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BIGOT, ECONOMIC INFORMATION
DEC. 1939 - MAY 1940; DEC. 1941;
DEC. 1942 - JULY 1943 (1 OF 2)

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

785015

FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for JUNE --
Tripolitania.

SECRET

1375

Headquarters,
Brit. Mil. Admin.,
TRIPOLITANIA, HEADQUARTERS

EMA/T/1/A/3, Date 22 July 1945

N 2825

FORCE 141

Chief Civil Affairs Officer,
Civil Affairs Branch,
G.H.Q., M.E.F.

1. GENERAL.

H.M.'s Visit to Tripoli.

The curfew imposed on all civilians during certain hours of the Royal Visit created keen disappointment and some measure of resentment amongst Arabs and Jews who desired nothing better than to be allowed to take part in the celebrations. However, these feelings partially abated when it became known that the Grand Qadi and the Chief Rabbi were presented to the King during the Royal Parade held in the Piazza d'Italia.

2. D.C.C.A.O.

Brigadier M.S. Lush, C.B.E., M.C. left for the U.K. on the 12th June on which date Lieut-Colonel W. J. Miller, O.B.E. became Acting Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer with the local rank of Brigadier.

3. PROVINCES.

Tripoli.

Lieut-Colonel Acland proceeded to Civil Affairs Branch, G.H.Q. on the 11 Jun 43 and was succeeded by Lieut-Colonel Mackay. Soon after the fall of Tunis a number of refugees arrived in Tripolitania without authority. Prompt action has been taken to control this type of immigration and it is now only permitted under a permit system. Similarly stops are being taken to prevent a drift from rural areas to Tripoli City.

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Good progress has been made in the clearance of rubble from bombed areas. No less than 3000 tons have been cleared during the period covered by this report. A detailed survey has been carried out by the A.R.P. of bomb-damaged buildings in the city and it has been ascertained that since our occupation 28 buildings have been completely destroyed, 35 partly demolished, 8 seriously and 10 slightly damaged.

Municipal administration shows signs of growing efficiency. This is partly due to the fact that conditions have become more settled and it is now possible to plan ahead. Excellent work is being done by the police who,

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

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- 2 -

inter alia, have been active in checking licences with the result that the hawker nuisance is decreasing. The Food Rationing Department continues to do very good work, and sanitation and hygiene are improving.

Inspection of tithe assessments show that this will not be a bumper year as was originally expected, but a fairly good one. Tithe in kind is now being collected, and arrangements are in hand for assessment of the cattle tax.

4. Central.

Lieut-Colonel Mercer reports Arab disappointment at the slowness with which prosperity is returning to the country. Arabs are also suspicious of the purchase by B.M.A. of surplus grain at controlled prices. Administrative officers are doing all they can to enlighten them.

There was some trouble at the A.T.I. (tobacco) concession at Garian. The Manager BERTOLI was guilty of gross misrepresentation of the real position regarding labour with the result that arrangements were actually made to bring prisoners from Tripoli to harvest the crop. Bertoli's manoeuvres were however detected in time and he has since been interned, not only for this but for persistent anti-British activities.

The situation as regards law and order in this province is good.

5. Western.

Municipalities are functioning normally and are being found extremely useful in dealing with Italians. The experiment of absorbing Bianchi into the Municipality of Zavia has proved successful.

There is a general downward tendency in prices.

The harvest while not so good as was originally estimated is still fair and it is hoped that inducement goods will yield 1400 tons of barley and 50 tons of wheat.

The tunny season is now in full swing and good catches are being obtained in spite of unfavourable weather.

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Public security continues to be satisfactory.

The number of major offences is very small and the population in general has shown itself extremely law-abiding.

6. Northern.

The people are now busy with the threshing of their crops and there is nothing abnormal to report in regard to the general attitude of the population. The grain output for the province will be from 25 to 30% less than was expected and a minor pest affecting olives will decrease the output of oil. Municipalities have had a normal month.

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Feb 1943

June 1943

1373

- 3 -

7. Eastern.

Lieut-Colonel I.F.W. Schofield proceeded to Civil Affairs Branch, G.H.Q., on the 12 Jun 43 and was succeeded by Lieut-Colonel C.C.C. Oulton.

The Municipal services in Misurata have been maintained efficiently and smoothly and the town is peaceful. Reference has been made in previous reports to conditions in Sirte where the demolitions effected by the Germans stopped in normal life, but excellent work by the S.D.F. has resulted in two-thirds of the urban area being cleared of mines and it is hoped that the conditions will soon return to normal.

Although the cereal situation is not satisfactory, fruit and vegetables promise to be abundant and the General situation with regard to food supplies is promising.

An increase in the number of crimes is recorded though no cases of a serious nature have come before the Courts.

8. SECURITY.

At the end of last month a workman was found guilty and sentenced to death for an alleged attempt to set fire to the Navy House. This conviction was quashed but the accused was convicted of a lesser offence and sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

In my last report para. 12 I referred to a case in which a Jew had been sentenced to death for illegal possession of arms. This sentence was reduced by the C.-in-C. to 20 years imprisonment.

There have been a number of cases of telephone and telegraph wire cutting and also of petty acts of mischief against the Forces. The D.S.O. and S.C.A.Os. Northern and Eastern Provinces (where these acts have taken place) have taken action to prevent this type of offence.

The number of petitions for the release of P.O.Ws. and civilian internees has increased. The procedure in these cases is for the D.S.O. to forward the petition to "A" Branch, Headquarters, Tripolitania, after which the petition is transmitted to A.G.5, G.H.Q. The policy so far adopted has been a very conservative one and very few favourable recommendations have in fact been made. The D.S.O. is of the opinion that the time is not yet opportune to deal with these petitions in large

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9. Arrests and Interments during May. (June figures not yet collated.)

Italian soldiers in mufti	...	127
Italian civilian internees	...	1
		128
P.O.Ws. native	...	5
Civilian internees, native	...	7
		12
TOTAL	...	140

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1372

- 4 -

10. Italian Registration.

27,000 cards have now been issued and the Commissioner of Police hopes to complete registration and the issue of cards before August 15th.

11. Frontier Control.

Considerable thought has been given to the question of frontier control between Tunisia and Tripolitania. Briefly, no European may cross the frontier without reference to the authorities on both sides. This does not affect tribal migrations and unimportant movement of natives. The S.D.F. and Tripolitania Police are manning posts along the frontier in order to check illegal movement.

12. ARAB AFFAIRS.

A quotation from the June report of S.C.A.O. Northern conveniently sums up the Arab situation:-

"The Arab is now busy threshing his crops. Incidents of any import have been so rare that it is difficult to comment at length on conditions as the expression 'normal' covers their attitude. They appear to have accepted our administration completely. Any instructions given are carried out cheerfully."

The resentment which some Arabs feel at being treated, at any rate in law, as enemy subjects was increased by their being prevented from seeing the King on his recent visit. They would have given him an enthusiastic welcome.

13. ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

I enclose at appendix "A" a readable analysis of Italian reaction to current events. I am unable to endorse all the opinions and statements submitted by Captain English; yet his views are of considerable interest.

14. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE.

The staff has been strengthened during the month by the arrival of the A.P.I.O., Registrar-Accountant, Despatch Clerk and an Arab editor from Egypt.

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Italian and Arab cinemas have been opened and are playing to full houses; 35% of the audiences at the Italian cinema are Italians (exclusive of Jews).

The chief theme of propaganda has been the victory of the United Nations; and statements by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt on our war aims have been publicised. References to Italians "keeping their native soil" if they give up their leaders are given at intervals in "box" quotations by the Italian editor.

Displays of photographs have been very successful and the regular service from Cairo makes it possible to change the 10 frames in the city weekly as well as to distribute to the provinces.

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15. AGRICULTURE.

The weather during June was exceptionally cool, and was favourable for vegetables and other crops.

16. Grain Harvest.

The grain harvest was nearly completed towards the end of the month and threshing is in full swing. Many crops are affected by rust, smut and scorching by the ghibli, but the bulk of the crop is of fair quality by local standards, particularly the rain-grown.

17. Tobacco.

The tobacco crop in the Garian area is growing well and is exceptionally promising owing to the late rains in May.

18. Almonds.

The sale of green almonds has been prohibited in order to conserve the dry almonds for the Army.

19. Fruit.

The apricot and plum crops this year have been good.

20. Italian Farmers' Meeting.

A meeting of twenty of the principal Italian farmers in Tripolitania was held on 11th June and was attended by an officer of the Agricultural Department. The most urgent recommendations were for more regular power for irrigation, and for an inland bus service.

21. Forestry.

A survey of forests in Tripolitania is being carried out by technical officers of the Agricultural Department, and recommendations for a forestry policy to meet the more urgent needs are in draft. Additional forest guards were hired in order to check the grazing of young plants and cutting of trees for charcoal and timber. Owing to denudation in the most affected areas, the dunes have started to move again, threatening farms in their vicinity.

22. Electricity.

A serious stoppage of electric power occurred during the first few days of the month owing to a breakdown at Tripoli Main Power Station. A large acreage of irrigated crops, particularly summer vegetables, was adversely affected. The position

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23. Supplies from Tunisia.

Major Grisewood, accompanied by Sig. Giusti, Director of Consorzio Agrario visited Tunisia on 12th June in order to purchase phosphates, chemicals and seeds for Tripolitania. Preliminary negotiations for purchasing the phosphates were completed. The bulk of the other materials required were obtained and were stored in Tunis pending transport to Tripoli.

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1370 .

24. Locusts.

The dry summer season is now well advanced and since no locusts have so far been reported in Libya, it seems safe to assume that there cannot be an invasion of the desert locust this year.

Fifty tons of bran are now available for preparing a reserve of poison bait to be held in readiness for a possible locust campaign early next year. A suitable bait-mixing and storing depot has been obtained.

25. Experimental Farms.

Good progress has been made in the re-organisation of the several farms under the direct control of the Agricultural Department. Considerable economies have been effected in labour. The stock position has been improved.

26. Visit.

The Director of Agriculture of Malta, Mr. Hirst, visited Tripolitania from 15th to 18th June in order to study the conditions of the country and investigate the possibilities of exchanging the surplus products of the respective territories.

27. Tunny Fishing.

Tunny fishing proceeds well. Up to 25th June over 2000 fish of an average weight of 70 Kg. were landed at Zanzur, and 1300 of an average weight of 82 Kg. at Mersa Zuaga. Thousands more fish are imprisoned in the nets. The work of canning and salting proceeded smoothly.

The Arab fishermen, after initial difficulties, have done extremely well in tasks formerly undertaken only by experts from Sicily.

28. Veterinary.

The Blue Cross service continued to treat sick animals during June. 42 horses, mules and dogs were treated.

29. Stabling of Troops.

In the last few weeks Agricultural Officers have been required to devote much time to the selection of camp sites for the troops in the territory. In the main, troops have maintained a respect for agricultural interests but some damage has been inevitable and considerable wilful damage, particularly to fruit

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30. LABOUR.

General.

The exceptional demand for labour during the harvest period gave rise to extortionate demands by workers. With the progressive completion of the harvest the labour position steadily improved, and the A.D.P.L., Tripolitania, reports record numbers are now working for the Forces.

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30. Important Industries, etc.

1369

Difficulties are being met in connection with the manufacture of cigarettes, with the tunny fishery (both for the benefit of the troops) and with the maintenance of ammunition and petrol dumps in remote areas. These difficulties are being overcome by transporting workers and by affording them special facilities for the purchase of approved quantities of foodstuffs at S. & T. prices.

31. Labour Legislation.

A proclamation controlling wages and of conditions of service has been drafted and is being considered by the Labour Committee of the Supply Board.

32. Steps calculated to increase labour supply.

It is hoped that the labour shortage will be relieved by the following measures:-

- (a) Wider use of prisoners of war.
- (b) Return of Italian skilled workers who were compelled to accompany the Axis forces to Tunisia.
- (c) The release of Libyan P.O.Ws. now in Egypt.

33. EDUCATION.

Reference was made in my last report to the fact that some anxiety was felt lest we tended to treat the problem of education in too leisurely a fashion. It was hoped that two educational officers would be forthcoming from the Sudan but this hope was disappointed, and accordingly the problem is being tackled with the existing staff. As a first step a Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Lieut-Colonel Sillery to study the whole problem, which is a complex one. This Committee is still awaiting information from S.C.A.Os., without which it cannot begin its deliberations, but it is expected that it will sit early in July. It is in any event unlikely that preparations will be complete for the opening of schools before October.

34. TRADE AND SUPPLIES.

For administrative purposes the Department of Civil Supplies became an independent department during the month, and is no longer the direct responsibility of the D.C.F.A.

35. Food Rationing and Distribution.

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35. Food Rationing and Distribution.

The cessation of hostilities in Tunisia has resulted in freer releases of imported food supplies and a slight increase in the quantity and variety of foodstuffs distributed to the public. The bread ration in Tripoli has been maintained at 180 gms. per person per day. Rice and cotton seed oil have both been increased from 125 and 140 gms. respectively per person per fortnight to 200 gms. and it has been possible to issue 250 gms. of flour per person per fortnight in addition to the bread ration.

This flour has been issued in place of pasta.

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785015

- 8 -

A fortnight's reserve of these imported foodstuffs has been accumulated and in this respect the situation is easier. With the return of the Army from Tunisia, the proportion of fresh produce, fruit, vegetables, fish, eggs, meat and poultry available for the civil population has diminished and difficulty is being experienced in providing adequate supplies of these at the tariff prices. Moreover, stocks of food accumulated prior to, or at the time of our occupation are now nearly exhausted and this diminution has not been entirely offset by the increased quantities of the imported foods available. Nevertheless, the civil population, and in particular the Arab element, remains adequately, if austere, fed.

In Tripoli Province registration on a family basis is being undertaken with a view to the extension of the rationing system under one of the newly trained Assistant Food Distribution Officers.

36. Industries.

Leather.

The output of the Conceria della Libia has been maintained, using local camel and ox hides (of less than 10 lbs. weight) and sheep and goat skins. Tanning materials are in short supply and in consequence the output of leather has been much reduced. It is to be hoped that fresh supplies will be forthcoming, since boots and shoes for the civil population, as well as to a certain extent for the Army, are produced by this industry; it is mainly a hand industry not requiring the use of power-driven machinery.

37. Sponge Fishing.

Subject to the consent of the naval authorities, and the recruiting of the necessary personnel arrangements are well advanced to recommence this important industry which has been idle since 1941.

Soap.

Encouragement is being given to the production of soap which in view of the availability of raw materials, of which castor and olive oils are produced locally, should be sufficient for the needs of the territory. It is hoped to increase the output of the castor oil plant so as to be able to provide not only the quantities required to fulfil M.E.S.C. export quotas for other M.E. territories, but also to maintain the

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39. Textiles.

The weaving of the lighter types of barracani is restricted by the general exhaustion of the cotton and rayon yarn from which they are woven, as is the weaving of the lighter types of woollen barracani, the warp of which normally consists of English machine spun wool. The production of the heavier types and of carpets has increased with the help of the wool which is at present being imported from Cyrenaica and spun by hand in the coastal oases here.

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40. Other Industries.

In conjunction with M.E.S.C., markets have been sought for esparto grass, at one time the principal export of Tripoli but of recent years so much neglected that, beyond providing for the needs of the small paper mill, now under the control of D.A.D.P. & S.S., the system of collection and preparation for export will have to be completely re-organised. Meanwhile, rough and rather harsh ropes, nets and mats are being made locally by the Libyans both from esparto and from palm leaves.

41. Price Control.

Further progress has been made in the study of local prices which are in many respects lower than those obtaining in Egypt, notably in textiles. A price control notice has been devised covering the bulk of the essential goods, commodities and services and is being discussed with the competent authorities in French North Africa prior to publication, with the object of achieving as large a measure of uniformity in price levels as possible throughout North Africa. The achievement of common price levels, effective control of supplies at source and rationing are essential during this period of diminishing supplies of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles if price control is to be effective. The weekly tariff prices for fresh fruit and green vegetables continue to be effective in the market but the tendency for the grower to deal directly with the consumer and to avoid the market is increasing. Moreover, quite often by the time the requirements of the army have been satisfied, very little is left for the needs of the civil population.

42. Inter-Territorial Trade.

A desire to trade with Egypt, Cyrenaica, the Southern Fezzan and Tunisia is being displayed by the local merchants, but except in the case of Cyrenaica, no active encouragement has as yet been given to these applicants. Apart from the acute shortage of shipping space, most of the things which it is desired to import into Tripolitania are in more or less short supply in the country of origin. Moreover as was the case before the war, Tripolitania is on balance a heavy importer and in the absence of any exportable supplies, foreign exchange difficulties create a barrier. No trade is at present allowed with Tunisia or with Egypt. From Cyrenaica, wool, hides and grain have been imported. In return manufactured articles, lemons, and some chillies have been sent to Cyrenaica.

The state of the road and M.T. restrictions have prevented any considerable trade developing with the Fezzan but a small quantity of first quality dates and atrium salt have been obtained.

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The state of the road and M.T. restrictions have prevented any considerable trade developing with the Fezzan but a small quantity of first quality dates and atrium salt have been obtained.

43. General.

In order to restrict movements of personnel and goods for which there is no well-defined need, and to conserve M.T. spares and tyres a system of passes for inter-provincial trade is being evolved.

A considerable volume of information of interest to the Supplies Board and to the various Committees depending thereon, continues to be extracted from the declarations received under Proclamation No. 16,

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44. FINANCE.

- 10 -

The machinery for assessing and collecting agricultural taxation is now under way, and it is expected that by the end of June the total collections may amount to £12,600.

A further step towards revenue collection has been the issue during the month of the following additional schedules to the Revenue Manual:-

- Schedule I - Taxation on buildings.
Schedule II - 1. Stamp Duties.
2. Dues on Registration of Transactions affecting transfer of Land Ownership.
3. Verification of Weights and Measures.

Furthermore, the following Finance legislation has been put in hand:-

- (a) a proclamation to increase by five times all fixed taxes, except those which would be an unfair burden on the people;
- (b) a proclamation giving power to the D.C.C.A.O. to impose Customs Duties and to substitute an amended Customs Tariff;
- (c) legislation to introduce the compulsory verification of all weights and measures for the year 1943/44;
- (d) an order amending the system of control of alcohol distillation.

The preparation of revenue taxation rolls for 1943 continues and some interesting records have been recovered from the Savings Bank (Cassa di risparmio). These records have been sent to the provinces concerned to assist in the collection of the taxes due.

The re-opening of the Post Offices has enabled the Revenue Department to send assessment notices direct to the individuals concerned thereby relieving Civil Affairs Officers of this duty.

Arrears in the Municipality Family Taxation Rolls for 1942 have been prepared and notices sent out.. A certain amount of this tax has already been paid.

Commercial taxation has also been under review. The collections during June show a slight increase on the figures for May.

Schedule II - 1. Stamp Duties.

2. Dues on Registration of Transactions affecting transfer of Land Ownership.
3. Verification of Weights and Measures.

Furthermore, the following Finance legislation has been put in hand:-

- (a) a proclamation to increase by five times all fixed taxes, except those which would be an unfair burden on the people;
- (b) a proclamation giving power to the D.C.C.A.O. to impose Customs Duties and to substitute an amended Customs Tariff;
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The Accounts section has been handicapped by lack of staff, but nevertheless a creditable amount of work has been done. The accounts for February have been completed and submitted to Headquarters while the accounts for March are well under way and are expected to be ready in the near future.

New Sub-Accountancies have been opened at Tagiura, Sabratha, Mizda and Azizia, thus making a total of 24 Sub-Accountancies.

...../11.

The Italian Department of Personnel and General Affairs has come under the control of the D.C.F.A. for ¹³⁸⁵ time being. This Department, staffed entirely by Italians, has the responsibility of preparing the pay lists of the Italian civil service. This system was desirable as it enabled the Accounts Department to keep a very strict control of the personnel engaged by the various branches of this Administration, and also the amounts which were paid to Italian civil servants employed by this Administration. Every official has now been properly recorded, placed in his particular grade and category, and the salary to which he is entitled has been fixed. The Italians employed in this Department have on the whole done their work very well and appear to be quite anxious to assist the Administration. Our system was new to them and it will naturally take some time before it can be said that they are really efficient.

Banking is still at a standstill and it is consequently difficult to gather information about financial and commercial matters. It is known that B.M.A. currency was being exchanged between private individuals at a rate lower than 480 lire to the £, the reason being that B.M.A. currency is not accepted for inter-territorial trade. In Cyrenaica small denomination lira is used as small change and it is reported that the Giado refugees exchange their B.M.A. currency for lire before returning to Cyrenaica, which in turn they find useful for exchange into Egyptian currency after arrival there. These transactions are not large and I do not think they will adversely affect the Treasury.

45. CUSTOMS.

This Department also became an independent department ^{during the month} and ceased to be the direct responsibility of the D.C.F.A. Its work is expanding and it has removed its offices to the Customs House in the old municipal buildings.

Import and export trade remains restricted. The duty levied on the parcels found in the Post Office at the occupation amounted to £15,814 lire for 23,533 parcels.

46. Excise.

The most noteworthy feature here has been the publication of Order No. 28 introducing changes in the method of control of the manufacture and sale of spirits and liquors. The new measures are primarily designed to safeguard the health of the troops, the chief features being the improved sanitary safeguards and the regulations requiring the labelling and sealing of bottles which should ensure that all drinks sold reach a reasonable standard of purity.

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47. Monopolies.

The sale of cigarettes to civilians in Tripoli City and in the provinces began in June, a ration of 20 cigarettes per head being allowed. A supply sufficient for some months has also been despatched to Cyrenaica.

...../12.

48. POSTAL SERVICES.

The total number of Italian and Arab postal officials employed throughout the territory is 49.

Postal services were restored on the 1st June, 1943, and are much appreciated by the population. Traffic increases daily. Mails are being posted to Algeria, Cyrenaica, Egypt, Malta and Tunisia. The postal administrations of these countries with the exception of Malta, are sending sealed bags to this territory.

3408 letters for P.O.W. have been posted and 23,997 distributed. This traffic increases as and when the public receives information of relatives who are P.O.W.

Negotiations are still proceeding for the introduction of the Imperial Postal Order service.

The Civil Censor, Major Mills, arrived in Tripoli with his staff at the end of May and is now fully occupied.

49. MEDICAL.

Work in the Medical Department has proceeded smoothly during the month. Italian doctors are co-operating well. In Tripoli city there are now four general dispensaries and five special ones. The special dispensaries are:-

1. Dispensary for children's diseases; here attendance has not been as good as was anticipated.
2. Dispensary for skin and venereal diseases.
3. Ophthalmic dispensary, which has been used to full capacity - no less than 5062 patients have been treated.
4. Trachoma dispensary with 2313 patients under treatment.
5. Dental dispensary.

Foodstuffs and liquors are controlled by frequent chemical analysis. The problem of hygiene in the City is complicated by the presence of large numbers of troops. Furthermore the cleansing equipment and transport for the Municipality is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

50. Colonial Hospital.

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50. Colonial Hospital.

There are at present 550 patients in the hospital but it is believed that this figure usually rises considerably in July and August.

51. Provinces.

Generally speaking the health of the provinces has been good. Health control is being extended by the opening of dispensaries at several centres and by the increase in sanitary personnel. A unit of the S.D.F. field ambulance consisting of one British Medical Officer and six O.Rs. is assisting the administration by its work at Mon where it is taking over the hospital and undertaking all civil medical work in that area.

.... /13.

A school for the training of medical assistants has been started at the Colonial Hospital. As a beginning Arab medical orderlies only will be trained. Later sanitary ~~1383~~ ¹³⁸³ lies and Italian and Arab assistant midwives will be trained at the school.

A school inspection service has been started. That this inspection is very necessary is demonstrated by the fact that of the 1435 children examined ~~the~~ during the short time the service has been in operation, over 500 were found to be suffering from some form of disease.

52. Typhus.

In Tripoli the decrease in this disease has been slow. This is probably due to contacts with undetected cases in neighbouring villages moving in and out of Tripoli. Every effort is being made to suppress this disease.

Reported cases of typhus for the whole territory for the period 1 May to 15 Jun 43 were:-

Jews 4,	Arabs 133,	Italians 39.
---------	------------	--------------

53. TRANSPORT.

The R.T.C. continues to control the issue of vehicle permits to the civilian population. He acts on the recommendations of S.C.A.Os. and the Department of Agriculture. 245 vehicle permits have been issued by him up to date.

A course of instruction for native drivers has been commenced with satisfactory results. The R.T.C. reports that the Arab learners have shown a gratifying interest in their work and some aptitude in learning the essentials of maintenance.

54. PUBLIC WORKS.

The draft (revised) War Establishment recently submitted provided for a Department of Public Works. This however has not yet come into being and it is as yet not possible to take over from the R.E. the various roads now being maintained by them.

The Tripoli Power Station gives cause for anxiety and power stations in the provinces are subject to frequent breakdowns. Except when the electric power has failed, the water supply has functioned satisfactorily in spite of heavy demands. ~~work on the~~

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The Tripoli Power Station gives cause for anxiety and power stations in the provinces are subject to frequent breakdowns. Except when the electric power has failed, the water supply has functioned satisfactorily in spite of heavy demands. Similarly the gas works have given good service. Work on the sewage scheme at Anruss, a suburb of Tripoli, is nearing completion. The condition of this area was appalling and the work which is now completed was essential to the maintenance of military and public health.

Much of the bomb damage in Tripoli has been cleared away and some useful material has been salvaged. Work is also being started on the renovation of the tomb of Barghut - the famous Turkish admiral. The supply of essential materials, notably cement, is still short.

Permission has been given to a local civilian firm to erect a laundry and sulphur bath near Tripoli using warm sulphur water which springs from an artesian well. Thus, it is hoped, will reduce the demand for fuel for heating water in the city and ease the strain on the City water supply.

...../14.

55. POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police reports that two British Officers (Lieutenants) arrived here from Military units and Arab Inspectors and one Jew Inspector have also arrived as reinforcements from the Palestine Police Force. They are undergoing preliminary instructions to acquaint them with Italian law and local conditions.

56. Crime.

Gangs of thieves and housebreakers were arrested and the number of these cases reported was reduced to 34. On the 16th June Police Sergeant Kamel Abdulla of the Tarhuna district was shot and killed whilst attempting to arrest Ali ben Amor Feheg of the Cabila Fergiani who was in illegal possession of arms and who succeeded in making good his escape. Every effort is being made to capture the murderer and a reward has been offered for his arrest. Reports from other parts of the territory indicate that public security is being well maintained.

57. Police Training.

Enlistment of Police recruits has been speeded up and the P.T.S. is full to capacity there being over 500 recruits now undergoing training. The course of instruction will be extended from two months to three months as from 1st August to fill in gaps in training that at present exist. A course for N.C.Os. and Inspectors is now in course of preparation. On Sunday 20th June the Police Training School was visited by the G.O.C. in C.

58. S. D. F.

With the exception of some S.D.F. employed on frontier control all units of the S.D.F. have been withdrawn from Police duties. The Tripolitanian Police Force now stands on its own feet and I think it may be said that the enlistment and training of a Police Force and its assumption of full Police duties in the territory, all within less than six months, is a noteworthy achievement.

59. LEGAL AND JUDICIAL.

Legal work continues to increase, both in volume and in complexity, and the Legal Adviser, whose staff has now been further reduced, has legislated on some complicated matters.

The following Proclamations have been published since my last report:-

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Proclamations.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title.</u>
28.	Registration of Boats and Control of Sea Fishing.
29.	Military Administration of Tripolitania.
30.	Trial of Merchant Seamen.
31.	Tripolitania Gazette (Publication of Italian Official Acts.)
32.	} Two special Proclamations restricting public movement during His Majesty's visit.
33.	

- 15 -

Orders.

1361

No.Title.

- 24. Registration of Italian Citizens - Western Province.
- 25. Registration of Italian Citizens - Tripoli Province.
- 26. Sale of Almonds Restriction.
- 27. Western Coast Road - Reopening to Civilian Traffic.
- 28. Manufacture of Spirits and Liquors.

60. British Military Courts.

This section refers to the month of May, since statistics for June were not available at the time this report was drafted.

Generally, it was found, as before, that most of the accused were Arabs, there being few Italians or Jews brought before the Courts. Most of the more serious cases were in connection with possession of arms but, although about 40 such cases were dealt with, many of them were the result of a police drive and in Tripoli Province a number had been remanded from the previous month. Sentences in these cases averaged about five years' imprisonment. Two death sentences were passed, one on a Jew for possession of explosives and one on an Italian for attempted sabotage. Only one other class of offence can be said to be prevalent - cases of possession of military stores, chiefly by Arabs. There were very few crimes of violence and, on the whole, while there has been a slight increase in the number of cases in the Western and Central Provinces, probably due to increased Police supervision, there has been some decrease in Northern and Eastern Provinces. In Tripoli Province, however, and in the City in particular, where most of the judicial work is dealt with, pressure on the British Military Court has been and still is due to the clearing of arrears and not to any marked increase in the number of new cases. Cases of pilfering from the docks continue and steps are being taken to give wider publicity to the sentences imposed.

One conviction only was quashed and ten sentences reduced, although a number of appeals are still pending.

A number of Italian advocates have been licensed to practice in the Military Courts but have not yet had enough experience of our procedure to be of much use to their clients.

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61. Italian Courts.

There has been a marked improvement in the despatch of cases in May and progress has also been made in clearing off the arrears of pre-occupation cases. These Courts report that the offences now charged before them are not only very much less in number than before the occupation, but are also of a much less serious nature. There were a large number of trading and rationing cases dealt with by penal decree. Many of such offences are now also covered by military legislation and any conflict of jurisdiction is disposed of at a weekly conference of the Deputy Legal Adviser, the Police Prosecutor and the Italian prosecuting officials.

...../16.

Of the few murders and other serious crimes disposed of by the Court of Assize, most were committed before the session.

Generally, the Italian Courts are working satisfactorily in spite of the interment of the Praetorian Judge.

62. H.M. THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday was celebrated in Tripoli by a parade and march past, the G.O.C., General Horrocks taking the salute in the Piazza d'Italia. The turnout was impressive. In the afternoon B.M.A. entertained the British subjects of Tripoli, amounting to some 400 persons, to an exhibition of the film "Desert Victory" (unfortunately with French speech, no other copy being available here) and subsequently to tea. The G.O.C. was present at both the showing of the film and the tea, and after the former made a stimulating speech, which was much applauded.

63. A/D.C.C.A.O.'s TOUR.

The A/D.C.C.A.O. toured the Eastern and Central Provinces between the 26th June and 1st July, returning to Tripoli via Hun, Shuwerref and Mizda. There is ample evidence to show that the Administration is working satisfactorily in all departments. There are, of course, a number of matters on which it would not be difficult to comment adversely. But these shortcomings are being dealt with step by step, and the A/D.C.C.A.O. returned with the feeling that the Administration is an effective machine, and has already earned the confidence of the people.

WJM/ES.

ENCLOSURES.

- Appendix "A" - Italian Affairs.
- Appendix "B" - Current Prices.
- Appendix "C" - Matters discussed in Executive Council.

WJM
Brigadier,
A/D.C.C.A.O.
TRIPOLITANIA.

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ENCLOSURES.

Appendix "A" - Italian Affairs.
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Appendix "D" - Visitors to A/D.C.C.A.O.

WJM

Brigadier,
A/D.C.C.A.O.
TRIPOLITANIA.

SECRET.

APPENDIX "A".

D.C.C.A.O.,
Tripolitania.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1943.
ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

1359

Italian opinion has been influenced during the past month by three principal events; the statement made by President Roosevelt on 11 June, the visit of His Majesty the King and a sudden and unaccountable spate of rumours during the past week.

President Roosevelt's speech, containing as it did a definite statement of post-war policy, was not well received by the Italian population as a whole. They do not forget the promises held out by President Wilson which were never implemented and consider that, after the war, America will return to the isolationist policy of pre-war years and will have no interest in the fate of the Italian nation. They have a greater faith in Mr. Churchill and the British people even though less be offered in the way of inducement.

There can be no doubt now that the Italians are convinced that they cannot win the war, though they are far from certain that we will win it. The Roosevelt speech was interpreted as an invitation to sue for peace and the first reaction to the news of H.M. the King's visit was that another peace overture was to be made.

News of the arrival in North Africa of King George was everywhere common knowledge, and his visit to Tripoli was being discussed some two days before B.M.A. received the warning order. One Italian told the writer of this report that he had heard the news through wireless reports; on being asked where, he said that he was in the habit of visiting an American Army canteen every evening to listen to the radio. Further enquiries showed this to be common practice.

The arrangements for the Royal Visit had unfortunate results. Whilst the Italian civilians were not unduly worried by the curfew regulations they seized with glee the derision upon the lot of the British and Allied subjects who were treated in the same way as the Italians themselves.

The statement in the press on the arrest of the leading Fascist officials was received very sceptically in most quarters. Why, they ask, remove the figureheads and leave free people far more dangerous than they? Especially feared are the Judges of the Italian Courts.

The past week has seen a series of rumours which commenced with Russo-German peace talks and finished with Count Ciano and Marshall Badoglio in Algiers, also discussing peace terms. It is difficult to understand the reason or motive for these stories, unless it be simply a case of wishful thinking. It should be noted here that "phonon-

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Prominent (and earnest) Anti-Fascists are still bewildered at our rather vague policy in an oft-repeated and loudly declared crusade. The more sincere and altruistic anti-Fascists are becoming more insistent in their requests for official recognition and the careerists are making no small capital out of this delay. In the last two days there have been three interesting applications; one to be allowed to go to Egypt to join the "Libera Italia" movement and two to be allowed to recruit a combatant "Battaglione Garibaldi" in Tripolitania.

.... / contd.

Sheet 2 - APPENDIX "A".

The U.S. Army's fraternisation policy has not been a success.
The American authorities sent here Italian-speaking troops who
have been on friendly terms with the civil population. The result
has been that the Americans are becoming most unpopular (princip-
ally because the troops are Sicilian or Neapolitan in origin) and
our more frigid attitude has the rather paradoxical result of mak-
ing us more popular.

(Sd) F. L. ENGLISH.

FLE/ES.A.C.A.O., Italian Affairs.
Capt.;

APPENDIX "B".

RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES OF GREATER CONSUMPTION QUOTED IN
TRIPOLI AS ON 30th JUNE, 1943.

Commodities.	Prices in Lire.	
	Controlled	Open
Bread	16.65	160.-
Flour	21.00	1357 80/90.-
Pasta	-	140.-
Rice	18.00	80/90.-
Beans	-	-
Potatoes	45.00	-
Meat with bone	200.00	220.-
Boneless meat	-	240.-
Salame	-	-
Eggs	24.00	48/50.-
Lard	-	350.-
Suet	-	-
Imported cheese	-	800.-
Local cheese	-	-
Butter	-	240.-
Local olive oil	-	180.-
Cotton seed oil	24.00	140.-
Sugar	18.00	400/450.-
Roasted coffee beans	-	240.-
Cow Milk	-	35/40.-
Local chocolate	12.00	20.-

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

Pasta	"	"	-	140.-
Rice	"	"	18.00	80/90.-
Beans	"	"	-	-
Potatoes	"	"	45.00	-
Meat with bone	"	"	200.00	220.-
Boneless meat	"	"	-	240.-
Salame	"	"	-	-
Eggs	"	4	24.00	48/50.-
Lard	"	Kg.	-	350.-
Suet	"	"	-	-
Imported cheese	"	"	-	800.-
Local cheese	"	"	-	-
Butter	"	"	-	240.-
Local olive oil	"	Lt.	-	180.-
Cotton seed oil	"	"	24.00	140.-
Sugar	"	Kg.	18.00	400/450.-
Roasted coffee beans	"	"	-	240.-
Cow milk	"	Lt.	-	35/40.-
Local charcoal	"	Kg.	12.00	20.-
Sicilian wine	"	Lt.	-	-
Local wine	"	"	-	80/90.-
Local conserve	"	Kg.	-	300.-
Red tea	"	"	108.30	400/450.-

Sheet 2 - APPENDIX "E".

WHOLESALE AVERAGE PRICES RULING IN THE TRIPOLI MARKET FROM
29th MAY, 1943 to 25th JUNE, 1943.

1355

Vegetables.

Peanuts with husk	Per qtl.	17437.50 L.
Preserved tomato conserve	" "	29166.67 L.
Flour	" "	1826.13 L.
Local maize	" "	7850.00 L.
Local olive oil	" Hl.	16500.00 L.
Local potatoes	" qtl.	4821.43 L.
Singapore pepper (black)	" "	37125.00 L.
Rice	" "	1674.00 L.
Red tea	" "	10447.00 L.
Red wine	" Hl.	3280.00 L.
Granulated sugar	" qtl.	1674.00 L.

Food stuff.

Oxen (live weight)	" qtl.	9429.98 L.
Cows (" ")	" "	8982.63 L.
Calves (" ")	" "	9833.75 L.
Lambs and sheep	" "	11150.83 L.
Goats and kids	" "	10180.88 L.
Fresh meat	" "	15000.00 L.
Local butter (manteca)	" "	17500.00 L.
Fresh cows' milk	" Hl.	20.00 L.
Fresh fish	" Kg.	85.00 L.
Eggs	" 100	912.50 L.

Local olive oil	"	Hl.	16500.00 L.
Local potatoes	"	qtl.	4821.43 L.
Singapore pepper (black)	"	"	37125.00 L.
Rice	"	"	1674.00 L.
Red tea	"	"	10447.00 L.
Red wine	"	Hl.	3250.00 L.
Granulated sugar	"	qtl.	1674.00 L.
<u>Food stuff.</u>			
Oxen (live weight)	"	qtl.	9429.96 L.
Cows (")	"	"	8982.63 L.
Calves (")	"	"	9833.75 L.
Lambs and sheep	"	"	11150.88 L.
Goats and kids	"	"	10180.88 L.
Fresh meat	"	"	15000.00 L.
Local butter (manteca)	"	"	17500.00 L.
Fresh cows' milk	"	Hl.	20.00 L.
Fresh fish	"	Kg.	85.00 L.
Eggs	"	100	312.50 L.
<u>Textiles</u>			
Local raw wool	"	qtl.	9750.00 L.
<u>Chemical Products.</u>			
White lead (ceruse)	"	qtl.	10000.00 L.
Hard glue	"	"	6000.00 L.
Red lead	"	"	6000.00 L.

Sheet 3 - APPENDIX "B".
1353Chemical Products (contd.)

Black colour (carbon)	Per qtl.	10000.00 L.
Castor oil	" "	4000.00 L.
Salammoniac	" "	5166.67 L.
Distemper in barrels	" "	4000.00 L.

Minerals and Metals.

Silver bars (1000)	" Kg.	7000.00 L.
Solder lead	" qtl.	70000.00 L.

Building Materials.

Lime (powder)	" "	80.00 L.
Bricks (hand made)	" 1000	1225.00 L.
Sand	" qtl.	138.75 L.

Vegetable Products.

Charcoal	" "	1000.00 L.
Curcuma (Madras)	" "	32166.67 L.
Fire wood	" "	200.00 L.
Local straw	" "	800.00 L.

Industrial Materials.

Alcohol 95-96°	" Hl.	7000.00 L.
Shoe leather (local)	" qtl.	15000.00 L.
Cow hides (local)	" "	25000.00 L.
Ox-hides	" "	3937.50 L.
Sheep skin	" "	3937.50 L.
Paraffin	" Hl.	2937.50 L.

4000.00 L.

Discounter in barrelsMinerals and Metals.

" Kg. 7000.00 L.
" qtl. 70000.00 L.

Solder leadBuilding Materials.

" " 80.00 L.
" 1000 1225.00 L.
" qtl. 138.75 L.

Lime (powder)Bricks (hand made)SandVegetable Products.

" " 1000.00 L.
" " 32166.67 L.
" " 200.00 L.
" " 800.00 L.

CharcoalCurcuma (Madras)Fire woodLocal strawIndustrial Materials.Alcohol 95-96°

" Hl. 7000.00 L.

Shoe leather (local)

" qtl. 15000.00 L.

Cow hides (local)

" " 25000.00 L.

Ox-hides

" " 3937.50 L.

Sheep skin

" " 3937.50 L.

Paraffin

" Hl. 2937.50 L.

Soap.

" qtl. 1800.00 L.

Miscellaneous.Barracani woollen Meslud

each 1237.50 L.

Italian Mahmudi 32-37

roll 3100.00 L.

Italian Mahmudi 30-37

" 2612.50 L.

Shirting C.T.B. 34-40

" 4500.00 L.

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APPENDIX "C".MATTERS DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING
JUNE, 1943.

135

9 June.

C.C.A.O. addressed Meeting on the subject of Establishment generally and on certain aspects of office organization.

Proclamation re Bars, Restaurants and Hotel Licensing.

Police Disability Proclamation.

Responsibility of Economata.

Personnel of Italian Education Department.

Rations Farm Workers.

Agricultural Taxation.

Police Fines and Rewards Fund.

Cassa di Risparmio Personnel.

10 June. Discussion on Revised W/E.

11 June. "The D.C.C.A.O. addressing the council informed them

1. W.e.f. 28 May 43, phase 2 (Revised Notes on M.G.) had come into operation and that on the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, a proclamation would be issued immediately.

A directive had been received from the C.C.A.O., dealing with matters arising out of phase 2. This was to be available to members of the council to read and later discuss if necessary.

2. During his absence from Tripolitania, the D.C.C.A.O.'s powers were delegated to the Chief Secretary, Lieut-Col. W.J. Miller who, by order of the C.C.A.O., was granted the local rank of Brigadier."

16 June.

Wakf Administration.

Tripolitania Veterinary Services.

Police W/E Transport.

Police Disability Proclamation.
Responsibility of Economata.
Personnel of Italian Education Department.

Rations Farm Workers.

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16 June. Wakf Administration.
Tripolitania Veterinary Services.

Police W/E Transport.

Commercial Taxes.

23 June. Electric undertakings.

Draft Wine Order.

War Savings.

VISITORS.

Date	Visitor	Subject
June 2.	Maj-Gen. Horrocks. Maj-Gen. Cole. Brigadier Hayes. Greek Minister of Justice.	Hirings W.O. Hirings M.E.F.
June 3.	C. F. A.	
June 6.	General Sir James Marshall Cornwall	- en route for London,
June 9.	Chief Civil Affairs Officer.	
June 12.	Lt-Col. Oulton. Lt-Col. Schofield. Major Battersby. Lt-Col. Alexander. Lt-Col. Logan Gray. Lt-Col. Stewart. Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Elliott. Major Forsyth. Major Ringquist.	BMA Cairo. Misurata. Tripoli Police. Posting to special duties Trip Base. } Trip Base. } B.M.A. } BMA Cyrenaica. Wheat seeds purchase. Tripoli. D. S. O. B.M.A. C. E. P.
June 13.	Major Rochford. Capt. Forwood. Major Urquhart. Lieut. Johnstone. Capt. Evans Jones. Capt. White. Mr. Tench.	B.M.A. Conference. P. R. V.I.P's ex London. B.M.A. Importation of workers. Tripoli Times. Application to join EMA. Cyrenaica. Returning to Benghazi. B.M.A. On discharge ex hospital M.E.C.C. Supplies.
June 14.	Lt-Col. P. Dorman. Col. Thurbar. Major Spencer. Capt. Smith. Major Siepmann. C.E.P. D.A.Q.M.G. Major Beggs. Lt-Col. Mackay. Major Gallagher. Major Slingsby. PA.	Trip Base. Senior R.C. Padre on Sub Army. AMGOT. (institutions. D.S.O. Military Security. P.I.C. Propaganda policy. B.M.A. Items for R.A.F. Trip Base. Currency. U.S. Army. Reorganisation of USA SCAO Tripoli. Tripquarters. CAO Tripoli. P.W.D. General Royal. D.C.C.A.O.
June 15.	A. & Q. A/C.S. S.4 Col. South.	General routine. " " SCAO Western. Parashots.
June 21.	Sir James Grieg.	S. of S. for Met members of

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June 13.	Lt-Col. Cutton. Lt-Col. Schofield. Major Battersby. Lt-Col. Alexander. Lt-Col. Logan Gray. Lt-Col. Stewart. Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Elliott. Major Forsyth. Major Ringquist.	BMA Cairo. Misurata. Tripoli Police. Trip Base. Trip Base. B.M.A. B.A Cyrenaica. Tripoli. B.M.A. B.M.A. P. R. B.M.A. Tripoli Times. Cyrenaica. B.M.A. M.E.S.C.	Reporting for duty. On posting away. Posting to special duties Supplies Board. Wheat seeds purchase. D. S. O. C. E. P. C.C.S. Conference. V.I.P's ex London. Importation of workers. Application to join HMA. Returning to Benghazi. On discharge ex hospital Supplies.
June 14.	Lt-Col. P. Dorman. Col. Thurbar. Major Spencer. Capt. Smith. Major Siepmann, C.E.F. D.A.Q. M.G. Major Boggs. Lt-Col. Mackay. Major Gallagher. Major Slingsby. PA.	Trip Base. 8th Army. D.S.O. P.I.O. B.M.A. Trip Base. U.S. Army. SCAO Tripoli. CAO Tripoli. F.W.D. D.C.C.A.O.	Senior R.C. Padre on AMGOT. (institutions. Military Security. Propaganda policy. Items for R.A.F. Currency. Reorganisation of USA Tripquaters. General Royal.
June 15.	A. & Q. A/C.S. S.4 Col. South.	B.M.A. " " SCAO Western.	General routine. " " Parashots.
June 21.	Sir James Grigg. C-in-C. Maj-Gen. Robertson. Maj. Spencer & Angot.	S. of S. for M.E.F. (War C.C.C. Trip- Party. (base.	Met members of Executive Council.

...../Sheet 2.

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Sheet 2 of APPENDIX "D".

Date	Time	Visitor	Subject
June 22.	0900 hrs.	D.C.F.A.	
	0930 hrs.	Arab Adviser.	
	1045 hrs.	Director of Agriculture.	
	1100 hrs.	P.I.O & D.C.F.A.	
	1600 hrs.	Col. Turner, D.A. & Q.M.G. Tripbase.	Tripoli Times. 1352
	1850 hrs.	Director of Labour.	Report before leaving for Tunis.
June 23.	0845 hrs.	Capt. Perkins.	Tripoli Times re statement of Gen. Lyons visit.
	1150 hrs.	Bishop of Tripoli --	Bishop of Derna. Catholics to be allowed off duty to attend Sunday Mass.
June 24.	--	Major Slingsby	Repairs to Post Office at Bianchi.
	1100 hrs.	Lt-Col. Mackay.	Bus services in Tripoli.
	1600 hrs.	Major Gallagher.	Walf Funds.
		Maj. Kennedy Shaw.	
June 25.	0930 hrs.	2/Lt. Galthorpe U.D.F.	Personal matter.
	0945 hrs.	Capt. Dinham.	Proceeding on leave.
	1130 hrs.	A/C.S.	Courtesy call.
	1135 hrs.	Maj. General Graham.	
June 25.	--	Major Grisewood.	Report on Tunis trip.
	1200 hrs.	Lt. A.H. Baker.	Reporting for duty with Police.
June 26.	0900 hrs.	Supply Beard.	
	1200 hrs.	D.C.F.A.	
	1215 hrs.	Capt. Ruffier.	
	1230 hrs.	A/C.S.	

CONFIDENTIAL
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON

17

DATE: 15 July 43
No: 7925
FORCE 141

5 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Allied Force Headquarters
Algiers, Algeria

1351

Attention: (Rear Echelon AMGOT)

Subject: SICILY: OCCUPATION SURVEY

1. Enclosed herewith for your information are Copies 27 and 28 of "OCCUPATION SURVEY" of Sicily, prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare, and presenting some of the major economic problems which a United Nations Force may expect to meet upon occupation of the area.

For the Chief, Civil Affairs Division:

2 Enclosures:
Copies 27 & 28 of OCCUPATION SURVEY

Ray J. Laux
RAY C. LAUX,
Lt. Col., GSC,
Executive.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
EXCER SEC ARMY BY TAG PER 4 1410

To SER.
Lt Col FARLEY-SMITH

CIVIL Supply

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
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Algiers, Algeria

1350

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Lt. Col., GSC,
Executive.

REGRADDED UNCLASSIFIED
ORDER SEC ARMY BY TAG PER 411410

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Import Division
N.A.E.B.

11 May 1943

SUBJECT: Caloric Requirements
TO : Mr. Livingstone Short

From the Daily Reading file, I notice the Communication Form No. 4, reference 2150, in which you ask questions concerning caloric requirements for humans.

In answer to your first question: "What is the minimum number of calories required daily to sustain human life?" you go from Mr. Ghandi to any other extreme you wish. However, the following information may be of help to you.

The actual requirements depend upon the body weight, muscular activity, and the efficiency of the utilization of food. For adults engaged in:

Light work, average	1800 to 2600 calories
Moderate work, "	2700 to 3400 calories
Heavy work, "	4000 to 6000 calories

The base of energy expenditure of a man at rest in comfortable, warm surroundings is about 1,700 calories for twenty-four hours. If he is engaged in a sedentary occupation, he would consume 500 calories more, making his total requirement 2,200. If he were engaged in gardening, he would consume 1,300 calories, making a total of 4,000. A lumberman uses about 8,000 calories in a day's work.

The diet must not only yield the required number of calories per day in the body, but must include at least the minimum amount of protein necessary for the maintenance of nitrogenous equilibrium and must have a sufficient proportion of carbohydrates to prevent the formation of acetone bodies. It must also provide the necessary amount of inorganic salts and vitamins. Then, you must allow 10 per cent more than the calculated amount.

To See P/L
Civil Supply WMS
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There have been a number of different estimates of the minimum quantity of protein food required per day for a normal man in order to maintain nitrogenous equilibrium. This amounts to five grams of nitrogen per thirty grams of protein consumption, which equals just over one ounce of protein material.

In general, 1 gram of protein equals 4.3 calories. One gram of carbohydrates yields 4.2 calories. One gram of fat yields 9.3 calories.

The statistical studies of Boits in Germany shows: for adults, an average daily consumption of 118 grams of protein. A well-balanced diet for a man engaged in moderate physical work would be composed of the following:

1348

50-60 grams of fat	- - - -	465-560 calories
500 grams of carbohydrates	- -	2000 calories
118 grams of protein	- - - -	500 calories
Total	-	2965 calories

Mr. Raymond Pearl, in his "Worldly Studies of Food Consumption during the years 1911 to 1918", gives the following estimates:

<u>Protein:</u>	from Grain,	36 per cent
	from Meat,	26 per cent
	from Dairy Products,	20 per cent
<u>Fat:</u>	from Meat,	51 per cent
	from Dairy Products,	27 per cent
	from Vegetable Oils, and nuts,	12 per cent
	from Grain,	4 per cent
<u>Carbohydrates:</u>	from Grains,	56 per cent
	from Sugars,	26 per cent
	from Vegetables,	9 per cent
	from Dairy Products,	5 per cent
	from Fruits,	4 per cent

It is further stated that the following is true:

35 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from grains.
22 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from meats.

- 15 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from dairy products.
- 13 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from sugar.
- 5 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from vegetables.
- 5 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from vegetable oils and nuts.
- 2 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from poultry.
- 2 per cent - Total energy representing food consumption from fruits.

1347

The probable loss of edible food through waste is:

Protein	- -	5 per cent
Fats	- -	25 per cent
Carbohydrates	- -	20 per cent

James Meyers
James Meyers,
Import Division,
N.A.E.B.

JM/tw

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SUBJECT: Notes on H.A.E.B. Conference with M.E.S.C. and Tripoli.

TO: Col. Seitz

Most of the information was obtained from Major Rochford, Director of Civil Supply for Tripolitania, and Mr. Trench, economic advisor to the British Military Administration in Tripolitania.

Depots. B.M.A. found it much better to get food depots at each port under their own control. A large warehouse or group of warehouses was taken over in Tripoli. When the army was depended upon to warehouse the goods it proved tremendously difficult to get it from them for civil supply. No quartermaster ever thinks he has enough reserve. Two officers and 4 N.C.O.'s were needed to run the B.M.A. Depot in Tripoli and keep tally in and tally out records. This proved quite inadequate as staff. In addition 50 local laborers were used.

Prices. To obtain the final price of any given article a ten percent increase was placed on top of the S and T landed cost. Two and one-half percent of this was allowed to the wholesaler and 7½ percent to the retailer. Therefore the price was not keyed in to the local price structure but depended on the cost of the goods to B.M.A., including the cost of importation. From the point of view of cutting down the cost of military administration this is desirable. From the point of view of minimizing the dislocation to the local economy this is most undesirable.

Purchasing. It proved essential to purchase every available ton of surplus grain allowing to the producer only a producer's allowance of grain and seed. The open market was closed tight by legislation. Government agents were the only purchasers and were available at all markets. Oftentimes these were trustworthy local citizens. A bonus of two pounds a ton (roughly 10 percent) was allowed to the producer if grain was brought in before a given date, allowing about two months for him to bring it to market. This had the advantage of putting a premium upon early disposal and of creating the impression of a falling market, which in turn encouraged liquidation of stocks by producers.

Barter Goods. In order to encourage such sale a system of barter goods is about to be instituted consisting of cotton goods, tea, and sugar. The French do the same thing with eggs. All sellers get a credit from the government allowing them to purchase a given amount of these goods. This system has not yet been worked out and is very strongly opposed by Major Rochford and Mr. Trench because it encouraged barter.

Civil Supply Officers. They urged that we make Civil Supply officers as independent as possible of the Civil Affairs officers. All C.S.O.'s should in effect be Trade Commissioners and should occupy the local Chamber of Commerce or comparable economic agency. They emphasized the necessity of Civil Supply organization being as separate and independent from the security parts of the military administration.

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Taxes. B.M.A. is continuing to tax or tithe from 7½ to 10 percent in kind on all producers, 5 percent of which goes to the government and the rest to the collecting agency.

Declaration of Stocks. A detailed proclamation was put out requesting the declaration of all stocks of all 200 or 300 items in which the government was interested. This declaration had to be submitted by every individual and not only by wholesalers and retailers. Major Kochford insisted on this point and pointed out that if such provision were not made retailers would get rid of their stocks to avoid declaration. This order

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provided that a certain basic amount would be allowed to remain undeclared for trading purposes and that all the rest was frozen. This information was collated and provided the basis for obtaining supplies of all sorts for army and civil use. No stocks could be released without the specific approval of the trade commissioner. Accuracy of the stock declarations was checked by the police and the Trade Commissioners' can investigators. Punishment was not severe in the first instance for fear of driving illegally undeclared stocks further underground. We are now drafting a declaration provision. It should be put in quickly so that stocks do not disappear. Transactions were continued on items in which B.M.A. was not particularly interested, and they were completely forbidden in others.

Prices and Trade. Shops should be encouraged to reopen although they should be required to relicense with you in order that trade may be controlled. Prices were policed with the aid of the local population who quickly reported over charging by retailers. Investigations were instituted immediately by B.M.A. and punishment was inflicted by the military courts up to the extent of the law. A large notice was then posted on the shop detailing the offense of the shop keeper and the punishment and the stocks which were confiscated by B.M.A. This met with wide approval because consumers did not condemn being cheated even by their own countrymen.

Coffee. The Italian population in Tripoli prefers coffee beans to ground coffee. B.M.A. has not yet been able to get any beans in but they are about to start to import from Kenya through M.M.S.C. The way they determined what the ration would be was to send out a group of questioners to ask the local population what they thought would be an equitable ration. The general consensus was 15 grams per day or 450 per month.

Supply Board. A supply board has been set up in Tripoli consisting of the Chief Political Officer and his appropriate opposite numbers among the occupying forces. This meets every two weeks and passes upon the recommendations of the supply committee, which has the Trade Commissioner as chairman and his appropriate opposite numbers as members. Major Rochford considers this an unsatisfactory arrangement because the operating committee has no executive powers and can only recommend. On the committee are members not only of the military, i.e., S and T, director of printing and chief engineer, and also the Navy and Air Forces. In case of a joint British and American venture representatives of both forces should sit on the committee. These should be high enough ranking officers so that they could speak for their service. He feels that if it were being done again the operating committee should be for all intents and purposes the supply board and be able to make executive decisions. B.M.A. has had a difficult time trying to get occupying forces to clear with them before requisitioning supplies from local resources. Although the declaration of stocks order froze all stocks, the services still insisted upon their right to requisition anything at any time. Setting up of machinery which will assure that local civilian supplies are not drained unnecessarily by the military and at the same time helping the military to find needed supplies through data obtained under the declaration of stocks order, and making the system work

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Supply Board. A supply board has been set up in Tripoli consisting of the Chief Political Officer and his appropriate opposite numbers among the occupying forces. This meets every two weeks and passes upon the recommendations of the supply committee, which has the Trade Commissioner as chairman and his appropriate opposite numbers as members. Major Woodford considers this an unsatisfactory arrangement because the operating committee has no executive powers and can only recommend. On the committee are members not only of the military, i.e., S and T, director of printing and chief engineer, and also the Navy and Air Forces. In case of a joint British and American venture representatives of both forces should sit on the committee. These should be high enough ranking officers so that they could speak for their service. He feels that if it were being done again the operating committee should be for all intents and purposes the supply board and be able to make executive decisions. B.M.A. has had a difficult time trying to get occupying forces to clear with them before requisitioning supplies from local resources. Although the declaration of stocks order froze all stocks, the services still insisted upon their right to requisition anything at any time. Setting up of machinery which will assure that local civilian supplies are not drained unnecessarily by the military and at the same time helping the military to find needed supplies through data obtained under the declaration of stocks order, and making the system work with speed and efficiency is liable to be the biggest problem in this field.

Hoarding. In Egypt a great deal of difficulty was encountered with hoarding as the natives lost faith in paper money. Coins became twice the value of paper, and shiny money more valuable than dull. The native producers wanted to be able to barter their goods, which the administration wanted to discourage. To dehoard the administration clamped on an absolute censorship, stopped all newspapers, stopped all transfers of stocks and all private trade whatsoever, stopped all transport. This punishment met with some success.

BIGOT

MOST SECRET

- 3 -

Essential Imports. In Tripoli all food had to be imported since they came in at a bad time before the harvest. Major Rochford made the point that it is essential that long term requirements be worked out as soon as possible and that a firm bid be put in for what shipping will be needed. He has done it on the basis of a basic ration scale, a copy of which is attached, providing 2400 calories of nourishment a day. This level of imports has never yet been reached. He made the point that requirements should be stated without padding them down for shipping and tactical considerations. Let the people whose business it is make the cuts. If you do it yourself, you will find that they will do it again and you will be left with much less than is needed.

Rationing. The name of the local rationing board was Essential Imports. It is essential that rationing personnel be recruited immediately. Reregistration is also necessary as they found that the Italian merchant for petty graft had resulted in the sale and padding of the ration records by at least 10 percent. Meanwhile, of course, it is necessary to operate on the records that exist until the reregistration can be completed. Mr. French stated that the Italian system he found in Tripoli was one of the best he had ever seen. Retailers had to be limited to stores which had 250 customers in order to simplify the problem of management, although it meant that people often had to walk a little farther for their rations. Everybody wanted to become a retailer.

UNRECORDED

30 June 1943

Notes on M.A.B.B. Algiers Meeting Wednesday Morning 30 June 1943.

1. It is planned to have another meeting of Civil Affairs personnel dealing with supply problems in the North African area. Representatives from MESO, MAEB and AMGOT will be invited. Meeting place will probably be Tunis, about August 1st. Mr. Alex B. Royce, Director of Economic Operation of MAEB is in charge of arrangements. AMGOT will be notified of plans.

2. The following is the procedure for handling of foodstuffs imported by B.M.A. in Tripoli:

1. Unloaded from ships by labor employed by Major Rochfort, Trade Commissioner.

2. Carted to warehouses controlled by B.M.A. Usually carried in military trucks.

3. Stored in B.M.A. warehouse.

4. One dependable wholesaler is selected to handle the distribution of these food supplies to other wholesalers. In that way the B.M.A. has only one wholesaler to deal with.

5. All wholesalers compute the amount of foodstuffs they need to fill requirements of their retail customers, who in turn are limited by the number of registered customers they have.

6. Each wholesaler brings to the one wholesaler selected by B.M.A. his requirements for the next period. These requirements are then discussed with Trade Commissioner who may find it necessary to make a blanket cut in ration.

7. When requisition is approved, the wholesalers proceed to the B.M.A. Finance Office and pay amount of invoice.

8. Receipted invoice is presented to B.M.A. warehouse and goods are turned over to wholesaler.

3. Formula for pricing of foodstuffs.

Landed purchase price + 10 percent B.M.A. handling cost + 2½ percent for wholesalers + 7½ percent for retailers (B.M.A. renders considerable service including delivery)

4. Major Rochfort believes that the gross margin of 10% allowed distributors probably does not cover their costs.

5. Prices are controlled by Trade Commissioner and each store must post controlled prices.

6. Although the B.M.A. prices foodstuffs on the basis of landed

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4. Major Rochfort believes that the gross margin of 10% allowed distributors probably does not cover their costs.
5. Prices are controlled by Trade Commissioner and each store must post controlled prices.
6. Although the B.M.A. prices foodstuffs on the basis of landed cost, it was the expressed opinion of most of those present that the retail prices should be those prevailing in the area without relation to military government purchase cost. The difference between import cost and normal purchase price could be handled by subsidies or taxation, preferably the former.

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30 June 1943

RESUME OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF MEAC AND NAFB, ALGERIA, 29 JUNE 1943.

Morning Session - Procurement and Development Problems

1. The general economic position of North Africa with respect to industrial exports was presented by Mr. Herbert. Although considerable quantities of iron ores and phosphates are being purchased, prices are so high as to be almost prohibitive when the difficulties of scheduling shipments are also considered.

2. The procurement purchasers used by NAFB were described by Mr. Dolphin and were generally as follows: These commodities whose export is desired by NAFB and which are also needed by the British Army, are secured by NAFB negotiations with the three Territorial Governments. The British Army does deal directly on some purely local consumption, particularly on fruits and vegetables which are purchased through contract with CALDO, a French Army Agency which delivers to truck or train in accordance with B.A. requirements. U. S. Army procurement in North Africa is handled directly by the separate Army Services although there is some degree of coordination through the Procurement and Development Division of NAFB.

3. Commander Jackson presented some factors in the Middle East supply situation from the point of view of stimulating production and taking over the product. These are: (a) The status of the territories in either Colonial, Occupied, or United Nations; (b) These countries depend upon imports for virtually all critical materials required for industrial production and packaging; and (c) Complete control over shipping.

Commander Jackson also described the screening of food imports in the Middle East which have reduced the number of items imported from fifty to six. He further emphasized strongly the basic principle accepted by MEAC to the effect that there should only be one purchaser in each country or territory for each item. He also referred to the difficulties created by the desire, particularly on the part of the UKOC, to use normal trade channels, pointing out that even where the allocation of shipping for private transactions was handled satisfactorily, the relationships of the dealers with their respective governments often created difficulties.

Afternoon Session - Prices, Policies, Currency and Inflation.

1. The Conference was opened by Major Hochford who described the currency situation. In Tripolitania B.M.A. notes were brought in upon occupation and are used almost exclusively for all large transactions. The lira is still legal tender, and there appears to be an adequate quantity in circulation. The lira notes provide a very satisfactory use for small change. There were no central stocks of lira in the country when occupation

785015

2. The procurement purchases used by MAB were described by Mr. Delphin and were generally as follows: Those commodities whose export is desired by MAB and which are also needed by the British Army, are secured by MAB negotiations with the three Territorial Governments. The British Army does deal directly on some purely local consumption, particularly on fruits and vegetables which are purchased through contract with CALDO, a French Army Agency which delivers to truck or train in accordance with B.A. requirements. U. S. Army procurement in North Africa is handled directly by the separate Army Services although there is some degree of coordination through the Procurement and Development Division of MAB.

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2. Mr. Glasser described the development of the currency situation in North Africa. E.M.A. notes were withdrawn on February 2nd. Bank of France notes down to and including denominations of 100 francs were called in upon occupation in November. Recently 50 franc notes used by the Bank of France have also been withdrawn. Little difficulty was encountered in calling in the Bank of France notes inasmuch as their use in North Africa had been discouraged for a period prior to our occupation.

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 Accredited unofficial researchers only
 Sec/Army by TAG/ date

111110

3. Commander Jackson reviewed and summarized his statements throughout the Conference with respect to price policies, and emphasized the isolation of the Middle East for a period of more than two years which permitted very uneconomic developments. In some instances, prices as high as nine times the London prices were paid for local production in the Middle East. In response to a question he stated that although the Economic Advisers were frequently opposed to these developments, relations with the high military authorities were sufficiently close to clear almost all recommendations presented or acquiesced in by MECC. The importance of stabilizing prices in major areas of the economy, particularly the prices of commodities which can be stored, was discussed. If prices are permitted to fluctuate, or if the regulating authority's position is not made absolutely clear, producers as well as dealers become speculators. Considerable references were made to the political considerations involved in the stabilizing of prices in North Africa and the Middle East inasmuch as purchasing is accomplished by contract with local governments who have varied degrees of theoretical and actual freedom of action.

4. Commander Jackson was asked to discuss the measures of success which had been achieved in the Middle East by making cotton materials available in some proportion to wheat produced and turned over to the local governments. He replied that contrary to some reports this scheme had never been practiced, and in his opinion was not necessary. Cotton material is being produced at present in Bombay and it is expected to be available and will be placed in the stores at the time of the next wheat harvest. The presence of the goods in ordinary channels of commerce or under established rationing arrangements is considered more desirable than definite linking of one commodity with another. In the first place, the delivery of the short commodity cannot be completely assured at the time desired. Secondly, linking the products involves a long term contract with resulting loss of some freedom of action on the part of MECC in its supply program.

5. More consideration was then given to the problems arising from the differences between price levels among the various countries. The general practice in the Middle East has been to encourage local governments to tax more heavily for the purpose of subsidizing the importation of commodities on short supply in those cases where the importing country's price level is considerably lower than that maintained in the exporting country. In most cases it appears that the bill is eventually presented to the British Government for payment, although the subsidy will be paid initially by the local government. The MAEB representatives agreed with Commander Jackson that these cases of uneconomic shifts of commodities which it has been found necessary to make in order to maintain satisfactory standards of living or to achieve production of items for military use had been borne by the Allied Government most immediately concerned. This has applied in the Middle East even to those cases which commodities are lifted from the low price areas to the higher price level. The exporting country in these cases demand the surplus thus obtained before permitting shipment.

6. The conference was concluded by a discussion of inflationary conditions now existing. The MAEB representative's report reported that prices in North Africa seemed to be rising unduly, and that most of all controls had to be effected through political channels which are not very effective at this time.

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7. Commander Jackson stated that although the degree of inflation varied a great deal in the various territories of the Middle East they are very real dangers that the glut of paper currency and the lack of consumer goods would result in withholding vitally needed supplies in the course of the next twelve months. Persia and Ethiopia are the two most serious territories. The index for Persia with a 1939 base is almost 1,000. In Ethiopia paper currency is rapidly becoming worthless. There was unanimous agreement that the effective control of inflation can only be accomplished by taxing away surpluses, and the rigid control of prices of the basic items in the economy, which is made difficult because of the degree of independence on matters of taxation which is exercised by most of the local governments.

13
30 June 1943

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF MDCO AND NAEB,
ALGIER, 29 JUNE 1943.

Morning Session - Procurement and Development Problems

1. The general economic position of North Africa with respect to industrial exports was presented by Mr. Herbert. Although considerable quantities of iron ores and phosphates are being purchased, prices are so high as to be almost prohibitive when the difficulties of scheduling shipments are also considered.

2. The procurement purchasers used by NAEB were described by Mr. Delphin and were generally as follows: Those commodities whose export is desired by NAEB and which are also needed by the British Army, are secured by NAEB negotiations with the three Territorial Governments. The British Army does deal directly on some purely local consumption, particularly on fruits and vegetables which are purchased through contract with CALDO, a French Army Agency which delivers to truck or train in accordance with E.A. requirements. U. S. Army procurement in North Africa is handled directly by the separate Army Services although there is some degree of coordination through the Procurement and Development Division of NAEB.

3. Commander Jackson presented some factors in the Middle East supply situation from the point of view of stimulating production and taking over the product. These are: (a) The status of the territories in either Colonial, Occupied, or United Nations; (b) These countries depend upon imports for virtually all critical materials required for industrial production and packaging; and (c) Complete control over shipping.

Commander Jackson also described the screening of food imports in the Middle East which have reduced the number of items imported from fifty to six. He further emphasized strongly the basic principle accepted by MDCO to the effect that there should only be one purchaser in each country or territory for each item. He also referred to the difficulties created by the desire, particularly on the part of the U.K.C., to use normal trade channels, pointing out that even where the allocation of shipping for private transactions was handled satisfactorily, the relationships of the dealers with their respective governments often created difficulties.

Afternoon Session - Prices, Policies, Currency and Inflation.

1. The Conference was opened by Major Hochford who described the currency situation. In Tripolitania E.M.A. notes were brought in upon occupation and are used almost exclusively for all large transactions. The lira is still legal tender, and there appears to be an adequate quantity in circulation. The lira notes provide a very satisfactory use for small change in the country when occupation

1340

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1339

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B I G O T

MOST SECRET

Subject:- Information HORRIFIED
Electric Power.

2 Jul 43
7925

AL 294

2 Jul 43.

AMGOT (2)

The following information was brought to AMGOT LIAISON this morning by Lt Col MacMillan of C.S.D.I.C. :-

1338

(a) CROXTON

Current from CASSIBILE

150 volt A.C.

(b) BOBCAT

120 volt A.C.

(c) Most of HORRIFIED is said to be either 150 volt or 120 volt A.C.

(d) Power plugs exist and is said to be

220 volt D.C.

(e) Frequency - not known.

AMGOT REAR,
A.F.H.C.

Major.
AMGOT Liaison.

any N.Y. DE SHOWN to any
accredited official researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ date

411410

To SEE

C80/ALCOA PARLEY-CRITH

CAPT BRANHAM

CIVIL Supply

7/4

Wm

4/2

B I G O T

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Electric Power.

AL 294

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220 volt D.C.

(e) Frequency - not known.

Shirley. Fletcher.

AMGOT REAR,
A.F.H.Q.

Major.
AMGOT Liaison.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

B-1055

25 June 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Civil Affairs Branch, Force 141.

SUBJECT : Industrial Gases.

HEADQUARTERS	
Date	1 June 43
No.	7925
FORCE 141	
1335	

1. At the suggestion of G-4 (Br), the attached papers from NAFB are forwarded for your information.

2. Q (Maint), AFHQ, has a copy.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

[Signature]
C. C. SLOAN, Jr.
Colonel, G.S.C.,
G-2 Section, OI.

To SEE

CSO (Lt Col FARLEY SMITH)

CIVIL SUPPLY

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

u. 2268

Der

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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For the A.C. of S., G-2:

G. C. SLOANE, Jr.
Colonel, G.S.C.,
G-2 Section, OI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

January 1943.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE OXYGEN INDUSTRY
FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CANADIAN BRANCH

- of -

L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY

1331

FRANCE

L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY

- Factories at :

		25 cubic meters per hour or	600,000 cub. ft. per
			month
ALES	25	" " " " " "	12,000,000
BOULOGNE SUR SEINE	500	" " " " " "	2,000,000
BRIEY	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
CAEN	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
CHALON-SUR-SAONE	80	" " " " " "	2,500,000
CHOCQUES	100	" " " " " "	4,000,000
DUNKERQUE	160	" " " " " "	2,500,000
ESCAUTPONT	100	" " " " " "	2,000,000
EXINCOURT (Belfort)....	80	" " " " " "	1,000,000
FONTAINE (Grenoble) ...	45	" " " " " "	4,000,000
HENIN-LIETARD	160	" " " " " "	4,000,000
LA MADELEINE-LES-LILLE.	160	" " " " " "	1,000,000
LA ROCHELLE	45	" " " " " "	2,000,000
LA SEYNE (Toulon)	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
LA SOUYS	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
LE BOUSCAT (Bordeaux)..	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
LE HAVRE	80	" " " " " "	1,000,000
LE MANS	45	" " " " " "	2,000,000
LONGWY	80	" " " " " "	1,000,000
LORIENT	45	" " " " " "	4,000,000
LYON (2 Factories)...	160	" " " " " "	4,000,000
MARSEILLE	160	" " " " " "	1,000,000
MAUBEUGE	45	" " " " " "	1,000,000
MEZIERES	45	" " " " " "	2,000,000
MONTLUCON	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
MULHOUSE	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
NANCY	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
NANTES	80	" " " " " "	1,200,000
NEVERS	50	" " " " " "	1,000,000
REIMS	45	" " " " " "	1,000,000
RENNES	45	" " " " " "	1,200,000
ROCHE-LA-MOLIERE	50	" " " " " "	2,000,000
ROUEN	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
SAINT-NAZAIRE	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
SCHILTIGHEIM (Strasbourg)	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
CLERMONT-FERRAND	80	" " " " " "	2,000,000
TOURS	50	" " " " " "	1,200,000

F R A N C E (cont'd)

L'OXHYDRIQUE FRANCAISE

- Factories at :

MALAKOFF	160	cubic meters per hour or	4.000.000	cub.ft.per
MERLEBACH	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" "mont"
SAINT-ANDRE-LES-LILLE	160	" " " " " "	4.000.000	" " "
VILLEURBANNE	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" " "

BARDOT & Cie

- Factories at :

AUBERVILLIERS	100	" " " " " "	2.500.000	333	" " "
GARGES-LES-GONESSE ...	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" " "	" " "
LYON-MONPLAISIR	100	" " " " " "	2.500.000	" " "	" " "

LES USINES DE GARAVET

- Factory at :

ALLASSAC (Corrèze) ...	25	" " " " " "	600.000	" " "
------------------------	----	-------------	---------	-------

L'OXYGENE DE SAINT-DIZIER

- Factory at :

ST-DIZIER (Hte Marne)	50	" " " " " "	1.200.000	" " "
-----------------------	----	-------------	-----------	-------

Ets. DUFFOUR ET IGON

- Factories at :

BASTIDE	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" " "
BAYONNE	50	" " " " " "	1.200.000	" " "
BORDEAUX	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" " "
SAINT-GAUDENS	50	" " " " " "	1.200.000	" " "
SETE	50	" " " " " "	1.200.000	" " "
TOULOUSE	80	" " " " " "	2.000.000	" " "

All the above-mentioned factories are distributing OXYGEN and DISSOLVED ACETYLENE.

Outside of these factories, there exist individual oxygen plants intended for the production of oxygen used by the following Companies for their industrial operations :

FRANCE (cont'd)

SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES

- Factory at :

LAMOTTE-BREUIL 20 cubic meters per hour or 500.000 cub.ft.per month

ETABLISSEMENTS BARTISSOL

- Factory at :

PERPIGNAN 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

1332

COMPAGNIE DE BETHUNE

- Factory at :

BULLY-LES-MINES 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

ETABLISSEMENTS BOUCHAYER & VIALLET

- Factory at :

GRENOBLE 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

ETABLISSEMENTS SCHNEIDER

- Factory at :

LE CREUSOT..... 100 " " " " " 2.500.000 " " "

in 2 units of 50 cubic meters each.

ETABLISSEMENTS DE LAIRE

- Factory at :

CALAIS 50 " " " " " 1.200.000 " " "

ETABLISSEMENTS RENAULT

- Factory at :

BILLANCOURT 360 " " " " " 8.950.000 " " "

Production divided in :
1 unit of 20 cubic meters
2 " " 50 " "
1 " " 80 " "
1 " " 160 " "

FRANCE (cont'd)ETABLISSEMENTS TRUFFERT

- Factory at :

CHERBOURG 45 cubic meters per hour or 1,000,000 cub. ft. per month

Production divided in :

1 unit of 20 cubic meters
1 " " 25 " "ACIERIES UGINE

133

- Factory at :

UGINE 50 cubic meters per hour or 1,200,000 " " "

SOCIETE D'ELECTROCHIMIE

- Factory at :

UGINE 20 " " " " " 500,000 " " "

ETABLISSEMENTS KUHLMANN

- Factory at :

VILLERS - SAINT-PAUL ..125 " " " " " 3,125,000 " " "

SOCIETE BOZEL - MALETRA

- Factory at :

CUISE-LA-MOTTE 100 " " " " " 2,500,000 " " "

ACIERIES DE FIRMINY

- Factory at :

FIRMINY 50 " " " " " 1,200,000 " " "

FORGES DE LA CHAUSSEADE

- Factory at :

GUERIGNY 20 " " " " " 500,000 " " "

FRANCE (cont'd)

ETABLISSEMENTS TRUFFERT

- Factory at :

CHERBOURG 45 cubic meters per hour or 1.000.000 cub.ft. per month

Production divided in :

I unit of 20 cubic meters
I " " 25 " "

ACIERIES UGINE

1331

- Factory at :

UGINE 50 cubic meters per hour or 1.200.000 " " "

SOCIETE D'ELECTROCHIMIE

- Factory at :

UGINE 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

ETABLISSEMENTS KUHLMANN

- Factory at :

VILLERS -SAINT-PAUL ..125 " " " " " 3.125.000 " " "

SOCIETE BOZEL - MALETRA

- Factory at :

CUISE-LA-MOTTE 100 " " " " " 2.500.000 " " "

ACIERIES DE FIRMINY

- Factory at :

FIRMINY 50 " " " " " 1.200.000 " " "

FORGES DE LA CHAUSSADE

- Factory at :

GUERIGNY 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

785015

- 5 -

FRANCE (cont'd)

LE MATERIEL ROULANT

- Factory at :

FOURCHAMBAULT 20 cubic meters per hour or 500.000 cub.ft. per month.

CIE GENERALE DES PRODUITS CHIMIQUES DE NORMANDIE

50 " " " " " 1.200.000 " " "

FRENCH NAVAL SHIPYARDS

1339

- Shipyards at :

LORIENT 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

- Shipyards at :

TOULON 130 " " " " " 3.250.000 " " "

Production divided in :

4 units of 20 cubic meters
1 " " 50 " " "

- Shipyards at :

CHERBOURG 50 cubic meters per hour or 1.200.000 " " "

- Shipyards at :

BREST 32 " " " " " 800.000 " " "

Production divided in :

2 units of { 7 cubic meters and
25 " " each

POUDRERIE NATIONALE

- Factory at :

ANGOULEME 20 cubic meters per hour or 500.000 " " "

- Outside of units for the production of gaseous Oxygen, there exist in France the following plants for the manufacture of Liquid Oxygen used for explosives .

F R A N C E (cont'd)

ARDOISERIES D'ANGERS

- Factory at :

TRELAZE 50 litres. per hour of Liquid Oxygen - I unit .

ETABLISSEMENTS DE WENDEL

- Factory at :

HAYANGE 225 " " " " " " - 3 units
of 75 lit.each.

- Factory at :

JOEUF 150 " " " " " " - 2 units
of 75 lit.each.

MINES DE SAINT-PIERRE-MONT

- Factory at :

MANCIEULES 150 " " " " " " - 2 units
of 75 lit.each.

SOCOXYL

- Factory at :

BRIEY 300 " " " " " " - I unit.

SOCIETE METALLIQUE DE KNUTANGE

- Factory at :

KNUTANGE 50 " " " " " " - I unit .

MINES DE SOUMONT

- Factory at :

SOUMONT 100 " " " " " " - I unit.

B E L G I U MSOCIETE L'AIR LIQUIDE

- Factories at :

COUILLET	80	cubic meters	per	hour	or	2,000,000	sub.ft.per
LANGERBRUGGE	80	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	" "month
OUGREE-LES-LIEGE	160	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	" " "
SCHELLE	160	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	" " "

L'OXHYDRIQUE INTERNATIONALE

- Factories at :

BRUXELLES	80	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	" " "
SCLESSIN	80	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	" " "
LA LOUVIERE	80	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	" 1329 "

SOCIETE DES GAZ INDUSTRIELS

- Factory at :

MACHELEN	160	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	" " "
----------------	-----	---	---	---	---	-----------	-------

LUXEMBOURGSOCIETE L'AIR LIQUIDE

Factory at :

RODANGE	160	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	" " "
---------------	-----	---	---	---	---	-----------	-------

G E R M A N YI. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE

- Factories at :

FRANKFURT
GLEIWITZ
BITTERFELD
KUPPERSTEG
MUNICH
BREMEN
WEIDENAU
STUTTGART

A U S T R I A

INDUSTRIE GAZ WERK

- Factory at :

VIENNA 50 cubic meters per hour or 1,200,000 cub.ft. per month

A G A

- Factories at :

VIENNA	100	"	"	"	"	"	2,500,000	"	"	"
INNSBRUCK	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"

1327

I T A L Y

SOCIETA ITALIANA OSSIGENO

- Factories at :

MILANO (2 plants) each	160	"	"	"	"	"	8,000,000	"	"	"
TORINO	160	"	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	"	"	"
GENOA	160	"	"	"	"	"	4,000,000	"	"	"
VADO	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
SPEZZIA	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
MESTRE	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
BOLOGNA	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
FLORENCE	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
NAFLES	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
BARI	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
TRIPOLI (Tripolitania)	15	"	"	"	"	"	375,000	"	"	"

STABILIMENTE GALTAROSSA

- Factories at :

FERRARA	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
VERONA	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
RAVENNA	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
BELLUNO	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"

STABILIMENTE LOCATELLI

- Factories at :

MILANO	80	"	"	"	"	"	2,000,000	"	"	"
ROME	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"
COMO	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,200,000	"	"	"

Other factories for the manufacture and distribution of Oxygen exist also in TRIESTA, erected by the shipyards, in LIVORNO, TARENTO, PALERMO and CATANIA in Sicily. The naval shipyards in SPEZZIA have their own Oxygen plant with 2 units capable of 50 cubic meters per hour each .

Outside of Oxygen for distribution, there exist Oxygen production units for the manufacture of chemicals at .

SOCIETA PRODUTTI SINTETICI

- Factory at :

VILLADOSSOLA 130 cubic meters per hour or 3.250.000 cub.ft.per month

Production divided in :

I unit of 50 cubic meters
I " " 80 " "

1320

for the manufacture of Synthetic Acetic Acid, Acetone and their by - products .

S W I T Z E R L A N D

USINES D'OXYGENE ET D'HYDROGENE DE LUCERNE

- Factories at :

LUZERN	80 cubic meters per hour or	2.000.000 cub.ft.per
ZURICH	80 " " " " "	2.000.000 " " month
BERN		
CARBA		
BASLE		

VOLLMAR & Cie

- Factory at :

ZUG .

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THERE Exist Oxygen factories at :

PILSEN.....	100 cubic meters per hour or	2.500.000 " " "
PRAGA	80 " " " " "	2.000.000 " " "
BRUNN	50 " " " " "	1.200.000 " " "
MARIENSKÉ		
LAZNE (Marienbad).	80 " " " " "	2.000.000 " " "

P O L A N D

SOCIETE FRANCAISE PEROUNE

- Factories at :

WARSAW	80	cubic meters	per hour	or	2.000.000	cub.ft.	per	
							month	
POZNAN	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
BYDGOSZCZ	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
LWOW	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
BIALYSTOK	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
KNUROW	80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
SARGISKO	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
KAMIENNA.								

1325

H O L L A N D

LOOS & CIE

- Factory of 60 " " " " " 1.500.000 " "

ZUURSTOR FABRIK

- Factory at :

ALBLASSERDAM 120 " " " " " 3.000.000 " "

HOEK MASCHINEN FABRIK

- Factory at :

ROTTERDAM .

H U N G A R Y

VULKAN

- Factories at :

MISKOLC	50	"	"	"	"	"	1.200.000	"	"
DEBRECEN	30	"	"	"	"	"	750.000	"	"

WAGNER & Cie

- Factory at :

BUDAPEST 25 " " " " " 600.000 " "

KASZAB

- Factory at :

BUDAPEST 25 " " " " " 600.000 " "

HUNGARY (cont'd)

HYDROXYGEN

- Factory at :

BUDAPEST 160 cubic meters per hour or 4.000.000 cub.ft. per month

NEUMANN & CO

- Factory at :

BUDAPEST 40 " " " " " 1.000.000 " " "

and

1324

an ELECTROLYTIC OXYGEN
factory at :

GYOER 20 " " " " " 500.000 " " "

R U M A N I A

OXYGENULUI

- Factory at :

ARAD 40 " " " " " 1.000.000 " " "

STEADIA RUMANIA

-Factory at :

PLOERESTI 15 " " " " " 375.000 " " "

-Factory at :

BUCHAREST 6.5 " " " " " 162.500 " " "

G R E E C E

SOCIETE DES GAZ INDUSTRIELS D'OXYGENE

-Factories at :

NOUVEAU PHALERE .. 80 cubic meters per hour or 2.000.000 " " "
SALONICA 45 " " " " " 1.000.000 " " "
VOLO 30 " " " " " 750.000 " " "

SOCIETA AIOLOS

-Factory at :

LE PIREE 80 " " " " " 2.000.000 " " "

J A P A N

For Japan, we can give you the following information :
in SOUTH SAKHALINE

at ODOMARI

- I factory of KARAFUTO SANZO KOGYO K.K.

Region of HOKKAIDO

at HAKODATE

- I factory of TEIKOKUSANZO K.K. 40 cub.meters per hour or 1,000,000
cub.ft. per month
- I factory of KONETSU KOGYO K.K.

at SAPPORO

- 2 factories of HOKKAI SANZO K.K.
- I " of NICHIHOKU SANZO K.K.

at MURORAN

- I factory of MURORAN SANZO K.K.

Region of TOHOKU (North Tohoku)

at SENDAI

- I factory of TOHOKU KINZOKU KOGYO

at TSUCHIZAKI

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANZO K.K. 30 cub.meters per hour or 750,000
cub.ft. per month

at KORIYAMA

- I factory of Nihon RIKI K.K.

at KAMAISHI

- I factory at the steel works of NIHON SEITETSU.

at KORIYAWAJIRI

- I Nitrogen factory producing residual oxygen
of TOHOKU SHINKO KAGAKU (formerly DENKI KAGAKU)

785015
JAPAN (cont)

- 13 -

Region of NIIGATA

at AOMI

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANZO K.K. 50 cub.meters per hour or 1,200,000 cub.ft.per month

at NIIGATA

- I Nitrogen factory delivering residual oxygen belonging to DENKI KAGAKU.

at KANOSE

- I Nitrogen factory delivering residual oxygen belonging to SHOWA DENKO (formerly SHOWA HIRYO).

1322

at NIHONGI

- I factory of residual oxygen from electrolytic plant of NIHON SODA K.K.

at HAYABOSHI

- I Nitrogen factory delivering residual oxygen from NISSAN KAGAKU KOGYO (formerly DAI NIHON JINZO HIRYO).

Region of TOKYO

at KANAGAWA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANZO K.K. 160 cub.meters per hour or 4,000,000 cub.ft.per month

at TOKYO

- I electrolytic plant delivering residual oxygen belonging to LION YUSHI (formerly LION SEKKEN).

- I plant belonging to NIHON RIKI KOGYO K.K.

- I " " " TOYO SANZO KIKAI K.K.

- I " " " TANABE SANZO K.K.

- I " " " TOKYO SANZO K.K.

- I electrolytic factory delivering residual oxygen of DAI NIHON YUSHI K.K. (KAO SEKKEN).

...

JAPAN (cont'd)

at HODOGAYA

- I electrolytic oxygen plant of HODOGAKA KAGAKU KOGYO (formerly HODOGAYA SODA)

at KAWASAKI

- I Nitrogen plant supplying residual oxygen to SHOWA DENKO.

at YOKOHAMA

- I factory of YOKOHAMA SANSEI

at YOKOSUKA

- I factory of YOKOSUKA SANSEI (formerly RIKEN ALUMITE)

1321

REGION of TOKYO

at OKAYA

- I factory of OKAYA SANSEI.

at SHIZUOKA

- I factory of SHIZUOKA SANSEI.

at TOTSUKA

- I factory of KOKKA SANGYO.

at ASHIKAGA

- I factory of RYOMO SANSEI K.K.

at ISEZAKI

- I factory of NITTO SANSEI

Region of NAGOYA

at NAGOYA

- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen from YAHAGI KOGYO K.K.
- I factory of NIHON RIKKA KOGYO K.K.
- I " of TEIKOKU SANSEI K.K. 80 cub.met.per year or 2000000 cub.ft.per month
- I " of NAGOYA SANSEI K.K.

JAPAN (cont'd)

at OKAGI

- I Acetic Acid factory producing residual oxygen from
NIHON GOSEI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K.

at YOKKAICHI

- I Nitrogen factory delivering residual oxygen from
ISHIHARA SANGYO K.K.

Region Of OSAKA

1320

at OSAKA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 500 cub.met.per hour or 12,000,000
cub.ft.per month
- I " " NIHON RIKI KOGYO K.K.
- I " " OSAKA SANSO K.K.
- I " " DAIDO SANSO.
- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen of KIZUGAWA YUSHI K.

at MOMOYAMA

- I factory of OSAKA SANSUISO K.K.

at HONOTEN

- The residual oxygen of a Nitrogen factory of NIPPON SEKKEN.

at FUSE

- I factory of KYOWA SANSO.

at MAIDZURU

- I factory of KOKKA SANGYO K.K.

Region of TAKEFU

at TAKEFU

- Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen from DAIDO KAGAKU
(formerly DAIDO HIRYO).

at KOMATSU

- I factory of KOMATSU SEISAKUSHO .

JAPAN (cont'd)Region of HIOGOat HIOGO HIROHATA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 250 cub.met.per hour ^{or} 6,000,000 cub.ft.per month

at HIOGO AMAGASAKI

- I factory of NIPPON YUSHI K.K.

at HIROHATA

- I factory of TOA SANSO K.K.

Oxygen factory in the course of erection near the naval shipyards
at SHIKAMA 1319

Region of CHUGOKUat NIJHAMA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 50 cub.meters per hour or 1,200,000 cub.ft.per month

at HIROSHIMA

- I factory of NIHON RIKI KOGYO K.K.
- I factory of CHOGOKU SANSO K.K.

Region of KYUSHUat KOKURA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 80 cubic met.per hour or 2,000,000 cub.ft.per month.
- I " " NIHON RIKI KOGYO K.K.
- I " " KYUSHU DENKI KOGYO K.K.
- I " " NIKKA KAGAKU

at NAGASAKI

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 50 cubic met.per hour or 1,200,000 cub.ft.per month
- I " " FUKUOKA SANSO K.K.
- I " " NAGASAKI KASEI.

JAPAN (cont'd)

at MINIMATA

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 30 cub.meters per hour or 750.000
cub.ft.per month

at UNOSHIMA

- I factory of UNOSHIMA SANSUI SO K.K.

Region of KYUSHU (cont'd)

- at KUSHIGAHAMA

- I factory of CHUGOKU SANSO K.K.

at TONDA

- I factory of SANYO SANSO K.K.

at IIZUKA

- I factory of IIZUKA SANSO K.K.

at U B E

- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen of UBE CHISSO
KOGYO K.K.

at O R I O

- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen of KOHURA YUSHI.

at YANATA

- I factory belonging to the Government steel works.
NIHON SHITETSU K.K.

at KUMAMOTO

- I factory of GOSHI KAGAKU

Region of CHOSUN (COREA)

at KEIJO

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 50 cub.met.per hour or 1,200.000
cub.ft.per month.

at HEIJO

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K.

at FUSAN

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSO K.K. 30 cub.met.per hour or 750.000
cub.ft.per month;

JAPAN (cc 'd)

at JUNSEN

- Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen from CHOSEN KAGAKU.

at KOMEN

- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen from CHOSEN CHISSO.

at SANCHOKU

- I factory supplying residual oxygen from CHOSEN KYODO YUSHI.

at EITOHO

- I factory of SHOWA SANSEI.

at SEISHEN

- I factory of HOKUSEN SANSEI.

at JOSHIN

- I factory of HANSEN SANSEI.

1317

Region of TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

at TEIKOKU

- I factory of TEIKOKU SANSEI K.K. 45 cubic meters per hour or
1,000,000 cub.ft. per month

- I factory of TAIWAN SANSEI K.K.

at TAKAO

- I factory of TOKO KOGYO K.K.

at KZELUNG

- I Nitrogen factory supplying residual oxygen of TAIWAN DENKA

RR-99
CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. 1

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE
Blockade and Supply Branch
Reoccupation Division

Sec/Army by TAG/ 4-1-40
date 4-1-40
to 4-1-40
Official researchers only

SICILY:

OCCUPATION SURVEY

1316

CONFIDENTIAL

Preliminary

June 1943

Inde *CAB* *July 1943* *Inde*

0 2 3 1

Summary

1. Sicily is slightly larger than Vermont, comprising about 9,900 square miles. With a population of over 4,100,000, it is one of the most densely inhabited regions of Europe.

2. Sicily is predominantly agricultural and normally produces an abundance of fruits and nuts, vegetables and olives. Although wheat output is substantial, the island's heavy dependence on wheat products ordinarily makes sizable imports necessary. Other main shortages are meat, sugar and coffee. During the early occupation period food shipments will be necessary for urban areas. Rural areas, however, will be largely self-sustaining. Local surpluses of fruits, nuts and vegetables will be available. If packing and shipping requirements for citrus fruits cannot be met because of emergency conditions, steps should be taken for their preservation. The extent of required food shipments after the period of military operation will depend primarily on the success of measures initiated to deboard peasant holdings. To improve food supply, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and farm equipment will be needed.

3. Food processing facilities in Sicily are small-scale and primitive but adequate for local needs. Facilities for milling flour, making paste, baking bread, pressing wine and olives and slaughtering livestock are particularly small and are scattered throughout the island so that no serious disruption should develop as a result of military activity. The largest plants, especially for fruit and vegetable processing, are located in the main ports which have already been severely bombed. Repairs will have to be undertaken promptly in order to stabilize the local economy and provide foodstuffs for civilians and the occupying forces. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of improving existing facilities or of constructing additional facilities to preserve large portions of the thin-skinned fruits and vegetables that might otherwise fail to meet health standards. Storage and refrigeration facilities may also require repair and expansion. The island lacks fuel and the raw materials for containers.

4. Sulphur is the only important mineral produced in Sicily. Current production is estimated at about 250,000 tons. Considerable quantities will be available for shipment to the United Kingdom and the Near East, and possibly to the Middle East and India, in lieu of shipments to these areas from the United States. Since sulphur miners would constitute a helpful working force during the early occupation period, it may be desirable temporarily to curtail

or even suspend mining operations. Workers engaged in the production of salt and pumice (on the island of Lipari) could be transferred, at least in part, to more urgent repair construction work without materially affecting the local economy.

5. Although Sicily has little lumber, it has an abundance of stones useful for roadbuilding and construction work. Rather large deposits of asphalt exist in the southeast and will be especially helpful for road building. The only cement plants are in the island's main ports, and are probably damaged. Repairs will doubtless be required, as well as fuel.

6. Sicily has no coal or oil. If Sardinia's coal is available, it will meet the needs of Sicily's power plants and industries, and, at least temporarily, its railroads. Otherwise, coal will have to be imported.

7. Railway and power facilities are adequate for the normal Sicilian economy, but damage from military operations will undoubtedly make repairs necessary. The island lacks all raw materials needed to maintain the operation of these services.

8. The monetary system in Sicily is an integral part of Italy's system. The Bank of Italy maintains offices in all provincial capitals on the island, and branches of main Italian commercial banks exist in the principal centers. The Bank of Sicily is the leader among local banking institutions.

Foreword

This report is a brief, preliminary survey of Sicily, presented in terms of some of the major economic problems which a United Nations force may expect to meet upon occupation of the area. The purpose of the report is to provide the background of basic data against which these problems should be considered. No attempt is made in this preliminary survey to define the problems or to recommend detailed operational procedures to meet them.

1315 .

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. MAIN FACTS ABOUT THE AREA: LAND AND PEOPLE	
1. Topography and Climate	1,2
2. Population	2,3
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOODSTUFFS	
1. General	4
2. Cereals and Grains	4,5
3. Fresh Vegetables	5,6
4. Dried Legumes	7
5. Citrus Fruits	7,8
6. Grapes and Wine	8,9
7. Other Fruits	9
8. Nuts and Dried Fruits	10
9. Olives and Olive Oil	10
10. Fibers and Oilseeds	11
11. Livestock and Livestock Products	11,12
12. Fish	12
13. Forest Products	12,13
14. Major Problems of Agriculture	
(a) Food Shortages in urban centers: Dehoarding	13
(b) Use of food surpluses	13,14
(c) Need for fertilizers, insecti- cides and fungicides	14
(d) Need for farm equipment	15
(e) Need for better use of land; Latifundia	
III. FOOD PROCESSING, REFRIGERATION AND STORAGE	
1. Slaughter Houses and Refrigeration	16
2. Flour Mills, Paste Shops and Bakeries	16
3. Wine and Olive Pressing	16
4. Tomato Processing	16,17
5. Fruit and Vegetable Processing	17
6. Fish Processing	17
7. Major Problems of Food Processing and Storing	17,18
(a) Need for repair and construction of processing and storage plants	17,18
(b) Need for fuel and containers	18

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
IV. MINERALS	
1. Sulphur	19,20
(a) Use of Sicilian sulphur; Possibility of transferring some manpower to other activities	
2. Salt	20
3. Pumice	20
V. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND FACILITIES FOR OCCUPYING FORCE	21
VI. OTHER INDUSTRY	22
VII. RAILROADS AND ROADS	
1. Railroads	23
2. Roads	23
VIII. UTILITIES	
1. Electric Power	24,25
2. Gas	25
IX. CURRENCY AND BANKING	26,27
APPENDIX: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN SICILY	28-35
MAPS: A) Sicily, Relief and Main Cities	
B) Sicily, Principal Crops	

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I. MAIN FACTS ABOUT THE AREA: LAND AND PEOPLE

Topography and Climate

Sicily is slightly larger than the state of Vermont, covering an area of about 9,900 square miles. Adjoining Sicily are several small islands, generally considered as part of the Sicilian group. These include Pantelleria, on the south, already occupied; the Lipari islands in the northeast; and the Egadi islands in the west.

A mountain range stretches along the north coast of Sicily from west to east, broadening into the mountainous northeast region (it is here that the volcanic Mt. Etna is located) (See annexed map A). South of the mountains, and throughout the interior of the island, the land is hilly and only moderately arable, although it supports a large farm population engaged mainly in the growing of wheat and the raising of livestock.

The terrain has no important lakes, and the few small streams are generally dry during the summer months. Water supply presents a difficult problem, and extensive reliance is placed on springs and wells. In general, the coastal towns are better supplied with water, receiving their supply from aqueducts leading down from the mountains.

Along the eastern and northern coasts, and on the west, are several fertile plains where are grown the abundant fruits and vegetables for which Sicily is known. The most extensive plain is around Catania in the middle east, watered by the Simeto river. Other important plains are in the northeast around Messina, in the southeast around Siracusa, in the west around Trapani and Marsala, and in the northwest around Palermo.

The island's leading port is Palermo, which is also the nearest major port to Bizerte in Tunisia and to Cagliari in Sardinia. Other main ports are Catania and Siracusa on the east coast, and Messina, connecting point for the ferry service to the mainland, in the northeast. Secondary ports are Trapani on the west and Augusta on the east coast. On the south, there are two small ports, Porto Empedocle and Licata, where, however, only shallow draft boats are accommodated.

Only 3 percent of the total land area of Sicily is wooded. Principal forests are located on the mountains in the northeast, especially on the intermediate slopes of Mt. Etna and in the mountains near Palermo. The main species are evergreen, oak and pine, chestnut and beech trees.

The climate of Sicily is typically Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. There is some rainfall in March and April and relatively large amounts during October and November. The summer months--June, July and August--are almost rainless. Streams dry up and the ground becomes hard and dry.

Population

Sicily's resident population is now estimated at about 3,900,000 inhabitants, exclusive of some 200-250,000 men believed to be in the armed forces. Recent reports of evacuation of women and children may affect these figures somewhat, but the influx of construction workers since the start of the North African venture may be a partially offsetting factor.

The island is one of the most heavily populated regions of all Europe, with an average density of about 400 inhabitants per square mile. The pressure of an increasing population helps to account for the considerable emigration in the past. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 persons of Sicilian origin now live in the United States.

The most densely inhabited areas are along the northern and eastern coasts, especially in and around the cities of Palermo, Catania and Messina. Secondary concentrations exist around Trapani and Marsala in the west and Siracusa and Ragusa in the southeast. Although a large majority of the population consists of agricultural workers and their families, about 90 percent live in cities, small towns or villages, sometimes many miles from the fields in which they work.

Not all Sicilians speak and understand ordinary Italian, although most do. Local dialects, unintelligible to Italians from the mainland, prevail throughout most of the island. Large numbers of English-speaking Sicilians will be found on the island. It is estimated that some 100-150,000 former immigrants to the United States now reside in Sicily.

For administrative purposes Sicily is divided into nine provinces: Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani. Each province takes its name from its capital city or town. The approximate populations of the capitals are as follows:

Palermo	441,000
Catania	257,000
Messina	207,000
Trapani	64,000
Siracusa	53,000
Ragusa (in the southeast corner of the island)	50,000
Caltanissetta (in the interior)	50,000
Agrigento (near the southwest coast)	33,000
Enna (in the center of the island)	24,000

1312

Other large centers are:

Caltagirone (in the interior, southeast of Caltanissetta)	39,000
Alcamo (between Trapani and Palermo, a few miles from the coast)	38,000
Vittoria (west of Ragusa)	38,000
Modica (south of Ragusa)	38,000
Gela (on the southwest coast, south of Agrigento)	33,000
Paterno (west of Catania)	33,000
Licata (on the southwest coast, between Porto Empedocle and Gela)	32,000
Canicatti (between Caltanissetta and Agrigento)	30,000

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOODSTUFFS

General

Sicily is more than self-sufficient in foodstuffs in terms of the subsistence level and limited dietary habits of its population, except for meat and meat products, sugar, and coffee, which contribute the main permanent shortages of the island. Although the wheat output is substantial, the island's heavy dependence on wheat products--almost to the exclusion of other grains--ordinarily makes sizable imports necessary.

Farming is the predominant occupation of the Sicilian population, with fishing and cattle raising next in order. Grain cultivation, especially of wheat, and cattle raising are carried on in the island's interior, mostly on large estates owned by absentee landlords. The eastern and northern coastal plains provide citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts and fresh vegetables. In these plains the farms are smaller and largely owner-cultivated. There are, however, many sizable holdings devoted exclusively to citrus fruits, olives and vineyards (see Annexed Map B). Fishing is carried on from many small villages around the coast, mostly off the western tip of the island.

The farming of the non-specialty crops is on a primitive basis, especially in the island's interior. In 1937, there were only 402 threshing machines in all Sicily.

Cereals and Grains

Wheat is the mainstay of the Sicilian diet. Production is mostly of the hard variety, suitable for spaghetti and similar pastes. The crop is grown throughout the island but mainly in the interior and the south. It is harvested from the middle of May to the end of August.

Barley and oats, used mostly for fodder, are also grown in sizable quantities: barley in Catania Province and oats in the Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento provinces. Both crops are harvested from late May into July. Other grains--corn, rice and rye--are grown in only small quantities. The average annual production of cereals and grains for the years 1936 - 1938 inclusive was as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Average Annual Production 1936 - 1938 (metric tons)</u>
Wheat	981,000
Barley	60,500
Oats	47,900
Corn	4,100
Rye	1,100
Rice	150

The wheat average includes the bumper years of 1937 (987,000 tons) and 1938 (1,068,000 tons). Production is more often around 900,000 tons.

Sicily is a very large grain consumer, and normally requires some imports to supplement the extensive domestic production. Large imports of soft bread grains and flour (chiefly from the Italian main land) are the rule, although these are in part offset by exports of hard wheat and its products. The island normally requires a net import equivalent to 75,000 - 100,000 tons of wheat. Imports of other grains are usually small, aggregating about 25,000 tons of corn and rice. There is frequently a small surplus of barley.

1311

During the months following the summer harvest, there should be a surplus of cereals and grains on the island.

Fresh Vegetables

Vegetables are also important in the Sicilian diet and almost every variety is grown. The average annual production for the years 1936-1938 was as follows (harvest periods and production centers are included):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Average Annual Prod. 1936 - 1938 (metric tons)</u>	<u>Harvest Period</u>	<u>Production Centers</u>
Potatoes	46,600	April through August	Catania, Siracusa, Messina, Palermo
Tomatoes	137,000	May through October but primarily in June	Agrigonto, Ragusa, Catania and Messina
Green Vegetables (chard, fennel, cabbage, cauliflower, artichokes, onions, garlic, etc.)	101,000	Year-round, depending on particular crop	} Throughout island, } but principally close } to urban centers, } except for horse } beans, which are } grown largely in in- } terior.
Fresh Legumes (67 percent horse beans, 25 percent poas, 8 percent string beans).	56,000	May and June	
		October through July	
		June through November	

The potato output has probably increased during the war as the result of efforts to expand production. The tomato output is probably lower (reports indicate reduced acreage throughout Italy). It is estimated that the 1942 potato crop was in the neighborhood of 60,000 tons, and the tomato crop about 115,000 tons.

Surpluses of all types of vegetables should be available for use by an occupation force, although health hazards, especially with the thin-skinned tomatoes, may raise difficulties. For the average years given, the surplus of green vegetables and legumes aggregated 18,000 tons including, however, an unknown quantity of melons; and the surplus of fresh tomatoes, a further 31,000 tons. Although the island was short an average of 7,900 tons of potatoes for the period, the increased production indicated in recent years suggests that some surplus will be available.

The island customarily processes and exports a considerable part of the tomato crop and smaller amounts of other vegetables. During the 1936-1938 period, exports of tomato paste and canned tomatoes were 4,600 tons, or the equivalent of 15-20,000 tons of fresh tomatoes.

Dried Legumes

Dried legumes are a most important source of protein in the Sicilian diet. The legumes are mostly horse beans, although other varieties--peas, chick peas, lentils, kidney, navy and lima beans--are also grown. There is, in addition, a sizable output of carobeans which, together with about 55 percent of the horse beans, are used for fodder. The average annual production for the years 1936-1938, the harvest seasons and the centers of production were as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Average Annual Production 1936-1938 (in metric tons)</u>	<u>Harvest Period</u>	<u>Production Centers</u>
Dried horse beans	283,000	May and June	In the interior, especially in Caltanissetta, Agrigento and Palermo. 1310
Other dried Legumes	21,000	Mostly May and June	Catania and Siracusa
Carobeans	44,000	September and October	Ragusa

Sizable quantities of horse beans and carobeans are normally exported, the averages amounting to about 60,000 and 30,000 tons respectively for the years 1936-1938. It is unlikely that any surpluses of dried legumes, except for horse beans, will be available. Exports were negligible even in 1936-1938, and the output has declined since then.

Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruits constitute the most important Sicilian agricultural product, in terms of both tonnage and value. The lemon output is second only to that of the United States. Substantial quantities of orange and tangerines and smaller amounts of citrons are also grown. The average annual production for the years 1936-1938, the harvest period and production centers were as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	Average Annual Production 1936-1938 (in metric tons)		<u>Harvest Period</u>	<u>Production Centers</u>
Lemons	288,000	Year round, with peak from November through March. Forced culture trees in June and July.		Messina, Palermo, Catania and Siracusa. Catania
Oranges	202,000	November through April		Catania, Siracusa, Messina, and Enna.
Tangerines	44,000	November through March		Mostly Palermo, also Catania and Siracusa.
Citrons	1,600	December through March		Palermo

There is no reason to anticipate any appreciable decline from the production figures of the 1936-1938 period, although orange production declined by some 10 percent in 1939 and 1940. The lemon crop, on the other hand, was higher during those years by about 20 percent. Large surpluses of citrus fruits will doubtless be available for consumption by the occupying forces and for shipment abroad. In the 1936-1938 period, exports of lemons amounted to 213,000 tons; of oranges, 151,000; of tangerines, 30,000; and of citrons, 1,300 tons. In addition, the island exported quantities of citric acid, juice, and candied orange and lemon peel.

Grapes and Wine

Wine is a common beverage in Sicily and wine grapes an important crop. Table grapes are relatively unimportant. Wine grapes are grown largely around Trapani and Marsala in the west, and in Catania and Ragusa on the east. Harvests are from September through November. The average annual production of grapes and wine during the years 1936-1938 was as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	Average Annual Production 1936 - 1938 (metric tons)
Table grapes	17,000 tons
Wine grapes consumed as table grapes	26,000 "
Wine grapes for wine	512,000 "
Wine	3,300,000 hectolitres

Production of wine grapes varies widely, ranging from 641,000 tons in 1938 to 374,000 tons in 1940. Shortages of copper sulphate reported during the war may have caused further deterioration in the size and quality of the crop. Despite reduced production, the island is not likely to experience any wine shortage, since almost half of the wine produced in the 1936-1938 period was exported.

Other Fruits

The island produces a wide variety of deciduous fruits and melons, such as pears, peaches, apples, plums, apricots, watermelons and cantaloupes, and small amounts of cherries, pomegranates, and quinces. Average annual production for the years 1936-1938, the harvest period and centers of production were as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Average Annual Production 1936 - 1938 (metric tons)</u>	<u>Harvest Period</u>	<u>Production Centers</u>
Pears	12,400	June through November	Messina, Palermo, Agrigento
Peaches	7,500	June through August	Messina, Catania, Agrigento
Apples	8,200	June through November	Palermo, Trapani, Enna
Plums	2,500	June through September	Messina, Catania, Agrigento
Apricots	2,400	May through August	Messina, Catania, Agrigento
Melons	24,000	June through September	Entire island, except Enna. Heaviest con- centration in Agrigento, Trapani, and Catania.

The production of pears, peaches and apples varies widely from year to year and was markedly lower in 1939 and 1940 than for the years 1936-1938. Other production was fairly stable. Some surpluses of deciduous fruits will probably be available in the summer and fall of 1943 for consumption by the occupying forces, although no appreciable surpluses can be counted upon. Melons may be available in quantity.

Nuts and Dried Fruits

The main Sicilian nut product is the almond, which accounts for 90 percent of the total output. Hazelnuts, walnuts and pistachio nuts are also produced. Production of all types averaged 120,000 tons (unshelled) for the 1936-1938 period, of which 108,000 tons were almonds. The almonds are grown widely throughout the island, but mainly in Caltanissetta, Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa and Catania. The harvest is from August through September.

Almond production fluctuates, ranging from 153,000 tons in 1938 to 45,000 tons in 1940. No information is available regarding current production. It is possible, however, that some surpluses of nuts will be available for consumption by the occupying forces since about 40 percent of the almond crop was exported in the average years 1936-1938. Almost all of the production of other nuts was also exported.

Some 700 or 800 tons of raisins should also be available for consumption by the occupying forces as that volume is normally exported.

Olives and Olive Oil

Olives and olive oil provide the principal source for fats and oils in the Sicilian diet. Olive trees are cultivated widely, the main centers of production being Siracusa, Ragusa and Messina. The crop is harvested from October through February. Production from year to year has been extremely unstable, as indicated by the following figures:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Olives	47,000	225,000	90,000	340,000	67,000
Olive oil	8,200	41,000	15,000	57,000	8,900

Over 95 percent of the olive output goes into oil. Part of the remainder is put up in brine and exported. Exports of oil vary with the size of the olive crop, reaching 7-10,000 tons during very good years. Even in poor years, small quantities--sometimes less than 1,000 tons--are exported.

No surplus can be counted upon for this year in view of the unpredictable size of any year's crop. If the harvest produces less than about 20,000 tons of oil, the island may require imports of olive or other oil to satisfy essential needs.

Fibers and Oilseeds

The large demand for cotton to feed the textile industries of northern Italy was the cause for encouraging a substantial increase in Sicilian cotton production in prewar years. Production mounted from 1,700 tons in 1936 to 8,500 tons in 1938 and is now estimated at over 10,000 tons. Practically all the cotton is grown in Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Catania, the main center being Gela on the south coast. The harvest period is from August through October. It is not known whether the island's two cotton textile plants, one at Gela and the other at Palermo, are equipped to process the cotton fiber into yarns and fabrics to meet urgent Sicilian needs. If they are not, the crop will have to be stockpiled for later use on the mainland.

Production of cotton seed is now estimated at over 18,000 tons. The cottonseed is apparently processed locally into oil for human consumption. Production of linseed has also been pushed in Sicily since 1936. Output amounted to 2,700 tons in 1940.

1309

Livestock and Livestock Products

Livestock is not abundant in Sicily, and the consumption of meat and meat products is at a very low level. The land provides inadequate pasturage, and milk and meat producing animals are both small in number and of poor stock. The raising of livestock is carried on largely in the interior.

Official estimates give the following figures for livestock in 1940:

	<u>No. of Head</u>
Sheep	837,000
Goats	327,000
Cattle	215,000
Hogs	70,000
Horses	80,000
Mules and donkeys	361,000

Sicily's poverty in livestock is indicated by comparison with Sardinia. Sardinia, with only one-fourth as many inhabitants, has 2½ times as many sheep as well as more cattle, goats and hogs. Sicily, on the other hand, has large numbers of horses, mules and donkeys.

Meat and meat products are an important deficiency for Sicily. During the period 1936-1938 Sicily imported an average of 20,000 head of cattle and 5,000 hogs per year, plus 700 tons of frozen meat. The consumption level is estimated at only 15 pounds of meat per annum per capita, less than 40 percent of the national Italian average.

Dairying has not been extensively developed in Sicily, and consumption of milk and milk products is also low. In 1937, the island produced only 1,390,000 hectolitres of milk, 17 tons of butter, 7,750 tons of cheese and 3,100 tons of buttermilk cheese. The principal dairy center is in Palermo, which accounted for 25 percent of all dairy output. A large number of very small establishments are scattered throughout the island.

Small amounts of poor quality sheep wool and hides are sometimes sent to the mainland, but the bulk of the restricted domestic output is used directly on the farms or by local artisans. Sicily imports from the mainland wool and hides and leathers.

Fish

In normal times, fishing is an important occupation in Sicily. Tuna, the largest catch, is chiefly brought in off the western coast. Swordfish are caught in eastern waters, while sardines are abundant in the south. In pre-war times, the catch was usually large enough to permit annual exports of about 6,000 tons of fish and 3,200 tons of canned or salted fish. However, about 2,500 tons of the less expensive processed fish, largely cod and stockfish, were customarily imported.

Recent military and naval activity in the area, especially off the western coast, doubtless interfered greatly with fishing. As the tuna season is in May and June, no sizable catch can be expected this year.

Forest Products

Sicily is very poor in forest products. For the year ending June 30, 1940, domestic output consisted of only 32,000 cubic meters of lumber, 18,000 tons of firewood and 12,000 tons of charcoal. (Even this, moreover, represented a marked increase over the output of previous years). The island depends on imports for its building lumber, and for the containers and boxes necessary for its food industries.

Wood imports amount to about 200,000 cubic meters annually. Imports of charcoal range from 15,000 to 25,000 tons annually.

Major Problems of Agriculture

Food shortages in urban centers; Dehoarding. In the emergency period of military operations, sizable food shipments will be necessary for urban centers where present shortages will be aggravated by the interruption of transport and increased peasant hoarding. Rural areas, however, will be largely self-sustaining, especially during the summer and autumn months. (See BEW Report No. RR-111 for an estimate of food requirements for Sicily during a 30-day period following occupation.)

As emergency conditions relax, the over-all food supply should prove more than adequate to take care of most civilian needs, with exceptions and qualifications noted on preceding pages.

1308

The extent of required shipments, however, will depend ultimately on the success of measures initiated to dehoard peasant holdings, especially of wheat and possibly olive oil. A supply of essential consumer goods--textiles, work shoes, soap, drugs, etc., and those foodstuffs which will be in short supply--and a supply of agricultural equipment, and American currency with which Sicilians are especially familiar because of the remittances from emigrants to the United States, will all prove helpful. Goods useful for a dehoarding program are listed in BEW Report No. RR-111, with estimated quantities for shipment.

Use of food surpluses. There will be local supplies of fruits and nuts for the occupying forces. Potatoes, tomatoes, green vegetables and legumes will also be available, but health hazards may create some problems, especially with tomatoes. Repair and installation of processing facilities to preserve these crops and enlarge their usefulness should be undertaken.

Some crops will probably provide substantial surpluses over and above both local and army needs. Principal ones are lemons, oranges and almonds. Great Britain can readily absorb any available quantities, thus reducing its need for shipments of citrus products from the United States. Lemons will stand the shipment, even though by slow convey in non-refrigerated ships. Early picking, careful packing and ventilation during shipment will minimize the possibility of spoilage. Sicilian oranges have also held up well under similar shipping conditions.

However, if military operations during the harvest period hinder prompt collection and shipment, processing should be undertaken to preserve the crop. To this end early consideration should be given to the possibility of using the sulphur dioxide method for preserving orange pulp or orange juice.^{1/}

Almonds could be absorbed by Great Britain, and small quantities by the United States and Canada. They could be stored without difficulty, until shipping space became available, or could be sent as ballast.

Shooks and wrapping tissue will be needed for the shipment of the fresh fruit. During the period 1936-38, imports of wood for boxing citrus fruits amounted to an average of 1,275 tons per year. Adequate facilities for assembling shooks exist in Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

Need for fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides. In order to maintain Sicilian agriculture at its present level, it will be necessary to provide some food producing agents, especially fertilizers. Sicily in 1938 imported 62,000 tons of phosphate rock from Tunisia and Morocco. The island is equipped to produce superphosphates, providing plant facilities have not been damaged or destroyed. Imports of phosphate rock should be resumed and plant facilities restored as soon as possible. Some 400 to 500 tons of nitric acid will be necessary in the process, and bags will be needed for distributing the fertilizer.

No nitrogen or potash fertilizers is produced on the island. In 1938, imports amounted to 66,000 tons. Similar imports should be resumed.

Insecticides and fungicides will also be needed, particularly for the citrus fruit and grape crops. In the years immediately preceding the war, Sicily consumed annually about 2,000 tons of these chemicals, largely copper sulphate. It is believed that most of the fungicides and insecticides can be prepared on the island if raw materials are provided.

^{1/} The process is simple, requiring primarily sulphur-- which is available in large quantities on the island-- and barrels or kegs, which may have to be imported. Juicing or crushing equipment will presumably be available in adequate volume in the citric acid plants. (see Appendix). If necessary, a technician experienced in the sulphur dioxide method should be sent to Sicily in advance of the harvest season, which starts in November.

Need for farm equipment. Sicily does not produce any major agricultural implements. The few used on the island are imported chiefly from the mainland. Although it is doubtful whether it will be possible in a short time to convert Sicilian agriculture--especially in the interior--to more modern methods, it may be desirable to enlarge the limited existing supply of tractors, threshers and other power machines (some of which are sent seasonally from the mainland to Sicily) if they are available.

It may also be desirable to supply the Sicilian farmer with much of the small tool equipment which he has lacked during the war: hoes, saws, scythes, sickles, rakes, shovels, forks, spades, harrows, and plows. The supply of farm equipment will increase the output of some basic crops in a relatively short time.

1307

III. FOOD PROCESSING, REFRIGERATION AND STORAGE

Slaughter Houses and Refrigeration

The low meat consumption in Sicily is reflected in the scarcity and small-scale character of slaughter houses and refrigeration facilities. In 1936, there were 263 small meat establishments scattered throughout the island, which processed about 20,000 tons of meat. Principal centers were in Palermo and Catania. Some slaughtering is also done on the farms.

Only six refrigerating plants are known to exist on the island; two in Catania, two in Messina, one in Palermo, and one in Trapani. In 1936, only 1,450 tons of foodstuffs were handled in these plants. In the same year, the island's 66 ice plants (11 in Catania, 11 in Agrigento, 10 in Palermo, 9 in Trapani) produced only 40,000 tons of ice.

Flour Mills, Paste Shops and Bakeries

Sicily's facilities are more than adequate for milling and processing her total wheat production. There are over 1,500 mills scattered throughout the island, mostly of small size. Hundreds of small plants for manufacturing spaghetti, macaroni, etc., are also scattered throughout the island. The principal processing centers are Palermo, with 114 establishments and 718 workers; Catania with 71 establishments and 525 workers; and Agrigento with 53 establishments and 376 workers. Approximately 250 other establishments, with 1,100 workers, are scattered throughout the Island. Small bakeries are located in every community.

Wine and Olive Pressing

Hundreds of small wine and olive pressing establishments are scattered throughout the vineyard and olive tree areas. The principal wine pressing establishments are in the town of Marsala (Trapani). Other important producing centers are in Catania, Messina and Ragusa. Trapani and Ragusa, and to a lesser extent Catania and Messina, are also principal centers for olive-pressing.

Tomato Processing

The production of canned tomato products is the most important canning activity in Sicily. There are at least 30 plants, of which 7 are equipped to make their own cans. Palermo is the center of the industry. Other centers are Trapani and Catania.

Production is mostly confined to a highly concentrated tomato paste, the canning of tomatoes being relatively small. Output varies with the size of the tomato crop; in 1936, which was a rather poor year, Sicily produced 6,700 tons of concentrated paste, 2,100 tons of peeled tomatoes, and 200 tons of paste.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing

Only small portions of the sizable fruit and vegetable crops are canned or preserved in Sicily. In general these activities are carried on together with the canning or preserving of tomatoes or fish products in Palermo, Catania and Trapani.

The processing of vegetables is especially small. In 1936 only 800 tons of canned, dried and pickled vegetables were produced, mostly artichokes, peas and beans.

The processing of fruits is more important, although canning and preserving in the American manner is unknown. Small parts of the Sicilian crops are processed in the form of dried and candied fruits and peels (lemon and orange) and for marmalade and jellies. Some juices and essences are also produced. In 1936, total output of all products amounted to only 2,300 tons (1,800 tons of fruits preserved in brine or syrup, as well as candied and dried fruit; 460 tons of marmalade, jelly, and fruit juices).

1306

In addition, the island has considerable facilities for processing lemons into citric acid, the main plants being located in Palermo, Catania and Messina.

Fish Processing

Main processed products include sardines and anchovies in brine, canned tuna and sardines and dried fish. The principal centers are along the coasts in Trapani and Agrigento. Messina, Siracusa and Palermo are also important. The most important plant is located at Favignana, Egadi Islands, off Trapani. The plant is equipped to make its own cans. In 1936, 5,400 tons of processed fish were produced in Sicily.

Major Problems of Food Processing and Storing

Need for repair and construction of processing and storage plants. Although the food industries in Sicily are small-scale, they are nevertheless very important as the means of preserving some of the surpluses of the perishables--tomatoes, fish, some

citrus fruits and vegetables--that are usually available. The plants are generally small artisan shops (operated by the owner and unpaid family labor) scattered throughout the island. The few large plants are located in or near Palermo, and in other large centers like Catania, Messina and Trapani. These areas have already been severely bombed, and damage to the larger plants may be considerable. To avoid large wastage of foodstuffs, steps should be taken immediately after occupation to assess the damage to the island's food industries, so that urgent requirements can be met promptly.

Finally, attention should be given to the feasibility of enlarging or modernizing processing facilities or of constructing new facilities in order to preserve larger portions of the thin-skinned fruits and vegetables that might otherwise fail to meet Army health standards.

Storage, warehouses and refrigerating facilities may also require repair and reconstruction, the biggest plants being located in the same towns and cities which have already been subjected to severe military bombardment. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of establishing some additional facilities, especially for refrigeration, to meet Army needs.

Need for fuel and containers. It may be necessary to meet the operating needs of these industries, which depend on imports both for fuel and containers. Pre-war annual imports of tinplate amounted to an average of 2,600 tons. Fuel requirements will be about 15,000 tons annually, but these can largely be met by Sardinian coal if it is available.

IV. MINERALS

Sulphur

It is estimated that Sicily is now producing about 250,000 tons of raw sulphur annually. This figure does not represent capacity, for production may be expanded by the opening of new pits or through employment of additional miners. There are now some 10,000 workers employed in the sulphur industry on the island.

The mines are scattered throughout the interior, mainly around Caltanissetta, Enna and Agrigento. Mining operations are generally on a small scale, although there are several larger mines - and mining and milling methods are simple. Shipping ports are Catania and Licata, where refineries are located, and Porto Empedocle. Shipments through the latter ports must be handled by barge.

Use of Sicilian sulphur--Possibility of transferring some manpower to other activities. At present most of the production is shipped to Germany. Only a small part is used locally, mostly as dust and for sulphuric acid. There is urgent need, however, for sulphur in the United Kingdom, in the Near and Middle East, and in India. Most of these needs are currently being met by shipments from the United States, as indicated by the following table:

U.S. Exports of Sulphur to Specified Areas,
Jan. 1, 1942--Mar. 31, 1943

Country	(metric tons)	Imports from U.S.
United Kingdom		170,104
Eire		68
India		18,903
Palostine		2,595
Turkey		508
Egypt		1,477
Iran		8,294
Bahrein		112
Ceylon		268
Total		202,329

1305

Sicilian production can take care of all these needs with a comfortable margin. At least the needs of the nearby Mediterranean countries (the Near East and possibly North Africa) and the British Isles could be met by Sicilian sulphur, thus displacing the long haul from the United States.

However, if the services of the mine workers are required for other more urgent purposes during the occupation period, it may prove desirable to require a temporary reduction or even cessation of production. The sulphur miners could be particularly useful for army work, because many of them are experienced in construction work and in the operation of mechanical equipment.

Salt

The largest amount of salt is obtained through the evaporation of sea water, in Trapani and Siracusa. Rock salt is also produced, largely in Agrigento and Enna. Current aggregate production is estimated at around 250,000 tons, of which about 75 percent is obtained through evaporation. (Less than half of the production is used locally, so that production could be curtailed and workmen transferred to more useful tasks without difficulty.)

Pumice

Pumice is produced on the Island of Lipari, northwest of Messina; the output amounted to 65,000 tons in 1936. The 14,000 inhabitants of this island are largely maintained by the Pumice industry. (Consideration should be given to the desirability of curtailing production of Pumice and utilizing the manpower for more essential purposes.)

V. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND FACILITIES FOR OCCUPYING FORCE

Sicily has a wide variety of stones and materials for road building and construction, but there are stretches in the interior where the rock stratum contains gypsum and sulphur, making it unsuitable for construction. Inadequate water supply will also hamper construction in these regions since gypsum is frequently found in the streams running south to the sea.

Sicily's large deposits of asphalt, located in Ragusa province, are important for road building activities and for oil. Current annual production is estimated at 160,000 tons of asphalt rock. Less than one-third of Sicilian production is used for road building; about two-thirds is used to produce synthetic oil (3-5,000 tons), which is refined near Ragusa (Asfalti Bitumini Combustibili e Derivati).

The best sources of limestone for making Portland cement are situated in the areas south of Palermo, between Trapani and Castellammare, and in the interior north of Sciacca. There are two medium size cement plants situated in Palermo and Messina, and a smaller one in Catania. In 1938 the aggregate output of the two larger plants amounted to 131,000 tons.

Construction lumber is extremely short on the island. The main forests are located in Palermo, Messina, and Catania provinces providing oak, pine and beech. As already noted, annual production of building lumber was increased because of war needs, but reached a peak of only 32,000 cubic meters in the year ending June, 1940. Imports are normally seven or eight times higher.

1304

VI. OTHER INDUSTRY

Apart from the industries already discussed, there are very few industries in Sicily. The only important facilities are the shipbuilding yards, and some metallurgical and mechanical plants. These industries are concentrated in the larger ports, mostly in Palermo, and many of them have already been severely bombed. A list of the more important industrial facilities of all types found on the island is given in the Appendix.

VII. RAILROADS AND ROADS

Railroads

Sicily has 1,350 miles of railroad (all single track) of which 1,200 miles are state-owned. Over 60 percent of the network is standard gauge; the remainder, narrow gauge.

The standard gauge system is composed of three main interconnecting lines. One line extends along the north coast from Messina to Palermo, with a loop connection between Palermo and Trapani. An east coast line extends southward from Messina to Catania, and thence to Siracusa with branches running inland to Enna and Caltanissetta, and a connection with the south coast line at Agrigento and with the north coast line east of Palermo. Covering the southern part of the island is a line extending southeast from Trapani to Agrigento and thence to Ragusa where connection is made with Siracusa and the east coast line. It is reported that the Messina-Palermo line is now electrified and that electrification of the Messina-Siracusa section was nearing completion several months ago; but recent information fails to confirm these reports.

1303

Narrow gauge lines extend throughout the interior, connecting at various points with the standard gauge lines. Technical deficiencies of the narrow gauge lines kept the average speed of passenger trains down to 11 or 12 miles per hour.

Sicilian railroads generally use coal imported from abroad. In pre-war times, 130,000 - 250,000 tons of coal were consumed. In case of emergency, Sardinian coal can probably be used for temporary periods; but larger tonnage would be necessary because of its low heating value.

Roads

Sicily has 1,271 miles of improved roads running mainly along the coasts and maintained by the state. In addition, there are some 2,200 miles of provincial roads and 1,000 miles of communal roads which connect towns and villages. In general, the state roads are the best; communal roads are the least adaptable to heavy, military traffic. In 1939 there were only 22,000 motor vehicles of all types in Sicily, including automobiles, trucks, buses, and motor-cycles.

VIII. UTILITIES

Electric Power

Inadequate water power resources and lack of fuel account for the low output of electric power in Sicily. The island produces about 210 million KWH.

The installation of several new hydroelectric plants in recent years (chiefly to serve the mining industry and to reduce fuel imports) has considerably increased the share of energy generated by water power. Of the total output of 210 million KWH, about 60 percent is generated by hydroelectric stations. The hydro and main steam plants are as follows:

<u>Location</u>		<u>Type</u>	<u>Installed Capacity</u>
Alcantara I)	Off the east coast, about midway between Catania and Messina.	Hydro	4,800 KW
Alcantara II)		Hydro	5,040 KW
Cavagrande (Cassibile)	Off the southeast coast. below Siracusa.	Hydro	5,360 KW
Alto Belice	Just south of Palermo.	Hydro	9,800 KW
San Carlo)	Near the southwest coast, north and west of Agrigento.	Hydro (new)	6,750 KW
Poggio Diana)		Hydro (new)	5,250 KW
Catania		Steam	25,000 KW
Palermo		Steam	12,700 KW
Porto Empedocle (outside Agrigento)		Steam	10,000 KW

The steam plants, which normally used imported foreign coal, had a very low utilization in peace time. The plants are now probably operating on Sardinian coal. Under emergency conditions, these plants could be operated with a considerably higher load if sufficient coal were provided.

The island's transmission system is very simple, consisting of only two main lines; a 70,000 volt line connecting Palermo, Saloni, Porto Empedocle, Caltanissetta and Catania, and a 40,000 volt line joining Messina, Alcantara, Catania, Siracusa, and Cassibile. All other lines are of only secondary importance.

Of Sicily's 352 communes, 316 are supplied with electric power, indicating that electricity can be made available to about 98 percent of the population.

Gas

Most illuminating gas is supplied by municipal plants which normally use imported foreign coal. Information on production and consumption of illuminating gas is almost completely lacking. The 1937 output of the principal plants was as follows:

Catania	68,900,000 cu. ft.
Messina	32,200,000 cu. ft.
Palermo	279,800,000 cu. ft.
Trapani	18,200,000 cu. ft.

In Sicily gas is used not only for cooking, but, both publicly and privately, for illumination in non-electrified cities and areas.

1302

IX. CURRENCY AND BANKING

The Italian monetary system was strictly centralized in 1927, when the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily lost the right of note issue; the Bank of Italy then became the sole bank of issue. The currency of circulation in Sicily is the ordinary Italian lira.

The banking system all over Italy is operated under the firm control of a special Inspectorate which exercises its functions primarily through branch organizations and personnel of the bank of issue (Bank of Italy). This central bank maintains a chief office in Palermo and branches or agencies in all the other provincial capitals of Sicily, as follows:

Branches: Agrigento
Caltanissetta
Catania
Messina
Siracusa
Trapani

Agencies: Enna
Ragusa

There is an agency also in Marsala (Trapani).

The leader among local banking institutions is the Banco di Sicilia, which holds 50 percent of all the island's savings deposits. It has a head office in Palermo and 60 branches, 70 of which are scattered over the island. It used to maintain a subsidiary in New York for Sicilians living in the United States, but in 1936 this was taken over by the Bank of Naples.

The other big Italian banks (Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano) have branches in some of the most important centers, but, outside Palermo, they play a rather insignificant role in the economic life of the island.

Small banks are unimportant in Sicily, as regards the volume and value of their business. The largest in this group is the Banca del Sud, which is controlled by the Bank of Naples. This bank has its head office in Messina and maintains 19 branches in the island. Some of the local institutions fill a real need by handling the peculiar requirements

of their communities, particularly in the field of small commercial credit.

Savings are also collected in substantial amounts by the Government Post Office, which in turn conveys the funds to the Deposit and Loan Bureau in Rome, an agency of the Italian Treasury.

(For details on currency, banking and exchange control in Italy, and reoccupation recommendations in this field, see BEW Report No. RR-53, CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS OF OCCUPATION IN ITALY.)

1301

APPENDIX PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN SICILY

Type of plant	Name and location	Comments
<u>Metallurgical Industries:</u>		
Iron and Steel Foundry	Ferro e Metalli S.A. Palermo	Equipped with a Martin-Siemens 18-ton open hearth furnace, foundry, and rolling mill.
Foundries	Palermo	Several small plants
Foundry	Trapani	Small
Wire and nail manufacturing and galvanizing	Traffilerie e Punterie Maregrosso di V. Loffredo Messina	Small plant, 30 workers. Output largely used by fruit industry for packing cases.
<u>Mechanical Industries:</u>		
Shipyard	Cantieri Navali Riuniti Palermo	With a drydock and a slip. Maximum annual output 50,000 tons. Can construct ships of 5,500 tons.
Shipyard	Soc. Cantiere Navale Peloritano Messina	With one drydock, 2 floating docks, and 3 slips.
Small shipyards	Siracusa Trapani Catania Porto Empedocle (Agrigento)	26 yards) 9 yards) Only 12 slips for 8 yards) small boats. 5 yards)
Aircraft	S.A. Aeronautica Sicula Palermo	800 to 1,000 workers employed; monthly capacity, 3-9 planes. Probably an assembly and repair plant; separate yard for seaplanes. In 1935, merged with Carroni.

Automobiles	F.I.A.T. Palermo	Probably repair shop only.
Shell case manufacturing	Societa Italiana Prodotti Esplosivi Palermo	Capacity about 300 cases per day.
Small machine shops	Palermo	Several
Electrical works	Palermo	One medium size and several small ones.
Railroad shops	Ferrovie dello Stato Messina	Rolling stock shops (major repairs)
Railroad shops	Ferrovie dello Stato Catania	Rolling stock shops (major repairs)

Mineral Processing Industries:

Sulphur refineries	Licata (Agrigento)	Large plant (reported to be the largest in Europe).
" "	Unione Raffinerie Siciliane Catania	The most important refinery in Catania.
" "	Licata (Agrigento)	4 small plants
" "	Porto Empedocle (Agrigento)	Medium-sized plants
Asphalt refinery	Asfalti Bitumini Combustibili o Derivati Ragusa	Capacity of 500 barrels of oil daily (1936) processed from refined asphalt.

Construction Materials:

Cement	Palermo	Output in 1937: 30,000 tons. 120 workers. Artificial cement plant.
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Automobiles	F.I.A.T. Palermo	Probably repair shop only.
Shell case manufacturing	Societa Italiana Prodotti Esplosivi Palermo	Capacity about 300 cases per day.
Small machine shops	Palermo	Several
Electrical works	Palermo	One medium size and several small ones.
Railroad shops	Ferrovie dello Stato Messina	Rolling stock shops (major repairs)
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<u>Mineral Processing Industries:</u>		
Sulphur refineries	Licata (Agrigento)	Large plant (reported to be the largest in Europe).
" "	Unione Raffinerie Siciliane Catania	The most important refinery in Catania.
" "	Licata (Agrigento)	4 small plants
" "	Porto Empedocle (Agrigento)	Medium-sized plants
Asphalt refinery	Asfalti Bitumini Combustibili e Derivati Ragusa	Capacity of 500 barrels of oil daily (1936) processed from refined asphalt.
<u>Construction Materials:</u>		
Cement	Palermo	Output in 1937: 30,000 tons. 120 workers. Artificial cement plant.

Cement	Soc. Cementifera Italiana Messina	Output in 1937: 100,000 tons. 200 workers. Artificial cement plant.
"	S.A. Cementi Etna Catania	Natural cement works of some im- portance. Also a smaller plant at Palermo. Both depend on imported Dalmatian marl.
Glass factory	S.A.P.I.V. Palermo	Small
<u>Chemicals</u>		
Citric Acid	"Arenella"-Società Italiana per l'Industria dell'acido Citrico ed Affini Arenella (Palermo)	300 workers. Daily output capacity 25 tons of crystalized citric acid. Also produces sumac extract, citrates, lemon juice, lemon essence, sulphuric acid, and other acids.
"	"Arenella"-Società Italiana per) l'Industria dell'acido Citrico ed) Affini) Carrabla (Catania))	
"	"Arenella"-Società Italiana per) l'Industria dell'acido Citrico ed) Affini) Pinigotto)	These plants also produce citrates, lemon juice, lemon essence, sulphuric acid, and other acids.
"	The Citrus Oil Company Acireale (Catania)	Concentration and distillation of citric essences.
"	Industria Siciliana Acido Citrico S.A. Messina	Also tartaric, sulphuric and other acids.
"	"La Citrica" - S.A. Santa Teresa di Riva (Messina)	Also other acids.

Citric Acid	S.A. Derivati Agrumari (S.A.D.A.) Tremestieri (Messina)	Daily output capacity 2 tons crystallized citric acid. Also sulphuric acid, juices, peels for candyng, etc.
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Chemicals

Montecatini S.A.	)
Tomaso Natale (Palermo)	)

"	Montecatini S.A.	)
	Milazzo (Messina)	)

"	Montecatini S.A.	)
	Campofranco (Caltanissetta)	)

"	Montecatini S.A.	)
	Licata (Agrigento)	)

"	Montecatini S.A.	
	Catania	

"	S.A. Fosfati Italiani	
	Siracusa	

"	S.A. Officine Termotecniche	
	G. Paratore & C.	
	Palermo	

"	Azienda Gas Compressi S.A.	
	Palermo	

Sulphuric acid, fertilizers,
copper phosphate plants.

Superphosphates

Fertilizers

Oxygen manufacturer

Oxygen manufacturer

Textiles:

Cotton	Manifattura Cotoniera Siciliana Palermo
--------	--

Cotton	Gola (Caltanissetta)
--------	----------------------

Woodwork:

Furniture

Ducrot S.A.
Palermo

Tobacco Products:

R. Manifattura Tabacchi
Palermo

Operated by government monopoly.

Tobacco Products
" "R. Manifattura Tabacchi
Catania

Operated by government monopoly.

Ico Manufacturing:Ico Manufacturing
" "Frigorifera Siciliana, S.A.
Palermo
Frigorifera Trapanese S.A.
TrapaniCapacity 200 tons per day, also
cold storage.
No information on storage.Processed Foods:

Canned fish

Stabilimento Tonnare Florio S.A.
Favignana (Egadi Is.)Fishing and fish canning, especially
tuna. One of the largest fish canners.
Equipped to make own cans.

"

Fenicia, Societa Anonima di Pesca
Bonagia, near Trapani

"

Fenicia, Societa Anonima di Pesca
Cefano, near TrapaniFishing and canning of tuna.
Owned (1934) 15 sailing vessels.

Other canned foods

Raimond Idonia Industrie Conserve
Alimentari
CataniaTomato paste, artichokes, and
other canned vegetables.
Equipped to make own cans.

"

Francesco Sirna
Catania

Canned goods

"

Sarti Spampinato
Catania

Canned goods

"

Vincenzo Cancilla
Palermo

Canned tomatoes and tomato paste

Other canned foods

Andrea Pensabene, nephew
Palermo

Canned tomatoes and tomato
paste.

" " "

Gagliardo Fratelli
Bagheria, Palermo

Canned tomatoes and tomato
paste.

" " "

Rizzo & Locascio
Bagheria, Palermo

Canned tomatoes and tomato
paste.

Other canned foods

Fratelli Contorno Antonino and
Luciano
Settecannoli (Palermo)

Canned tomato products and arti-
chokes. Average annual production;
1,000 metric tons. Equipped to
make own cans.

"

Salvatore Corleone & Cia
Palermo

Canned tomato products; essential
oils; lemon and orange juice; peels
in brine, etc. Equipped to manufacture
own cans.

"

E. Cusimano & Cia
Palermo

Canned tomato products, egg plant salad,
fish and artichokes. Equipped to make
own cans.

"

Ditta Dragotta & Figli
Bagheria (Palermo)

Canned tomato products.

"

Andrea Pensabene di Salvatore
Palermo

Canned tomato products, egg plant
salad, and other vegetables. Annual
production capacity: 1,500 tons.
Manufactures own cans.

"

Fratelli Taspanted; S.
Palermo

Canned tomato products, egg plant salad,
artichokes citrus oil and essence, lemon
and orange juices. Equipped to make
own cans.

"

Fratelli Russo di Gaetano
Bagheria (Palermo) and
Comisio (Siracusa)

Two plants producing canned tomatoes
products, egg plant salad, roasted
cayenne pepper, artichokes, and other
products.

"

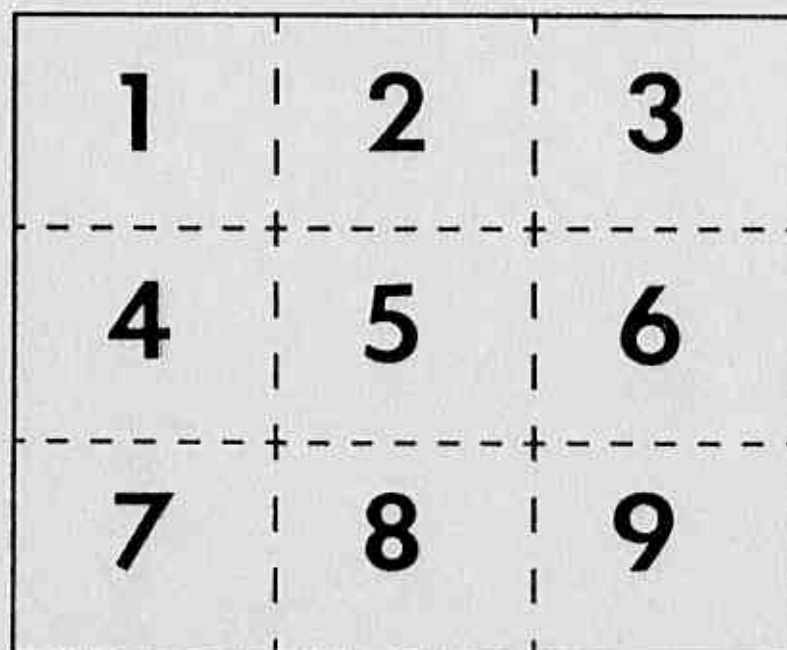
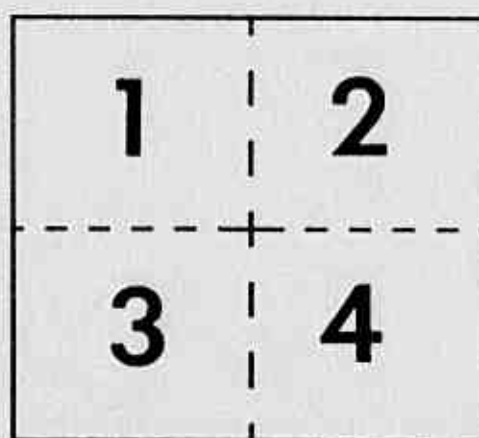
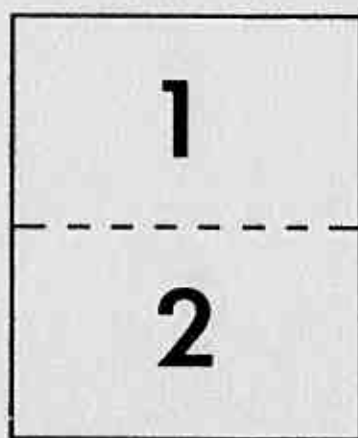
Inia & Di Gaetano
Trapani
Lampedusa (Pelagian Islands)

Two plants producing canned tomato
products. Very large firm. Trapani
canning plant covers 9,800 sq. meters,
and packs tomato paste, artichokes,
sardines, and other fish. Lampedusa
plant packs fish. Daily production
capacity 600 cases peeled tomatoes;
30 tons of tomato paste; and 30
tons of fish products. Equipped to
make own cans.

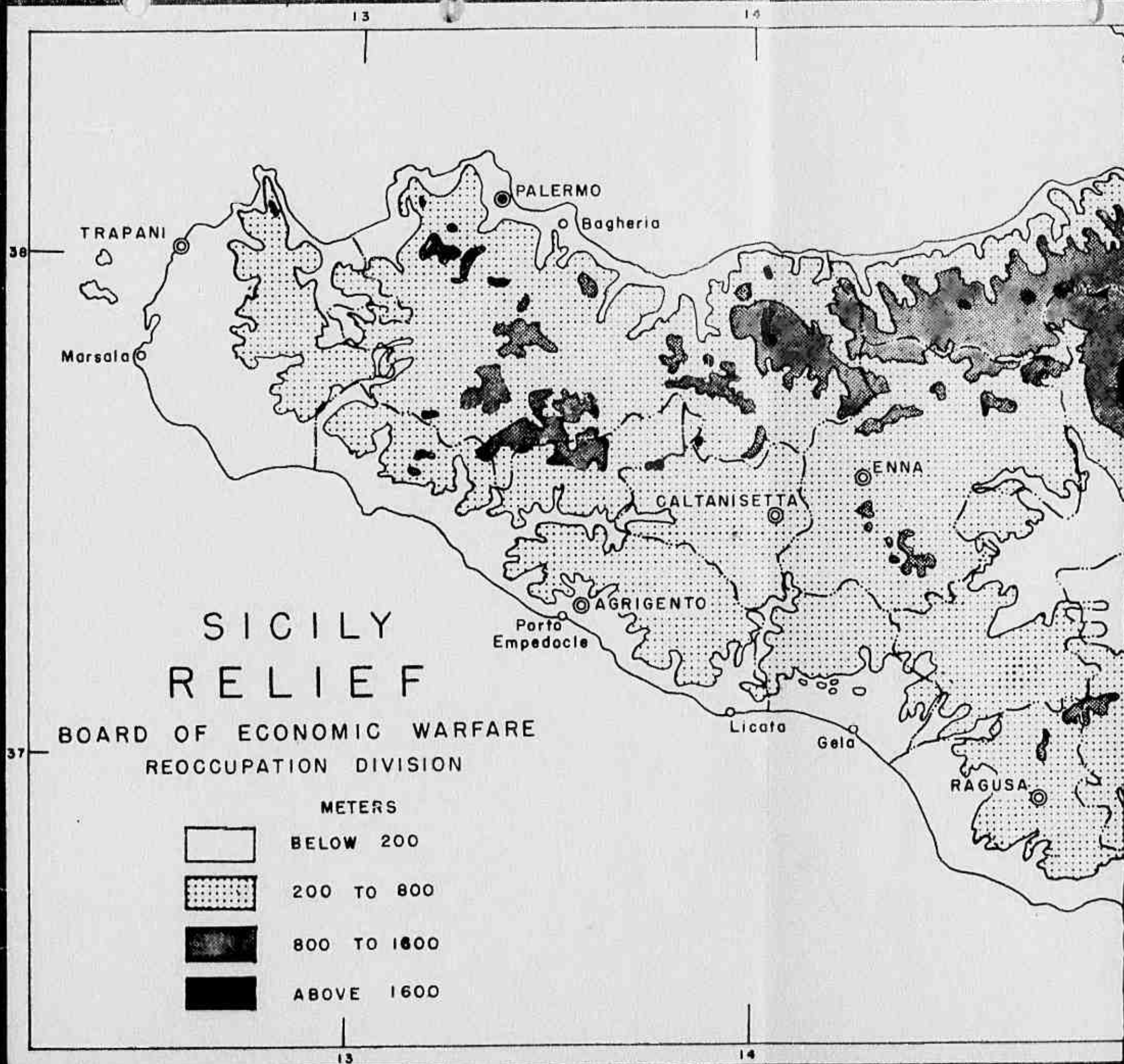
Other canned foods	Francesco Paola Messina & Cia Trapani	No information
"	Augusta (Siracusa)	Anchovies and sardines in brine. Also produces vegetable oils.
Fruit juices	Kia-ora	The largest plant for preparation of fruit juices for human consumption.
Olive Oil	L'Insulare Catania	
"	Soc. Oliera Etnoa Catania	
"	S.A. Bonaccorsi e Lucifero Milazzo (Messina)	Also producing "sulphur olive-oil" from olive residues. May manufacture carbon disulphide.
"	S.A. S.P.E.R.O. Palermo	
"	S.A. S.P.E.R.O. Siracusa	
Wine	Florio e C. Marsala (Trapani) Woodhouse e C. Marsala (Trapani)	Produce Marsala wine. Recently merged into one very large company, (S.A. Vinicola Florio, Ingham, Woodhouse & Co.) which absorbed other Marsala wine producer as well. Present capacity of this company, 4,500,000 gallons a year.
Breweries	S.A. Birra Messina Messina S.A. Birra Messina Palermo	

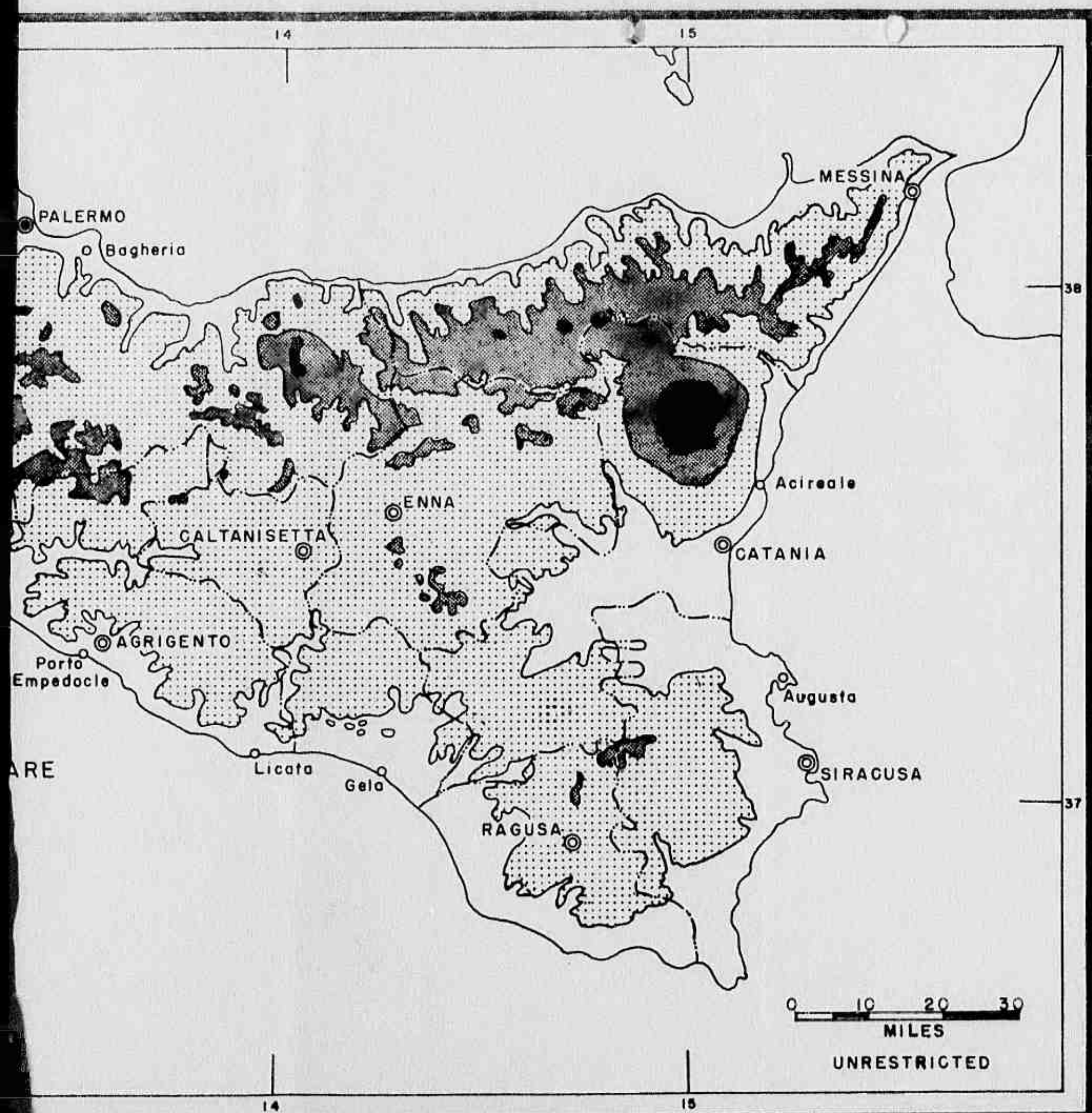
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



PROVISIONAL EDITION



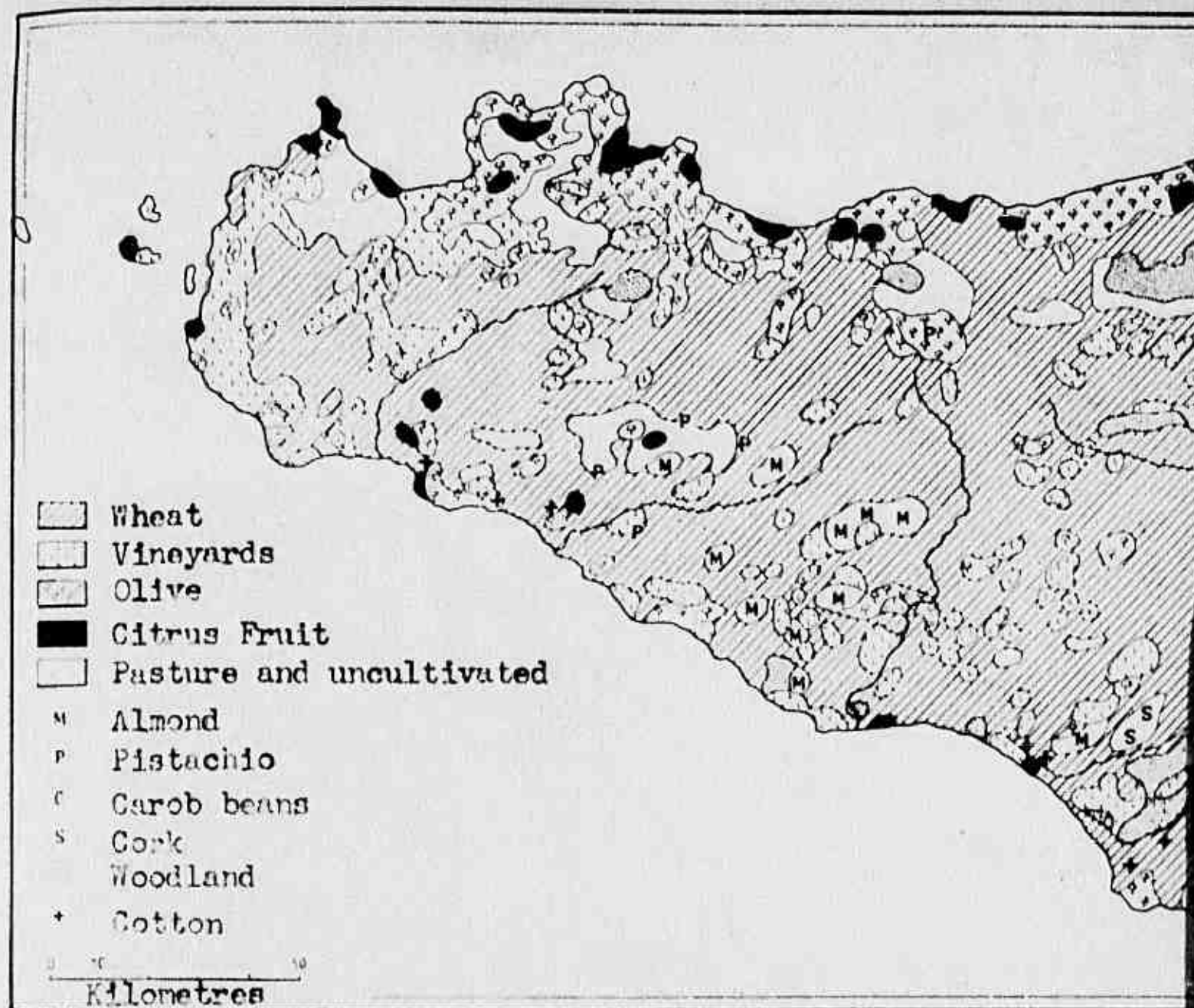


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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SICILIA: DISTRIBUZIONE DEI PRINCIPALI CENTRI ABITATI



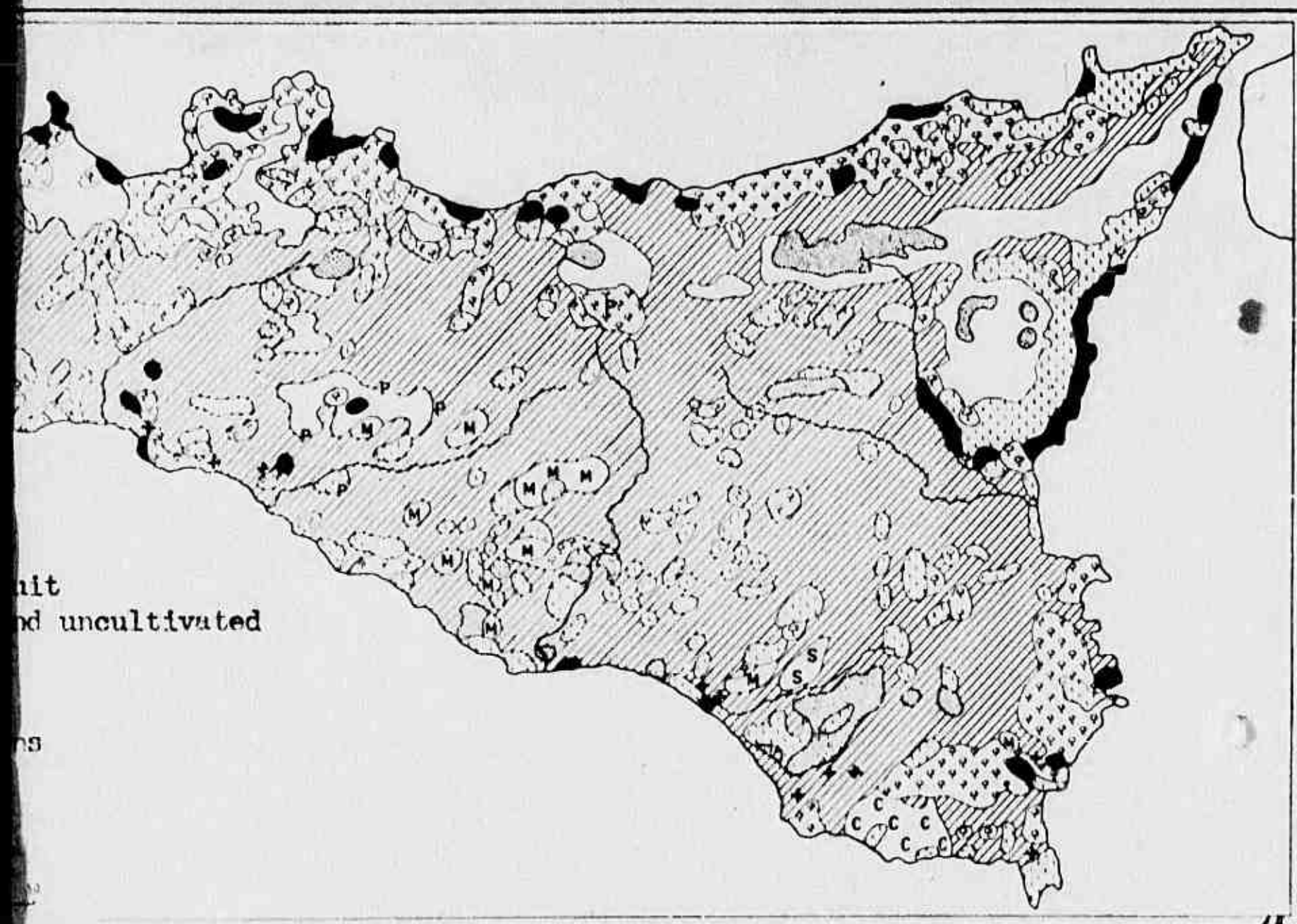
SICILY: Principal Crops

1295

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

SICILIA: DISTRIBUZIONE DEI PRINCIPALI CENTRI ABITATI



SICILY: Principal Crops

1295

MARCHE DU CARBURE DE CALCIUM -

(soudure, coupage et éclairage)

FRANCE - 30 usines

FABRICANTS :

Cie Française des Carbures de Calcium, Paris
usines à Sechillienne (Isere)

Cie. des Chemins de fer electriques, Pierrefitte-Cauterets
et Luz St-Sauveur. Usines à Pierrefitte-Nestalas (Htes-Pyrenees)

Cie d'Electricite Industrielle, Paris
usines à Marignac (Hte-Garonne)

1293

Cie. Universelle d'Acetylene et d'Electro-metallurgie, Paris
usines à : Les Clavaux

Etablissements Ch. Bertolus, Paris
usines à Bellegarde (Ain)

Etablissements Louis Renault, St-Michel-de-Maurienne (Savoie)

Etablissements Mizgier, Nice - usines à Argentine (Savoie)

Manufacture de Glaces et Produits Chimiques de St-Gobain,
Chauny & Cirey, Villarodin-Bourget (Savoie)

Ste. d'Electrochimie de Brignoud, Paris
usines à Brignoud (Isere)

Ste. d'Electro-chimie, d'Electro-Metallurgie et des
Acieries Electriques d'Ugine, Paris
usines à Notre-Dame de Briancon (Savoie) - Le Glandon (Savoie)
Branh (Correze)

Ste Electro-metallurgique de Meyabat, Pierrefitte-Nestalas
Ste Electro-metallurgique de Montricher, Paris
usines à Montricher (Savoie)

Ste Electro-metallurgique de St-Beron, Lyon
usines à St-Beron (Savoie)

Ste d'Entreprises et d'Exploitations, Paris
usines à Arlod (Ain)

Ste des Etablissements Keller et Lelou, Paris
usines à Livet (Isere) - Villefranche-de-Conflent (P.O.)

Ste des Forces Motrices des Pyrenees Centrales, Paris
usines à : Le Castellet (Ardeche)

Ste des Forges et Acieries de Nord et Lorraine, Paris
Uckange (Moselle)

FRANCE (Suite)

Ste Francaise des Fonderies et Acieries Electriques,
Aix-les-Bains - usines a Aiguebelle (Savoie)

Ste Hydro-electrique de la Cere, Paris
usines a Lavel de Cere (Lot)

Ste Industrielle de Produits Chimiques Bozel-Maletra,
Paris - Usines a Chateau-Feuillet (Savoie)
Le Villard-de-Bozel (Savoie)

Ste Metallurgique du Frayol, Lyon
Usines a : Le Teil (Ardeche)

Ste des Mines de Lens, Lille - Usines a Wingles (P-de-C)

Ste des produits Azotes, Paris - usines a Belegarde (Ain)
Lannemezan (Htes-Pyrenees)

129:

Ste Pyreneenne du Silico-Manganese, Paris
usines a Pierrefitte-Nestalas (Hets-Pyrenees)

Ste des Usines F. Chaux, Paris
usines a Alasseo (Correze)

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 96.430 tonnes (1930)
70.000 Tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION:

IMPORTATION

ORGANISMES DE VENTE-

Une partie des fabricants francais sont reunis en une association ; le Comptoir Francais de Carbure de Calcium. Celui-ci, a son tour, a des accords avec la majorite des fabricants, comme : la Cie. Universelle d'Acetylene, la Societe Chaux, etc... Il n'existe, en realite, que quelques dissidents de tres peu d'importance et qui ne peuvent troubler le marche.

Les Organismes francais, ont, a leur tour, des accords avec le Syndicat International du Carbure de Calcium.

BELGIQUE - 2 usines

FABRICANTS :

Centrale Electrique des Flandres et du Brabant
Societe anonyme a Bruxelles - Usines a GAND

Societe des Engrais et Produits Chimiques de la Meuse
Usine a TILLEUR

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 4.900 tonnes (1930)

5.200 tonnes (1933)

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 13.200 tonnes (1930)
9.800 tonnes (1933)

1292

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION : 8.300 tonnes (1930)
4.600 tonnes (1933)

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Jusqu'a l'annee derniere il n'existait en Belgique qu'un fabricant, la C.E.F. La vente du carbure etait reglementee par un Organisme : SADACI, dont les accords avec le Syndicat International de Carbure reglementaient les importations de carbure etranger.

La nouvelle usine montee cette annee a TILLEUR s'est, a son tour, ralliee a SADACI, qui lui a garanti un certain contingent.

Enfin, l'Organisme charge des ventes proprement dites est SOCO-CARBURE qui groupe tous les vendeurs de carbure belge ou etranger.

Il existe toutefois actuellement un Organisme, la S.A.B.E.C.M., representant les fabriques polonaises de Chorzow. La concurrence de ce dernier est, toutefois, peu active.

ALLEMAGNE 10 usines

FABRICANTS :

S.A. pour l'Industrie de l'aluminium, Neuhausen
A.G. Fur Stickstoffdunger, Cologne

Rheinische Westfalisches Elektrizitatzwerk A. G., Baden

LONZA-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken, Waldshut (Baden)

Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft fur Elektrochemische
Industrie, Munich

Wiode's Carbidwerk Freyung, Freyung v. Wald (Baviere)

Carbidfabrik Wihlen (Benden)

Ferrowerk Muckenberg, Munich

Bayerische Stickstoffwerke, Berlin

Graflich Schaffgotsch'sche Werke, Gleiwitz

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 92.00 tonnes (1930)

90.000 tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION : 11.360 tonnes (1930) 11.760 tonnes (1932)
10.000 tonnes (1931) 6.500 tonnes (1933)
(Dans l'exportation de 1933 la Hollande, Angleterre et le
Danemark entrent pour 75%)

IMPORTATION :

1291

ITALIE - 17 ux²² s

FABRICANTS :

Les fabricants sont reunis en Consortium des Fabricants de carbure et ferros-alliages, et sont les suivants :

	%
Ste An. Acciaierie & Ferriers Lombardo Palek, Milan	-
Sta. Italiana Prodotti, Azotati, Milan	8,432
Sta An. Officine Calusco d'Adda, G alusco	-
Ste. An. Industrie di Legnano, Milan	-
Sta. An. Ligure Prodotti Elettrosiderurgici "A.L.PE", Genes	4,267
Sta. Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri, Rome	-
Ste An. Terni per l'Industria l'Elettricit�, Rome	26,429
Sta. Elettrochimica dell'Adda, Milan	7,083
San Giorgio Dora S.A., Venise	-
Sta. An. San Marco-Elettrometallurgica Veneta, Venise	28,446
Sta Esercizio Forni Elettrici, Milan	8,940
Sta. Industriale Carburo, Rome	8,737
Sta. An. Fratelli Galtarossa, Milan	4,267
St. An. Pietro Maria Ceretti, Valladossola	-
Sta. An. Nazionale "Cogne" Miniere, Terni	-
Societa Chimica del Masino, Milan	3,414

Les chiffres se rapportent aux fabricants de carbure, les autres fabriquent des ferros-alliages.

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 40.000 tonnes

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE: 35.000 tonnes (1935)

EXPORTATION : 4.000 tonnes environ

IMPORTATION : neant

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

La totalite des fabricants italiens est reunie en Consortium. Ce dernier ne fait pas partie du Syndicat International mais a avec lui des accords qui lui reservent la vente en Italie et reglementent son exportation.

ESPAGNE - 10 usines

FABRICANTS :

La Union Carburos S.A., comprend :

- Sta. Espanola Carburos Metallicos, Berga Corcubion
- Sdad Electrometalurgica del Ebro, Sagunto, La Pena
- Sdad Electrometalurgica del Astillero, Boo
- Sedo, S.A., ESPARRAGUERA

Il y a 3 dissidents :

La Electra de Ripoll, Ripoll
Hidro-electrica del Fresser, Fresser
Alfaro y Cia, Vigo

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 7.000 tonnes (1927)

1933 - C.M. 9.500 tonnes qui representent 42% de la fabrication de carbure espagno. La fabrication totale ressort a 22.000 tonnes environ.

1289

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 15.000 tonnes par an

EXPORTATION : evaluee a 1.000 - 2.000 tonnes par an

IMPORTATION : neant

ORGANISMES DE VENTE :

Les 4 principaux fabricants sont reunis en Consortium "L'Union Carburos S.A." dans laquelle Carburos Metallicos possede 42%.

Les dissidents sont de peu d'importance et ne peuvent troubler le marche.

L'Union Carburos, qui ne fait pas partie du Syndicat International, aurait toutefois avec lui certains accords qui limiteraient les regions ou il peut exporter.

SUISSE - 8 usl. s

FABRICANTS :

Usines Electriques de Reichenbach S.A. - Meiringen (Berne)
Lonza Usines Electriques et Chimiques S.A., Gampel (Valais)
Usines Electrochimiques Bernoises S.A., Berne
Continental Gesellschaft fur Angewandte Elektrizitat, Bale
P. Sperry, Flums (Suisse)

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE.:

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 4.500 tonnes (1930)
3.900 tonnes (1934)

1288

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

ORGANISMES DE VENTE :

Quatre des fabricants suisses sont associes et
affilies au Syndicat International. Le cinquieme est
independant.

Le carbure suisse est exporte dans plusieurs
pays.

SUEDE -

FABRICANTS :

Stockholm Superfosfat Fabriks Aktiebolag, Stockholm
Gullspangs Elektrokemiska Aktiebolag, Gullspang

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 3.200 tonnes (1930)
3.200 tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

NORVEGE -

FABRICANTS :

Aktieselskabet Hafsund, Oslo
A/S Meraker Smelteverk, Meraker
Odda Smelteverk A/S, Oslo
Notodden Calcium Carbidefabrik A/S; Notodden
Norsk Elektrokemisk Aktieselskab, Krabero

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE -

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 1.750 tonnes (1930)
1.730 tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION : 32.000 tonnes en 1929, dont 17.700 tonnes pour
l'Angleterre et 1.720 tonnes pour l'Argentine.

IMPORTATION :

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Les fabricants suédois et norvégiens sont affiliés
au Syndicat International.

Les suédois et norvégiens constituent les plus gros
exportateurs de carbure du monde entier. L'Angleterre, en par-
ticulier, est fournie par eux.

1287

POLOGNE - 4 usines

FABRICANTS :

Zaklady Elektro W Laziskach Gornych, a Laziska Gorne
Panstowa Fabrika Zwiaskow Azotowych, a Chorzow
Karbide Wielkopolski

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 36.200 tonnes (1934)

CONSUMMATION APPROXIMATIVE :

12.000 tonnes (1930)

7.300 tonnes (1934) Office Central

12.400 tonnes (1934) Office Statistique
Polonais

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Les fabricants polonais de carbure sont reunis
en Consortium dans lequel les Fabriques de Chorzow, Orga-
nisme de l'Etat, ont la Majorite.

Actuellement les fabricants polonais se sont de-
tachés du Syndicat International sous l'influence des Fabriques
d'Etat de Chorzow.

La concurrence Polonaise a l'etranger n'est
toutefois pas importante.

1285

YUGOSLAVIE -

FABRICANTS :

La Dalmatienne, Societe Francaise des Forces hydro-
electriques de La Dalmatie.

Stockstoff-werke A.G. Ruse, a Ruse pres Marbourg

Bosnische Elektrizitats A.G., A Jajce

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

Possibilite : 50.000 tonnes (1930)

Effective : 17.000 tonnes (1930)

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 4.750 tonnes (1930)

4.000 tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION : 11.970 tonnes (1930)

7.168 tonnes Angleterre

1.400 tonnes Allemagne

824 tonnes Italie

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Les fabricants yougoslaves sont rattaches au
Syndicat International qui leur laisse la vente en Yougo-
slavie et reglemente les exportations provenant surtout
des fabrications de La Dalmatienne.

1286

AUTRICHE - 3 usines

FABRICANTS :

Carbidwerk Deutsch Matrei A.G., Vienne

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE -

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 4.000 tonnes (1930)

3.100 " (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

HONGRIE - 1 usine

FABRICANTS :

Nitrogen Kunstdunger und Chemische Industrie A.G., Budapest

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE:

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE: 3.280 tonnes (1930)

3.200 " (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

128/

THECOSLOVAQUIE - 3 unines

FABRICANT :

Verain Fuer Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion,
a Carlsbad

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 8.500 tonnes (1930)

6.000 " (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

ROUMANIE - 1 usine

FABRICANT :

"Nitrogen" usine en Transylvanie, siege a Budapest

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 3.000 tonnes (1930)

2.800 tonnes (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

GRECE *

FABRICANT : Societe Gorgos

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 1.200 a 1.500 tonnes/an

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 1.200 a 1.500 tonnes/an

EXPORTATION : neant

IMPORTATION : 1935 - 450 tonnes (Autriche, sauf
3 tonnes de France)

PORTUGAL -

FABRICANTS :

Sociedade Electrificacao Urbano e Rural, a Setubal

Cia. Portuguesa de Fornos Electricos

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 3.400 tonnes (1930)
2.500 " (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

RUSSIE -

La Russie a monte depuis quelques annees des usines de production de carbure en grandes quantites. Toutefois jusqu'a present l'apparition sur le marche d'exportation du carbure russe, qui est d'ailleurs de qualite inferieure, ne se fait, que sporadiquement et, tout en genant les exportateurs, n'a pas remplace d'une facon continue les carbures habituels.

ANGLETERRE - Pas de fabricant.

L'Angleterre constitue le meilleur marche d'importation pour le carbure.

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 41.000 tonnes (1930)
38.000 tonnes (1934)

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Le carbure est vendu en Angleterre par 5 principaux revendeurs:

BRITISH OXYGEN CO
SOMMER FELD
BINGHAM, qui livrent du carbure yougoslave
USE, qui livre du carbure allemand
ACETYLEN CORPORATION, qui livre du carbure suedois

128

les trois premiers etant diriges par la B.O.C.

Il existe, de plus, deux dissidents : la Maison HOSTOMBE, qui livre du carbure suisse, et la Societe SAGMA qui livre du carbure italien.

HOLLANDE - Pas de fabricant

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 10.000 tonnes (1930)
7.000 tonnes (1934)

les principaux fournisseurs etant la Suisse, la Norvege, la Pologne, et, incidemment, l'U.R.S.S.

DANEMARK - Pas de Fabricant

Carbure suedois et norvegien; incidemment, carbure russe.

ETATS-UNIS -

FABRICANTS :

Union Carbide (American Carbide)

National Carbide (Air Reduction)

Le marche etant reparti sensiblement dans le rapport 3 a 2 entre U.C.C. et Air Reduction.

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE :

1927	202.000 Lb.	}	Statistique americaine
1931	128.000 Lb.		

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE:

1930	150.000 Tonnes	}	Office Central
1931	120.000 "		
1934	65.000 "		

EXPORTATION : En Amerique Centrale et Mexique qui leur sont reserves par accord avec le Syndicat International

IMPORTATION :

C A N A D A -

FABRICANTS : Dominion Carbide Exporter's Ltd
Shawinigan Chemicals
Union Carbide of Canada

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : Shawinigan 30.000 T/an total

CONSOMMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 10.000 tonnes (1930)
5.500 " (1934)

EXPORTATION :

IMPORTATION :

AMERIQUE CENTRALE - MEXIQUE

Il existe au Mexique un fabricant : la Cia. Productora de Carburato de Calcio S.A., a Mexico. La production, en 1934, a ete de 4.000 tonnes environ, la capacite de l'usine etant de 6.500 tonnes.

AMERIQUE DE SUD -

ARGENTINE -

Les importations de l'Argentine en 1939 ont ete de 10.800 tonnes.

CHILI -

Une usine a ete construite en 1936 a Los-Andes (Valparaiso) par Guilanoli, Mustaki y Cia. La consommation actuelle du Chili est de 3.000 tonnes par an, les possibilites de l'usine sont de 5.000 tonnes par an et il est espere qu'elle suffira a la consommation.

Les importations de 1935 ont ete de 3.000 tonnes 127!! en provenance de :

Allemagne	818 tonnes	Belgique	314 tonnes
Espagne	675 "	Norvege	208 "
Hollande	684 "	France	81 "
U.S.A.	5 "	Divers	230 "

BRESIL -

Il existe au Bresil un fabricant, la Cie. Brasileira de Carburato de Calcio, a Santos-Dumont (Minas Geraes). En 1934 la production a ete de 4.300 tonnes dont une partie a ete exportee.

AFRIQUE DU SUD -

Il existe des usines de fabrication en Afrique du Sud qui suffisent aux besoins du pays et exportent de petites quantites dans les Indes anglaises.

AUSTRALIE -

L'Australie possede les usines suffisantes a son ravitaillement. Il n'est signale ni importation, ni exportation interessant ce pays.

JAPON -

FABRICANTS : (1933)

Kyushu Denki Kogyo K.K.

Kyoto Dento K.K.

Denki Kagaku Kyogyo K.K.

Chuo Denki K.K.

Shinano Denki K.K.

Nigata Denki Kogyo K.K.

Shuhoigawa Denki Kogyo K.K.

Hokuroku Denki Kogyo K.K.

Holuyetsu Suiyoku Denki K.K.

Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K.

127g

FABRICATION APPROXIMATIVE : 136.800 tonnes (1928)

totale : 225.600 " (1933)

CONSUMATION APPROXIMATIVE : 35.385 " (1928)

(Acetylene soudure, eclairoge) 67.700 " (1928)

91.300 " (1934)

EXPORTATION : 11.900 " (1933)

IMPORTATION :

NOTA : En 1936 il est signale 23 compagnies fabriquant le carbure. Avec un potentiel de 700.000 tonnes/an la production etant de 40%, soit 280.000 tonnes environ.

ORGANISMES DE VENTE -

Deux organisations au Japon groupent les fabricants. Ces deux groupes ont entre eux un accord qui regularise le marche japonais. Toutefois, cet accord ne reglemente pas l'exportation pour laquelle ces deux groupes se sont concurrence.

CHINE -

Jusqu'a present la Chine etait un pays d'importation de carbure. Une usine de fabrication vient d'etre montee cette annee a SHANGHAI par la CHINESE GAS CO. Cette usine commence a ravitailler la Place.

1277

785015

10
BIGOT

SECRET
(Equals British Most Secret)

AMGOT REAR AFHQ

AFPO 512

27 June 1943

In reply refer to: 141P/7925/CA

SUBJECT: Economic Intelligence

TO : Commanding General, Force 343, APO 758

Attention: Civil Affairs

1. Enclosed find copy of Prisoner of War statement on economic conditions in Sicily.

2. As this information has been obtained from Prisoners of War and their documents, it should be treated with reserve until confirmed from other sources.

For the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne
R. J. P. THORNE-THORNE
Colonel
Chief Staff Officer
AMGOT

Incl:-

1 copy Economic Conditions

785015

in reply refer to: 141P/7925/CA

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For the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

R. J. F. Thorne-Thorns
R. J. F. THORNE-THORNS
Colonel
Chief Staff Officer
AMGOT

Incl:-

1 copy Economic Conditions

100/600

Bigat.

Economic
Intelligence

Feb 43
June 43

BIGOT

MOST SECRET

141P/7325/CA

SUBJECT: Economic Intelligence

Group Captain Benson
Regional S.C.A.O.
12th Army

1. Enclosed find copy of Prisoner of War statement on economic conditions in Sicily.
2. As this information has been obtained from Prisoners of War and their documents, it should be treated with reserve until confirmed from other sources.

Incl.
1 copy Economic Conditions

AMGOT Rear
AFHQ, B.N.A.F.
In the Field.
27 June 1943.

RJPTT/JH

R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne
R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne,
C. S. O.
for G.C.A.O.

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

785015

100/600

Bigot
to cons. div

Feb 43

R. J. P.
R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne,
C. S. O.
for C. G. A. O.

Incl.
1 copy Economic Conditions

ALSCOT Rear
AFHQ, B. N. A. F.
In the Field.
27 June 1943.

RJPTT/JM

100/600

Bigat

to cons info

Feb 43

June 43

1275

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

785015

*Access not granted
on some documents.
See paper insert*

785015

MOST SECRET

BIGOT

M160T

Subject: L.S.O./57 S.

141F/1070/2/1(a)

TO: H.Q. Force 343 (1)
H.Q. 12 ARMY (1)
AMICE, Force 124 (1)
R.H. Force 124 (2)

21 Jun 43
7925

21 June 1943.

8

1. Herewith copies, as indicated above, of a document prepared by L.S.(O), London, dealing with quarries in Sicily.
2. Please acknowledge receipt. *✓ m.t. 2/6.*

O. L. Gentry
for B.G.S.(I)

H.Q. 124 Force,
R.H.A.F.

MOST SECRET

BIGOT

PLA
2/6

This copy is
unclassified unless
indicated otherwise
Date 4/1/14

To SEE
COL FARLEY SMITH
CIVIL Supply
1274

CONFIDENTIAL

Equals British SECRET

MOST SECRET
B130T

QUARRIES - SICILY

I.S.O./57 J.

General:

The list of known quarries is given herewith; they are extracted from the I.S.I.S. Report on SICILY, and from various C.I.U. reports (XI 11, 36, 37) and Italian documents.

From contacts, among whom are people connected with the asphalt trade, it is known that the quarrying is local in character, and in only a few cases are quarries worked continuously, but merely as and when some building or road stone is required for small projects.

The asphalt quarries, which were of great interest to companies of several nationalities, are treated separately.

Attached: 1 building-materials map and text,
(from Appendix III, Engineering Study
No. 50 by U.S. Chief of Engineers).

1 trace to correspondent, showing known
quarries numbered as in the list.

1 plan of the Ragusa quarries.

Photographs.

I.S.(O)
12.5.43

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

785015

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accredited as official reconnaissance Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ date
411410

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1 plan of the known quarries.

Photographs.

L.S.(O)
12.5.43

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	411410

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1273

785015

LIST OF KNOWN SICILIAN QUARRIES

<u>No. on Trace</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Map Ref. and/or C.I.F. Ref.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	PUNTA S. GIULIANO		Limestone quarry south- west of PUNTA S. GIULIANO.
2.	PUNTA ANTELLA	CSGS 4229. 44655065/249-11-1E	PUNTA ANTELLA is a rocky point about a mile north of PALERMO harbour. South of the point is a small fishing harbour, protected by a mole and having on its west (inshore) side a quarry pier. A narrow sunken lane (? chute) runs from a quarry about 400 yds. inland, under the coastal road, and then apparently on to a loading device at the head of the pier. From air cover quarry appears disused, plant and machinery idle: probably sand-stone.
3.	PORTO XIOMONIO	Ref. 099497/274-I-SW. CSGS 4229	The northwest shore of PORTO XIOMONIO, as far as 1,500 yds. northwest of PUNTA IZZO, is backed by salt-pans or marsh. Southeast of the salt- pans and extending between positions 1,100 and 500 yds. northwest of PUNTA IZZO are a chalk quarry and a stone quarry side by side, facing southwestward. From these quarries extend 2 jetties and a breakwater of rough blocks. Line- stone quarries on east shore of PORTO XIOMONIO, large blocks of stone lying near jetties.
3a.	ALFUSTA		Near the east shore of PORTO XIOMONIO, about a mile east of the Citadel are fairly extensive

having on its west (inshore) side a quarry pier. A narrow unimproved lane (? drive) runs from a quarry about 400 yds. inland, under the coastal road, and then apparently on to a loading device at the head of the pier. From this cover quarry arecares disused, plant and machinery idle: probably sand-stone.

The northwest shore of PORTO KIPONIO, as far as 1,000 yds. northwest of PUNTA IZZO, is backed by salt-pans or marsh. Southeast of the salt-pans and extending between positions 1,100 and 500 yds. northwest of PUNTA IZZO are a chalk quarry and a stone quarry side by side, facing southwestward. From these quarries extend 4 jetties and a breakwater of rubble blocks. Limestone quarries on east shore of PORTO KIPONIO, large blocks of stone lying near jetties.

Near the east shore of PORTO KIPONIO, about a mile east of the Citadel are fairly extensive limestone quarries, the output of which is handled at the adjoining jetties. There are two groups of working, the more northerly of which seems to be the one in use; near the jetties is a space on which are ranged regular rows of what appear to be blocks of stone. ¹²⁷² There is no information about the use made of the output.

3. PORTO KIPONIO

Ref. 099497/274-I-SW.
USGS 4229

3A. AUGUSTA

<u>No. on Sheet</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Map Ref. and/or C.I.U. Ref.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.	LIGATA	Ref. 931345/271-III-NE	There is a fairly large quarry northwest of the town, about 700 yds. southwest of the south end of the S. MONTICATINI chemical works. Several small quarries in this are producing limestone.
5.	MARSALA		The rock area to the east of the town is pitted with many small quarries, apparently disused. Close south-east of the cemetery is a larger quarry, which may still be in use. MARSALA has, however, been reported to trade in "buildingstone". Working and loading would probably be done by hand. Possibly sandstone.
6.	MESSINA		There are limestone quarries near PARADISO, about 2 miles north of MESSINA; all work is done by hand. Some stone is used for roadbuilding, but the greater part of the output is taken away for the manufacture of cement.
7.	PALEMO	References on sheets 259-I 250-III-NW 249-II-NE 249-II-SE 249-I-SW	Numerous limestone quarries in area. 13 quarries listed in Interpretation report. Probably ones referred to by contacts as being used whenever demanded for local building.
8.	ROUTE EMERDOCE	Ref. 60515584 271-IV-NW	There is a (? stream) quarry about a mile east-northeast of the port.

east of the cemetery is a larger quarry, which may still be in use. MARSALA has, however, been reverted to trade in "buildingstone". Working and loading would probably be done by hand. Possibly sandstone.

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Numerous limestone quarries in area. 13 quarries listed in Interpretation report. Probably ones referred to by contacts as being used whenever demanded for local building.

There is a (? Etruscan) quarry about a mile east-northeast of the port.

East and northeast of the town are many quarries. Limestone quarries from which it is stated that stone for railway-bridge construction was obtained and reported.

At VILLAFRANCA TIRRENA, about 7 miles west of MESSINA, is a Portland-cement works (? S.A. Italcementi), which uses local limestone; production in 1935 was

6. MESSINA

7. PALERMO

8. PORTO EMERDODICE

9. TRAPANI

10. MESSINA

References on sheets

253-I
250-III-NW
249-II-NE
249-II-SW
249-I-SW

Ref. 60515584
271-IV-NW

Ref. 72903683/248-
III-SW.
73003686
73103690

<u>No. on Trace</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Map Ref. and/or C.E.U. Ref.</u>	<u>Description</u>
			about 80,000 tons. The factory adjoins the south-east corner of the railway station (GSGS 4184, Sheet 253, 252604); there are large quarries south-east of the factory.
			At SPIDAKORA, about 5 miles further west along the coast, are two factories, one (possibly both) of which make cement; the factories are on the north side of the railway at about 198587. There are large quarries close south of the railway.
11.	CATANIA	Ref. 030369/270-IV-SE	Two large pits or quarries to the west of the Coast Road. There may be large stone workings.
12.	CATANIA	Ref. 918643/270-III-SW	Limestone quarry, seen to be lime.
13.	CATALFUMI	Ref. GSGS 2756 North J 33, {2} 37°55' {2} 12°50'	Two limestone quarries about 3 and 5 miles west from CATALFUMI.
14.	CASIMIRIVETRANG	Ref. GSGS 2758 North J 33, {2} 37°40' {2} 12°40'	Limestone quarry.
15.	MEPE	Ref. GSGS 2758 North J 33, {2} 37°35' {2} 12°5'	Limestone quarry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of MEPE.
15A.	SOLACOA	Ref. GSGS 2758 North J 33, {2} 37°30' {2} 13°5'	Limestone quarry approx. 4 mile W of SOLACOA.
16.	SALEUCA		Limestone quarry 8 miles west of SALEUCA.
17.	SALEUCA		Limestone quarry 5 miles east of SALEUCA.
18.	SALEUCA		Two limestone quarries about 14 miles west of SALEUCA.

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the railway at about 198587.
There are large quarries
close south of the railway.

Two large pits or quarries
to the west of the Coast
Road. These may be lava
stone workings.

Limestone quarry, seen to
be in use.

Two limestone quarries
about 3 and 5 miles west
from CATALFINI.

Limestone quarry.

Limestone quarry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
north of MENFI.

Limestone quarry approx.
1 mile W of SOLIACCA.

Limestone quarry 8 miles
west of SAREUCA.

Limestone quarry 5 miles
east of SAREUCA.

Two limestone quarries
about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of
BIVONA.

Reported limestone quarry
but probably asphalt.

Asphalt quarries (see
separate report).

Reported limestone quarry,
probably asphalt.

Limestone quarry.

Limestone quarry.

Sandstone & tufa quarry.

Limestone quarry.

Limestone quarry.

Limestone quarry.

Limestone quarry.

Ref. 030869/270-IV-S

Ref. 918643/270-III-S

Ref. GSGS 2758 North
J 33, {E} 37°55'
{2} 12°30'

Ref. GSGS 2758 North
J 33, {E} 37°40'
{2} 12°40'

Ref. GSGS 2758 North
J 33, {E} 37°35'
{2} 12°5'

Ref. GSGS 2758 North
J 33, {E} 37°30'
{2} 13°5'

11. CATANIA

12. CATANIA

13. CATALFINI

14. CASTELVETTERANO

15. MENFI

15A. SOLIACCA

16. SAREUCA

17. SAREUCA

18 and 19. BIVONA

20. CILERAMONTE

21. RAJUSA

22. MODICA

23. SOLIACCA TORINO

24. CASTROREALE

25. BASTRO

26. NOTO

THE ASPHALT QUARRIES AND MINES OF THE
REGUSA AREA: S.E. SICILY

General:

These mines and quarries are to obtain the limestone rock, which is impregnated with a bituminous substance, for the manufacture of asphalt: powder, asphaltic road dressings, damp courses etc.

The asphaltic rock for export, containing between 5 and 10% of bitumen, is found in seams, and while normally worked from open face, it sometimes is found in a drift into which galleries are dug.

In the quarrying, a great amount of plain limestone is taken out as well as asphaltic rock of a low content, i.e. below 5% running down to practically nothing.

During normal working there are hundreds of tons of rock, suitable for road building and other R.E. uses, stacked in and around the quarries.

These quarries are mostly in the immediate neighbourhood of Regusa, the strata starting near Modica and running northwards for some nine miles, mostly along the west bank of the River Ermino.

In addition, the lava rock around Mt. Etna is used to some extent for road work and building work, principally in Messina, Catania and the Eastern coast towns.

Main Quarries:

See Annex (A) for layout of quarries.

1. Limer & Vorwoble (owned by Val de Travers Asphalt Co., English).
2. Original Val de Travers mine and others (owned by Neuchatel Asphalt Co., English).
3. Societa Italiana, A.R.C.D., Italian.
4. Puricelli (Sec. Anon. Miniera Asfaltata) S.I.M.A., Italian.
5. Anellie & Co. (Henry Avolins who is of British nationality, but who has always lived in Sicily).

There are several other smaller and local concerns.

These mines are all within two or three miles of Regusa and cover an area of approximately three square miles.

Output:

This seems only limited by the demand.

The Puricelli Company's figures are not accurately known but are estimated to be about 100,000 tons exported per annum.

These quarries are mostly in the immediate neighborhood of Ragusa, the strata starting near Modica and running northwards for some nine miles, mostly along the west bank of the River Brimio.

In addition, the lava rock around Mt. Etna is used to some extent for road work and building work, principally in Messina, Catania and the Eastern coast towns.

Main Quarries:

See Annex (A) for layout of quarries.

1. Limer & Vornohle (owned by Val de Travers Asphalt Co., English).
2. Original Val de Travers mine and others (owned by Houchetel Asphalt Co., English).
3. Societa Italiana, A.E.C.D., Italian.
4. Iuricelli (Soc. anon. Minera Asfaltata) S.I.M.A., Italian.
5. Aveline & Co. (Henry Aveline who is of British nationality, but who has always lived in Sicily).

There are several other smaller and local concerns.

These mines are all within two or three miles of Ragusa and cover an area of approximately three square miles.

Output:

This seems only limited by the demand.

The Paricelli Company's figures are not accurately known but are estimated to be about 100,000 tons exported per annum.

The two British companies (1) and (2) in list exported respectively approximately 10,000 tons and 30,000 tons per annum.

The Aveline quarries had a considerable export trade to Italy and other areas including Britain.

Method of Working:

Mostly manual work at a rock face, breaking out the stone, which is exported in lumps of about 2 cwt. There is very little asphalt powder made in the island except for local use. Val de Travers had a small steam mill, but this is only for breaking. To make the asphalt powder, a roller mill is required.

Each of the main quarries has a system of light railway tip tracks running around the working, and in some cases into the mined seams. To transport the stone across the valleys aerial ropeways are used.

Transport:

The stone was transported to Ragusa railway station and sent at Syracuse harbor, where special jetty facilities exist for the berthing of the boats carrying stone to Italy and England.

Summary:

There should be considerable dumps of stone ready to use without quarrying. These dumps were further augmented by large amounts extracted from the Italian owned mines, during experiments to obtain oil from the asphalt ore, carried out under Mussolini's direction.

The concession given to foreign firms included a clause to the effect that the quarries must be continuously worked, so that big dumps of all kinds of rock were on hand prior to the entry of Italy into the war. The exports had fallen owing to a greater use of artificial preparation of bitumen impregnated stone; but the quarrying went on because of the continuous concession clause.

The stone is good quality limestone, and when free of bitumen, is comparable to the Derbyshire limestone.

- Annex (A) Plan of quarries
 (B) Typical photo of quarry face
 (C) Showing stone available.
 (D) Photo showing stone stacks
 (E) Approach road
 (F) Section of typical workings.

A detailed large scale plan of the workings is available if required.

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The concession given to foreign firms included a clause to the effect that the quarries must be continuously worked, so that big dumps of all kinds of rock were on hand prior to the entry of Italy into the war. The exports had fallen owing to a greater use of artificial preparation of bitumen impregnated stone; but the quarrying went on because of the continuous concession clause.

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Annex (A) Plan of quarries
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(F) Photos of typical workings.

A detailed large scale plan of the workings is available if required.

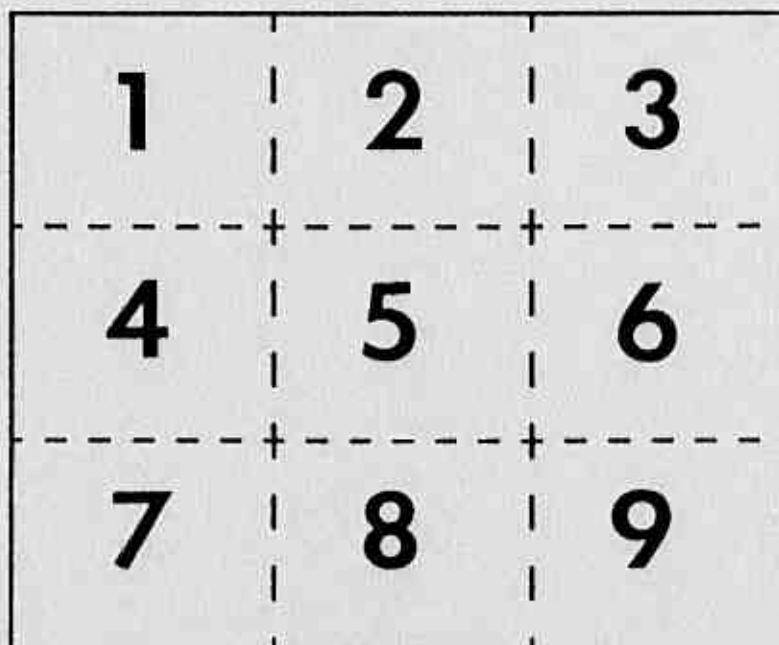
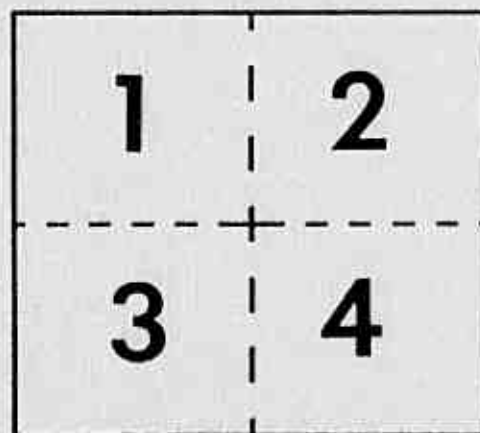
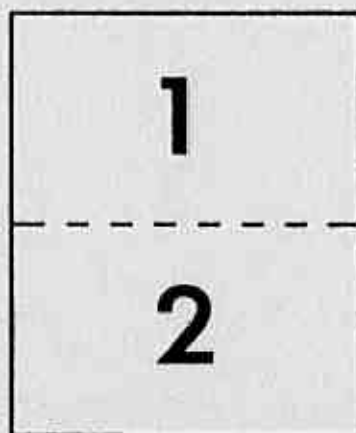
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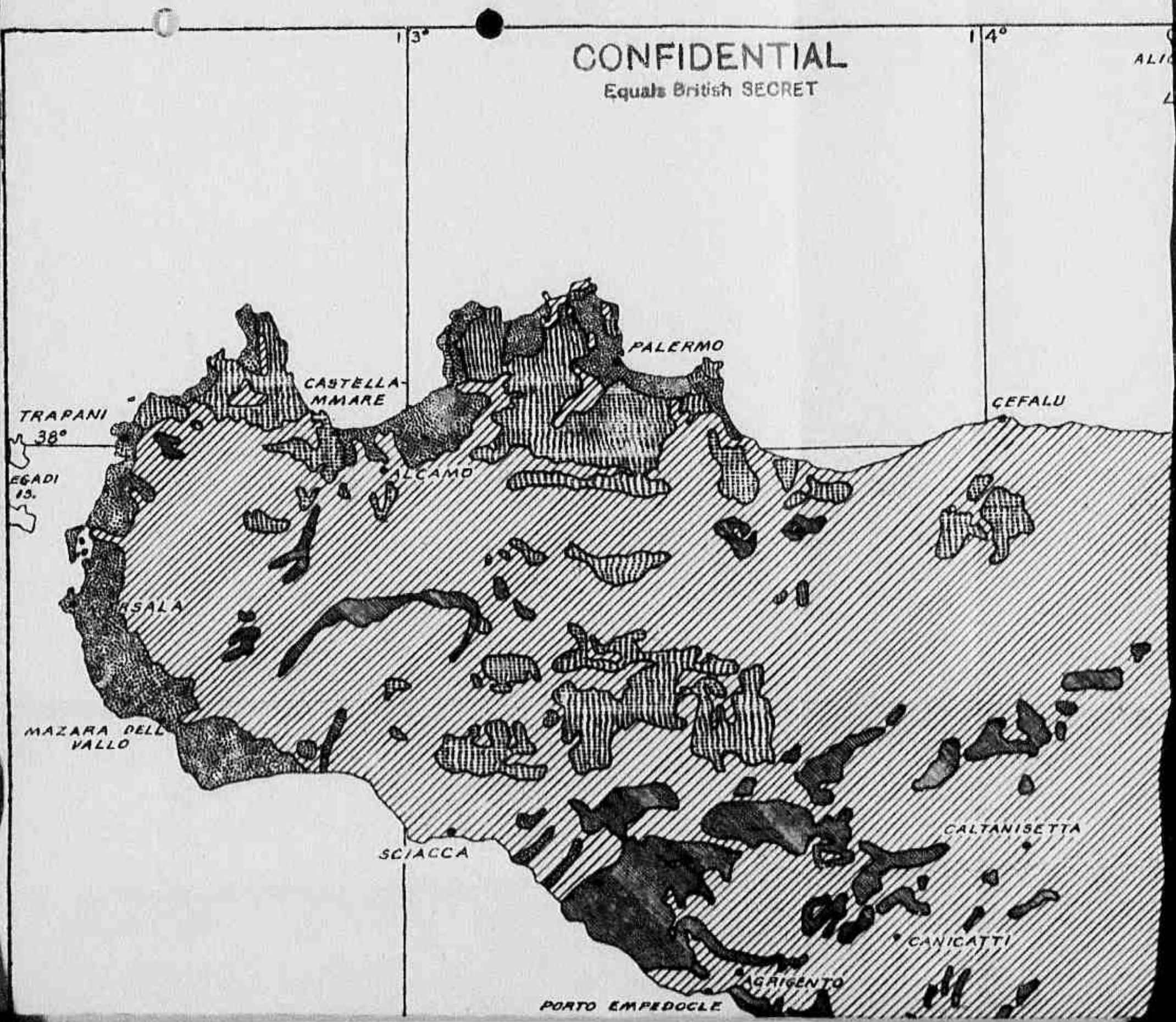


MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

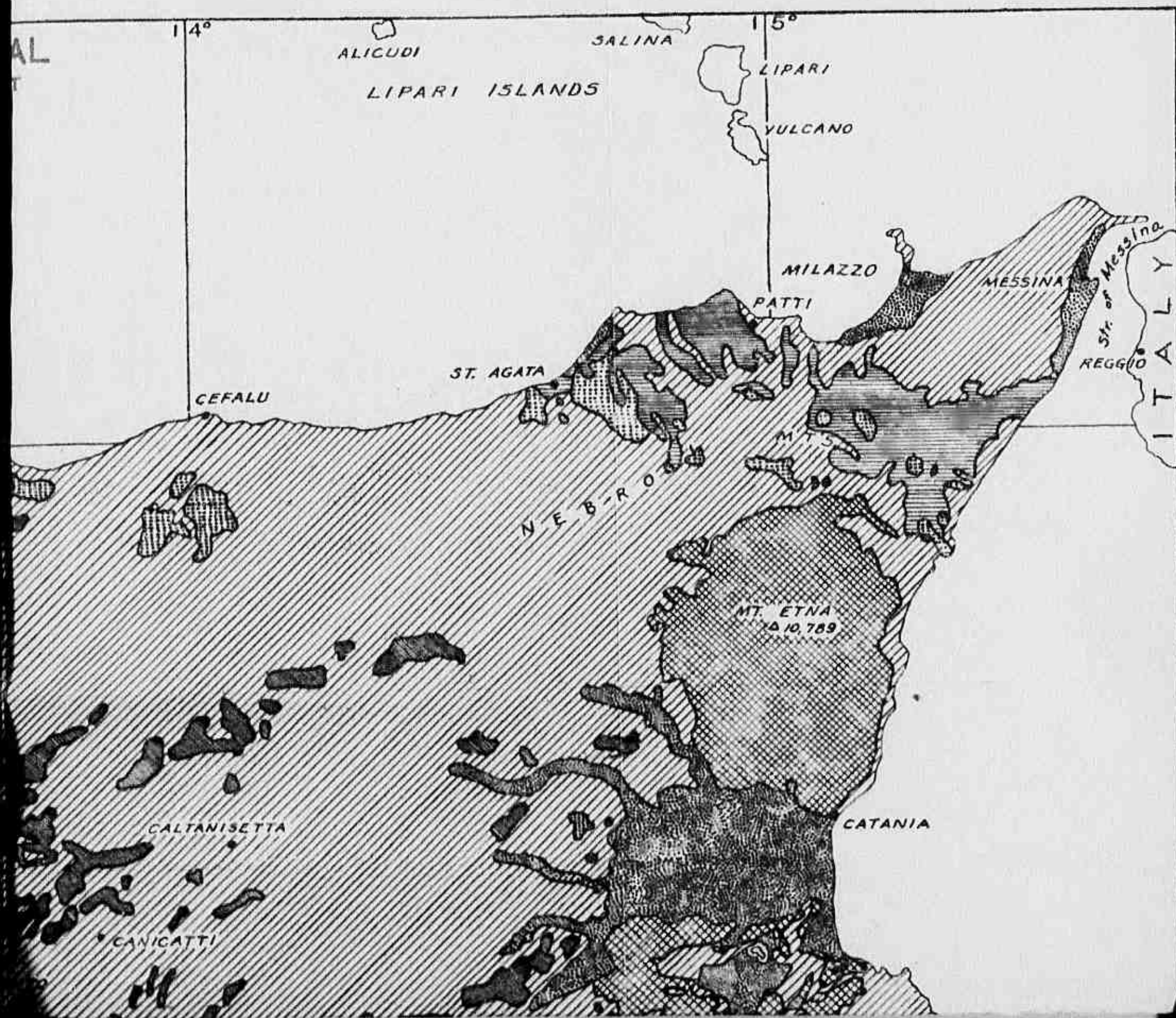
SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



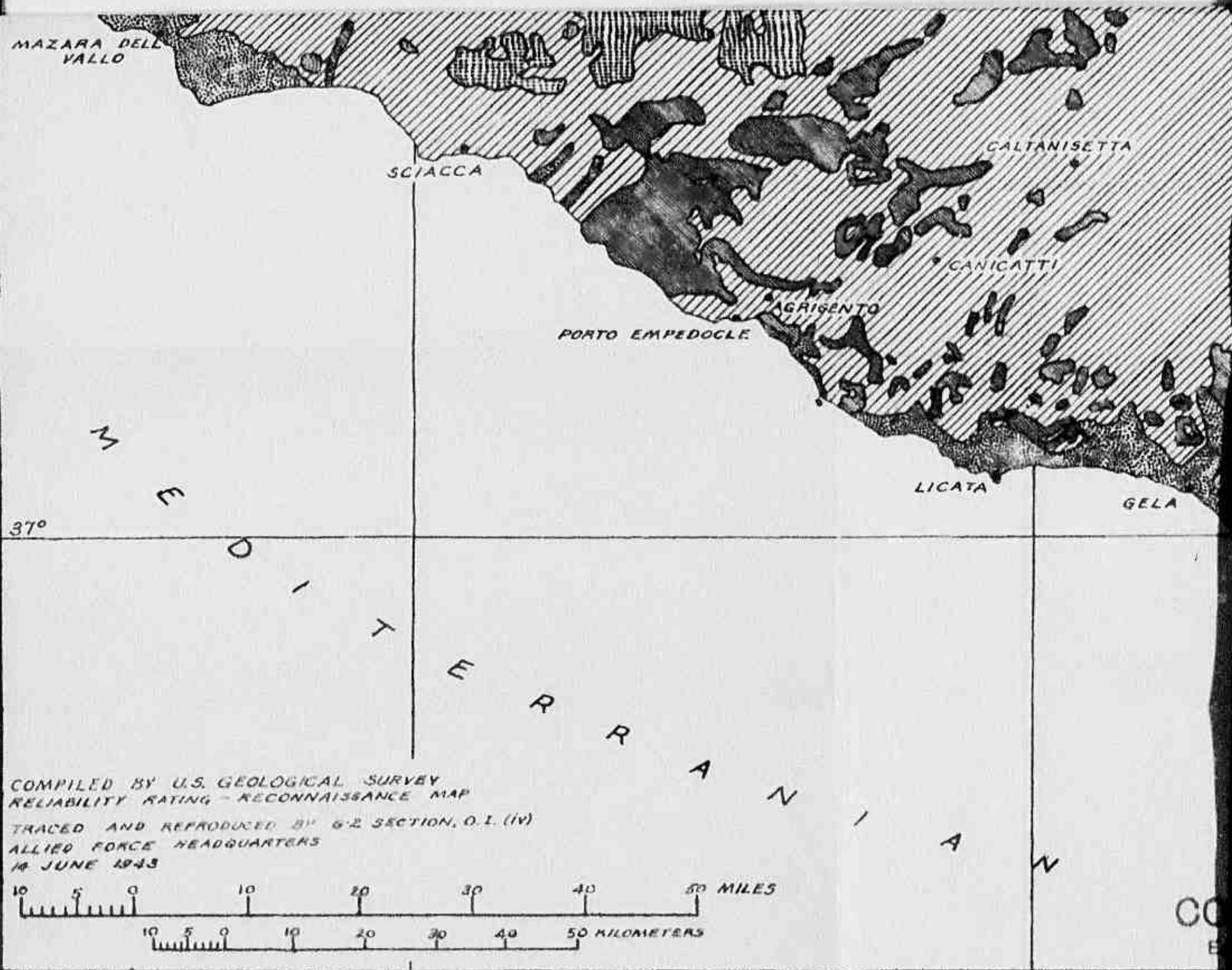
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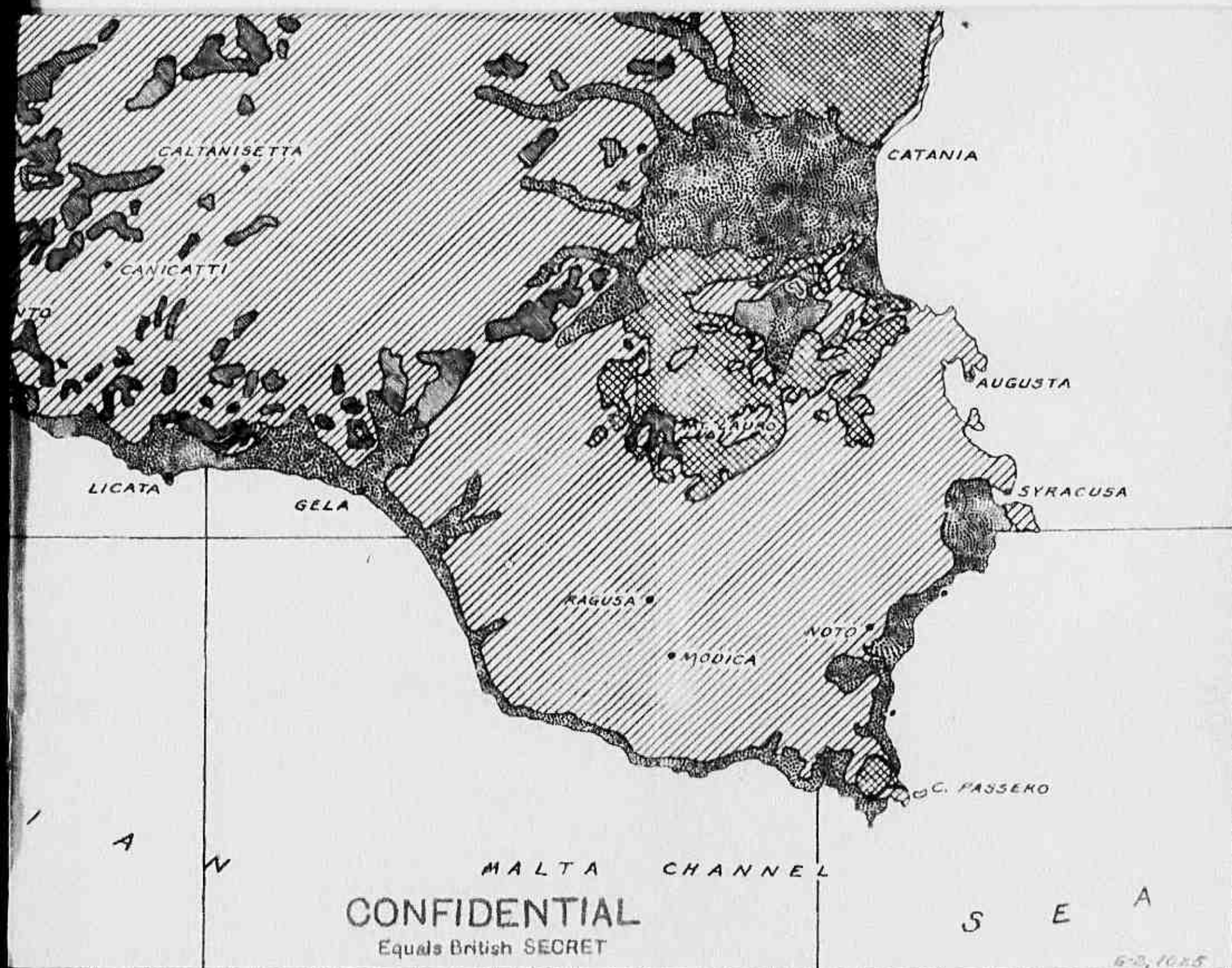


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CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND

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Symbol	Type of Material, Accessibility, and Overburden	Lime and Cement	Concrete Aggregate	Rock
	Unconsolidated alluvial deposits. Mud and fine sand along lower portions of streams; some coarser material upstream. Sand, gravel and shell beds are mostly 60 to 90 metres (200 to 300 ft.) altitude. Readily accessible in all areas shown on map; many smaller deposits not shown.	Shell limestone suitable for making cement or lime.	Abundant sand suitable for fine aggregate. Gravel and shell beds, available locally, are suitable for coarse aggregate.	Lim gra Sh su
	Shale, sandstone, limestone and marl. (See Geologic map). Marl and massive resistant limestone outcrop in steep hillsides; shale and friable sandstone generally soil covered, near MODICA and RAGUSA includes marly and bituminous limestone.	Marl in part suitable for natural cement. Limestone suitable for cement; shale and clay readily available.	Numerous sandy beds suitable for fine aggregate. Conglomerate or limestone suitable for crushing for coarse aggregate.	Abu for mat
	Clay, limestone, dolomite, sandstone and marl containing important deposits of sulphur, gypsum, salt and bituminous matter. Rock readily accessible at sulphur mines. (Sulphur deposits described on Mineral Resources sheet).	Limestone perhaps suitable; may contain excessive sulphur, gypsum or magnesium.	Harder rocks can be crushed to provide either fine or coarse concrete aggregate. Avoid rocks containing excessive chert, sulphur or gypsum.	El an fo Ha fo ast
	Thick-bedded, massive, resistant limestone, marly limestone and dolomite that commonly form cliffs and are easily quarried.	Best source of limestone for manufacture of Portland cement. Marly limestone may be suitable for natural cement.	Suitable for crushing for fine and coarse concrete aggregate.	Ro re ba
	Quartzite, schist, granitic rocks, marblized limestone. Generally well exposed and available for quarrying.	Marblized limestone, available locally, probably suitable for cement manufacture. Other sources generally better.	Suitable for crushing for fine or coarse concrete aggregate.	Ro

MATERIALS AND FUELS a./

SICILY

Aggregate	Road Metal and Ballast	Riprap	b./ Building Stone	Brick	Mortar and Plaster
sand suit- fine agg- Gravel and s, available are suitable the aggregate.	Limited supplies of gravel available. Shell limestone very suitable.	Not suitable	Shell limestone may possibly harden on exposure to air and be suitable for light construction	In part suitable for adobe brick.	Shell limestone suitable for making mortar.
sandy beds for fine Conglom- limestone for crush- coarse s.	Abundant rock suitable for crushing for road metal or ballast.	Numerous hard beds, especially limestone, are excellent.	Limestone excellent but obtainable only locally. Less suit- able building stone probably available almost anywhere.	Suitable clay abun- dant.	Marly beds are suitable for making mortar.
beds can be to provide fine or coarse Aggregate. beds contain- ative chert, or gypsum.	Bituminous limestone and shale are suitable for road surfacing. Hard rocks suitable for road metal or ball- ast are plentiful.	Limestone and dolomite suit- able.	Bituminous limestone used principally for decorative stone; has been used for structural masonry. Dolomite probably could be used.	Probably not suitable; except for local clay beds in valley bottoms.	Gypsum such used for Plaster of Paris. Bitumin- ous shale used as a water-proof- ing plaster.
for crushing and coarse aggregate.	Excellent source of road metal and ballast.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Not suitable; except for local beds of clay in valley bottoms.	Very suitable for making mortar.
for crushing or coarse aggregate.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Not suitable; except for local clay beds in valley bottoms.	Marblized lime- stone probably suitable for making mortar. Poor source.

	Thick-bedded, massive, resistant limestone, mainly limestone and dolomite that commonly form cliffs and are easily quarried.	Best source of limestone for manufacture of Portland cement. Mainly limestone may be suitable for natural cement.	Suitable for crushing for fine and coarse concrete aggregate.	Excess road ball
	Quartzite, schist, granitic rocks, marbled limestone. Generally well exposed and available for quarrying.	Marbled limestone, available locally, probably suitable for cement manufacture. Other sources generally better.	Suitable for crushing for fine or coarse concrete aggregate.	Excess road ball
	Basaltic lava flows, volcanic ash, cinders and scoria in Mt. ETNA and Mt. LAURO regions. In part covered by deep soil, in part firm lava rock.	Volcanic ash beds suitable for making puzzolan cement.	Crushed lava suitable for both fine and coarse aggregate; avoid lavas containing excessive zeolite minerals.	Lava

a./ Fuels:

Lignite deposits in the PELORITANI Mountains near MESSINA and in the province of SYRACUSE west of NOTO were last war. (See Mineral Resources sheet). The lignite beds range from 1 to 13 ft. in thickness. Analysis of 48% moisture; 20% ash; 21% volatile matter; 11% fixed carbon. Calorific value is 2,600 calories (4,580 B.t.u.) dry. Overburden, 45 to 70 ft. Reserves: deposits near MESSINA, 400,000 long tons; 121,000 long tons. Production 1915-1919: 8,750 long tons.

No coal deposits above the grade of lignite are known in SICILY. The nearest coal deposits are at DJERAD MOROCCO, 180 miles west of ORAN, and at KENADSA in southwestern ALGERIA, 425 miles southwest of ORAN. Lignite at CAPE BON, TUNISIA.

Oil has been produced by distillation of bituminous limestone since 1915. Production in 1924 was 2,360 l. Bituminous limestone is mined by underground and open cut methods. In 1926 distillation of oil from bituminous limestone was in experimental stage. Drilling for oil up to 1939 was unsuccessful. The nearest commercial production of oil is in the MEDITERRANEAN region.

Timber is scarce throughout most of SICILY. Some timber suitable for construction is available on Mt. ETNA rugged highlands to the northwest. The forests, which are interspersed with pasture, occupy a zone between 1,000 and 2,000 ft. altitude; they are made up principally of oak, pine and beech with some poplar, cork and hawthorn. Much of the forested region is suitable only for fuel; wood for fuel is also available in small groves of trees scattered throughout the region.

USE	SYRACUSE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	POOR	VERY POOR
for crushing and coarse aggregate.	Excellent source of road metal and ballast.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Not suitable; except for local beds of clay in valley bottoms.	Very suitable for making mortar.
for crushing or coarse aggregate.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Not suitable; except for local clay beds in valley bottoms.	Marblized lime- stone probably suitable for making mortar. Poor source.
lava suitable in fine and aggregate; lavas contain- ing zeolite s.	Lavas excellent.	Lavas excellent.	Lavas excellent.	Clay soil suitable for making adobe brick; possibly suit- able for making standard brick.	Not suitable.

west of NOTO were mined during the
1924. Analysis of SYRACUSE lignite:
series (4,680 B.t.u.) wet; 5,000
long tons; SYRACUSE deposits,

are at DJERADA in eastern
of ORAN. Lignite deposits are mined

1924 was 2,360 long tons of oil.
from bituminous shale was in the
production of oil is in the eastern

able on Mt. ETNA and in the
zone between 1,600 to 6,000 ft.
orn. Much of the timber in the
trees scattered over much of SICILY.

b./ Quarries in existence in 1886
are shown on the suitability
for airfields sheet.

Reliability rating: Class B.
Compiled by U.S. Geological Survey.

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7 June 1943.

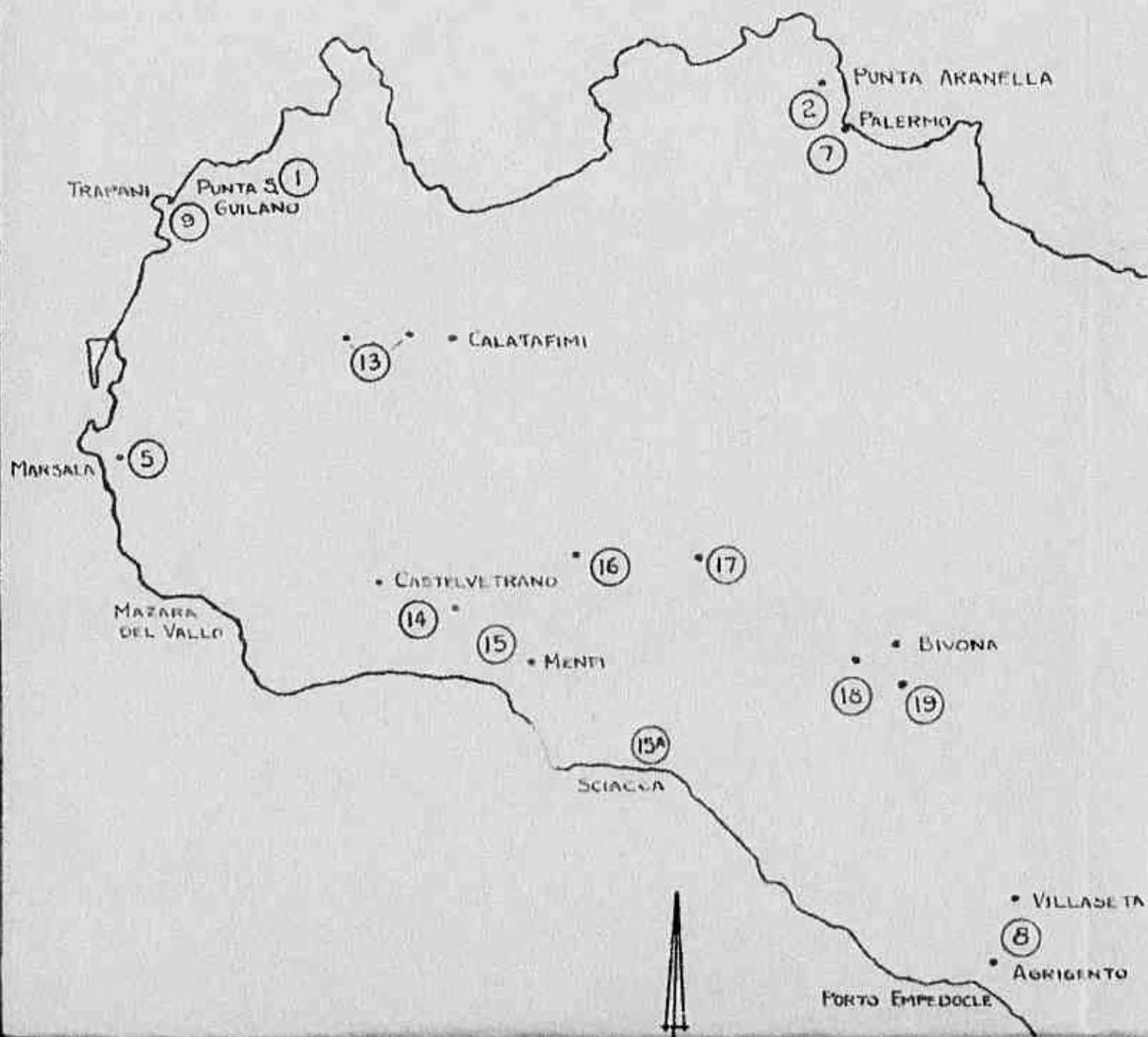
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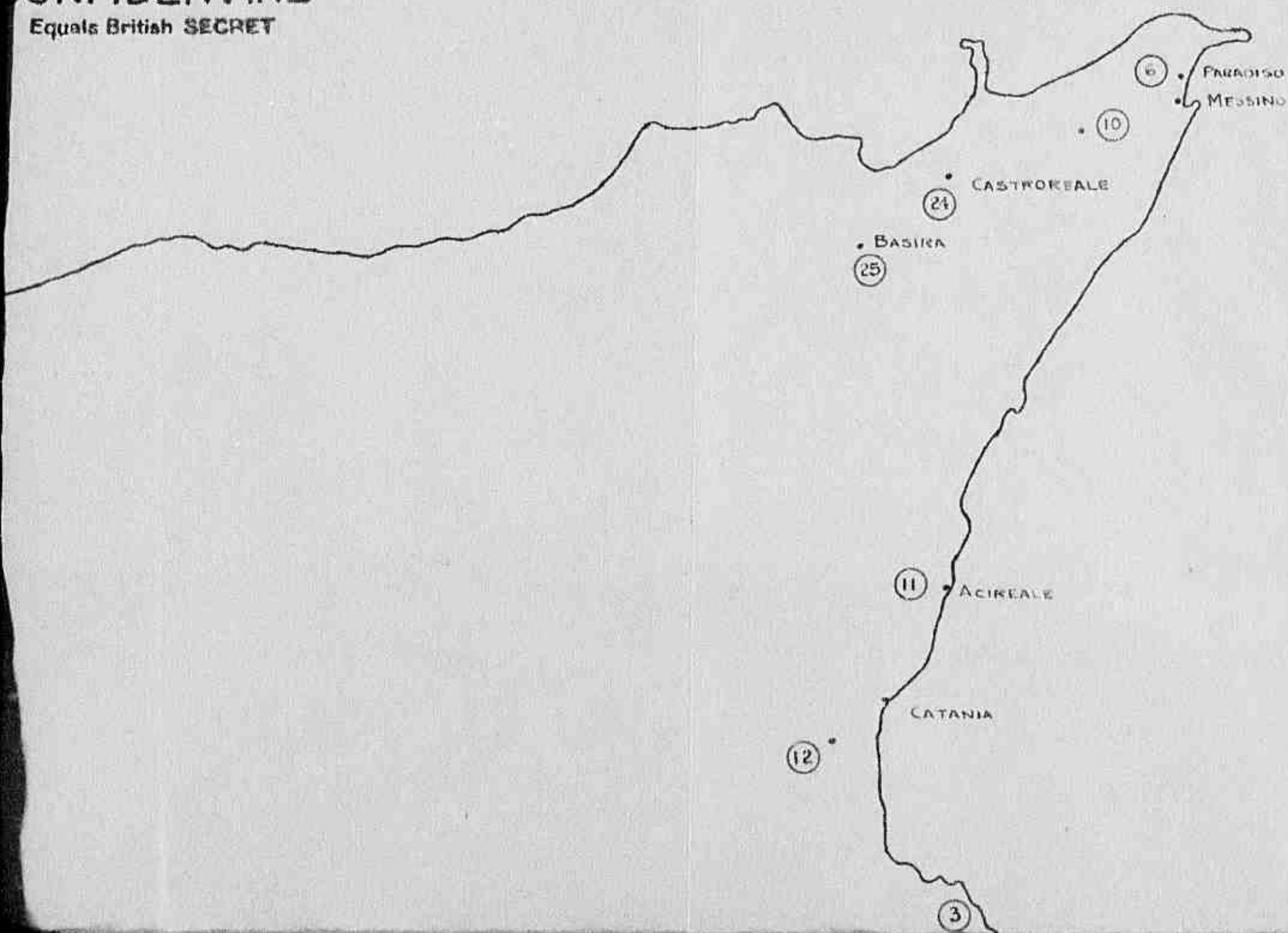


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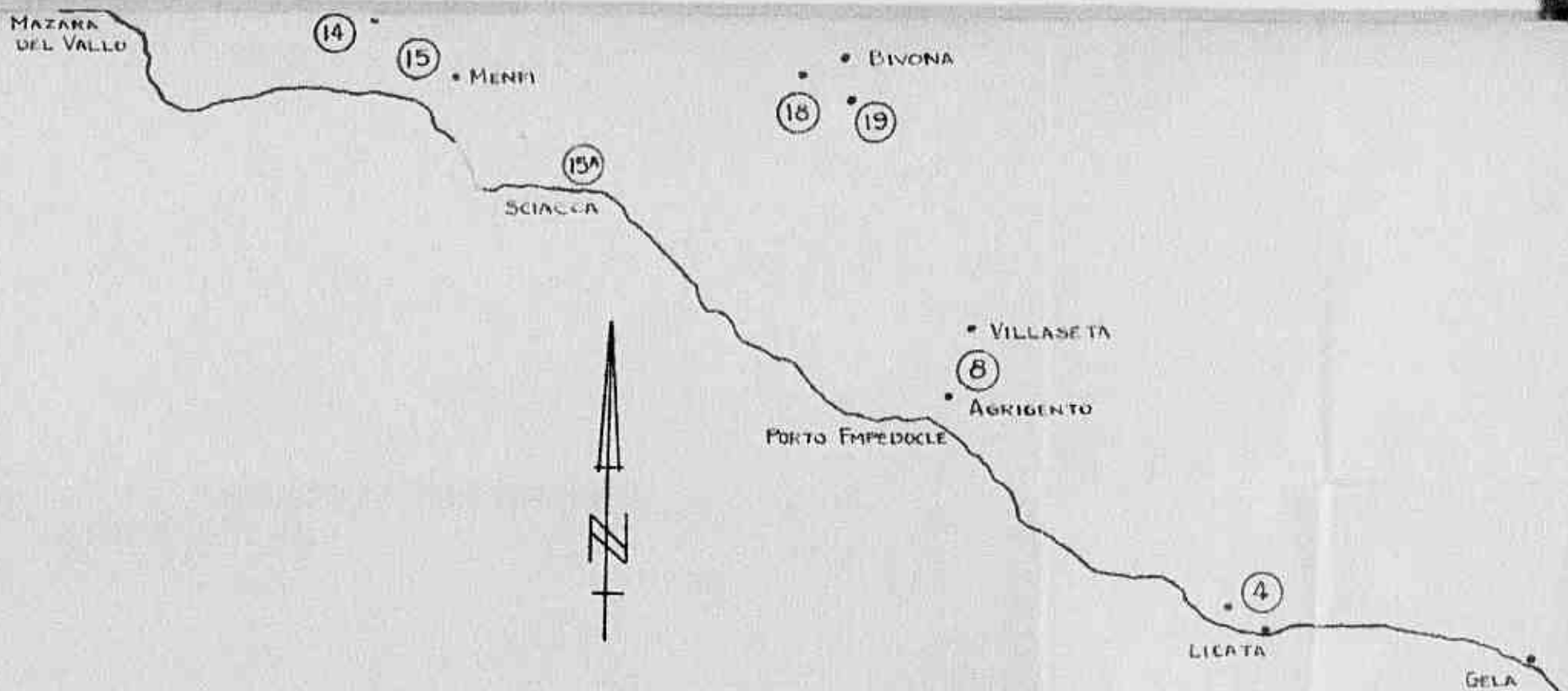
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SICILY

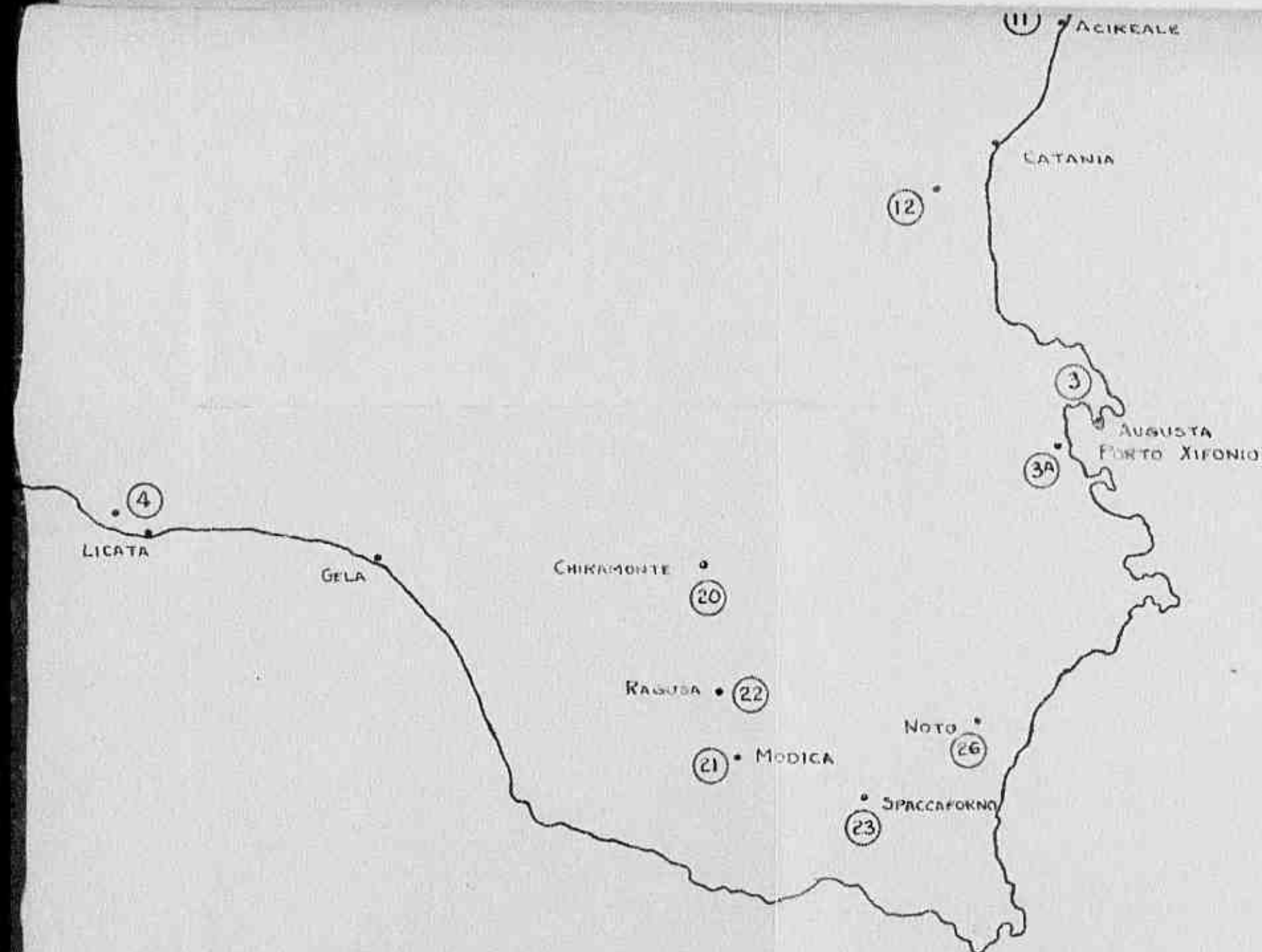
LOCATION OF QUARRIES

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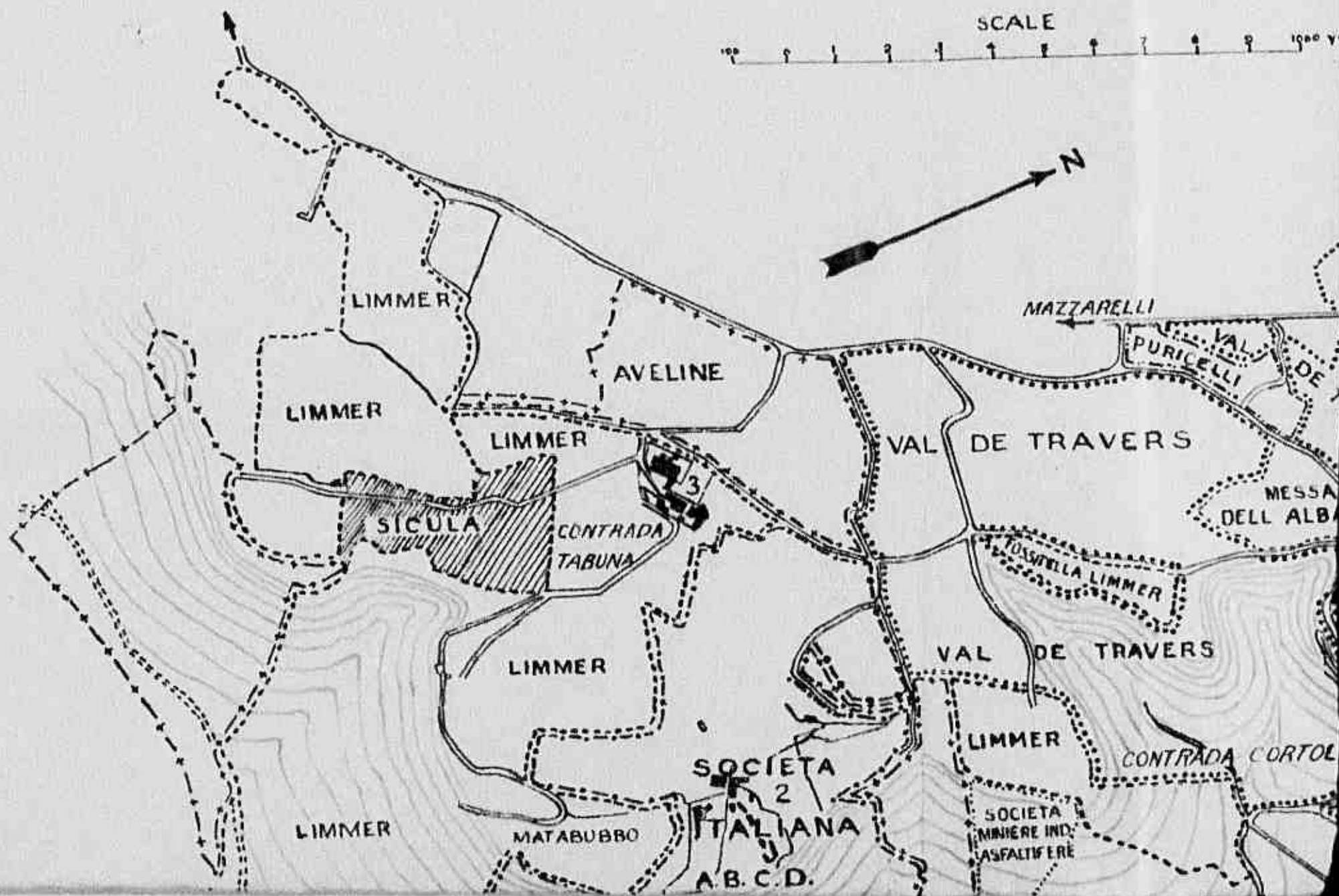
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RAGUSA ASPHALT QUARRY



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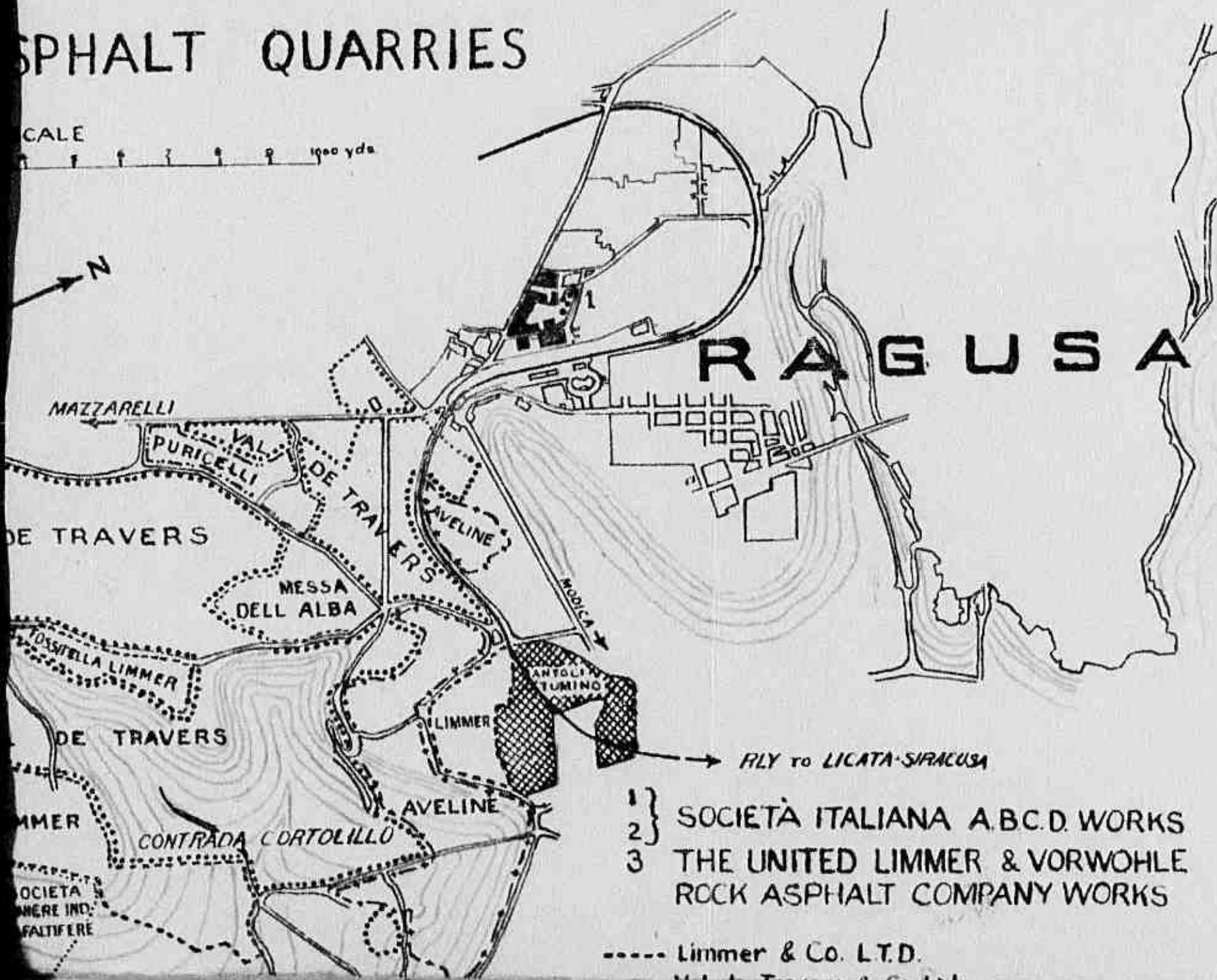
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ASPHALT QUARRIES

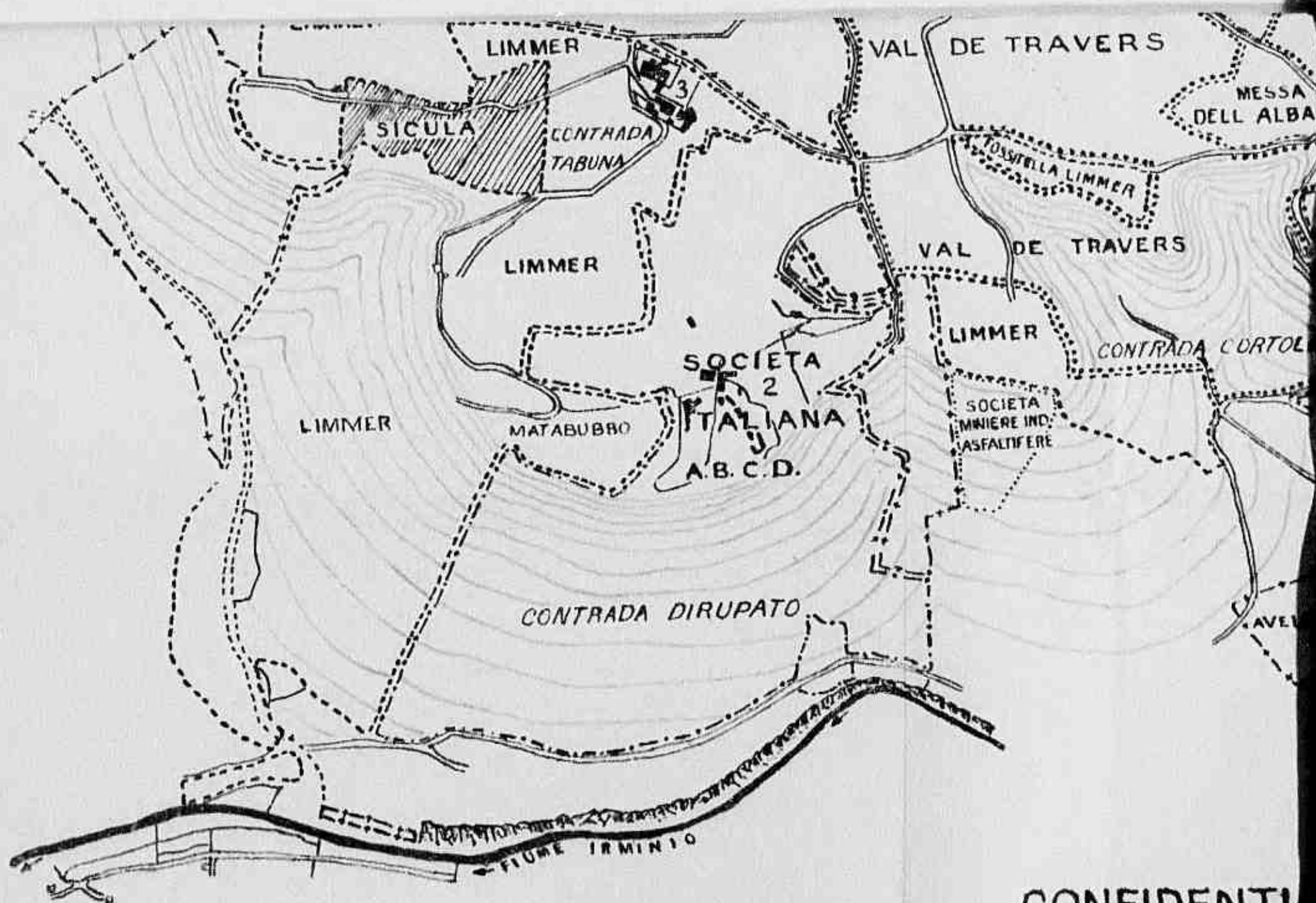
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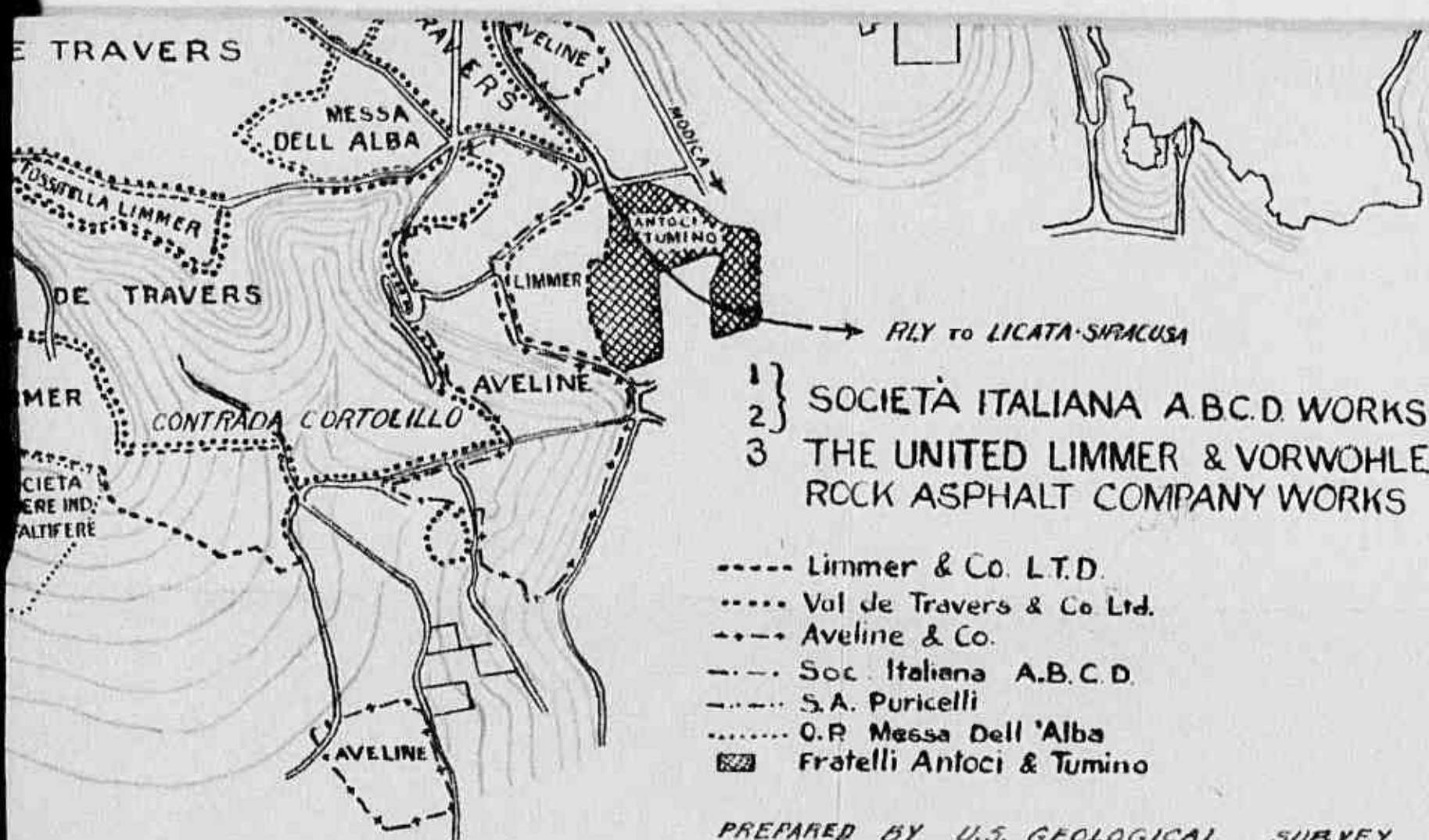


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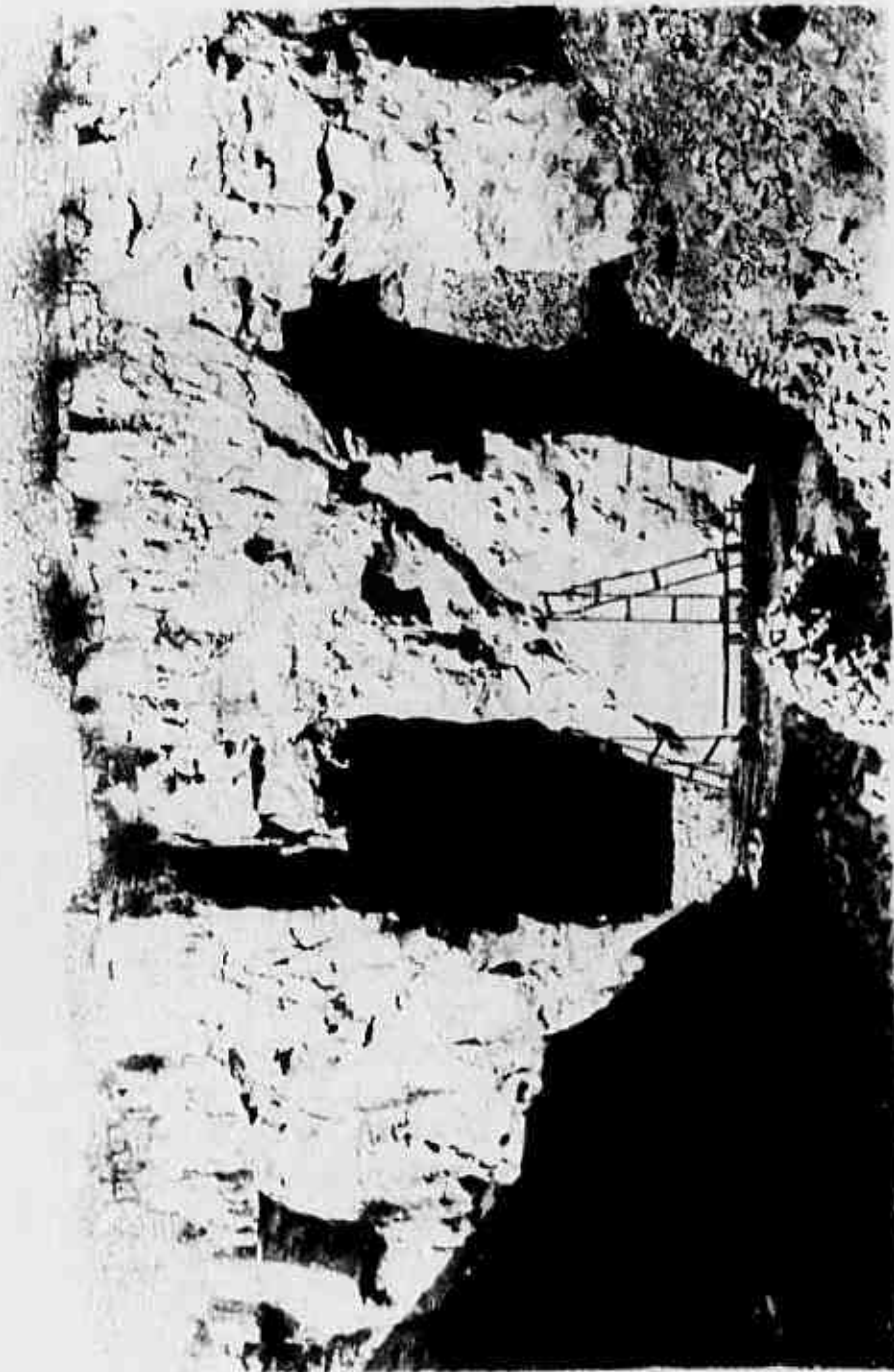


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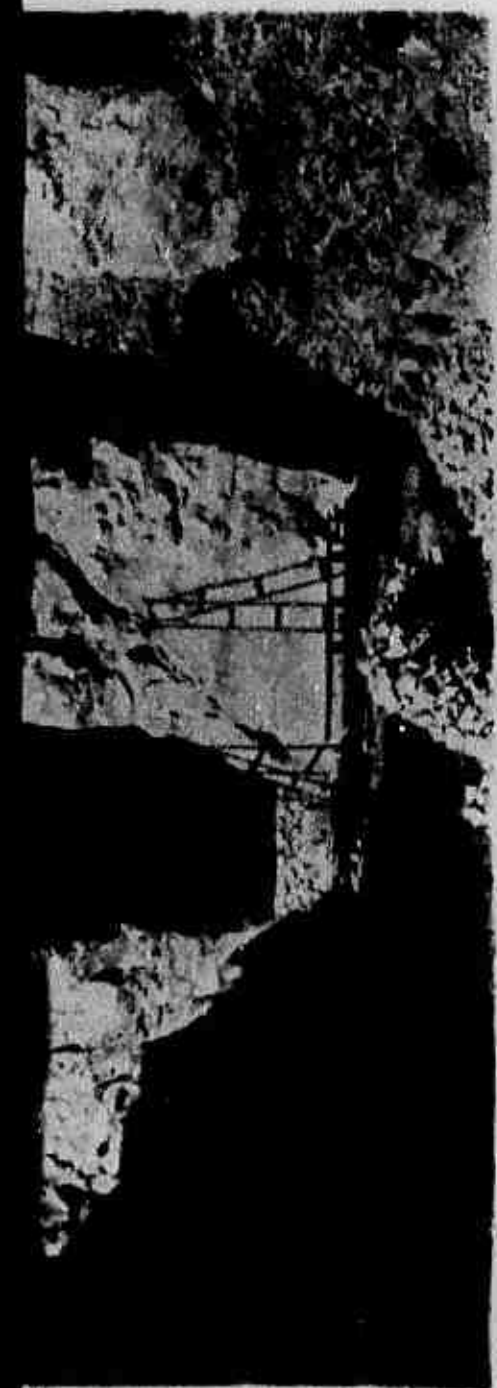


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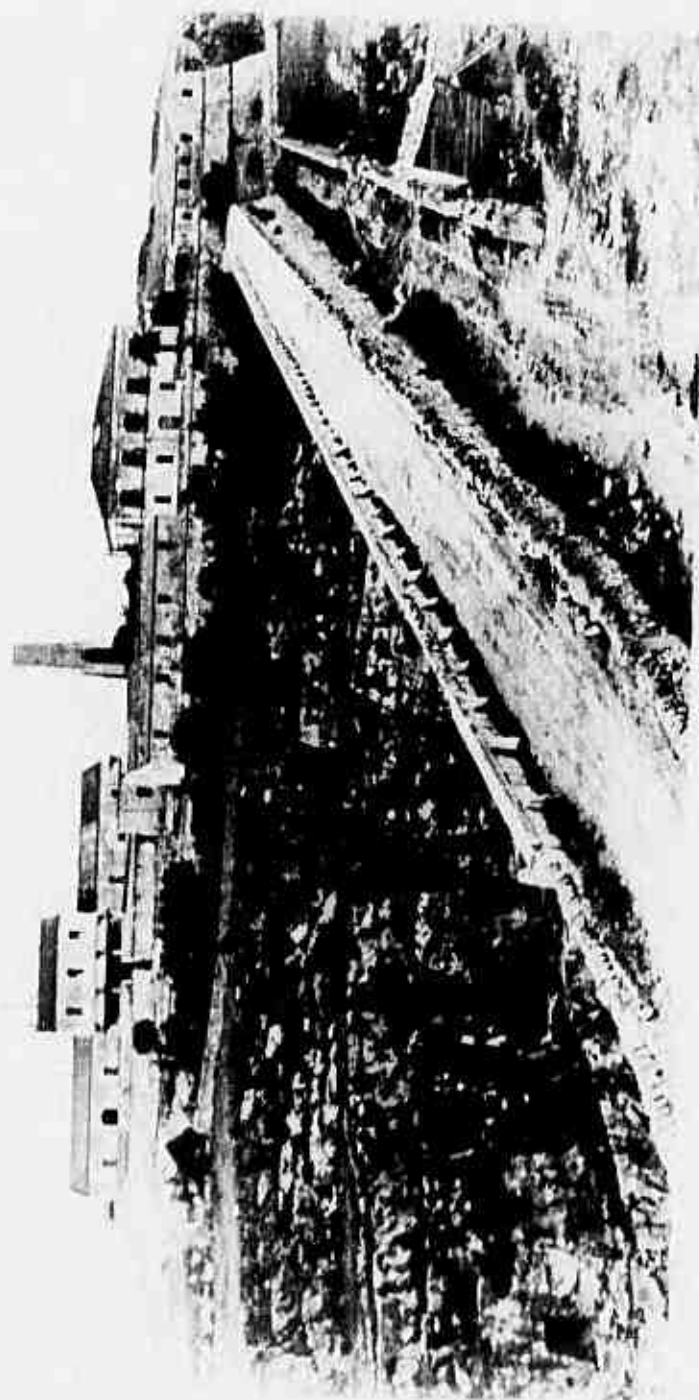
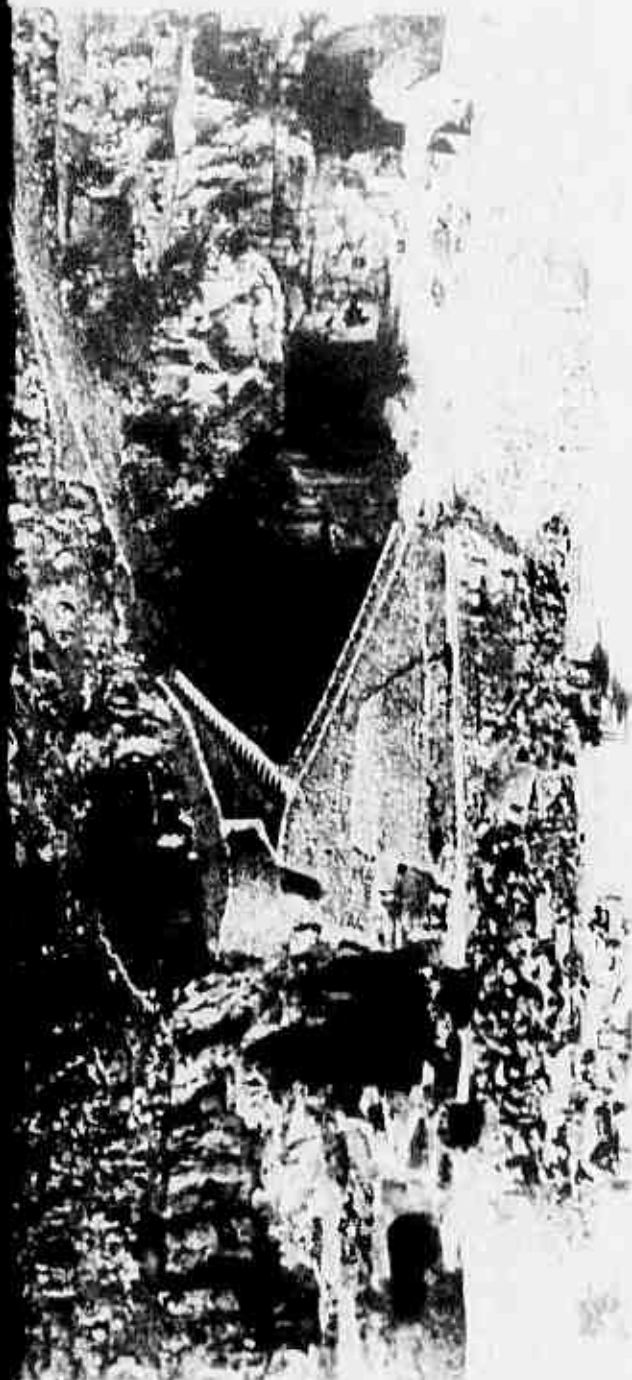


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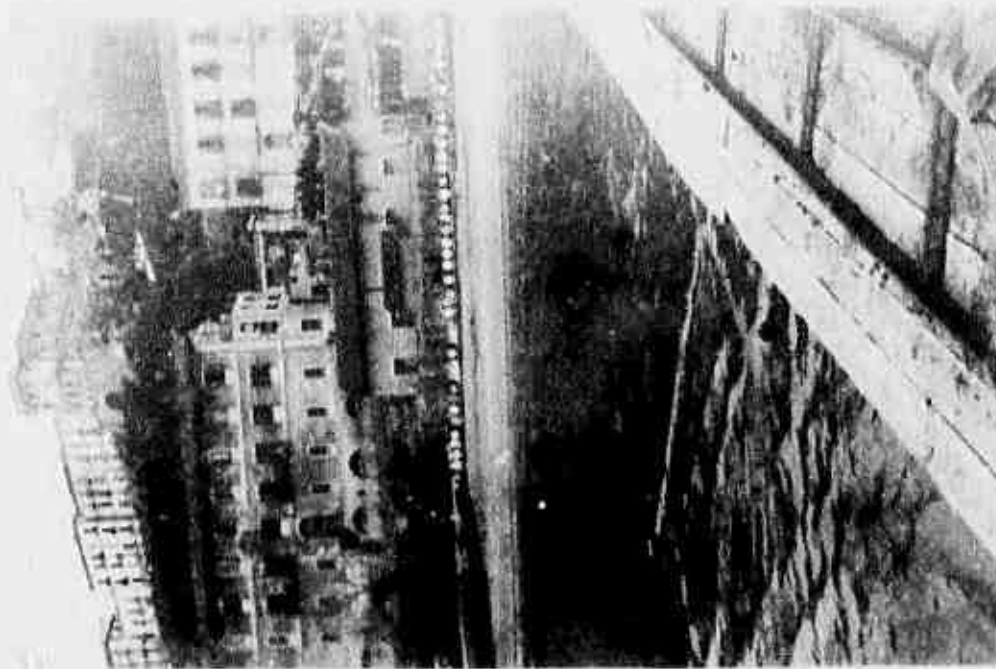
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DEC. 1939 - MAY 1940; DEC. 1941;
DEC. 1942 - JULY 1943 (2 OF 2)

96 pp.

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M.O. 1/D.O. 743

The War Office,
Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland Avenue,
London,
W.C.2.

HEADQUARTERS	
Date	13 June 43.
N	7925
MOST SECRET	
FORCE 141	

31st May, 1943.

Mr. Lord Rennell.

I attach herewith some notes by C.H. Noton, Esq., M.E.W. which you asked him to prepare whilst you were in this country.

He has asked us to draw attention to the fact that they are unable to give much information about Sicily as distinct from Italy as a whole. This applies particularly to the note on Italian rations and their calorie equivalents; here it is impossible to say more than that the calorific equivalent of the Southern diet is 10-20% less than that of the Northern diet.

Yours sincerely
J.H. French

Major General Lord Rennell,
Angot (British),
A.F.H.Q.,
Algiers.

only to be shown to duly
accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ date

411410

ENCLOSURES

Electrification of Sicilian railways.
Calorific value of Italian rations.
Italian pharmaceutical and allied
supplies.
The Italian motor-vehicle position.

C.S.O. (AT. Col FARLEY-SMITH)

2257

12/0
Civilian Supply Planning
Public Health
10 sec. CH

ELECTRIFICATION OF SICILIAN RAILWAYS.

On the most recent photographs of the Messina-Palermo and Messina-Catania lines there is no evidence of electrification at all. Neither is there any ground information to suggest that work has even been begun on electrification. We know that in 1940 the Compagnia Generale Elettrica della Sicilia was studying the question of submarine power transmission to Sicily from the mainland; there is no reason to believe that a cable has been laid, and in its absence existing generating capacity on the island would be quite insufficient to meet the railway electricity load as well as all other demands.

M.E.W./E.I.2.
22.5.43.

I T A L YFOOD CONSUMPTION

Two figures are shown in Tables I and II for the calorie intake from foods consumed in Italy, namely the estimated calorie intake per head of population per day (pre-war and war-time) and the estimated number of calories provided by current rations, together with an allowance of the ordinary unrationed foods, for the normal consumer and the various categories of workers. Comparative figures are also given for other European countries.

At first sight, it may seem surprising that whilst the calorie intake per head of population has fallen but little since the war, war-time rations, plus ordinary unrationed foods, provide a very meagre allowance, and one which, even for workers, is well below accepted nutritional standards. The explanation is that Italy is a country in which nearly half the population are peasant farmers and the authorities have experienced great difficulty in obtaining deliveries of the foods they produce, even though in theory, it is obligatory on producers to deliver up their entire crops, save for an allowance of their own consumption and for seed. This "hoarding" of food on the part of producers has meant that not only have peasants and their families lived as well as if not better than before the war, but they have also illicitly supplied considerable quantities of food either to relatives in towns, or to the black market. In consequence, official rations have had to be fixed at very low levels, but, on the other hand, a substantial proportion of the urban population manages to supplement these by food from other sources, i.e. black market or farm contacts.

Nevertheless, a proportion of the working class population in large towns with neither money or facilities for obtaining extra food must fare very badly; in small country towns, however, there should be little privation.

Another point that should be borne in mind when comparing Italian consumption with that of other countries in the attached tables, is that the standard of living in Italy is well below that of western and northern European countries. Again, however, the poverty of the Italian diet should not be exaggerated. The climate is warm which means that total calorie requirements are somewhat lower, and supplies of fruit and vegetables were ample in most parts of the country before the war, and probably still are except in the larger towns. Moreover, because the Italian population contains a higher proportion of children than the population of western Europe, the/

-2-

the per head consumption does not need to be as high in order to provide the average adult with the same number of calories.

Regional differences in food consumption are very marked in Italy. While in the north the diet approaches that of western European countries, and fair quantities of meat and dairy products are eaten, in the south it is much poorer and consists principally of bread and spaghetti, of which very large quantities are eaten. Meat, butter (olive oil is the principal fat) and milk are rarely consumed, though sheep's-milk cheese is an important item in the dietary. The consumption of sugar is very low, only about 1 lb. per head in the province of Lucania, for instance, compared with over 30 lbs. in the north of Italy.

These regional differences have aggravated the rationing problem confronting the Italian authorities, because clearly it would be neither feasible or desirable to fix the same rations throughout the country. What the authorities have done is to establish uniform rations of the main foods, i.e. bread, fats and pasta (spaghetti, etc.), though even with these foods they have taken into account local food habits. For instance, a larger allowance of pasta is given in southern Italy, Sardinia and Sicily, and moreover this allowance contains a higher proportion of spaghetti than of rice. Similarly, the fats ration, though the same in total quantity, contains more olive oil in the south than in the north. For other rations, such as meat, wine, milk etc. the distribution is controlled locally according to available supplies, and either a local ration is fixed (for the compartimento or for an even smaller administrative unit) or else distributions are made from time to time when supplies permit.

M.E.W./E.I.2.
22.5.43.

ESTIMATED CALORIE AND PROTEIN INTAKE FROM ALL FOODSTUFFS
PER HEAD OF POPULATION PER DAY.

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TABLE II.

ESTIMATED DAILY CALORIE AND PROTEIN INTAKE FROM CURRENT RATION
AND UNRATIONS FOODScalories or grammes protein per day
(as at 22.5.43)

	<u>Normal Consumers</u>		<u>Light Workers</u>		<u>Heavy Workers</u>		<u>Very Heavy Workers</u>		<u>Adolescent</u>
	Calories	Protein	Calories	Protein	Calories	Protein	Calories	Protein	Calories
Germany	2150	52	2150	52	2950	77	3750	93	2400
Protectorate	1950	50	2250	60	2750	73	3500	89	2050
Finland	1850	53	1950	60	2300	71	2650	83	1850
Italy	1300	30	1700	50	2050	60	2350	70	1450
France	1750	46	1750	46	2100	54	2200	56	2050
Belgium	1550	51	1750	47	2000	54	2300	60	1550
Netherlands	1950	54	1950	54	2650	76	3550	98	2350
Norway	1700	54	-	-	2200	68	2500	76	2000

TABLE II.ESTIMATED DAILY CALORIE AND PROTEIN INTAKE FROM CURRENT RATIONS
AND UNRATIONED FOODScalories or grammes protein per day
(as at 22.5.43)

<u>Light Workers</u>		<u>Heavy Workers</u>		<u>Very Heavy Workers</u>		<u>Adolescents</u>		<u>Pregnant and Nursing Women</u>	
<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>
2150	52	2950	77	3750	93	2400	58	2800	72
2250	60	2750	73	3500	89	2050	56	2250	64
1950	60	2300	71	2650	83	1850	56	2350	65
1700	50	2050	60	2350	70	1450	36	2100	60
1750	46	2100	54	2200	56	2050	54	1950	62
1750	47	2000	54	2300	60	1550	51	2000	60
1950	54	2650	76	3550	98	2350	64	2200	63
-	-	2200	68	2500	76	2000	68	2100	70

ITALY: SUPPLIES OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The following information relates to the whole of Italy; no information is available relating specifically to Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

Italy is a large producer of pharmaceutical products, but is very largely dependent on imports for raw materials. For the manufacture of synthetic organic products she is dependent on Germany for supplies of coal and, largely, of coal-tar by-products.

Quinine: Pre-war requirements of quinine were 100 tons per annum, but requirements must of course have increased since the war. Stocks were virtually nil as at May 1940. Montecatini produces a synthetic anti-malarial similar to the German product atebrin. A sample of this has been captured and there is no doubt that subject to continual medical supervision it would be as effective as quinine for most forms of malaria, if enough could be produced. The raw material is, however, coal-tar products (see above). Amongst military captures there is only one sample of the synthetic anti-malarial, whereas there have been several captures of quinine. Interrogation of P.O.W. confirm that the Italians, as a general rule, use quinine both for prophylaxis and cure of malaria. In Italy itself there are recurrent reports that quinine is unobtainable.

It can only be assumed that the Italians are using what supplies of quinine they have for military purposes, and that the home market is having to make do with synthetic anti-malarials either home-produced or imported from Germany. A certain amount of quinine has been obtained from blockade running - exactly how much is not known - and Italy has ordered 50 tons from Japan which she may, or may not, get.

Other Shortages: (These products are listed in the order in which they have most frequently cropped up in reports).

1. Medicinal alcohol
2. Iodine
3. Surgical dressings: there are reports that surgical dressings in Italian hospitals are having to be washed and used again - an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement.

-2-

4. Cotton wool

5. Bandages

6. Anaesthetics: this refers to ether. There should be no shortage of intravenous or local anaesthetics (produced by Montecatini).

7. Hypnotics: there are reports that morphine is scarce and Montecatini has started production of Dolantin, the German substitute product for morphine. It is not an entirely satisfactory substitute. Italian consumption pre-war of opium was roughly 15 tons per annum, and Italy has been trying, with partial success, to obtain imports of opium from Turkey.

8. Sulphonamides.

9. Aspirin and Veronal: there is no apparent reason why there should be a shortage of these products, but the same applies to Germany where they are also short. It is assumed that shortage of labour is the reason.

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22.8.43

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THE ITALIAN MOTOR VEHICLE POSITION

PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

Introduction

As in all other spheres of Italian life the motor vehicle industry had to re-organise its activities to conform to the autarchic policy so prominent in the immediate pre-war years. The two fundamental factors which decided Italian policy in all things relating to motor vehicles were: (a) the establishment of a vehicle manufacturing industry independent of foreign assistance, and (b) the creation of a motor transport system throughout the Italian African Empire. This latter factor led to a great demand for vehicles from the domestic industry.

Although Italy appeared to encourage the use of cars and commercial vehicles for civilian purposes, as for example, by abolishing the fiscal tax on new cars and motor-cycles, taxation on fuel and on commercial vehicles was extremely heavy, and this seriously restricted the development of motor traffic. The vehicle manufacturing industry, however, was not adversely affected because of the demand for vehicles within the Empire.

The industry was nationalised, and the domestic market closed to all foreign competition; domestic sales were restricted for the sake of the Italian export trade. Four firms, Alfa Romeo, Bianchi, Lancia, and Fiat supplied practically all the vehicles produced, Fiat predominating and claiming up to 90 per cent of the total output.

Vehicles in Use

Appendix I quotes the number of motor vehicles in use in the various Departments of Italy, as at

December /

- 2 -

December 31st, 1939, taken from statistics prepared by the Public Registry of Automobiles. From the comparative figures quoted for the two preceding years ~~years~~ it will be noted that the annual increase in the total number of each of the types of vehicle referred to was comparatively small, confirming the view expressed above that efforts were made to restrict the use of vehicles for civilian purposes, to the advantage of military and export requirements.

WAR-TIME CONDITIONS

In view of the fact that the Italian motor industry was already under considerable Government control and largely concerned with the manufacture of vehicles for military requirements, the transfer from peace to war would probably have a minimum effect on output. In March, 1941, a decree was issued defining the size of engines which were allowed to be manufactured, and in June of the same year the first "colaboration" meeting took place in Italy attended by technical representatives from both Germany and Italy. There was thus every indication of close Government control, and also of German influence, and the prospect that the Italian motor industry was likely to have to adopt a type-limitation programme, of the German pattern.

There is little intelligence information to assist in formulating a picture of the prevailing conditions in the industry and concerning road transport as a whole. Decrees have been issued restricting the use of vehicles and the fuel used, both as regards type and quantity.

Regarding production, it is estimated that, prior to the R.A.F. attacks on Northern Italy, the industry was producing lorries at the rate of 20,000/25,000 annually. Appendix II is included which indicates the annual production of cars and lorries for the inclusive period 1934/1938. It is assumed that under war-time conditions car production

has /

- 3 -

has been drastically reduced, the productive capacity released being available for the production of lorries or other articles. It will be noted from this Appendix that the African Campaign caused a marked upward trend in production, the Fiat Company alone manufacturing in 1937 and 1938 65,000 and 58,000 vehicles respectively. The total annual output capacity of the Italian industry prior to the war has been quoted to be at the rate of 120,000 motor vehicles.

The Number of Vehicles in Use.

It has been stated that in 1941 there were fewer vehicles in operation than in 1939, and that the number would have to be still further reduced. From Appendix I it will be noted that there were in use, in 1939, approximately 360,000 cars, 10,000 buses, and 110,000 lorries. It can be assumed in war-time that the number of lorries in use remains substantially unaltered but that the number of cars and buses would be decreased, the former by a considerable amount. In the absence of any evidence to indicate the present number of vehicles in use it is assumed that there are, at the present time, 90,000 lorries, 8,000 buses, and 200,000 cars in use in Italy.

The Use of Substitute Fuels.

In the past, Italy paid most attention to the use of the considerable deposits of natural gas (methane) which were available to her, but in recent times the use of producer gas has been encouraged. It is believed that, at the beginning of 1943, there were 25,000 vehicles operating on methane and 10,000 vehicles on producer gas, wood or charcoal being used for the latter. Due to the difficulties associated with the mounting of a producer

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gas /

- 4 -

gas unit on small cars it can be assumed that the majority of the vehicles so fitted will be lorries. Methane is more likely to be used for cars, and for the operation of buses.

E. & A. GROUP.
Section II,
25.5.43.

APPENDIX I /

ANNEX I. Number of Vehicles in use in Italy
as at December 31st, 1939.

Department	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Motor cycles
Piemonte	46,708	1,009	13,659	84	847	36,173
Liguria	17,873	619	6,582	76	5	7,093
Lombardia	75,720	1,362	22,885	224	4,101	44,423
Venezia Tridentina	5,200	236	2,041	22	2	4,803
Veneto	27,549	707	9,096	82	2,223	19,550
Venezia Giulia e Zara	7,891	265	2,765	67	58	5,078
Emilia	32,481	839	12,174	121	5,943	27,187
Toscana	25,927	759	7,822	80	1,620	18,530
Marche	9,191	404	2,980	11	157	9,704
Umbria	5,480	184	1,505	11	40	5,284
Lazio	37,755	1,223	11,064	81	975	13,538
Abruzzi e Molise	6,015	382	2,935	13	289	2,971
Campania	18,962	506	4,724	41	242	3,843
Puglie	12,839	340	2,118	51	1,237	3,483
Lucania	1,379	156	394	20	207	441
Calabrie	5,539	257	1,704	17	278	1,943
Sicilia	19,111	669	3,650	51	702	5,226
Sardegua	4,354	248	1,481	17	311	1,751
Total	359,974	10,165	109,579	1,069	19,237	211,020
1938	345,098	9,960	112,566	1,017	18,419	198,220
1937	318,338	9,644	108,348	1,002	17,452	178,000

Source: ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO, 1941. XIX.

APPENDIX II. Motor Vehicle Production

Year	Number of Vehicles Produced		Total Cars and Lorries
	Cars	Lorries	
1934	41,056	4,495	45,551
1935	36,300	5,200	41,500
1936	36,196	12,151	48,347
1937	61,366	16,374	77,740
1938	59,000	11,293	70,293

MOST SECRETANSWERS TO M.O. II QUESTIONNAIRE ON SICILY 24.3.43Note

- (1) The P.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.
- (ii) The P.W.E. Handbook (R for Regional) is also referred to though it is uncertain when this will be ready.
- (iii) 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
(ii) " " (R)
(iii) For location of Public Buildings see I.S.I.S. CB 4096H Part V (B)

2. Legal System

- See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(ii) " " (R)

and the following note:-

SICILY

Sicily is divided into:-

- 9 "Provinces"
361 "Comuni"
118 "Mandamenti Giudiziari"

The administration of justice is carried out through:-

- 3 "Corte d'Appello" and 1 "Sezione di Corte"

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will be ready.

(iii) 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
(ii) " " (R)
(iii) For location of Public Buildings see I.S.I.S. CB 4096 Part V (B).

2. Legal System

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(ii) " " (R)

and the following note:-

SICILY

Sicily is divided into:-

- 9 "Province"
- 351 "Comuni"
- 118 "Mandamenti Giudiziari"

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 "Pretura".

The province of Palermo has:-

- 1 Corte d'Appello situated in Palermo - Piazza Marina 52.
- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Palermo - Salita Parlamento

-1-

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2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situato:-

- 1 in Palermo - Piazza Marina 52
- 1 in Termini Imerese

1 Pretura Unificata situata in Palermo - via Bandiera

22 Pretura situata in the following Comuni:-

Alia, Bagheria, Bisacquinio, Caccamo, Carini, Castelbuono, Cefala, Chiusa Sclafani, Ciminna, Collesano, Corleone, Gangi, Lercara Friddi, Mezzocicuse, Misilmeri, Monreale, Montemaggiore Bel Sito, Partinico, Piana de Graci, Polizzi Generosa, Prizzi, Termini Imerese.

22 Mandamenti

The province of Agrigento has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situata in Agrigento.
- 2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situata:

- 1 in Agrigento
- 1 in Sciacca.

1 Pretura situata in Agrigento.

16 Pretura " the following Comuni:

16 Mandamenti

Aragona, Bivona, Cammarata, Canicatti, Casteltermini, Cattolica Eraclea, Favara, Licata, Menfi, Naro, Palma di Montechiaro, Racalmuto, Ravanusa, Sciacca, Caltabellotta, Ribera.

The province of Caltanissetta has:

- 1 Sezione di Corte d'Appello situata in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Corte d'Assise situata in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situata in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Pretura situata in Caltanissetta.
- 10 Pretura " the following Comuni:

10 Mandamenti

Butere, Gela, Mazzarino, Mussomeli, Niscemi, Riesi, Santa Caterina Villarmosa, San Martino, Villalba.

The province of Catania has:

- 1 Corte d'Appello situata in Catania - Piazza

22 Mandamenti

The province of Agrigento has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Agrigento.
- 2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

- 1 in Agrigento
- 1 in Sciacca.

- 1 Pretura situated in Agrigento.
- 16 Pretura " the following Comuni:

16 Mandamenti

Aragona, Bivona, Cammarata, Canicatti, Casteltermini, Cattolica Eraclea, Favara, Licata, Manifi, Nero, Palma di Montechiaro, Racalmuto, Ravauusa, Sciacca, Caltabellotta, Ribera.

The province of Caltanissetta has:

- 1 Sezione di Corte d'Appello situated in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated in Caltanissetta.
- 1 Pretura situated in Caltanissetta.
- 10 Pretura " the following Comuni:

10 Mandamenti

Butera, Gela, Mazzarino, Mussomeli, Niscemi, Riesi, Santa Caterina Villarmosa, Sarnatino, Villalba.

The province of Catania has:

- 1 Corte d'Appello situated in Catania - Piazza Stesicoro.
- 2 Corte d'Assise situated:

- 1 in Catania - Via Crispieni 2.
- 1 in Caltagirone.

- 2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

- 1 in Catania - Piazza Stesicoro.
- 1 in Caltagirone.

1 Pretura Unificata situated in Catania - Via Crociferi 43.

15 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

16 Mandamenti

Acireale, Adrano, Belpasso, Bronte,
Caltagirone, Giarrè, Grammichele,
Linguaglossa, Militello in Val di Catania,
Paterno, Ramacca, Randazzo, Trecazzani,
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 Caropepe,
Villarosa.

11 Mandamenti.

The province of Messina has:

1 Corte d'Appello situated in Messina - Via

T. Canizzaro.

1 Corte d'Assise " " Messina.

2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

1 in Messina.

1 in Patti.

1 Pretura situated in Messina.

16 Pretura " the following Comuni:

Ali, Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Francavilla,
di Sicilia, Lipari (Isle) Milazzo, Mistretta,
Naso, Nava di Sicilia, Patti, Raccausa,
Ronetta, Sant'Angelo di Brolo, Sant'Agata
di Militello, Santa Teresa di Riva, Santo
Stefano di Camastra, Taormina, Tortorici.

16 Mandamenti

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- 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 Caropepe,
Villarosa.

11 Mandamenti.

The province of Messina has:

- 1 Corte d'Appello situated in Messina - Via
T. Canizzaro.
- 1 Corte d'Assise " " Messina.
- 2 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated:

- 1 in Messina.
- 1 in Patti.

- 1 Pretura situated in Messina.
- 18 Pretura " the following Comuni:

Ali, Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Francavilla
di Sicilia, Livari (Isola) Milazzo Mistretta.
Naso, Novara di Sicilia, Patti, Raccusa,
Rometta, Sant'Angelo di Brolo, Sant'Agata
di Militello, Santa Teresa di Riva, Santo
Stefano di Camastra, Taormina, Tortorici.

18 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:

Chianamonte Guli, Comiso, Ispica, Modica,
Scicli, Vittoria.

7 Mandamenti.

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The province of Siracusa has:

- 1 Corte d'Assise situated in Siracusa - Via Gargallo.
- 1 Tribunale Civile e Penale situated in Siracusa - Via Gargallo.
- 2 Pretura situated in Siracusa.
- 9 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

Augusta, Avola, Ferla, Floridia, Lentini,
Pachino, Palazzolo Acreide, Sortino.

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 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

Alicamo, Calatafimi, Castellammare del Golfo,
Castelvetrano, Erice, Marsala, Mazara del
Vallo, Pantelleria (Isle), Partanna, Salemi.

10 Mandamenti.

3. Police

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I

(ii) " " (R)

(iii) "Purple Primer" when available.

For A.R.P. see I.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I.

4. Medical

See (i) I.S.I.S. C.B.4036 H Part I pages 29-39

(ii) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I

(iii) For Location of Hospitals - see I.S.I.S.
Part V (B)

and the following Notes:-

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 Pretura situated in the following Comuni:

Alcamo, Calettafimi, Castellammare del Golfo, Castelvetrano, Erice, Marsala, Mazara del Vallo, Pantelleria (Isle), Partanna, Salemi.

10 Mandamenti.

3. Police

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (E) Part I

(ii) " " (R)

(iii) "Purple Primer" when available.

For A.R.P. see I.W.L. Handbook (E) Part I.

4. Medical

See (i) I.S.I.S. C.B. 4036 H Part I pages 29-33

(ii) I.W.E. Handbook (E) Part I

(iii) 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 records of 1925).

Another important auxiliary organisation is the National Institution for Maternity and Child Welfare which is financed by a large State grant derived from a tax on bachelors, by obligatory contributions from certain banks,

including the Banco di Sicilia, and by voluntary subsidies, legacies and donations.

Under the control of the National Institution there operates 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 six Counsellors chosen from among the presidents and counsellors 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 morale welfare of children up to 18.

In the Communes, 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 of each commune 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 morale conduct of children under 14, when they are in the care of private or public guardians. This supervision has extended to the organisation 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, 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

Il Ricovero-Istituto Isichiatrico,
Via Indemante.

Casa di Cura per Malattie Mentali,

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 morale welfare of children up to 15.

In the Communes, 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 of each commune 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 morale conduct of children under 14, when they are in the care of private or public guardians. This supervision has extended to the organisation 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, of army officers and of inspectors of industry and labour.

Lunatic Asylums

There were 6,495 inmates at the end of 1938.

Asylums recorded in the "Annuario Generale 1939" gave only the following:

Palermo

Il Pisano-Istituto Isichiatrico,
Via Pindemonte.

Casa di Cura per Malattie Mentali,
Via Paziienza 15.

Villa di Saluto per Malattie Mentali e Nervose,
S. Lorenza Gili.

Asylum of D'Anna e Stagno (?)

Messina

Ospedale Ischiatrice in vinctale,
Rixee.

Siracusa

Ospedale Ischiatrice,
Contrada Tercati.

Trapani

Ospedale Ischiatrice.

5.

Agriculture)
Industries)
Public Utilities)

See (i) I.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II

(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisional notes which are to
be read in conjunction with the I.S.I.S. C.B.4096h.
References to the I.S.I.S. are given in each case:-

Agriculture

(a) See general information and statistics as in
I.S.I.S. p.p. 35-37 (excluding p. 33).

(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 Unmanned or State Pools
subject to fixed delivery dates, and at controlled prices.
Allocating of supplies 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, cheese, potatoes, dry legumes other than beans, and wine.

This system of control began in 1936 when it was made
most in practice.

Trapani

Uspedale Ischiatrice.

5.

agricoltura)
Industrie)
Public Utilities)

See (1) I.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II

(11) " " (R)

and the following provisional notes which are to be read in conjunction with the I.S.I.S. G.B.4098H. References to the I.S.I.S. are given in each case:-

agriculture

(a) See general information and statistics as in I.S.I.S. p.p. 35-37 (excluding p. 36).

(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 ammassi or state pools subject to fixed delivery dates, and at controlled prices. Blocking of supplies 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, cheese, potatoes, dry legumes other than beans, and wine.

This system of control began in 1936 when it was made compulsory to deliver all wheat to the ammassi. 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 surrendering to the authorities a considerable part of his crops. 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 millions 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 masses 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 final price for soft wheat for 1943 in Sicily and Sardinia, including premiums, is fixed at 310 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 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 Suppliers' 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 landlords).

In lieu of wheat, grain producers were allowed to substitute rice, rye, barley or maize in the following proportions.

Rice	1.50 quintals for each quintal of wheat
Rye	1.30 " "
Barley	1.30 " "
Maize	1.75 " "

To qualify for these allowances the producer has to

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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 and Sardinia, including premiums, is fixed at 310 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 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 Suppliers' Allowances.

1. Grain Producers.

For the 1942 harvest direct growers of grain were allowed to retain 1.55 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 landlords).

In lieu of wheat, grain producers were allowed to substitute rice, rye, barley or maize in the following proportions.

Rice	1.50 quintals for each quintal of wheat
Rye	" "
Barley	" "
Maize	" "

To qualify for these allowances the producer has to give up his right to a ration card for bread or pasta.

The self-supplier's allowance for the two preceding harvests was 2 quintals of wheat per head and corresponding quantities of other cereals. When the bread ration was cut in March 1942, producers' allowances were similarly reduced and they were asked to hand over to the Ammassi the difference between the old and the new allowances.

1241

2. Olive Oil.

The quantity of olive oil which could be retained from the 1941 harvest was 10 kg. for each member of the producer's family. Persons engaged in the administration of olive plantations were allowed to retain 7½ 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 7.5 kilograms of olive oil per head.

In order to qualify for the olive oil allowance, the entire fats ration-card must be given up.

3. Oilseed Growers.

Growers 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 mill.

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 where 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.

20 kg. Almonds, hazelnuts or walnuts with shells.
or 40 kg. " " " without shells.

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 7.5 kilograms of olive oil per head.

In order to qualify for the olive oil allowance, the entire fats ration-card must be given up.

3. Oilseed Growers.

Growers 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 market.

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 where 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.

80 kg.	Almonds, hazelnuts or walnuts with shells.
or 40 kg.	" " " without shells.
10 kg.	Pistachios with shells.
or 5 kg.	" " without shells.

7. Wine Producers

With the exception of 20% of the harvest which is regulated 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 dress (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 300 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.
9. 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)	1.80	"
Rye	1.60	"
Barley	1.60	"
Oats	1.50	"
Maize	0.60	"
Rice	1.50	"
Beans	1.20	"
Potatoes	15.00	"

INDUSTRY

The important industries in Sicily are the following:-

Asphalt	Olive Oil
Cashmere	Salt
Chemicals	Sulphur
Fisheries	

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 Kc. for each fowl.

9. 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)	1.80	"
Rye	1.60	"
Barley	1.60	"
Oats	1.50	"
Maize	0.60	"
Rice	1.80	"
Beans	1.20	"
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. 38-39).

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 tuna." 12/3

Chemicals.

See I.S.I.S. information (p. p. 39 - 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	2,360	6,443	about 2½
Catania	1,393	2,589	" 3
Syracuse	1,115	2,859	" 2½
Porto Empedocle	1,158	4,653	" 4
Trapani	1,557	4,057	" 3
Palermo	1,722	3,064	" 2
	40,032	101,696	"

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 12,629 men in 1939; the largest companies are the following:

Name of mine	Province	Operating Company	Average annual pre-war output (tons)
Trabia Imera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Imera in Liq., Palermo.	35,000
Grottafalsa	Enna	Soc. Solfifera Siciliana, Catania	25,000
Pietragnossa	Caltanissetta	Soc. Imera in Liq., Palermo.	18,000
Tallara Imera			
Cozzo Disi Madonna Agrigento		Soc. An. Cozzo Disi in Liq., Palermo	13,000
Gibisa S. Michele	"	Michele On. Giovanni & C., Agrigento.	14,000
Trabonella	Caltanissetta	Soc. An. Min. Trabonella, Caltanissetta.	14,000
Min. Montagna Agrigento	Agrigento	Esso. Min. Montagna Agrigento, Agrigento	12,000
Floristella	Enna	Cond. Pennisi Alessi and Pennisi Sali, Catania.	12,000

Porto Empedocle	1,188	4,653	"	4
Trapani	1,557	4,057	"	3
Palermo	1,722	3,064	"	2

40,092	101,696	"
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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 12,629 men in 1939; the largest companies are the following:

<u>Name of mine</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Operating Company</u>	<u>Average annual pre-war output (tons)</u>
Trabia Imera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Imera in Liq., Palermo.	22,000
Grottafalsa	Enna	Soc. Solifera	25,000
Pietragrossa		Siciliana, Catania	
Tallarita Imera	Caltanissetta	Soc. Imera in Liq., Palermo.	12,000
Cozzo Disi Madonna	Agrigento	Soc. An. Cozzo Disi in Liq., Palermo	13,000
Gibisa b. Michele	"	Michele On. Giovanni & C., Agrigento.	14,000
Trabacolla	Caltanissetta	Soc. An. Min. Trabacolla, Caltanissetta.	14,000
Min. Montagna Aragona	Agrigento	Esuro. Min. Montagna Aragona, Agrigento	12,000
Floristella	Enna	Cond. Lemusi Alessi and Benadisi Call, Catania.	12,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

1. Electricity

See paragraph 9 p.p. 59-60 in I.S.I.S. including the map, down to the paragraph entitled "Domestic". Exclude the information on p.p. 60-67 dealing with the individual power stations, but include, as a footnote to the list on p. 59 a reference to the existence of the detailed descriptions. Insert at the end of p. 59, after the words "exclusively from Cardinale" 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	Commer- ce	Bank- ing & Insur- ance	Liberal prof- essions	Public admini- stration	Private admini- stration	Domestic service
Agrigento	82,299	27,953	5,804	9,090	355	1,495	5,254	253	3,439
Caltanissetta	49,521	18,553	2,779	5,134	305	804	3,242	137	2,196
Catania	104,263	60,623	15,564	26,484	976	3,725	10,666	1,566	9,422
Enna	46,491	15,610	1,669	3,400	131	667	2,486	107	1,603
Messina	119,774	46,461	12,875	19,798	608	2,689	11,213	758	6,940
Palermo	120,122	79,584	18,848	32,338	1,913	5,324	13,215	1,769	11,969
Ragusa	42,740	16,447	2,732	4,545	193	1,045	2,713	129	2,352
Siracusa	50,249	25,677	5,638	7,527	270	1,137	4,713	260	2,324
Trapani	70,327	29,630	6,531	9,306	492	1,483	5,633	335	3,135
Total	685,786	320,543	72,440	117,622	5,243	18,369	64,140	5,224	43,580

The actual division of labour by classes may not be dealt with in the handbook, and figures for 1936, divided by provinces, are therefore given in the above table. These are no more than a partial guide to present conditions: in particular, the number of skilled industrial workers may now be much smaller than 1936 since so many of the Sicilian industries are of a non-essential character.

TABLE 1. DIVISION OF LABOUR BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES (1936)

Agriculture	Industry	Transport & Communications	Commerce	Banking & Insurance	Liberal professions	Public administration	Private administration	Domestic service	Total
82,299	27,953	5,804	9,090	355	1,495	5,854	253	3,439	135,942
49,521	18,558	2,779	5,134	305	804	3,242	187	2,196	82,726
104,263	60,623	15,564	36,484	976	3,725	10,666	1,566	9,422	233,089
46,491	15,610	1,669	3,400	131	667	2,486	167	1,603	72,224
119,774	46,461	12,875	19,798	608	2,689	11,213	758	6,940	221,121
120,122	79,584	18,848	32,338	1,913	5,324	18,215	1,769	11,969	290,082
42,740	16,447	2,732	4,545	193	1,045	2,713	129	2,352	72,896
50,249	25,677	5,638	7,527	270	1,137	4,713	260	2,324	97,795
70,327	29,630	6,531	9,306	492	1,483	5,633	335	3,135	126,872
685,786	320,543	72,440	117,622	5,243	18,369	64,140	5,224	43,380	1,332,727

The actual division of labour by classes may not be dealt with in the handbook, and figures for 1936, divided by provinces, are therefore given in the above table. These are no more than a partial guide to present conditions: in particular, the number of skilled industrial workers may now be much smaller than 1936 since so many of the Italian industries are of a non-essential character.

2. Gasworks

There are the following gasworks in Sicily:-

<u>Town</u>	<u>Output in 1938</u> <u>million cu. ft.</u>	<u>Coal required, tons</u> <u>(good gas coal)</u>
Palermo	392	23,000
Catania	107	7,600
Trapani	28	2,000
Not	19	1,400
Messina	10	700
Agrigento	5	350
	round total	40,000

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.

3. Water Supply

As in paragraph 3, P.P. 44-57 excluding section B. (Geology) but including the tables on P.P. 46-47. at the end, after the words "..... probably irreplaceable" the following sentence should be inserted: "The large-scale water-supply system is independent of electricity supplies with the exception of the Monteseuro aqueduct."

6.

Labour

See (i) L.W.B. Handbook parts I and II (B)

(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisional notes by L.W.B.

107	7,600
28	2,000
19	1,400
10	700
5	350

round total	40,000
-------------	--------

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.

3. Water Supply

as in paragraph 8, P.P. 44-57 excluding section B. (Footnote) but including the tables on P.P. 46-47. At the end, after the words ".... probably irreplaceable" the following sentence should be inserted: "The large-scale water-supply system is independent of electricity supplies with the exception of the Montecarlo aqueduct."

6. Labour

See (i) Z.W.E. Handbook parts I and II (B)

(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisional notes by M.E.W.

1242

1242

7. Railways

See (i) I.S.I.S. CB 4096 H Part III, pages 6 and 7
 (ii) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II
 (iii) " (R)

8. Road Transport

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II
 (ii) " (R)

It is hoped to provide some supplementary information later

9. Waterways

Not applicable.

10. Signals

See (i) I.S.I.S. CB 4096 H Part III, pages 241-260

11. Food and Domestic Necessities

(i) 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, 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

later

9. Waterways

Not applicable.

10. Signals

See (i) I.S.I.S. CB 4096 H Part III, pages 241-260

11. Food and Domestic Necessities(i) 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, 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 with pasta and fats regional differences have had to be taken into account in fixing the composition of the allowances. Other foods including wine, meat and dairy produce, are locally rationed.

On the whole, food distribution is not well organized. 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.

1. 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 800 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 good sugar harvest made it possible to raise the ration from 500 to 600 grammes in November. Later (including spaghetti, maize flour and rice) was rationed in December at the rate of 2 kg. per month. // >>>

The inclusion of maize flour in the pasta 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 halved and it was admitted that the old ration of 800 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	400 gr.

The sugar ration, temporarily raised in November 1940, reverted to its previous level of 500 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.

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The inclusion of maize flour in the pasta 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 halved and it was admitted that the old ration of 800 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	500 gr.
Heavy workers	600 gr.

The sugar ration, temporarily raised in November 1940, reverted to its previous level of 500 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 1942 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 Generi di Minestrina (literally "soup ingredients") because pasta is often used in Italy in soups.

1240

To make up for the reduction in bread rations certain concessions were announced:-

- (1) A supplementary ration of 500 grammes of pasta per month 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 grammes of sugar per month for children under 14 years of age.

At the same time cheese, sales of which had been limited since January, was rationed at 250 grammes 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 1942 a jam ration of 500 grammes a month was introduced for consumers up to 18 years in all provincial capitals. This ration was subsequently increased to 2,000 grammes in November, and a ration of 1,000 grammes granted to old people over 65 years of age, where supplies permitted. At the same time the sugar allowances for children under three were increased to 1,000 grammes monthly and to 500 grammes 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	400 grs.
Very heavy workers	500 grs.
Adolescents	200 grs.

Since November 1942 there have been no further changes.

Appendix I summarises changes in bread, pasta, fats and sugar rations. Appendix II shows current rations.

2. The Rationing System

The first ration cards were issued in January 1940. The authorities in Italy keep a permanent and up-to-date record of the persons living in each commune and cards were distributed accordingly to this register.*

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At the same time cheese, sales of which had been limited since January, was rationed at 250 grammes 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 1942 a Jan ration of 500 grammes a month was introduced for consumers up to 18 years in all provincial capitals. This ration was subsequently increased to 5,000 grammes in November, and a ration of 1,000 grammes granted to all people over 65 years of age, where supplies permitted. At the same time the sugar allowances for children under three were increased to 1,000 grammes monthly and to 600 grammes for children over this age.

In the same month, daily bread allowances to special classes were increased to the following amounts:-

Light workers	300 grms.
Heavy workers	400 grs.
Very heavy workers	500 grs.
Adolescents	200 grs.

Since November 1942 there have been no further changes.

Appendix I summarises changes in bread, pasta, fats and sugar rations. Appendix II shows current rations.

2. The Rationing System

The first ration cards were issued in January 1940. The authorities in Italy keep 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 altered 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, sugar and sugar; the second is for meats, cooked meats, cheese, eggs and potatoes.

* Under a recent order, ration cards are no longer delivered but have to be collected from the Municipal centre.

Samples of ration cards vary in size, colour and other particulars according to the issuing province but the main features seem to be 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 commune.

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 detachable squares, marked with the name of the food and the period of validity. Some of these ration coupons "Cedola di razione" represent days or even half-days, others weeks, and still others, two-weekly periods.

Finally, registration coupons "cedola di registrazione" are included in the card. There is one of these coupons for each commodity, for each month.

In order to get his rations 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 rations may be obtained outside the rationing period for which they were 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 economise transport and to ensure a continuity of supplies deliveries are made every two months. For this purpose fixed stocks were built up by retailers and supplies were then distributed proportional 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.

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 anticipated but both coupons 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 each day may be taken in wheat or maize flour. Stale bread may be bought on coupons of an earlier date but of the same rationing period. In those communes which permit it, the whole bread ration may be taken in wheat or maize flour for home bread-baking. In this case the ration is taken in four-weekly

Finally, registration coupons "copioni di registrazione" are included on the card. There is one of these coupons for each commodity, for each month.

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The daily pasta coupons are for use in restaurants.

* For a short time, lard and certain other foods could be bought only once a month as the second coupon was used for local rationing.

If a consumer moves from one commune to another during a rationing period he can obtain from the new commune a temporary ration card for the remainder of the period. He is then supplied with a new ration card and registers in the usual way.

3. Consumer classes

Up to November 1940 there was no differentiation between consumers. In this month a double sugar ration was allowed to children less than a year old. In February 1941 a supplementary ration of 600 grammes 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 or growing children. Three classes of consumers were therefore introduced:-

Normal consumers entitled to	200 grs.	bread per day
Light workers	300 "	" "
Heavy workers	400 "	" "

In December two further classes were added:-

Very heavy workers entitled to	500 grs.	per day
Expectant mothers	300 "	" "

Children eating their main meal at school were also allowed 300 grammes daily. In March 1942 children under 12 years were given a ration of 150 grammes sugar a week compared with 125 grammes for adults. In November a further sub-division was made so that children under 3 were entitled to 250 grammes weekly and those from 3 to 16 to 150 grammes. In May 1942 an allowance of 125 grammes of jam a week was made to children up to 16 years of age. This ration was increased to 400 grammes in November and a ration of 250 grammes for old 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 unhealthy occupations.

A clear guide has been given as to the make-up of the various consumer classes. Among light workers are believed to be messengers, office boys, janitors and waitmen. Firemen, policemen, militiamen and civil defence workers are, among others, entitled to the heavy workers ration. Very heavy workers include miners, dockers, salt miners, hardmen working on high altitude, and those employed on subterranean construction.

Expectant mothers are entitled to a supplementary ration of bread from the fifth month of pregnancy.

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Children eating their main meal at school were also allowed 500 grammes daily. In March 1942 children under 18 years were given a ration of 150 grammes sugar a week compared with 125 grammes for adults. In November a further sub-division was made so that children under 3 were entitled to 250 grammes weekly and those from 3 to 13 to 150 grammes. In May 1942 an allowance of 125 grammes of jam a week was made to children up to 13 years of age. This ration was increased to 500 grammes in November and a ration of 250 grammes for old people over 65 was introduced.

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Expectant mothers are entitled to a supplementary ration of bread from the fifth month of pregnancy.

4. Special Rations

Men serving on merchant ships are allowed the following allowances of food per month when they are at sea.

6 kg. pasta	1 kg. sugar
17 kg. bread	1 litre of olive oil.
4.5 kg. meat	

The increased scale of rations granted to forestry workers from 1.5.42 is as follows:-

Grammes per week	
Bread 4,200	Minestra 300
Cheese 700	Preserved fish 250
Fats 100	
-16-	

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 pasta and half a litre of milk daily.

Blood donors are entitled to a supplementary ration, valid for fifteen days, of 500 grams paste, 100 grams fat and 2,700 grams meat.

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.

Special 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 general tightening of food supplies appear to have caused a run on unrationed foods. The resultant hoarding and food queues made some sort of control essential.

Owing 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, eggs, cheese 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 its consumption is still free.

6. Regional Differences in Allowances

There are important differences from district to district in Italy between the kinds of foods eaten. For instance, butter and lard are consumed principally in 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 maize consumption is almost entirely confined to the North, the South and Sicily eating instead large quantities of wheat in the form of spaghetti

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Regional 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 monthly allowances:-

	<u>Seats</u>	<u>Rice</u> (lbs. per month)	<u>Total</u>
Triedmont, Lombardy) Venetia and Emilia)	600	1,100	2,000
Liguria, Tuscany, the Marches and Umbria	1,000	1,000	2,000
Rome and Viterbo Provinces	1,400	500	2,000
Frosinone, Littoria and Rieti Provinces	1,500	500	2,000
Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Tulio, Lucania and Calabria	2,100	400	2,500
Sicily and Sardinia	2,500	500	2,500

For fats there is also regional differentiation, the South receiving more oil and the North more animal fats, but details are not available.

7. Restaurant Meals

Rationing of food in restaurants was introduced at the end of 1940 when the serving of seats (spaghetti, rice, etc.) and meat was limited. Since then restrictions have become increasingly severe.

Restaurants (excepting first-class restaurants) are divided into 4 categories for each of which the price is fixed between 6 and 25 lire for a three-course meal of soup, meat or fish, and fruit or cheese. First-class restaurants may charge a maximum of 52 lire. Drinks and service are excluded for all categories.

The following instructions issued by the Federation of Public Restaurants sum up the present position.

(a) Hors d'oeuvres and extra portions are forbidden.

(b) Dishes must be served fully seasoned; no oil, butter or other fats may be served separately.

(c) Soup containing eggs may not be served.

Rome and Viterbo provinces	1,400	500	2,000
Frosinone, Littoria and Rieti provinces	1,500	500	2,000
Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Lucania and Calabria	2,100	400	2,500
Sicily and Sardinia	2,300	300	2,500

For fats there is also regional differentiation, the South receiving more oil and the North more animal fats, but details are not available.

7. Restaurant Meals

Rationing of food in restaurants was introduced at the end of 1940 when the serving of pasta (spaghetti, rice, etc.) and meat was limited. Since then restrictions have become increasingly severe.

Restaurants (excepting first-class restaurants) are divided into 4 categories for each of which the price is fixed between 5 and 30 lire for a three-course meal of soup, meat or fish, and fruit or cheese. First-class restaurants may charge a maximum of 52 lire. Drinks and service are excluded for all categories.

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- (a) Hors d'oeuvres and extra portions are forbidden.
- (b) Dishes must be served fully seasoned; no oil, butter or other fats may be served separately.
- (c) Soup containing eggs may not be served.
- (d) Bread may be served only against coupons.
- (e) Soup containing pasta may be served only against coupons. (The ration of pasta is fixed at 70 grams).
- (f) Vegetables and salad may be served every day.

(g) Rabbits, 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.

(h) 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.

6. 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	grammes	pasta
	200	"	fats
	3,000	"	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 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 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.

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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.

C. Canteen Feeding.

As from January 1st, 1945* 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	<u>pasta</u>
200	"	fats
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, 1943, 350,000 meals were being served compared with 250,000 in January of the same year. By the end of January, 1945, there were a million workers using 3,500 canteens.

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(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 pasta (spaghetti etc.) are the principal foods and supplies of wheat should be sufficient to cover requirements provided the peasants do not hold back excessive quantities.

It is understood that because some provinces could not make the necessary arrangements, the new scheme did not come into operation until 15th February.

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resent hoarding, however, which accounts for more than 20% of the entire Italian wheat crop, may be expected to increase in event of invasion and as a result shortages may occur in the towns. For this reason, a small import 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. These may vary considerably, according for instance to season. Stocks of wheat, for example, will be lowest from about April to June before the new crop is ready. Acute shortage may also occur in case of invasion just after the harvest when peasants might hoard their entire crop.

Similar seasonal fluctuations might occur for olive oil of which the new crop becomes available about January. As it may not be possible to draw on stocks an import of 500 - 1,000 tons a month is suggested.

For similar reasons an import of 2,000 tons a month of wine might be desirable. Similarly imports of sugar and coffee can be reduced or even dispensed with in the short run. Normal consumption of sugar is low compared with the rest of Italy (it is lower than the present ration) and a sweet syrup made locally from fruit could probably be substituted; coffee drinking is almost entirely confined to the towns. A liberal estimate of requirements is 2,500 tons of sugar and 300 tons of coffee a month.

The administration of food supplies and distribution appears 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.

Bread and sugar rations are the same in Sicily as in the rest of Italy. The allowance of pasta is higher than in North and Central Italy and moreover, to conform with local food habits, the contains a much higher proportion of spaghetti than of rice. The total fats 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 rations there are in Sicily. (See attached note on Food Control in Italy for fuller account of Italian rations).

CHAPTERS IN ITALIAN FOOD RATIONS

APPENDIX I

Sugar (monthly)

1.2.40 Normal consumers
1.11.40 " "

500 grms. { 174 grs. }
600 " { 211 " }
500 " { 174 grs. }

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CHANGES IN ITALIAN FOOD RATIONS

APPENDIX I

Sugar (monthly)		500 grms.	17½ ozs.
1.2.40 Normal consumers	"	600	21 "
1.11.40 "	"	500	17½ "
1.10.41 "	"	600	21 "
1.11.42 Children under 14	"	1,000	35 "
15.11.42 "	"	600	21 "
Children and adolescents between 5-16			

Fats (monthly)		800 grms.	28 ozs.
1.10.40 All consumers	"	400	14 "
1.3.41 "	"		

The fats ration includes butter, lard and olive oil. The proportions vary regionally. Broadly speaking, butter and lard are predominant in the North; Southwards, the proportion of olive oil increases.

Generi di Minestra (Pasta, rice and maize flour) - (monthly).

2.12.40 All consumers 2,000 grms. (70 ozs.)

1.2.41 Divided according to regions (grms - oz in brackets)

	Pasta	Rice	Maize Flour
Region 1. (Sicily & Sardinia)	1,800 (63)	200 (7)	-
2. (Abruzzi & c.)	1,500 (52)	300 (10½)	200 (7)
3. (Liguria & c.)	1,000 (35)	500 (21)	400 (14)
4. (Piedmont & c.)	600 (21)	1,000 (35)	400 (14)

1.10.41

	Pasta	Rice	Pasta	Rice
Region 1.	1,900	100	1,800	200
2.	1,700	300	1,500	500
3.	1,400	800	500	1,500
4.	800	1,200	200	1,600

From 1.2.41 Heavy and very heavy workers received 500 grms extra (Regions 1 and 2 - 300 gr. pasta, regions 3 and 4 - 500 gr. pasta, 300 gr. rice).

From 15.3.42 The country was divided into 6 instead of 4 regions, as follows. Southern regions received 500 grs. extra.

	Pasta	Rice	Pasta	Rice
1. (Sardinia & c.)	2,300	200	1,843	2,500
2. (Abruzzi & c.)	2,000	500	2,500	-
3. (Frosinone & c.)	1,500	500	2,000	-
4. (Rome & c.)	1,500	500	1,500	200
5. (Liguria & c.)	500	1,500	1,500	400
6. (Piedmont & c.)	200	1,300	1,200	800

Region 1. 1.11.42

	Pasta	Rice
1.	2,500	200
2.	2,100	400
3.	1,800	500
4.	1,400	600
5.	1,000	1,000
6.	500	1,400

Bread (daily)

1.10.41. Normal consumers

200 grs. (7 ozs)

Maize FlourRicePasta

Region 1. (Sicily & Sardinia) 1,600 (C3) 200 (7) 300 (7)
 2. (Abruzzi & c.) 1,500 (52) 300 (10 1/2)
 3. (Liguria & c.) 1,000 (35) 500 (81) 400 (14)
 4. (Piedmont & c.) 600 (21) 1,000 (35) 400 (14)

1.10.41

	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>
Region 1.	1,900	100	1,300	200
2.	1,700	500	1,500	500
3.	1,300	800	500	1,500
4.	600	1,200	200	1,300

From 1.8.41 Heavy and very heavy workers received 600 grammes extra (Regions 1 and 2 - 500 gr. pasta, regions 3 and 4 - 500 gr. pasta, 300 gr. rice).

From 15.8.42 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>
15.5.42 1. (Sardinia & c.)	2,300	500	1,800	-
2. (Abruzzi & c.)	2,000	500	2,500	-
3. (Provincia & c.)	1,500	500	2,000	-
4. (Rome & c.)	1,500	500	1,500	200
5. (Liguria & c.)	500	1,500	1,600	400
6. (Piedmont & c.)	200	1,300	1,200	800

	<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>
Region 1.	2,300	300
2.	2,100	400
3.	1,500	500
4.	1,200	600
5.	1,000	1,000
6.	600	1,400

Bread (Daily)

		<u>Pasta</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Maize Flour</u>
1.10.41.	Normal consumers	200 grs.	7 ozs	
	Light workers	500 "	10 1/2 ozs.	
	Heavy workers	400 "	14 ozs.	
1.12.41	Children in boarding school	500 "	10 1/2 ozs.	
	Expectant mothers	500 "	10 1/2 "	
	Very heavy workers	500 "	17 1/2 "	

<u>15.3.48</u>	Normal consumers	150 grs.	{ 5 ozs. }
	Light workers	250 "	{ 9 " }
	Heavy workers	350 "	{ 12 " }
	Very heavy workers	450 "	{ 16 " }
<u>16.11.48</u>	Light workers	300 "	{ 10½ ozs. }
	Heavy workers	400 "	{ 14 " }
	Very heavy workers	500 "	{ 17½ " }
	Adolescents 9-18 years	200 "	{ 7 " }

APPENDIX IIITALIAN FOOD RATIONS

January, 1943

Weekly rations in grammes (oz. in brackets)

	Normal Consumers	Light Workers	Heavy Workers	Very Heavy Workers	Children & Adolescents		
					Under 3	3-9	9-18
Average	1050(37)	2100(75)	2800(93)	3500(112)	1050(37)	1050(37)	1400(49)
Peas*	500(17½)	500(17½)	650(23)	650(23)	500(17½)	500(17½)	500(17½)
Wheat	125(4½)	125(4½)	125(4½)	125(4½)	250(9)	150(5)	150(5)
Butter	100(3½)						

* In Southern Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily) all peas rations are 125 grammes (4½ ozs.) higher.

Clothing Rationing

The Italian clothing rationing system applies 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 12 months, from November 1st 1942, to December 31st 1943, contained only slight changes. The main characteristics of the card are as follows:-

The card is issued in two different categories (5 previously) for,

- (a) Children from the 1st to the completed 4th year.
- (b) Consumers from the 5th year onwards.
Baby clothing is now unmentioned.

The children's card contains:-

72 points for outer or underwear
30 " " Household goods
24 " " accessories.

The card for consumers from 5 years upwards:-

120 points for outer or underwear
30 " " Household goods
24 " " accessories.

Working clothes require 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 now 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:

Overcoats	55	71
3 pcc. suit	33	56
working jacket	20	
" trousers	10	
shirts	14	10
pants	17	10
waterproof	22	42
gloves	5	
socks	2	

Women:

Coats	77	30
Suits	44	25
loose jackets	36	20
chemise	9	
petticoats	16	10
nightdresses	13	

Boys:

	51	40
	42	23
	6	6
	8	5
	12	27
	5	
	1	

Girls:

	45	23
	33	17
	25	14
	6	
	13	7
	9	

Points according to length of garment

The card for consumers from 5 years upwards:-

100 points for outer or underwear
30 " " household goods
24 " " accessories.

Working clothes require 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 now 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:

Overcoats	85	71
3 pc. suit	83	56
working jacket	20	
" trousers	10	
shirts	14	10
pants	17	10
waterproof	22	42
gloves	5	
socks	2	

Women:

Coats	77	50
Suits	44	25
loose jackets	36	20
chemise	9	
reticots	18	10
nightdresses	13	

Boys:

	51	40
	42	23
	3	6
	3	5
	12	27
	5	
	1	

Girls:

	45	23
	33	17
	25	14
	6	
	13	7
	9	

Points according to Length of garment

Women: (Contd.)	Girls:	Men	Women	Boys/Girls	Children
Smocks	15			10	
housecoats	49	18		23	9
Gloves	3			3	
hats	4			3	
shawls	17			17	
fur coats	100			100	
stocking	7			5	
vest, combination	9			6	
<u>Children 1-4:</u>					
Coats single	17				
breasted					
Coats. double	47				
breasted					
leggings	9				
shirts	2				
drawers	2				
pyjamas	6				
socks	1				
<u>Footwear(utility)</u>					
Skin uppers					
leather, rubber or regen. } rubber soles	65		65	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.

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

	Men	Women	Boys/Girls	Children
Coats single breasted	17			
Coats double breasted	47			
leggings	9			
shirts	2			
drawers	2			
pyjamas	6			
socks	1			

Footwear (utility)

Skin uppers leather, rubber or regen. rubber soles	65	65	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.

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 uses suggests a domestic coal consumption of up to 125,000 tons a year, based on 2½ 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 calorific 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. Propaganda and Press

See (i) F.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisional note:-

Chief Newspapers in Sicily:

Palermo

"Giornale di Sicilia", (Editor, Vincenzo Consiglio)
Piazza Giulio Cesare.

"L'Ora - Giornale Mediterraneo", and (40,000 copies daily) (Ed. Bonaventura Caloro).
"L'ora della Sera"
Palazzo Villanova, Via Ruggero 7 mo.

Catania

"Il Popolo di Sicilia", (15,000 copies daily) (Ed. Giorgio Rosso).
Via C. Arato 26 (A special instrument of the Fascist party)

"Il Lunedì",
(weekly of the "Il Popolo di Sicilia").

"La Settimana" (weekly)
Via G. Bruno 102.

Messina

"La Gazzetta", (Ed. Ivanoe Forasini)
Via Ugo Bassi, Isol. 126.

13. Postal Service

See (i) F.W.E. Handbook (B) Part II
(ii) " " (R)

12. Propaganda and Press

See (i) P.W.D. Handbook (B) Part I
(ii) " " (R)

and the following provisional note:-

Chief Newspapers in Sicily

Palermo

"Giornale di Sicilia", (Editor, Vincenzo Consiglio)
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"L'Ora - Giornale Mediterraneo", and (40,000 copies
daily) (Ed. Bonaventura
Saloro).
Palazzo Villaresa, Via Ruggero 7 mo.

Catania

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Rosso).
Via C. Amato 26 (A special instrument of the
Fascist party)

"Il Lunedì",
(weekly of the "Il Popolo di Sicilia").

"La Settimana" (weekly)
Via G. Bruno 102.

Messina

"La Gazzetta", (Ed. Ivanoe Ferranti)
Via Ugo Bassi, Isol. 126.

13. Postal Service

See (i) P.W.D. Handbook (B) Part II
(ii) " " (R)

There may be some supplementary information later.

14. Education and Youth Movements

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (B) Part I
(ii) " (R)

15. Who's Who

See (i) P.W.E. Handbook (R)
(ii) "Purple Primer" when available.

Offices of the War Cabinet,
S.W.1,

24TH MARCH 1943.

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

785015

○ MOST SECRET

36

BIGOT
141F/1013/G(IMP)

12 April 43

Civil Affairs

Herewith "Rates additional to ISIS CB 4096H (Proofs)", for
your retention.

H.Q. 1st Force
H.M.A.P.

[Signature]
P.O. BIGOT
Major
G.S.O.2, G(Ia)

1233

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

785015

BIGOT

11/1/43

(27)

*File
concerning
arrangement*

R.E. - *OKW*
Q (Maint) - *Wm '44*
Civil Affairs

file for

*We should have copy of sit.
G.1(a) to be added since*

Please circulate. Last named return to G(Ia)

Force 141

To Civil Affairs for retention

12/4/43

MOST SECRET

for *P.H. Bingham*
R.C. BINGHAM
Major, G.S.
G (Ia)

W. G. Bingham
W. G. Bingham

7804

M O S T S E C R E T

26
MOST SECRET
BY AUTHORITY OF
C-IN-C. A.F.

Initials *AB*

Date *10 Apr 43*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

B 389.231/2 OI(3)

10 Apr 1943.

Memorandum for : G.S.(I)., Force 141.

Subject : Additional Intelligence.

Herewith additional statistics on Sicily which have been prepared by D.M.I. Middle East. It is thought that they may be of interest to your Civil Affairs Staff.

For the A.C. of S., G-2.,

This copy only MAY BE SHOWN to duly
accredited unofficial researchers Order
Sec/Army by TAG/ date *411410*

H. Blackmore *Capt.*

H. BLACKMORE,
Captain,
G-2 Section OI(3).

1232

BIGOT

MOST SECRET

M O S T S E C R E T

E.

785015

SECRET

Subject:- Amendments to I.S.I.S.

GHQ MEF Tel Ext 377

O.I. 109
O.I.(1)

MI(T)/161/27

ISTD, Manchester College, OXFORD.
G.2 (O.I. iv Section) AFHQ.



1. Herewith notes additional to I.S.I.S. GB
4096 H (Proofs) Section.

2. It should be noted particularly that the
import and export figures for wheat would appear to
show that the country was certainly not self-sup-
porting in respect to that commodity for the years
quoted.

M.I.
GHQ MEF
29 Mar 45.

I. Stuart Inverleith
I. Stuart Inverleith
Major, G.S.
for DMI.

1231

R

Notes Additional to ISIS CB 4096H (Proofs).

Sources: Bank of SICILY Annual Compendium of Economic Statistics (1937)
Le SORGENTI Vol.II (Min. Public Works, Rome 1934).

The notes below are intended to be read in conjunction with the proofs of ISIS CB 4096H, until such time as later or fuller information is available. The references are to the pages the proofs. Later information or the indication of other available sources will be welcomed.

Imports and Exports. (ISIS, page 1, para 1). (10 Quintals (Q) = 1 metric ton).

Year	Quantity in Q and per cent of ITALY.				Value 000 Lire and % of ITALY				Surplus 000 Lire
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		
1930	10,237,000	4.0%	9,053,000	21.2%	511,166	3.0%	1,025,408	8.5%	514,242
1931	8,800,000	4.1%	7,681,000	21.0%	366,287	3.1%	723,468	7.1%	357,181
1932	6,679,000	3.8%	7,331,000	20.1%	219,781	2.7%	690,431	10.0%	470,650
1933	7,594,000	4.1%	8,421,000	21.4%	186,535	2.5%	599,693	10.0%	413,112
1934	9,321,000	4.1%	8,349,000	22.0%	180,365	2.4%	552,325	10.6%	371,960

Coal Imports (Add to ISIS p.1, para 2).

Year	Quantity in Q.		Total	Value 000 L.
	Foreign	ITALY		
1929	3,192,219	124,590	3,316,719	47,221
1930	3,061,935	5,450	3,067,385	40,696
1931	3,086,009	34,509	3,120,518	35,921
1932	2,390,206	98,668	2,488,874	18,982
1933	3,413,127	38,999	3,452,126	23,743
1934	5,152,123	67,336	5,219,459	33,685

Oil (Add to ISIS p.3, Par

Year	Petrolio	Benzine
1929	195,537	183,763
1930	177,803	199,562
1931	142,035	171,758
1932	166,828	173,495
1933	143,153	147,007
1934	142,540	161,051

* Foreign only; no figure quantities from ITALY.

SECRET

Notes Additional to ISIS CB 4096H (Proofs).

s: Bank of SICILY Annual Compendium of Economic Statistics (1937 Edition).
 Le SORGENTI Vol.II (Min. Public Works, Rome 1934).

ended to be read in conjunction with the proofs of ISIS CB 4096H, Part II, RESOURCES,
 fuller information is available. The references are to the pages and paragraphs of
 ion or the indication of other available sources will be welcomed.

page 1, para 1). (10 Quintals (Q) = 1 metric ton).

ROUND

cent of ITALY.		Value 000 Lire and % of ITALY				Surplus	With ITALY Value	
Exports		Imports		Exports		000 Lire	Imports	Exports
9,053,000	21.2%	511,166	3.0%	1,025,408	8.5%	514,242	689,468	545,403
7,681,000	21.0%	366,287	3.1%	723,468	7.1%	357,181	623,200	470,198
7,331,000	20.1%	219,781	2.7%	690,431	10.0%	470,650	529,684	534,764
8,421,000	21.4%	186,535	2.5%	599,693	10.0%	413,112	570,242	604,317
8,349,000	22.0%	180,365	2.4%	552,325	10.6%	371,960	690,703	600,847

1, para 2).

Oil (Add to ISIS p.3, Para 2).

Total	Value 000 L.
3,316,719	47,221
3,067,325	40,696
3,120,518	35,921
2,488,874	18,982
3,452,126	23,743
5,219,459	33,685

Year	Petrolio	Benzine	Nafta	Total*
1929	195,537	183,763	197,321	576,621
1930	177,803	199,562	268,838	644,203
1931	142,035	171,758	227,644	547,437
1932	166,828	173,495	178,876	519,199
1933	143,153	147,007	180,765	470,925
1934	142,540	161,051	217,540	521,131

* Foreign only; no figures available for quantities from ITALY.

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

785015

1230

Agriculture (ISIS p.3, last para).

Figures shown are 1929 revised to 1931: below are figures to 1936.

	Ha.
Sown	1,503,605
Pasture	261,976
Fruit trees (including olives)	488,602
Forest trees	83,177
Productive, but uncultivated	69,132
Unproductive	128,103
	<u>2,570,900 Ha.</u>

ISIS p.4 para 1. See under Wheat below against ISIS p.6, para 2.

Vegetables (ISIS p.4, bottom).Potatoes.

1936 MESSINA (1361 Ha) and CATANIA (1546 Ha) - PALERMO 5th (421 Ha).

CATANIA specialises in Earlies (1504 Ha.) which MESSINA does not grow.

AGRIGENTO yield in 1936 57 Q. (20,760 Q. on 536 Ha.);
but CATANIA " " 127 Q. (137,120 Q. on 1546 Ha.).

Beans.

Average production 1929-3 64.0% of ITALY at 823,139 Q., but 1932-6 235,014 Q. (40.2%).

Average Yields (best of 1932-1936)
AGRIGENTO 133 (1933) Q per Km²
CATANISSETTA 131 " "
MESSINA 125 " "

Chickpeas.

1936 production 17.5% of ITALY.

Largest Areas:

AGRIGENTO 20,550 Q.
CATANIA 16,150 Q.
PALERMO 9,890 Q.

ENNA fifth with 4,600 Q.

Wine. (ISIS p.5, para 1).

Year	PL.	ITALY	CATANIA	TRAPANI	MESSINA	PACUSA
1933	3.68mill.	11.2%	1.08	0.73	0.45	0.24
1934	1.97	6.5%	0.50	0.45	0.22	0.24
1935	4.54	6.8%	1.03	1.23	0.63	0.31

Vegetables (ISIS p.4, bottom).Potatoes.

1936 MESSINA (1361 Ha) and CATANIA (1546 Ha) - PALERMO 5th (421 Ha).

CATANIA specialises in Earlys (1504 Ha.) which MESSINA does not grow.

AGRIGENTO yield in 1936 57 Q. (30,760 Q. on 536 Ha.);
but CATANIA " " 127 Q. (197,120 Q. on 1546 Ha.).

Beans.

Average production 1923-8 64.6% of ITALY at 223,139 Q., but 1932-8 235,014 Q. (40.2%).

Average Yields (best of 1932-1936)

	AGRIGENTO	CATANIA	TRAPANI	MESSINA	PACUSA
1932 (1933) Q. per Ha.	131	131	131	131	131
MESSINA	125	125	125	125	125

Chickpeas.

1936 production 17.5% of ITALY.

Largest Areas:

	AGRIGENTO	CATANIA	TRAPANI	MESSINA	PACUSA
20,500 Q.	16,150 Q.	9,890 Q.			

ENNA fifth with 4,600 Q.

Maize. (ISIS p.5, para 1).

Year	Ha.	ITALY	CATANIA	TRAPANI	MESSINA	PACUSA
1933	3,68mill.	11.2%	1.08	0.75	0.48	0.34
1934	1.97	6.5%	0.50	0.45	0.32	0.24
1935	4.56	2.8%	1.03	1.23	0.65	0.31
1936	3.16	3.4%	0.70	0.93	0.39	0.42

Fruit (ISIS p.4, para 2).

Olives 1935 figure was 150,056 tons (11.4%) - but 47,268 tons in 1936 (4.9%)
213,563 tons in 1934 (16.0%).

Production	1933	1934	1935	1936	in Tons.
AGRIGENTO	28,825	50,274	53,836	17,040	
CATANIA	17,258	23,967	20,439	2,803	1229
TRAPANI	38,181	23,190	24,201	1,978	
MESSINA	94,315	26,413	18,714	1,156	
Oil Produced	22,325	37,742	29,680	8,179	
	(12.7%)	(16.2%)	(10.2%)	(4.9%)	

Citrus. Agrees fairly well.

Tomatoes. 1935 - 12.4% 1936 - 11.5%
(119,180 tons) (112,396 tons)

Production	1935	1936
AGRIGENTO	42,599 tons	44,010 tons
FRAGUSA	18,674 "	18,014 "
CATANIA	15,626 "	16,469 "
MESSINA	14,628 "	11,234 "

Other crops. (ISIS p.4, para 6).

Flax. Average 1932-36 235 tons (15.8%).
(1932 - 235 tons, 1936 - 117 tons).

Linseed. Average 1932-36 531 tons (21%).
(1935 - 610 tons, 1936 - 485 tons).

Livestock. (ISIS p.4 last para).
1936 census brought up to 1936.

	1935	1936
Horses	69,780 (8.5%)	79,017 (8.4%)
Donkeys	149,410 (18.6%)	177,309 (19.6%)
Mules and pack	176,470 (41.8%)	201,320 (43.3%)
Cattle	174,640 (2.4%)	157,834 (2.4%)
Pigs	88,090 (2.5%)	66,472 (2.0%)
Sheep	714,530 (8.1%)	728,582 (7.1%)
Goats	316,070 (17.6%)	303,266 (16.3%)

Wheat. (ISIS p.6 para 2).

Figures in Quintals (10 Q = 1 metric ton).

1934	Exported.	Imported.	N.B. Maize, oats and bran also imported.
Wheat	648,822	1,170,114	
Wheat flour	240,320	537,107	
Semola and semolina	321,903		
Wheat paste	7,728		
	1,238,773	1,707,221	

Excess of imports 418,448 Q.

With Abroad.	With Italy.	
Wheat	648,822	713,802
Wheat flour	240,320	154,253
	86,067	536,793
	91,075	300,528

Other crops. (ISIS p.4, para 6).

Flax. Average 1932-36 235 tons (15.5%).
(1932 - 235 tons, 1936 - 117 tons).

Linseed. Average 1932-36 531 tons (21%).
(1935 - 610 tons, 1936 - 485 tons).

Livestock. (ISIS p.4 last para).
1930 census brought up to 1936.

	1936	1930
Horses	69,780 (8.5%)	79,017 (8.4%)
Donkeys	149,410 (18.6%)	177,309 (19.6%)
Mules and pack	176,470 (41.8%)	201,820 (43.2%)
Cattle	174,640 (2.4%)	167,634 (2.4%)
Pigs	82,030 (2.8%)	86,472 (2.0%)
Sheep	714,800 (8.1%)	726,532 (7.1%)
Goats	316,070 (17.6%)	305,263 (16.3%)

Wheat. (ISIS p.6 para 2).

Figures in Quintals (10 Q = 1 metric ton).

1934	Exported.	Imported.	M.P. Maize, cats and bran also imported.
Wheat	648,822	1,170,114	
Wheat flour	240,320	537,107	
Semola and semolina	331,903		
Wheat paste	7,728		
	<u>1,228,773</u>	<u>1,707,221</u>	

Excess of imports 418,448 Q.

	With Abroad.	With Italy.
	Exp.	Exp.
Wheat	260	648,822
Wheat flour	26,057	154,263
Semola and semolina	91,075	300,628
Wheat paste	2,894	4,894
	<u>130,286</u>	<u>1,108,607</u>
		<u>1,250,632</u>

/ 1933.....

(4)

1932

Exp.			Imp.		
Abrsed	Italy	Total	Abrsed	Italy	Total
2,020	235,324	237,344	623,338	535,335	1,158,673
56,227	140,677	206,904	1,769	421,181	422,950
101,189	170,940	272,129			
3,726	5,377	9,103			
173,172	352,323	525,495	625,157	1,026,716	1,651,873
		726,100			726,100
			Excess of imports -		325,713 Q.

1932

454	241,508	241,960	1,107,426	224,584	1,332,010
51,366	135,810	237,176	876	535,031	565,709
31,456	66,076	118,532			
3,224	5,463	8,687			
36,610	320,855	607,465	1,108,104	726,615	1,834,719
		607,465			607,465
			Excess of imports -		1,230,254 Q.

Wheat in Quintals: (incl. wheat flour, semolina, paste).

(ISIS p.6 para 2).

Year	Production	Imports	Total	Exports	Apparent Consumption
1932	8,852,700	1,897,719	10,750,419	807,465	10,242,954
1933	8,135,700	1,851,873	10,787,573	726,100	10,061,473
1934	8,867,700	1,707,221	10,574,921	1,238,773	9,336,148
1939	8,874,000	?	?		(allared surplus (1,300,000
1940	8,855,000	?	?		

(ISIS p.6 para 2).

Cereals. No export figures found for BARLEY.

Beans (Fava & Favette)			Carobs.		
Exported	1932	37,064 tons.	Exported	1932	26,019 tons.
"	1933	73,844 "	"	1933	28,245 "
"	1934	23,843 "	"	1934	53,523 "

(ISIS p.6, para 4).

Vegetables. POTATOES and dried VEGETABLES imported.
POTATOES and dried VEGETABLES exported.

464	241,506	241,960	1,107,426	224,584	1,332,010
51,266	145,810	237,176	678	555,031	555,709
31,456	88,076	119,532			
3,324	5,463	8,787			
86,610	520,355	607,465	1,108,104	789,615	1,897,719
					607,465
					Excess of imports - 1,290,254 Q.

Wheat in Quintals: (incl. wheat flour, semolina, paste).

(ISIS p.6 para 2).

Year	Production	Imports	Total	Exports	Apparent Consumption
1932	8,352,700	1,897,719	10,250,419	807,465	10,242,954
1933	8,135,700	1,851,873	10,757,573	726,100	10,061,473
1934	8,867,700	1,707,221	10,574,921	1,288,773	9,286,148
1939	8,874,000	?	?		
1940	8,355,000	?	?		

(Alleged surplus (1,300,000

(ISIS p.6 para 2).

Cereals. No export figures found for BARLEY.

Beans (Pave & Favette)	Exports	Imports	Carobs.
Exported 1932	37,024 tons.	Exported 1932	26,019 tons.
" 1933	73,344 "	" 1933	29,248 "
" 1934	29,343 "	" 1934	53,523 "

(ISIS p.6, para 4).

Vegetables. POTATOES and dried VEGETABLES imported. POTATOES and dried VEGETABLES exported.

Potatoes.	Imports	Exports	
Imported 1932	15,834 tons.	Imported 1932	32,305 tons.
" 1933	14,322 "	" 1933	35,571 "
" 1934	8,802 "	" 1934	35,570 "

N.B. Two-thirds production is in EARLIES.

Dried Vegetables.

Exported 1932	4,256 tons.	Imported 1932	8,870 tons +
" 1933	4,350 "	" 1933	5,105 "
" 1934	5,742 "	" 1934	9,215 "
			1227

N.B. Beans NOT included in Exports. Imports from abroad only: no data on any imports from ITALY.

/Neat...

Meat (ISIS p.6, para 7).

<u>Imports</u>	1932	530 tons fresh & frozen.
	1933	" "
	1934	" "

<u>Plus Cattle Imports</u>	1932	18,456 head.	<u>Pigs Imports</u>	1932	3,218 head.
	1933	22,554 "		1933	3,673 "
	1934	26,252 "		1934	3,941 "

NO EXPORTS (not even tinned).

<u>Fodder</u>	<u>Cats Imported</u>	1932	12,274 tons	} From abroad only, } No data on any } from ITALY.
		1933	8,703 "	
		1934	17,963 "	

<u>Bran Imported</u>	1932	16,312 tons.
	1933	15,321 "
	1934	15,263 "

Other Foodstuffs (ISIS p.6, para 8).

<u>Fish:</u>	<u>Fresh exports.</u>	<u>Sardines and Anchovies in brine Exports</u>	
	1932	930 tons	
	1933	1,223 "	
	1934	1,020 "	
		1932	562 tons.
		1933	445 tons.
		1934	668 tons.

<u>But Preserved Fish Imports:</u>	1932	971 tons	} Foreign figures } only. No data } from ITALY.
	1933	562 "	
	1934	55 "	

<u>Sugar:</u>	<u>Imports</u>	1932	11,655 tons.
		1933	10,330 "
		1934	10,853 "

<u>Coffee:</u>	<u>Imports</u>	1932	2,061 tons.)	} Only from abroad. } No data on re-exports } from ITALY.
		1933	1,568 "	
		1934	1,782 "	

Industries. (ISIS p.6, Sect.3).Asphalt (p.6 para 2):

1936 production 152,180 tons. No details available.
Main quarry on LEFT of MARINA di RAGUSA road, (GOING SOUTH)
2 km from RAGUSA. 2,000 - 2,500 workmen.
Exported mainly through SIRACUSA, less through LICATA, and hardly
any now through MARINA di RAGUSA.

Canneries. (ISIS p.7, para 4).
3 limited companies in 1932, capital 750,000 lire.
In 1932, 2768 firms of which

785015

1932 12,274 tons } From abroad only.
 1933 8,703 " } No data on any
 1934 17,363 " } from ITALY.

Bras Imported 1932 16,812 tons.
 1933 15,321 "
 1934 15,263 "

Other Foodstuffs (ISIS p.6, para 2).

Fish: Fresh exports. Sardines and Anchovies in Brine Exports
 1932 930 tons 1932 562 tons.
 1933 1,223 " 1933 445 tons.
 1934 1,020 " 1934 668 tons.

But Preserved Fish Imports: 1932 971 tons } Foreign figures
 1933 962 " } only. No data
 1934 59 " } from ITALY.

Sugar: Imports 1932 11,655 tons.
 1933 10,930 "
 1934 10,853 "

Coffee: Imports 1932 2,061 tons. } Only from abroad.
 1933 1,863 " } No data on re-exports
 1934 1,787 " } from ITALY.

Industries. (ISIS p.6, Sect.3).

Asphalt (p.6 para 2):

1936 production 152,180 tons. No details available.
 Main quarry on LEFT of MARINA di RAGUSA road, (going SOUTH)
 2 km from RAGUSA. 2,000 - 2,500 workmen.
 Exported mainly through SIRACUSA, less through LICATA, and hardly
 any now through MARINA di RAGUSA.

Canneries. (ISIS p.7, para 4).

3 limited companies in 1932, capital 750,000 lire.
 In "alimentari" industry 6768 firms of which
 20 had 50-100 employees
 6 " 101-250
 2 " over 500 " (1927 industrial census).

Chemicals. (ISIS p.7, para 6).

29 limited companies, capital 50,425,000 lire, 1932.
 Of 545 firms 8 had 51-100 employees
 4 " 101-250
 1 " over 500 " (1927).

(ISIS p.6, para 2).

Calcium citrate exports.

1932 774 tons.
 1933 2,728 "
 1934 2,692 "

Citric Acid exports.

1932 2,055 tons.
 1933 2,811 "
 1934 2,955 "

1226..

(ISIS....)

(6)
(ISIS p.8, para 8).Sumac Exports.

	Unground	Ground
1932	3,851 tons.	1932 6,673 tons.
1933	4,818 "	1933 6,228 tons.
1934	3,731 "	1934 5,847 "

Note: Besides at CAPINI and TERMINI IMERESE, sumac is grown at MILLITELLO in Val di Catania, MESSINA, TPAPANI, and AGRIGENTO. (Guide TREVES).

Olive Oil (ISIS p.9, para 4)."Sulphur washed" exports.

		Other exports.
1932	5,040 tons.	1932 6,712 tons.
1933	4,301 "	1933 5,845 "
1934	4,554 "	1934 6,448 "

N.B.Olive oil, comestible, imports.

1932	560 tons.
1933	474 "
1934	1,644 "

Salt. (ISIS p.9, para 7).

	Rock	Marine
Production 1932	58,950 tons	145,240 tons.
1933	39,371 "	135,400 "
1934	44,540 "	165,500 "
1935	49,920 "	141,100 "
1936	65,030 "	182,050 "

SOUTH of railway, EAST of CALIARATA station is the COFFARI e MUTI salt mine, the largest in SICILY, worked by Soc. SALINE ITALIANE.

Salt Exports (not distinguished as to rock or marine).

1932	107,642 tons.
1933	145,974 "
1934	171,085 "

Sulphur. (ISIS p.10). Production in tons.

Province	Year	Port of Shipment.		TERM.	Total	% of SICILY
		P. TREPED	LICATA			
AGRIGENTO	1934-5	58,633	807	979	60,149	26.2%
	1935-6	60,261	662	302	61,224	27.3%
CALTANISSETTA	1934-5	3,377	80,172	1,326	83,156	36.7%
	1935-6	2,917	82,190	968	85,022	39.7%
CATANIA	1934-5	-	-	-	746	0.3%
	1935-6	-	-	-	745	0.3%
					73,738	30.5%

"Sulphur washed" exports.

1932 5,440 tons.
1933 4,301 "
1934 4,554 "

M.E.

Olive oil, comestible, imports.

1932 560 tons.
1933 474 "
1934 1,644 "

Salt. (ISIS p.8, para 7).

Production	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Rock tons	Marine tons.
	58,950	39,371	44,540	49,920	65,030	145,240	135,400
						"	"
						"	"
						"	"
						"	"

SOUTH of railway, EAST of CAMARATA station is the COFFARI e MUTI salt mine, the largest in SICILY, worked by Soc. SALINE ITALIANE.

Salt Exports (not distinguished as to rock or marine).

1932 107,642 tons.
1933 145,974 "
1934 171,085 "

Sulphur. (ISIS p.10). Production in tons.

Province	Year	Port of Shipment.			TERM. IM.	Total	% of SICILY
		P.IMPED	LICATA	CATANIA			
AGRIGENIO	1934-5	58,833	807	-	579	60,149	26.2%
	1935-6	60,261	662	-	302	61,224	27.3%
CALTANIS-	1934-5	3,377	80,172	4,281	1,326	89,156	28.7%
SETTA	1935-6	2,517	82,190	2,947	968	89,022	39.7%
CATANIA	1934-5	-	-	745	-	745	0.3%
	1935-6	-	-	745	-	745	0.3%
ENNA	1934-5	-	2,076	71,682	-	73,738	32.0%
	1935-6	-	2,252	65,189	330	67,831	30.2%
PALERMO	1934-5	-	-	-	6,538	6,538	2.8%
	1935-6	-	-	-	5,575	5,575	2.5%
Total	1934-5	62,010	83,055	76,689	8,843	230,597	100.0%
	1935-6	63,178	85,104	68,881	7,235	224,397	100.0%
%	1934-5	26.9%	36.9%	33.3%	3.8%	100%	
	1935-6	28.2%	37.9%	30.7%	3.2%	100%	

/ Sulphur
1225

Sulphur (contd).

Mines by Production (1933).

Tons.	No. of Mines.	Tons.	%
Over 10,000	7	110,877	41.8
9 - 10,000	1	9,746	3.7
8 - 9,000	-	-	-
7 - 8,000	2	15,377	5.8
6 - 7,000	3	19,039	7.2
5 - 6,000	4	21,623	8.3
4 - 5,000	3	14,442	5.4
3 - 4,000	5	17,603	6.6
2 - 3,000	8	18,968	7.2
1 - 2,000	12	18,376	7.0
Under 1,000	61	18,768	7.1
	<u>106</u>	<u>265,157</u>	<u>100.0</u>

("Mines" means mines of productive groups).

TRABIA e TALLARITA mines, each side of F. IMERA MERIDIONALE where CANICATTI - GELA road crosses the river South of SOMMATINO, 1800 work-people, 50,000 tons per annum.

Production by Method (1933).

Province	"Calcaroni"			Kilns		
	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.
AGRIGENTO	9,638	1,643	17.0	305,348	48,438	15.9
CALTANISSETTA	119,618	17,291	14.5	527,182	77,667	14.7
CATANIA	8,180	1,100	13.5	-	-	-
ENNA	105,591	16,486	15.6	456,200	66,773	14.6
PALERMO	5,000	500	10.0	29,280	3,707	12.7
Total	248,057	37,020	14.9	1,318,010	196,585	14.9
% Total	14.8%	14.1%		78%	74.8%	

Province	Steam			Total		
	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.
AGRIGENTO	103,214	24,709	23.9	412,250	74,750	17.9
CALTANISSETTA	8,200	1,025	16.6	653,000	95,833	14.7
CATANIA	-	-	-	8,160	1,100	13.5
ENNA	-	-	-	561,791	83,253	14.8
PALERMO	15,000	3,600	24.0	42,260	7,807	15.8
Total	126,414	29,344	23.6	1,620,481	262,939	15.6
% Total	7.4%	11.1%		100%	100%	

21,663
14,442
17,603
18,968
18,676
18,768
265,157
100.0

("Mines" means mines or productive groups).

TRABIA e TALLARITA mines, each side of F. INERA MERIDIONALE where CANICATTI - GELA road crosses the river South of SOMMATINO, 1800 work-people, 50,000 tons per annum.

Production by Method (1933).

Province	"Calcaroni"			Kilns		
	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.
AGRIGENTO	9,688	1,643	17.0	305,348	48,438	15.9
CALTANISSETTA	119,618	17,291	14.5	527,182	77,667	14.7
CATANIA	8,160	1,100	13.5	-	-	-
ENNA	105,591	16,486	15.6	456,200	66,773	14.6
PALERMO	3,000	500	10.0	29,280	3,707	12.7
Total	248,057	37,020	14.9	1,318,010	196,525	14.9
% Total	14.6%	14.1%		76%	74.8%	

Province	Steam			Total		
	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.	Tons Ore	Tons Sulphur	% Extr.
AGRIGENTO	103,214	24,709	23.9	418,250	74,730	17.9
CALTANISSETTA	5,200	1,025	16.5	652,000	95,983	14.7
CATANIA	-	-	-	8,160	1,100	13.5
ENNA	-	-	-	561,791	83,359	14.8
PALERMO	15,000	3,600	24.0	49,280	7,307	15.8
Total	124,414	29,344	23.6	1,590,481	262,939	16.6
% Total	7.4%	11.1%		100%	100%	

NOTE: Additional 1,733 tons sulphur obtained by "ROSTICCI" treatment (AGRIGENTO).
425 tons sulphur obtained by "SORGIVE G'INCENDI INTERNI" (PALERMO).

/ Wet 1224

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Water. ex "SORGENTI" 1934 (Census 1929-30 - volumes average NOT maxima, based on 1929 and 1934)

Province.	No.	Total Yield	Litres per second.					
			Below 1/2	1/2-1	1-5	5-10	10-50	Over 50
AGRIGENTO	423	1,756.77	175	88	120	21	14	5
CALTANISSETTA	219	236.94	137	38	35	6	3	-
CATANIA	572	9,567.90	130	125	147	58	78	34
ENNA	284	851.24	112	69	74	13	14	2
MESSINA	936	2,806.24	365	197	251	64	54	5
PALERMO	891	7,195.73	233	153	262	89	127	27
RAGUSA	170	3,731.86	23	19	54	15	43	16
SIRACUSE	365	6,043.03	39	50	157	29	68	22
TRAPANI	229	704.40	79	51	79	11	7	2
Total	4,089	32,894.11	1,293	790	1,179	306	408	113

cf.

Height (metres)	Total		NORTH Coast		SOUTH Coast		EAST Coast	
	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec
0-5 m.	34	1,249.35	10	395.95	7	111.80	17	741.60
5-50	122	6,371.14	45	1,185.13	39	665.56	38	4,520.45
50-100	169	2,022.87	54	416.16	50	911.79	65	694.92
100-250	633	8,324.23	146	1,585.31	217	2,348.29	270	4,390.68
250-500	1,364	8,461.05	359	2,282.91	542	1,643.76	463	4,534.38
500-750	1,074	4,486.03	346	1,110.34	383	1,310.30	345	2,065.39
750-1000	458	1,456.98	191	665.96	153	599.47	114	191.55
Over 1000	235	522.41	111	243.07	51	199.87	73	79.47
Total	4,089	32,894.11	1,262	7,884.83	1,442	7,790.84	1,385	17,218.44

Use.		Total		NORTH Coast		SOUTH Coast		EAST Coast	
		No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec
Aqueducts	383	5,372.77	184	2,476.45	132	1,374.63	67	1,521.69	
Fountains and troughs	1,104	744.43	313	290.90	493	261.94	298	191.59	
Therapeutic	14	45.55	7	35.32	5	6.23	2	4.00	
Mills and irrigation	222	4,313.94	91	1,335.94	78	1,672.90	53	1,305.10	
Irrigation	1,571	10,312.59	416	2,214.88	524	1,916.70	631	6,181.01	
Partially irrig.	207	4,001.04	86	748.85	8	1,228.20	113	2,023.99	
Industrial	67	1,471.50	15	138.30	17	107.20	35	1,826.00	
Not used	521	6,632.29	150	644.19	185	1,223.04	186	4,765.06	
Total	4,089	32,894.11	1,262	7,884.83	1,442	7,790.84	1,385	17,218.44	

(8)

" 1934 (Census 1929-30 - volumes average NOT maxima, based on 1929 and 1924-8 rainfall figures).

No.	Total Yield	Litres per second.					
		Below 1/2	1/2-1	1-5	5-10	10-50	Over 50
423	1,756.77	175	88	120	21	14	5
219	236.94	137	38	35	6	3	-
572	9,567.90	130	125	147	58	78	34
284	851.24	112	69	74	13	14	2
936	2,806.24	365	197	251	64	54	5
891	7,195.73	233	153	262	89	127	27
170	3,731.86	33	19	54	15	43	16
365	6,043.03	39	50	157	29	68	22
229	704.40	79	51	79	11	7	2
4,089	32,894.11	1,293	790	1,179	306	408	113

cf. ISIS p.17.

Total		NORTH Coast		SOUTH Coast		EAST Coast	
No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec	No.	l/sec
34	1,249.35	10	395.95	7	111.80	17	741.60
122	6,371.14	45	1,185.13	39	665.56	38	4,520.45
169	2,022.87	54	416.16	50	911.79	65	694.92
633	8,324.28	146	1,585.31	217	2,348.29	270	4,390.68
1,364	8,461.05	359	2,282.91	542	1,643.76	463	4,534.38
1,074	4,486.03	346	1,110.34	383	1,310.30	345	2,065.39
458	1,456.98	191	665.96	153	599.47	114	191.55
235	522.41	111	243.07	51	199.87	73	79.47
4,089	32,894.11	1,262	7,884.83	1,442	7,790.84	1,385	17,218.44

cf. ISIS p.18.

ghs	383	5,372.77	184	2,476.45	132	1,374.63	67	1,521.69
on	1,104	744.43	313	290.90	493	261.94	298	191.59
	14	45.55	7	35.32	5	6.23	2	4.00
	222	4,313.94	91	1,335.94	78	1,672.90	53	1,305.10
	1,571	10,312.59	416	2,214.88	524	1,916.70	631	6,181.01
	207	4,001.04	86	748.85	8	1,228.20	113	2,023.99
	67	1,471.50	15	138.30	17	107.20	35	1,226.00
	521	6,632.29	150	644.19	185	1,223.04	186	4,765.06
	4,089	32,894.11	1,262	7,884.83	1,442	7,790.84	1,385	17,218.44

Add ISIS p.18.

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

1223

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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

File Economic (5A)
MS
16/4

SPG0-L

February 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL, SERVICES OF SUPPLY

Subject: Economic and Labor Problems in Sicily

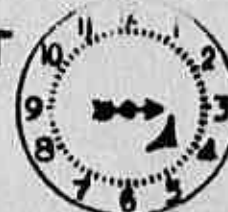
1. Reference is made to the attached correspondence prepared by this Division at the oral request of Colonel Dockum of General Eisenhower's staff, made at this Office on December 7, 1942.
2. It is suggested that a copy of the report transmitted to General Eisenhower be sent to Colonel Dockum, O-5692, A.P.O. 512-N.Y.

James P. Mitchell
JAMES P. MITCHELL
Director, Industrial Personnel Division

- 2 Incls.
- #1 Report on Economic and Labor Problems in Sicily.
 - #2 Ltr of transmittal to Gen. Eisenhower fr Gen. Somervell.

FEB 22 43 PM

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WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DIVISION

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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**SECURITY
CONTROL**

SPGC-L

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Subject: Attached Memorandum - Economic and Labor Problems in Sicily

1. Reference is made to attached memorandum which was prepared by the Industrial Personnel Division, Services of Supply, at the oral request of Colonel W. G. Dockum of your staff on December 7, 1942.

2. The subject memorandum is divided into three parts: Part I, "Natural Resources and their Operation," Part II, "Labor Resources and their Administration," and Part III, "Suggestions on Labor Policy for the Second Stage of Military Government."

The first two parts present a survey of labor and economic conditions as they will be found in Sicily in the first phase of military government.

The third part makes basic suggestions with regard to a labor and economic policy to be pursued in the second phase of military government. Suggestions have been held within the scope of FM 27-5 Military Government, and FM 27-10 Rules of Land Warfare, prepared under the direction of The Judge Advocate General.

3. The subject memorandum was prepared on the basis of data and materials secured from official Italian sources and from pertinent American and British publications. All of the sources have been critically evaluated.

4. Sicily may be considered as having a semi-colonial status with regard to the Italian peninsula, which means that the political and economic life of the Island was directed and controlled in the interest of the Italian mainland.

5. It is suggested that any comments on this and previous reports and any questions, data or information which will aid in the preparation of subsequent reports, be made to this Division.

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Brehon Somervell
BREHON SOMERVELL
Commanding General
Services of Supply

1 Incl.

Report on Economic and Labor Conditions in Sicily



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INDEX

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ECONOMIC AND LABOR CONDITIONS IN SICILY

	<u>Page</u>
Part I - <u>Natural Resources and their Exploitation</u>	
1. Social Division in Agriculture	1
2. Status of Roads	1
3. Improvement of the Soil	2
4. Agricultural Production and Consumption	2
5. Population Balance and Educational Standards	3
6. Sulphur Mining Extraction	3
7. The Sulphur Mining Cartel	4
8. Non-sulphur Mining and Manufacturing Facilities	4
Part II - <u>Labor Resources and their Administration</u>	
1. Wage Policy	5
2. Agricultural and Living Conditions	5
3. Industrial Work and Employment Conditions	6
4. Industrial Insurance	7
5. Employment Exchanges and Internal Migration	7
6. Syndicates and Corporations	8
7. Agricultural Organizations	8
Part III- <u>Suggestions on Labor Policy for the Second Stage of Military Government</u>	
1. Relocation of external economic communications	10
2. Agricultural Policy	10
3. Industrial Policy	11
4. Proclamation of a Free Democratic Labor Policy by the Military Government	12

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1220

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ECONOMIC AND LABOR CONDITIONS IN SICILY

I. Natural Resources and their Exploitation

1. Social Division in Agriculture.

Sicilian agriculture represents a specific case of absentee ownership with all its social and economic implications. With respect to the question of land ownership, Sicily of the present era is akin to Ireland of the period following the middle of the 19th century.

The Island is in a semi-colonial status with reference to the Italian mainland. The big landowners of the Island live either in the Italian cities of Rome and Naples or in the few cities of Sicily, the coastal towns of Palermo, Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Agrigento, Marsala, Trapani and the interior towns of Enna Caltanissetta and Ragusa.

Large landowners rely, in most instances, upon stewards who manage the work of hired landless farmhands. As a rule, due to the poor condition of the soil and the limited market outlets, agricultural undertakings are not very profitable. A corollary of this is that the standard of living of the agricultural worker is extremely low. Farm tenancy is less usual than direct employment of farm labor.

2. Status of Roads.

There are some specific obstacles to small-scale farming in Sicily. One of the most important hindrances is presented in the absence of a well-developed road and highway system. This lack characterizes every part of the Island. As one authority on agricultural economics in Italy states:

"To the absence of roads is attributed the tardy agricultural and social development of the island, the survival of obsolete economic forms, the inadequate public security, the concentration of the peasants in large villages, the limited development of pastures and of stock dairy cattle breeding, owing to the necessity of keeping a large number of pack animals, mules, horses, donkeys, practically all the transport of the interior being carried out by these means, the difficulty of introducing and applying agricultural machinery, the imperfect functioning of public services, and particularly of the health and educational services."

The system of national and provincial roads in Sicily is, however, not inferior to the corresponding system in northern Italy, after allowing for the difference in area and population. Communal, local and farm roads, on the other hand, are decidedly inferior. The Fascist Government has attempted

1213

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a policy of building major highways but with little success toward improving local transportation facilities.

3. Improvement of the Soil

The Fascist Government has followed a system of improvement of the soil by imposition of penalties for reluctant landowners. The big estates on which soil improvements are not carried out may be taken away from the owner and transferred to corporate bodies or individual workers. The expense incurred by intensive soil improvement has been carried by governmental sponsored associations for collective cultivation which are enabled to obtain capital loans at low interest rates. Much of the soil improvement program has remained on paper, since there was no proper agency to enforce its legal provisions against the owner of the big estates, nor were there sufficient means available to finance the projects. The small land owners acquired land mostly through reclamation of uncultivated areas, a program developed by the Fascist Government. This was a costly policy and its limited scope made it not much more than a propaganda device.

4. Agricultural production and consumption

In appraising the economic value of the agricultural produce of Sicily, one has to take three aspects into consideration:

- (1) The peculiar diet of the Sicilian population.
- (2) The import-export relationship between Sicily and the Italian mainland.
- (3) The import-export relationship between Sicily and foreign countries.

The Sicilian is, by force of necessity, a vegetarian. He eats bread, farinaceous pastes, olives, tomatoes, salads (supplemented by goat cheese); drinks wine and goat milk. He eats poultry (chickens) and lamb only on great holidays.

Low prices and high costs of marketing and transport to the Italian peninsula have forced to keep the farmers' income at a low level. Marketing and credit cooperatives, which increase the market share of the mass of the workers on the land, have not operated efficiently in Sicily due to the resistance of the owners of the big estates. The exports to foreign countries from Italy (to which Sicily makes its regional contribution) consist largely of oranges, lemons, olive oil and wine. The proportion of Sicilian goods in these exports has not increased in the period between the two World Wars. Spain, which competes with Italy on the world market in the export of these products, enjoyed an upward trend prior to 1929. The Fascist regime has not been able to secure any improvement in the trade balance of Sicilian products.

One of the reasons for the failure of an increased export share in Sicilian agricultural products may be seen in the Fascist policy of agricultural self-sufficiency. The central problem within that scope became the battle for wheat. Non-cereals were neglected in that scheme and Sicily, which is not much fitted for wheat production, suffered from the self-sufficiency aspirations of Italian Fascist policy.

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5. Population Balance and Educational Standards.

The character of agricultural organization of Sicily results in a sparse population. There live about 4 million people on 9,936 square miles. The relatively more densely populated area is in the northern and eastern sections of the Island. The fertility rate is high but the poor health of the population, and particularly the high infant mortality rate have prevented a significant rise in population. In addition, Sicily has historically provided a large reservoir of Italian immigrants to the United States, before our immigration quotas restricted that migration. It is true that some portions of the immigrants returned to live in Sicily after they saved up some money in the States, but the net balance of immigration was still a considerable factor in relieving the pressure on the land.

An important factor in keeping down the level of subsistence of the Sicilian farm laborer was his illiteracy and almost the complete absence of any vocational guidance centers. The Fascist regime has had some success in solving these problems. Although largely devoted to the dissemination of Fascist propaganda, primary schools have increased in number in Sicily as in continental Italy. Agricultural experimental stations and agricultural occupational guidance centers are more numerous now than before the Fascists came into power. The mere fact that more people can read and write now in Sicily than a decade or two ago will make it easier for a post-Fascist Government to proceed with a more enlightened professional and educational policy.

6. Sulphur Mining Extraction.

The predominant industrial character of Sicily is represented by its extractive industries of which sulphur mining is the most important. Sulphur mining holds a most important place in the total value of Italian mining. It outweighs by far other mining activities of the Kingdom, such as mercury, iron, pyrites, lead, zinc, aluminum and potash salts in a number of active mines. The important place sulphur mining holds in the total of Italian mine production is illustrated by the following figures: The total production value of the Italian mining industries was 500 million lira in 1932. In that total, the sulphur mining amounted to 132 million lira.

The total production tonnage of sulphur in the 1930's amounted to about 370 thousand tons per annum (two-thirds supplied by Sicilian and one-third by other Italian mines in Emilia, Campania and Latium). The Sicilian sulphur industry maintained up to World War I a favorable position on the world market. But since the post-war period it had greatly suffered from a reduction in world prices, the fall of which was to some extent related with the intensive sulphur output in the United States. (According to data of the League of Nations, 2,163,000 tons were produced in the United States in 1931, as against 380,000 tons in Europe and 77,000 tons in South America.) The Sicilian sulphur mining industry, which enjoyed almost a monopoly for centuries, was faced after World War I with the most serious crisis in its history.

**CONFIDENTIAL 1217
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7. The Sulphur Mining Cartel.

The mine owners tried to maintain the operation of part of the mines by allocating production quotas in order to forestall domestic Italian economic rivalries from forcing the export prices further down. Intensive industrial concentration in the sulphur mining field with exclusion of small submarginal mines had taken place already before the Great Depression which began in 1929. The Fascist Government gave official recognition to the quota and price policy of the mine owners cartel. The Fascist Government did not, however, go so far as to set a production and concentration plan of industrial products and raw materials—it merely legalized the agreements among the owners of the industrial enterprises. Archaic methods of production, some specific geological difficulties, the absence of roads and the low level of productivity were not eliminated by the legalized monopolistic practices. In many cases, as the one presented by the Sicilian sulphur mining industry, governmental subsidies are required to maintain the operation of the mines. The willingness of the Fascist Government to subsidize industry did not necessarily result in government control or management of privately-owned industry.

8. Non-sulphur mining and manufacturing Facilities.

Other extractive industries of Sicily are asphalt, rock salt, pumice stone, and sea salt production. They serve primarily the needs of the Italian mainland. None of these industries approaches in importance sulphur mining. The low level of productivity in these extractive industries hampers their export to foreign countries. Since they probably did not represent such a powerful economic group as the sulphur industry, their demands for governmental financial assistance were not much heeded.

A small food and fruit processing industry exists in Sicily. There are also a few metallurgical works. The manufacturing field is represented by textile factories, printing shops and paper producing undertakings. Some electrical plants and water reservoirs are among the public utilities. There are some short distance railroads. The native population still weaves much of its own cloth and indulges in barter agreements with the local shoemaker, carpenter or other village artisans. Sicilian manufacturing industry serves the town population of the Island and the tourists; it has a slight export outlet in Italy proper.

CONFIDENTIAL 1216

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II. Labor Resources and their Administration

1. Wage policy.

Sicily is a part of the Italian-Fascist political and economic structure. As such, it shows only regional deviation from the policy of the Kingdom. The Fascist wage policy in the period of the Great Depression, which started in the late 1920's, followed the general downward trend in prices and costs. During the period of a short-lived prosperity, which came to Italy in the middle of the 1930's, wages were somehow raised. The rise of wages in times of prosperity was halted by the Fascist officials on the ground that it would contribute to the recurrence of a depression.

Assuming that the official cost of living index is reliable, the moderate wage advances which were granted in 1936 and 1937 appear to have done no more than to compensate for the increases in living costs since 1934. (It should be noted that these advances came only after prices of consumption goods had been rising for nearly two years.)

Since Fascism had little to offer in the way of remuneration, the Fascist official policy tried to place the emphasis on workers' consumption budget. A cut in wages was generally accompanied by a prescribed lowering of retail prices. But statistical comparisons revealed that the relative wage decline exceeded the fall in retail price. Moreover, the officially sanctioned wage cuts do not tell the whole story. In a period of the official lowering of wages, a great number of employers reduced the wages of the workers without consulting the state wage authorities. Confronted with a threat of unemployment, the workers accepted the officially non-authorized cuts without advancing any counterclaims.

2. Agricultural and Living Conditions.

Agricultural wage data for Sicily are very scanty. The undeveloped stage of the money economy in the agricultural section of Italy accounts for that. The Sicilian agricultural laborer is satisfied with partial and even full payment in kind. The same condition would apply to the village artisan who makes or repairs the shoes of the peasant or does some construction work for the landowner. Available data for 1934 state that an agricultural laborer in Sicily earned 8 to 9 lira a day (a lire was worth about 5 cents in the early thirties) but he was unable to find employment for more than 160 days per year. The hourly wage rate of a male agricultural laborer in northern Italy (Lombardy) was, in the 1930's 1 to 3 lire.

The Agricultural Workers' Confederation (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura) reports in the 1930's on the living conditions of

1215

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agricultural laborers in Sicily as follows: One room, lacking ventilation, light, and flooring, and often without water, is the usual habitation of rural families. The peasants often sleep in deplorable promiscuity, on straw mattresses supported by trestles alongside the stalls of cattle and donkeys.

The standard of living of the agricultural working population in Sicily is close to the standard of southern Italy, which in turn is comparatively lower than in the northern provinces of the Kingdom.

The difference in the diet of the Italian peasantry in the north and the south is illustrated by the following comparison. In north and central Italy, where agriculture is more progressive, the peasant is able to enjoy a greater variety of foodstuffs than elsewhere. Polenta (corn meal), farinaceous pastes, greens, vegetables, fruit, milk, cheese, and pork sausages, constitute the northern peasant's rations. Fresh meat is eaten once, at most twice a week. In the south, however, the peasant's diet is more frugal and simple. Bread, pastes, vegetables, fruit, and olive oil are the basic diet. Dried and pickled fish are eaten during the winter, while meat is almost unknown, only on feast days does the southern peasant consume some lamb or chicken. The diet of the day wage laborer in agriculture is even less varied and plentiful.

In some ways, the diet of the agricultural population improved after World War I. The better situated peasant became more of a meat eater. But the chronic period of the post-war depression brought living and eating standards down again.

3. Industrial work and employment conditions.

The diet of the Sicilian miner is better than that of the agricultural laborer; he usually wears manufactured clothing and has slightly better living quarters. The wage standards in the mining and processing industries were 3 lire per hour in the 1930's. From the aspect of annual income, the mine worker enjoys a position markedly superior to his agricultural brother.

The Sicilian mine owners, as all other large-scale employers in Italy, tried to impress upon labor the necessity of wage decreases (or so-called stabilized wages) in order to secure permanent employment. The quota (cartel) system of output and exports placed a narrow limit on the employment capacity of the sulphur mines. But even this narrow employment scope could be maintained only with governmental subsidies since some of the marginal mines were run at a loss. Steady employment in such an industry was a special privilege and the miner who continued to work under these conditions could hardly advance any claims for higher wages with any prospect of success.

In the processing industries of Italy, as milling and food processing, chronic unemployment was not so threatening as in the mining field. But seasonal unemployment was widespread. The critical employment situation made the 8-hour day a means of stretching the scarce employment opportunities.

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4. Industrial Insurance.

The working conditions in the sulphur mines of Italy have led to a controversy between some Fascist journalists and the representatives of the Fascist syndicates. The secretary of the Union of Sulphur Mine Workers protested against a journalistic report which lauded the working conditions in the sulphur mines. The protest letter was published in the *Lavoro Fascista* on November 2, 1929. It read in excerpts as follows:

"The journalists said that the pit mouth was served by a lift which carried the miners 400 meters down into the mine. But the men are not allowed to use this convenience.....Disasters will continue until the miners are provided with the technical apparatus necessary to guarantee the safety of the workers. At present, no precautions are taken."

In the Italian Senate of May 20, 1931, Senator Cicotti stated that the number of accidents in the mines is actually a dozen times as great as the number reported. Compulsory accident insurance of miners, which they enjoyed before the advent of the Fascist Government, has been continued. By and large, accident insurance insuring the workers health at the place and time of work is universal in Italy; it covers also agricultural laborers. Unemployment insurance is limited to industrial workers. The Fascist Government uses the unemployment insurance fund to plug all kinds of holes in its budget, therefore endangering the financial stability of the unemployment plans and affecting a downward revision of unemployment benefits and a continuous exclusion of additional groups from coverage.

Since 1923, the compulsory insurance plan against incapacity and old age has excluded sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Since 1928, all labor agreements contain provisions for the protection of workers in the case of sickness. This provision led to an increase of mutual aid societies which are never very powerful nor important.

5. Employment exchanges and internal migration.

The system of government employment exchanges, instituted in 1917, was suspended at the end of 1923. For several years the National Confederation of Workers' Syndicates administered such exchanges but the increasing unemployment made imperative the restoration of the state system. In December 1927, communal employment offices, directed by commissions of employers and employees under the control of the local Fascist organization, were inaugurated. These agencies have the exclusive privilege of placing workers. All unemployed workers are required to register; workers accepting employment offered through any other intermediary are subject to heavy fines.

From 1928, municipal officials have been authorized to expel from the towns and send back to their native communities all unemployed workers who have

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1213

SECURITY CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

no immediate prospect of employment. (Unemployed members of the Fascist party are given preference in placement.) There is obviously less concern about the presence of unemployed in the country than in the cities. It appears that many workers do not register for fear of being deported to their home communities.

The Government has attempted to control internal seasonal migration by establishing a special commission of Internal Migration and Colonization. Employment contracts are made under the supervision of this authority, and workers are prevented from going to districts where no employment is to be had. Firms responsible for executing state subsidized works must request the labor exchanges to supply the workers needed, and the Commission may require that a certain quota of such laborers be migrants from other provinces.

6. Syndicates and Corporations.

The principles of the Fascist labor laws applicable in Sicily are embodied in the Charter of Labor of April 1927, and the Law of Corporations of 1928.

Only one organization in any occupational group, with subdivisions for employers and employees, is legally recognized. These organizations, the so-called syndicates, conclude labor contracts that bind all employees and workers (members and non-members) of the branch concerned. Dues are collected from all employers and workers represented. Not all workers and employers are required to join a syndicate but all of them---members and non-members alike---have to pay dues. All forms of organized resistance on the part of the workers, strikes for example, are illegal. Disputes involving collective agreements are settled through mediation by syndicate officials or the Ministry of Corporations or by a special session of court.

In the field of sulphur mining, the largest industrial field in Sicily, the economic strength of the mine owners' trust and its specific backing by the Government gave it actual power to dictate wages and working conditions regardless of the formal syndicate nature of the organization of industry.

The syndicates are topped by formation of a corporation, of which the syndicates are member organizations. Contrary to the organizational principle of the syndicates, in which employers and employees form separate subdivisions, corporations are placing both parties to the work contract in a single organizational unit. The corporations were supposed to demonstrate harmony and unity in the field of labor relations. They are largely a paper structure, however. The syndicates attend to the current labor controversies while the major decisions on labor policy are made by the Central Council of the Fascist party. There is really no proper function left to the corporations, and the complex machinery of their administration is extremely unwieldy.

7. Agricultural organizations.

The Agricultural Workers Organization was first affiliated with a general National Federation of Workers of all trades. With the abolition of the latter at the end of 1928, the agricultural laborers were grouped under a special confederation, no longer associated with non-agricultural workers.

1212
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SECURITY

CONFIDENTIAL

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That organization (the Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura) is composed of four national federations comprising:

- (1) Share croppers and tenants.
- (2) Ordinary wage earners and day laborers.
- (3) Workers in special agricultural branches (animal husbandry, forestry).
- (4) Administrative and technical workers in agricultural and forest enterprises.

At the end of 1936, the Federation claimed 2,392,748 members all over the Kingdom. The number in Sicily was not reported.

Agricultural experts (economists, agronomists) form a separate syndicate attached to the general confederation of professional people.

The Government officials supervising labor relations are zealously watching over the functional division in the representation of laboring farm interests. In keeping one subdivision of farm labor interests in ignorance regarding aspirations and plans of other subdivisions, it is easy for the Fascist Government officials to play the different group interests against each other.

The agricultural employers are organized in an autonomous federation (Confederazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agricoltori). The Confederation of Agricultural Employers also comprises four subdivisions:

- (1) Employing landowners and cash tenants.
- (2) Non-cultivating landowners who have leased their land.
- (3) Non-employing cultivating landowners and cash tenants.
- (4) Managers of agricultural enterprises.

Total membership of the Confederation of Agricultural Employers, at the end of 1936, was 873,500 all over the Kingdom. Sicily had regional divisions of the Agricultural Employers and Workers Associations, its membership is not reported.

Close relations are maintained between the Agricultural Employers Confederation and various agricultural trade associations such as the Federations of Agricultural Distributive Cooperatives of beet growers, of cooperative wineries, and dairies and the like. The close relationship of the agricultural employers' organizations with the trade associations provides the farm owners' interest in the syndicates with a powerful economic backing. It increases the farm owners' strength in counter-attacking claims of the several agricultural employee groups in the syndicate structure. Since the big farm owners have the most potent business connections with trade associations, their voice in the syndicates becomes the most powerful and effective one.

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1211

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III. Suggestions on Labor Policy for the Second Stage of Military Government 1/

1. Relocation of external economic communications.

The occupation of Sicily, if not followed up immediately by the occupation of the Italian peninsula, will sever the economic ties between the Island and the Kingdom. It will, at the same time, isolate the Island from the economic communication lines which the Kingdom maintains with its Axis partners and the satellite states. On the other hand, an occupation of Sicily by an armed force of the United States will establish contact between the Island and the economic areas governed by the United Nations. It will place Sicily in close relation with North Africa, and may leave the economic channels to the neutrals in the Mediterranean, especially Spain, open for further communication.

2. Agricultural policy.

The economic policy of the occupation regime will have to devote particular attention to the problem of cultivation of the land in the absence of many owners who reside in Italy proper and under conditions of termination of interchange of agricultural products with Italy.

To make the Island as self-sufficient as possible with regard to foodstuffs, it may seem advisable to extend the area of cultivation. Farm prices will probably rise due to a greater demand for farm products resulting from the presence of the army of occupation. This may present some inducement for an increase of the cultivated area. It may be necessary to suggest a different system of rotation of crops for a better balancing of the food demand and supply under the regime of occupation. In that case, subsidies to smaller landowners, tenants and sharecroppers may be required.

NB || In the event that the stewards of the big estates, under the influence of the absentee owners, prove uncooperative, financial pressure in the form of fines and other extraordinary financial burdens might be able to secure a higher degree of cooperation. As a last resort, it might be necessary to consider a program of exercising the

1/ Legal Basis:

1. Basic Field Manual, Rules of Land Warfare, FM27-10. Prepared under direction of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, 1940, with particular reference to the section on Treatment of Enemy Property, 313-344, pp. 81-86.
2. Basic Field Manual, Military Government, FM27-5. Prepared under direction of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, 1940, with particular reference to Sections VI, VII, and VIII, 33-39, pp. 19-23.

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right of eminent domain of the occupying authority in order to allocate the land of absentee owners for productive use by landless peasants. (Cf. Rules of Land Warfare, FM27-10, 325, p. 83.) This procedure will have the added virtue of permitting to the occupying authorities tangible benefits in demonstrating to the landless farmers the progressive social views of the American army of occupation. This arrangement, it should be made clear, would only be a temporary one until some form of constitutional government is reintroduced to solve the land problem on a permanent basis.

3. Industrial policy.

In assuming control over local industry, the United States occupation authorities will have to take a leading part in the relocation of the production and export quotas of the mines. The industrial needs of the inter-Allied economy and the availability of transport facilities will determine the extent of the activity of the mines. Since the United States is the greatest sulphur producing country in the world, there will be no difficulty in assigning experts in that field of production to the Sicilian sulphur mines.

The cost structure of the Sicilian sulphur cartel, with regard to the returns on the investment, will have to be reappraised to bring it in line with the price of that product on the inter-Allied market. Installation of complex equipment, as a means to increase productivity, may not seem feasible during the war. But an increase in the efficiency of mine workers may be achieved by improvement of working conditions.

Since sulphur mining provides an extremely important source of revenue to labor and to the Island economy as a whole, it is suggested that every attempt be made to maintain employment. It should be remembered that the sulphur mines are normally operated with the financial aid of the Italian Government. Since that aid will cease with the occupation, some financial assistance will be called for. In the event of an uncooperative attitude on the part of the mine management, it might become necessary for the occupation authorities or the provisional government to take over temporarily the operation of the mines. This, as a wartime measure, has received sanction both in Europe and in the United States. (Cf. Rules of Land Warfare, FM27-10, 323-334, in particular 325 in conjunction with 330, p. 83.) If such a step is necessary, one of the sanctions should be to refuse the owners who, incidentally, are likely to reside in Italy proper, any compensation until the financial claims of the United States Government resulting from the required subsidies are settled.

It should be borne in mind that foreign investors, particularly British, have large economic interests in the extractive industries in Italy, especially in sulphur mining. These interests should probably receive preference over the financial claims of the Italian mine owners since the Allied financial interests have been disregarded during the period of hostilities.

1209

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SECURITY³⁵

CONTROL

CONFIDENTIAL

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The production and employment situation in the other extractive industries will have to be readjusted with a view to the general trend of changing export needs of the inter-Allied economy and employment plans of the Island under occupation. Local industries and craftsmen will be limited in their activity by the lack of raw materials. The allocation of the necessary materials will have to be made under a priority system in which the military needs for local industrial products and repairs will have to receive primary consideration.

The plan of streamlining the economy of occupation with its limitations on export and output will probably result in a considerable net industrial labor reserve. This reserve may be partially absorbed through increased and more intensive cultivation of the land, the residue may be placed at the disposal of the army of occupation for which it can perform semi-military tasks.

4. Proclamation of a free democratic labor policy by the military government.

Basic considerations:

Labor relations are entrusted under the Fascist regime to the so-called syndicates, the functions of which consist in:

- (1) The negotiations of collective labor contracts.
- (2) Representation of employers and workers before the courts, selection of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.
- (3) Administration and supervision of social welfare schemes.
- (4) Collaboration in the Government's agricultural program.

Some of these functions have to be continued but the provisional authorities will have to make clean sweep of the Fascist institutions. In all probability it would be neither wise nor possible to prescribe general elections at once but the principle of free elections has to be included in the proclamation of the army of occupation. The same applies to free institutions in the field of economic and labor relations. It may not be feasible to have the pre- or non-Fascist labor and employers' organizations instituted at once, but it will certainly be possible to proclaim the principles of bargaining trade union organization and liberal employers' associations.

Institutions are symbolic of the social objective to which they are dedicated. Fascists used the revolutionary concept of syndicalism to cover up their counter-revolutionary aspirations in the same way as the Nazis applied the term "national socialism" to camouflage their pseudo-socialistic aspirations. To the masses of the people inside Italy, syndicates mean Fascist labor autocracy; the preservation of this kind of

- 12 - CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET 1208

SECURITY

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organization by the American-sponsored provisional government would make the American Army suspect to a sympathy with Fascist aims. It would deprive the Americans, as well as Sicilian and Italian anti-Fascist and non-Fascists at large, of the most powerful propaganda weapon. Goodwill of the native opposition to Fascist rule, forfeited at the initial stage of occupation, will be difficult to regain. The proper timing by competent authority of proclamations restoring certain civil rights and institutions, or assuring some long needed reform, may have great propaganda effects and might recruit loyalty and cooperation which otherwise would be lost.

It may not seem feasible to tear down the whole Fascist syndicalist structure at once, but its legal basis should be removed. The Fascist "corporations," which actually had no real function under Fascism, can be outlawed even with less precautions which may have to be taken with regard to the functions of the syndicates. The elimination of the legal basis of "corporations" will, in the mind of the people, mean that the American-sponsored authorities have no intention of playing with the notion of fitting a large industrial combine into the social pattern of corporate, medieval artisan shop. The harmony of labor relations, which the Fascist "corporations" were supposed to represent, was an allusion to the patriarchal relations of the two- or three-man artisan shop and the rigid rules of medieval artisan guilds. That illusion implanted in the minds of the masses of the Italian population the misconception that the factory system can be fitted into the social institutions of the pre-industrial age. That misdirection of social policy made it easier for the industrial giants to indulge without much interference into monopolistic practices. The outlawing of the Fascist "corporations" will clear the way for those economic changes which are desirable and necessary.

Provisions have to be made for the temporary administration of labor relations. Anti-Fascist labor leaders and employers of liberal views may be invited to present their views to competent occupation authority or the provisional government. Collective bargaining and labor-management cooperation should be legalized, as a second step, and permitted to operate as similar organizations operate in the United States and Great Britain. Organizations of farm workers, sharecroppers, tenants and small landowners, may be permitted to secure popular support and efficient execution of the agricultural production program. These organizations may be set up by village communities or on a larger base, if desired.

The legalization and recognition of organization of employers, employees and agricultural workers would provide the machinery for solving internal and inter-group grievances as well as provide information regarding production problems, the morale situation, etc., to the occupation authorities or provisional government.

1207

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In addition to the proclamation of the general principle of free economic and labor organizations, the occupying authorities or provisional government may issue an ordinance promising a fair wage and employment policy.

It may not be feasible to eliminate at once the substandard wage and working conditions on the land; but it might be possible to provide temporary relief from indebtedness of the agricultural population by decreeing a qualified debt moratorium. It may also be possible to eliminate peonage in the agricultural labor relationship by sponsoring model schemes of fair work contracts.

Money wages may have to be raised since a general rise in prices of consumers' goods is to be expected. A just distribution system of food and manufactured goods imported under the regime of occupation should be made a corollary to an equitable wage policy.

The possibility of the absorption of the unemployed by projects established for semi-military tasks of the American Army should be specifically promised in the proclamation. If unemployment is rife, and its immediate alleviation impossible, public feeding of the unemployed and needy will probably have to be resorted to in order to forestall starvation and disease.

Fascist restrictions on the movement of the population should be rescinded. The flow of labor supply, with an appeal to voluntary cooperation, should be adjusted to the production program of the occupation economy.

Labor exchanges should be reconstituted under the supervision of persons trusted by the occupying authority, and familiar with the problems of such exchanges. The exchanges should control the institution and adherence to the fair labor standards to be inaugurated by the American authorities. (Cf. Military Government, FM27-5, Sections VII and VIII, in particular Sections VII (36) and VIII (39), pp. 21-22.)

If by chance Sicily is to be the first or one of the first invasion points of Europe, the following elements should be borne in mind:

(1) A successful labor program will do much to influence labor, not only in Italy but in other parts of Europe, and therefore weaken the resistance in the rest of Italy and in Germany.

(2) The Sicilian experience might conceivably provide a pattern for the activities of other occupying authorities at a later date.

(3) An efficient and acceptable labor policy in Sicily would do much to build up morale among labor and other groups in the United States and the Allied Nations.

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No. 111.

VOLUNTARY REPORT

(Prepared for the Embassy at Rome in accordance with Circular No. 325 of July 5, 1939, File No. 610, from the Consulate General at Naples.)

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

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Feb 43
June 43

Economic
Information

Bagot

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REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING APRIL, 1940.

Free

Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Completed: May 8, 1940
Mailed: May 11, 1940

100/600

Bigot

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Completed: May 8, 1940
Mailed: May 11, 1940

Approved:

Thomas McEnelly,
American Consul.

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- 2 -

PREFACE

Since September 1, 1939, very little information of an economic nature has appeared in local publications. The Consulate has therefore found it necessary to obtain data for its economic reports chiefly through interviews with producers and dealers. While producers and dealers are, almost without exception, extremely courteous, it appears that they have recently been instructed or requested not to supply foreigners with information other than that of a very general kind. It is added, in this connection, that there were several indications, immediately following the outbreak of war, that certain calls made by members of the staff of the Consulate may have embarrassed the persons on whom the calls were made.

It is probable that, while the conditions mentioned above prevail, the economic reports of the Consulate will be deficient in various respects.

PREFACE

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General.

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- 3 -

General.

Business activities in general remained at a low level in Sicily during April. Conditions at present are perhaps more discouraging than they have been at any time since the outbreak of war in September.* The poor almond crop of last year, the under-normal citrus crops of the past winter, the limited demand for most of the island's export products, transportation difficulties, decreased incomes and higher living costs are only a few of many factors which have curtailed both wholesale and retail trade.

Sicily has suffered during the past few months, it appears, far more than many other sections of Italy, owing in part to the fact that many of the countries which are now involved in the European conflict, and which were formerly important buyers of almonds and citrus fruits, have been forced to decrease their purchases of other articles. It is reported that German imports of almonds have been negligible during the past few weeks and that the British Government stopped

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Criticism among many of the more prominent local business men of the Government's international attitude is increasing. A large number of them are strongly opposed to the aid and encouragement which the Government has recently given Germany.

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- 4 -

stopped the issuance of permits to import lemons some time ago.

Cement.

It was recently stated that the production of cement in the new industrial zone of Palermo is expected to reach 700,000 quintals annually.** A plant outside of the industrial zone, which is now producing approximately 350,000 quintals of cement, has been "authorized" to increase its output to 700,000 quintals. The production of cement in all Sicily in 1936 was 1,266,990 quintals.***

Electrification of Railways.

It is reported that the railway between Palermo and Messina (233 kilometers) and that between Messina and Siracusa (182 kilometers) will be electrified before the end of 1942.***

*See Consulate's report of March 8, 1940, p.5.
**"Giornale di Sicilia," Palermo, April 3, 1940.
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*See Consulate's report of March 8, 1940, p. 5.
**Giornale di Sicilia, "Palermo, April 3, 1940.
***Relazione sul Servizio Minerario nell'Anno 1936, p. CCVI.
***See Consulate's report of August 3, 1939, p. 3.

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No. 111.

VOLUNTARY REPORT

(Prepared for the Embassy at Rome in accordance with Circular No. 325 of July 5, 1939, File No. 610, from the Consulate General at Naples.)

REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING APRIL, 1940.

From

Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Completed: May 8, 1940
Mailed: May 11, 1940

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

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REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING APRIL, 1940.

From

Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Completed: May 8, 1940
Mailed: May 11, 1940

Approved:

Thomas McEnelly,
American Consul.

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- 2 -

PREFACE

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General.

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Cement.

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^{*}See Consulate's report of March 8, 1940, p.5.
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VOLUNTARY REPORT

(Prepared for the Commercial Attache at Rome in accordance with Circular No. 325 of July 3, 1939, File No. 610, from the Consulate General at Naples.)



REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING FEBRUARY, 1940.

From

Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Completed: March 8, 1940.
Mailed: March 9, 1940.

Approved:

Thomas McEnelly
American Consul

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

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PREFACE

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General.

Imports of merchandise into Sicily from foreign countries during February consisted almost exclusively of those products which were considered indispensable*, while the volume of the island's exports continued to be extremely limited.

It is reported that it is now practically impossible for Sicilian firms to obtain import permits for products other than those which are "necessary" or those which are needed in connection with the manufacture of goods for export. For example, those organizations which export products composed in part of materials of foreign origin are granted licenses which permit them, within a limited period, to import materials valued at a certain percentage of the value of the merchandise which, according to bank records, they have exported during a given preceding period. However, the difficulties, formalities and uncertainties incident to this procedure are so numerous that several organizations have curtailed their operations to a great extent or have discontinued them completely. Such organizations are few and the volume of their activities is, even in normal times, comparatively small.

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Shipments

*Such as coal, wood, oil, gasoline, fertilizers, etc.

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119

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-3-

Shipments of nuts and citrus fruits to Germany, already limited, were further reduced during the month by the fact that for several days no freight cars were available for shipments from Sicily to the country mentioned.* England, it appears, is favoring Spain in the placing of orders for citrus fruits and almonds.

The generally unfavorable export situation, the recent unusually poor almond crop, the current below-normal citrus crops, decreased incomes, higher prices, additional taxes and increasing unemployment have combined to cause many local observers to view the coming months with a considerable amount of apprehension.**

Industrial Zone of Palermo.

It was recently announced that the first constructions in the so-called "industrial zone" of Palermo will include two cement factories, a cotton gin, a cotton seed oil mill, a plant for the cleaning of wool, a manna refinery and several warehouses for the storing of citrus fruits. It was also suggested that a petroleum refinery may be constructed in the zone within the near future.

Closing of Soap Factories.

A number of soap factories in Sicily have been forced to discontinue operations recently because of a lack of raw materials.

"Latifondo"

*However, it is reported (private source) that cars for shipments to France and England were available during the same period. With regard to rail shipments to Germany, it is stated (also private source) that freight cars containing merchandise for Germany do not enter German territory but stop at the Brenner Pass where the goods are transferred to German cars or, more often, to German diesel trucks in which they are carried to their final destination. It is also stated that this method of transportation has been adopted because of the possibility that, if Italian cars were allowed to proceed into German territory, their return to Italy might be rendered "difficult."

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A number of outstanding business men in Palermo are of the opinion that Sicilian exporters will derive little benefit from the Commercial Accord of February 24, between Italy and Germany.

**One well informed observer estimates that not less than 700,000 Sicilian (approximately 13 percent of the island's population) are seriously undernourished.

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"Latifondo" Exhibit.

On February 3 the Italian Minister of National Education inaugurated at Palermo an exhibit prepared in connection with the "liquidation" of the Sicilian "latifondo." The exhibit, which occupied several rooms of the Massimo Theatre, the principal operatic theatre of Palermo, covered the majority of Sicily's agricultural and industrial products and constituted an excellent panorama of the island's economic activities.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits was a large relief map showing the areas, chiefly in the interior of the island, which compose the "latifondo." Other outstanding exhibits were models and sketches of the 20,000 (or more) farm houses ("case coloniche") which are to be erected on the "latifondo" within the next few years.

On February 17 the Director General of the organization charged with the "colonization" of the "latifondo" stated that 4,000 "case coloniche" and 15 rural centers will have been completed on the "latifondo" by October 28 of the present year. The original plan (see Consulate's report of August 3, 1939) called for the construction of only 2,000 houses during the first year.

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No. 97.

VOLUNTARY REPORT

(Prepared for the Commercial Attaché at Rome in accordance with Circular No. 325 of July 5, 1939, File No. 610, from the Consulate General at Naples.)

SECURITY



REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING JANUARY, 1940.

From

LINTON CROOK,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Prepared: February 9, 1940.
Mailed: February 10, 1940.

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

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REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING JANUARY, 1940.

From

LINTON CROCK,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate,
Palermo, Italy.

Prepared: February 9, 1940.
Mailed: February 10, 1940.

Approved:

THOMAS McENELLY,
American Consul.

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-2-

PREFACE

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

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General.

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-3-

General.

Business conditions remained unfavorable in Sicily during January. Evidence of the dislocations and difficulties* caused by the conflict in Europe continued to increase. Provisions for the rationing of sugar, the shortage of coal, a still further reduction in the gas supply, increases in the prices of numerous commodities and the suppression of several trains were factors which served to increase the nervousness of people in general and to create an atmosphere in which many kinds of business activity were carried on only with difficulty.

The Sicilian "Latifondo."

It is understood that large quantities of lumber, cement, bricks, tiling and other materials for use in the construction of houses on the Sicilian "latifondo"*** were shipped from Genoa to Sicily during January and that additional quantities are expected within the next few weeks.

On January 31, 1940, after a short tour of inspection in Sicily, the Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Giuseppe Tassinari, reported that work had already

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**See Consulate's report of August 3, 1939, p. 4., for information concerning the plan to "liquidate" the Sicilian "latifondo."

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already been started on 1,113 of the 2,000 or more small farm houses ("case coloniche") which are to be erected on the "latifondo" by October 28 of the current year. The Minister added that owners of the "latifondo" had made arrangements for the construction of 3,029 houses instead of the 2,000 called for under the plan announced by Mussolini on June 20, 1939.

During the present year, it is stated, the "case coloniche" will be constructed only in those districts where the necessary public works have been completed or where they will have been completed within a short time.

Shipbuilding.

The M. S. "Balcic," constructed in Palermo for the Rumanian merchant marine, was launched on January 8. The "Balcic" is the third ship completed in Palermo for Rumania since August 27, 1939. The "Cavarna" and the "Mangalia" were launched on August 27 and December 3, 1939, respectively.

It is understood that the ships have a gross tonnage of 3,495 each and that they are 360.9 feet long and 50.8 feet wide.*

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Port of Palermo.

*According to a private source. The figures given are believed to be correct.

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-5-

Port of Palermo.

On January 23 the Council of Ministers at Rome approved a "disegno di legge" (design of law) authorizing an allotment of 40,000,000 lire (about \$2,000,000) for the improvement of the port of Palermo.

The works contemplated include the installation of new cranes, the construction of warehouses, the laying of railway tracks, the erection of several administration buildings and the deepening of two channels. Upon the completion of the last work, it is believed, the Port will be able to accommodate the largest ships now afloat.

Electric Power.

It was announced on January 27 that Sicily would soon be supplied with electricity produced in Continental Italy through high-tension cables across the Strait of Messina. It is stated that work on the project, which has been discussed as a possibility for some time, will begin during the present year.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the shareholders of the "Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia" recently voted to increase the capital of their company from Lire 210,000,000 to Lire 300,000,000.

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Transportation.

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-6-

Transportation.

The M. S. "Vulcania," of the Italian Line, called at Palermo on January 7 for the first time since August 8, 1939, on its way to the United States. It is understood that both the "Vulcania" and the "Saturnia" are scheduled to call regularly at Palermo during the present year.

On January 16 the Naples-Messina-Catania-Syracuse-Bengasi-Derna service of the "Tirrenia" navigation company was resumed. Sailings, it is stated, will take place fortnightly.

It was announced on January 31 that, in order to reduce the consumption of coal in Sicily, railway service would be curtailed between several cities of the island on February 12.

Earthquake.

At about 2:17 p.m. on January 15 a violent earthquake, which lasted for several seconds, caused a considerable amount of excitement but only a small amount of visible damage in Palermo and in several villages some distance away.

Many buildings were badly cracked but none col-

8, 1939, on its way to the United States. It is understood that both the "Vulcania" and the "Saturnia" are scheduled to call regularly at Palermo during the present year.

On January 16 the Naples-Messina-Catania-Syracuse-Bengasi-Derna service of the "Tirrenia" navigation company was resumed. Sailings, it is stated, will take place fortnightly.

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Earthquake.

At about 2:17 p.m. on January 15 a violent earthquake, which lasted for several seconds, caused a considerable amount of excitement but only a small amount of visible damage in Palermo and in several villages some distance away.

Many buildings were badly cracked but none collapsed. Estimates of the cost of the work which would be necessary for a thorough examination of the buildings of Palermo known or believed to have been damaged and to

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SECURITY

-7-

to make the repairs necessary to place them in their former condition range from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000 lire (\$750,000-\$2,500,000).

The shock of January 15 was followed, during a period of several days, by a number of minor ones, none of which, it appears, was responsible for any noticeable damage.

File No. 610.

LC/gf

Distribution:

- 5 copies to Commercial Office, Department of State.
- 1 copy to Commercial Attaché, Rome.
- 1 copy to Embassy, Rome.
- 1 copy to Supervising Consulate General, Naples.
- 2 copies for files of preparing office.

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SECURITY

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VOLUNTARY REPORT

(Prepared for the Commercial Attaché at Rome in accordance with Circular No. 325 of July 5, 1939, File No. 610, from the Consulate General at Naples.)



MOST SECRET

REVIEW OF
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE
PALERMO CONSULAR DISTRICT DURING NOVEMBER, 1939.

From

LINTON CROOK
Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

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

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REVIEW OF
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From

LINTON CROOK
Linton Crook,
American Vice Consul.

American Consulate, Prepared: December 9, 1939.
Palermo, Italy. Mailed: December 11, 1939.

Approved:

T. McEnelly
Thomas McEnelly,
American Consul.

SECRET

SECURITY

1184

SECRET

SECURITY

- 2 -

PREFACE

Since September 1 the Consulate has been handicapped in the preparation of economic reports by the fact that very little information of an economic nature has appeared in local publications. It has therefore been necessary to obtain data chiefly through interviews with producers and dealers. While producers and dealers are, almost without exception, extremely courteous, it appears that they have recently been instructed or requested not to supply foreigners with information other than that of a very general kind. It is added, in this connection, that there were several indications, immediately following the outbreak of war, that certain calls made by members of the staff of the Consulate may have caused embarrassment to the persons on whom the calls were made.

It is probable that, while the conditions referred to above prevail, the economic report of the Consulate will be deficient in various respects.

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PREFACE

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785015

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SECURITY

- 3 -

General.

No outstanding changes in the generally unfavorable economic situation in Sicily took place during November. The belief that exports of numerous products will be severely restricted during the coming months, and that producers, dealers and others will suffer seriously in consequence, is daily becoming more widespread.

Sicily's economic life is based, in an unusually large measure, on its exports to foreign countries,* a considerable part of which goes, in normal times, to Germany, Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia. For some time before the outbreak of the present war in Europe, many Sicilian merchants found themselves in difficulties because of their inability to collect,** within a reasonable length of time, sums due for merchandise shipped to Germany. Although payments are now being made with less delay,*** merchants are still faced with the question whether it is advisable to continue to accept further orders from Germany under present conditions.

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*The island's exports to foreign countries generally greatly exceed those to Continental Italy. See Consulate's report of October 4, 1939, pages 3 and 4.

**Through the German-Italian Clearing Organization. See Consulate's report of September 6, 1939, p.4.

***See Note in Appendix.

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SECURITY

- 4 -

Local dealers are pessimistic concerning Sicily's export trade in almonds and filberts during the immediate future not only because of the unfavorable status of trade with Germany and with other areas under German influence but also because of the fact that it is believed that certain other countries, either engaged in war or in danger of being engaged because of their geographical position, will curtail their imports of almonds and filberts, which are considered "luxury" products. Another cause of the general pessimism is the fact that Sicily must face the increased competition of Spain which is striving to regain the position which it lost during the civil war.

The prospects for citrus fruits seem to be slightly better. Local opinion, based on past experience, is that the demands of certain belligerents for lemons, oranges and mandarins will not decrease and that they may, in fact, even increase to a certain extent.*

Agriculture

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Agriculture

*It is stated that the consumption of citrus fruit increased in several belligerent countries during the World War.

SECRET

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- 5 -

Agriculture

The current olive crop, the gathering of which began in the second week of November (much later than usual), is undoubtedly one of the best in recent years. Several reliable observers now believe that the yield will equal that of 1937 (2,251,630 quintals). The annual average for the six-year period 1933-38 was 1,482,148 quintals.* It is reported that stocks of old crop oil are practically exhausted.

Information which has just been received from various sources indicates that the yield of filberts in Sicily during the present year will be approximately normal (about 90,000 quintals unshelled). In 1938 and 1937 the island produced 50,940 and 99,780 quintals, respectively, of unshelled filberts. The quality, apparently, is somewhat inferior to that of last year.

The estimate of the almond crop remains unchanged. It is still expected that the yield will be approximately half that of 1938.

The yield of winter lemons is expected to be about 25-30 percent less than that of last year. The yields of oranges and mandarins are likewise expected to be under those of the past season.

Passenger ...

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Passenger ...

*Calculated. Various issues of the GAZZETTA UFFICIALE.

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SECURITY

- 6 -

Passenger Ships Resume Operations
Between Palermo and Naples.

On November 6 the passenger service of the "Tirrenia" Line between Palermo and Naples was resumed. Ships are now scheduled to leave Palermo on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Before September 3, the day on which service was temporarily suspended, there was a departure each day of the week.

Inauguration of New Railway Station at Messina.

On November 4 the new railway station at Messina, which has been under construction for more than two years, was inaugurated by the Italian Minister of Communications, Host Venturi. The station, which is referred to by the press as "the most modern of Europe," occupies an area of 50,000 square meters and was built at a cost of 90,000,000 lire.

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APPENDIX

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- 7 -

APPENDIX

Note. It is reported that payments to Sicilian exporters through the German-Italian clearing organization are now being made within two or three months, compared with six months or longer a short time ago. It is suggested in certain quarters, in this connection, that the Italian Government may have purchased some of the German ships now in Italian ports. If so, the transfer may explain, at least in part, the recent improvement in the clearing situation. It appears, nevertheless, that certain Sicilian merchants have been verbally advised not to attempt to increase exports to Germany, although the Italian Government again made available, on November 13, exchange insurance on shipments to Germany. The issuance of such insurance, it will be recalled, was stopped on June 30.

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FROM: G-3 Section, AFHQ

REF. NO: 2069

Date 20 February 1945 Precedence: Routine
Time

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1. F/40/G(P)

19 Feb 43.

A.C. of S., G-3.

It is requested that a message in the following sense be despatched.

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A.S. NEVINS.
Brig. Gen.,
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Copy to: Civil Affairs.

TO: AGWAR
FROM: FORTUNE

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Consular reports on Husky territory are believed to contain information of value in planning Military Government arrangements X From Eisenhower to Marshall X BIGOT X Cite X Request that consistent with secrecy arrangements such information be forwarded by air

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