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CIVILIAN SUPPLY & PLANNING-
JAN. - JULY 1943

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See paper inserts

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MOST SECRET

MOST SECRET

17 July, 1943.

TO: Chief Civil Affairs Officer

AMSCOT

1st Army Group
Tunis

FROM Headquarters AMSCOT

Region II

Syracuse

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF CIVILIAN POSITION IN
OCCUPIED TERRITORY

4381

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
 - Meridia (includes Melilli, Sortini and Solerino)
 - Lentini
 - Modica (includes Ispica)
 - Regusa
 - Rosolini
 - Palazzolo
- (d) On the afternoon of Friday July 16th 5 officers, who had arrived that day from North Africa, were despatched to reinforce MAG USA, 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 AGUSA, MODICA, IERICA and ROSOLINI the Carabinieri had been

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Civilian Supply Officer

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 Salerino)
 Lentini
 Modica (includes Ispica)
 Ragusa
 Rosolini
 Siracusa

(d) On the afternoon of Friday July 16th 6 officers, who had arrived that day from North Africa, were despatched to reinforce MAG USA, 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 busy.

(b) In RAGUSA, MOLICA, SIRACUSA 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 certainty that the amounts will not be large as instructions were given in every case for life 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) The health of the civilian population is good and there is no threat of any epidemic despite the over-crowding of the towns due to refugees from the bigger cities.

To SER

C. V. M. M. R. 2/17

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(b) In Syracuse, the health is good and the chief difficulty is dealing with some 8,000 persons living in brotches 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 REGUSA area, but a medical officer was despatched to take over this province on July 15th.

(e) The worst position is to be found in Palermo, 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 Moio area is plentiful and good.

(c) The water supply in the REGUSA 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 Floridia region the water supply is good.

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 any

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 Noto area is plentiful and good.
- (c) The water supply in the Higusa 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.

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 Higusa 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 Noto 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.

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9. ARREST OF FASCISTS OF ITALIAN

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 organized 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. 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.

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The most difficult problem is the question of food supply for the

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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 Amegesi 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 crop of wheat to be collected and turned into flour.

The position of the principle places is as follows:

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(a) SYRACUSE (1) No stocks were found in the Anasai, 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. Costing 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 15th.

(2) There are doubtless certain stocks still to be found and this year's harvest to be collected and milled. These 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 reinstalled, the mills are inoperative. It is hoped to have sufficient electric current available by July 15th 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 the 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 summer 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.

(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 Anasai. 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.

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(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 bottle nose. 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-Motola area and an organization has been set up to bring this in to the mills for conversion into flour so 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} ~~is~~ 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

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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) SOLARINO. 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 Florida which can be got running again on Haptha. Stocks of this have been located and sent to Florida. It is hoped to get the mills running in a short time which will relieve the pressure in that area.

(h) 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 CARANTINI.

(i) 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.

(j) PALAZZELLO 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) MORICA. Food position not as bad as in other cities, though

town (of about 8,000 inhabitants) is practically deserted and a complete shambles.

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

(h) 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 SARANTINI.

(i) 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.

(j) PALAZZULLO has been very severely bombed. (see Para (g) (e)) Wheat food there 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) ISPIGA. 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.

(o) FOZZILLO. 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 CALTAGIRONE or MINNA, both captured on July 16th.

14. SUMMARY OF FOOD SITUATION.

There is no doubt that the food situation is one of extreme

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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 Reguap 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.

C. J. H. H. H.

COPIES TO

MAIN HdQrs 8 ARMY (2)

FILE (1)

SPARE (1)

4379

Cyprus Hq.

*For Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Division
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]*

21 JUL 1943

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AMCOT ACCOUNTING MANUALACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVILIAN SUPPLIES DIVISION.INTRODUCTION.

1. The Civilian Supplies Division will receive through its organization and arrange for the storage of all commodities and supplies required for civilian needs and services. It will also distribute to wholesalers all of the foregoing commodities other than medical stores and civilian defence equipment, which will be distributed through the Public Health and Public Safety Divisions, respectively. The Civilian Supplies Division will not handle military stores issued for A.M.G.O.T.

2. Supplies may be received from any or all of the following sources:

- (a) American Military or Naval Services.
- (b) British Military or Naval Services.
- (c) External commercial or Governmental channels.
- (d) Internal local purchases.

The Civilian Supplies Division
for A.M.G.O.T.

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Declassified in official records
Sec/Army by SAC/ date

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ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

1. All foodstuffs and stores received by the Civilian Supplies Division will be charged in the records maintained by the C.A. to:-

Head: Recoverable Expenditure.

Sub-Heads: (a) Purchase of Foodstuffs.

(b) Purchase of Fuel.

(i) Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants.

(ii) Coal, etc.

(c) Purchase of Motor Spare Parts and Tires.

(d) Purchase of Fertilisers and Seeds.

(e) Purchase of Agricultural Equipment.

(f) Purchase of Medical Stores.

(g) Purchase of Civilian Defence Equipment.

(h) Purchase of etc. (a sub-head for each class

or group of commodities or stores).

(1) Purchases of Miscellaneous Items.

2. All foodstuffs and stores issued against payment or free of charge for relief purposes and losses of stores due to deterioration or breaking down will be recorded under the various Heads and Sub-Heads as described hereunder:-

(a) All cash receipts will be credited to:-

Head: Reimbursements.

Sub-Heads: (a) Sale of Foodstuffs.

(b) Sale of etc. as listed in para. 1 above.

(b) Any difference between cost price and selling price will be debited or credited to:-

Head: Grants and Subsidies.

Sub-Head: (a) Food subsidies.

(b) Etc., as listed in para. 1 above.

(c) Foodstuffs, etc., issued free of charge for approved relief

- (d) Purchase of Agricultural Equipment.
- (e) Purchase of Medical Stores.
- (f) Purchase of Civilian Defence Equipment.
- (g) Purchase of etc. (a sub-head for each class or group of commodities or stores).
- (h) Purchase of Miscellaneous Items.

2. All foodstuffs and stores issued against payment or free of charge for relief purposes and losses of stores due to deterioration or breaking down will be recorded under the various Heads and Sub-Heads as described hereunder:-

(a) All cash receipts will be credited to:-

Head: Reimbursements.

Sub-Heads: (a) Sale of Foodstuffs.
(b) Sale of etc. as listed in para. 1 above.

(b) Any difference between cost price and selling price will be debited or credited to:-

Head: Grants and Subsidies.

Sub-Head: (a) Food subsidies.
(b) Etc., as listed in para. 1 above.

(c) Foodstuffs, etc., issued free of charge for approved relief purposes will be debited to:-

Head: Relief and Settlement.

Sub-Head: Relief of Destitute Italians.
If practicable, separate Sub-Heads will be used for the issue of free food to other nationals, i.e., Allied, German, etc.

(d) Losses of stores due to deterioration, theft, handling or breaking down will be debited to:-

Head: Miscellaneous Services.

Sub-Head: Losses of Stores.

3. (b), (c) and (d) above will of course be recorded by Journal Voucher by the Chief accountant with offsetting credits or debits to:-

Head: Reimbursements.

Sub-Heads: (a), (b), etc., as listed in para. 1 above.

4. It will therefore be seen that the cash receipts plus ~~4078~~ minus (b), (c) and (d) must be the same as the total charged to "Recoverable Expenditure" after taking into account the value of the stores on hand.

RECEIVING REPORT.

1. As and when commodities are received by the Civilian Supplies Division, they will be "tallied" or counted by a responsible officer and examined to determine quality and condition. Thereafter, a Receiving Report, Form P/13, should be prepared in triplicate. These reports must be signed by the Officer making the tally and, wherever practicable, a representative of the Service from which the goods are received should be present and should sign the Receiving Reports.
2. The originals of these reports will go to the office of the D.C.S. for matching against his requisitions, the duplicates will be sent (through the D.C.S.) to the Service supplying the goods in support of any claims for shortages, deterioration, etc., and the triplicates will be retained at the receiving warehouse in support of receipts entered on the Tally Cards.

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PRIME COST LEDGER.

1. In order to arrive at the actual cost price of the various articles of foodstuffs and stores it will be necessary to enter all details of the consignments in a "Prime Cost Ledger", Form P/14. It is not known exactly what changes will enter into the prime cost of the commodities and consequently the column headings of the "Prime Cost Ledger" will be filled in according to requirements. It is intended that the columns will be utilized to show:-
 - (a) The source from which the consignment has been received, the Invoice or Issue Note numbers and dates, in the form of a title.
 - (b) Description of the stores received.
 - (c) Quantities actually received, as per Receiving Reports, expressed in (i) British or U.S. measures, and (ii) metric measures (column 1 to 4).
 - (d) The landed value (column 5).
 - (e) Departmental and packing charges (columns 6 and 7) - the D.S. and T. charge 4½% on all stores issued.
 - (f) Any discounts (column 9).
 - (g) The Lire equivalent of costs incurred in foreign currency, (column 11).
 - (h) Any additional local landing, handling and transportation charges (columns 12 to 14) and the total cost, in lire, of each article (column 15).
2. As all stores will be "billed out" and the principal accounts of AMCOR kept in Lire, the total prime cost will be expressed in Lire. The rate or cost per unit, arrived by dividing the total cost of each item by the total quantities, will be entered in column 16 and when the articles are posted to the various Store Ledger accounts a reference to the Store Ledger folio will be made in column 17.
3. On receipt of stores which are required to be issued before the actual cost is known, the quantity received will be entered in the Prime Cost Ledger and the cost will be estimated. Adjustments will be made when the actual costs are known.
4. The Prime Cost Ledger will also be used when stores are transferred from one warehouse to another as a means of recording the total

(column 1 to 4).

- (d) The landed value (column 5).
- (e) Departmental and packing charges (columns 6 and 7) - the D.S. and T. charge 4 1/2% on all stores issued.
- (f) Any discounts (column 9).
- (g) The Lire equivalent of costs incurred in foreign currency, (column 11).
- (h) Any additional local landing, handling and transportation charges (columns 12 to 14) and the total cost, in lire, of each article (column 15).

2. As all stores will be "billed out" and the principal accounts of AMPOOT kept in Lire, the total prime cost will be expressed in Lire. The rate or cost per unit, arrived by dividing the total cost of each item by the total quantities, will be entered in column 16 and when the articles are posted to the various Store Ledger accounts a reference to the Store Ledger Folio will be made in column 17.

3. On receipt of stores which are required to be issued before the actual cost is known, the quantity received will be entered in the Prime Cost Ledger and the cost will be estimated. Adjustments will be made when the actual costs are known.

4. The Prime Cost Ledger will also be used when stores are transferred from one warehouse to another as a means of recording the total cost (i.e. prime cost at the issuing warehouse plus transportation and handling charges between warehouses) and for computing the unit cost price at which the articles in question will figure in the records of the receiving warehouse.

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STORE LEDGER.

1. A loose-leaf ledger or cards, Form P/15, will be kept in the regional offices of the ICS and a separate folio will be used for each commodity at each location. This ledger, which will be written up from the Prime Cost Ledger and Issue Vouchers, etc. is designed to show on a single sheet details of the receipts, issues and balances in both quantities and values. It will also show the source from which the stores have been received and to whom they have been issued, as well as the relative Prime Cost Ledger folio, Issue or Transfer Voucher number and dates.

2. The rate or unit price entered in the Store Ledger will be revised whenever further quantities are received to replenish any particular description of stores. The new rate will be arrived at by adding the total cost of the new supply to the total cost of the existing stock of that article and thereupon calculating the new average cost per article or unit of quantity which will form the issue price of all stores of that description in hand, pending further receipts. These rates will also have to be revised periodically as it will not be practicable to use decimals of a Lira.

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TALLY OR BIN CARDS.

1. Tally or Bin Cards, Form F/16, recording quantities only, must be kept in each warehouse in connection with each variety of article in the store. The Tally Card should be placed with the article to which it relates, unless the nature of the stores makes this impracticable. Tally Cards must be posted immediately stores are received or issued and each entry will be initialed by the individual authorized to issue or receive stores. When an entry is made the balance must be shown in the proper column.
2. The use of Tally Cards enables a check to be made against the entries in the Store Ledgers and minimizes loss by theft owing to the ready means of detection afforded by having available a record showing at any given time the stock on hand.

ready means of detection afforded by having available a record showing
as any given time the stock on hand.

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No. 6.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN WAREHOUSES.

(1). Whenever supplies are to be transferred from one warehouse to another within the civilian supplies organization, a Transfer Voucher, Form F/17, will be made out in quintuplicate in the ICS office keeping the Store Ledger for the warehouse from which the issue is to be made. All copies will be signed by the officer approving the transfer.

(2). The quintuplicate of the voucher will be retained for reference in the issuing office and the original and other copies will be sent to the officer who is to collect the stores. When the articles in question are moved, the vouchers will be signed by the receiving and issuing officers and then distributed as follows:-

Original - ICS office in which the Store Ledger for the issuing warehouse is kept.

Duplicate - ICS office in which the Store Ledger for the receiving warehouse is kept.

TriPLICATE - Retained at issuing warehouse.

Quadruplicate - Retained at receiving warehouse.

Entries in the Store Ledgers and in the Tally Cards will be made from these vouchers.

(3). At the end of each month, a list of transfers will be made up in the following form and sent to the CA so that all issues and receipts can be accounted for:

Transfer Voucher.		Cost at
Date	No.	Issuing Warehouse

Issues:

Original - ICS office in which the Store Ledger is kept.

Duplicate - ICS office in which the Store Ledger for the receiving warehouse is kept.

Triplicate - Retained at issuing warehouse.

Quadruplicate - Retained at receiving warehouse.

Entries in the Store Ledgers and on the Tally Cards will be made from these vouchers.

(3). At the end of each month, a list of transfers will be made up in the following form and sent to the CA so that all issues and receipts can be accounted for:

<u>Transfer Voucher.</u>		<u>Cost at</u>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Issuing</u>	<u>Warehouse</u>
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
		<u>Line</u>	<u>Transportation Cost at</u>
			<u>and Handling Receiving</u>
			<u>Charges Warehouse</u>
<u>Receipts:</u>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
		<u>Line.</u>	

This list will support the relative total amounts shown in the monthly Return of Receipts and Issues as explained later herein.

SALES OR ISSUES OF STORES.

1. Whenever a sale to a wholesaler or an issue to the AMCOT Division handling relief in kind is made, an Issue Voucher, Form F/18, will be prepared, in quadruplicate, in the office of the ICS. This voucher will give full particulars of the commodities sold or issued, including quantities, rates and values; it will also show the name of the purchaser or A.M.C.O.T. relief division, the Head and Sub-Head to be credited or charged, from which warehouse the supplies are to be drawn and, in the case of a sale, where payment is to be effected. Sales to wholesalers will be at selling prices, but issues for relief will be priced at cost. When the foregoing particulars have all been entered, the voucher will be signed by an officer of the Civilian Supplies Division authorized to do so.
2. (a) Sales to wholesalers. The original Issue Voucher will be given to the wholesaler, who will pay for the supplies in accordance with the instructions thereon. It is intended that payment should be made to A.M.F.B., if practicable, but in some cases the ICS may instruct the purchaser to pay to a local sub-accountant. In any event, a Receipt Voucher showing particulars of the payment, including a reference to the Issue Voucher, will be made out by the officer receiving payment, thereafter the purchaser may draw the supplies for the designated warehouse on production of the originals of the Issue and Receipt vouchers.
(b) Issues for relief made against approved requisitions. No payment will be made for supplies issued for relief and consequently the A.M.C.O.T. division in question will be entitled to draw the supplies on production of the original Issue Voucher.
3. The duplicates and quadruplicates of Issue Vouchers will be sent from the office of the ICS to the warehouse from which the issue is to be made. When the goods are issued, the party receiving them will be required to sign these copies as evidence of receipt and the warehouseman will countersign both copies as evidence that he has tallied out the supplies. The duplicates will be sent to the office of the ICS, where they will be dealt with as explained hereinafter, and the quadruplicates will be returned at the warehouse in justification of the issues entered on the Tally Cards.

the voucher will be signed by an officer of the Civilian Supplies Division authorized to do so.

2. (a) Sales to wholesalers. The original Issue Voucher will be given to the wholesaler, who will pay for the supplies in accordance with the instructions thereon. It is intended that payment should be made to A M F A, if practicable, but in some cases the DCS may instruct the purchaser to pay to a local sub-accountant. In any event, a Receipt Voucher showing particulars of the payment, including a reference to the Issue Voucher, will be made out by the officer receiving payment, thereafter the purchaser may draw the supplies for the designated warehouse on production of the original of the Issue and Receipt Vouchers.

(b) Issues for relief made against approved requisitions. No payment will be made for supplies issued for relief and consequently the A M F A Division in question will be entitled to draw the supplies on production of the original Issue Voucher.

3. The duplicates and quadruplicates of Issue Vouchers will be sent from the office of the DCS to the warehouse from which the issue is to be made. When the goods are issued, the party receiving them will be required to sign these copies as evidence of receipt and the warehouseman will countersign both copies as evidence that he has tallied out the supplies. The duplicates will be sent to the office of the DCS, where they will be dealt with as explained hereinafter, and the quadruplicates will be returned at the warehouse in justification of the issues entered on the Rally Cards.

4. The triplicate of these vouchers will be transmitted to the CA at the end of each month along with the Return of Receipts and Issues.

5. The quintuplicates of Issue Vouchers will be retained in the office of the DCS for reference.

6. It is possible that stores sold or issued for relief purposes may be returned for one reason or another. If this should happen, a "Credit" Issue Voucher should be prepared in the office of the DCS, using Form P/18 with appropriate changes in the wording, and be distributed in the same way as Issue Vouchers. In the case of a sales return, a refund would only be made by A M F A or a local sub-accountant, after the stores had been returned to the designated warehouse and the voucher endorsed to this effect.

ISSUE REPORTS.

1. Where sales have been made and the duplication of Issue Vouchers are returned to the office of the DCS after the supplies have been issued, the cost prices shown by the Store Ledger will be noted thereon, and on the triplicates thereof, and the total cost of the various supplies computed. Issues for relief will be at cost throughout.
2. These sales or issues will then be recorded in chronological order on monthly Issue Reports, Form P/19. This report, to be prepared in duplicate, has been assigned to show both the selling price and cost of commodities sold and the cost of relief supplies, analyzed in accordance with A.M.G.O.T. accounting requirements. The originals of these reports will be retained in the office of the DCS and the duplicates will be sent to the CA at the end of each month in support of the Return of Receipts and Issues. Postings to the Stores Ledger, kept in the DCS's office, will be made daily from this report.
3. Returns will be similarly recorded on separate reports, using Form P/19.

to be sent to the Office of the ICS and the duplicates will be sent to the OI at the end of each month in support of the Return of Receipts and Issues. Postings to the Stores Ledgers, kept in the ICS's office, will be made daily from this report.

3. Returns will be similarly recorded on separate reports, using Form R/19.

4380

No. 6.

- 2 -

CREDIT SALES & COLLECTIONS REPORT.

1. It seems probable that during the first few weeks of the occupation, and possibly later on, it will be impracticable to effect sales to wholesalers on a cash basis only. If this should be the case, in the space on the Issue Vouchers provided for indicating where payment is to be made the words "Credit Sale" will be inserted. Such sales will have to be summarized on a separate monthly Issue Report, and an accounts receivable ledger will have to be maintained in the office of the ICS, who will be responsible for the prompt collection of amounts involved. When collections are made, the ICS will issue a Receipt Voucher, Form F/1, in respect thereof and will immediately turn over the funds received to ATN or a local sub-accountant.
2. At the end of each month, a Credit Sales and Collections Report, Form F/20, will have to be prepared for submission to the C.I. This report will be supported by (a) the duplicate of the Issue (Credit Sales) Report and triplicate Issue Vouchers, (b) a list of collections, and (c) a list of outstanding accounts at the end of the month.

who will be responsible for the prompt collection of monies when collections are made, the DCS will issue a Receipt Voucher, Form 5/1, in respect thereof and will immediately turn over the funds received to AGFA or a local Sub-accountant.

2. At the end of each month, a Credit Sales and Collections Report, Form 5/20, will have to be prepared for submission to the C.A. This report will be supported by (a) the duplicate of the Issue (Credit Sales) Report and triplicate Issue Vouchers, (b) a list of collections, and (c) a list of outstanding accounts at the end of the month.

4388

INVENTORY OF STORES

- (1). Whenever time can be spared from more urgent duties, a responsible officer, assisted by other personnel in the warehouse, should take an inventory of some quantity on hand in the warehouse to determine by count, weight and/or measurement the actual quantity thereof in stock. It is intended that this work should be planned so that each article in stock will be inventoried once every three months or at shorter intervals at the discretion of the IC.
- (2). When the quantity on hand of any given article has been physically verified, the amount so arrived at should be compared with the quantity shown by the Tally Card as being on hand. Where large discrepancies are revealed, the entries on the Tally Card should be checked by reference to Receiving Reports, Issues and Transfer Vouchers; if the difference is not located by this means the credibility in question must be rechecked.
- (3). After the final result of the inventory has been determined, a Stock Surplus or Shortage Voucher, Form 8/21, must be prepared in triplicate. The voucher will show the quantities on hand (a) per the Tally Card, and (b) per the inventory, and will be signed by the responsible officer who supervised the inventory. The originals and duplicates of the vouchers will be sent to the office of the DCI and the triplicates retained at the warehouse. Stock Surplus and Shortage Vouchers will be made out as evidence that an inventory has been taken even though the quantities counted agree with the stocks on hand shown by the Tally Card.
- (4). Where discrepancies are revealed by the physical inventories, the quantities on hand per the Tally Card will be adjusted by entering "receipts" or "issues" as the case may be. In all instances, the fact that a physical inventory has been taken should be noted on the appropriate Tally Card.
- (5). Whenever the stock of any article is exhausted and the Tally Card shows a balance still on hand, or vice-versa, the difference will be dealt with in the same way as a shortage or surplus revealed by a physical inventory.
- (6). Deteriorated stores should also be written off by means of

crepancies are revealed, the entries on the Tally Cards should be checked by reference to Receiving Reports, Issue and Transfer Vouchers; if the difference is not located by this means the quantity in question must be recounted.

(3). After the final result of the inventory has been formalized, a Stock Surplus or Shortage Voucher, Form P/21, must be prepared in triplicate. The voucher will show the quantities on hand (a) per the Tally Card, and (b) per the inventory, and will be signed by the responsible officer who supervised the inventory. The original and duplicate of the vouchers will be sent to the office of the ICS and the triplicates retained at the warehouse. Stock Surplus and Shortage Vouchers will be made out in evidence that an inventory has been taken even though the quantities counted agree with the stocks on hand shown by the Tally Cards.

(4). Where discrepancies are revealed by the physical inventories, the quantities on hand per the Tally Cards will be adjusted by entering "Receipts" or "Issues" as the case may be. In all instances, the fact that a physical inventory has been taken should be noted on the appropriate Tally Card.

(5). Whenever the stock of any article is adjusted and the Tally Card shows a balance still on hand, or vice-versa, the difference will be dealt with in the same way as a shortage or surplus revealed by a physical inventory.

(6). Deteriorated stores should also be written off by means of a Stock Surplus or Shortage Voucher.

(7). When Stock Surplus and Shortage Vouchers are received at the office of the ICS each one must be reviewed. A full investigation must be made into essentially large discrepancies between the quantities determined by the inventory to be on hand and the Store Ledger balances, and it will be the duty of the ICS to take whatever steps he considers appropriate to avoid a recurrence thereof; substantial discrepancies must be reported to the CGAG.

(8). After the Stock Surplus and Shortage Vouchers have been reviewed, the Surpluses or Shortages will be priced at cost and the value entered in the Store Ledger, after the voucher has been approved by an officer in the ICS's office authorized to do so.

(9). At the end of each month, Surpluses and Shortages will be summarized on separate reports (using Issue Report forms), which will support the monthly Return of Receipts and Issues. Duplicates of the Stock Surplus or Shortage Vouchers will be sent to the CGA annexed to the relative reports.

RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND ISSUES.

1. At the end of each month, a Return of Receipts and Issues, Form F/22, summarizing all the transactions during the month will have to be submitted to the CA by each office of the ICS in which a Store Ledger is kept. This return will be prepared free and supported by:

PREPARED FROM AND SUPPORTED BY.ITEM.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Balance of value of stores at beginning of the month. | Previous return. |
| (2) Stores purchased and received during the month. | List of Purchases prepared from the Prime Cost Ledger, showing the name of each supplier and the commodities supplied grouped under the Sub-heads mentioned earlier herein. |
| (3) Stores transferred (receipts). | List of Transfers, supported by copies of Transfer Vouchers. |
| (4) Articles returned to store. | Returns Reports, on which Credit Issue Vouchers shall be summarized in the same way as Issue Vouchers. Supported by triplicates of "Credit" Issue Vouchers. |
| (5) Surplus stores taken on charge. | Stock Surpluses Reports, on which Stock Surplus or Shortage Vouchers would be summarized in the same way as Issue Vouchers. Supported by triplicates of Stock Surplus or Shortage Vouchers. |
| (6) Other items | As required. |
| (7) Sales | Issue Reports for (a) cash sales, and (b) credit sales, supported by triplicates of issue Vouchers. |

- Month.
- (2) Stores purchased and received during the month. List of Purchases prepared from the Price Cost Ledger, showing the name of each supplier and the quantities supplied grouped under the sub-heads mentioned earlier herein.
 - (3) Stores transferred List of Transfers, supported by copies (receipts). of Transfer Vouchers.
 - (4) Articles returned Returns Reports, on which Credit Issue Vouchers would be summarized in the same way as Issue Vouchers. Supported by triplicates of "Credit" Issue Vouchers.
 - (5) Surplus stores taken on charge. Stock Surplus Reports, on which Stock Surplus or Shortage Vouchers would be summarized in the same way as Issue Vouchers. Supported by duplicates of Stock Surplus or Shortage Vouchers.
 - (6) Other items as required.
 - (7) Sales Issue Reports for (a) cash sales, and (b) credit sales, supported by triplicates of Issue Vouchers.
 - (8) Issues to Relief Division. Same as (7) above.
 - (9) Issues and determined stocks written off. See (5) above.
 - (10) Stores transferred (issues) See (3) above.
 - (11) Difference between cost and selling price of stores issued. Same Reports as (7) above.
 - (12) Other Items. as required.
 - (13) Balance of value of stores at end of month. List of stores on hand prepared from the Store Ledger.

Copies of the above return and supporting schedules will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the DCU.

1 page
extract

100/531

EXTRACT.

SECRET.

Army Serial No MI 1/2/71

Consolidated Detailed Interrogation Report on BOSCO, Domenico
VINCEGUERRA, Franco.

Name: BOSCO, Domenico VINCEGUERRA, Franco.
 Rank: S.M. S.M.
 Unit: 616 Autonomous Coy, G.a.F.
 P.M. 3500
 Captured: GELA, 10 Jul 43.
 Interrogated: 17 Jul 43.

X X X X X X X X X X

10. (c) Civilian Food Conditions.

The ration is insufficient and must be supplemented from the black market, which is extensive.

	<u>Ration.</u> <u>Non-Workers</u>	<u>Workers.</u>	<u>Heavy Workers.</u>
Bread	150 gr.	200	400 (?) daily
Macaroni	150 gr.	150	150 daily
Oil (Olive)	8 gr.	8	8 daily
Eggs	1	1	1 weekly
Meat	150 gr.	150	150 weekly

	<u>Prices.</u> <u>Controlled</u>	<u>Black Market.</u>
Bread (dark)	£ 2.50 Kg.	£ 22
Macaroni (dark)	£ 2.75 Kg.	£ 30
Oil (poor quality)	£ 7.00 Kg.	£ 90
Potatoes	£ 2.70 Kg.	£ 14
Wine	£ 12 Litre	£ 12

X X X X X X X X 4865

(Signed)

B. Spiller,
 Captain,
 O.C. No. 1 Mobile Unit,
 C.S.D.I.C.

C.S.D.I.C.,
 H.Q. 15 Army Group,
 B.N.A.F.
 18 Jul. 43.

81
MSGT HARR,
144 Force,
field.

5 July, 1943.
7135

Dear Col. Smith.

Your letter of July 31 to Major Nolen received and acted upon in his absence as follows:-

1. Type and Number of British Vehicles.

Motor Cycles Solo	35
Cars 2-seater 4 x 2	20
Cars 4-seater 4 x 2	11
Cars 4-seater 4 x 4	2
Trucks 15 cat 53	20
Loeries 3 ton 63	3

Major Pearcy advises that 4 (now and tpt) 144 Force has data on the displacement (ship tons) of each of these vehicles, but estimates that it is approximately the same as ours.

2. Clerks, Transport and Drivers.

4 American clerks for 343 left with Nolen's convoy arriving Tunis the 3th. All our transport and drivers will be on the convoy leaving Thursday morning. None are water-proofed. Col. Farley Smith has covered this in telegrams CA 285, CA 291, and Movement Orders sent last air, which no doubt you have seen by now.

3. Personal

Davis has (1) checked with Col. Clayman and been assured he will personally see the stuff etc sent to your son and heir, (2) will bring yours and Nolen's uniform when we leave Thursday morning (today the shop had both pants but no shirts - up to their usual performance), (3) is doing his best to find a cot, basin, and bath, and (4) will bring a 6 x 6 loaded with cigarettes when he comes with us Thursday.

4. Shipping.

Telegram has come off tonight about a coaster which will -

2. Clarke, Transport and Drivers.

4 American clerks for 343 left with Nolen's convoy arriving Tind the 3th. All our transport and drivers will be on the convoy leaving Thursday morning. None are water-proofed. Col. Parley Smith has covered this in telegrams G-285, G-291, and Movement G-285 sent fast air, which no doubt you have seen by now.

3. Personal

Davis has (1) checked with Col. Chayman and been as usual. (2) will bring personally see the staff etc sent to your son and heir, (3) will bring your son and Nolen's uniform when we leave Thursday morning (today the shop had both pants but no shirts - up to their usual performance), (4) is doing his best to find a cot, basin, and bath, and (5) will bring a 6 x 6 loaded with cigarettes when he comes with us Thursday.

4. Shipping.

telegram has gone off tonight about a master which will (1) Maint and (2) Mov and (3) are planning to send from Algiers to Ladbroke. They have asked (4) (Col. Rose & Maint) if they have anything they want to go on it. Can you get Col. Rose to give us some of that space, even if it doesn't approximate the 3,000 tons mentioned in the cable as being ready to go. If we could get a little nest egg over there as a hedge against any localized outbreak of conditions approaching famine. Not least, it could force everybody concerned to set up a machinery to unload, transport, and warehouse AMST supplies. Two observations in this connection.

(1) We have received an endorsement from the Surgeon at 343 Head quarters to our request to handle our medical supplies arriving at Ladbroke at D plus 28. The endorsement simply states "Noted", for what that may be worth.

(2) Somebody from Civil Supply Division Headquarters must be at Ladbroke and PUSLIN at the soonest possible moment to make the necessary arrangements with the base depot groups scheduled to move in there, and will be quite independent of the tactical sub task forces, if our experience here in Africa is any criterion. Application is hereby made for this detail.

PA 1372

Personal. We have interviewed the enlisted men and other ranks assigned to our division and picked the most promising. They are now being trained in the division's functions by Capt. Minard, since we feel this will increase their interest in the job. They are a promising crew, and Lt. Connally would give much to come with us, and I feel sure there is plenty of useful work for which he would be suited admirably. What is required, after clearing with H. ALCOT, is a cable to AUSA, attention Navy Undersecretary Forrestal, requesting his detail, since he is attached to Forrestal's office. A precedent exists in the naval officer now assigned to finance. We have two American company grade vacancies, one of which we're holding for Lt. Davis.

6. Planning. Military Government Section obviously has big ideas in this direction, but the only concrete move so far has been the attachment to them of Lt. Col. Sumnerville, (1), Civil Affairs Officer for 5th Army, to do a Stafford - Max all job for 5th Army's area. According to Jack, he knows nothing of the subject but is learning fast. He was completely unfamiliar with the work done by ALCOT. He asked Jack to do the Civil Supply side for him, and I told him to go ahead if the time required did not prejudice his other activities, which he was sure it would not.

Hoping to see you by the Lord's Day,

Sincerely,

(Lt.) BILL HATT,
Civil Supply Division.

prejudice his other activities, which he was sure to do

Hoping to see you by the Lord's Day,

Sincerely,

(Lt.) BILL BATT.
Civil Supply Division.

1A

Subject:- U.S. Defense Supplies

Civil Supply Division

Memorandum to: 14. Col. Helms.

10th July 1945

1. Attached is a memorandum from the Public Safety Division showing the building for their final set of requirements. The total figures are the same as in your memorandum to AUSA (141P/7901/CA dated 30 June) which they referred to 141 Force for recommendation, and to which Col. Roe of Q Unit 141 Force strongly objects, especially as regards the 53 trailer pumps, stretchers, blankets and blankets. Col. Helms' reply to their objections is enclosed, with particular emphasis on the trailer pumps.

2. Todd has learned that a modified version of our first request has already been called for by Q Unit 141 Force through HANS and shipment from the U.S. is being arranged. He is arranging for despatch of a cable through the same channels requesting shipment direct to destination and information as to date of arrival. I do not think there is anything else we can do profitably at this end.

3. Listed hereunder is a comparison between the final revised request we sent to Q Unit 141 Force (141P/7901/CA dated 30 June) and the amounts already sent for by AUSA through HANS.

Item	Final Request	Already Ordered
Medium trailer pumps	53	0
Stirrup pumps	6790	1100
Boats	1060	2000
Axes, fire	106	1100
Steel helmets	530	2000
Turboes	240	700
Batteries, spare	240	700
Flares, spare	240	234
Blankets, fire	530	0
Stretchers	275	0

3. Idated hereunder is a comparison between the final revised request we sent to Q Unit 141 Force (141P/7901/CA dated 30 June) and the amounts already sent for by AMR through HANB.

Item.	Final Request	Already Ordered
Medium trailer pumps	53	0
Stirrup pumps	6790	1100
Boats	1060	2000
Acas, fire	106	1100
Steel helmets	530	2000
Torches	240	700
Batteries, spare	240	700
Bulbs, spare	240	234
Brassards, fire	530	0
Stretchers	275	0
Blankets	550	0
Rescue Sets	67	0
Whistles	685	0

4. As you see, in several of these items we are getting ~~499~~ than our revised request asks for.

5. It would seem that the indicated action would be to agree with Col. Roe on some bid for additional equipment for the D + 70 convoy. I cannot see how Col. Roe can object too greatly to the pumps in view of his approval of 90 back before 22 May 43.

W. Lamb Jr.
1st Lt. Inf.
Civil Supply Division.

Copy to: Capt Todd
Military Government Section, AMR.

SECRET

14/7/55/CA
19 July 55.

Memo to C.S.O.

Subject:- Civil Defense Supplies.

From copies of various correspondence received this Division there seems that there is some uncertainty existing at A.F.H.Q. as to what agency is responsible for sending Civil Defense Supplies available to AMOY. It does not appear that this is a matter with which we are particularly concerned.

The C.S.A.O. however is vitally concerned that the necessary supplies are available when and where needed.

The estimated needs are shown on the attached lists and it is requested that definite official assurances be secured where and when such quantities and items are to be available regardless of what higher agencies may be involved in the matter.

Steps to secure these supplies were initiated by this Division on 6th June 1955.

THIS COPY MAY BE
accredited unofficial research order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date
41111

4362
L. M. Boller
Col Inf.
C.P.S. AMOY.

URGENT.

SECRET

7901 *del*

SECRET

H.Q. Force 141.

141F/5747/1/2

7 Jul 43

SUBJECT: - Fire Fighting Equipment for Civil needs.

SECRET.

Reference your 141F/7901/CA dated 30 Jun (delivered in error to Q Maint, AFHQ).

Final bids for D + 56 and D + 66 convoys have already been made to TROOPERS, but if dealt with immediately a bid can be made for the D + 76 convoy.

The necessity for the fire equipment now requested is not clear, particularly as full provision for the three eastern ports and one inland town was made in this H.Q. letter 141F/5747/1/2 dated 30 May. Will you indicate the towns to which the present list has reference.

In order that the matter can be quickly settled, and a bid made on U.K. (in terms of L.V. tons as well as by items), it is requested that you will reconsider the list submitted in consultation with the Fire Advisor, AFHQ. Are all the items actually necessary, particularly stretchers, bandages, whistles etc. which should exist in HEMPHILL already. In view of existing civil appliances, and the proximity of military fire fighting equipment, are the fire trailer pumps necessary? It is considered that we should restrict our commitments in regard to provision of civil fire fighting equipment to those areas in the immediate proximity of military installations.

Dec/Arms by 141F/5747/1/2
411110

FIELD.

W. G. Rae Col
for
Brigadier,
D.C.M.G.

Copy to: - Q Maint AFHQ (ref AFHQ/4560/Q Maint dated 3 Jul). It would be appreciated if your Fire Advisor would assist SMOF with such technical advice as necessary.

Adv SMOF.
Float.
File.

*To SE2
CIVIL Supply Pk
Public Safety 10079*

144E/78/CA

10 July 1943

78

Subject: Memorandum of ADDCSR dated 5 July 1943

To: D.C.C.A.C. ✓

I do not see how it would be possible to sell civilian supplies imported from the U.S. and U.K. at landed cost prices, which would be substantially higher than the prices fixed for other commodities. An attempt to do so would place our imports beyond the reach of the civilian population for whom they are intended, and would therefore destroy the whole purpose of the civilian supply program.

It seems to me it would be impossible to sell these supplies at landed cost unless and until we increase the general price level for all commodities.

Accordingly, I agree entirely with the proposal of the ADDCSR.

for *Wm. C. Chanler*
Wm. C. CHANLER
Lt. Col., AUS

Chief Legal Officer.

4360

Memorandum to: Brigadier General McSherry.

HB/JG.

9 July 1943.

Subject: Selling Imports below landed costs
Financing Ammassi

1. I agree with the policy of selling imported supplies to the population of Horrified at the existing legal prices, even though the landed costs may be higher. To do otherwise would disrupt the program of maintaining existing legal prices. After we have had an opportunity to examine the facts on the spot we may wish to permit an increase in the legal prices in order to reduce hoarding and black market transactions. This, together with acquiring supplies in North Africa at a lower landed cost, will result in narrowing the gap between landed cost and the resale price. Furthermore, we must recognize that an important reason for landed costs being so high in terms of lire is that we have established a rate of exchange about 5 times higher than the official rate of exchange.

2. In a sense we will not be out of pocket in terms of lire by charging the public less than landed cost for the supplies. We propose to include the balance of the landed cost in the "occupation cost" account on the books of AMFA against which account we will pay out whatever A.M. lire are needed by the Allied Forces in Horrified. Since our real costs for the imported supplies are in dollars or sterling, depending on whether the goods came from U.S. or U.K., we cannot expect to be really reimbursed for such costs if, as is the likely case, the people of Horrified and the future government of Italy are without dollars or sterling for this purpose.

3. I am in agreement with the idea of extending financial assistance to the Ammassi to enable them to continue purchasing the crops from the farmers. We can see to it that funds are supplied from the private banks when they are opened and from AMFA or from ALGOT Finance Officers during the early phase. No precise estimate can be made of the amount of funds needed for this purpose or for how long it will be necessary to extend such aid. However, it will be noted that as the Ammassi resell the crops, they will acquire funds for further purchases, so that they will need only a revolving fund and whatever subsidy is needed to bridge the gap between the price paid the farmers and the price at which the goods are resold.

A.P. Ensign

of exchange about 5 times higher than the official rate of exchange.

2. In a sense we will not be out of pocket in terms of lire by charging the public less than landed cost for the supplies. We propose to include the balance of the landed cost in the "occupation cost" account on the books of ALFA against which account we will pay out whatever A.M. lire are needed by the Allied Forces in Horrified. Since our real costs for the imported supplies are in dollars or sterling, depending on whether the goods came from U.S. or U.K., we cannot expect to be really reimbursed for such costs if, as is the likely case, the people of Horrified and the future government of Italy are without dollars or sterling for this purpose.

3. I am in agreement with the idea of extending financial assistance to the Ammassi to enable them to continue purchasing the crops from the farmers. We can see to it that funds are supplied from the private banks when they are opened and from ALFA or from AEGOT Finance Officers during the early phase. No precise estimate can be made of the amount of funds needed for this purpose or for how long it will be necessary to extend such aid. However, it will be noted that as the Ammassi resell the crops, they will acquire funds for further purchases, so that they will need only a revolving fund and whatever subsidy is needed to bridge the gap between the price paid the farmers and the price at which the goods are resold.

C. F. O.

Colonel,
C. F. O.

4351

76

MAJOR REPORT1412/785015/546 July 1947SECRET

Subject: Memorandum AMBCE dated 5 July

To: D.C.C.A.C.

1. Selling the foodstuffs to be imported at below the landed cost in the result of two policies to which we are already committed.

- (a) To furnish essential clothing supplies to the population, and
- (b) Initially to maintain prices at the official price levels existing on D Day.

As indicated in the table, this results in a considerable disparity in certain products, e.g., total landed cost of flour in HONGKONG is \$137.70 as against selling price of \$77. The other "losses" are of the same order.

2. I do not see that we can escape this situation unless we are prepared to reconsider the two basic policies above. The only thing we should consider is the possible adverse consequences in the U.S. and U.K. if publicity were given to the fact that we were selling articles which are national at greatly below cost to the enemy population. I believe the answer to my attack or criticism of the policy on the foregoing basis are the following:

- (4) A small amount is involved in these initial shipments.

- (b) If further shipments are required the coin, staple, flour, will probably be obtained from North Africa since there will be no disparity or a considerably lesser one.

- (c) We will undoubtedly have to pay it a rise in prices of an early date on occupation which will clear this up.

- (d) Finally, "losses" are in fact not gifts to the enemy population but in substance an advance to the government which will be repaid to occupation debts.

3. I recommend approval of the policy ^{and} plan. Since this follows inevitably from the above major policies which have already been adopted and approved I do not think that approval by any higher authority is required.

✓
as

prepared to reconsider the two basic policies above. It is only through the possible advance propaganda in the U.S. and U.K. if publicity were given to the fact that we were selling articles which are rationed at greatly below cost to the enemy population. I believe the answer to any attack on criticism of the policy on the foregoing basis are the following:

- (a) A small amount is involved in these initial shipments.
- (b) If further shipments are required the main source, floor, will probably be obtained from North African stores there will be no difficulty or a considerably lesser one.
- (c) We will undoubtedly have to pay it a price in terms of an early date on occupation which will close this gap.
- (d) Finally, "loans" are in fact not gifts to the enemy population but in substance an advance to the government which will be repaid as occupation costs.

2. I proposed approval of the policy ~~in~~ ^{and} plan. Since this follows inevitably from the above major addition which have already been adopted and approved I do not think that approval by any higher authority is required.

CHARLES M. SPENCER

Lt. Col., U.S.C.

Principal Administrative Officer

ASSTY SEC HQ
AMHQ

Accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

411410

R I C O T.HOST SUPPLY

141P/7901/CA

5 July, 1943

To: D.C.C.A.O.

Subject: Cost of Subsidizing the Prices of Imported Foodstuffs.

1. In the plan submitted by the Division of Civilian Supply and Resources, it was recommended that foodstuffs imported through military sources into HONOLULU be sold to the people through existing commercial channels at the maximum official prices prevailing in the area. The difference between the official prices and costs of the supplies laid down in HONOLULU to be charged to the government of the area as a cost of military occupation. In effect this means that the Allied Governments would subsidize the prices of goods imported by AMST and attempt to collect from HONOLULU at the peace table or by taxation during the term of occupation.

2. It was felt that to charge the people of HONOLULU the actual costs of imported supplies (especially at United States prices plus transportation, insurance, and handling) would disrupt the prevailing price and wage levels and result in inflation. There are additional reasons for selling at official prices in the area. They are:

- a It is hoped that the area can soon be made self sufficient and in that event, it would be most difficult to restore prices to their former levels after emergency imports had stopped.
- b Should inflation develop, the costs of the resulting relief, which would have to be borne in a large measure by the military government, would probably amount to more than the temporary subsidies.
- c The proclamations to be published provide for the continuance of prevailing prices and wages and this would be most difficult to accomplish should imported supplies be sold above official prices.
- d Many of the shipments will arrive without cost prices to AMST which will make it extremely difficult to price sales accurately at the time of sale.
- e There is some psychological value in charging the HONOLULU government for the higher costs of imported food rather than individual consumers.

3. The cost or net loss to the military government of the plan of selling imported food supplies at prevailing HONOLULU prices would be approximately \$ 1,218,600 for the 12,000 tons of foodstuffs which it may be necessary to import from A + 45 to B + 135. Should it be found uneco-

B I C O T.

SECRET

1413/7901/GA

5 July, 1943

To: D.O.P.A.C.

Subject: Cost of Subsidizing the Prices of Imported Foodstuffs.

1. In the plan submitted by the Division of Civilian Supply and Resources, it was recommended that foodstuffs be imported through military sources into HONOLULU be sold to the people through existing commercial channels at the maximum official prices prevailing in the area. The difference between the official prices and costs of the supplies laid down in HONOLULU to be charged to the government of the area as a cost of military occupation. In effect this means that the Allied Government would subsidize the prices of goods imported by AMERIT and attempt to collect from HONOLULU at the peace table or by taxation during the term of occupation.

2. It was felt that to charge the people of HONOLULU the actual costs of imported supplies (especially at United States prices plus transportation, insurance, and handling) would disrupt the prevailing price and wage levels and result in inflation. There are additional reasons for selling at official prices in the area. They are:

- a. It is hoped that the area can soon be made self sufficient and in that event, it would be most difficult to restore prices to their former levels after emergency imports had stopped.
- b. Should inflation develop, the costs of the resulting relief, which would have to be borne in a large measure by the military government, would probably amount to more than the temporary subsidies.
- c. The proclamations to be published provide for the continuance of prevailing prices and wages and this would be most difficult to accomplish should imported supplies be sold above official prices.
- d. Many of the shipments will arrive without cost prices to AMERIT which will make it extremely difficult to price sales accurately at the time of sale.
- e. There is some psychological value in charging the HONOLULU government for the higher costs of imported food rather than individual consumers.

3. The cost or net loss to the military government of the plan of selling imported food supplies at prevailing HONOLULU prices would be approximately \$ 1,218,606.99 for the 12,000 tons of foodstuffs which it may be necessary to import from D + 45 to D + 135. Should it be found unnecessary to import these foods, naturally they would not be brought in. If the area has been stripped of food, it may be

Imported supplies (especially at United States prices plus transportation, insurance, and handling) would disrupt the prevailing price and wage levels and result in inflation. There are additional reasons for selling at official prices in the area. They are:

- a. It is hoped that the area can soon be made self sufficient and in that event, it would be most difficult to restore prices to their former levels after emergency imports had stopped.
- b. Should inflation develop, the costs of the resulting relief, which would have to be borne in a large measure by the military government, would probably amount to more than the temporary subsidies.
- c. The proclamation to be published provides for the continuance of prevailing prices and wages and this would be most difficult to accomplish should imported supplies be sold above official prices.
- d. Many of the shipments will arrive without cost prices to AMCT which will make it extremely difficult to price sales accurately at the time of sale.
- e. There is some psychological value in charging the HORNIFIED government for the higher costs of imported food rather than individual consumers.

3. The cost or net loss to the military government of the plan of selling imported food supplies at prevailing HORNIFIED prices would be approximately \$1,218,600 for the 12,000 tons of foodstuffs which it may be necessary to import from A + 45 to B + 135. Should it be found unnecessary to import these foods, naturally they would not be brought in. On the other hand if the area has been stripped of food, it may be necessary to continue to import food after B + 135 at the rate of approximately 3,500 tons monthly, which would entail a monthly loss of about \$404,650. It may be possible to cut this cost by about 40 per cent by utilizing North African products whenever possible instead of those imported from the United States.

4. The method of computing the above mentioned costs is shown in appendix A.

5. It is thought that the medical supplies imported through military sources can be sold at prices which will cover landed costs.

6. The above plan and data are submitted for approval.

AMCT HIAA H AFHQ HQAF.	411410 Sec/Army by TAG/ date H.C. MOLE Major C.M.P. Acting Director, Division of Civilian Supply and Resources.
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Copy to Lt. Col. Graftey Smith.

Approved.
Frank G. M. Cherry

APPENDIX ACosts, Prices and Losses on Stockpiled Foodstuffs to be Imported into HORNED

Commodity	Cost Freight Alongside Ship New York per long ton.	Ocean Freight per long ton.	Insurance (15%) per long ton.	Long Ton value in North Africa	Trans- portation and hand- ling to HORNED (10%) per long ton	Total cost laid down in HORNED per long ton.	Selling Price in HORNED in dollars per long ton.
Flour	\$ 85.24	\$ 22.40	\$ 12.94	\$ 121.58	\$ 12.16	\$ 133.74	\$ 27.00
Sugar	\$ 84.67	\$ 22.40	\$ 12.70	\$ 119.77	\$ 11.98	\$ 131.75	\$ 90.00
Milk (powdered)	\$ 432.80	\$ 38.08	\$ 64.92	\$ 535.80	\$ 53.58	\$ 589.38	\$ 270.00
Meat & Veg.	\$ 450.00	\$ 36.30	\$ 67.50	\$ 553.80	\$ 55.38	\$ 609.18	\$ 113.13
Soap (laundry)	\$ 115.60	\$ 25.00	\$ 21.84	\$ 192.44	\$ 19.24	\$ 211.68	\$ 108.00

Total Cost for 90 day period.

Notes: Ocean freight and insurance charges are computed at official rates furnished by War Shipping Administration.

Cost prices furnished by N.A.S.B.

Selling prices computed from informant on secured from prisoners of war.

APPENDIX A

and Losses on Stockpiled Foodstuffs to be Imported into HONGKONG

Weight Ship k ton.	Ocean Freight per long ton.	Insurance (15%) per long ton.	Long Ton value in North Africa	Trans- portation and hand- ling to HONGKONG (10%) per long ton.	Total cost laid down in HONGKONG per long ton.	Selling Price in HONGKONG in dollars per long ton.	Net Loss per Ton	No. of Tons.	Total Loss
	\$ 22.40	\$ 12.94	\$ 121.58	\$ 12.16	\$ 153.74	\$ 27.00	\$ 106.74	8,000	\$ 853,920.00
	22.40	12.70	119.77	11.98	131.75	90.00	41.75	400	16,700.00
	38.08	64.92	535.80	53.58	589.38	270.00	319.38	300	95,814.00
	36.30	67.50	553.80	55.38	609.18	113.13	496.05	500	248,025.00
	25.00	21.84	192.44	19.24	211.68	108.00	103.68	40	4,147.00

1,218,606.00

lod.

Insurance charges are computed at official rates furnished by War Shipping

shed by N.A.E.B.

Computed from information secured from prisoners of war.

E I G O T

MOST SECRET

141P/7835/CA.

7th JULY, 1943.

Subject: Ammassi Currency Requirements 0 day to D + 60
for Purchase of Agricultural Crops.

To: D.C.C.A.O.

1. The plan prepared by the Civilian Supply Division provides for the continued functioning of the Ammassi in getting in crops from farmers during the early phase of HUSKY. As the Ammassi is an Italian Government agency, whatever funds and assets it may have in Horrified will come under the control of ALLOT. If the Ammassi is to continue operation, ALLOT will need to provide working capital in the first few weeks to enable the crops to be purchased.

2. Any resources (currencies or credits) advanced to the Ammassi can be considered loans as those resources will be converted into stocks of agricultural products which have a ready market in Horrified.

3. As a guide for the Finance Division of ALLOT, the Division of Civilian Supply presents the following estimate of the lire requirements of the Ammassi by semi monthly periods during the first eight weeks of HUSKY.

<u>Period.</u>	<u>Purchases in lire.</u>
1st two weeks.	none.
2nd " "	65,624,000
3rd " "	97,500,000
4th " "	<u>150,000,000</u>
Total: 313,124,000 lire	

4. The above estimate is based on the best available information but because of the nature of the computations, it should be considered only as a rough guide.

5. It should be pointed out that the financing needed by the Ammassi could probably be arranged by means of bank loans if the banks are functioning rather than actual advances of currency. Also the Ammassi will be able to finance itself as soon as its stocks of agricultural products are sold in the markets of Horrified.

6. To assist in getting the Ammassi operating, it will be the duty of Civilian Supply Officers to make a prompt examination of Ammassi Assets including currency, stocks, and bank credits.

Civilian Supply presents the results of the Ammassi by semi monthly periods during the first eight weeks of HUSKY.

<u>Period.</u>	<u>Purchases in lire.</u>
1st two weeks.	none.
2nd " "	65,624,000
3rd " "	97,500,000
4th " "	<u>150,000,000</u>
Total: 313,124,000 lire	

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5. It should be pointed out that the financing needed by the Ammassi could probably be arranged by means of bank loans if the banks are functioning rather than actual advances of currency. Also the Ammassi will be able to finance itself as soon as its stocks of agricultural products are sold in the markets of Horrid.
6. To assist in getting the Ammassi operating, it will be the duty of Civilian Supply Officers to make a prompt examination of Ammassi Assets including currency, stocks, and bank credits.

ALCOT
Field.

H.C. Nollen
H.C. NOLLEN,
Major C.M.P.
Acting Director, Division of
Civilian Supply & Resources.

4355

4355	to duty
accredited unofficial review order	
Sec/Army by TAG/	date
411410	

BIDOT

MOST SECRET

141P/7835/GA

9 July 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Colonel J.F.R. Seitz, 141 Force Hq

SUBJECT: Transportation and Equipment of HARRIED

1. Answering your memorandum of which we received today, I will attempt to answer your questions as you raised them.

(a) Your question "are C.A.O.'s going to arrange for transportation and other equipment." I talked to the General about this and he suggests that you see Major Michie of 343 to see if they are arranging to take it. If not, he suggests you make arrangements to ship it. The General suggested that I send you the inclosed table on the initial assignment of Civil Affairs personnel and vehicles for Force 343. Will you check with Major Michie to see if 343 plans to take this personnel and equipment with them. If they are not, what ~~provision~~ ^{provision} will they plan to take? Whatever the Task Forces have not planned to take, we will have to provide for it.

(b) Your question "who is going to arrange for the shipment of Headquarters AMOT transport and equipment?" The General says that he is counting on you to arrange this shipment. You will find inclosed an estimate of shipping space for AMOT transportation, equipment and supplies. We have also included the shipping requirements for the men's personal baggage.

(c) Your question "if they want me to place a ^{val}value for it. Please let me have the breakdown by tonnage." I think that the answer to second question covers this one.

2. I am in a terrible hurry to make the despatch rider or would give you more details in this letter. Have completed requirements for D + 90 and D + 270 days and am proceeding on plan as you direct.

3. The new TO has not as yet been approved but will watch it. Hope you have located a nice place for us and I am anxiously awaiting the time when I can catch up with you.

suggested that I send you the inclosed table on the initial assignment of Civil Affairs personnel and vehicles for Force 343. Will you check with Major Michio to see if 343 plans to take this personnel and equipment with them. If they are not, what ~~proposition~~ will they plan to take? Whatever the Task Force have not planned to take, we will have to provide for it.

(b) Your question who is going to arrange for the shipment of Headquarters AMCOT transport and equipment? The General says that he is counting on you to arrange this shipment. You will find inclosed an estimate of shipping space for AMCOT transportation, equipment and supplies. We have also included the shipping requirements for the men's personal baggage.

(c) Your question if they want me to place a ¹⁻² value for it. Please let me have the breakdown by tonnage. I think that the answer to second question covers this one.

2. I am in a terrible hurry to make the despatch rider or would give you more details in this letter. Have completed requirements for D + 90 and D + 270 days and am proceeding on plan as you direct.

3. The new TO has not as yet been approved but will watch it. Hope you have located a nice place for us and I am anxiously awaiting the time when I can catch up with you.

HQ AMCOT

H. NOLEN,
Civilian Supply Division

Incl.

P.S. Reference to cable No. CA/267 of July 8 to you.

to July

accredited unofficial reference Order

Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

411410

435

SECRETMOST SECRET141F/7835/CA8 July 1943

Subject: Memorandum ANDCOR dated 5 July

To: D.C.C.A. ^U.

1. Selling the foodstuffs to be imported at below the landed cost is the result of two policies to which we are already committed.

- (a) To furnish essential civilian supplies to the population, and
- (b) Initially to maintain prices at the official price levels existing on D day.

As indicated in the table, this results in a considerable disparity in certain products, e.g. total landed cost of flour in MORRIFIED is \$133.74 as against selling price of \$27. The other "losses" are of the same order.

2. I do not see that we can escape this situation unless we are prepared to reconsider the two basic policies above. The only thing we should consider is the possible adverse propaganda in the U.S. and U.K. if publicity were given to the fact that we were selling articles which are rationed at greatly below cost to the enemy population. I believe the answers to any attack or criticism of the policy on the foregoing basis are the following:

- (a) A small amount is involved in these initial shipments.
- (b) If further shipments are required the main staple, flour, will probably be obtained from North Africa where there will be no disparity or a considerable lesser one.
- (c) We will undoubtedly have to permit a rise in prices at an early date on occupation which will close this gap.
- (d) Finally, "losses" are in fact not gifts to the enemy population but in substance an advance to the government which will be repaid as occupation costs.

3. I recommend approval of the policy ^{and} plan. Since this follows inevitably from the above major policies which have already been adopted and approved I do not think that approval by any higher authority is required.

2. I do not see that we can escape this situation unless we are prepared to reconsider the two basic policies above. The only thing we should consider is the possible adverse propaganda in the U.S. and U.K. if publicity were given to the fact that we were selling articles which are rationed at greatly below cost to the enemy population. I believe the answers to any attack or criticism of the policy on the foregoing basis are the following:

- (a) A small amount is involved in these initial shipments.
- (b) If further shipments are required the main staple, flour, will probably be obtained from North Africa where there will be no disparity or a considerable lesser one.
- (c) We will undoubtedly have to permit a rise in prices at an early date on occupation which will close this gap.
- (d) Finally, "losses" are in fact not gifts to the enemy population but in substance an advance to the government which will be repaid as occupation costs.

3. I recommend approval of the policy ~~for~~ plan. Since this follows inevitably from the above major policies which have already been adopted and approved I do not think that approval by any higher authority is required.

CHARLES M. SPORFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer

AMCOT REAR HQ
AFHQ

Accredited unofficial researchers Order Sec/Army by TAG/	Date
411410	

4350

MEMORANDUM.

1418 7855 CA

To: Lt.Col.J.F.M. Seitz.

Subject: Forwarding Information to Civilian Supply Rear Echelon Representative at A.F.H.Q. (Capt Joseph A. Todd).

1. If our Rear Echelon Representative, Capt. Joseph A. Todd, is to carry out his responsibilities effectively and completely, he must be kept informed of all activities at the forward echelon which may affect his operations.
2. Subjects of particular importance to him are production, stockpiling, forward shipments and future planning.
3. It is suggested that wherever possible, copies of all correspondence and memoranda originating in, received by or passing through our organization which concern these activities, be made and forwarded to him.
4. Any correspondence so forwarded either as originals or copies will be marked to indicate whether it is for "Action" or "File".

8.July.1943.

H.C. NOLAN, Major, C.M.P.
Acting Director Civilian Supply
Division.

Copy to: CAPT TODD

organization which concern will
4. Any correspondence so forwarded either as originals or copies will
be marked to indicate whether it is for "Action" or "File".

H.C. NOLAN, Major, CM.P.
Acting Director Civilian Supply
Division.

8 July 1943.

COPY 10
CAPT 1000

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4352

E I C D E

HIST. DOCUMENT

1418/7835/DA.

7th JULY, 1943.

Subject: Assassi Currency Requirements D day to D + 60
for Purchase of Agricultural Crops.

To: D.O.C.A.O.

1. The plan prepared by the Civilian Supply Division provides for the continued functioning of the Assassi in getting in crops from farmers during the early phase of HURRY. As the Assassi is an Italian Government agency, whatever funds and assets it may have in Horrifield will come under the control of AMDOF. If the Assassi is to continue operation, AMDOF will need to provide working capital in the first few weeks to enable the crops to be purchased.

2. Any resources (currency or credits) advanced to the Assassi can be considered loans as these resources will be converted into stocks of agricultural products which have a ready market in Horrifield.

3. As a guide for the Finance Division of AMDOF, the Division of Civilian Supply presents the following estimate of the lire requirements of the Assassi by 1st monthly periods during the first eight weeks of HURRY.

Purchases in lire.

<u>Period.</u>	<u>none.</u>
1st two weeks.	65,624,000
2nd " "	97,500,000
3rd " "	150,000,000
4th " "	

Total: 313,124,000 lire

4. The above estimate is based on the best available information but because of the nature of the computations, it should be considered only as a rough guide.

5. It should be pointed out that the financing needed by the Assassi could probably be arranged by means of bank loans if the banks are functioning rather than actual advances of currency. Also the Assassi will be able to finance itself as soon as its stocks of agricultural products are sold in the markets of Horrifield.

6. To assist in getting the Assassi operating, it will be the duty of Civilian Supply Officers to make a prompt examination of Assassi assets including currency, stocks, and bank credits.

Purchases in lire.

none.
 65,624,000
 97,500,000
150,000,000

Total: 313,124,000 lire

Period.

1st two weeks.
 2nd " "
 3rd " "
 4th " "

4. The above estimate is based on the best available information but because of the nature of the computations, it should be considered only as a rough guide.

5. It should be pointed out that the financing needed by the Ammasi could probably be arranged by means of bank loans if the banks are functioning rather than actual advances of currency. Also the Ammasi will be able to finance itself as soon as its stocks of agricultural products are sold in the markets of Horridia.

6. To assist in getting the Ammasi operating, it will be the duty of Civilian Supply Officers to make a prompt examination of Ammasi Assets including currency, stocks, and bank credits.

AGENT
 Field.

H.C. Wright
 H.C. WRIGHT,
 Major C.M.P.,
 Acting Director, Division of
 Civilian Supply & Resources.

Accredited unofficial respondents Order Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date ----- 411410
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4351

MOOT

7835

MOOT 69

TO: The Chief Finance Officer

FROM: Lieut. Southard

Supplies may

be to the

country and

SUBJECT: Italian State Monopolies

revenue.

ap

1. Summary of the facts and problems

- (a) The tobacco monopoly is the most important. It operates two factories in HUNGARY, contributes an estimated 275 to 300 million lire to national revenues, and will require imported leaf tobacco to the amount of possibly 2,500 tons per year as long as HUNGARY is cut off from Italy.
- (b) The salt monopoly does not operate in HUNGARY.
- (c) The lighter monopoly is probably virtually non-existent in HUNGARY, but the tax on matches, associated with it, yields possibly 20 million lire in HUNGARY. Presumably this tax is collected through ordinary excise channels. A problem may be presented by the fact that there appears to be no match factory in HUNGARY.
- (d) Other monopolies, if any operate in HUNGARY, are very small. Probably there is a genuine monopoly.

2. The following table shows recent Italian revenues from state monopolies and from taxes closely related to state monopolies, and also gives estimates of the portion contributed to such revenues by HUNGARY.

Table I. Italian State Monopolies: Revenues.

(amounts in million lire)

Category	Total Italy (years)					HUNGARY (years)				
	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38	36-37	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38	36-37
Tobacco	3,920	3,406	3,009	2,512	2,041	262.6	228.2	210.1	195.1	161.1
Salt	550	339	335	333	324	No monopoly in HUNGARY				
Lighter monopoly										
tax on matches	201	146	132	112	104	17.4	12.7	11.2	9.6	8.9
Other 2	28	24	23	23	21	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
						281.7	241.1	222.7	206.1	172.2

problem may be presented by the
be no such factory in HARBURG.

(d) Other municipalities, if any operate in INDUSTRIES, are very small. Probably there is a giant monopoly.

2. The following table shows recent Italian revenues from state monopolies and from taxes closely related to state monopolies, and also gives estimates of the portion contributed to such revenues by HEROIN and WINE.

Table I. Italian State Monopolies:
Seventies.

Category	Total Italy (years)					HOLLAND (years)				
	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38	36-37	40-41	39-40	38-39	36-37	
Tobacco	3,920	3,406	3,089	2,912	2,641	262.6	228.2	210.1	195.1	
Salt	350	339	335	333	324	No monopoly in HOLLAND				
Lighter monopoly tax on matches	201	145	132	112	104	17.4	12.7	11.2	9.6	
Other 2	28	24	23	23	21	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Total	4,499	3,915	3,579	3,380	3,090	203.7	241.3	222.7	206.1	

1 - Estimating based as follows: Tobacco, on reported percentage of total lighters and matches; Lighters and matches, on reported percentage of total consumption; other, 5 percent of total, this being the approximate percentage of total consumption; other, 5 percent of total, this being the approximate percentage of total consumption.

of total consumption, even if the overall income tax contribution to national tax revenues is virtually no information available. Probably mainly tax and income but virtually no information available.

2 - probably mainly tax and ...

5. It will be seen from Table 1 that DOMINION contributed an estimated 2012 million lire to the revenues of the state monopolies in 1942-43 and that this contribution had been increasing irregularly but at an average rate of about 11 percent per year. It may therefore be roughly estimated that in the fiscal year 1942-43 DOMINION's contribution to the state monopoly revenues ranged between 325 and 350 million lire. This is probably between 15 and 20 percent of total tax revenues raised in DOMINION.

 Sec/Army TAG/ -----

Continued...

23

-2-

MOIST MARKETREPORT

4. The State tobacco monopoly owns and, so far as is known, operates the tobacco factories. There are two in MOISTIFIED. One is in Catania, at 225 Via Garibaldi. It is described as a large and modern building. The other is at 5 Via Acquasanta, Palermo. The small MOISTIFIED tobacco crop is produced in the Palermo area, but this factory also uses imported tobacco in normal times. Table 2 gives statistics for recent years showing Italian production of tobacco products, and withdrawals of such products from warehouse for MOISTIFIED and for Italy as a whole.

Table 2. Tobacco products: Italian output and consumption.
(amounts in 630 quintals of 220.5 lbs.)

Fiscal Year	Production		Withdrawals for Consumption	
	Cigars	Cigarettes	Total ¹	<u>MOISTIFIED</u>
1935-36	31.4	156.1	277.2	247.3
1936-37	35.3	169.6	276.5	235.7
1937-38	44.1	183.8	294.9	275.9
1938-39	47.1	199.6	319.2	290.6
1939-40	45.9	239.1	366.5	321.4
1940-41	(2)	(2)	(2)	336.6
				23.1
				6.7
				6.1
				6.7
				6.8
				6.7
				6.8

1 - Includes powdered and cut tobacco.

2 - Not available.

5. The output of leaf tobacco in Italy (excluding Italian Africa) amounted to 422,000 quintals in 1936, 429,000 in 1937, and 432,000 in 1938. Imports were 22,200 quintals in 1939. It is thus apparent that the factories of the Tobacco Monopoly primarily utilize domestic tobacco. MOISTIFIED, however, produced only 3,000 quintals of leaf tobacco in 1939, compared with a warehouse withdrawal of about 21,000 quintals, which leads to the conclusion that the two state factories in MOISTIFIED obtain most of their raw tobacco from the mainland or by import. Allowing about 20 percent for manufacturing loss, it may be estimated that imports of 20 to 25,000 quintals of leaf tobacco (say 2,000 to 2,500 tons) per annum will be necessary to supply the two MOISTIFIED factories with sufficient raw material to satisfy the demand in MOISTIFIED and to enable the plants to remain in or to resume operation.

1935-36	31.4	166.1	277.2	247.3	16.7	6.7
1936-37	35.2	169.6	276.5	255.7	16.8	5.1
1937-38	44.1	180.8	294.9	275.2	18.3	6.7
1938-39	47.1	199.6	319.2	290.6	19.7	6.6
1939-40	45.9	229.1	366.3	321.4	21.7	6.7
1940-41	(2)	(2)	(2)	336.6	23.1	6.8

1 - Includes powdered and cut tobacco.

2 - Not available.

5. The output of leaf tobacco in Italy (excluding Italian Africa) amounted to 422,000 quintals in 1936, 427,000 in 1937, and 432,000 in 1938. Imports were 22,200 quintals in 1939. It is thus apparent that the factories of the Tobacco Monopoly primarily utilize domestic tobacco. However, however, produced only 3,000 quintals of about 21,000 quintals, 1939, compared with a warehouse withdrawal of about 21,000 quintals, which leads to the conclusion that the two state factories in ROSSIGNOL obtain most of their raw tobacco from the mainland or by import. Allowing about 20 percent for manufacturing loss, it may be estimated that imports of 20 to 25,000 quintals of leaf tobacco (say 2,000 to 2,500 tons) per annum will be necessary to supply the two ROSSIGNOL factories with sufficient raw material to satisfy the demand in ROSSIGNOL and to enable the plants to remain in or to resume operation.

6. There is said to be a tax on tobacco products in Italy, although exact information is lacking. If this is so, it must be assumed that the total revenues from the Tobacco Monopoly may be composed in part of profits on manufacture and sale, and in part of tax revenues. The tobacco products are held in warehouses (Magazzini di deposito) connected with the factories until they are withdrawn for sale to the dealers, or Uffici di Vendita. These latter appear to be licensed by the State, which process may yield an additional element in the total return from the monopoly.

7. Concerning the State Salt Monopoly considerably less information is available. As can be seen by Table 1, the National revenues from this monopoly have in recent years been only about a tenth as great as those from tobacco. Table 3 gives certain available statistics on production and consumption.

Continued

434

MOST SECRET

EIGHT

- 3 -

Table 3. Salt: Italian production and consumption
(amount in 000 quintals)

Fiscal Period	Produced	Processed		Sales to official sales offices ¹
		Domestic	Industrial	Total
1935-36	4,462	135	272	1,114
1936-37	4,567	217	1,170	1,387
1937-38	4,664	229	1,262	1,491
1938-39	4,825	248	1,513	1,761
1939-40	3,263	285	1,226	1,521
				2,717
				2,727

¹ - Excluding Sicily, Sardinia, and Sava.

8. The salt monopoly does not operate in MONOPOLIZED, according to information given in the *ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO 1941-42* (p. 199, table 5, footnote (b)). Salt is produced in considerable quantities in MONOPOLIZED, principally as marine salt near Trapani, Siracusa, and Augusta - largely the first-named - and as rock salt in the sulphur region (chiefly Agrigento Province).

9. The lighter monopoly and match tax, as can be seen by reference to Table 1, contribute only about 100,000,000 lire to national revenues, and probably not over 20 million to those of MONOPOLIZED. Information is inadequate. Apparently the monopoly relates to the production and sale of lighters, rather than to matches. The latter are, it appears, produced by three corporations (Finanziaria Manifattura Affini, Unione Manifattura, Fosforo e Derivati), none of whom, in 1936, had a plant in MONOPOLIZED. Matches are subject to a tax, the yield of which, in all probability, comprises virtually all of the revenue under this category in Table 1.

10. Table 4 gives figures on the consumption of matches in Italy and in MONOPOLIZED for recent years.

Table 4. Matches: Consumption in Italy and MONOPOLIZED.

Type	(all quantities in 000)			
	Italy	H. Italy	H. Italy	H. Italy
	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	

8. The salt monopoly does not operate in MODIFIED, according to information given in the ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO 1954-55 (p. 159, table 5, footnote (b)). Salt is produced in considerable quantities in MODIFIED, principally as marine salt near Trapani, Siracusa, and Augusta - largely the first-named - and as rock salt in the sulphur region (chiefly Agrigento Province).

9. The lighter monopoly and match tax, as can be seen by reference to Table 1, contribute only about 200,000,000 lire to national revenues, and probably not over 20 million to those of MODIFIED. Information is inadequate. Apparently the monopoly relates to the production and sale of lighters, rather than to matches. The latter are, it appears, produced by three corporations (Finanziaria Plasindieri ed Affini, Unione Plasindieri, Pasifera e Derivata), none of whom, in 1950, had a plant in MODIFIED. Matches are subject to a tax, the yield of which, in all probability, comprises virtually all of the revenue under this category in Table 1.

10. Table 4 gives figures on the consumption of matches in Italy and in MODIFIED for recent years.

Table 4. Matches. Consumption in Italy and MODIFIED.

Type	1940-41		1939-40		1938-39	
	Italy	U. S. H.	Italy	U. S. H.	Italy	U. S. H.
Box tapers	24,690	1,888	18,201	1,371	20,950	1,512
Box matches	9,515	801	8,837	765	10,852	940
Hood "	39,921	3,652	40,327	3,669	39,860	3,555
Total	74,366	6,341	67,365	5,785	71,382	6,207
						5.7

11. The "other" monopoly revenue items shown in Table 1 - contributing only about 1 percent of the total, probably refer to the quinine monopoly and possibly to a tea monopoly. No information is available, but since MODIFIED is a well-known malaria area, it may be that the estimates in Table 1 are too low.

B I G G T.NOT BROKE.

1118/7901/CA 68

5 July, 1943

To: D.C.C.A.O.

Subject: Cost of subsidizing the Prices of Imported Foodstuffs.

1. In the plan submitted by the Division of Civilian Supply and Resources, it was recommended that foodstuffs imported through military sources into HONOLULU be sold to the people through existing commercial channels at the maximum official prices prevailing in the area. The difference between the official prices and costs of the supplies laid down in HONOLULU to be charged to the government of the area as a cost of military occupation. In effect this means that the Allied Governments would subsidize the prices of goods imported by HONOLULU and attempt to collect from HONOLULU at the peace table or by taxation during the term of occupation.

2. It was felt that to charge the people of HONOLULU the actual costs of imported supplies (especially at United States prices plus transportation, insurance, and handling) would disrupt the prevailing prices and wage levels and result in inflation. There are additional reasons for selling at official prices in the area. They are:

- a. It is hoped that the area can soon be made self sufficient and in that event, it would be most difficult to restore prices to their former levels after emergency imports had stopped.
- b. Should inflation develop, the costs of the resulting relief, which would have to be borne in a large measure by the military government, would probably amount to more than the temporary subsidies.
- c. The provisions to be published provide for the continuance of prevailing prices and wages and this would be most difficult to accomplish should imported supplies be sold above official prices.
- d. Many of the shipments will arrive without cost prices to HONOLULU which will make it extremely difficult to price sales accurately at the time of sale.
- e. There is some psychological value in charging the HONOLULU government for the higher costs of imported food rather than individual consumers.

The cost or net loss to the military government of the plan of selling

imported supplies (transportation, insurance, and handling) would disrupt the production, insurance, and handling. There are additional reasons for wage levels and result in inflation. There are additional reasons for selling at official prices in the area. They are:

- a. It is hoped that the area can soon be made self sufficient and in that event, it would be most difficult to restore prices to their former levels after emergency imports had stopped.
- b. Should inflation develop, the costs of the resulting relief, which would have to be borne in a large measure by the military government, would probably amount to more than the temporary subsidies.
- c. The proclamations to be published provide for the continuance of prevailing prices and wages and this would be most difficult to accomplish should imported supplies be sold above official prices.
- d. Many of the shipments will arrive without cost prices to AMSCOT which will make it extremely difficult to price sales accurately at the time of sale.
- e. There is some psychological value in charging the IMPORTED government for the higher costs of imported food rather than individual consumers.
3. The cost or net loss to the military government of the plan of selling imported food supplies at prevailing IMPORTED prices would be approximately \$1,176,245 for the 12,000 tons of foodstuffs which it may be necessary to import from D + 45 to D + 135. Should it be found unnecessary to import these foods, naturally they would be brought in. On the other hand if the area has been stripped of food, it may be necessary to continue to import food after D + 135 at the rate of approximately 3,500 tons monthly, which would entail a monthly loss of about \$392,345. It may be possible to cut this cost by about 40 per cent by utilizing North African products whenever possible instead of those imported from the United States.
4. The method of computing the above mentioned costs are shown in appendix A.
5. It is thought that the medical supplies imported through military sources can be sold at prices which will cover landed costs.
6. The above plan and data are submitted for approval.

AMSCOT
AFHQ
HAF.

H.C. HOLSH. 4347
Major C.M.P.
Acting Director, Division of
Civilian Supply and Resources.

Copy to Lt. Col. Graffey Smith.

APPENDIX A

Costs, Prices and Losses on Stockpiled Foodstuffs to be Imported into HONGKONG

Commodity	Cost Freight Alongside Ship New York.	Ocean Freight	Insurance (15%)	Long Ton value in North Africa	Trans- portation and hand- ling to HONGKONG (10%)	Total cost laid down in HONGKONG per long ton.	Selling Price in HONGKONG in dollars per long ton.
Flour	\$ 86.24	\$ 22.40	\$ 12.94	\$ 121.58	\$ 12.16	\$ 133.74	\$ 27.00
Sugar	\$ 84.67	\$ 22.40	\$ 12.70	\$ 119.77	\$ 11.98	\$ 131.75	\$ 90.00
Milk	\$ 432.80	\$ 38.08	\$ 64.92	\$ 535.80	\$ 53.58	\$ 589.38	\$ 271.11
Meat & Veg.	\$ 450.00	\$ 36.30	\$ 67.50	\$ 553.80	\$ 55.38	\$ 609.18	\$ 113.13
Soap (Laundry)	\$ 145.60	\$ 25.00	\$ 21.84	\$ 192.44	\$ 19.24	\$ 211.68	\$ 106.00

Total Cost for 90 day period.

Note: Ocean freight and insurance charges are computed at official rates furnished by War Administration.
Cost prices furnished by R.A.E.R.
Selling prices computed from information secured from prisoners of war.

APPENDIX A

Estimated Losses on Stockpiled Foodstuffs to be Imported into HONGKONG

Ocean Freight	Insurance (15%)	Long Ton value in North Africa	Transportation and handling to HONGKONG (10%)	Total cost laid down in HONGKONG per long ton.	Selling Price in HONGKONG in dollars per long ton.	Net loss per Ton.	No. of Tons	Total Loss
\$ 22.40	\$ 12.34	\$ 121.58	\$ 12.16	\$ 153.74	\$ 27.00	\$ 106.74	8,000	\$ 853,920.00
22.40	12.70	119.77	11.38	151.75	90.00	61.75	400	16,700.00
38.08	64.92	535.80	53.58 53.58	589.38 589.38	127.11 127.11	119.38 119.38	300	95,814.00 95,814.00
36.30	67.50	553.80	55.38	609.18	113.13	496.05	500	248,025.00
25.00	21.84	192.44	19.24	211.68	108.00	103.68	40	4,147.00

\$ 1,176,745.00
\$ 1,218,666.00

Insurance charges are computed at official rates furnished by War Shipping

by H.A.F.B.

based on information secured from prisoners of war.

AMGOT

RESTRICTED
(Equals British Confidential)1 Jul 43.
7993ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 336.1/051 A-M

21 June 1943

SUBJECT: North African Economic Board.

TO : All Concerned.

Letter this headquarters dated 23 May 1943, same file and subject as above, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

"The Joint Chairmen of the Board shall from time to time designate officers for the various activities of the Board and shall advise the Commander-in-Chief by letter of such changes as are made in individual members."

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T.J. Davis
T.J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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20 MAEB

P/A
3/24
10

See:

C SO (Lt Col Fakes Smith)

CAPT GRAHAM

CIVIL SUPPLY

FINANCE

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BB

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accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

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(Equals British Confidential)

RESTRICTED
(Equals British Confidential)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 334.1/051 A-M

SUBJECT: North African Economic Board.

TO : All Concerned.

HEADQUARTERS
DATE 8 MAY 1943 28 May 1943
NO. 7993
F 141

1. Paragraph 1. e. (1) of supplemental letter this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 20 January 1943 is rescinded and the following is substituted:

"The Joint Chairman of the Board have designated the following officers:

Executive Officer
Associate Executive Officer
Assistant Executive Officer
Acting Chief, Procurement & Development Division
Chief, Import Division
Chief, Financial & Control Division

Mr. Alexander B. Boyce
Mr. Roscoe Herbert
Mr. Eugene V. Postow

Mr. Pierce Williams
Mr. Livingston L. Short

Lieutenant Colonel
Bernard Bernstein

Chief, Public Welfare and Relief Division
Chief, Coal Division

Mr. Fred K. Hoehler
Mr. Norman Smith

By command of General EISENHOWER:

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accredited unofficial researchers Ord
Sec/Army by TAG/ date

4114

DISTRIBUTION:
"D"
20 NAME

Above

Civil Supplies

T. J. Davis
T. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

4341

Love Bernstein to see.

ap 3/5

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HEADQUARTERS

DATE:

N: 7993

FORCE 141

RESTRICTED
(EQUALLY BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFHQ 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)

19 May 1943

NUMBER

37)

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC BOARD

So much of paragraph 1, Section I, Administrative Memorandum Number 31, this Headquarters, as, as reads:

The Joint Chairman:Mr. Robert D. Murphy - Chief Civil Administrator.
Major General E. M. Gale - Chief Administrative Officer, AFHQ.Executive Vice Chairman:Mr. Paul F. Culbertson - Executive Officer, Civil Department of
North African Economic Board.

is amended to read:

The Joint Chairman:Mr. Alexander B. Royce - Director of Economic Operations.
Major General E. M. Gale - Chief Administrative Officer, AFHQ.Executive Vice Chairman:

Mr. Eugene V. Reston - Assistant to Director of Economic Operations.

By command of General BISENCHER:

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accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

411410

DISTRIBUTION:

"D"

T. J. Davis
T. J. DAVIS, B
Brigadier General, LTC,
Adjutant General
Lt. Batt *Wing*

P See

To see 23 ind 24

T.B. 21/6.

RESTRICTED
(EQUALLY BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)

RECEIVED
Date _____
By _____

AMGOTMOST SECRET141F/7835/CA2 July 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Maxwell

1. We certainly appreciate the information on Pantelleria which you sent us via Major Jackman. We have been searching high and low for ration cards and you have proved a life-saver.
2. Lieut. Barnes translated the ration cards and we have checked them over and made a few very minor changes. I think it would be a good idea to print AMGOT on all these cards. We did not place it on the copies which we are sending you.
3. When these are printed would it not be possible to send us 250 copies of each of the ration cards which you are having printed for Pantelleria. We intend to use these for educational work among C.A.O.'s.
4. We have made up an English translation and are sending you a copy.
5. Major Jackman was under the impression that these ration cards would be printed immediately and possibly ready for proof-reading on Sunday. If they are ready by that time, we shall send Lieut. Barnes over on Sunday morning to do the proof-reading. If the job will not be set and typed by that time, will you please notify us.

AMGOT Rear HQ
A.F.H.Q.H. C. NOLAN,
Major,
Division of Civilian Supply.This copy may not be shown to fully
accredited unofficial researchers under
Sec/Army by TAG/ _____ date _____

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CIVILIAN SUPPLY IN PANTELLERIA.

1. GENERAL.

1. Population. According to the 1936 census the population of the island, which forms the comune 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 5,700. 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 stone 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 choptel being estimated to consist of the present time of the following: 700 goats, 500

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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, 500 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 produce of a certain number of small industries 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.

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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 Germans 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.

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

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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, 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 AMEOT 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.

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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. Wormald.
Capt R.M.
ARCOT ISOLA DI PANTELLERIA.

Appendices.

- A. Ration scales in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.
- B. Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943.

Not distributed by relief office.

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A. Wornald.
Capt R.M.
AMGOT 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.

Bread	150-400 grs per day according to age and work.	Always regularly 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.
Potatoes	No fixed quantity	None distributed for some considerable time, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.
Beans		
Rice		
Cheese		

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

Cheese (Whole Parmesan)	19000 lbs.
Tinned 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	34 cases.
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:

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 2 1/4 lbs.
 Army biscuit (in lieu of bread) 1 1/2 lbs.
 Tinned meat 1 tin (1/2 lb)
 Cheese 3 1/2 ozs.

Children and pregnant women (supplement)

Rice 3/4 lbs
 Sugar 1/4 lb.
 Condensed milk 1 tin.
 Flour 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)

Clothing.

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(in age groups)

4335

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

2 tons per month

1 ton per month

Soap (covered)

Milk

from 1 August

433

Province of TRAPANI

Comune of PANTELLERIA

INDIVIDUAL RATION CARD FOR SUGAR, FATS AND SOAP

VALID FOR THE MONTHS FROM MARCH TO JUNE 1943 - XXI

No.

Issued to
 Resident of
 Signature

STAMP OF
 THE COMUNE

NOTICE

1. This card is valid for the obtaining of sugar, fats and soap during the four months period from March to June 1943 - XXI.
2. The bearer (or his representative) must sign the card legibly, in the space reserved for the signature.
3. In order to ensure obtaining rationed goods, the bearer (or his representative) must bring this card, on the days fixed for the purpose, to his retailer. The retailer must stamp the vouchers which are to be issued for the month with the stamp of his concern or with his signature, detach and keep the coupon. The retailer is obliged in this way to furnish the goods which have been allotted. Allotments of rationed goods are NOT permitted after the specified time. It is forbidden to stamp vouchers referring to following months.
4. In order to obtain rations of goods which have been ordered in a previous month, the bearer (or his representative) must, during the period of validity of vouchers, present the card to the retailer, who will cut off and hold the vouchers which were valid at the time of presenting the card; the vouchers and coupons NOT used in the period of their validity DO NOT give any further right to obtain the corresponding rations.

SUGAR AND SOAP.		OIL, BUTTER AND PORK FATS.	
iv coupon Laundry Soap	iv Voucher Laundry Soap.	Oil	iv Coupon Oil
June XXI	June XXI	8 Voucher	7 Voucher
iv coupon	Sugar	June XXI	June XXI
Sugar	vii Voucher viii	Pork fats	iv Coupon
June XXI	June XXI	8 Voucher	Pork fats
	Voucher	June XXI	June XXI
	June XXI	Butter	iv Coupon
iii coupon Laundry Soap	iii Voucher Laundry Soap.	8 Voucher	Butter
May XXI	May XXI	June XXI	June XXI
iii coupon	Sugar	Oil	iii Coupon
Sugar.	v Voucher	6 Voucher	Oil
May XXI	May XXI	May XXI	May XXI.
	ii Voucher Laundry Soap.	Pork fats	iii Coupon
	April XXI	6 Voucher	Pork fats
	Sugar	May XXI	May XXI.
	iii Voucher iv Voucher	Butter	iii Coupon
	April XXI	5 Voucher	Butter.
	i Voucher Laundry Soap	May XXI	May XXI.

Province of TRAPANI

Comune of PANTELLERIA

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SUGAR AND SOAP.		OIL, BUTTER AND PORK FATS.	
iv coupon Laundry Soap	iv Voucher Laundry Soap.	Oil	iv Coupon Oil
June XXI	June XXI	8 Voucher	7 Voucher June XXI
iv coupon Sugar	Sugar	Pork fats	Pork fats iv Coupon
June XXI	vi Voucher viii Voucher June XXI	8 Voucher	7 Voucher June XXI
iii coupon Laundry Soap	iii Voucher Laundry Soap.	Butter	iv Coupon Butter
May XXI	May XXI	8 Voucher	7 Voucher June XXI
iii coupon Sugar	Sugar	Oil	iii Coupon Oil
May XXI	v Voucher vi Voucher May XXI	6 Voucher	5 Voucher May XXI.
ii Voucher Laundry Soap.	May XXI	Pork fats	iii Coupon Pork fats
May XXI	ii Voucher Laundry Soap.	6 Voucher	5 Voucher May XXI.
	April XXI	Butter	iii Coupon Butter.
	Sugar	6 Voucher	5 Voucher May XXI
	iii Voucher iv Voucher April XXI		May XXI.
	iv Voucher Laundry Soap.		

bidden to stamp vouchers referring to following months.

4. In order to obtain rations of goods which have been ordered in a previous month, the bearer (or his representative) must, during the period of validity of vouchers, present the card to the retailer, who will cut off and hold the vouchers which were valid at the time of presenting the card; the vouchers and coupons NOT used in the period of their validity DO NOT give any further right to obtain the corresponding rations.

SUGAR AND SOAP.		OIL, BUTTER AND PORK FATS.	
iv coupon Laundry Soap	iv Voucher Laundry Soap.	Oil	iv Coupon Oil
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Sugar	vi Voucher viii	Pork fats	iv Coupon
June XXI	June XXI	8 Voucher	Pork fats
	Voucher	June XXI	June XXI
	June XXI	Butter	iv Coupon
iii coupon Laundry Soap	iii Voucher Laundry Soap.	8 Voucher	Butter
		June XXI	June XXI
May XXI	May XXI	Oil	iii Coupon
iii coupon	Sugar	6 Voucher	Oil
Sugar.	v Voucher vi Voucher	May XXI	May XXI
May XXI	May XXI	Pork fats	iii Coupon
	ii Voucher Laundry Soap.	6 Voucher	Pork fats
	April XXI	May XXI	May XXI
	Sugar	Butter	iii Coupon
iii Voucher iv Voucher	iv Voucher iv Voucher	6 Voucher	Butter.
April XXI	April XXI	May XXI	May XXI
i Voucher Laundry Soap	i Voucher Laundry Soap		
March XXI	March XXI		
Sugar	Sugar		
i Voucher ii Voucher	i Voucher ii Voucher		
March XXI	March XXI		

SECRETMOST SECRET14/7855/CA29 June 1943SUBJECT: Declaration of Scarce and
Essential CommoditiesMemorandum to: C.C.A.O.

1. It has been found necessary in Tripolitania to issue an order calling for the declaration by all individuals and businesses of their stocks of scarce commodities. It appears that the same type of order will be necessary in MORRIFED. Major Rockford, Trade Commissioner of Tripolitania, has stated that this order was very helpful in combating hoarding.

2. In Tripolitania the order was not issued for some weeks but it was the opinion of Major Rockford and others that the order should have been issued in the first two or three weeks following occupation while the populace was still somewhat intimidated by the invasion.

3. The Civilian Supply Division requests permission to have drafted an order requiring the declaration of the following classes of products:

- Class 1 - Agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Class 2 - Wines, beverages and tobaccos
- Class 3 - Textiles, apparel, yarn and fibre
- Class 4 - Metals and machinery
- Class 5 - Building materials
- Class 6 - Drugs and chemicals
- Class 7 - Leather, rubber and furniture
- Class 8 - Petrol, oil, lubricants and fuel
- Class 9 - Miscellaneous products including office equipment, scientific instruments, electrical equipment, etc.

4. It is proposed that the people of MORRIFED be given 14 days in which to file their declarations.

J. F. R. SMITZ
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Director Civilian
Supply & Resources

AMGOT Rear HQs

AMHQ

Declassified and/or approved for release
See/Army by TAG/ ----- date

411410

P/R
433

71/2
BIGOT

MOST SECRET

44P/7352/CA

29 June 1943

SUBJECT: Maltese Rationing Experts.

MEMO TO: Col. Seitz

Twenty Maltese rationing experts are required for supervising the rationing systems in the twenty largest cities of MEDITERRANEAN. They can be obtained through the Lieutenant Governor of MALTA although a letter signed by the C.C.A.O. would be helpful. The larger part would be recruited from the former Communal Feeding Section of the Maltese administration, which is now disbanded.

A nucleus should be obtained from the Food Distribution Office who are more familiar with the rationing side. These personnel recruited from other sources than the Food Distribution Office could be put through a two weeks' course in the problems of food distribution by Mr. Hurst, the director of that office. Mr. John Ganci, former assistant officer in charge of supplies and communal feeding, has been recommended by Mr. Trench as a possible recruit for our group. Trench also said that Mr. Scrivenor, assistant to the Lieutenant Governor, would be a great help in the recruiting job.

The cost to BIGOT, if the same wages are paid as were paid in TRIPOLI, would be £450 a year plus free food and quarters for the top man (or men) and £200 plus free food and quarters for the others.

William L. Batt, Jr.
1st Lt., Inf.
Civilian Supply Division

WLB/JM

from other sources than the Food Distribution Office could be put through a two weeks' course in the problems of food distribution by Mr. Hurst, the director of that office. Mr. John Ganci, former assistant officer in charge of supplies and communal feeding, has been recommended by Mr. Teneh as a possible recruit for our group. Teneh also said that Mr. Scrivenor, assistant to the Lieutenant Governor, would be a great help in the recruiting job.

The cost to AMCOT, if the same wages are paid as were paid in TRIPOLI, would be \$450 a year plus free food and quarters for the top man (or men) and \$300 plus free food and quarters for the others.

WLB/JM

William L. Batt, Jr.
1st Lt., Inf.
Civilian Supply Division

This copy only may be shown to any
accredited unofficial researchers under
Sec/Army by TAG/----- date -----

411410

4332

SECRET1417/1843/CA

Summary: Machinery for Calling Forward
AMCOT Supplies.

TO: All S.C.A.O.'s and Civil Supply Officers

1. It is assumed no AMCOT supplies will be called forward until the resources of the surrounding country, reserve stocks of neighboring nations, or Task Force warehouse supplies not essential to the troops all have been exhausted. In any case, shipping will be so tight that food supplies for AMCOT probably cannot be brought in until D + 42.

2. If supplies are needed urgently before that date and all the above alternatives are exhausted, the Task Force Commander, his G-4, or whatever shipping committee has been set up, will have to be approached for allocation of Task Force tonnage from the port of ALGIERS to the desired port in MOROCCO, preferably FUSTAT, MALLORCA, or LAHOUER.

3. After D + 42 request will be made to parallel agencies in Force 141 who will control all imports after that date.

4. The request will be forwarded through any channels to S.C.A.O. in the case of Force 141 and to MILITARY in the case of 12th Army, who will be responsible for arranging the desired shipments. The AMCOT representative will advise AMCOT Rear Headquarters at Freedom of all such requests being made through Task Force and Headquarters Force 141 channels.

5. Captain Joseph A. Todd, Civilian Supply Division representative at AMCOT Rear Headquarters, will be responsible for procuring of shipments of AMCOT supplies through the appropriate channels and informing Headquarters AMCOT of the name or code number of the ship, amount of supplies shipped, port of destination, and expected time of arrival.

William L. Batt, Jr.
1st Lt., Inf.
Civilian Supply Division.

AMCOT Rear
AFHQ, S.C.A.O. 512

29 June 1943

12/31

4. The request will be forwarded through any channels to S.O.S. in the case of Force M3 and to MILBAST in the case of 12th Army, who will be responsible for arranging the desired shipments. The AECOT representative will advise AECOT Rear Headquarters at Freedom of all such requests being made through Task Force and Headquarters Force M3 channels.

5. Captain Joseph A. Todd, Civilian Supply Division representative at AECOT Rear Headquarters, will be responsible for processing of shipments of AECOT supplies through the appropriate channels and informing Headquarters AECOT of the name or code number of the ship, amount of supplies shipped, port of destination, and expected time of arrival.

AECOT Rear
AFHQ, A.P.O. 512

29 June 1943

WJL/JM

William L. Batt, Jr.
1st Lt., Inf.
Civilian Supply Division.



411410

4331

7215
SECRETBICOT

SUBJECT: Urgent Civil Supply Assignments Upon Your
Arrival in HORRIFIED.

MEMO TO: Col. Seitz

1. Contact all Civil Supply officers with Tank Forces and Sub Tank Forces and determine their most pressing needs. If imports of AMGOT supplies prove essential, make proper representation to G-4, S-3, and Q (Maint), 12th Army, for calling forward AMGOT supplies from ALGIERS.
2. As a result of this survey, advise AFHQ, with copy to AMGOT Rear Headquarters, of supply situation in HORRIFIED particularly regarding food supply in the cities.
3. Through these same sources make a quick economic survey of HORRIFIED indicating not only the food supply situation but also information on the condition of essential industry, utilities, ports, agriculture, labor, transportation, inflation, and any related subjects. This should be sent to AFHQ for forwarding to Washington in response to the specific request of AGWAR.
4. Make arrangements for an AMGOT depot in LADERONE, PUSTIAN and MALICIOUS. Arrange for the U. S. Medical Depot to receive and warehouse 150 tons of medical supplies arriving in LADERONE on D + 28, if it proves impossible to set up a depot of our own by that time.
5. Send a long-range import program to AFHQ. You will be provided with a tentative program based on all available information before you leave, which should be modified in light of your findings from Civil Supply officers. This has been promised to Col. Heyduck by D + 10.
6. A copy of all the duplicated material for Civil Supply officers is attached for your information and guidance.

W. L. Batt
1st Lt.

150 tons of medical supplies arriving in LAURENCE on D + 28, if it proves impossible to set up a depot of our own by that time.

5. Send a long-range import program to AFHQ. You will be provided with a tentative program based on all available information before you leave, which should be modified in light of your findings from Civil Supply officers. This has been promised to Col. Heyduck by D + 10.

6. A copy of all the duplicated material for Civil Supply officers is attached for your information and guidance.

W. L. Batt
1st Lt.



433

57
HIGOT

MOST SECRET

141F/7835/CA

SUBJECT: Shipping

MEMO TO: Col. Seitz

Now that the problem of stockpiles is about to be solved and we know that we will have the desired commodities here, the largest single problem remaining in civil supply is shipping. At the moment we have no commitments to ship any of these stockpiles. For the first 42 days, when all shipping will be under the control of the Task Force Commanders, we can probably leave the arrangements on the present informal basis since we will probably not get any shipping any way except in cases of the most dire emergency which will be perfectly obvious to the tactical commanders concerned.

However, it is thought that we might put in a bid for a definite allocation of 6,000 tons a month of shipping from ALGIERS from D + 42 on, when all tonnage will be allotted by 141. The destination, of course, should be FUSTIAN or MALICIOUS, but beggars can't be choosers. A suggestion which M.G.A. 141 made to the general of a definite allocation of a Coaster for several trips would be ideal.

Will you take this up with the Q(Mov and Tn) and Transportation Section people at Force 141 when you arrive there. Col. Montague Jones (Br) impressed me as being far and away the most knowing and helpful person in that department.

W. L. Batt
1st Lt.

Coaster for several trips when he
Will you take this up with the Q(Mov and Tn) and Transportation
Section people at Force 141 when you arrive there. Col. Montague Jones
(Br) impressed me as being far and away the most knowing and helpful
person in that department.

W. L. Batt
1st Lt.

THIS COPY MAY BE USED TO FILE
accredited unofficial personnel Order
Sec/Army by TAC/ ----- date -----
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(Special British Army Command)

210000

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(Special British Army Command)

A.F.G. 771, 2

LAF/7902/CA

25 June 1943

SUBJECT: Civil Supplies for AMST

TO: Quartermaster Section Allied Force Headquarters
(Attn: Lt. Col. Locke)

1. This will confirm our oral understanding that the Quartermaster Section, MATTHEW, will undertake the establishment of Emergency Stockpiles of food and soap for AMST as recommended in the letter from Brigadier General Hushion, Force 141, dated 11 June 1943.

2. All containers will be labeled AMST as recommended in the letter under reference.

3. Until further notice, the location of all stockpiles will be AMST.

4. These stockpiles in whole or in part will be called forward by request of AMST to the Tank Force Commanders (after D + 42 to Force 141) who will allot storage and direct shipment of needed amounts -- Force 143 to 148, MATTHEW, and 12th Army to AMST. A copy of all such requests will be directed to Lt. Col. Locke, Quartermaster Section, MATTHEW, who will arrange for forward shipment through the appropriate channel. Col. Stewart, Chief of Transportation (U.S.) and Brigadier Phillips, A.F.G. (3) (Brit), will be in charge of all shipments from this theatre. Lt. Col. Maxwell, near Echelon AMST, A.F.G., will be kept advised of the civil supply situation in MATTHEW and will pass on any information regarding forward shipment of foodstuffs to Lt. Col. Locke.

5. AMST will advise Quartermaster MATTHEW of the food situation in the area as soon as such information becomes available. If the general food situation is worse than expected, request may be made for larger stockpiles. If it is better than expected, subsequent stockpiles may be decreased below present figures, and perhaps even items cancelled altogether.

of food and soap for AGCT is recommended in the letter from Brigadier General Huskins, Force 141, dated 11 June 1943.

2. All containers will be labeled AGCT as recommended in the letter under ref's vice.
3. Until further notice, the location of all stockpiles will be AGCT.
4. These stockpiles in whole or in part will be called forward by request of AGCT to the Task Force Commanders (after D + 42 to Force 141) who will allot storage and direct shipment of needed amounts -- Force 141 to 100, 110, 120, and 130th Army to AGCT. A copy of all such requests will be directed to Lt. Col. Lucas, Quartermaster Section, AGCT, who will arrange for forward shipment through the appropriate channel. Col. Stewart, Chief of Transportation (AGCT) and Brigadier Phillips, AGCT (AGCT) will be in charge of all shipments from this theater. Lt. Col. Maxwell, Chief of Logistics, AGCT, will be kept advised of the civil supply situation in AGCT and will pass on any information regarding forward shipment of foodstuffs to Lt. Col. Lucas.
5. AGCT will advise Quartermaster Section of the food situation in the area as soon as such information becomes available. If the general food situation is worse than expected, request may be made for large stockpiles. If it is better than expected, subsequent stockpiles may be decreased below present figures, and perhaps some items cancelled altogether.
6. A reserve stockpile of flour (or wheat readily converted into flour) for AGCT of 32,000 tons has been approved. It is understood that H.A.C. is in acquiring 32,000 tons per month from local sources and are willing to allocate to the Quartermaster at least 1,000 tons per month beginning in July for this purpose. It is requested that AGCT be notified of the arrangements to build this stockpile.
7. It is requested that complete records be kept of all transactions and a monthly report submitted to Quar Section, AGCT, AGCT. This report should contain the following information:
 - (a) Inventory by location of AGCT stockpile.
 - (b) Monthly recapitulation of all shipments.
8. In addition to these monthly reports, a report on each shipment should be forwarded to Quar Section, AGCT, AGCT, enclosing the following:
 - (a) Forward shipment by item

Approved: _____
 Sec/Army by TAG/ _____ Date _____

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- 2 -

- (b) Name or code number of the ship
- (c) Port at which it is expected to be unloaded
- (d) Hatch in which AMSCOT supplies are located
- (e) Complete markings, and
- (f) Unit and total prices on the basis of estimated landed cost in REMPIED.

9. Will you confirm your approval of the procedure outlined above, indicating any changes desired.

For the Commanding General:

J. P. R. SMITH
Lt. Col., G. S. C.
Director of Civilian
Supply and Resources

Copies to: Force 141
Force 143
12th Army

Copies to: Force 141
Force 343
12th Army

SECRET
(Regula British Post Service)

SECRET

4327

BICOT

MOBIL 53387
141F/7855/GA
18 June 1945

Memorandum for: Colonel J.F.R. Seitz

Subject: Information Obtained on Civilian Supply

Distribution.

1. Q. Food ration cards from as many provinces and communes as possible.
A. The very few samples of ration cards which have been available have been handed by this department to Mr. OWEN of M.E.W. (Min. of S office)
2. Q. Any gasoline, coal, or other ration cards.
A. There are ration cards for gasoline, but it is not known for certain whether these exist for coal. It is known, however, that there are coal queues, and that the quantities available are extremely small.
3. Q. What are the amounts of the ration and the machinery for rationing the following items:
 - a. Coal
 - b. Charcoal
 - c. Gasoline (Petrol)
 - d. Oil and other petroleum products
 - e. Electricity
 - f. Domestic gas

A. No information available.

4. Q. Prices for the above items and for all food items.

A. Official Price

Bread	3	
Meat	18-20	
Macaroni	4	
Rice	3.50-3.60	
Potatoes	1.60	
Chicken	18-20	
Vegetables	2-3	
Rabbits	12-15	
Eggs	4 (each)	
Milk	5 (pr litre)	
Ham	20-25 (pr kilo)	

	(Liras pr Kilo)	Black Market
		10-15 (Liras pr Kilo)
	"	40-50 "
	"	10-20 "
	"	8-15 "
	"	No Black Market
	"	50-60 (Liras pr Kilo)
	"	6 "
	"	60 "
	"	10-14 (each) "

the following items:

- a. Coal
- b. Charcoal
- c. Gasoline (Petrol)
- d. Oil and other petroleum products
- e. Electricity
- f. Domestic gas

A. No information available.

4. Q. Prices for the above items and for all food items.

A.	Official Price	(Liras pr Kilo)	Black Market	
			10-15 (Liras pr Kilo)	"
	Bread	3	40-50	"
	Meat	18-20	10-20	"
	Macaroni	4	8-15	"
	Rice	3.50-3.60	No Black Market	
	Potatoes	1.60	50-60 (Liras pr Kilo)	
	Chicken	18-20	6	
	Vegetables	2-3	60	
	Rabbits	12-15	10-14 (each)	"
	Eggs	4 (each)	-	
	Milk	5 (pr litre)	-	
	Ham	20-25 (pr Kilo)	100	
	Cheese	25-30	-	
	Sugar	10	-	
	Flour	5	-	
	Olive Oil	25	-	

5. Q. The name of the government food agency corresponding to the Food Ministry in England.

A. Believed to be MINISTERIO DEL RACIONAMIENTO.

AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES

1. Q. What proportion of wheat and leguminous crops is hand threshed and what proportion machine threshed?

A. Small landowners do their threshing by hand. Large landowners - if roads permit passage of tractors to their properties - do their threshing by machinery.

This card shall be used for recording unofficial research data Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date ----- -1- 411410	4328
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2. Q. To what extent is grain, peas and beans stacked pending threshing and what is the average time which elapses between stacking and threshing?

A. From 5-15 days.

3. Q. Is threshing by machine normally done by contractors and what is the general condition of threshing machines?

A. Threshing is usually done by contractors who are entitled to retain the straw, over and above part of the corn or payment in cash.

4. Q. To what extent do peasants mill their own grain?

A. Peasants normally mill their grain in mills, but nowadays many do it themselves in order not to give up the whole quantity to the Amassi.

5. Q. To what extent has the absence of copper washes affected the health of the vines?

A. Copper washes are rationed, but vines have evidently not been affected, as P.W. had a letter from home informing him that the wine crop had been particularly good in 1942 in the region of PAMETICO (Prov. of PALERMO). Most of the washes are treated with sulphur. It is interesting to note that 20% of the production of wine has to be handed to the Government over and above normal taxes. The Government also retains the grapes after they have been pressed, which they use for the manufacture of alcohol. If a landowner produces more than 20,000 litres per year, he must hand the balance to the Amassi who pay him the standard price.

6. Q. Is another crop of potatoes usually grown besides that normally harvested in early summer? If so, when is it planted and harvested?

A. There is believed to be only one harvest of potatoes.

7. Q. What is the supply position regarding grain and potato sacks, binder twine and barrels for olive oil and wine. If any are in short supply what substitutes are being used?

A. There is a lack of sacks, the price of these, which was 2 lire per piece, having gone up to 60 lire in 1942. There is no lack of barrels for wine. For olive oil there is a lack of metal and peasants have resorted to terra cotta jars.

8. Q. To what extent has the cattle, sheep, pigs and goat population been reduced recently?

A. Enormous reduction. (P.W.'s father paid 22,000 lire for a single

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8. Q. To what extent has the cattle, sheep, pig and goat population been reduced recently?
- A. Enormous reduction. (P.W.'s father paid 22,000 lire for a single cow)
9. Q. Was last winter's olive oil and wine crops good or bad?
- A. Last winter's olive oil crop was very bad, whereas the wine crop, as stated above, was good. (Region of PATTENICO for both items)
10. Q. Which agricultural products have to be sold to the Amassai and which are subject to a system of blocking on the farm (i.e. cannot be moved without license)? Is the farmer responsible for providing transport to the Amassai?
- A. All agricultural products have to be sold to the Amassai, except fruit. The farmers are responsible for providing transport to the Amassai. A great deal of swindling takes place between the clerks of the Amassai in the communes and those of the provinces, who are known to have enriched themselves. The organization of the Amassai is known to employ only party members and in most cases "Squadristi" (participants in the March on Rome).
11. Q. What records is the farmer expected to complete and when?

11. A. Control is made at harvest, then after threshing, and again in the mills, but nevertheless peasants manage to hide good deal.
12. Q. What proportion of the wheat harvest is retained by producers?
- A. In the case of wheat, peasants can retain 200 Kilo per head per year.
13. Q. What is the supply position of nets and hemp ropes?
- A. Total lack of hemp. Ropes made of "Zamara", a local product of SICILY, are now used.

Labor

1. Q. Do the employment offices function efficiently and are all labor requirements filled by this system?
- A. The general idea is good, but they do not work well, as they do not bother to supply specialized labor to farmers. They also impose on landowners exaggerated salaries for the workmen, and the result is that the landowners have to make special agreements with the labourers. In some cases the labourers denounce the landowners.
2. Q. Is the workers card or book each worker carried containing his employment record still being used?
- A. Yes.
3. Q. What is the general attitude toward the present prevailing wage and if there is dissatisfaction how much of a wage increase would it take to satisfy the workers?
- A. Wages have now been increased to satisfy workers; and some landowners cannot increase the price of their crops, the dissatisfaction has now swayed to the opposite extreme.
4. Q. Is the law preventing an employee from changing jobs without permission still in effect? Is it enforced?
- A. Yes.
5. Q. Were 18 and 19 year olds recently called to military service and what effect did this have on the labor situation?
- A. 19 year olds only called up. The result had a slight deteriorating effect.
6. Q. Is there dissatisfaction with the system of requiring all employees to pay dues even if they may not be members of a local syndicate?

2. Q. Is the employment record still being used?

A. Yes.

3. Q. What is the general attitude toward the present prevailing wage and if there is dissatisfaction how much of a wage increase would it take to satisfy the workers?

A. Wages have now been increased to satisfy workers; and some landowners cannot increase the price of their crops, the dissatisfaction has now swayed to the opposite extreme.

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6. Q. Is there dissatisfaction with the system of requiring all employees to pay dues even if they may not be members of a local syndicate?

A. Great dissatisfaction.

7. Q. Are employees generally satisfied with their hours of work per week or is there a general desire for shorter hours, etc.?

A. Yes.

8. Q. What are the prescribed hours of work per day?

A. 8 hours, but not observed in the country where farmers have to work 12-14 hours a day from sunrise till after sunset. Y J C

9. Q. Is overtime paid? If so, at what rate?

A. Overtime is paid in industry, not in the land where special arrangements are made between landowners and labourers.

10. Q. Is there any demand for free labor unions?

A. No information.

11. Q. What is the morale, generally, among labor? Is labor satisfied or dissatisfied with present wages?

A. Morale very low owing to the war. There are scarcely any families who have not at least one member serving and many who have suffered substantially from the war. Labor is generally not satisfied with present wages.

12. Q. Is labor satisfied or dissatisfied with present wages?

What is the average daily wage of labor in the following classifications: skilled - unskilled - and common laborers? What are the work hours in these classifications?

A. In industry the average working hours are eight per day, and the salary for skilled labor is up to four lire an hour plus a premium per piece work. A skilled laborer can make up to 1300-1400 lire per month. (1942) Unskilled labor was paid 0.80 cents to 2 lire per hour.

13. Q. Are there outstanding labor controversies at present and if so where do they occur and what is the main cause in each case?

A. There are seldom labor controversies.

14. Q. Where are possible labor shortages - where is there any possible unemployment and what type of labor is employed?

A. Not known.

15. Q. Does there exist a large communistic element in labor? Is there any communistic element at all? If so does this block of labor feel generally friendly toward the allies?

A. Very few socialists among labor in SICILY, which is mainly agricultural. In ITALY, among the industrial workers, there are more socialists than communists, and these are all very anti-fascist and pro-ally. In our experience in the unit, we have never come across a proper communist.

16. Q. Does the Uffici di Collocamento operate efficiently and is it generally supported by labor?

A. The Ufficio operates efficiently, but as stated above, does not employ the right men in the right places, and only party members can use this organization.

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Communications and Utilities.

1. Q. Are the local (commune) officers and employees of the state owned telegraph, telephone and cable services under the controls of the Podesta (Mayor)?

A. No.

2. Q. Is there a shortage of communications and utilities (electric, water and railroad) workers?

A. Electric light is cut off during the day-time a few days ^{in Dec.}

3. Q. If electric power is cut off, would it seriously affect the people?

A. Yes, very seriously, especially agriculture, since many fields are watered by wells electrically operated.

4. Q. What authority does the Podesta (Mayor) have over privately owned stores, businesses, etc.?

A. None.

Industry and Resources

1. Q. Has employment been regular in the sulphur mines and mills?
A. Not known, but probable.
2. Q. Is there a cement mill or plant located in your area? Does it use local or imported materials?
A. Yes. There are cement mills in PALESTO, CATANIA and SIRACUSA. They use local materials.
3. Q. Does the government or Fascist Party own a part or all of your local industries? If so, give names or types of plants in which they have an interest.
A. Not known.
4. Q. Have any types of industries closed down during the past couple of years? If so, what types have closed?
A. The tunney canneries have all been closed down.
5. Q. Are there any coal mines in Sicily?
A. No, not to our knowledge.
6. Q. What do people in the larger cities use for cooking fuel?
A. Gas or coal. Serious shortage of the latter.

Transportation

1. Q. Are many trucks still to be seen on the roads?
A. Very few trucks still on the roads - they only circulate with special permission and if of public utility.
2. Q. Are they mostly gasoline or gasogene-operated?
A. Most of them run on gasogene or diesel oil.
3. Q. Is there a single large truck monopoly in your city? What is its name?
A. In PALESTO. The SAITA.
4. Q. To what extent have railway rolling stock and motive power been removed to the mainland?

- A. No, not to our knowledge.
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3. Q. Is there a single large truck monopoly in your city? What is its name?
- A. In PALERMO. The SAITA.
4. Q. To what extent have railway rolling stock and motive power been removed to the mainland?
- A. Not known, but trains in SICILY have been greatly reduced.
5. Q. To what extent have motor vehicles been removed to the mainland?
- A. Not known.
6. Q. Have municipal transportation systems such as street car lines, tram ways, and bus lines been able to meet requirements of city traffic?
- A. No, not sufficient to meet requirements. Most trams and practically all taxis have been suppressed. There is a congestion in the few public vehicles still working.
7. Q. What governmental restrictions have been placed upon the use of transportation facilities?
- A. Not known.
8. Q. Has any governmental agency similar to the Office of Defense Transportation been instituted?
- A. This is believed to work under the Ministry of Communications.

9. Q. Have the national and provincial roads been kept in adequate repair?

A. Yes.

10. Q. Do the State Railways operate any bus or truck systems?

A. Not known.

11. Q. Are any fleets of trucks owned by any industrial plants such as sulphur works, etc.?

A. Yes, probably.

12. Q. Has there been any system of for hire freight or passenger highway transportation carried on over regular routes by any organized companies.

A. Not known.

13. Q. To what extent have replacement parts been available for railway equipment and motor vehicles.

A. Not known.

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Civil Supply.

Ref. (54)

1. As you know I have already preached the doctrine at 141, 343, 545, that local supply boards in which C.A. are represented should be set up in the Task Force areas as soon as possible to
 - (a) coordinate local purchases & requisition, to ensure that enough is left for the Civil population
 - (b) fix prices for local purchases.
2. This is all that is necessary for the first phase and has been incorporated in Q-64 instruction to and in the Task Forces. The Civil Supply divn. will doubtless see that these committees are set up and function as soon as possible.
3. When there is a Central post. These local committees should continue for local purposes, but a Central Supply Committee or Board then becomes necessary and when in place are permitted and have to be arranged, becomes essential.
4. I therefore entirely agree with your minute. I also agree with the composition proposed subject to the addition of an administrative officer of the secretariat of the post.

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showing that the other Divs. that
are not represented are consulted
and that third parties of NAED
are dealt with as per the Central part. } correspondence

27/6/43.

J.

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Civil Supply

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Whomsoever the other Divs. Staff
are not represented are consulted
and that third parties of NAED
MESC are dealt with } correspondence
as per the Central file.

27/6/63.

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54

141P/7835/CA

SUBJECT: Supply Board.MEMO TO: O.C.A.O.

1. "Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Territory, Part II", page 16, provides for the setup of a Supply Board consisting of certain staff officers of the military government, representatives of the army services, and sometimes leading merchants of a territory.

2. Functions assigned to a Supply Board are as follows, noting the above source:

- (a) A survey of the existing resources of the country which may be required for military purposes or on which the economic structure of the country mainly depends.
- (b) The regulation of exports.
- (c) The regulation of imports.
- (d) The regulation of rationing by the army and other services in such a manner as to prevent the complete breakdown of the economic structure.
- (e) The allocation of imports among the local traders.
- (f) The regulation of local purchase by the army and other services.
- (g) Price fixing and rationing.
- (h) The policy to be followed in the stimulation of local production.

3. The general purpose of the Board is to make the area as self-sufficient as possible, to control the economy of the country, particularly as regards combatting inflation, and generally to act as a buffer between the army and the civil population on the economic side.

4. Since this will be the first operation, at least for the American army, where the army has been specifically given the responsibility of governing the economy of a country, particularly as regards civilian supply, it is believed that a body such as this would prove most useful. It would provide a mechanism for continued contact between the tactical forces and AMIOT on economic conditions at a high level. This would provide an opportunity to get the principle of army responsibility for civilian supply more generally accepted. It could be used on the one hand for essential needs of the civil population to be presented to the tactical forces, and on the other hand for needs of the forces to be presented to AMIOT for the filling of as many of these needs as possible from local sources of supply.

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5. The membership of the Central Supply Board should consist of the heads of the divisions of civilian supply and finance, AMGOT, and the chiefs of the appropriate supply services of the Task Forces or LAL, both American and British. The executive secretary of the committee should be an officer of the Civilian Supply Division, AMGOT, since most of the work of the committee will fall within that field.

6. Sub-committees should be set up in each province with parallel personnel on the provincial level to iron out economic problems which arise between the Task Forces and AMGOT on that level. Local boards could refer any problems which they can not solve or which they feel need attention on the national level to the Central Supply Board.

AMGOT

LAL Force

In the Field.

22 June 1945.

WLB/JM

Accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date

411410

J.P.R. Scitz,
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,

D.C. 3.4310

141F/7835/CA25 June 1943

53

Memorandum for: Col. Seitz, Civilian Supply Division

Subject: Assignment of Captain Todd

The request for assignment of Captain Todd to Civilian Supply Division is approved and he will be notified to report to you for instruction and assignment.

He will be assigned as Requirements Officer (Captain) in your division where a vacancy exists.

C. M. SPOFFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer
AMGOT

AMGOT
141 Force
In the Field

4317

52

141F/7855/CA

22 June 43.

SUBJECT: Personnel for Civil Supply Division.

MEMO TO: Lt. Col. Spofford

1. This division has 7 American vacancies, all of which will not even be filled by the officers who are expected to arrive.
2. Captain Todd at one time was assigned to this division with the thought of going as Civil Supply Officer with Col. Polatti. During that time we worked with him in the special divisional classes and acquired a great respect for his ability. Subsequently, however, he was reassigned away from Civil Supply work.
3. Request is made that he be detailed to work with this division either at headquarters or in the field. There are a number of vacant positions in the T/O which it is felt he could fill most capably.

J.F.R. Seitz,
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,
D.C.S.R.

WLB/JM

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J.F.R. Seitz,
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,
D.C.S.R.

WLB/JM

4317

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141F/7835/CA.

22 June 1943.

SUBJECT: British Personnel for Civil Supply Division.

TO : C.S.C.O.

1. This division has 12 vacancies in British officer personnel, of which only 2 are expected to be filled from coming arrivals. It is felt that the operation of the division will be severely hampered both in headquarters and in the field unless we have personnel to fill all or virtually all of the positions allowed in our T.O./W.B.

2. Request is made for the assignment to this division of Captain Hugh Farwar to the vacancy of Assistant Labour Officer, Major (Br.).

3. Request is also made for the assignment to this section of Captain Sutton to the vacancy of Mining Engineer, Major (Br.). Captain Sutton is now on duty with 343, but after interviewing him and examining his thorough background in the mining field, it is felt that he should be recalled from his general administrative duties when headquarters is finally established, unless someone else is found before that time with parallel qualifications.

J.P.R. Seits,
Lt. Col., C.S.C.O.,
D.C.S.R.

AMCOT
141 Force
In the Field.
WLB/JM

Request is also made for the assignment to this section of Captain Sutton to the vacancy of Mining Engineer, Major (Br.). Captain Sutton is now on duty with 543, but after interviewing him and examining his thorough background in the mining field, it is felt that he should be recalled from his general administrative duties when headquarters is finally established, unless someone else is found before that time with parallel qualifications.

ALCOT
L/L Force
In the Field.
WLB/JM

J.F.R. Seitz,
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,
D.C.S.R.

431

BIGOTMOIST SUPPLY1418/7850/1A22 June 1943SUBJECT: Status of Stockpiles.

MEMO TO: Lt. Col. Geitz, D. O. S. B.

Arrangements were made yesterday for us to obtain for the civil supply of MOROCCO all of the stockpiles of food stuffs under the control of the North African Economic Board in North Africa. Attached is a list of all these stockpiles, broken down by location. This list will be added to by arriving convoys, and we will be advised by N.A.E.B. (Lt. Geitz) of any such additions.

There follows a commodity by commodity breakdown of these stockpiles with shortages indicated, and outlining the action taken so far.

Flour. Total demand, 8,960 tons. Total available, 5,800 tons, of which 1,609 is in ALGERIA and 3,990 at ORAN. N.A.E.B. is marking the 1,609 tons in ALGERIA for AMOT. This appears to be our only real deficiency, and there is no doubt that this deficiency will be more than made up either from imports or from local production before we can possibly arrange for importation. N.A.E.B. has requested the use of at least part of the present flour stockpile to tide the civil needs of North Africa over until the present crop comes in in greater quantity. I believe we can safely release the 3,000 tons in ORAN if they believe it possible to get hold of 3,500 tons by August 15 and an additional 3,500 by September 15 from local sources. We should let them know our thoughts on this as soon as possible.

Potatoes. Total demand, 2,240. None available. N.A.E.B. has directed their representative in TUNISIA to contract for all surplus production of macaroni and spaghetti with the thought that this might be substituted. The potato production here will not produce a surplus, and none will be available for import from the states.

Milk. Total demand, 1,340 tons. Total available, 620 tons. This figure includes 220 tons of powdered milk which N.A.E.B. still has in its warehouse in ALGERIA but has turned over to the French on paper. They are arranging to retake possession of this milk and will mark it for AMOT. The conversion factor between powdered and evaporated milk is not known, but N.A.E.B. is sure that all our needs for milk can be met.

Meat. Total demand, 560 tons. Total available, 55 tons. N.A.E.B.

up either from imports or from local production. N.A.A.B. has requested the use of at least part of the present flour stockpile to tide the civil needs of North Africa over until the present crop comes in in greater quantity. I believe we can safely release the 3,000 tons in USAF if they believe it possible to get hold of 3,500 tons by August 15 and an additional 3,500 by September 15 from local sources. We should let them know our thoughts on this as soon as possible.

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Meat. Total demand, 560 tons. Total available, 55 tons. N.A.A.B. (Col. Locke) will make available from MATONSA stocks 40 tons of meat and vegetable stew to make up the total of 95 tons which is required for our D + 15 stockpile. He has cabled America requesting shipment of the remaining 465 tons to complete our requirement for that item.

Sugar. Total demand, 448 tons. Total available, 4,119 tons. N.A.A.B. is putting the AMOT marking on the 361 tons which are available in ALGERIA.

Thirty tons of rice and 34 tons of army biscuits which were not requested by us are also available.

Soap. Total demand, 34 tons. Total available, 200 tons. N.A.A.B. are putting the AMOT mark on 40 tons of the soap which is at BIZERIA.

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Continued.....

This report was prepared by the Accredited Official Researcher Order Sec/Army by IAG/ ----- date ----- 411410
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SECRETBIGOT

- 2 -

Medical Supplies. Total demand, 150 tons. Total available, 3 tons. M.A.B.B. has no medical supplies immediately available, although they are freezing any supplies which arrive in the next convoy, and will advise us as they become available. G-4 A.F.H.Q. (Col. Heyduck) has cabled for our total requirements of 150 tons, but they can not possibly be shipped before UGS 11 for arrival about 13 July, and probably only a small part will make that convoy. The following convoy, UGS 12, is due 5 August.

Machinery. Col. Locke, C.M. MATCUBA, assures me that he and Lt. Connelly (M.A.B.B.) will take care of stockpiling what we need, and all we have to indicate is the location. I talked with Lt. Col. Wool, (Mov and In), A.F.H.Q., who gave it as his opinion that supplies would be going out of ALICIES and GRAY for HORRIFIED, especially in the later phases and on call from the Task Force Commanders, although no loadings were scheduled at the moment. I plan to talk to Col. Montague Jones, (Mov and In), 141 Force, tomorrow, as well as someone on the American side, in order to confirm this information and find out as much as I can about the shipping plans. It is recommended that we arrange with Mr. Lloyd Butler, Imports Division, M.A.B.B., and anyone else necessary to make Lt. Connelly our rear echelon and responsible for forwarding these stockpiles as needed, and as we are able to get the Task Force Commanders on the other side to call them forward. Our channel of communication might well be Col. Locke, who will see all matters pertaining to shipment of food supplies in the ordinary course of events.

William L. Batt, Jr.,
1st Lt., Inf.,
Civil Supply Division.

A M C O T
141 Force
In the Field.
WLB/JM

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William L. Batt, Jr.,
1st Lt., Inf.,
Civil Supply Division.

A M G O T
L/1 Force
In the Field.
WLB/JM

431'

SECRET

7th June 1943

RELIEF

4. Further consideration of the question of relief in HUNGARY suggests that certain elaborations and modifications to the proposals in the plan are likely to be called for. In order to clarify the position this memorandum is submitted. It considers the subject under three heads.

B. 1. Definition of Relief

It is proposed that the phrase 'relief' should be applied only where, by reasons of shortage of purchasing power, sections of the civil population are unable to buy the minimum necessary to support life of food, clothing, medicine, etc.

If this definition is accepted, normal shortages of food and other necessities fall under the day to day functions of the Supply Division and need not be considered in this memorandum.

2. Form of Relief

As relief will only be called for where purchasing power of the civil population is inadequate to support whatever minimum standards of life are laid down, the decision will next have to be made as to how this shortage of supplies be put into the hands of the civil population.

There are two alternative methods available; One, direct grants of food, stores, etc., the other financial grants to provide or supplement the incomes of the individual.

The first of these alternatives has the objection that stocks would have to be handled direct, and that the Supply Division would need to consider the detailed requirements of many different cases, further there would be considerable opportunity for pilfering and inefficiency.

The second alternative has the advantage of simplicity added to the fact that it can be grafted on to the existing poor relief system in HUNGARY.

It is recommended therefore, that relief subsidies should normally be in cash only. Allied to this system there should be a rigorous labour policy by which those in receipt of relief would be required to work as and when required. In certain cases it will probably be necessary to establish emergency soup kitchens, etc.

3. Responsibility for Relief

On the above assumptions, responsibility for invoking relief would rest normally with the S.C.A.U. or C.A.U. of the district working in close

population is inadequate to support whatever minimum standards of life are laid down, the decision will next have to be made as to how this shortage of supplies be put into the hands of the civil population.

There are two alternative methods available; one, direct grants of food, stores, etc., the other financial grants to provide or supplement the income of the individual.

The first of these alternatives has the objection that stocks would have to be handled direct, and that the Supply Division would need to consider the detailed requirements of many different cases, further there would be considerable opportunity for pilfering and inefficiency.

The second alternative has the advantage of simplicity added to the fact that it can be grafted on to the existing poor relief system in H.M.S.F.M.

It is recommended therefore, that relief subsidies should normally be in cash only. Allied to this system there should be a rigorous labour policy by which those in receipt of relief would be required to work as and when required. In certain cases it will probably be necessary to establish emergency soup kitchens, etc.

3. Responsibility for Relief

In the above assumptions, responsibility for invoking relief would rest normally with the H.C.A.C. or C.A.C. of the district working in close conjunction with the Medical and Financial Divisions. For example, should purchasing power be short, he will, subject to any general directive, obtain, as necessary, the approval of the Financial Division to the issue of a weekly relief subsidy designed to bring up the family income to an approved minimum, including suitable increments for additional members of the family. These members of the community as mentioned above would be required to offer their labour as and when required.

The Department of Public Health will be responsible for advising C.A.C. as to the appropriate standards of subsistence. It will also be responsible in the first instance for organising soup kitchens and any emergency grants of relief in kind - other than medical. At a later stage, if the position warrants it, a separate section could be set up to control such distribution.

There remains the question of free issue of medical supplies; it is recommended that this should be treated purely as a hospital service through the Public Health Division, subject, as necessary to the approval of the Financial Division in respect of the scope of free medical issues.

Accredited by the Royal Commission on the Order
Sec/Army by T.M./ date -----

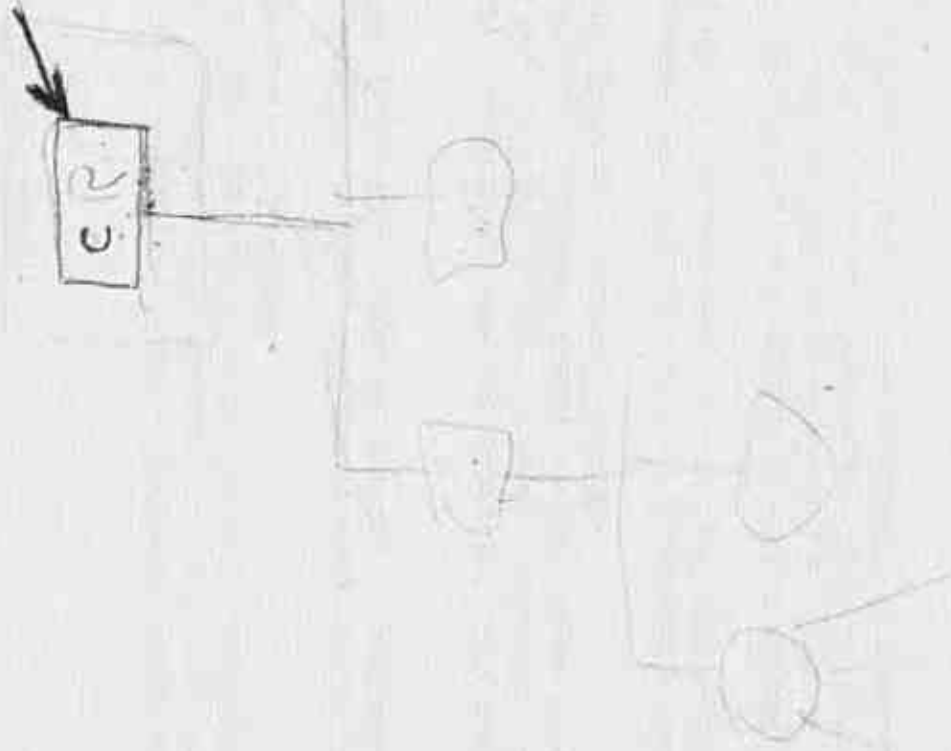
47777

(over)

- D. If the recommendations made in this memorandum are accepted, it is proposed to issue it as a planning directive forthwith.

AMCOT
141 Foros
Field

A.T. MAXWELL,
Lt. Col.,
Principal Administrative Officer.



The following letters have been filed on 7279 and 7828

1417/7835/CA dated 20 June 43 to Group Captain Benson

1417/7835/CA dated 20 June 43 to Lt.Col.C. Palatti.

4312

P/A 2/0

47

141F/7835/CA20 June 1943

Memorandum to: Col. Seitz

Item No. VI will be of interest to you. Will you return the note to me when it has served your purpose.

AMGOT
141 Force
In the Field

PAF

C. M. SPONFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer
AMGOT

431

MOST SPURST
BIGOT

W418/7835/CA

18 June 63

HEADQUARTERS

Subject: Food Budget for a Worker's Family
in HONOLULU.

To: C.O.A.O.

i. From the best available but nevertheless somewhat contradictory sources of information, the following food budget for a typical worker's family has been prepared. The basic family is assumed to consist of the following:

man -	heavy worker
wife -	light worker or expectant mother
1 child -	aged 3 - 9 years
2 children -	adolescents (7 - 18 years)

Weekly Food Budget

Commodity	Weekly Ration in Grams			Total Amount in Kilon	Official Price in Lira per Kilo	Total Cost to Family in Liras
	Man	Wife	1 child	2 children		
Bread	2700	2000	1050	3000	3	26.25
Pasta	775	750	750	1500	4	15.10
Meat	150	100	100	200	20	11.00
Fats (olive oil)	150	150	150	300	25	18.75
Sugar	300	300	250	300	10	11.50
Cheese	100	100	100	200	30	15.00
Potatoes	1000	500	500	1000	1.6	4.80
Milk		(3 1/2 litres)			5	17.50
Other items not rationed (2)						66.00
						179.40

Bread	2700	2000	1050	1500	4	15.10
Pasta	775	750	750	1500	4	15.10
Meat	150	100	100	200	20	11.00
Fats (olive oil)	150	150	150	300	25	18.75
Sugar	300	300	250	300	10	11.50
Cheese	100	100	100	200	30	15.00
Potatoes	1000	500	500	1000	1.6	4.80
Milk		(3 1/2 litres)		(3 1/2 litres)	5	17.50
Other items not rationed (1)						60.00
Total						179.40

(1) It is assumed that the amount spent for wine, fresh fruits, vegetables, etc. approximates 50% of the amount spent for rationed items.

2. In addition to food, each family has other expenses including cost of shelter, clothing, compulsory insurance, medical care, etc. It is assumed that the cost of food will approximate one half of the family income. On that basis, the typical worker's family income would be 500 lira per week or 60 lira per day. Should the wife or a child work, the family income would be supplemented by about 50%.

A M G O T
Lt. Foroe.
Field.

J. R. R. Boltz,
Lt. Col.

4319

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accredited unofficial researchers only
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411410

BIGOTMOST SECRET

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION

D.L.F./7835/CA

18 June 1943

Memo to: D.C.C.A.O.

Subject: Minimum essential Clerical Help
for Civilian Supply Division1. The Civilian Supply Division will require the following clerks
in HORRIFIED:7 Clerks for H.Q., 1 for each of 4 sub-divisions, 2 for the Industries
and Resources sub-division, and one for the director and his deputy.

2 Clerks, one at each Regional H.Q.

9 Clerk accountants in the field, one for each province.

18 Clerks (Total)

2. The clerks are needed to assist 50 Civilian Supply Officers, 14 at
H.Q. and 16 in the field. These clerks will have a large amount of
correspondence to handle as well as records to keep. The clerical work
associated with the general supervision of all rationing offices, industry,
resources, utilities, agriculture, transport facilities, and labor confederations
will make it difficult to get along with this number of clerks.AMCOT
D.L. Force
FieldJ.F.B. SEITZ,
Lt. Col.,
C.S.C.,
Director, D.C.S.This copy is to be
recredited as official memorandum Order
Sec/Army by TAC/

411410

4309

BIGOT

MOE BACCHET
11/19/2015/CA
15 June 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: C.C.A.O.

THROUGH: C.S.O. and D.C.O.A.O.

SUBJECT: Status of Civil supplies

1. The attached copy of a recommendation to AFHQ has been received from Force 141 in reference to our request dated June 2 for procurement and shipment of food, soap, and medical supplies to HONOLULU. Reference File 7901, No. 43.

2. No shipments have been recommended by 141 but only stockpiles at convenient ports to be called forward by Task Force Commanders. Obviously no procurement has begun yet.

3. Reply has also been received to our letter of 2 June requesting information on the status of all other civilian supplies for which requests have been made. Reference File 7901, Nos. 41 and 36. Statements are made therein that the Task Forces will import enough coal and oil to fill civil requirements, and that AFHQ has been asked to stockpile charcoal, civil defense supplies, and reserve flour as requested. No information is given on what action AFHQ has taken, if any.

4. Col. Roe of (Mint) 141 Force states in conversation that we cannot expect the import of any civilian supplies whatever before D + 42 at the earliest. This is due to the lack of port capacity which is forcing the reduction even of direct military requirements.

5. Clearly we will have to depend on Task Force stocks for all imported civilian supplies for the first month and a half to two months. After that we will have to depend on our complete cooperation in moving and handling AFHQ supplies for us. However, it is believed that the principle has not yet been established nor agreement reached with the Task Force and Sub-Task Force Commanders that they will be responsible for filling essential civilian requirements in excess of supplies locally available, either from Task Force stocks or from AFHQ stockpiles which they will call forward from North Africa in shipping under their control in such quantities and as soon as the military situation permits. It should be understood also that C.A.S.'s will be authorized to draw on Army stocks where such stocks are available in excess of direct military needs, where the civil need is imperative, and where it proves impossible to fill that need from local sources of supply, subject always to the approval of the Task Force and Sub-Task Force Commanders.

defense supplies, and reserve flour as requested. No information is given on what action AMOT has taken, if any.

4. Col. Roe of (Mint) 141 Force states in conversation that we can not expect the import of any civilian supplies whatever before D + 42 at the earliest. This is due to the lack of port capacity which is forcing the reduction even of direct military requirements.

5. Clearly we will have to depend on Task Force stocks for all imported civilian supplies for the first month and a half to two months. After that we will have to depend on our complete cooperation in moving and handling AMOT supplies for us. However, it is believed that the principle has not yet been established nor agreement reached with the Task Force and Sub-Task Force Commanders that they will be responsible for filling essential civilian requirements in excess of supplies locally available, either from Task Force stocks or from AMOT stockpiles which they will call forward from North Africa in shipping under their control in such quantities and as soon as the military situation permits. It should be understood also that C.A.O.'s will be authorized to draw on Army stocks where such stocks are available in excess of direct military needs, where the civil need is imperative, and where it proves impossible to fill that need from local sources of supply, subject always to the approval of the Task Force and Sub-Task Force Commanders.

6. It is recommended that a personal or written request be made to the Task Force Commanders asking for their agreement to the above principles, and requesting them to direct their Sub-Task Force Commanders accordingly, specifically authorizing the issuance of Army supplies to C.A.O.'s in accordance with these principles. Our request should include for their information a commodity by commodity statement of the supplies requested by AMOT for stockpile and shipment.

141 Force
Field
AMOT

H. C. NOLAN
H. C. NOLAN
Major, AUS
Acting Director D.C.S.

4300

Accredited unofficial record Sec/Army by TAG/ 41110

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Table

Abbreviations

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41 June 1913

0170

committee, civil servants for Operation Barga.

NO Commanding General, A.T.L. (A.G. Benlilou, 1944)

1. Reference is made to cables: BUREAU 190, 10 MAY 1943; BUREAU 207, 27 MAY 1943; W 967 (HD-out-3446) 23 MAY 1943 and W - 2430 7 June 1943, and BUREAU 207, 2 June 1943 (attached).

2. It is recommended that the requirements submitted by A-07, in Item 2, June remainder, (attached), be accepted as supplementary source requirements. It is also recommended that the requests supplied be stockpiled in Berlin, at installation designated by AFM, with the following allocations:

- a. Calls for stockpile material and bids for shipping same therefore to be made by Tank Corps Commanders only.
- b. Stockpiling to be based on a conventional buildup in accordance with anticipated future needs. This buildup to be in the proportion and allocation given below:-

- b. stock-piling to be based on a chronological buildup in accordance with anticipated future needs. This buildup to be in the proportion and allocation given below:-

Category	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1	34%	34%	34%
2	18%	18%	18%
3	42%	42%	42%

100

TABLE 1

(copy from the file)
GIVEN BY - 2200 AD HONORARY

[illegible]

44

ITALIAN TITLES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

C.C.A.O.	Capo degli Affari Civili	C.A.C.
D.C.C.A.O.	Vice Capo degli Affari Civili	V.C.A.C.
C.S.O.	Capo di Stato Maggiore degli Affari Civili	C.S.M.A.C.
A.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Segreteria Affari Civili	U.A.S.A.C.
C.F.O.	Capo Reparto delle Finanze	C.R.F.
S.F.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alle Finanze	U.S.A.F.
F.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alle Finanze	U.A.F.
C.F.S.	Capo Reparto della Sicurezza Pubblica	C.H.S.P.
S.C.A.P.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Sicurezza Pubblica	U.S.A.S.P.
C.A.P.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Sicurezza Pubblica	U.A.S.P.
G.L.O.	Capo Reparto della Giustizia	C.R.G.
S.L.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Giustizia	U.S.M.G.
L.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Giustizia	U.A.G.
D.P.R.	Capo Reparto dei Servizi Sanitari	C.R.S.S.
S.P.H.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto ai Servizi Sanitari	U.S.A.S.S.
P.H.O.	Ufficiale Addetto ai Servizi Sanitari	U.A.S.S.
✓ D.C.S.R.	Capo Reparto della Logistica Civile	C.R.L.C.
✓ S.C.S.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Logistica Civile	U.S.A.L.C.
✓ C.S.E.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Logistica Civile	U.A.L.C.
P.C.	Capo Reparto Affari Civili	

S.C.A.P.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Sicurezza Pubblica	U.S.A.S.P.
C.A.P.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Sicurezza Pubblica	U.A.S.P.
C.L.O.	Capo Reparto della Giustizia	C.R.C.
S.L.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Giustizia	U.S.A.C.
L.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Giustizia	U.A.C.
D.P.H.	Capo Reparto dei Servizi Sanitari	C.R.S.S.
S.P.H.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto ai Servizi Sanitari	U.S.A.S.S.
P.H.O.	Ufficiale Addetto ai Servizi Sanitari	U.A.S.S.
✓ D.C.S.R.	Capo Reparto della Logistica Civile	C.R.L.C.
✓ S.O.S.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Logistica Civile	U.S.A.L.C.
✓ C.S.C.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Logistica Civile	U.A.L.C.
P.O.	Capo Reparto della Custodia Beni	C.R.C.B.
D.P.C.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto alla Custodia Beni	U.S.A.C.B.
A.P.O.	Ufficiale Addetto alla Custodia Beni	U.A.C.B.
S.C.A.O.	Ufficiale Superiore Addetto agli Affari Civili	U.S.A.A.C.
C.A.O.	Ufficiale Addetto agli Affari Civili	U.A.A.C.

PA 13/6/6

4303

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BIGOT

7835 file

SUBJECT: Progress Report for Civilian Supply
Division

MOST SECRET

141F/7901/CA

43

8 Jun 43.

TO: C.C.A.O.

1. A provisional Planning Staff has been constituted from qualified officers arriving first in each section. It consists of the following officers:

Lt. Col. Seitz	Administrative
Lt. Col. Densmore	Industries and Resources
Major Nolen	Co-ordinator
Major Chayton	Agriculture and Fisheries
Captain Frazer	Labour
Captain Minard	Civil Transport
Lt. Batt	Civilian Supply.

2. Detailed plans are being drawn up by the above staff for the divisions operation. A tentative draft is available now, but the points outlined below are still under discussion with Force 141 and A.F.H.Q. If the required decisions are taken by 16 Jun, the Final Report will be ready in mimeographed form by 24 Jun. for final distribution.

3. The following questions are still outstanding:

- (a) Labour. No Director of Labour has been set up at Force 141. It has not been decided where the Army's responsibility, with regard to hiring, will end and AMGOT's begin. Policies on wages, syndicates and labour relations are still undecided.
- (b) Supplies. No acceptance or denial of our requests for civil supplies has been received. It is not known, therefore, what these supplies will amount to or the machinery with which they will be stock-piled in North Africa, imported, warehoused and made available to AMGOT in the theatre. A reply to our requests was promised, by Force 141, by 7 Jun.
- (c) Industries. Discussions have been had with Force 141 concerning the industries which they will operate and those which will be left for operation under AMGOT.

the divisions operation. A tentative draft is available now, but the points outlined below are still under discussion with Force 141 and A.F.H.Q. If the required decisions are taken by 16 Jun, the final report will be ready in mimeographed form by 24 Jun, for final distribution.

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- (c) Industries. Discussions have been had with Force 141 concerning the industries which they will operate and those which will be left for operation under AMOT supervision. A definite statement has been promised for this week.

4. An Organisation Chart (Appendix A) and a list of Personnel (Appendix B) are attached.

AMOT,
141 Force,
In the Field.

J.P.H. SMITZ,
Lt. Col. G.S.R.
D.C.S.R. #305

JFRS/egh

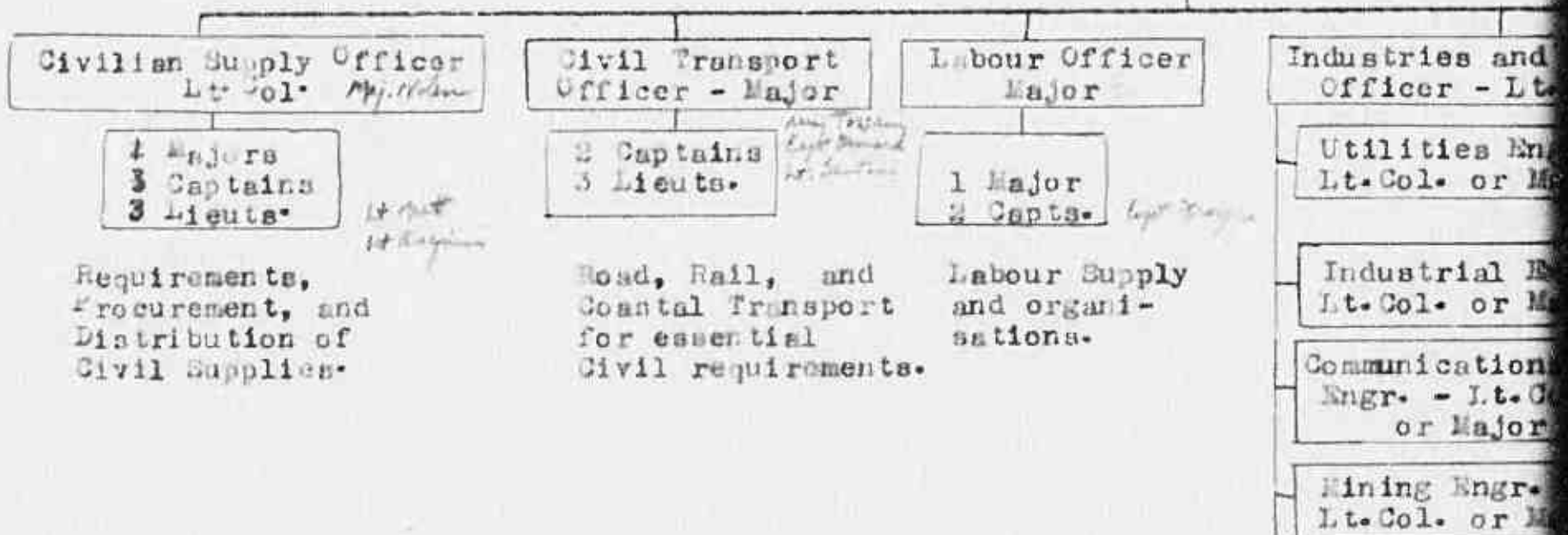
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410

Appendix B Organisation ChartALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIESCIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION

Director of Civilian Supply and Resources
Colonel

Deputy D.C.S.R.
Lt. Col.



Industrial and
Mining Resources

Appendix B Organisation ChartTHE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION

Director of Civilian Supply and Resources
Colonel

Ed. Lutz

Deputy D.C.S.R.
Lt. Col.

Major Spencer

Labour Officer
Major

1 Major
2 Capts.

Lt. Major

and
support
elements.

Labour Supply
and organi-
sations.

Industries and Resources
Officer - Lt. Col.

Utilities Engr.
Lt. Col. or Major

Industrial Engr.
Lt. Col. or Major

Communications
Engr. - Lt. Col.
or Major

Lt. Major

Mining Engr.
Lt. Col. or Major

Major Boyd

Industrial and
Mining Resources.

Agriculture & Fisheries
Officer - Major

3 Captains
1 Lieut.

Lt. Major

Agricultural Production,
Wheat pooling, fisheries.

*Major Lutz not present.
Lt. Major was for CS disbanding.*

Appendix B - Civilian Supply Division Personnel,
as at 8 Jun 43.

1. Personnel Arrived.

Lt. Col. Seitz (A)
~~Lt. Col. Denmore (A)~~
 Maj. Nolen (A)
 Capt. Frazer (A)
 Capt. Minard (A)
 Lt. Batt (A)
 Maj. Chayton (B)
 Capt. Liddell (B)

Adm.
~~Ind. & Rec.~~
 Civ. Supp.
 Labour
 Civ. Trans.
 Civ. Supp.
 Agri.
 Agri.

2. Personnel NOT yet arrived.

~~Capt. Morse (A)~~
 Capt. Benatti (A)
 Capt. Smith (A)
 Lt. Viti (A)
 Lt. Berizzi (A)
 1 Lt. U.O.L. (B)

Labour
 Civ. Supp.
 Trans.
 Agri.
 Civ. Supp.
 Trans.

3. Personnel Short.

1 Maj. (A)*
 1 Lt. (B)*
 2 Lts. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Lt. Col. (A)
 1 Lt. Col. (A)
 1 Lt. (A)*
 1 Capt. (B)*
 1 Lt. (B)

Civ. Supp.
 Civ. Supp.
 Trans.
 Labour
 Ind. Eng.
 Min. Eng.
 Util. Eng.
 Comm. Eng.
 Civ. Supply
 Civ. Supply

4. Personnel to Task Forces

a. 12th Army -
 Maj. Spencer (B)
 Capt. Carr (B)
 Lt. Deamer (B)
 Maj. Monk (A)

Adm.
 Trans.
 Civ. Supp.
 Civ. Supp.

b. Force 343 -
 Maj. Toscani (A)
 Capt. Todd (A)
 Lt. Asquini (A)
 Lt. Conklin (A)

Labour
 Civ. Supply
 Civ. Supply
 Agri.

Ind. & Rec.
 Civ. Supp.
 Labour

43

Trans.

3. Personnel Short.

1 Maj. (A)*
 1 Lt. (B)*
 2 Lts. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Maj. (B)
 1 Lt. Col. (A)
 1 Lt. Col. (A)
 1 Lt. (A)*
 1 Capt. (B)*
 1 Lt. (B)*

4. Personnel to ask Forces

a. 12th Army -
 Maj. Spencer (B)
 Capt. Carr (B)
 Lt. Deamer (B)
 Maj. Monk (A)

b. Force 342 -
 Maj. Toscani (A)
 Capt. Todd (A)
 Lt. Asquini (A)
 Lt. Conklin (A)

Maj. Doyle (B)

Adm.
 Trans.
 Civ. Supp.
 Civ. Supp.

Labour Trans.
 Civ. Supply
 Civ. Supply
 Agri.

Mun. Eng.

* Request has been made for these four additional officers to handle shipment, reception, transportation and warehousing of Civil Supplies between North Africa and the theatre.

N/A. Appointed per 2 by 457

Am. Vacant 1 Lt.
 1 Lt. Col.
 1 Capt.
 1 Major
 1 Capt.
 1 Maj.

Trans. Off. (Capt Smith)
 S. d. Off. (Capt Smith)
 Agric. (M. H. H.)
 Util. Eng. (Capt Smith)
 Pers. Off. (Capt Smith)
 Labor (M. H. H.)

1 Lt. Col. (Capt Smith)
 1 Capt. (Capt Smith)
 1 Maj. (Capt Smith)

d. Oil and other petroleum products

e. Electricity

f. Domestic Gas

4. Prices for the above items and for all food items.

5. The name of the government food agency corresponding to the Food Ministry in England.

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Agriculture and Fisheries.

1. What proportion of wheat and leguminous crops is hand threshed and what proportion machine threshed?

2. To what extent is grain, peas and beans stacked pending threshing and what is the average time which elapses between stacking and threshing?

3. Is threshing by machine normally done by contractors and what is the general condition of threshing machines?

4. To what extent do peasants mill their own grain?

5. To what extent has the absence of copper wires affected the health of the vines?

6. Is another crop of potatoes usually grown besides that normally harvested in early summer. If so when is it planted and harvested?

7. What is the supply position regarding grain and potato sacks, binder twine and barrels for olive oil and wine. If any are in short supply what substitutes are being used?

8. To what extent has the cattle, sheep, pig and goat population been reduced recently?

9. Was last winter's olive oil and wine crops good or bad?

10. Which agricultural products have to be sold to the Azzamni and which are subject to a system of blocking on the farm (i.e. cannot be moved without license)? Is the farmer responsible for providing transport to the Azzamni?

11. What records is the farmer expected to complete and when?

12. What proportion of the restricted catch is retained for local consumption and if the distribution is controlled how is it done?

13. What is the supply position of nets and hemp ropes?

- 2 -

Labor.

1. Do the employment offices function efficiently and are all Labor requirements filled by this system?
2. Is the worker's card or book each worker carried containing his employment record still being used?
3. What is the general attitude toward the present prevailing wage and if there is dissatisfaction how much of a wage increase would it take to satisfy the workers?
4. Is the law preventing an employee from changing jobs without permission still in effect? Is it enforced?
5. Were 18 and 19 year olds recently called to military service and what effect did this have on the labor situation?
6. Is there dissatisfaction with the system of requiring all employees to pay dues even if they may not be members of a local syndicate?
7. Are employees generally satisfied with their hours of work per week or is there a general desire for shorter hours, etc?
8. What are the prescribed hours of work per day?
9. Is over time paid? If so at what rate?
10. Is there any demand for free labor unions?

Communications and Utilities.

1. Are the local (commune) officers and employees of the state owned telegraph, telephone and cable services under the controls of the Podesta (Mayor)?
2. Is there a shortage of communications and utilities (electric, water and railroad) workers?
3. If electric power is out off, would it seriously effect the people?
4. What authority does the Podesta (Mayor) have over privately owned stores, businesses, etc.?

Industry and Resources.

1. Has employment been regular in the sulphur mines and mills?

8. What are the prescribed hours of work per day?
9. Is overtime paid? If so at what rate?
10. Is there any demand ^{for} ~~for~~ free labor unions?

Communications and Utilities.

1. Are the local (comuni) officers and employees of the state owned telegraph, telephone and cable services under the controls of the Podestà (Mayor)?
2. Is there a shortage of communications and utilities (electric, water and railroad) workers?
3. If electric power is out off, would it seriously affect the people?
4. What authority does the Podestà (Mayor) have over privately owned stores, businesses, etc.?

Industry and Resources.

1. Has employment been regular in the sulphur mines and mills?
2. Is there a cement mill or plant located in your area? Does it use local or imported materials?
3. Does the government or Fascist Party own a part or all of your local industries? If so give names or types of plants in which they have an interest.
4. Have any types of industries closed down during the past couple of years? If so, what types have closed?
5. Are there any coal mines in Sicily?
6. What do people in the larger cities use for cooking fuel? 4301

Transportation.

1. Are many trucks still to be seen on the roads?

4300

C O P Y.

16/O.T./39. (P.5).

19th April, 1943.

Dear Dunnett,

The 24th Meeting of the A.T.(E) Committee, held on 8th April, 1943, considered Inter alia, the paper A.T.(E)/P(43)22, which deals with the question raised by the Treasury of payment for relief supplies. The Committee decided to refer the question to a sub-committee.

In the War Office our view has always been that the consumer should pay for any food, clothing, etc., supplied. If he is able to do so and that food, etc., should be issued free only when people have not the cash with which to buy it. As stated in the paper referred to above an instruction to this effect is included in the Civil Affairs Manual. The instruction would apply in occupied enemy or liberated territory. It is, we think, sound in principle that people should, if possible, pay for what they receive and we feel that it will only contribute to inflation if we issue food, etc., free and let people retain their purchasing power in their pockets.

A good deal of latitude will have to be allowed to the Civil Affairs Staff in carrying out the instruction and different methods will no doubt be found in different places. It may, therefore, be well if we examine possible alternative methods of application. We hope that it will be possible to limit to a minimum the issue of food, etc., by the Civil Affairs Staff direct to the consumer and we shall endeavour to arrange for bulk supplies to be furnished, either to wholesalers or to local authorities who can then arrange with retailers. In this case the local authorities and wholesalers would be required to pay in local currency reasonable prices, leaving a small margin between that price and the retail price to cover overheads, etc. Whether the food is issued in this way or is produced locally we envisage the Civil Affairs Staff having to fix retail prices. An alternative method of issue might be through a relief organization. Such an organization could then either pay us in the same way as the local authority or wholesaler, or act as our agent and merely hand over the proceeds of sales to the consumers.

In exceptional cases it might be necessary for the Civil Affairs Staff to deal direct with the consumer. In this case they would, whenever possible, collect the appropriate retail price. If a person had not the money to pay then it would be a matter of local arrangement whether the food were issued free or the person was first of all given some cash relief payment with which to purchase rations. We are inclined to favour the latter alternative as that system could be made applicable also when the food was being issued through wholesalers etc.

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The medical stores are in rather a different category, because we imagine that a great many of them will be used by the Auxiliary Medical Service or some local voluntary hospital or dispensary. If any were issued for sale in shops we should expect the same principle to be applied as in the case of food, but in other cases recovery of the cost would almost certainly be impracticable.

We suggest that the above forms a reasonable basis on which to work and that it is undesirable to be more definite as it is quite impossible to cater for all the possible circumstances of issue which may arise. You will see, therefore, that we do not anticipate making any attempt to negotiate payments in bulk from Allied Governments for relief supplies and that our system would be rather different from that which I gather is to be adopted in Tunisia.

This/

G.S. Dunnett, Esq.,
Treasury Chambers,
Great George Street,
S.W.1.

1 page 429

1946 Apr 23

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- 2 -

This letter has been agreed with Lee, the D.C.C.A.O., and I am sending copies of it to Ward of the Foreign Office and to Dudley Ward of the Relief Department and should be glad if they would be good enough to let us have their remarks. If necessary we could then have a meeting and agree on a submission which could be forwarded to Colonel Wade prior to being handed in to the main Committee.

This question of payment by consumers for relief supplies during the period of military administration is, I think, different from the question dealt with in C.P.R. (43) I Revised, of whether the Allied Nations, when they are established in their own countries, should be charged for relief supplies. The incidence of cost of civil administration which we have been discussing with you is also a different matter. Each of these questions should, we think, be dealt with quite separately.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C.E. KEY.

Final D
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40
DRAFT.**MOST SECRET**HORRIFIED.NOTE ON PRICES.

It is clear that for some considerable time all imports and exports will have to be through AMSCOT channels. The War Office have proposed to the other Departments concerned, prior to reference to the Americans, that all supplies to the consumer should be sold and not issued for relief, provided that each consumer has the cash with which to pay. A copy of a note to the Treasury dealing with the matter generally and not with particular reference to HORRIFIED, is attached. It is therefore for consideration what the prices charged should be. A great deal will depend on what rate of exchange is finally settled and it is possible now only to explore the general principle which should be followed in determining prices.

2. From the point of view of the British and/or American tax-payer, we should, prima facie, charge full land cost, plus appropriate local customs duties, inland transport, etc., but in fact it is quite possible that any lira prices so determined would upset the whole economic structure of the country. Further, it is possible that this method of determining lira prices may not in degree have the same effect on the prices of all commodities.

6 pages
Horridified
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3. Alternatively, we might endeavour to keep prices level at pre-zero rates. We fear, however, that this would be too expensive. We therefore suggest that we must give discretion, at any rate in the initial stage, to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to fix prices at whatever he considers reasonable and desirable within these two limits, and ask him to report home at the first opportunity so that the matter can be reviewed and, if necessary, a Directive issued.

4. For similar reasons, it is impossible to fix prices for exports in advance, and we suggest that our course in the initial stage should be to requisition such goods as we require for export for payment later. The prices to be paid could then be determined after the event

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Approved

Done

Approved

Local Supply

Public Works

4.

Approved

- 2 -

in the light of all the relevant factors, and all the Departments concerned could then be consulted without any security risk.

F.5.
7.5.43.

MOST SECRET

HOBRETTED

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

1. The first part of this paper is an attempt to answer

the following questions:-

(i) How far is the island self-supporting and what are

its minimum essential imports?

(ii) From what sources can these minimum imports be

supplied having regard to the greatest economy of shipping?

(iii) How far can the island's surplus products be used:

(a) by the occupying forces,

(b) by the United Nations elsewhere, with a view to saving shipping space?

2. As to (i) above, before the war HUSKLAND was on balance an importer of both wheat and flour to a quite minor extent, average net imports for the 3 years 1931 to 1934 amounting to about 50,000 tons of wheat and 300 tons of flour.

Certain other grains were imported in small quantities;

rice - 9 - 10,000 tons: maize - up to 20,000 tons, oats - 17,000 tons: plus unknown quantities from the mainland. Potatoes were also a net import - 15 - 20,000 tons, and about 15,000 tons of bran. A certain number of animals - about 25,000 head of cattle, 3 -

(b) by the United Nations elsewhere, with a view

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Under war time conditions the zone should be self-supporting in bread grains and on the basis of the 429 sent scale of rations, there should be a considerable surplus of wheat (I.S.I.S. has estimated this at about 150,000 tons), and beans. It should also be self-supporting in meat but will be short of vegetable oils, fish sugar and coffee.

With the exception of cement, certain chemicals, fertilizers, asphalt and canning (vegetables and fish) and

tomato conserves, the island has no large manufactures to speak of, though minor industries on a small scale are fairly well developed some 300,000 of the working population being employed in the industry apart from 117,000 in commerce and 72,000 in transport and communications. It will therefore have to import not only all the fuel required for industrial and domestic purposes, but also most of the consumption goods needed by the population.

3. Fuel requirements are as follows:-

A. Coal and Coke

Pre-war imports amounted to approximately 500,000 tons divided

as follows:-

Railway	150 - 180,000 tons
Electric Power Stations	100,000 tons
Gas works	40,000 tons
Domestic Fuel etc.	125,000 tons
Sulphur Industry	10,000 tons
Bunkers	100,000 tons

That these figures are considerably elastic is shown by the fact that in 1936 (the year of sanctions) imports amounted only to 222,000 tons, in 1937 to 314,000 tons. The minimum amount of coal required under the occupation cannot be predicted with any accuracy, but the following considerations should be born in mind. Consumption of the Railways to begin with will probably be very much lower than 180,000 tons as these will in the initial stages probably be more or less

for civilian use will be

Railway	150 - 160,000 tons
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Railway	100,000 tons
Electric Power Stations	50,000 tons
Gas works	20,000 tons
Domestic fuel	60,000 tons

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Gas works	20,000 tons
Domestic fuel	60,000 tons

-3-

Sulphur Industry	10,000 tons
Bunkers	20,000 tons
<u>Total</u>	<u>260,000 tons</u>

Even this figure appears to be on the high side, and it will probably be necessary to cut down imports of coal to 200,000 tons and even lower. Note. Gas in the island is rarely used except for cooking.

(ii) the figure for Bunkers

does not include provision for military supply ships.

A. Oil

Imports for mineral oils varied between 30 - 50,000 tons.

Here also there is room for considerable compression and we might place the minimum needs at 15 - 20,000 tons. This figure is pure guess work as we have no data available to show the purposes for which these imports were used. A considerable proportion must have been used by the road transport system and civilian motor transport will probably be non-existent.

Before the war (1935) some 2,000 tons of crude oil were produced from asphalt rock deposits in the island, yield being about 5% of rock quarried, 45,000 tons of rock were so treated in 1935, the remainder of the output (57,000 tons) being used to produce Asphalt (22,000 tons). There is some evidence that since the war (1942) German technicians had erected new plant for the extraction of oil, but no details are known; in the event of oil, distillery plants being still serviceable, local

Notes by Lord Rennell

Para transport, food transport and limited numbers of cars for Doctors and administrative purposes will be used. I have estimated need of FOL for all purposes including industry and public utilities, @ 1,500 - 2,000 tons a month.

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C. Fertilizers.

Pre-war imports of fertilizers were -

Phosphates	C. 40,000 tons.	429"
Other Chemical Fertilizers	C. 40,000 tons (1934)	

A considerable quantity of phosphate rock is produced on the island total consumption being in the neighbourhood of 100,000 tons. Of the other fertilizers the following are the most important - Ammonium Sulphate 20 - 23,000 tons, Ammonium Nitrate 4 - 5,000 tons, Calcium Nitrate 10 - 12,000 tons

-4-

Diamonium Phosphate 3 - 4,000 tons, Sodium Nitrate 2 - 3,000 tons, Calcium cyanide 700 tons and Potash 1 - 3,000 tons. How far the zone could dispense altogether with imported fertilizers without seriously prejudicing the yield of crops, is not clear.

B. Textiles and clothing

Pre-war imports (1934) were as follows:-

	Value (Millions of lire)
Cotton yarns	1,250 tons 23
" tissues	8,470 " 83
Linen	182 " "
Silk	438 " "
Woolen	1,722 " 34
Shoes (Leather)	850,000 pairs

C. Iron and Steel, etc.

Pre-war imports (1934) were:-

	tons		
Bars and rods	35,000	Machinery	2,200 tons
Plates and Sheets (Inc. Tinsplate)	5,700	Miscellaneous utensils	180 "
Tubes	7,500	Motor vehicles	1,200 -
Rail and Tramway Material	7,600	Other products	1,900 "
			7,000 "

c.e.o.

Without further data it is impossible to predict how much of these imports can be considered "indispensable" but the quantity is probably small, apart from Railway material and materials needed to repair essential machinery. The canning industry is of some importance, but it is not clear to what extent its products will

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C.S.O.

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F. Timber

The zone produces comparatively little timber. Total production amounting to only 16,000 lb of which 7,500 lb were chestnut. Imports of timber before the war were considerable: those from abroad amounting to 120 - 150,000 tons: imports from the mainland not known.

G. Chemicals

Except for Caustic Soda and Potash, of which 1,000 tons were imported from abroad plus unknown quantities from the mainland, probably for soap making, no figures are available as to imports.

-5-

These must however have been substantial, e.g., paints and varnishes for maintenance of buildings, machinery etc. It is not possible to calculate minimum requirements at this stage, of the mining industries and the considerable volume of numerous small scale industries. Medical supplies will also need to be imported, e.g., quinine and its substitutes as malaria is very prevalent, also Malta fever, there being a large quantity of goats whose milk is a vehicle of this disease.

H. Paper and Paper Products

Exports 1954 were about 17,000 tons. As far as is known there are no paper factories in the zone. Allowing for the maximum economy it is difficult to see how requirements can be compressed to much below 5 to 10,000 tons.

Sources of Supply

5. Before the war Tunisia had an export surplus of vegetable oils and fish sufficient to meet Sicily's requirements, but it is not known how far these surpluses will be available under present war conditions or whether, if they still exist, they have been earmarked for disposal elsewhere. Coal requirements would presumably be met from the U.K. as well as woollen (some cotton) textiles and some chemicals, and some metal goods as in the case of Madagascar. It is clear that the majority of the goods required will have to come from the U.S. (or Canada?)

Notes by Lord Rennell.

There will be a grain surplus on this year's harvest in Algeria, some of which will be available to Morocco.

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Surplus production

6. The zone should produce considerable surplus especially in food and feeding stuffs, Sulphur and citric acid and its derivatives.

(i) Agricultural products

The following surpluses should in theory, be available after allowing for consumption on the present scale of Italian

food rations:-

Wheat	130,000 tons)	}	I.S.I.S. Handbook.
Barley	30,000 "		
			Horse beans (cont.)

Notes by Lord Rennell.

There will be a grain surplus on this year's harvest in Algeria, some of which will be available to be horrified.

-6-

Green Beans	250,000 tons	I.S.I.S. Handbook.
Broad "	25,000 "	
Carrots	40,000 "	

It is however, doubtful to what extent these will be made available even under the most favourable circumstances, as it will not be an easy problem to ration the peasants on the uplands and the more remote country districts.

Some of these estimates appear to be on the high side, e.g., the surplus of beans, the total export of which to the mainland and to foreign countries only amounted to some 30,000 tons in 1934.

Pre-war exports of other agricultural products (mainland

and abroad) were approximately as follows:-

	Tons	Value (Millions of lire)
Oranges	150 - 200,000	160 - 200
Mandarines	24,000	22
Lemons	270 - 300,000	- 214
Almonds	10 - 15,000	90
Dried or Tinned fruit	8 - 10,000	
Hazel nuts	c 8,000	
Fresh Grapes	c 7,500	
Other fresh fruits	5, - 6,000	
Fresh Potatoes	18 - 20,000	14 - 16
Other fresh vegetables	17 - 20,000	15 - 18
Canned and Dried fruits	9 - 12,000	
Dried vegetables (excluding beans)	4 - 5,000	

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Other fresh fruits	5, - 6,000
Fresh Tomatoes	18 - 20,000
Other fresh vegetables	17 - 20,000
Canned and Dried fruits	9 - 12,000
Dried vegetables (excluding beans)	4 - 5,000
Tomato conserve	4 - 5,000
Olive Oil (Sulphur extracted)	4 - 5,000
Ditto - other (presumably industrial?)	5 - 6,000
Cork	c 1,200
Wine - Marsala	120 - 200,000 kls
" Other	1,200 - 1,700,000 "
Crude Lemon and Orange juice	5,000 "
Liquorice juice	c 1,000 "
Manna	3 - 400 "
Sumach (unground)	3 - 4,000 "
Sumach (ground)	5 - 6,000 "

-7-

Goatskins (crude) 100 tons

Sardines } tinned about 500 tons of each
Tunny }

Mineral exports were as follows:-

Value
(Millions of Lire)

Sulphur	crude	150,000 tons	37
	refined	55,000 "	21

Asphalt 15 - 20,000 "

Pumice stone about 50,000 "

Salt 150 - 170,000 "

Gypsum 30 - 40,000 "

Other products exported were:-

Citric acid about 3,000 "

Calcium Citrate 2,500 - 3,000 "

Essential oils
(undeterginated)

Orange ?

Lemon . about 500 "

Carbon disulphide 1,300 - 1,600 "

Sulphuric acid ?

7. Possible utilization of surplusesA. Grain

The extent to which any surplus will be available depends

upon - (a) the damage done by Military operations, to (1)

crops, (11) stocks. As this cannot be foreseen,

grain surpluses may be written off for the first year, though

if any stocks of surplus wheat are available, they might be

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Calcium Citrate	2,500 -	5,000	"
Essential oils (undeterpinated)			
Orange		?	
Lemon	about	500	"
Carbon disulphide	1,500 -	1,600	"
Sulphuric acid		?	

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A. Grain

The extent to which any surplus will be available depends

upon - (a) the damage done by Military operations, to (i) crops, (ii) stocks. As this cannot be foreseen, grain surpluses may be written off for the first year, though if any stocks of surplus wheat are available, they might be used to reduce military supplies imported provided that milling capacity is adequate. Judging from the comparatively small imports of flour before the war this should be sufficient to supply a certain amount of flour for the use of the forces. It is possible however that to begin with grain for the civilian population will have to be imported.

B. Beans

Any surplus which might be available would be used by draught animals of the occupying forces? any quantities remaining could probably find a market in the Middle East.

C. Fruit and Vegetables

With the exception of potatoes the needs of the

-3-

occupying forces in Fruit and Vegetables could be amply supplied (and unless destruction takes place on a quite unprecedented scale) there should be a considerable surplus of citrus fruit. It is worth while considering whether any available shipping space (returning supply vessels) should not ship a certain amount of oranges and lemons to the U.K. This will involve taking into account political considerations, e.g., the export industry of Palestine. There may also be a considerable surplus of tomatoes even after military requirements have been met. This might be shipped to Malta (? to U.K.)

The most important surplus which is likely to be available, is that of Sulphur, the present production of which may be estimated at from 200 to 250 thousand tons. As this commodity is in short supply in the Middle East and the only other source is the U.S.A., (Louisiana), a ready market should be available for at least a portion of the output of refined sulphur. Supply position in this country is understood to be fairly good. But it might be convenient to use empty supply tonnage to transport sulphur to the U.K. and thus save shipping via the transatlantic route.

The surplus of Asphalt will probably be required for essential repairs to roads and it is unlikely that any would be exported except perhaps to N.Africa?

It is doubtful whether any outlet could be found for Plaster stone or Gypsum, nor will there be any ready market for the surplus of salt, though the possibility of extracting potassium

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It is doubtful whether any outlet could be found for Pencil stone or Gypsum, nor will there be any ready market for the surplus of salt, though the possibility of extracting potassium salts from brine workings might be investigated.

Conclusion

- (i) There is likely to be an urgent need for immediate importation of coal and coke and oil fuel, all stocks of which will probably be destroyed.
- (ii) It may also be necessary to import food owing to destruction of crops and stores..
- (iii) If destruction is very great there will also be need for emergency relief in the shape of clothing, especially footwear.
- (iv) There will also be great need for soap, medical supplies and emergency apparatus for water sterilization etc., epidemic

-9-

prevention, as there will be grave danger of outbreaks of (a) typhoid, (b) malaria, which would be a grave danger to occupying forces.

(v) Other imports needs are not likely to prove immediately urgent and can be studied on the spot.

C-in-C. says he won't have any more "loose experts" and I agree. The Trade division of ANGOT will welcome contribution of expert personnel under discipline and control and in uniform. But spare us another N.A.E.B.

Note by Lord Rennell

4290

HEADQUARTERS

Date

By

RECEIVED

F.S/O.E.K./E.M.30.(F.5).

THE WAR OFFICE.

WHITEHALL,

LONDON, S.W.1.

19th May, 1943.

SECRET.

Dear Rennell,

A little more dope, this time prepared by the Bank of England.
Yours sincerely,

Clive Key 429

Major-General Lord Rennell of Rodd,
ALCOT.
A.F.H.Q. (British).
P.N.A.F.

1 page
19th May 43
100/531

SECRET

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VERY SECRET

1 June 1943

14177833/CA

MEMORANDUM TO: C.C.A.C.
Commander-in-Chief, AHCOT

SUBJECT: Provision of milk supplies

It is recommended that a first priority be established on the
tinned milk being brought into HOSPITALS for the use of children up
to six years of age, nursing mothers, and pregnant women and a second

priority for children from six to twelve years of age.
Accredited unofficial research center
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

411410

D.C.C.

Hq Force 141
Field

D. GORDON GREENE, Colonel,
Director Division of Public Health.
AHCOT

YES
CIVIL SUPPLY BRANCH
JUN 15 1943

ITALYAGRICULTUREPolicy

Agriculture employs one-half of the working population of Italy, in spite of the drift to the cities in recent years. Fascist agricultural policy has been much concerned to check this exodus from the country's basic industry, adopting various measures, including of land reclamation on a large and expensive scale, and the planning of migration from bad to better farming districts. Another inducement to retain workers on the land has been the systematic encouragement and assistance of the labourer to acquire a smallholding or leasehold, and of the leaseholders to purchase their land. Furthermore, the extremely complicated and regionally varied system of mezzadria, under which the produce is shared between landlord and tenant, has also been systematised, mainly in accordance with regional practices, and on the whole to the advantage of the working tenant; credit, for instance, being made available to him directly for equipment and stock for which he is responsible. On the technical side also, even the small farmer has been encouraged by instruction being brought to him, while co-operative organisation of every kind has been encouraged for that purpose as well as for its economic advantages, always, of course, within the framework of the Fascist régime.

Credit

A too lavish distribution of medium and long term agricultural credit in the earlier years of the régime was responsible for the peculiar severity of the agrarian crisis which Italy suffered, along with the rest of the world, owing to the fall of agricultural prices. This difficult period lasted in Italy from 1930-1936, and was described by a publication of the Banca d'Italia as one in which "credit legislation was mainly concerned with assisting debtors to meet their obligations toward the Credit Institutions". In 1931, for instance, repayments then due were spread over a period of five years, and the State assumed the obligation of payment of the interest on loans outstanding at the beginning of each year. In 1932 a special institute was established to support the agricultural consortiums (regional co-operative societies of land owners and farmers) with an annual State contribution of 6 million lire for 30 years. Heavy losses were sustained by the Agricultural Credit Institutions, however, on account of small proprietors in districts where they were not organised in consortiums, an experience which gave considerable

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In more recent years, agricultural credit legislation has been mainly concerned with the means to provide short-term credit for essential repairs and improvements of farm buildings and equipment, and seasonal credit for crop advances. In 1935 such provision in respect of wheat was used as a lever to promote the organisation of marketing, advances being made available only on wheat controlled by the national pool. In the following year, when pooling became compulsory, the regional pools were authorised to draw on specified Credit Institutions for advances to the grower.

Organisation

The personnel of agriculture is organised in two Confederations. The Confederation of Agriculturists is composed of five National Federations:-

- (1) Landlords,
- (2) Proprietors and tenant farmers who manage their estates,
- (3) Working proprietors and tenants,
- (4) Estate Managers, and
- (5) Regional Consortiums.

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P.T.O.

The Confederation of Agricultural Workers comprises:-

- (1) Mezzadria farms.
- (2) Employees on farming and forestry estates.
- (3) Labourers and other wage-earners, and
- (4) Experts in various branches of farming.

The business of agriculture is sub-divided in its appropriate relations with the organisation of various corporations, comprising as they do all the physical and economic operations connected with their respective commodities. The Cereal Corporation, for instance, includes the corporative organisations of the growers and the syndical organisations of the wage-earners in its long list of constituent representatives, others being those of the threshing, milling, baking, pasta factories, the dealers in cereals and their products, co-operative societies and technical experts. Other corporations, similarly constituted with agricultural components, are the Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Corporation, the Wine Viticulture and Oil Corporation, the Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Corporation, the Wood and Wood Products Corporation, and the Textile Fibre and Products Corporation.

Production

When the Fascist Government began to promote the economic development of Italy as a matter for State control, although they undertook an ambitious programme of industrial expansion, an increase of agricultural production had to be their first concern. The main item (and the most manageable) in the Trade deficit was that incurred for wheat imports, which in 1927 amounted to 3,000 million lire. This was reduced to 206 million in 1933, the peak year of wheat production, the increase being from 53 to 81 million quintals. Such a scale of production, achieved by intense propaganda and lavish rewards, could not be maintained, however, and it was not only seasonable exigencies which brought about a subsequent reduction of yield. The cost of imported wheat rose to an average of 500 million lire for the next 4 years, 1934 - 1937. With rather better seasons and under the impulse of war preparation, production improved in the next 3 years, touching an average near the 80 million mark. But in 1940 it fell again to 70 million, with the immediate result that bread had to be rationed on a differential but generally low scale.

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The Argentine and Australia had been the main sources of extra supply, Hungary and Roumania the European. The latter were unable to make up the deficiency of the 1942 crop, and Germany had to come to the relief of her dependent Ally with 3 million quintals, of which 1 million was supplied on a Lend-Lease basis.

War Measures

Extra measures to increase agricultural production in all its branches have been taken during the war, prices to farmers have been raised, and the State has assumed heavy financial responsibilities in order to postpone the effect of this on retail prices. State subsidies for various products were introduced or increased - the subsidy for the 1943 wheat crop alone amounts to 2,500 million lire, including a special grant of 500 million for Sardinia, Sicily and Southern Italy, where the falling off of production was most serious.

A sum of 350 million lire was provided in 1942 to promote a change-over from pasture to arable land.

Recent

Recent measures have been described in a lengthy article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 11th March 1943, from which the following is taken:-

"The Italians are making strenuous efforts, not to intensify the yield from the land as before, but to extend the area under cultivation by more than 15%. Such expansion is partly rendered possible by the fact that land is no longer to be allowed to lie fallow even in between crops. High pasture lands in particular are to be ploughed up. Intensive research in the realm of alpine agriculture has enabled meadow grass, barley, rye and a large number of plants for fodder to be grown on land previously regarded as fit only for grazing. The results of experiments are now being put into effect, especially in south Italy and the islands. Costs will increase appreciably, however, because Italian agriculture depends largely on artificial irrigation and also because still more man-power, fertilisers and agricultural machinery will be required.

"In addition to measures already taken, a large part of the woman-power freed from the cotton industry was directed into agriculture in the three winter months. To this must be added the seasonal influx of 100,000 young Fascists, the regular employment in the future of some hundreds of thousands of workers released as a result of the employment of women and finally the services of 100,000-140,000 prisoners of war. There can be no doubt, however, that even this increase in man-power will not completely offset the lack of skilled farm workers and that any further expansion in agricultural output can only be effected by greater individual effort.

"Besides man-power, prices are another factor in the struggle to increase production. Italian agricultural prices have to cover the costs of a series of 'unprofitable' products for which, however, there are no substitutes, as well as the cost of the increase in output required of the farmers. Prices must, moreover, serve as an inducement for the intensification of production. The price index of agricultural produce has risen in Italy during the last five years in almost the same proportion as that of products such as fertilisers and feeding stuffs, agricultural machinery and sundry manufactured goods for farm use. At the beginning of the war there was a disproportionately heavy increase in industrial prices, but the position was corrected in the following year. The same thing happened in 1942: it is therefore understandable that in February 1943 the Italian Government decreed a new increase in the most important agricultural prices. In fact, these are the

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"These increases relate only to cost prices, while retail prices have been unaffected and in many cases have dropped. Apart from the differentiation between retail and cost prices, considerable differences have also been made between the retail prices of the three most important districts, in order to allow for the varying prime costs and to provide a stimulus wherever it still seems possible to intensify production. For instance, the cost price of soft wheat in north and central Italy has been raised by 35% compared with last year, while in south Italy the increase is 60% and in Sardinia and Sicily 77%. The increases for hard wheat

are

were almost the same. Sugar beet prices for north and central Italy have been raised by 48% and in south Italy by 11%, these figures being increased further by bonuses. The prices of rice and maize have been raised by 23%. Cattle, milk and butter prices have been increased, as well as those for oleaginous and fibrous plants. Altogether the prices of some 300 products have been raised. There is no change in the case of potatoes, pulse foods, vegetables, fruit, olive oil and all sheep-farming products.

"The concentration of the entire grain, rice, pulse food and olive oil harvests in the State silos makes it easy to fix prices and to prevent speculation. The authorities are determined to continue this policy after the war to protect the farmer from falling or unstable prices. For this purpose, 944 new grain silos, with a yearly turnover of some 14 milliard lire and a capacity of 16.3 million metric quintals have been built. The existing silos were in the large ports and not in the centres of production. Furthermore 620 storehouses of other kinds have been constructed. These collecting centres come under the administration of the Agricultural Consortiums, which at the same time control 428 mechanical sorting stations with a daily capacity of 61,300 metric quintals, 518 drying sheds, 80 agricultural machine factories, 19 fodder factories with a yearly production of 3.5 million metric quintals and 14 fertiliser factories. In addition there are the 17 export organisations of the agricultural consortiums and 3 export companies in Germany as well as 3 export companies of the Agricultural Federation."

Overseas & Foreign Office,
6th May 1943.

ITALYINDUSTRYPolicy

Since 1933 industrial development has been subject to direct government control. Legislation of that year required the consent of the Minister of Corporations for any extension of existing enterprises as well as the starting of new business. The power to enforce amalgamations had already been provided.

In 1937 the exercise of these powers was transferred to the corporations themselves in law, but in practice the controlling function was exercised by a special Committee of the Industrial Reconstruction Institute (IRI). Of about 1,000 applications made to this Department during the first year of the new control, 161 were rejected and 132 reserved for further consideration. (The industrial workers were represented on the Committee at that time by the President of the Confederation of Industrial Workers, Cianetti, who was appointed Minister of Corporations in April 1943; many of the rejections were said to have been determined by consideration of the labour situation in the trades or districts in question).

The general policy for development, however, from the time of the attack on Abyssinia has been directed to strategic purposes under the name of Autarky. This entailed primarily an increase of food production. Lack of natural resources put industrial autarky out of the question, but every effort was made to render the country, industrially also, as self-sufficient as possible.

Theoretically, private ownership of the means of production is upheld by the Fascist regime and the profit motive encouraged; in practice the State rapidly acquired not only control of industry but a large and often dominating share of ownership. The process had begun in the days of economic crisis, when intervention of the State became necessary for the support of leading banks and industries in financial difficulties; an incidental purpose of such intervention was to check the tendency to seek foreign capital to which there had been successful, if moderate, recourse by the State in the early years of the regime. The banks and the larger industries which, at that time, came under State control, have been retained as instruments of government policy; the less important enterprises have either been liquidated or set on their feet and released. The one-man-shop of the skilled craftsman (of which there are some 700,000) as well as these smaller and medium sized enterprises, which furnish the major volume of industrial production, have been given directly under State control

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Credit

The principal agent for the provision of long-term industrial credit, the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), was founded in the crisis of 1931 with the capital of 551 million lire and authorization to issue, against industrial real or share assets, bonds which were by law receivable by the Bank of Italy and some of which were guaranteed by the State. When the operations of IMI proved insufficient for the purpose, another institute (IRI) was wider scope, the Industrial Relations Institute (IRI) was established early in 1935. It consisted then of two autonomous sections with separate funds and accounts. The first, Section for Industrial Liquidation, in taking over the affairs of various banks, acquired also the control of those industrial firms whose desperate situation had undermined that of the banks. To this Section was assigned an annual State contribution of 200 million lire a year for seven years and an annual subsidy of 85 million lire for 20 years. The other Section, Industrial Finance, established to provide industrial credit on the 20 year basis, obtained

obtained a capital of 100 million lire from various credit and insurance institutions and was also authorized to issue bonds with a 15 to 20 year maturity.

A third and older institute, the Consortium for Advances on Industrial Securities, which furnished credit for firms working under government contracts, was attached to IMI in 1936. At the same time the Finance Section of IRI was closed and its assets handed over to the other Section, leaving IMI as the major organ for long term industrial credit.

In the period 1933 to 1937 inclusive, industrial enterprises were furnished with credit amounting to 1,097 million lire by IMI, obtained from its own capital and by the issue of bonds for 937 million lire; of these amounts, respectively, 565 and 506 million were outstanding at the end of this period, but they had risen to the milliard mark by the end of 1939. The subsidiary Consortium, at the end of 1939 had credits outstanding for 2,802 million.

Meanwhile, IRI rapidly acquired wider and wider industrial control as Mussolini found it necessary to extend his authoritarian policy throughout the economic field. The Finance Section in its three years of service had made advances amounting to 1,209 million lire, consisting of 322 to Public Works, 183 to Electrical Industries, 400 to Telephones and Telegraph Undertakings, 68 to Engineering. Meanwhile, the Liquidation Section had realized about 3,000 million lire on assets taken over during the crisis. The indebtedness of IRI to the central bank was reduced from 7,353 million in 1933 to 4,708 million in 1936, at which figure the debt was stabilized for repayment in 1971, with 4% interest payable by IRI annually, in guarantee of which IRI deposited with the Bank of Italy national bonds with an income of 81.5 million lire earmarked for that purpose. By this time all the more important industries of the country had come under the control of IRI, as majority shareholder on its own account, or on behalf of the government. These comprised all companies concerned with industries directly connected with national defence, regardless of their need of the financial support of IRI. The enterprises of which control was acquired in this way, included Ansaldo, Montecatini, Pirelli, Alfa Romeo, the shipping and shipbuilding industries and all heavy industry companies and fuel and power combines. Government representatives appointed by IRI sit on the Boards of Directors of all these companies.

The industries controlled by IRI are arranged in four groups on account of which special series of bonds are issued. There have been, for instance, an IRI-Mare issue of 900 million lire, a similar issue for IRI-Ferro, 400 million for the Telephone and Telegraph Industries, all on 20 year terms and guaranteed by the government.

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Organisation

Some 6 million persons are employed in industry. The main divisions in 1939 being approximately: textiles 600,000; metal and engineering 500,000; food 350,000; compared with 14 million persons in commerce and 700,000 in transportation.

The corporative structure of industry, in which all enterprises are associated in accordance with their place in the various cycles of production and distribution, is based upon the professional or syndicalist organisation of employers and workers. The syndicates were organised under the labour laws of 1926 and served primarily as the professional bodies authorised to negotiate collective labour contracts which are enforceable in law upon all employers and workers in the trades or districts in question. There are 42 national syndicates of industrial employers and 20 federations of workers in the two national confederations, whose presidents are ex officio members of the Fascist Grand Council. The syndicates of workers are also associated regionally in their respective 92 provincial unions where provincial contracts are negotiated, and the problems and disputes of labour capital relations are either settled or referred to the labour Courts or to the national federations.

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The corporations also were outlined in the laws of 1928, but it was only in 1934 that any corporation effectively materialised. The legislation dealing with the corporations was collected into a consistent Act in that year, but even in 1939 it was questionable to what extent the corporations were fulfilling their intended purposes, apart from the successful regulation of labour relations and the establishment of social insurance on a complete Beveridge scale of organisation.

From the beginning, Mussolini, who took his corporative ideas from D'Annunzio without acknowledgment and without knowing the quite what he intended to do with them, was wary about allowing the corporations to assume an authority in industry which might well get out of hand politically in spite of the careful manner in which the Fascist Party was interwoven in their structure. The interweaving was strengthened in 1938 when the Party was associated with the National Council of Corporations, forming a constitutional substitute for the Chamber of Deputies. The executive body of the Corporations, under the Minister of Corporations, is the Central Committee, and this was retained as the technical authority of the Corporations, and as such, along with the Corporations themselves, purged of Fascist Party representation, might well survive the (political) Council in any new regime.

Production

The following indices (1928 = 100) indicate the trend of production in the three years before Italy entered the war.

	1936	1937	1938
General Index	95.5	108.7	107.5
Textiles	70.1	83.7	83.0
Metals & Engineering	118.7	130.1	133.2
Mining	110.3	127.8	135.0
Hydro-electric & Fuel	140.5	154.6	157.3
Oils	91.9	95.9	90.6
Building			42.0

The outstanding items of increase were:- aluminium, which rose from 442 to 719; copper, from 55 to 349; mineral metals, 105 to 358; manganese, 261 to 446; coal, 172 to 242; and rayon, 339 to 467. Ship-building also showed an increase in this period, 106,000 tons being launched in 1938 compared with 14,000 in 1936.

The comparable indices of the importation of the raw

The following indices (1928 = 100) indicate the trend of production in the three years before Italy entered the war.

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
General Index	95.5	108.7	107.5
Textiles	70.1	83.7	83.0
Metals & Engineering	113.7	130.1	133.2
Mining	110.3	127.8	135.0
Hydro-electric & Fuel			120
Oils	140.5	154.6	157.3
Building	91.9	95.9	90.6

The outstanding items of increase were:- aluminium, which rose from 442 to 719; copper, from 55 to 349; mineral metals, 105 to 353; manganese, 361 to 446; coal, 172 to 242; and rayon, 339 to 467. Ship-building also showed an increase in this period, 106,000 tons being launched in 1938 compared with 14,000 in 1936.

The comparable indices of the importation of the raw materials of industry in these years, 1936 to 1938, were 33, 82.6 and 70.1; and for the export of manufactured goods: 31.5, 66.4 and 64.6.

War Measures

The degree of industrial expansion achieved for war purposes since hostilities began has not been revealed. It has certainly been handicapped by lack of coal, for the supply of which Italy has been dependent upon Germany for the past three years, apart from her own small resources in Istria, Sardinia and the Val d'Aosta. It is known that coal production has been doubled since 1938 and may now amount to about 5 million tons. Lead and zinc production have also been increased substantially in these years, but iron and steel are comparatively stationary. That textile production fell off was indicated by the reported transfer of 200,000 women from the mills to take the place of conscripted agricultural workers.

Nor can any certain deduction regarding industrial progress be drawn from the variation of industrial share values, since this

has been

has been caused by the imposition or relaxation of taxation on other government interference rather than by the financial results of industry itself. (In fact, what the government wanted to encourage has been promoted through IRI; what it wanted to restrain has been restrained by a series of decrees affecting the financing of industry outside the scope of IRI.) A recent Stock Exchange profits tax payable by the seller, for instance, caused a rise of prices on exchange owing to the reluctance to sell.

Extraordinary taxation of ~~exchange~~ ^{company} began in 1937 with a capital levy of 10%. The conditions under which this was collected brought about activities which resulted in a sudden rise of nominal share capital from about 50 to 66 milliard lire at the end of 1941. This was only checked when a tax of 100% was imposed upon transfers from reserves to capital, which had been further stimulated by an increase of the coupon tax from 10% to 20%. Nevertheless, the capital increase continued through the issue of new shares. In 1942, when it amounted to 2 milliard lire. The government then abandoned the 100% tax referred to and resorted to forced loans, decreeing that all war profits must be invested in a special issue of 3% Treasury Certificates, in which also 20% of all capital increases and 50% of the purchase price of shares on the Stock Exchange must be invested. As this practically put an end to all Stock Exchange dealings, the regulations were again modified and the issue of new shares at market price, or down to 10% below it, was permitted, any excess over the nominal value being transferable to reserves. These measures do not appear to have assisted either the State or industry and in April 1943 a further capital levy was anticipated.

Overseas & Foreign Office,
8th May, 1943.

SECRETMOST SECRET
141F/7855/CA
23 May 1943

MEMO: Procurement of Civilian Supplies.

1. Procurement of essential civilian supplies will be the responsibility of the Civilian Supply Officer of the Civilian Supply Division. He will obtain supplies not only for his own division, such as food, truck spare parts, etc., but also such supplies as are required by other divisions, i.e. medical supplies. The policy followed by this division for filling the civilian needs of **HORRIFIED** will be to arrange with the Military Supply Services to import, unload, and warehouse all needed commodities as common supply items. It will be necessary to obtain from the appropriate military authorities at 141, 343, and 12th Army, a written agreement giving the amounts of the various items which are being brought in by the Army which will be available to **HORRIFIED** for essential civilian use.

2. Sources of Supply. Arrangements are in process for the supply of the following essential civilian requirements from the services and in the amounts specified:

SERVICE	COMMODITY	TONNAGE
Quartermaster	Wood	12,100
	-Flour	-8,000
	-Rice	-1,200
	-Sugar	- 400
	-Potatoes	-2,000
	-Meat	- 500
	Gasoline, oil, etc.	426,551 gallons
	Civil Defense	27,690 units
	Clothing	None
Engineers	Coal	3,000
	Engineers Supplies	
Medical Corps	Medical Supplies	80

3. Method of Procurement. The above civil supplies will be procured

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by the Army which will be available to AMCOI for essential civilian use.

2. Sources of Supply. Arrangements are in process for the supply of the following essential civilian requirements from the services and in the amounts specified:

SERVICE	COMMODITY	TONNAGE
Quartermaster	Food	12,100
	-Flour	-8,000
	-Milk	-1,200
	-Sugar	- 400
	-Potatoes	-2,000
	-Meat	- 500
	Gasoline, oil, etc.	426,851 Gallons
	Civil Defense	27,690 Units
	Clothing	- 1000
Engineers	Coal	3,000
	Engineers Supplies	
Medical Corps	Medical Supplies	80

Sec/Army by TAG/

411410

3. Method of Procurement. The above civil supplies will be procured from the appropriate services of the Task Forces from the warehouse of the appropriate supply service which is nearest to the locality where the supplies are needed. Under the terms of the agreement between

AMCOI and 141, the local Civil Supply Officer will obtain a release of the desired commodities from the chief of the appropriate Military Supply Service. Transportation will be obtained from the local rationing authorities, AMCOI, or from the Military Transport Service. The goods will be hauled to a warehouse provided by the local rationing authority, and unloaded with labor provided by the same agency. A receipt will be obtained from such agency for the goods delivered, and *the receipt will be made for the goods with the price specified*

*Finance Division Subject Changing the food government with the
shipment for all supplies turned over.*

From this point, the goods will be distributed by the
monthly interval. Under the supervision of the Distribution Branch of
the Civil Supply Office.

4. Special Cases. There may be special cases such as civil defense
supplies, charcoal, clothes, and whole wheat flour, a 32,000 ton stock-
pile of which MARCOS has been requested to establish in North Africa.
The Military Service may not be willing to import these items because
they are exclusively civilian and have no military use. If this is the
case, it will be the responsibility of the Procurement Officer of Civil
Supply to arrange with the transportation sections of the Task Forces
which control the ports of entry for the unloading and transportation
of these civil supplies. There must also be arrangements for warehouse
space and labor, both to be provided by the local rationing authorities
as above, with receipts as outlined. If it appears that any considerable
amount of civil supply falls within this category, arrangements will be
made to establish a rear echelon of the Civil Supply Section at AFHQ
to make arrangements for forward shipment of these supplies when word is
received that they are needed.

*W. J. J. Jr.
1st Lt. J. J.
Am. 600 - Civil Supply*

BICOTMOST SECRET141P/7335/CA26 May 1943

Subject: Answers to Questions on Reserve Flour Stockpile

Memorandum to: Brigadier General Hamblen, Force 141

1. Who mills the wheat to flour?
Is flour as such required?
Will North Africa have surplus flour or only surplus wheat?

For stockpile purposes, the wheat should be milled into flour in North Africa so that:

- (1) it can be called forward quickly when needed, and
- (2) dependence is not placed on milling facilities at destination.

Milling capacity in Algeria for a 25-day month is 88,000 tons, against a current monthly consumption of 44,000 tons, so there should be no trouble in obtaining a local flour surplus by the middle of July, when production will have been under way for more than a month.

2. What type flour is needed?

Whole wheat flour of 100% extraction would be the most nutritious for the population of any future occupied areas and the easiest to obtain here, since that is the flour milled here for local consumption. If NATOUA desires to draw on the stockpile for Army consumption, however, they may prefer to stockpile white flour with a lower percentage of extraction according to Quartermaster specifications.

3. How packed?

The general shortage of bags will make bagging one of the hardest problems in acquiring the stockpile. If they are available, the best bags would be the 100-lb. cotton flour sacks similar to those used in shipping Lend-Lease flour to North Africa. NATOUA may be able to arrange with M.A.F.B., A.F.H.Q., to make these bags available.

4. Notes on Procedure.

North African wheat stocks are rigidly controlled by the French Government. No wheat is released to flour mills in Algeria without an allocation from the Section Algerienne del'office National Inter-professionnel de Ble, M. Beneditti, Directeur. On a purchase of this size, clearance undoubtedly would have to be obtained from M. Paulion, Chef de Section de l'Agriculture,

2. What type flour is needed?

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C. M. SPOTPOD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Acting D.C. AMMOT

HQ AMMOT
Field

accredited unofficial researchers under
Sec/Army by TAG/

date

411410

ICOT - MOST SECRET

(a) "This information has been obtained from P. and their documents. It should be treated with reserve until confirmed from other sources."

(b) "Report dated 10 May."

B. ITALY.2. Economic.

Report No. 79.

b) Ration Cards.

There are three types of ration cards in use in Italy at present:

- a) Bread and minestrone (including macaroni and rice).
- b) Meat (for town inhabitants) and other commodities.
- c) Oils and fats.

All the above are valid for 4 months, and are alike in colour and size all over Italy. They consist of a large sheet of paper divided into small coupons (about the size of a stamp). As every Province has its own cards printed, there may be a slight variation in paper, colour and type.

The name of the Province is printed on the card. (Source does not remember whether it was in the centre or on one of the top corners).

The number of the card is printed at the issuing office, with an automatic hand machine, and the name and address of holder are filled in by hand. The municipal rubber stamp is also affixed on the card, which does not bear the signature of the holder.

The name of the food for which the card is valid is printed on the little squares (which are not detachable, but are cut with scissors). Some are valid for daily periods, some for half day (bread), and others for longer periods. Card No. 2 (meat and other commodities) has Roman numbers printed on the squares. Every four months each article is given a number.

Each card has four squares called "CETOLA DI PRENOTAZIONE", which are detached each month and given to the shop that has to supply the goods. The shopkeeper sticks all these on a large sheet of paper and hands them in to obtain the necessary quantity of food to satisfy his customers. Very often shopkeepers don't get enough.

c) Rations for Workers.

Apart from the normal civilian rations, there are special scales for manual workers who are classed as:

428

428

and size all over ITALY. They consist of a large sheet of paper divided into small coupons (about the size of a stamp). An every Province has its own cards printed, there may be a slight variation in paper, colour and type.

The name of the Province is printed on the card. (Source does not remember whether it was in the centre or on one of the top corners).

The number of the card is printed at the issuing office, with an automatic hand machine, and the name and address of holder are filled in by hand. The municipal rubber stamp is also affixed on the card, which does not bear the signature of the holder.

The name of the food for which the card is valid is printed on the little squares (which are not detachable, but are cut with scissors). Some are valid for daily periods, some for half day (bread), and others for longer periods. Card No. 2 (meat and other commodities) has Roman numbers printed on the squares. Every four months each article is given a number.

Each card has four squares called "CEDOLA DI RAZIONAZIONE", which are detached each month and given to the shop that has to supply the goods. The shopkeeper sticks all these on a large sheet of paper and hands them in to obtain the necessary quantity of food to satisfy his customers. Very often shopkeepers don't get enough.

c) Rations for Workers.

Apart from the normal civilian rations, there are special scales for manual workers who are classed as:

(a) Worker. (b) Heavy worker. (c) Very heavy worker - Category

a) receive 250 grs of bread a day } (Before November 1942 these quantities were
b) " 350 " " " " } lower by 50 grs).

c) " 450 " " " " }

Normal bread ration is now 200 grs a day. (Was 150 until Nov. 1942). Babies under the age of three get 3 kgs of sugar a month, whereas the rest of the population only get 1 1/2 kgs.

Children between the ages of 14 and 18 get 250 grs of bread a day, instead of 200.

Olive oil producers can retain 10 litres of oil per head and per year.

a) Some prices.

COMMODITY/

accredited official researchers order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----
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-2-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>OFFICIAL PRICE.</u>	<u>BLACK MARKET</u>
Bread	2.40 - 2.60 p.ko.	10 - 15
Meat	18 - 20 "	40 - 50 ?
Macaroni	3.70 - 3.80 "	10 - 20
Rice	3.50 - 3.60 "	8 - 15
Potatoes	1.40 - 1.60 "	-----
Vegetables (tomatoes)	2 - 3 "	6
Chicken	18 - 20 "	50 - 60
Rabbits	12 - 15 "	60
Eggs	3.50 - 4 (1 per week)	10 - 14
Milk	2.50 - per litre	-----
Ham	30 - 35 per ko.	100
Cheese (Parigiano)	30 " "	?
(Provolone)	25 " "	?
Firewood	(18 per 100 Kos. soft	36?
	(26 " " " hard	52?
	(Ration 1 ton per winter	
	(and family of four.	

One type of material for clothing (inferior quality) costs Lir. 600 per metre. Informant said that the material was not worth the cost of having a suit made.

FOUO

COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

FROM: Foreign Office, London

TO: H.M.C.G., Algiers.

HEADQUARTERS
D. 22 MAY 1943

N 1135

19.10

R 22.22

13.5.43

13.5.43

GRUB X2 (13.5.43)

FORCE 141

Your Grub 4.

The absolute minimum number of calories required daily to sustain life is about 1000. No work could be done at this level. Requirement is proportional to body surface. Hence small people may live on fewer calories than big Europeans.

2. Daily requirements for Europeans, men sedentary 2500, moderately active 3000, active 3600, very active 4500; women sedentary 2100, moderately active 2500, active 3000, pregnant or nursing 3000; children 1 to 3 years 1200, 4 to 6 years 1800, 7 to 9 years 2000, 10 to 12 years 2500, adolescent boys 3200 to 3800, adolescent girls 2800 to 2400.

3. Roughly 9.5% of calories from protein 20 to 30% from fat and remainder from carbohydrate are compatible with balanced diet but balance demands vitamins minerals etc. also.

4. There are, however, more complications in minimum requirements and dietary balance than can be included in a cable. Figures should therefore be used with care. Further information being bagged to you shortly in a letter.

Medical
Col. ~~George~~

To see above

P.B. 24/5.

Dear Frank you

26 May,

D. ~~Franklin~~ Cor
2.1.44

1 page

Incoming
telegram

100/531

282
P.A.

26/5.

100% DISCOUNT1418/338/CA19 May 1943Subject: Reserve Flour Stockpile

Memorandum to: General Hamblen, Force 141

1. It has been assumed in planning civilian food supply for HUNGRIFIED that the area will be largely self-sufficient in the basic foodstuffs, particularly wheat, which makes up 60% of the diet of the inhabitants. On the basis of existing intelligence it has further been assumed that the current year will produce a good crop, that the enemy will not have time to destroy or remove any considerable proportion of that crop, and that it will be possible to re-establish contact between urban areas and rural supply sources shortly after the cessation of hostilities.

2. It has been anticipated, however, that distress conditions may develop in the three large centers of population due to breakdown in transport and military operations generally. Therefore request has been made in our draft cable on Civilian Supply dated 15 May 1943 for shipment of 12,100 tons of essential foodstuffs to maintain the basic ration in these distressed areas for a period of 30 days following their occupation. 8,000 of this 12,100 tons is flour. The foregoing is to provide immediate relief only for the urban civilians on the foregoing contingencies.

3. Provision should be made, however, against the eventuality of some of the above assumptions proving inaccurate. The enemy may succeed in destroying or removing large amounts of the harvest, this year's crop may not prove as large as is hoped, or transport may be so destroyed by the hostilities or requisitioned by our forces that it will be impossible to re-establish adequate contact between the cities and the country. The result of any one of these developments would be that we would have to supply a greater proportion of the population for a longer period of time.

4. Large quantities of flour, the staple food of HUNGRIFIED, will be available beginning the month of July from exportable surpluses of current French North African wheat crops. It is estimated that Algeria alone will produce 1,000,000 tons as against an annual consumption of 850,000 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of 150,000 tons. Tunisia should have an exportable surplus of 100,000 tons and Morocco, 50,000 tons; total for French North Africa, 300,000 tons.

5. M.A.E.B. has formed a stockpile committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Herbert to determine policy on stockpiling and coordinate the efforts

operations generally. The Civilian Supply dated 15 May 1943 for shipment of 12,500 tons of essential foodstuffs to maintain the basic ration in these distressed areas for a period of 30 days following their occupation. 8,000 of this 12,500 tons is flour. The foregoing is to provide immediate relief only for the urban civilians on the foregoing contingencies.

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4. Large quantities of flour, the staple food of MOROCCO, will be available beginning the month of July from exportable surpluses of current French North African wheat crops. It is estimated that Algeria alone will produce 1,000,000 tons against an annual consumption of 850,000 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of 150,000 tons. Tunisia should have an exportable surplus of 100,000 tons and Morocco, 50,000 tons; total for French North Africa, 300,000 tons.

5. M.A.M.B. has formed a stockpile committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Herbert to determine policy on stockpiling and coordinate the efforts of the numerous American, British, and French government agencies interested. Our information, however, indicates that lack of settlement of a number of basic policies will retard action from this source until early fall, which is obviously too late for our purposes. Furthermore, no civilian agency has the facilities for doing the operational job of procurement, warehousing, transportation, and shipping which will be essential. It is impracticable to conduct an operation of this sort related to future military planning with such an agency because of the security aspect; moreover, OSS has prescribed that such agencies will be excluded from any occupied area for the first 90 days.

6. It is accordingly recommended that M.A.M.B., through the appropriate supply services, undertake the acquisition and storage of a Reserve Stockpile of flour at Algiers or some other logical supply port. If necessary, the supply service could utilize M.A.M.B. for technical information and liaison with the French agencies concerned without reference to this Headquarters or H.H.H. The stockpile should initially amount to 32,000 tons of flour, or enough to supply 1,000,000 people for 60 days. This is in addition to the 3,000 tons of flour for emergency use which has already been requested.

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Sec/Army by TAC/ ----- date -----
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7. It is suggested that a stockpile of similar size might be kept in existence after HUSKY together with the machinery developed for handling it, with the thought that it would be available in connection with any possible tactical operations contemplated before the next harvest in territories where needs for food for the population might be much greater than in HONOLULU.

PS
C. H. SHOFFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Acting I.C. AMCOT

HQ AMCOT
Field
WLB:rl

6027

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

Section of State, Public Opinion and Social Survey Department.

with others involved in the campaign.

1. Identified members of the following categories have been allocated to each sample: those not on the list have been attached to the sample wherever possible.

April 1861. The Government will not, I believe in the present state of things, but will not feel in the disposition of the assets to consider an advance as a profitable investment even has been brought to market their proceeds. In fact as they go down, which they do so far as possible in in portions or not less than two, they are to represent the elements of capital and also arrangements for their own support in the future when they consider within their own discretion, that they cannot pay a note. They will take advance with them a supply of the conditions with which they have been furnished.

As seen on an urban campus, the best approach, a report on
protestations makes no real threat to, followed by some other protestations
as they are perceived, will be marked up in a public place (e.g., hospital,
market, public place, etc.). These places will be marked up in
churches. Several notes on each protestation will be posted in the larger
center, since people are likely to come to and also to read them. The
posting of protestations would follow contact with the local police
or administrative authority, who should be brought along with the civil
disobedience for the direct posting of protestations.

The nature of productions in other parts of the country may be indicated by the local authorities, I consulted, either by any other persons detailed for the purpose.

On making contact with the Administration or other authorized (law), civil liberties officers will instruct them to make it their point not to continue today their work. Civil liberties officers will be offered an excellent position within the nation should be in the local market (development) (man and people). If not suitable, civil liberties officers will transfer themselves in the town hall or administrative offices. In any event they will make officers in a position to make a valuable contribution and avoid any controversy over the process, but there will be no intent to move, contrary to the fact that it will be a fact.

as given as an action center has been completed, a copy of problemation must be sent to the center, followed by such other problemation as may be required, will be posted up in a public place (e.g., town hall, market, public square, etc.). Problemations will not be posted up as decrees. Central action of each problemation will be posted in the center, where people are likely to converge and able to read them. The posting of problemations will follow contact with the local civil or administrative authority, who should be briefed about the civil affairs officer for the first posting of problemations.

The posting of problemations in other parts of each country may be undertaken by the local authorities, if considered reliable or by any other personnel detailed for the purpose.

2. On making contact with the administrative or civil authorities, civil affairs officers will instruct them to remain at their posts and to continue doing their work. Civil affairs officers will be posted in suitable positions which are likely to be in the local market buildings (e.g., town hall, etc.). If not suitable, civil affairs officers will instruct themselves in the town hall or administrative office. In any event they will take officers in a prominent and suitable building and visit any compounds for the purpose, but none will be taken up to houses, leading to danger of a strike or riot.

3. Local houses and police records are to be seized and secured. Local media are to be seized of the necessity of securing records of all actions and preventing their destruction.

4. Having set up the officers and displayed a notice to that effect, all the military and civil authorities in the area will be notified of the location.

5. If the permits before entering any substantially important center, arrangements should be made by civil affairs officers, with the consent units required to deal with the following matters:-

1. To close and control a street on all both sides, (see instructions in part II, paragraph under).
2. To guard power stations and public utilities.
3. To prevent the access of troops to towns, villages (e.g., barracks, etc.) or compounds which

Approved by Army Staff, 10 July 1954, para 3 (3)
 Accredited unofficial respondents Order 42
 Sec/Army by TAG/----- date -----
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and liable to be damaged, or movements containing valuable goods.

4. To arrange in co-operation with military security organizations for the arrest and internment of criminals, etc.
5. To discuss following with the local authorities, if available, the means and to ascertain the extent of local resources.

6. In the event of contact with guerrillas, without entering large urban centers, civil affairs officers will visit them, visit secret or concealed headquarters and make the most advantageous use of local resources, with the local administrative and civil authorities.

7. In the case of urban in centers which have been occupied by our forces, civil affairs officers will, themselves, close banks and mail units, remove cash, begin to take care of them. They will do the same with police and other agencies, unless it is practical to remove them in the event of their being in civil affairs personnel available to them. Similarly in the center. However, in removing such archives, cash must be taken not to damage or lose them. The security of banks, post offices and archives should be protected to the extent of the local administrative officials. The act of moving in the case of the local administration has considerable value. It will, of course, be explained to them that any unauthorized handling of such funds will render the entire civil administrative official in the place liable to arrest and severe punishment.

8. It is, however, important for civil affairs officers to remember that the available civil affairs personnel in the immediately post war period will be very limited and that they must preserve a sense of proportion about what is important. The most important thing is to assist the troops in their operations. It may, therefore, be less important to orally pass over a working which has been by-passed than to go forward with small troops to help them in procuring food and making living order in their immediate rear. The rule of "first things first" must be remembered and "first things" is to clear the enemy out of the territory. The "first thing" therefore is to help the combat units, even if this is at the expense of efficient or tidy administration.

9. In the first stage, a clear distinction between the duty of civil affairs officers on the administrative side of civil affairs.

our troops, Civil Affairs officers will, themselves, close doors and seal vaults, surviving such huge as they can secure. They will go to the men with poles and other devices, unless it is practical to remove them in the event of there being no Civil Affairs personnel available to remain permanently in the center. However, in saving such archives, care must be taken not to damage or lose them. The matter of letters, pamphlets and archives should be restricted to in the presence of the local administrative officials. The act of sealing in the eyes of the local administration has considerable value. It will, of course, be explained to them that any unauthorized opening of such seals will render the senior Civil Administrative official in the place liable to arrest and severe punishment.

It is, however, important for Civil Affairs officers to remember that the available Civil Affairs personnel in the immediately post war phase will be very limited and that they must preserve a sense of proportion about what is important. The most important thing is to assist the towns in their operations. It may, therefore, be less important to totally take over a center which has been bypassed than to go forward with the combat troops to help them in preserving food and maintaining order in their immediate rear. The rule of "first things first" must be remembered and "first things" is to clear the enemy out of the territory. The "first thing" therefore is to help the combat units, even if this is at the expense of efficient or tidy administration.

In the first stage, a clear distinction between the duty of Civil Affairs officers on the administrative side of civil affairs, Police officers, etc. will be difficult to draw. You will be so far that you must all know and do each others jobs and never, never say that it isn't your job to do something which a combat unit commander has asked you to do.

MOST SECRET1 May 43B I G O TEMERGENCY RATIONS
(Ref I.H. page 136)PRESENT RATION IN HORRIFIED

lbs per annum

Grain (wheat)	308
Maize (milled)	64
Rice (milled)	17.5
Potatoes	99
Sugar	19.8
Meat	22
Milk	103.6
Fats	15.8
	<u>649.7</u>

365 days) 1.78 lbs per day or 28.48 oz
= present wartime ration.

Of this 389.5 lbs per annum of grain =
1.07 lbs per day or 17.12 oz of grain per day per person.

No grain stock pile will exist in North Africa, this leaves 11.36
oz for other rations.

Of this	8.5%	meat or	.96 oz per day
	39.8%	milk or	4.52 oz per day
	7.6%	sugar or	.87 oz per day
	6.1%	fats or	.69 oz per day
	38.0%	potatoes or	4.31 oz per day
	<u>100%</u>		<u>11.36 oz</u>

Over a 30 day period this would amount to 340.8 oz or 21.4 lbs
per capita or 500,000 rations 10,700,000 lbs or 5,350 tons exclusive of grain.

Grain to be imported during this period would amount to 16,050,000
lbs or 8,025 tons.

Under this system it must be assumed that these stocks will be
made available and distributed under the present rationing scheme already
in force in HORRIFIED.

If this is not feasible, and emergency rations are to be fed to
the population, a strict

B I G O TMOST SECRET10 May 43EMERGENCY RATIONS
(Ref I.H. page 136)PRESENT RATION IN HORRIFIED

lbs per annum

Grain (wheat)	308
Maize (milled)	64
Rice (milled)	17.5
Potatoes	99
Sugar	19.8
Meat	22
Milk	103.6
Fats	15.8

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= present wartime ration.

Of this 389.5 lbs per annum of grain =

1.07 lbs per day or 17.12 oz of grain per day per person.

No grain stock pile will exist in North Africa, this leave 11.36 oz for other rations.

Of this 8.5% meat or	.96 oz per day
39.8% milk or	4.52 oz per day
7.6% sugar or	.87 oz per day
6.1% fats or	.69 oz per day
38.0% potatoes or	4.31 oz per day
100%	11.36 oz

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 lbs or 8,025 tons.

Under this system it must be assumed that these stocks will be
 made available and distributed under the present rationing scheme already
 in force in HERRIFIED.

If this is not feasible, and emergency rations are to be fed to
 the public from rolling kitchens or by direct handouts of food, strict
 rationing will be difficult if not impossible.

The only emergency rations now available are army rations, either
 the British Compo ration of the American 'C' rations. These rations are
 considerably more in weight and caloric value than the ration necessary
 under existing standards. The British Compo ration must be served from
 rolling kitchens. The 'C' ration can be handed out individually but is
 not fit for young children or babies.

It is therefore, suggested, that rations be imported on the
 following scale to be issued against present ration cards.

Meat	Weight (Net tons)
Milk	450
Sugar	2120
Fats	410
Potatoes	325
	2020

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Although vegetables are not included in the above estimate, it is not considered that any quantity over and above stocks on hand will be essential for the first 30 days as long as milk is provided.

Packaged, the above net tons amount will have the following gross weights. These are subdivided according to weights in army packaging:

	Gross weight tons	Total
Meat		568.54
	201.81 M & V Stew (28 oz cans),	
	112.73 Hash, M & V (No. 10 cans)	
	187.36 Luncheon Meat & Vegetables (No. 6 cans)	
	66.74 Sausage; Pork (No. 2 cans)	
Milk	(14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz cans)	2,650
Sugar	(bags)	451
Fats	160 canned lard, 246 canned butter	406
Potatoes	in bulk	2,020

Jan 22, 1902
 State to be incorporated during this period would amount to 12,000,000
 for
 for capital of 100,000,000, 100,000,000 Jan 22, 1902, from amount of 100,000,000
 over a 30 day period this would amount to 140,000,000 or 140,000,000

Appendix "A"
SECRET

Extract from Report No. 77, Pages 6, 7, 8.

Appendix to Memorandum by Captain Benton-Jones to Col. A.E. Maxwell, dated 3 May '43, Ref. 1437/787/34.

ITALY

Economic

(a) Rationing in Italy

P. B. was municipal secretary of MANTOVANA (Prov. VERONA). In this capacity he dealt also with Rationing, Identification papers, etc., which makes information given below fairly reliable.

Ration Cards

Most food commodities are rationed in ITALY. Ration cards are issued by the municipal authorities; these are not in booklet form, but are large sheets of paper subdivided into coupons.

There are three types of cards, i.e.

- i. For Food. Cards cover a period of four months and are made up of coupons stating the item allowed. Thus there are coupons for bread or flour, oil or butter, MINERAL, which covers rice and macaroni, soap, etc.

- ii. Clothing. A points system is in force for articles of clothing. These cards are issued to cover a period of six months, and are divided on the same sheet into:

1. Footwear - Each coupon bears a number.
2. Clothes - Each coupon has a letter and number.
3. Underwear - Each coupon bears a number.
4. Various - Used for purchase of cotton, thread, wool etc.

- iii. Meat. The ration cards for this item are not uniform throughout ITALY, but each municipal authority has its own system.

Issue of new (ration) cards.

About a week before the expiration of cards, municipal agents visit all families, distributing the cards for the following period, against signature.

Each card shows the date of validity, the cards differ

1. War Food. Cards cover a period of four months and are made up of coupons stating the item allowed. Thus there are coupons for bread or flour, oil or butter, MINISTRA which covers rice and macaroni, soap, etc.
11. Clothing. A points system is in force for articles of clothing. These cards are issued to cover a period of six months, and are divided on the same sheet into:
 1. Footwear - Each coupon bears a number.
 2. Clothen - Each coupon has a letter and number.
 3. Underwear - Each coupon bears a number.
 4. Various - Used for purchase of cotton, thread, wool etc.
111. Meat. The ration cards for this item are not uniform throughout ITALY, but each municipal authority has its own system.

Issue of new (ration) cards.

About a week before the expiration of cards, municipal agents visit all families, distributing the cards for the following period, against signature.

Apart from each coupon showing the date of validity, the cards differ from the previous ones, either by a change of colour or by being marked with coloured stripes or even a change of shape. This is in order to render them easily recognizable, without looking at the date.

In some small municipalities, which cannot afford to employ agents for the distribution of cards, the people are requested to collect them on certain dates.

System of issuing Rations.

Certain commodities are drawn daily, such as bread. The bread ration can be drawn for three days at a time. Other food items are drawn weekly. One is not allowed to accumulate, and if one fails to draw one's sugar ration during any one week, one cannot claim arrears the following week.

Cards for the Military.

A soldier on leave is issued with a ration card covering the journey to his home or to his unit (this covers only bread and minestra). Once he has arrived at his home town, he must present himself to the municipal authority, who will, on presentation of his leave pass, issue the necessary coupons covering the period in question. The coupons do not differ from the civilian ones, they are simply cut out from the ration cards which civilians obtain every four months.

1 page
Appendix A
100/531

-2-

Meals in Restaurants.

There is no difference between meals provided for civilians or those for military personnel in restaurants. Both have to hand over the required coupons for rationed items such as bread, macaroni, rice. Meat, however, is the exception; twice a week meat is obtainable and can be had without coupons.

One can, however, pick out a meal for which no coupons are required, e.g. soup, meat when available, fish and vegetables. Apart from handing over the coupons for bread etc., consumed, the customer must also sign a declaration on paying the bill, stating that he has had a meal at such and such a place. P.R. believes that this formality is instituted in order to enable the restaurant to obtain the provisions required for its customers.

Cups of coffee, although sugar is rationed, are obtainable without presentation of coupons.

Change of Residence.

When somebody changes his residence from one town to another, ration cards must be handed in. A receipt is issued and presented at the municipality at which the person is taking up his new residence. Sufficient coupons are then issued to cover the remaining period of the term. For a trip of say a week, this formality is dispensed with.

Draft Cable - 5 May 1943

TO: AGWAR

Class: Secret

From: Fortune, Algiers

Pres: Important

For: Marshall From Eisenhower Cite Civil Affairs Division Cite Augot

*Subsequent Drafts
sent by AGWAR
7/4/43*

Present status planning civilian supply reference your 7147 as follows: *in civil supply*

(1) Food. As indicated maintenance project and AMGOT plan, we believe *supply* *7/4/43*

that area as whole produces adequate food stuffs and that when whole area is occupied there should be no need, on the basis of existing standard of living, for import of essential food stuffs. However, believe it wise to establish reserves against following contingencies:

(a) Local distress if urban centers should be cut off by military operations from surrounding rural sources of supply; (b) wheat shortage due to export or destruction of harvest by enemy. Reserve contingency (a) should be related to population of two principal urban areas. Assuming their combined population as 750,000, daily emergency rations required might approximate say 500,000. Estimate that conditions would not last for more than 30 days, providing a target of 15,000,000 emergency man rations. On the basis of 16 oz. rations this would equal 7,500 tons which should be made up as follows:

500	Milk
500	Sugar
3000	Canned meat - sausage or fish
3500	Vegetables - compo rations

In this connection, please advise whether any emergency feeding ration units have been developed and if so what these include.

Against contingency (b) are working out a wheat stockpile from coming harvest. It is estimated that ample surplus will be available for any reserve

plus 15 onwards

HERE 1-A SUBSEQUENT

DRAFT

destruction of harvest by enemy. Reserve contingency (a) should be related to population of two principal urban areas. Assuming their combined population as 750,000, daily emergency rations required might approximate say 500,000. Estimate that conditions would not last for more than 30 days, providing a target of 15,000,000 emergency man rations. On the basis of 16 oz. rations this would equal 7,500 tons which should be made up as follows:

500	Milk
500	Sugar
3000	Canned meat - sausage or fish
3500	Vegetables - camp rations

In this connection, please advise whether any emergency feeding ration units have been developed and if so what these include.

Against contingency (b) are working out a wheat stockpile from coming harvest. It is estimated that ample surplus will be available for any reserve we may wish to set up. We contemplate building this up during Y plus 15 onwards at the rate of 10,000 tons per month to be stored in eastern North Africa.

In connection with any food supplies which may have to be requisitioned from U.S. and U.K. request guidance as to division of supply furnished as between the two.

(2) Medical Supplies. Estimated civilian medical and sanitary requirements forwarded our 8971 Troopers AGWAR.

(3) Clothes. It is estimated that it will not be necessary to supply clothes to civilian population during 90-day period. Later requirements, to be determined on basis of survey.

(4) Coal. Coal requirements for 90-day period covering essential civilian needs, including utilities, have gone forward in maintenance project and will be included in military requisitions.

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- 2 -

(5) Petroleum Products. Petroleum products required for civilian purposes have been estimated and will be included in military requisitions.

(6) Engineers' Supplies. Requirements for engineering supplies include items deemed essential for emergency re-establishment of utilities for military requirements. These are included in engineers' supplies estimates. Reference your Fortune 92. Your assumption correct that such emergency re-establishment will be undertaken by military, using troops. No attempt is being made now to provide for repair or replacement of utility installations other than those essential for military requirements. Supplies for this purpose will be requisitioned on basis of actual survey.

4273

BICOT - HUSKYMOIST SECRET1417/1901/CA2 May 1943MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: On present position and future procedure for supply planning for AMGOT.

(1) It is, of course, agreed that any supply requirements for AMGOT, i.e., the civil population of HORRIFIED, in principle takes a lower priority than those required by the task forces. There will, however, be various supplies required as soon as shipping space becomes available in connection with the military administration of the area.

(2) It is understood that any supplies for HORRIFIED bid for by AMGOT must be incorporated in the task force quota of shipping space. The task forces will allot space on the various convoys in accordance with the priority agreed for each requirement.

(3) These may include:

- (a) Medical stores;
- (b) Relief stores;
- (c) Barter goods;
- (d) Civil defense stores; and
- (e) Such items as fuel, petrol, fertilizers, etc.

(4) As regards 2 (a), AMGOT has prepared a draft cable which after approval by General Hamblen and Brigadier Nares has been submitted to C.A.O., A.F.H.Q., through Brigadier Lewis. The proposal to accept a Drug Unit worked out in London and which is believed to have American approval has also been accepted by D.M.S., A.F.H.Q., as suitable. Brigadier Lewis is discussing with C.A.O. the form of the cable to London and Washington with special reference as to whether the supplies should be bid from one or other or both. Brigadier Lewis mentioned that Mr. Hailor has been in London in connection with relief supplies generally. AMGOT should contact him at an early date.

(5) Relief stores. Other relief stores which are here used to include any food products present some special problems. Estimated as to proceedings whether in fact food for the civil population is likely to be required in the first 2 to 3 months, e.g. for feeding an urban area which might have been cut off from the area which normally supplied it with food. There is also the further question of whether there is any machinery for calling forward certain surplus food stocks in North Africa which may be available if and when required, or

- (a) Medical stores;
 (b) Relief stores;
 (c) Barter goods;
 (d) Civil defense stores; and
 (e) Such items as fuel, petrol, fertilizers, etc.

(4) As regards 3 (a), AMOT has prepared a draft cable which after approval by General Hamblen and Brigadier Mares has been submitted to C.A.O., A.F.H.V., through Brigadier Lewis. The proposal to accept a Drug Unit worked out in London and which is believed to have American approval has also been accepted by D.M.S., A.F.H.V., as suitable. Brigadier Lewis is discussing with C. A.O. the form of the cable to London and Washington with special reference as to whether the supplies should be bid from one or other or both. Brigadier Lewis mentioned that Mr. Mailer has been in London in connection with relief supplies generally. AMOT should contact him at an early date.

(5) Relief stores. Other relief stores which are here used to include any food products present some special problems. Estimates as to proceedings whether in fact food for the civil population is likely to be required in the first 2 to 3 months, e.g. for feeding an urban area which might have been cut off from the area which normally supplied it with food. There is also the further question of whether there is any machinery for calling forward certain surplus food stocks in North Africa which may be available if and when required, or whether the estimates must also be included in tank force maintenance plans.

(6) Barter goods. Barter goods are likely to be required solely with a view to facilitating the supply of native labor. This question has not yet been decided in principle and is connected with labor policy generally.

(7) Civil defense stores. A preliminary discussion has taken place between 3 (SD), Lt. Forster, AMOT and Captain Franks, Civil Defense Advisor for North Africa, after which it was arranged between 3 (SD) and AMOT that the latter should obtain estimates from Captain Franks of the amounts of equipment likely to be required for the area. It is proposed to follow this procedure on Captain Franks return tomorrow.

(8) Fuel, petrol, fertilizers, etc. These items on the whole are unlikely to be required as some of the classes mentioned above, but a procedure should now be settled for arriving at a shipping policy both for the initial and subsequent stages.

(9) AMOT would wish to be informed if the above outline position appears accurate, and to receive further details as regards the procedure and methods of detailed planning.

accredited unofficial researchers Order
 Sec/Army by TAG/ date 411410
 Lt. Colonel
 A. T. Maxwell
 Civil Affairs - AMOT

SECRETSECRETCALCUL REQUISITES - MORRIS

- Reference: 1. Survey of motor vehicle situation, Algeria
 2. Memorandum on Petroleum Products, 1417/7979/3A 1 May 43.

The following numbers of vehicles will be operated by Morocco.

Private cars	3800 @ 324.8 per 100 km
Trucks and buses	865 @ 100 kg per 100 km
tractors	281 @ 100 kg per 100 km

Allowing mileage per month as follows:

Private cars	400 km
Trucks	800 km and
tractors	400 km

the following table is compiled:

No.	Consumption per 1 car	No. of miles per month	Fuel required per month
Private cars 3800	.32	400	486.4 metric tons
Trucks 865	1.00	800	692 metric tons
tractors 281	1.00	400	112.40 metric tons
			1290.8 metric tons

It is therefore recommended that a stockpile of 2,000 tons be built up in North Africa, for earliest practicable shipment, the first 1,000 to be shipped about D-28.

H.Q. 141 Force

BTW13

Frederick L. Gahlan,

Captain, U.S.A.C.

AUGOT

the following table is compiled:

No.	Consumption per 1 cu	No. of miles per month	Fuel required per month
Private cars 3800	.52	400	486.4 metric tons
Trucks 565	1.00	800	692 metric tons
Tractors 284	1.00	400	112.60 metric tons
			1290.8 metric tons

It is therefore recommended that a stockpile of 2,000 tons be built up in North Africa for earliest practicable shipment, the first 1,000 to be shipped about D+ 28.

H.S. 141 Force
FHEB
NLC/ET

Fredrick L. Graham,
Captain, C.I.C.,
AVCOT

accredited unofficial representative
Sec/Army by TAC/ ----- date

411410

4271

NOTREPORT1007 10071027 10271047 1047SUBJECT: Civil Affairs Planning Section.

The C.A. planning section of 1st Force H. will consist of Major General Lord Kennell and certain officers attached or posted, all of whom will in due course take up appointments in the Military Government of HONGKONG, either in the provinces or at headquarters. These appointments will not be made in the immediate future and will not necessarily bear any relation to the work which the officers will do in the planning section. Thus an officer who for the purposes of planning deals with civilian supplies will not necessarily be either at the head of, or even in the civilian supply branch of the Military Government; he may quite possibly find himself in an administrative appointment in one of the divisions of HONGKONG.

The planning section will, generally speaking, pass to a head through the C.A. (Lt. Col. Thomas Thorne), through all correspondence, telegrams, etc. will go, and through whom all papers will move. It will have all the planning section's work and be responsible for all action with other branches of 1st H. He will deal with all the mechanics of planning C.A. in the plan, allocate officers and vehicles in the assault and subsequent phases, arrange their training programme eventually for their disposal in the campaign etc. He will also be responsible for preparing and issuing their general directions, particular instructions etc. He will have direct access to Major General and

Government: he may quite possibly find himself in an administrative appointment in one of the branches of the military.

The planning section will, generally speaking, tend to a hard through the . . . Lt. Col. Thorne Thorne. In whom all correspondence, telegrams, etc. will go, and through whom all orders will issue. He will head all the planning section's orders and be responsible for all relations with other branches of the . . . He will deal with all the members of planning C.I. in the plan, allocate officers and vehicles in the assault and subsequent phases, arrange their training, organization, eventually for their dispersal in the various etc. He will also be responsible for preparing and issuing their general directions, particular instructions etc. He will have direct access to Major General and Powell, whose principal staff officer he is, until such time as the Government is not in a position when he will assume the role of the staff officer to him. He will have a limited number of subordinate American and British officers to help him and will have charge of the material staff of the planning section. He will deal with the Military Government W/M, and have such relations with the on one appropriate for the mission, with the appropriate and knowledge of and all.

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4270

There will, in addition to the G.I.'s and his staff, be a number of other officers who will either be posted or lent to the planning section to deal with needed subjects such as medical supply, currency, money, etc. These officers will be grouped into appropriate sub-sections and the senior officer of these sections will have direct to Major General Lord Bennett as his assistance for this purpose. These officers, but not necessarily all of them, since some may only be lent at times, will find places in the Military Government, but as stated above, not necessarily in the same manner as they have been in, in the planning section. The heads of these sub-sections may have access to the staff with Major General Lord Bennett's agreement, to deal with the subjects they are handling. Their correspondence, in and out, will however pass through the G.I.'s in all circumstances.

Military Force,

Major General Lord Bennett.

Field.

sub-sections or have access to the same. The subjects they are handling. Kennell's agreement, to deal with the subjects they are handling. Their correspondence, in and out, will however pass through the D.C. in all circumstances.

Field Force,

Major General Lord Kennell.

Field.

4207

64A9TF

18000 vehicles. 650 buses. 650 trucks. (6A)

Say 12000 passenger cars
8000 trucks

1. Trucks { Say 5000 converted to gas
and 3000 on Diesel & petrol.

Reduce { 25% for warranty etc.

{ ∴ 4000 converted trucks }
2400 on D. & P.

2. Passenger Cars

18000 reduce wastage 3%

12000 converted say 50%.

∴ 6000 on Petrol.

leaving out of account NE end of area
@ 1/4 of whole.

leaves 4500 cars.

4268

②

∴ *Petrol needed for Civil passenger
cars more than those converted to
producer gas

Say 50,000 gals. a month

for D30 onwards: say 200 hrs

3

Trucks 2400

Say 1000 a Diesel oil
and 1400 on Petrol

Petrol trucks @ 5 galls per truck
per day.

Say 850 tons a month

{ 1000 Diesel trucks and
600 Horses }

? Lowman tons of Diesel oil
for 10 months & horses.

650 Farm Tractors (4)
Say 500 - - in use.

(603)

Amesbury

Timothy H. Seale

Seale - 100,000 grams for one month

On basis of total population of

3,929,438 11 39 ants per one month

AbcandyTalcum B.P.
Kaochen B.P.0.5 kg 3.45
0.25 kg "23407 kg 1170 kg
3276 " 819 kgHouseholdCotton
(Cotton) B.P.0.5 kg 6.14
0.5 kg 6.141170 bbl. 585 kg
9360 bbl. 4680 kg

Ether (anesthetic) B.P.

Herobach, fone

Solubility B.P.

1 gram 1000
in box of 25

180 bbl. 19.5 kg

Pureans

Hydrochloride B.P.

0.1 gm tab in tube 25
Sub. Cl. 0.0265 gm
Henderson 0.001 gm

1560 tube 39 kg

Fluoresces

Acetylcholine H.B.P.

0.3 gm tab in tube 1000
14,010 bbl. 4,196 kg

Sodium Sulphate B.P.

0.3 gm tab in tube 1000
1,572 bbl. 2,808 kg

Morphine Hydrochloride

in Sulphate B.P.

0.016 gm amp in box 1000
0.016 gm tab in tube 25
23,100 bbl. 18,130 kg
35,100 tubes

Herobach. from
 Soluble B.P. 190-200 Deg. Dist. stable 180 bxs 19.5 kg
 in box of 25
 Potassium
 Hydroxide B.P. 0.1 gm tabs in tub 25 1560 tabs 39 kg
 Sol. Cl. 0.0255 gm
 Alcohol 0.0001 gm

Analgesics
 Acetyl Salicylic Acid B.P. 0.2 gm tabs in 1000 14,000 tabs 4,176 kg
 Sodium Salicylate B.P. 0.3 gm tabs in 1000 1,512 tabs 2,808 kg
 Morphine Hydrochloride 0.016 gm amp in box 23,400 amp 18,130 kg
 or Sulphate B.P. 0.016 gm tabs in 1000 35,000 tabs

Antidandrals
 Santon B.P. 0.06 gm tabs in 1000 1000 tabs 8.4 kg

Acids
 Tartaric (Glycerol) B.P. 468 gpt 234 kg
 Sodium Bicarbonate 3276 tabs 9,800 kg
 1170 bts 1754 kg

Therapeutics
 Phenacetone B.P. 420
 3510 gpt 7020 kg
 1004 bts 39 kg

Aspirin or Phen-
 Therapeutics -
 Chlorinated Lime - B.P.
 Agents, Barbiturates
 with B.P.

Nearophenamine B.P.

3510 lbs } 157795
1755 } 1580 kg
1755 } 1580 kg

(Lorazepam) B.P.

4600 lbs 7020 kg

Arg. Hy. d. or Flav.

5616 lbs 897 kg

B.P.C. (250)

Lysol B.P.

5616 lbs 1004 kg

Iodine B.P.

3226 lbs 196.58 kg

Sodium Iodine B.P.

5128 lbs 117.76 kg

Proflavine B.P.C

14000 lbs 7622 kg

Sulphamonomide B.P.

37440 lbs 1950 kg

Sulphapyridine

37440 lbs 1950 kg

Sulphathiazole

37440 lbs 1872 kg

Trig. Bismuth B.P.

Flu. 2000 mod. 15

35100 lbs 2840 kg

Atropine Sulphate B.P.

Tagasine
Hydrochloride

33400 lbs 7020 kg

<u>Sulphuric acid</u> B.P.	37440 bbl.	1950 kg
<u>Sulphuric acid</u>	7488 bbl.	1950 kg
<u>Sulphuric acid</u>	37440 bbl.	1950 kg
<u>Trig. Bismuth</u> B.P.	294 50 bbl.	1872 kg.
	37440 bbl.	3744 kg.
<u>Hydrogen peroxide</u>		
<u>Hydrogen Sulphate</u> B.P.	35100 bbl.	2.50 kg.
	3576 bbl.	
<u>Hydrochloric</u>	3340 bbl.	7020 kg.
<u>Hydrogen peroxide</u>		
<u>Hydrogen</u> B.P.	702 p.k.t.	4196 kg.
<u>Cardiac tonics</u>	5616 bbl.	33.70 kg.
<u>Digitalis</u> B.P.		33.70 kg.
<u>Leptazol group</u>	4750 bbl.	34 kg.
(Cardiazol)	4750 bbl.	
	1950 bbl.	
<u>Strophanthine</u> B.P.	1950 bbl.	39 kg.
		347.5 kg.

CatharticsCathartol B.P.

Castor Oil B.P.

Sodium Sulphate B.P.

Lip Paraffin B.P.

4680 bbl. 70.20 kg.
 1872 tins. 1872 kg.
 936 p.l.t. 1872 kg.
 702 tins. 702 kg.

DiureticsTheophylline

Theobromine B.P.C.

2340 bbl. 702 kg.

Emmenagogue

Egromestrol B.P.

7800 tubes .055 kg.

Emmenagogue

Soft Paraffin

(Yellow) B.P.

7800 tins. 780 kg.

Fidip's Leneal B.P.

Glycerine B.P.

7800 tins. 780 kg.

Expectorants

L.g. Phos. Ammon. B.P.

1170 bbl. 585 kg.

EmulsolentsSoft Paraffin
(Yellow) B.P.

Fluorocarbon B.P.

Glycerine B.P.

Explosives

1. g. Monomer Amine B.P.

Haematinics

Ext. Hepat. (per. g.)

Ferric Sulphate B.P.

Hypnotics

Chloral Hydrate B.P.

Opthalmology

Cocaine

Hydrocortisone B.P.

Phenacaine white B.P.

780 lbs. 780 kg.

780 lbs. 780 kg.

702 lbs. 351 kg.

1170 lbs. 585 kg.

1872 ~~lbs.~~ ^{bis.} 18,720 bars

58,500 lbs. 11,700 kg.

702 lbs. 18.72 kg.
~~1872~~9360 tubes } 428.
1170 lbs. } 2.06
3754 tubes } 1.23 kg.

Opiotherapy

Insulin B.P.

9750 bbl. 3,900,000 IU

Parasiticides

Sulphur Ointment B.P.

10384 no 819 kg.

Recalcitrants

Calcium gluconate B.P.

1940 bbs }
1872 pkts } 507 kg.Sedatives

Bismuth Carbonate B.P.

Codone B.P.

Phenobarbitone B.P.

Sodium Bromide B.P.

tonics

Styrene Laine

Hydrochloride B.P.

Vasoconstrutors

70200 3.51 kg

1638 bbl. 819 kg.

2808 bbl.

56.16 kg.

4680 bbl.

280.8 kg.

1404 bbl.

351 kg.

Declaratives

Bismuth Carbonate B.P.

Codone B.P.

Phenobarbital B.P.

Sodium Bicarbonate B.P.

Tones

Styrene

Hydrochloric B.P.

Vasorestrictors

Sig. Adrenaline

Hyd. B.P.

Vasodilators

Glycerol trinitrate

Dentistry

Solutions of Hydrogen

Peroxide 100 volumes

O.I. of Cloves B.P.

O.I. of Turpentine

ethylated B.P.

Zinc Oxide B.P.

1638 btl. 819 kg.

2808 btl. 56.16 kg.

4680 LM. 280.8 kg.

1404 btl. 351 kg.

70200 351 kg.

116,800 btl. 1,110 kg.

5,616 btl. 1,685 kg.

390 btl. 2340000

780 btl. 2340000

390 btl. 1170000

390 pks 117 kg.

Total wt. 82.842.08 kg.

exclusion of 10, cc, doses -

20

100 Tals.

2 tons.

2000

420

"Extract from Force 141, Third Outline Maintenance Project"

SECRET

PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL CIVIL NEEDS

66. COAL AND OIL

(a) Steam coal required for essential civil needs, including the maintenance of utility services to meet military needs, has been assessed at an average of 6,500 tons per month until D+90, distributed as under:-

PALESTO	3600
CATANIA	2000
SIRACUSA	700
AUGUSTA	200

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(b) In addition, steam coal for transportation needs up to D+60 has been assessed as follows; All in tons (Br):-

When required	Force 141				Force 142		Total
	SIRACUSA	CATANIA	AUGUSTA	LICATA	PALESTO	VAZZARO DEL VALLO	
First follow-up convoy	250						250
To be called forward about D+8	500 (or to CATANIA)						500
D+10 to D+14					5000		5000
D+14	1750	4000	1750				7500
D+20				500			500
D+40					5000	300	5300
D+42		7500					7500

(c) Coal for ST/QM needs up to D+60 has been provisionally assessed as:-

Eastern ports	2000 tons (Br) per month.
Western ports	1500 tons (Br) per month.

Field
15 Apr 43

426 i.e 14050 D/830
12500 B/30
D/41

"Extract from Force 141, Third Outline Maintenance Project"

NOSECRET

PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL CIVIL NEEDS

66. COAL AND OIL

(a) Steam coal required for essential civil needs, including the maintenance of utility services to meet military needs, has been assessed at an average of 6,500 tons per month until D+90, distributed as under:-

PALESTO	3600
CATANIA	2000
SIRACUSA	700
AUGUSTA	200

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(b) In addition, steam coal for transportation needs up to D+60 has been assessed as follows; all in tons (Br):-

When required	Force 545				Force 343		Total
	SIRACUSA	CATANIA	AUGUSTA	LICATA	PALESTO	MAZZARO DEL VALLO	
First follow-up convoy	250						250
To be called forward about D+8	500 (or to CATANIA)						500
D+10 to D+14					5000		5000
D+14	1750	4000	1750	500		300	7500
D+20					5000		5000
D+40							
D+42		7500					7500

(c) Coal for ST/QM needs up to D+60 has been provisionally assessed as:-

Eastern ports	2000 tons (Br) per month.
Western ports	1500 tons (Br) per month.

Field
15 Apr 45

420 i.e. 14050 2/830
12500 3/30
2/42

BICOT100% SECRETCOAL SUPPLY

1 May 43

Ref. Par. 3. (Coal Supply) Name is Malicious

1. The 2,500 tons needed until D + 30 in MALICIOUS and MUSTIAN must be shipped in the following convoys in order to:

(a) arrive before D + 30

(b) conform to tentative schedule already set up.

1,500 tons (Br.) to MALICIOUS D + 10 to D + 14

500 tons " to MUSTIAN or LADRONKE D + 18

500 tons " to MUSTIAN D + 14

2. The 2,500 tons to arrive before D + 60 to be shipped as follows: *(3rd Convoy Maintenance Period per 66-66-66)*

1,500 tons (Br.) to MALICIOUS D + 40

1,000 tons " to MUSTIAN D + 42

3. To this add the 6,500 tons for essential civilian needs: *(3rd Convoy Maintenance Period per 66-66-66)*

MALICIOUS	{ 1,800 tons (Br.) D + 10 to D + 14
	{ 1,800 " " D + 40
MUSTIAN	{ 1,000 " " D + 14
	{ 1,000 " " D + 42
LADRONKE	{ 700 " " D + 14
GLUTTON	{ 200 " " D + 14

4. Add also 4,500 tons ST/M needs: *(Ref: See in par. 3 above)*

MALICIOUS	{ 900 tons (Br.) D + 10 to D + 14
	{ 500 " " D + 40
TAMBOURINE	{ 200 " " D + 20
	{ 400 " " D + 14
MUSTIAN	{ 400 " " D + 42
LADRONKE	{ 300 " " D + 14
GLUTTON	{ 300 " " D + 14
PICOLA	{ 100 " " D + 20

5. The sheet attached contains a composite scale for all tonnage including:

1. Transportation
2. Essential Civilian needs
3. ST/M

3. To this add the 6,500 tons for essential civilian needs: (3rd Outline Maintains)

Project 200-06-
200-06-100

MALICIOUS	(1,000 tons (hr.)	D + 10 to D + 14
THREAT	(1,800 "	" D + 10
	(1,000 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(1,000 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(1,000 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(700 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(200 "	" D + 14

4. Add also 4,500 tons ST/M needs: (Ref: See as per 3 above)

MALICIOUS	(900 tons (hr.)	D + 10 to D + 14
THREAT	(900 "	" D + 10
THREAT	(200 "	" D + 20
THREAT	(400 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(400 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(300 "	" D + 8
THREAT	(300 "	" D + 14
THREAT	(100 "	" D + 20

5. The sheet attached contains a composite scale for all tonnage including:

1. Transportation
2. Essential Civilian needs
3. ST/M
4. Essential Civilian Services

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for duty
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4260

When Required	Force 545				Force 343	
	LAIBROKE	MUSTIAN	CLITTON	PIBULA	MALICIOUS	PANSCURINE
First follow up convoy	250					
To be called forward about D + 8	800					
D + 10 to D + 14					9,200	
D + 14	2,450	5,900	2,250			
D + 20				600		500
D + 40					9,200	
D + 42		2,500				

4261

C O P YBIGOT - RUSKYMOST SECRET.13 March 45.141F/2322/Eng.

SUBJECT: - Coal Supply for Engineer Utilities and Industries -
"Operation Husky"

To: - Civil Affairs, R.A., 141 Force.

1. Reference conversation Col. Spofford - Major Jenner, the following are the Engineer Utility and Industry Coal requirements in long tons divided between U.S. and U.K. and destinations. This tonnage should be included with "Movements and Transportation Bid for coal requirements for railways etc.

D Plus 14	U.S.	1000	MALICIOUS.
D Plus 40	U.S.	1500	"
D Plus 42	U.K.	1000	{ 900 Fustian.
			{ 400 Ladbroke.
			{ 100 Glatton.
			As above (D Plus 42).
D Plus 56	U.K.	1000	Malicious.
D Plus 65	U.S.	2000	As D Plus 42.
D Plus 70	U.K.	1000	" "
D Plus 84	U.K.	1000	" "
D Plus 90	U.S.	2000	Malicious.

For the Engineer. Advise.
Accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

H. 141 FORCE. 411410

Signed: H. N. JENNER,
Major, U.S.A.R.S.

Copy to: - "A" Branch, H.A. 141 Force.
"B" Movements and Tr., H.A. 141 Force.

C O P Y

426

3 or 7 inches

Comments

700,000 fresh embryos
 85,000 embryos

Stocks (Pine)

1. 100,000 100,000

100,000 100,000

100,000 100,000

100,000 100,000

100,000

100,000 100,000

100,000 100,000

Minister's Report

On 27th April 1964 the year = 1964

425"

Coal:

Rys.	150,000 T
Power	80,000
Gas	30,000
Dom Fuel	170,000
Expenses etc	10,000
✓ Bombs etc	100,000

To Supply - 1st 3 mths.

Rys -

Power -

Gas -

Domestic - 3,000 T per mo - 1500 helicopters
1000 Bushes

1945

Railways	150,000 / 8000
Electricity	100,000 [⊕] ✓
Gas	40,000 ✓
Sulphur	10,000
Domestic	125,000 ✓
Brickens	65,000 / 100,000

Say 500,000

⊕ 75% used June 1945 -

Coal

<u>Rys</u>	150,000 T
<u>Power</u>	80,000
<u>Gas</u>	30,000
<u>Domestic Fuel</u>	120,000
<u>Engines etc</u>	10,000
✓ <u>Boilers</u>	100,000

To Supply - 1st 3 units.

Rys -

Power -

Gas -

Domestic - 3,000 T per mo - 1500 Helicopters
1000 Russian

Cons. Act

Cons. Supply

Conservation & Fisheries

Public Rg. Marine

Antibiotics

185

Railways	150,000 / 180,000
Electricity	100,000 [⊕] ✓
Fur	40,000 ✓
Sulphur	10,000
Domestic	125,000 ✓
Brickens	65,000 / 100,000
Say	500,000

⊕ 75% used June 12540 -

Summary

Tons

Rsp. D/D30

14.050

St/GM D/D30

3.500

Civil D/D30

6.500

24,000

COPY.

MOST SECRET.14 Apr 43.3 (Mov & Tn)

Reference conversation (Major General Lord Rennell - Lt. Col. J.N.V. Duncan) on Railway Transportation HORRIFIED.

1. There will be a Civil Affairs Transportation section with the Civil Affairs Administration. The duties of this section in the initial phases when active military operations are still in progress will be solely to assist the Allied Military Movement and Transportation organisation. It will not be concerned with running the railways or moving personnel or goods. This will be undertaken by Allied Military Movement And Transportation personnel, including, as appropriate, Railway operating and construction units etc.
2. The duties of the Civil Affairs Transportation section will be to make contact with the local Civil railway administration at the headquarters of the local railway division, with representatives as required at the local sub-division headquarters. A Civil Affairs Tn. representative will be attached to each task force headquarters with the C.A. administrative headquarters, which will accompany each task force headquarters. The senior C/A/Tn. officer will accompany the task force headquarters designed to occupy that place at which the local railway administrative division headquarters is located.
3. The duties of the C.A. Tn. Senior representative will be mainly to help the Allied military services concerned in fixing railway rates for accounting purposes, to advise on the provision of such funds as may be necessary, to ensure that essential civil traffic continues consistently with military requirements, to decide in collaboration with the local civil authorities, what classes of civil traffic shall be carried and, with what priorities, and generally to act as liaison between the local civil railway etc. authorities and the Allied Movement and Tn. services.
4. The General Mov. and Tn. instructions laid down for TORCH appear to me to be applicable for HUSKY, with the following additions:-
(i) to para 3(a) a brief addition summarising paras. 1, 2 and 3 above.
(ii) to para 3(b) a statement of modification of existing text to the effect that while it is impossible to forecast the attitude of railway personnel in HORRIFIED, every effort must be made to secure their willing co-operation, the objective being to economise as far as possible the use of Allied Military personnel.
(iii) at para. 3(D) (iii) add the words "bearing in mind that it is an obligation under international law for the..."

the C.A. administrative headquarters, which will accompany each task force headquarters. The senior C/A/Tn. officer will accompany the task force headquarters designed to occupy that place at which the local railway administrative division headquarters is located.

3. The duties of the C.A. Tn. Senior representative will be mainly to help the Allied military services concerned in fixing railway rates for accounting purposes, to advise on the provision of such funds as may be necessary, to ensure that essential civil traffic continues consistently with military requirements, to decide in collaboration with the local civil authorities, what classes of civil traffic shall be carried and, with what priorities, and generally to act as liaison between the local civil railway etc. authorities and the Allied Movement and Tn. services.

4. The General Mov. and Tn. instructions laid down for TORCH appear to me to be applicable for HUSKY, with the following additions:-

(i) to para 3(a) a brief addition summarising paras. 1, 2 and 3

above.

(ii) to para 3(b) a statement of modification of existing text to the effect that while it is impossible to forecast the attitude of railway personnel in HOPRIED, every effort must be made to secure their willing co-operation, the objective being to economise as far as possible the use of Allied Military personnel. (iii) at para. 3(D) (iii) add the words "bearing in mind that it is an obligation under international law for the occupying forces to ensure the maintenance of the civil population, which if deprived of local sources of supply must fall back on imported goods, which means using more allied shipping. This applies particularly forcibly to large urban centres of HOPRIED which are all on the coast and thus depend on their hinterland for supplies, and are not located in the centre of a circle of supply area."

H.Q. Force 141.

Maj. Gen.
Civil Affairs.

THIS COPY ONLY MAY BE SHOWN TO duly
accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----

411410

4257

HIGH SECRETNoteANSWERS TO I.O.II QUESTIONNAIRE ON SICILY 24.3.42

- (1) The F.W.E. Handbook (B for basic) on Italy is mentioned because it may be considered as ready material. It is not possible to refer to the exact page numbers as these are unknown.
- (11) The F.W.E. Handbook (R for Regional) is also referred to though it is uncertain when this will be ready.
- (111) The supplements attached should be considered as provisional as they may be incorporated in the Handbook (B or R).

1. Government and Administration

- See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(11) " " (R)
(111) For location of Public Buildings see I.S.I.S. CB 40904 Part V (B)

2. Local System

- See (1) F.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(11) " " (R)

and the following note:-

SICILY

Sicily is divided into:-

- 9 "Province"
351 "Comuni"
118 "Municipal Authorities"

See app on file 7808 7802 1A

Robert Anderson

1. Government and Administration

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (R) Part I
(ii) " " (R)
(iii) For location of Public Buildings see
I.S.I.S. CB 4098H Part V (5)

2. Legal System

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (R) Part I
(ii) " " (R)

and the following note:-

SICILY

Sicily is divided into:-

9 "Provinciae"
351 "Comuni"
118 "Municipali Giurisdizioni"

The administration of Justice is carried out through:-

3 "Corte d'Appello" and 1 "Sezione di Corte
d'Appello".
10 "Corte d'Assise"
15 "Tribunale Civile e Penale"
118 "Procuratori".

The province of Palermo has:-

1 Corte d'Appello situated in Palermo -
Piazza Marina 52.
1 Corte d'Assise situated in Palermo -
Sala Parlamento

-1-

4251

13 pages
100/531

1 Corte d'assise situated in Agrigento.
2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

1 in Agrigento
1 in Selinonte.

1 Pretura situated in Agrigento.

16 Pretura " " the following Communi:

16 Municipi

Agrigento, Alcamo, Buscetta, Castellana Grotte, Castellorosso,
Castelluccio Stabia, Erice, Lido, Mafra, Nubia,
Palma di Montebello, Roccamare, Scazzano,
Scazzano, Castellana Grotte, etc.

The Province of Caltanissetta has:

1 Corte di Cassazione situated in Caltanissetta.

1 Corte d'Assise situated in Caltanissetta.

1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated in Caltanissetta.

1 Pretura situated in Caltanissetta.

16 Pretura " " the following Communi:

16 Municipi

Butera, Gela, Mazara, Marsala, Nubia, Nubia, Nubia,
Santa Caterina Villarmosa, Scazzano, Villalba.

The Province of Catania has:

1 Corte d'Assise situated in Catania - Piazza
Stasica.

2 Corte d'Assise situated:

1 in Catania - Via Cavour 8.
1 in Caltanissetta.

2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

1 in Catania - Piazza Stasica.
1 in Caltanissetta.

- 1 Pretura Unificata situated in Catania - Via
Crocefino 43.
15 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

16 Mandamenti

Acireale, Adrano, Belmessa, Bronte,
Caltagirone, Giarrè, Gramsciale,
Linguaglossa, Militello in Val di Catania,
Paterno, Randazzo, Randazzo Tricantuni,
Vizzini.

The province of Enna has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Enna.
2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

- 1 in Enna - Piazza Vittorio Emanuele 15.
1 in Nicosia.

- 1 Pretura situated in Enna.

11 Pretura " the following Comuni:

Agira, Aidone, Barrafranca, Centuripe,
Leonforte, Nicosia, Piazza Armerina,
Regalbuto, Troina, Valguarnera Clotteo,
Villalba.

11 Mandamenti.

The province of Messina has:

- 1 Corte d'Appello situated in Messina - Via
T. Camilleri.
1 Corte d'Assise " " Messina.
2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

- 1 in Messina.
1 in Catel.

- 1 Pretura situated in Messina.

15 Pretura " the following Comuni:

Alì, Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Francavilla

1 Pretura situated in Enna.
11 Pretura " " the following Comuni:

Agrigento, Aidone, Barrafranca, Centuripe,
Leonforte, Nicosia, Piazza Armerina,
Regalbuto, Trolin, Valguarnera Steriade,
Villalba.

11 Mandamenti.

The province of Messina has:

1 Corte d'Appello situated in Messina - Via
T. Canicattolo.
1 Corte d'Assise " " " " " " " " " " " "
2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

1 in Messina.
1 in Valtellina.

1 Pretura situated in Messina.
16 Pretura " " " the following Comuni:

Alli, Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Randazzo,
di Siciliano, Lipari (Isola) Milazzo, Mistero,
Naso, Novara di Sicilia, Patti, Randazzo,
Rometta, Sant'Angelo di Brolo, Sant'Agata
di Militello, Santa Teresa di Riva, Santa
Stefano di Cammaro, Taormina, Tortorici.

16 Mandamenti.

The province of Ragusa has:

1 Corte d'Assise situated in Modica.
2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

1 in Ragusa.
1 in Modica.

1 Pretura situated in Ragusa.
7 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

Chiaromonte Guirri, Comiso, Ispica, Modica,
Scicli, Vittoria.

7 Mandamenti.

4257

The province of Syracuse has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Syracuse - Via Gargallo.
- 1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated in Syracuse - Via Gargallo.
- 2 Preture situated in Syracuse.
- 3 Preture situated in the following Comuni:
 Augusta, Avola, Ragusa, Floridia, Lentini,
 Pachino, Palmarola, Licata, Gorgona.

9 Mandamenti.

The province of Trapani has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Trapani - Via Tribunali.
- 1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated in Trapani - Via Tribunali.
- 1 Pretura situated in Trapani.
- 10 Preture situated in the following Comuni:

Alcamo, Calatafimi, Castellammare del Golfo,
 Castell'vetrano, Erice, Marsala, Mazara del
 Vallo, Pantelleria (Isola), Partinico, Solofra.

10 Mandamenti.

3.

Police

See (1) F.W.S. Handbook (B) Part I

(11) " " (R)

(111) "Turpie Primer" when available.

For A.R.P. see I.V.L. Handbook (3) Part I.

4.

Medical

3.

Police

See (1) F.W.S. Handbook (B) Part I

(11) " " (R)

(111) "Purple Primer" when available.

For A.R.P. see i. v. l. Handbook (B) Part I.

4.

Medical

See (1) I.S.I.S. C.B.4006 H Part I paras 20-32

(11) F.W.S. Handbook (B) Part I

(111) For Location of Hospitals - see I.S.I.S. Part V (B)

and the following notes:-

National Institution for Maternity and
Child Welfare(The following information is based on the original
document of 1935).

Another important auxiliary organization is the
National Institution for Maternity and Child Welfare which
is financed by a large state grant derived from a tax on
bracholone, by obligatory contributions from certain bodies,

including the Banco di Sicilia, and by voluntary subsidies, legacies and donations.

Under the control of the National Institution there operate in each province a Federation formed among the appropriate local and private institutions. Each Federation is governed by a Council consisting of a President and 8 Councillors chosen among the presidents and councillors of the affiliated institutions and from the executive board of the National Institution. The Provincial Doctor and the Inspector of Schools are ex officio members. The Federation is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the activities of the public and private institutions along lines laid down by the National Institution. In general, it cares for the physical welfare of mothers, the physical welfare of children up to five and, in exceptional cases, the moral welfare of children up to 18.

In the Commission, the work of the National Institution is performed by Patrons (men and women) appointed by the Council of the Provincial Federation. With the latter's authority, these patrons may form committees, on which the public health doctor, the school master and a parish priest or each of them are ex officio members. The patrons are responsible for (a) organising maternity relief by means of welfare centres, specialised dispensaries and district nurses (paid by the State) or volunteer nurses; (b) supervising the health, education and moral conduct of children under 18, when they are in the care of private or public guardians. This supervision has extended to the organisation of day camps, hospitals and institutions and also to "day camps" near large towns. Patrons may exert pressure on local authorities, hospitals and institutions and are empowered to claim the assistance of the police, of army officers and of inspectors of industry and labour.

Lunatic Asylums

There were 6,496 inmates at the end of 1933.

Asylums recorded in the "Annuario Generale 1933" gave only the following:

Palermo

is performed by Patrons (men and women) appointed by the Council of the Provincial Federation. With the latter's authority, these include any form committees, in which the public health doctor, the school master and a parish priest or each of them are ex officio members. The patrons are responsible for (a) organizing maternity relief by means of welfare centres, specialised dispensaries and district nurses (paid by the State) or volunteer nurses; (b) supervising the health, education and moral conduct of children under 14, when they are in the care of private or public guardians. This supervision has extended to the organization of sea and mountain health camps and also to "day camps" near large towns. Patrons may exert pressure on local authorities, hospitals and institutions and are empowered to claim the assistance of the police, or army officers and of inspectors of industry and labour.

Lunatic Asylums

There were 6,499 inmates at the end of 1939.

Asylums recorded in the "Annuario Generale 1939" gave only the following:

Palermo

Il Risano-Instituto Ischiatrico,
Via Mandamento.

Casa di Cura per Melitico Mentali,
Via Lasciana 15.

Villa di Saluta per Malattie Mentali e Nervose,
S. Lorena Celli.

Asylum of D'Anna e Stegus (?)

Germany

Ospedale Reichsstrasse 20, Vierzehn-
Rippen.

Siracusa

Ospedale Reichsstrasse,
Contrada Torregatta.

Tripoli

Ospedale Reichsstrasse.

5.

Agriculture
Industry
Public Utilities

See (1) I.M.S. Handbook (B) Part II

(11) " " (R)

and the following provisions which are to
be read in conjunction with the I.S.I.S. S.B.4096b.
References to the I.S.I.S. are given in each case:-

Agriculture

(a) General information and statistics as in
I.S.I.S. P.P. 36-37 (excluding P. 38).

(b) Agricultural control.

In theory, Italian agriculture is controlled almost as
rigidly as that of Germany itself.

Crop cultivation is regulated according to a production
plan drawn up by the Minister of Agriculture. The entire
harvest, except for allowances for seed and the producers'
own consumption, is handed over to the national or state levels
subject to fixed delivery dates, and at controlled prices.

3. Agriculture
Legislation
Public Legislation

See (4) E.K.S. Handbook (3) Part II

(11) " " (R)

and the following provisions in the which are to be read in conjunction with the I.S.I.S. C.B.4080H. References to the I.S.I.S. are given in each case:-

Agriculture

(a) See general information on situation in I.S.I.S. p.p. 35-37 (excluding p. 38).

(b) Agricultural control.

In theory, Italian agriculture is controlled almost as rigidly as that of Germany itself.

Crop cultivation is regulated according to a production plan drawn up by the Minister of Agriculture. The entire harvest, except for allowances for seed and the producers' own consumption, is handed over to the Minister of Agriculture subject to fixed delivery prices, and is controlled and sold by the Ministry of Supply to be held at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture has been successively decreed for live-stock, butter and cream, hay and straw, eggs in storage and imported eggs, cannes, potatoes, dry legumes other than beans, and wheat.

This system of control began in 1930 when it was made compulsory to deliver all wheat to the Government. In practice the system has never worked. The Italian peasant has refused to be regimented and has continued to cultivate his land as hitherto. Since the war he has also contrived to avoid incorporating to the authorities a considerable part of his crop. In fact, peasant hoarding has by now reached a stage where the Government has been forced to import wheat to meet the urban bread ration because more than one and a half million tons out of a total of seven million has been illicitly retained by the peasants and either fed to livestock or sold at exorbitant prices on the Black Market.

Final dates for delivery to the interest of the various crops are fixed for soon after the end of the harvest. These dates are invariably postponed, sometimes twice, in the hope that the peasants will deliver a further quantity.

Although the basic price of the main crops has been raised comparatively little since the war the introduction of an elaborate system of premiums has meant a very substantial increase in the amount the producer receives.

In the case of wheat, there is a seasonal premium, for climatic reasons higher in the South than the North, a sowing premium and a delivery premium. For 1943 bonuses are envisaged including a higher rate for Sicily and Sardinia. The fixed price for soft wheat for 1943 in Sicily was, and is, including premiums, is fixed at 310 lire per quintal in comparison with a basic price of 170 lire.

It has been suggested that Germany is dissatisfied with the inability of the Italian Government to discipline the farmers, and that she has even proposed sending in German officials if the position does not improve. This year the Italians are making a further effort to control agricultural production. Officials have been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture whose job it is to tell farmers what they are to sow and which fields must be ploughed up. In view of past experience it seems doubtful whether this measure will prove successful.

Self-Sufficiency Allowances

1. Grain Producers

For the 1942 harvest direct growers of grain were allowed to retain 1.35 quintals of wheat for each member of the producer's household. Persons classified as grain producers, though not direct growers, could retain 1.75 quintals. (This class includes non-resident landowners).

In lieu of wheat, grain producers were allowed to

for advantages" including a higher rate for Sicily and Sardinia. The fixed price for soft wheat for 1948 in Sicily and Sardinia, including premiums, is fixed at 610 lire per quintal in comparison with a basic price of 175 lire.

It has been suggested that Germany is dissatisfied with the inability of the Italian Government to discipline the farmers, and that the new area proposed concerning Germany officials if the position does not improve. This year the Italians are making a further effort to control agricultural production. Officials have been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture whose job it is to tell farmers that they are to sow and which fields must be ploughed up. In view of that experience it seems doubtful whether this measure will prove successful.

Self-Supplies' allowances.

1. Grain in Europe.

For the 1948 harvest direct growers of grain were allowed to retain 1.85 quintals of wheat for each member of the producer's household. Farmers classified as grain producers, though not direct growers, could retain 1.75 quintals. (This class includes non-resident landless).

In lieu of wheat, grain producers were allowed to substitute rice, rye, barley or beans in the following proportions.

Rice	1.60 quintals for each quintal of wheat
Rye	1.30 " "
Barley	1.80 " "
Beans	1.75 " "

To qualify for these allowances the producer has to give up his right to a retention card for bread or pasta.

The self-supplier's allowance for the two preceding harvests was 2 quintals of wheat for head and corresponding quantities of other cereals. When the bread ration was cut in March 1948, producers' allowances were similarly reduced and they were asked to hand over to the amount the difference between the old and the new allowances.

2. Olive Oil.

The quantity of olive oil which could be retained from the 1941 harvest was 10 kg. for each member of the producing family. Persons engaged in the production of olive plantations were allowed to retain 7 1/2 kilograms per head.

For the current harvest (1942) it appears that producers may still retain 10 kilograms per head provided they do not slaughter pigs and so obtain pig fat. In those cases where olive oil producers are also pig producers they may retain 7 1/2 kilograms of olive oil per head.

In order to qualify for the olive oil allowance, the entire fat ration-card must be given up.

3. Olive Seed Producers.

Producers of rape and sunflower for oil extraction were allowed to retain from the 1942 harvest two kilograms of edible oil for every quintal of seeds delivered to the commissariat.

This allowance was subject to a maximum of three kg. for each member of the grower's household.

4. Potato Growers.

Potato growers may retain 120 kilograms of potatoes a year for each member of the grower's family, including 20 kilograms a head for fodder. In addition 50 kilograms a head may be retained during a second crop of potatoes is grown.

5. Dried Vegetable Producers

Producers may retain 10 kg. per person in family of dried vegetables (peas and beans).

3. Oilseed Producers.

Growers of rapeseed and sunflower for oil extraction were allowed to retain from the 1942 harvest two kilograms of edible oil for every quintal of seed delivered to the commissariat.

This allowance was subject to a maximum of three kg. for each member of the grower's household.

4. Potato Growers.

Potato growers may retain 120 kilograms of potatoes a year for each member of the producer's family, including 20 kilograms a head for fodder. In addition 50 kilograms a head may be retained when a second crop of potatoes is grown.

5. Dried Vegetable Producers

The producer may retain 10 kg. per person in family from the first crop of dried vegetables (peas and beans) and 4 kg. a head from the second crop.

6. Nut Growers.

Growers of edible nuts may retain the following quantities for the consumption of their families.

30 kg.	almonds, hazelnuts or walnuts with shells.
or 20 kg.	" " without shells.
10 kg.	chestnuts with shells.
or 5 kg.	" " without shells.

7. Wine Producers

With the exception of 30% of the harvest which is requisitioned to cover army needs and distillation, wine can be freely traded and the producer is therefore at liberty to hold back any fraction of his production.

He must, however, surrender his entire supply of wine dregs (which are used to produce alcohol) with the exception of thirty kg. with stalks (or 25 kg. without stalks) for each member of his family up to a maximum of 500 kilograms (250 kilograms without stalks).

8. Pig Producers

One pig per year may be slaughtered for private consumption for every six members of the producer's family. Ration cards for butter and pig fat must be given up for a year after the date of slaughter.

In order to encourage the production of maize, potatoes and dried vegetables, farmers who grow these as second crops on land which has already produced wheat, rye, barley or oats are entitled to retain the following additional quantities of maize for fodder:-

1. 1 to 1½ quintals for each pig kept, according to type of pig.
2. 1 quintal for each cow.
3. 2½ kg. for each fowl.
5. Seed Allowances.

The following quantities of the main crops may be retained for seed by the grower:

Wheat (early varieties)	3.00	quintals per hectare.
" (late)	1.50	" "
Rye	1.50	" "
Barley	1.50	" "
Oats	1.50	" "
Maize	0.50	" "
Rice	1.50	" "
Beans	1.20	" "
Potatoes	15.00	" "

and dried vegetables, farmers who grow these as second crops on land which has already produced wheat, rye, barley or oats are entitled to retain the following additional quantities of manure for fodder:-

1. 1 to 1½ quintals for each pig kept, according to type of pig.
2. 1 quintal for each cow.
3. 2½ RE. for each fowl.
4. Seed allowances.

The following quantities of the main crops may be retained for seed by the grower:

Wheat (early varieties)	2.00	quintals per hectare.
" (late)	1.50	"
Rye	1.50	"
Barley	1.50	"
Oats	1.50	"
Maize	0.50	"
Rice	1.50	"
Beans	1.50	"
Potatoes	15.00	"

INDUSTRY

The important industries in Sicily are the following:-

Asphalt	Olive Oil
Canning	Salt
Chemicals	Sulphur
Fisheries	

Most of these are well covered in the I.S.I.S. report, though very little up-to-date information about outputs etc., is available either there or elsewhere; where necessary additional text should be added as below. No information is available about the state of repair of any industrial plant in Sicily.

Asphalt See I.S.I.S. information (p.p. 33-39)

Canning See I.S.I.S. and the following note, "It is believed that the two largest canneries are at Catania and Trapani; the former deals mainly with tomatoes and the latter cans tinned fish."

Chemicals. See I.S.I.S. information (p. 49 - 40).

Fisheries. See I.S.I.S. information except that for last paragraph, insert "On the 31st December 1939 the following fishing boats and other small craft were registered in Sicily:

Port of register	Number	Tons	average size (tons)
Messina	3,860	6,443	about 24
Catania	1,393	2,539	" 2
Syracuse	1,110	2,859	" 24
Porto Empedocle	1,134	4,653	" 4
Trapani	1,557	4,387	" 3
Palermo	1,722	3,064	" 2
	40,392	101,636	"

Olive Oil See I.S.I.S. information.

Salt " " "

Sulphur See I.S.I.S. information, plus the following inserted after the words ".....300,000 tons per annum" in the last paragraph: "This output was made by about 100 mines, employing 12,529 men in 1939; the largest companies are the following:

Name of mine	Province	Operating Company	Average annual production (tons)
Trenta Inera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Inera in Ldq., Palermo.	32,000
Grottafalsa	Enna	Soc. Solpitara	25,000
Pietragnossa		Siciliana, Catania	
Vallixita Inera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Inera in Ldq., Palermo.	18,000
Cosco Diaz Andorra Agrigento		Soc. An. Cosco Diaz in Ldq., Palermo	18,000
Gibson S. Michele	"	Michele On. Giovanni & C., Agrigento.	14,000
Trabucchio	Caltanissetta	Soc. An. Trabucchio & C., Caltanissetta.	14,000

Selling See I.S.I.S. information, plus the following inserted after the words ".....300,000 tons per annum" in the last paragraph: "While output was made by about 100 mines, employing 12,629 men in 1939; the largest companies are the following:

<u>Name of mine</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Operating Company</u>	<u>Average annual output (tons)</u>
Trobia Inera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Inera in Liq., Palermo.	35,000
Grottafiume	Enna	Soc. Grottafiume, Siciliano, Catania	25,000
Trapani Inera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Inera in Liq., Palermo.	15,000
Costa Diéi Malomna Agrigento	"	Soc. Diéi Malomna Agrigento	13,000
Gibbia B. Sichele	"	Michele Ch. Giovanni & C., Agrigento.	10,000
Trapani	Caltanissetta	Soc. Ch. Min. Trapani, Caltanissetta.	14,000
San. Montefranco	Agrigento	Soc. Ch. Min. Montefranco Agrigento	14,000
Floristella	Enna	Com. Floristella Agrigento and Floristella Enna.	12,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

1. Electricity

See paragraph 3 p. 69-80 in I.S.I.S. including the note down to the paragraph entitled "Domestic". Examine the information on p. 60-67 dealing with the individual power stations, but include, as a footnote to the list on p. 67 a reference to the existence of the detailed investigations. Insert at the end of p. 69, after the words "exclusively from Sardinia" the sentence "It is estimated that annual coal requirements are about 100,000 tons, of which 75% is consumed in the period June - November".

Province	Agric- ulture	Indus- try	Trans- port & Communi- cations	Constr- uc-tion	Bank- ing & Insur- ance	Miscellaneous	Public Admini- stration
Agripento	82,299	27,953	5,804	9,690	355	1,495	5,254
Caltanissetta	49,521	18,556	2,779	5,134	306	804	3,243
Catania	104,283	60,683	15,564	26,464	979	6,725	10,686
Enna	46,491	13,610	1,669	3,400	131	667	2,486
Messina	119,774	46,451	12,875	19,798	608	2,689	11,216
Palermo	120,122	79,584	18,848	32,338	1,913	6,324	18,215
Ragusa	42,740	16,447	2,732	4,545	193	1,045	2,713
Siracusa	60,249	25,677	5,638	7,527	270	1,137	4,713
Trapani	70,327	29,630	6,531	9,306	492	1,483	5,533
Total	685,786	330,543	72,440	117,822	5,243	18,369	61,140

The actual division of labour by classes may not be the handbook, and figures for 1936, divided by provinces, given in the above table. These are no more than a first present conditions: in particular, the number of skilled workers may now be much smaller than 1936 since so many of Sicilian industries are of a non-essential character.

Trans- port & Communi- cations	Cons- truction	Bank- ing & Insur- ance	Liberal ref- erence	Public Admini- stration	Private Admini- stration	Doma- stic service	Total
5,801	2,000	355	1,495	5,354	253	3,439	135,942
2,779	5,124	305	894	3,242	157	2,156	82,725
15,864	25,434	976	3,725	10,653	1,352	2,432	233,069
1,659	3,403	131	667	2,433	157	1,603	72,224
12,875	19,798	608	2,553	11,214	758	5,240	221,121
18,848	32,338	1,913	5,324	18,219	1,769	11,260	290,062
2,732	2,545	193	1,045	3,713	129	2,352	72,896
5,638	7,527	270	1,137	4,713	260	2,324	97,795
6,531	9,305	493	1,483	5,633	335	3,135	125,872
72,440	117,522	5,243	18,369	64,146	5,224	43,380	1,332,727

Division of Labour by classes may not be dealt with in figures for 1936, divided by provinces, are therefore a table. These are no more than a partial guide to in particular, the number of skilled industrial is much smaller than 1936 since so many of the are of a non-essential character.

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2. Canals

There are the following canals in Sicily:-

Towns	Output in 1938 million cu. ft.	Cost required (1938 £1000 per cu. ft.)
Alghero	392	23,000
Catania	107	7,600
Trapani	25	2,000
Not	19	1,400
Messina	10	700
Agrigento	5	350
	round total	40,000

as it is probable that most of the fine sand is used for concrete
ceiling, the above quantity of sand must be regarded as a working
minimum.

3. Water Supply

as in paragraph 2, p. 44-47 excluding section 3.
(p. 44-47) but including the tables on p. 46-47. at the end,
after the words ".... probably irretrievable" the following
sentence should be inserted: "The large-scale water-supply
system is independent of electricity supply with the exception
of the Messinese aqueduct."

4. Labour

See (1) S.W.S. Handbook Parts I and II (R)

(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisions set out by S.W.S.

as it is probable that most of the gas made is used for domestic cooking, the above quantity of coal must be regarded as a working minimum.

round total	50,000
-------------	--------

3. Water Supply

as in Paragraph 8, P.F. 44-57 excluding section 8. (Footnote) but including the tables on p.p. 46-47. At the end, after the words "..... probably irretrievable" the following sentence should be inserted: "The large-scale water-supply system is independent of electricity and lies with the exception of the waterworks aqueduct."

5. Labor

See (1) J.W.E. Hasbrouck parts I and II (R)

(41) " " (R)

and the following provisions and notes by J.W.E.

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7. Railways

See (1) I.S.I.S. CB 4096 H Part III, pages 6 and 7
 (11) P.W.E. Handbook (a) Part II
 (111) " " (R)

8. Road transport

See (1) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II
 (11) " " (R)

It is hoped to provide some supplementary information later

9. Waterways

Not applicable.

10. Signals

See (1) I.S.I.S. CB 4096 H Part III, pages 241-260

11. Food and Domestic Necessities

(1) For location of Public Offices see
 I.S.I.S. Part V (E).

Also see the following notes:-

Food

(a) Food rationing and control in Italy.

Introduction

The problem of food rationing is peculiarly difficult in Italy. First, it is difficult for the administration to control supplies because the peasants - and nearly half the population is agricultural - are reluctant to deliver up their output. Secondly, there are wide differences in food consumption from region to region. In the North, where the standard of living is relatively high, the dietary resembles that of Western Europe. There is a comparatively high consumption of meat and dairy products,

10. Signals

See (1) I.S.I.S. CH 4395 H Part III, pages 241-260

11. Food and Economic Requirements

(1) For location of Public Offices see I.S.I.S. Part V (2).

Also see the following notes:-

Food

(a) Food rationing and control in Italy.

Introduction

The problem of food rationing is peculiarly difficult in Italy. First, it is difficult for the administration to control supplies because the peasants - and nearly half the population is agricultural - are reluctant to deliver up their output. Secondly, there are wide differences in food consumption from region to region. In the North, where the standard of living is relatively high, the dietary resembles that of Western Europe. There is a comparatively high consumption of meat and dairy products, more sugar is eaten and in general more processed foods. In the South, on the other hand, the diet, like that of Balkan countries, is based on cereals. Meat and dairy products are scarcely eaten and olive oil is practically the sole source of fat.

Owing to the importance of such regional differences, it has been impossible to ration any foods other than bread, pasta, sugar and fats on a national basis. Even fish, wine and fats regional differences have had to be taken into account in fixing the composition of the allowance. Other foods including wine, meat and dairy produce, are locally rationed.

On the whole, food distribution is not well organised. Bread and sugar rations can always be obtained but apparently not always the allowances of other foods. There is an extensive black market but its prices are beyond the reach of all except the well-to-do.

The Development of Rationing

The only two foods to be rationed before Italy entered the war were sugar and coffee. Sugar was rationed in February 1940 at 500 grammes a month, and the allowance of coffee was 50 grammes.

In October 1940 a fats ration of 500 grammes per month was introduced, including butter, lard and edible oil. The consumer's freedom of choice between these fats lasted only for two months. The rapid sugar harvest made it possible to raise the ration from 500 to 600 grammes in November. ^{UNLAW} (including margarine, white flour and rice) was rationed in December at the rate of 2 kg. per month.

The inclusion of maize flour in the fats ration caused difficulties, as in some parts of the country it is used for making bread. It was taken off the ration in May 1941 and rice was substituted. Later, when bread was rationed, maize flour was included as an alternative to wheat flour or bread.

In March 1941 the ration of fats was raised and it was admitted that the old ration of 500 grammes monthly had never been fully available. At the same time meat consumption was tightened by a decree making it compulsory to register with a butcher for meat, which could be bought only on certain days and in quantities sufficient only for that day's requirement.

In the autumn of 1941 there was a tightening of food supplies, and local rationing of such foods, as milk, pulses, eggs etc., was introduced.

The next important rationing development was in October 1941 when bread was rationed. The daily allowances were as follows:-

Normal consumers	200 gr.
Light workers	300 gr.
Heavy workers	500 gr.

The sugar ration, temporarily raised in November 1940, reverted to its previous level of 500 grammes in Italy.

The low level of the bread ration made it necessary to introduce special classes of consumers, and in December supplementary rations were granted to very heavy workers, certain school children and to ex-actives.

In March 1942 it was found necessary to cut the bread ration

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butcher for meat, which could be bought only on cards in days
and in quantities sufficient only for that day's requirement.

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and local rationing of such foods, as milk, butter, eggs etc.,
was introduced.

The next important rationing development was in October 1941
when bread was rationed. The daily allowances were as follows:-

Normal consumers	200 gr.
Light workers	300 gr.
Heavy workers	400 gr.

The sugar ration, temporarily raised in November 1940,
reverted to its pre-war level of 600 grammes monthly.

The low level of the bread ration made it necessary to
introduce special classes of consumers, and in December
supplementary rations were granted to very heavy workers, certain
school children and to expectant mothers.

In March 1942 it was found necessary to cut the bread ration
for all classes of consumers. The daily allowance from March
15th was as follows:-

Normal consumers	150 grs.
Light workers	250 grs.
Heavy workers	350 grs.
Very heavy workers	450 grs.
Expectant mothers	500 grs.

*Called on the ration card General All Housewife
(literally "very aggressive") because this
is often used in Italy in same.

To make up for the reduction in bread rations certain concessions were made:-

- (1) A supplementary ration of 500 grams of meat for men in Southern Italy.
- (2) An increase of 30% to 50% in the meat ration so that a distribution could be made twice weekly wherever possible.
- (3) From April 1st an increase of 100 grams of sugar per month for children under 14 years of age.

At the same time cheese, salmon of which had been rationed since January, was returned at 250 grams monthly.

The history of food rationing from the end of 1941 onwards shows a series of concessions to special classes of consumers. At the low level of consumption which now exists in Italy this is necessary if the health of the rising generation is not to be impaired and if workers are to make sustained effort.

In May 1948 a ration of 500 grams a month was introduced for men over 16 years in all provincial capitals. This ration was subsequently increased to 2,000 grams in November, and a ration of 1,500 grams granted to all people over 65 years of age, where supplies permitted. At the same time the sugar allowances for adults under three were increased to 1,500 grams monthly and to 500 grams for children over this age.

In the same month, daily bread allowances to school children were increased to the following amounts:-

Light workers	400 grs.
Heavy workers	400 grs.
Very heavy workers	500 grs.
Invalids	500 grs.

Since November 1948 there have been no further changes.

Appendix I summarizes changes in bread, meat, fats and sugar rations. Appendix II shows current rations.

The history of food rationing from the end of 1941 onwards shows a series of concessions to special classes of consumers. At the low level of consumption which now exists in Italy this is necessary if the health of the rising population is not to be impaired and if workers are to make sustained effort.

In July 1942 a ration of 500 grams of wheat was introduced for workers up to 18 years in all provincial capitals. This ration was subsequently increased to 2,000 grams in November, and a ration of 1,000 grams allotted to old people over 65 years of age, where available, allotted at the same time the same allowance for children under three were increased to 1,000 grams monthly and 1,600 grams for children over this age.

In the same month, daily bread allowances to special classes were increased to the following amounts:-

Light workers	500 grms.
Heavy workers	600 grs.
Very heavy workers	800 grs.
Disables	900 grs.

Since November 1942 there have been no further changes.

Appendix I summarizes changes in bread, pasta, fats and sugar ration. Appendix II shows current ration.

2. The Rationing System

The first ration cards were issued in January 1940. The authorities in Italy kept a permanent and up-to-date record of the persons living in each commune and cards were distributed accordingly to this register.*

The first cards were valid for one month only, but in January 1941 this period was increased to three months and in July 1942 to four months.

The number and the composition of the cards have changed many times. For the present rationing period, February to May 1943 there are believed to be two cards. The first of these is for bread, pasta, and rice, fats, eggs and sugar; the second is for meats, cooked meats, cheese, wine and tobacco.

* Under a recent order, ration cards are no longer delivered but have to be collected from the Municipal centre.

Sample of ration cards very in use, colour and other particular as per ruling to the rationing services but the main features about it are as follows:-

One section of the card, usually in the centre or left hand corner, is printed with the name of the issuing province and contains:-

The number of the card and the name and address of the holder are filled in. Finally the card is signed by the holder and stamped with the municipal stamp.

The main part of the card consists of small rectangles squared, marked with the name of the food and the price of validity. Some of these ration coupons are "General Rationing" coupons, representing days or even half-days, others weekly, and still others, bi-weekly periods.

Finally, registration coupons "Cedula de Registro" are included in the card. There is no charge for these coupons for any community, for each month.

In order to get his ration the consumer has to register with his retailer. Registration takes place on fixed days at the end of every month and is valid for the following month. No ration may be obtained outside the rationing period for which it was intended. The retailer stamps the registration coupon and cuts it out. He also stamps the last weekly ration coupon or the two last daily coupons as a receipt for registration.

At first the retailer obtained his monthly supplies by sending his registration coupons to the authorities. This system sometimes resulted in delays and so in November 1941 a new system was introduced. In order to guarantee transport and to ensure a continuity of supplies deliveries are made every two months. For this purpose fixed stockpiles are built up by retailers and supplies are then distributed proportionally to the sales of the preceding month. Thus, the registration coupons ceased to be the basis of supplies, and, presumably, the retailer has now to draw on stocks if for some reason the number of his registered customers suddenly increases.

Ration and food, exclusion bread, may now be drawn in two lots, one in each half of the monthly rationing period. The

in place of his ration book. The ration book is not a receipt for his ration. Registration takes place on fixed days at the end of every month and is valid for the following month. No ration may be obtained outside the rationing period for which it was intended. The ration book is a receipt for the weekly ration coupon and is valid for the following month. The receipt for registration is the first daily coupon to be received for registration.

At first the retailer obtained his monthly ration by sending his registration coupon to the authorities. This system sometimes resulted in delays and as in November 1941 a new system was introduced. In place of coupon also transferred and to ensure a continuity of supply, the authorities are now aware of the situation. For this purpose fixed stock, where built up by retailers and supplied more than distributed, is kept and the value of the preceding month. Thus, the registration coupon is issued to be the basis of supplies, and presumably, the retailer has now to draw a stock, if for some reason the number of his registered customers suddenly increases.

Rationed foods, excluding bread, may now be drawn in two lots, one in each half of the monthly rationing period. The second part of the ration may not be distributed but is in coupon form and may be used during the second fortnight of the month. Two coupons a day are provided for bread and the ration is valid only for the date printed on it. One coupon may be bought in wheat or wholemeal flour. At the bread may be bought in coupons of an earlier date but of the same rationing period. In those cases where bread is bought it, the whole loaf ration may be taken in wheat or wholemeal flour for home bread-making. In this case the ration is taken in four-weekly periods.

The daily ration can be used for use in restaurants.

For a short time, bread and certain other foods could be bought only once a month in the local rationing area. 421

If a consumer moves from one category to another during a rationing period he can obtain from the new category a temporary ration card for the remainder of the period. He is then supplied with a new ration card and rationers in the usual way.

3. Consumer classes

Up to November 1940 there was a differentiation between consumers. In this month a new ration card was allotted to children less than 1 year old. In February 1941 a supplementary ration of 100 grams of bread per month was given to heavy workers.

The introduction of such a small bread ration in October 1941 made the diet insufficient where extra effort had to be expended, as in the case of workers in mining children. These classes of consumers were therefore introduced:-

Normal consumers entitled to	300 grs.	bread per day
Light workers	300 "	" "
Heavy workers	400 "	" "
Very heavy workers entitled to	500 grs.	per day
Expenditure in these	500 "	" "

In December the further classes were added:-

Children under their own and at school were also allowed 300 grams daily. In March 1942 children under 12 years were given a ration of 150 grams after a week compared with 125 grams for adults. In November a further cut - 100 grams weekly was made so that children under 5 were entitled to 250 grams weekly and 1500 per month. In May 1942 an allowance of 125 grams of jam a week was made to children up to 15 years of age. This ration was increased to 200 grams in November and a ration of 250 grams for all people over 65 was introduced.

In these districts in which milk is rationed, priority is given to babies, expectant and nursing mothers, sick persons, and those in unusually occupied.

No clear rule has been given as to the hierarchy of the various consumer classes. Amongst light workers are believed to be housewives, office boys, children and women. Amongst the police, militiamen and civil defence workers are, among others, entitled to the heavy workers ration. Very heavy workers are entitled to the heavy workers ration. Amongst the heavy workers are, among others, entitled to the heavy workers ration.

In December two further classes were added:-

Very heavy workers entitled to 300 hrs. per day
 Sufficient to there 500 " " "

Children under their main head at school were also allowed 300 extra hrs. In March 1942 children under 15 years were given a ration of 150 rations with a week compared with 100 rations for adults. In November a further sub-division was made so that children under 5 were entitled to 100 rations weekly and those from 5 to 15 to 150 rations. In May 1942 an allowance of 100 rations of food a week was made to children up to 15 years of age. This ration was increased to 200 rations in November and a ration of 250 rations for old people over 65 and introduced.

In these districts in which milk is rationed, priority is given to babies, expectant and nursing mothers, sick persons, and those in unwholesome occupations.

W. floor guide has been given to the workers of the various chamber classes. Amongst the workers are believed to be manufacturers, office boys, postmen and watchmen. Firemen, Tailors, Millwrights and civil defence workers are, in all times, entitled to the heavy workers ration. Very heavy workers include miners, dockers, and others, including women, at high altitude, and those on coal in an underground construction.

Expectant mothers are entitled to a supplementary ration of bread for the fifth month of pregnancy.

4. Social Rationing

Men serving in merchant ships are allowed the following allowance of food per week when they are at sea.

6 lb. meat	3 lb. sugar
17 lb. bread	1 lb. of live oil.
4.5 lb. meat	

The increased scale of rationing granted to a rating workers from 1.8.42 to 1.1.43:-

	Provision for week
Bread 6,000	400
Meat 700	100
Fats 100	100
	-10-

an allowance of potatoes or dried vegetables is fixed on the basis of local stocks.

Workers in unhealthy occupations, such as those exposed to the risk of lead, mercury, silver or arsenic poisoning, receive a supplementary ration of meat and half a litre of milk daily.

Blood donors are entitled to a supplementary ration, valid for fifteen days, of 500 grams meat, 500 grams fat and 5,700 grams wheat.

Harvest workers receive supplementary rations for the duration of this work. Allowances vary from North to South and according to the crop being harvested. They are at a very generous level.

Gratuitous rations are also given to sick persons and to wounded and disabled soldiers.

5. Local Rationing

Local rationing first became important in the last quarter of 1941. The rationing of bread and cereal tightening of food supplies began to have caused a run on meat and food. The resultant hoarding and food queues had some sort of control essential.

Due to regional differences in consumption as well as to transport difficulties it was not possible to introduce a uniform ration for certain foods in short supply.

At first, existing ration books were used to control distribution of foods in short supply, but in November 1941, a new ration card was issued to provincial capitals for the purpose of regulating the sale of dried vegetables, potatoes, apples, oranges and milk.

The provincial centres fix either a regular ration or an irregular distribution according to the type of food, and supplies available. Where the supply of a food is ample, as in the case of milk in some districts, no control is imposed.

Meat is also locally rationed; in some provinces wine too, but where supplies are plentiful.

5. Local Rationing

Local rationing first became important in the 1st quarter of 1941. The rationing of bread and cereal threatened food supplies and caused a run on meat and fats. The resultant hoarding and food queues made a sort of control essential.

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Meat is also locally rationed; in some provinces since 1940, but where supplied its consumption is still free.

6. National Differences in Allowances

There are important differences in the diet of districts in Italy between the kinds of foods eaten. For instance, butter and lard are consumed principally in the north and Central Italy; in the South olive oil is the usual fat. Meat is little eaten in the South but fish is important. Rice and pulses consumption is almost entirely confined to the North, the South and Sicily eating instead large quantities of wheat in the form of spaghetti and similar pasta.

Local differences in consumption are taken into account not only through local rationing but also in the allowances for pasta and fats. The following shows current data 424 thousand.

	<u>Barin</u>	<u>Price</u> (per month)	<u>Total</u>
Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Brazil	600	1,000	2,000
Liguria, Tuscany, the Marches and Umbria	1,000	1,000	2,000
Rome and Viareggio provinces	1,000	500	2,000
Provincia, Lombardia and Riviera provinces	1,000	500	2,000
Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Lucania and Calabria	2,000	500	3,000
Basilicata and Calabria	2,000	500	3,000

For the purpose of this report and information, the data receiving above in and the North American states, but details are not available.

7. Restaurant Meals

Restaurants of food in restaurants was introduced at the end of 1940 when the serving of meals (apparently, rice, etc.) and meat was limited. Since then restrictions have become increasingly severe.

Restaurants (except first-class restaurants) are divided into a category for each of which the price is fixed between 6 and 80 lire for a three-course meal of soup, meat or fish, and fruit or cheese. First-class restaurants may charge a maximum of 80 lire. Drinks and service are excluded for all categories.

The detailed instructions issued by the Regulation of Public Restaurants are up to the present position.

(a) How it occurred and extra portions are prohibited.

7. Wentworth, 1903

(c) 3-ny containing 1000000 may be covered only
by the 1000000 (the value of 1000000
is 1000000). (The value of 1000000
is 1000000).

- (4) Rabbit, game, fish, eggs, cheese and offal may be served at lunch except Sundays; poultry, ham and sausages at lunch on Monday, Tuesdays and Saturdays; horseflesh, beef and veal at lunch on Mondays and Saturdays.
- (5) At Saturday dinner and Sunday lunch and dinner a standard meal consisting of soup, vegetables and fruit must be served; no meat, fish, eggs or cheese are allowed.

No beverage containing milk in any form may be sold in catering establishments but white coffee is permitted if served in small cups.

B. Canteen Feeding

As from January 1st, 1943 ration cards have no longer to be given up by workers for food eaten in their canteens (including not only factory canteens but also those serving clerical staff). For each customer served the canteen is allowed the following monthly allowances of rationed foods:-

1,500	grams	bacon
200	"	fat
3,000	"	potatoes
500	"	beans.

or

No other allowance of rationed or controlled commodities is to be made to canteens without surrender of the requisite coupons. In addition, however, to the coupon-free soups ("minestra") all canteens can serve a complete meal on surrender of coupons. Moreover, canteens must be allowed a fair share of unrationed foods such as poultry and rabbits.

The number of persons eating at canteens has risen very considerably in recent months. The Government now aims at providing meals for one and a half million workers. In December, 1942, 550,000 meals were being served compared with 250,000 in January of the same year. By the end of January, 1943, there were a million workers using 3,500 canteens.

A scheme giving free meals to school children was introduced in December 1941. By November 1942 the number of children receiving free meals had risen to nearly 900,000. Arrangements

be given to workers for food eaten in their canteens (including not only factory canteens but also those serving clerical staff). For each customer served the canteen is allowed the following monthly allowance of rationed foods:-

	1,500	grams	meat
	200	"	fat
	2,000	"	potatoes
or	500	"	beans.

No other allowance of rationed or controlled commodities is to be made to canteens without surrender of the requisite coupons. In addition, however, to the coupon-free soup ("minestra") all canteens can serve a complete meal on surrender of coupons. Moreover, canteens must be allowed a fair share of rationed foods such as poultry and rabbits.

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A scheme giving free meals to school children was introduced in December 1941. By November 1942 the number of children receiving free meals had risen to nearly 900,000. Arrangements have now been made for increasing the number to two million.

(b) Supplies of food in Sicily

Sicily is practically self-sufficient in food and under normal circumstances could probably manage for some time on its own resources.

As in the rest of Italy, bread and minestra (minestrone etc.) are the principal foods and supplies of wheat should be sufficient to cover requirements provided the peasants do not hold back excessive quantities. no 241

It is understood that because some provinces could not make the necessary arrangements, the new scheme did not come into operation until 15th February.

incident handling, however, which accounts for more than 80% of the entire Italian wheat crop, may be expected to increase in event of invasion and be a result of shortages may occur in the time. For this reason, a small amount of wheat - not exceeding 1,000 tons a month - is recommended for Sicily. This estimate of imports is intended only to give some idea of the order of magnitude of supply requirements. There are very considerable fluctuations of wheat for example, according to instance to season. Stocks of wheat, for example, will be lowest from about April to June before the new crop is ready. Such shortages may also occur in case of invasion of just after the harvest when payments might be made there entire crop.

Similar seasonal fluctuations might occur for olive oil of which the new crop is coming available from 1 May. It may not be possible to show oil stocks in import of 500 - 1,000 tons a month is suggested.

For sugar returns an import of 2,000 tons a month of wine might be desirable. Similarly imports of sugar and coffee can be reduced or even eliminated with in the short run. Sugar consumption of sugar is low compared with the rest of Italy (it is lower than the present ration) and a sugar supply could locally from fruit could probably be substituted; coffee drinking is also entirely confined to the towns. Liberal estimates of requirements is 2,000 tons of sugar and 500 tons of coffee a month.

The administration of food supplies and distribution requires to be the same as on the mainland. (See attached note on Food Control in Italy for details). Control is likely to be lax and ineffective and there is doubtless a black market as in the rest of Italy.

Wheat and sugar rations are the same in Sicily as in the rest of Italy. The allowances of meat is higher than in North and Central Italy and moreover, to compare with local rationing, the contains a much higher proportion of slaughtered than of live. The total fat allowance is the same as in the rest of Italy but includes more olive oil.

The consumption of other foods in Italy is now controlled locally; if supplies are short some form of local rationing is introduced if supplies are plentiful consumption may be left free. It is not known, however, what local rationing there are in Sicily. (See attached note on Food Control in Italy for fuller account of Italian rationing).

probably be unregulated; coffee, however, is almost entirely controlled by the state. A liberal estimate of requirements is 2,500 tons of sugar and 500 tons of coffee a month.

The regulation of food supplies and distribution seems to be the same as on the mainland. (See attached note on Food Control in Italy for details). Control is likely to be lax and ineffective and there is a distinct black market as in the rest of Italy.

Bread and other rations are the same as in the rest of Italy. The allowance of meat is higher than in North and Central Italy and moreover, to compare with local food habits, the content is much higher, no other of significant than of rice. The total fats allowed is the same as in the rest of Italy but includes more olive oil.

The consumption of other foods in Italy is now controlled locally; if supplies are short some form of local rationing is introduced if supplies are plentiful rationing may be lifted. It is not known, however, what local rationing there are in Sicily. (See attached note on Food Control in Italy for fuller account of Italian rationing).

DEMAND IN ITALY FOR RATIONS

GRAIN

<u>Bread (monthly)</u>	500 grams.	(17 1/2 lbs.)
1.8.40 Normal consumers	500 "	(21 ")
1.11.40 "	500 "	(17 1/2 ")
1.10.41 "	500 "	(21 ")
1.8.42 Children under 14	500 "	(21 ")
1.11.42 "	500 "	(21 ")
CHILDREN AND ADULTS between 15-16	500 "	(21 ")

FATS (monthly)

1.10.40 all consumers	500 grams.	(20 lbs.)
1.8.41 "	500 "	(14 ")

The rice ration includes butter, lard and olive oil. The proportions vary periodically. Usually sugar, butter and lard are equivalent to the weight of rice; however, the proportion of olive oil increases.

General of Country (Lima, also and maize flour) - (monthly)
2.10.40 all consumed
1.11.41 Divided according to regions (crushed - on the sketches)

	Maize	Rice	Maize Flour
Region 1. (Sicily & Sicily)	1,400 (52)	200 (7)	-
2. (Liguria & c.)	1,500 (52)	300 (10)	200 (7)
3. (Liguria & c.)	1,000 (45)	500 (81)	400 (14)
4. (Liguria & c.)	500 (31)	1,000 (35)	400 (14)

1.10.41

	Maize	Rice	Maize	Rice
Region 1. 1,200	1,200	100	1,000	200
2. 1,700	1,700	300	1,300	500
3. 1,000	1,000	300	800	1,500
4. 800	1,200		800	1,000

From 1.10.41 heavy and very heavy workers received 500 gr. grain extra (Regions 1 and 2 - 500 gr. extra, regions 3 and 4 - 300 gr. extra, 300 gr. rice).

From 16.3.42 The country was divided into 4 districts of 4 regions, as follows. Southern regions received 500 gr. extra.

	Maize	Rice	Maize	Rice
1. (Sicily & c.)	2,500	200	1,500	2,500
2. (Liguria & c.)	2,000	500	2,500	-
3. (Liguria & c.)	1,000	500	2,000	-
4. (Liguria & c.)	1,500	500	1,500	500
5. (Liguria & c.)	500	1,500	1,500	500
6. (Liguria & c.)	200	1,000	1,500	500

Region	1.	1.11.42
2.	2,500	500
3.	2,100	400
4.	1,500	500

	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>
Region 1.	1,200	100	1,300	800
2.	1,700	300	1,500	300
3.	1,500	600	500	1,500
4.	500	1,200	200	1,500

From 1.5.41 heavy and very heavy workers received 500 gr. mms extra (Regions 1 and 2 - 500 gr. pasta, regions 3 and 4 - 500 gr. pasta, 300 gr. rice).

From 15.4.41 the country was divided into 6 instead of 4 regions, as follows. Southern regions received 500 grs. extra.

	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>
15.3.42 1. {Sardinia & c)	2,300	200	1.4.43 1,500	-
2. {Abruzzo & c)	2,500	500	2,500	-
3. {Provincia & c)	1,000	600	2,000	-
4. {Rom & c)	1,500	300	1,000	800
5. {Liguria & c)	800	1,500	1,500	400
6. {Piemonte & c)	800	1,300	1,300	500

	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>
Region 1.	2,300	500
2.	2,400	400
3.	1,500	800
4.	1,400	500
5.	1,500	1,000
6.	600	1,400

Grand (daily)

1.10.41.	General consumers	200 grs.	{ 7 grs }
	Light workers	300 "	{ 10 1/2 grs. }
	Heavy workers	500 "	{ 14 grs. }
1.12.41.	Children in day care school	300 "	{ 10 1/2 grs. }
	Expectant mothers	300 "	{ 10 1/2 " }
	Very heavy workers	500 "	{ 17 1/2 " }

15.3.42	Normal consumers	150 lbs.	(5 ozs.)
	Light workers	250 "	(9 "
	Heavy workers	350 "	(12 "
	Very heavy workers	450 "	(16 "
15.11.42	Light workers	300 "	(10 1/2 ozs.)
	Heavy workers	400 "	(14 "
	Very heavy workers	500 "	(17 1/2 "
	Adolescents 9-16 years	300 "	(7 "

APPENDIX II

ITALIAN FOOD RATIONS

January, 1943

Weekly rations in grams (or, in brackets)

	Normal Consumers	Light Workers	Heavy Workers	Very Heavy Workers	Children & Adolescents		
					Under 3	3-5	6-10
Bread	1050 (37)	2100 (75)	3000 (90)	3500 (110)	1050 (37)	1050 (37)	1400 (49)
Wheat and rice	600 (17 1/2) 225 (24)	600 (17 1/2) 225 (24)	600 (23) 775 (27)	650 (23) 775 (27)	500 (17 1/2) 225 (24)	400 (17 1/2) 225 (24)	500 (17 1/2) 225 (24)
Sugar	125 (4 1/4)	125 (4 1/4)	125 (4 1/4)	125 (4 1/4)	250 (9)	150 (5)	150 (5)
Fats	100 (3 1/4)		All consumers				

* In Southern Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily) all pasta rations are 125 grams (4 1/4 ozs.) higher.

	Normal Consumers	Light Workers	Heavy Workers	Very Heavy Workers	Children & Adolescents		
					Under 5	5-9	9-10
Bread	1050(37)	2100(75)	2800(90)	3500(112)	1050(37)	1400(49)	
Meat and fish	600(17) 625(22)	500(17) 625(22)	650(23) 775(27)	650(23) 775(27)	500(17) 625(22)	500(17) 625(22)	
Wheat	125(4)	125(4)	125(4)	125(4)	125(4)	125(4)	
Fats	100(3)						
	All consumers						

* In Southern Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily) all meat rations are 135 grams (5.2 oz.) higher.

Clothing Rationing

The Italian clothing rationing system applied to the whole of Italy including Sicily and Sardinia.

The 1st clothing card having a 12 month validity came into force on November 1st 1941.

The second card, valid for 11 months, from November 1st 1941, to December 31st 1943, contained only slight changes. The main characteristics of the card are as follows:-

Army clothes requires the surrender of a small number of points independent of their weight.

Footwear is included in the clothing card, and requires the surrender of points.

The point values of clothing for adults are in two weight groups. All garments are new utility clothes of standardised fabric, at fixed prices. The points value varies according to the quality of the material used, i.e. to the percentage of wool, silk or cotton to rayon or other substitute textile in any garment. The main point values are:- as follows:-

Points according to weight and composition of fabric

Men:

Overcoat	65	71
3 pc. suit	63	69
working jacket	20	
" trousers	10	
shirts	14	10
pants	17	10
waterproof	23	43
gloves	5	
socks	3	

Boys:

	51	40
	44	20
	0	0
	13	5
	5	27
	1	

Points according to composition of garment

Women:

Coats	77	38
Suits	44	33
loose jackets	36	20
chemises	9	
nightgowns	13	10
high waisted	13	

Girls:

	45	23
	33	17
	25	14
	6	
	13	7
	9	

Women: (Contd.)	Girls:	Men	Women	Boys/Girls	Children
smocks	15				
nonsecoats	40	10			
gloves	3				
hats	4				
shawls	17				
fur coats	100				
stockings	7				
vest, combination	9				
<u>Children 1-6:</u>					
coats single breasted	17				
coats double breasted	47				
leggings	9				
shirts	2				
drawers	2				
pyjamas	6				
socks	1				
<u>Footwear (utility)</u>					
Skin uppers leather, rubber or regen. rubber soles	65	55	25	5	
Skin uppers, wooden sole	30	20	20	5	
fabric " " "	10	10	-	-	
Uppers and soles of rubber or regenerated rubber.	20	20	10	5	

All leather goods such as bags, trunks, attache cases, hat boxes, formerly on the clothing card may not be sold after 1st January, 1943.

drawers
socks
1

Footwear (utility)

Men Women Boys/Girls Children

Skin uppers				
Leather, rubber or rephen. rubber soles	55	55	135	5
Skin uppers, wooden sole	30	30	30	5
Patent " "	10	10	-	-
Uppers and soles of rubber or regenerated rubber.	20	20	10	5

All leather goods such as bags, trunks, attache cases, hat boxes, formerly on the clothing card may not be sold after 1st January, 1943.

Fuel

It is not known to exactly what extent wood and charcoal are used in Sicily for cooking and for such heating (e.g., water-heating in larger buildings) as may be necessary. It is possible, but unlikely, that charcoal was imported; wood fuel would certainly not be imported. An estimate of the division of Sicilian coal consumption by user suggests a domestic coal consumption of up to 125,000 tons a year, based on 24 cwt. per head of population in the towns. This is about one-fifth of the islands total coal requirements.

Stocks of coal are not likely to exceed one month's supply.

The Italian coal rationing system, which presumably extends to Sicily, is distinguished by its inefficiency. In principle, household fuel supplies are now fixed at 50% of pre-war consumption, but there is absolutely no evidence to show how the rationing scheme operates in Sicily.

The restriction of household gas supplies has been effected by a general reduction of tariff value and the introduction of gas-less hours. There does not appear to have been a large reduction in total gas consumption throughout Italy, but there may have been a restriction in household consumption for the benefit of industry; this can scarcely have operated significantly in Sicily.

12. Transport and Travel

See (1) I. 7.2. Handbook {B} Part I
(14) " " {R}

and the following provisional notes:-

Chief Newspapers in Sicily

Palermo

"Giornale di Sicilia", (Editor, Vincenzo Consigliesi)
Piazza Giulio Cesare.

"L'Espresso - Giornale Mediterraneo", and (40,000 copies
daily) (Ed. Bernardino
Salerno).
Zitella Villanova, Via Ruggero 7 no.

Catania

"Il Popolo di Sicilia", (15,000 copies daily) (Ed. Giorgio
Rosso).
Via Cavour 22 (A special instrument of the
Fascist Party)

"Il Lavoro",
(Weekly of the "Il Popolo di Sicilia").

"Lo Sclavinum" (weekly)
Via Cavour 102.

Chief News Items in SicilySicily

"Giornale di Sicilia", (Editor, Vincenzo Comignolo)
Piazza Giulio Cesare.

"L'ora - Giornale Mediterraneo", and (10,000 copies
daily) (Ed. Annunzio
Galea).
Addres: Villanova, Via Giuseppe V. no.

Content

"Il Corriere di Sicilia", (16,000 copies daily) (Ed. Giorgio
Russo).
Via C. d'Amato 20 (a special instrument of the
Fascist Party)

"Il Lavoro",
(weekly of the "Il Corriere di Sicilia").

"La Gazzetta" (weekly)
Via C. d'Amato 100.

Manila

"La Gazzetta", (Ed. Evandro Forzani)
Via Ugo Bossi, 1001, 1002.

15. Central Service

See (H) 2.0.2. Handbook (S) Part II
(H) "R"

There may be some supplementary information later.

14. Education and Youth Movements

See (1) R.W.B. Handbook (B) Part I
(11) " "

15. Who's Who

See (1) R.W.B. Handbook (B)
(11) "Purple Primrose" when available.

Officers of the War Cabinet,
S.W. 1.

24TH MARCH 1943.

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

SUBJECT: Fascists and anti-fascists thought to be
in Sicily

21 OCT 23

TO: Twelfth Army
Rome, Italy

WEST SHORES

ULF/212/4/0(16)

9 Jul 43

S. P. R. C.

1. Information has been received from sources believed to be fairly reliable that the following individuals are anti-Fascist and that they will perhaps be cooperative to the Allies:

AUGUSTA	CATALANO brothers	Own cinema, one in AUGUSTA and one in CATANIA. The one in AUGUSTA is called GENOVA LUNGO.
	MOTTA, Donna Santa (via Rome)	Owns a cafe combined with a tobacco shop and grocery store.
	SOSTA brothers	Own bakery. Friends of the Catalano brothers and of Tringali (mentioned below).
	TRINGALI	Engineer. Confined during the Spanish Revolution in 1937 and during the Ethiopian War in 1935. Married. Liked by some of the people while others consider him a "crank".
AVOLA (Prov. Siracusa) Cosentino	LOHITO, Cav.	Podesta until he was called into the army from which he was discharged dependents. Said to have anti-tendencias.
BARAFRANCA	CAVATA	Chemist.
	INGHIA	Doctor.
CATANIA	PIETRO, Rosalia	Said to be a member of an Fascist group which seeks Secretly anti-Fascist. At his area. Owner of a turn lives in a castle he built 1936. Divorced from his 67. Well liked by the
PACHINO	BRUNO, Cav.	

others consider him a "crack".

AVOLA LURETO, Cav.
(Prov. Siracusa) Geronimo

MAURAPESANCA CAHATA

LUERIA

CATANIA FIMTO, Rosalia

PACHINO BRUNO, Cav.

PALEMO

CIMA

LOPPESTI

SCICLI

SCIRO', Lucio

SCORTINO

CHINNELLA, Antonio

Podesta until he was called into the army from which he was discharged on September 1936. Said to have anti-Fascist tendencies.

Chemist.

Doctor.

Said to be a member of an Fascist group which meets secretly anti-Fascist. He lives in a castle he built in 1936. Divorced from his wife. Well liked by the members of the Party for business.

Lawyer.

Employed at Institute of Accusations and re- Fascist buttonhole in job.

Protestant minister

Lawyer. Has often political reasons.

2. Further information has been received from a source of a reliability that there is a prison or concentration camp for anti-Fascists, a small town near PALERMO.

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9 Jul 43

100/531

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3. Information coming from sources believed to be reliable indicates the following individuals are ardent Fascists:

AGRIGENTO	CAVELLO	Assistant Station Master.
AUGUSTA	AMATO	Ex-odessa. Age about 75.
	ARONE, Donatella (Via Principe Umberto)	Large landowner.
	BATTAGNINI, Luigi	Registrar in AUGUSTA.
	DONCISTO	Owns clothing shop specializing in Fascist uniforms.
	DOMINELLA (Via Principe Umberto)	Owns a bakery.
	PAJALE	School teacher. Member of Fascist youth organizations.
	FRANCO (Via Principe Umberto)	Wine dealer and cinema operator. Lives over Cinema PALAZZO.
	MAZZINI, Giovanni (Via Mergara)	Secretary Paolo di Castellanico since 1940. About 30 yrs old, 5'10" in height, stocky, thinning light brown hair. Greatly disabled.
	GIULIO brothers	Have political jobs.
	CRIMALDI, Giuseppe	Member of the Fascist unit Camp Comare of the Militia. Contractor for the Government on several occasions. Once shook Mussolini's hand during a ceremony. Married, two children.
	FINESCLA (Via Principe)	Owns best pharmacy in town. Owns such Land.

Secretary Paolo di Combelli
since 1940. About 39 yrs old, 5'8"
in height, stocky, thinning light brown
hair. Gruffly disliking.

Have political jobs.

Member of the Massist unit. Casa Squadra
of the Alitalia. Contractor for the
government on several occasions. Once
shook Assolenti's hand during a ceremony.
Married, two children.

Owne best pharmacy in town. Owns much
land.

Owne five kilos and a lot of land.

Municipal Engineer.

Holds a municipal job.

Child doctor.

Owne drug store on Via Rosa.

President Assicurazioni Informa.
Podesta 1934-38. Married. His son is
a doctor in the army. Large landowner.
Generally disliked.

Tax collector.

President work registry office. Married
but has a mistress. Is 33 years old,
weighs 180 lbs., is five feet nine inches
in height, has grey hair and wears dark
glasses. He is said to be a graffer and
is much disliked.

President of Foro. 65 years old,
Married no children. Big in height, grey
hair. Respected by people, has a mistress.

GIANNINO, Giovanni
(Via Bergami)

GIANNINO brothers

GIANNINO, Giuseppe

IMBESICIA
(Via Primario
Urbano)

LA FERRA, brothers

LAVAGNA

LAVAGNA, CAV.

LAVAGNA, Dr.

LAVAGNA, Marino

LAVAGNA, Dr.

LAVAGNA

LAVAGNA

LAVAGNA, Dr.
Francisco

