'écran toute l'Angleterre, solidement ancrée à ses quatre bases : la Bible, la Couronne, l'Amiral, la Tradition. A tous égards ce film est techniquement magnifique. C'est une leçon de vie anglaise complète, savamment dosée pour être suivie par le plus jeune « boy » d'Irion comme par le plus vieux pair du royaume. Les sujets de Sa Majesté s'y retrouvent sans une faille dans leur conception britannique. Pas la moindre faute d'orthographe sur cette longue pellicule qui exalte parfois avec humour, toujours avec une étonnante précision et une étonnante sobriété, ces marins qui font école dans notre cité algérienne. Car on projette sous leurs yeux d'adolescents morts au combat et d'hommes jeunes eut au soleil tout ce qui leur a été inculqué des la « nursery » à savoir qu'un gentleman se doit d'assister chaque dimanche à l'office et y chanter des cantiques entre deux exhortations de l'officiant ; qu'il doit s'entretenir avec respect et loyalisme du roi ; que le drapeau de Sa Majesté est une tradition aussi précieuse que l'Etat anglais ; que l'Angleterre est avant tout une grande nation de marins, qu'on doit tout sacrifier à la marine parce que, sans marine, la nation se sacrifie pour l'Angleterre. Je le répète : c'est fort beau. Nos collégiens y apprendront beaucoup ; leurs parents également. Quant à Kipling, il y aurait retrouvé « ces hommes féroces » qu'il magnifiait dans « Stalky and Co ».

En examinant de près la manière dont on a tiré le scénario, on constate la surprenante connaissance d'idées et de sentiments des officiers et des équipages, des membres d'une même famille distants sur d'autres questions, des deux couches sociales — la dirigeante et la dirigée — à l'endroit de certaines conceptions fondamentales de la nation.

On ne peut nier que, malgré les duretés sociales anglaises, la classe inférieure a la même manière de voir que la classe supérieure ; la même admiration pour les principes, usages et conventions qui constituent le type idéal du gentleman ; la stricte observance de règles de leur, même soumission, la maîtrise des nerfs, la résolution et — pour le chef — une courtoisie dont il ne se départit jamais, jusque dans les situations les plus tragiques ou les reproches les plus épiques. On devine aussi une vie sentimentale qu'on n'exhibe jamais ou avec une extrême parcimonie devant les siens ou ses plus intimes amis. Elle est jugulée par une dure discipline, mais on sent qu'elle se poursuit avec une violence accrue par la répression à des profondeurs obscures et incontrôlables.

Il ressort aussi de l'ensemble une mo-

rale nationale renforcée artificiellement en toute occasion. Elle engendre le mépris profond de tout ce qui est étranger à la nation et l'acceptation aveugle de tout ce qu'elle considère comme force traditionnelle et accablée de la nation. Des réflexions pleines d'honneur sur les traces nationales, sur le métier d'ingénieur, sur la science britannique, dogme de foi inébranlable en chaque cerveau anglais. Le « Terroir » a coulé, mais il y a d'autres haines, et si ceux-ci coulent aussi il y en aura d'autres encore qui assureront la pérennité de l'Angleterre.

Ces quelques réflexions qui me paraissent « a priori » déplacées dans cette chronique m'ont, à la réflexion, paru lui convenir, car mieux on connaît ses particularités, mieux on peut s'entretenir avec eux de communs deserts.

Jacques des ROCHES.

REPONSE AU MESS



— Et sais-tu, Nerd... que j'ai perdu ?
« Voir le double Romain à son dernier soupir
Moi seul en être cause et mourir de plaisir ! »
(Dessin de Gaston RY)

avant un problème aux institutions françaises d'Egypte les livres à l'enseignement. La rélie de la France et fallait voir vite. Des ne volants, des papiers au travail. Il fallait réviser, éditer des livres, éditer des livres nouveaux.

C'est ce travail que Bianquis, professeur française à l'Université Heyworth depuis 1927, an administrateur des cases « a bien vu connaître ».

Deux autres de p à Heyworth, l'autre au d'abord constitués ; s

Le vice-amiral RONAF

commandant de en A.O.

a pris possession de ses fonctions

Dakar. — Le général nommé commandant Place de Dakar, en vice-amiral Collinet, ses fonctions avant Alger.

Le vice-amiral Ronaf, ancien de ses fonctions dans de la marine en place le vice-amiral C. Le général Perrier, dat par intérim la de l'Al-Mauritanie à Sa de quitter ce command

plus grandes s du monde

des plus grandes
pouvant produire
330 tonnes d'acier
en service à l'indus-
du groupe Carnegie.

TERRE MO

ce artistiquement en
engendré le motif
qui est étrange à la
vue de tout ce
que force irrésistible
tion. Des réflexions
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seulement les An-
les perspectives du
cette double image
preuve d'humilité
saines et saines.
Le langage de la poé-
sique de son inscrite-
au anglais. Le « Ta-
y a d'autres bateaux
usés il y en aura
assurément la péren-
sions qui me paraî-
déplacées dans cette
la réflexion, pour lui
on connaît ses particu-
s'entretenir avec
seels.

laques des ROCHES

ONSE AU MESSAGE



Néanmoins que j'ai perdu ?
le dernier Romain et son dernier soupçon
oul en être cause et mourir de plaisir !
(N. RY.)

(T.W. 26 721)

France combattante se trouva
devant un problème grave : fournir
aux institutions françaises du Levant
et d'Egypte les livres indispensables
à l'enseignement. La position cultu-
relle de la France était en péril : il
fallait agir vite. Des hommes de bon-
ne volonté, des professeurs, se mirent
au travail. Il fallait remplacer les ma-
nuels, éditer des classiques et même
des livres nouveaux.

C'est ce travail que le capitaine
Blanc, professeur de littérature
française à l'Université américaine de
Beyrouth depuis 1921 et, depuis un
an, administrateur des « Lettres Fran-
çaises », a bien voulu me le faire
connaître.

Deux séries de professeurs, l'une
à Beyrouth, l'autre au Caire, furent
d'abord constituées : sous le titre de

Le vice-amiral RONARC'H commandant de la marine en A.O.F. a pris possession de ses fonctions

Dakar. — Le général Dugan a été
nommé commandant d'armes de la
Place de Dakar, en remplacement du
vice-amiral Collinet, qui avait exercé
ces fonctions avant d'être appelé à
Alger.

Le vice-amiral Ronarc'h a pris pos-
session de ses fonctions de comman-
dant de la marine en A.O.F. Il rem-
place le vice-amiral Collinet.

Le général Perrotier, qui comman-
dait par intérim la division « Séné-
gal-Mauritanie » à Saint-Louis, vient
de quitter ce commandement.

chargèrent de réaliser.

Le premier problème fut d'ordre
matériel. Fort heureusement le géné-
ral Catroux accorda immédiatement
une aide importante aux Lettres Fran-
çaises, en leur offrant des facilités
pour se procurer le papier et une
avance en espèces.

Le capitaine Blanc nous parle
des difficultés matérielles de l'entre-
prise, dans une région où l'on n'im-
primait pas de livres scolaires avant
la guerre. Cela n'a pas empêché les
Lettres Françaises de mettre en vente
250.000 volumes entre juillet et décem-
bre 1942, chaque édition comptant
pour 1.500 à 2.000 volumes. Plus de
17 imprimeries au Liban et une dizaine
au Caire ont pris part à ce travail.

Les manuels déjà en usage furent
réédités purement et simplement, les
Lettres Françaises réservant les droits
des auteurs et éditeurs jusqu'à la li-
bération du territoire. De nombreux
professeurs apportèrent leur concours
à cette tâche considérable pour éta-
blir les textes et les notes et corriger
les épreuves.

Les premières impressions ont per-
mis de fournir les écoles jusqu'à la
classe de 3^{ème}. Des textes choisis de
1^{re} et 2^{ème} années sont actuellement
sous presse.

Dans les séries de titres que le ca-
pitaine Blanc a bien voulu nous
communiquer, nous relevons pour les
textes classiques 67 titres, allant du
XVI^{ème} au XIX^{ème} siècle dont plus de
quarante sont déjà publiés. Des vingt-
deux textes de philosophie, dix sont
déjà publiés. Dans la section litté-
raire générale nous trouvons parmi
les réimpressions « Vers l'armée de
météor » et « La France et son ar-
mée » du général de Gaulle, « La
Pharisaïsme » de François Mauriac.

« Les Contes » (français et prussiens)
de Guy de Maupassant. Voici encore
des nouveautés, puis des livres d'en-
fants : parmi ceux-ci « Johnny et
Jenny », histoire de deux petits
Anglais, symbolise la coopération in-
ternationale, l'auteur Bryan Guinness
étant Anglais, le traducteur Français
et l'illustrateur Américain. C'est un
livre écrit par des hommes qui sont
séparés de leurs enfants par la guerre.
Suite page 2

Pierre SANDAHL.

Depuis l'occupation de la Tchécoslovaquie 60.000 personnes ont été exécutées 200.000 déportées et 400.000 soumises au travail forcé

Londres. — Le Dr Hubert Ripka,
ministre d'Etat tchécoslovaque, a dé-
claré :

« Depuis l'occupation de la Tché-
coslovaquie, en mars 1939, 60.000 hom-
mes et femmes ont été exécutés et
torturés jusqu'à ce que mort s'en-
suive ; plus de 200.000 des nôtres ont
été déportés dans des camps de con-
centration, 400.000 dans les camps de
travail obligatoire.

« Cela témoigne des innombrables
crimes de l'Allemagne en Tchécoslo-
vaquie et prouve la résistance de notre
vaillant pays à l'invasisseur. »

entre le Pacifique n'implique pas né-
cessairement la reconquête, lie par lie
des territoires perdus. Elle vise sur-
tout à l'occupation des aérodromes.
Aussi sommes-nous satisfaits des ré-
sultats de notre raid aérien sur Sou-
ratava dont les installations navales
ont subi d'importantes dégâts.

« Quant au théâtre méditerranéen,
le public américain s'est rendu comp-
te que la phase nord-africaine et
l'actuelle campagne de Sicile n'étaient
que des jalons posés sur la route de
la victoire. »

Abordant ensuite les problèmes
français, M. Elmer Davies a précisé
qu'il les considérait comme des pro-
blèmes militaires et que le Comité
français, présidé par les généraux Gi-
raud et de Gaulle, reconnu ou non
par les Nations Unies, représentait le
meilleur le peuple français.

DANS LE PACIFIQUE

Le commandant en chef de la flotte alliée du Sud-Ouest préconise une action directe pour libérer les Indes Néerlandaises

LONDRES. — Le vice-amiral Conrad
Hellrich, commandant en chef de la
flotte alliée du Pacifique Sud-Ouest,
a fait une déclaration au journal hol-
landais « Vrij Nederland », paraissant
à Londres.

Il a révélé notamment que, pendant
la bataille engagée par les unités
alliées contre les Japonais dans la
mer de Java, des bateaux, à l'abri
d'un rideau de fumée, avaient pu
transporter à travers l'Océan Indien
sans être inquiétés, deux divisions de
renfort envoyées du Moyen-Orient en
Australie.

« Que serait-il advenu, a dit le
vice-amiral Hellrich, si les Japonais
avaient pu surveiller la marche de
ces navires ? Le peuple Australien est
à même d'apprécier la valeur de nos
attaques incessantes... »

« Pour terminer, le commandant en
chef de la flotte alliée du Pacifique
Sud-Ouest a préconisé une action di-
recte des Alliés en vue de libérer les
Indes néerlandaises. « Il est un hom-
me, a ajouté le vice-amiral Hellrich,
qui ne doute pas du bien fondé de
nos droits, c'est le général Mac Ar-
thur. »

Les avions américains bombardent KISKA (Aléoutiennes)

Washington (communiqué du dé-
partement de la marine). — Le 22
juillet, des bombardiers japonais ont
attaqué Juna-Pati dans les îles Ellise.
Deux bombardiers ennemis ont été
abattus. On signale quelques victi-
mes, mais aucun dégât matériel n'a
été causé aux installations.

Dans le Pacifique du Nord, de nom-
breux incendies ont été allumés dans
les principaux camps de l'île Kiska
à la suite du bombardement effectué
par notre aviation.

Laval a reçu l'ambassadeur du Reich à Vichy

Vichy. — Laval a reçu, hier après-
midi, le baron Krieg von Nidda, mi-
nistre du Reich à Vichy, ainsi que
l'ambassadeur de Hongrie en France.

Un décret autorise les Français à s'engager dans les S.S.

Vichy. — Un décret autorise les
Français à contracter des engagements
volontaires dans les troupes des S.S.
allemandes.

Le général TOJO a présidé, hier un Conseil spécial de la guerre

Tokio. — Le 23 juillet, le premier
ministre Tojo a présidé un conseil
spécial de la guerre auquel ont es-
sisté d'anciens hommes d'Etat japo-
nais et plusieurs des membres du
gouvernement actuel : 7 anciens pre-
miers ministres étaient présents, no-
amment le prince Fumimaro Konoye,
l'amiral Kelenke Okada, le baron Ki-
chiro Hiranuma.

Le principal sujet de la conférence
était le rapport du Premier ministre
sur son récent voyage dans l'Insu-
linde.

La bataille terrestre en Nouvelle-Guinée

Melbourne. — En Nouvelle-Guinée,
les Américains qui ont débarqué dans
la baie de Nassau se sont avancés le
long du rivage vers la baie de Tambu.
Les forces alliées progressent vers la
base de Salamaua sont aux prises,
dans trois secteurs, avec les Japonais.
Le long des pistes de Komatium et de
Mines, les actions de patrouilles sont
actives.

Dans le secteur de la montagne Am-
hu, toutes les contre-attaques japo-
naises ont été repoussées. L'aviation
américaine a violemment bombardé
les positions ennemies en bordure de
la rivière Francisco.

LONDRES. — Le vicomte Wavell, vi-
ce-roi des Indes, le général Claude An-
cher, le major Seabie ont été déco-
rés de la Médaille militaire tchéco-
slovaque pour services rendus à la cause alliée.

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