

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

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MEMOS FOR OPERATIONAL STAFF
MAY-JULY 1943

172 pp.

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FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

MEMORANDUM TO C.A.O.s

Attached are a set of papers which you will wish to study in preparation for your duties and to which you will later wish to refer. The papers include the basic documents establishing the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory - the AMGOT plan, the proclamations setting forth the law of Military Government for the territory, and rules of procedure for Allied Military Courts - with all of which you should be thoroughly familiar.

The papers also include instructions as to what you as a C.A.O. should do upon your arrival in occupied territory. These are administrative instructions and are not orders. You are attached to the staff of the commanding officer of your unit and as a staff officer you are under his orders. The instructions will, however, serve as a guide to you in the many matters which will require your attention in the early phases of the occupation.

You should acquaint your commanding officer with these instructions and in agreement with him and his staff you should make in advance as many of the arrangements contemplated as are practicable.

These instructions cover a great deal of ground and it will obviously be impossible for you fully to comply with all or even the major part of them in the early stages.

Certain of the matters must be given precedence, however, and these will depend on the judgment which you must form on the spot and on the basis of the situation presented to you. First things must be first and it will be your job to determine the priorities.

Administrative instructions for the later phases will be furnished you in due course.

Attached are a set of papers which you will wish to study in preparation for your duties and to which you will later wish to refer. The papers include the basic documents establishing the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory - the AMGOT plan, the proclamations setting forth the law of Military Government for the territory, and rules of procedure for Allied Military Courts - with all of which you should be thoroughly familiar.

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You should acquaint your commanding officer with these instructions and in agreement with him and his staff you should make in advance as many of the arrangements contemplated as are practicable.

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Administrative instructions for the later phases will be furnished you in due course.

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(For Financial Officers)

FINANCE DIVISION - INFORMATION MEMORANDUM - No. 2.
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(Public Health Division - Malaria Control)

AMGOT

(Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory)

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28. Special Administrative Instructions Public Health No. 1
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29. ~~Survey of Public Health and Sanitation in Sicily~~

30. Rules of Procedure for Allied Military Courts & Appendices
(Revised)

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PLAN FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF HORRIFIED

PART I

AMGOT

A - INTRODUCTORY

Responsibility

(1) The British and American Governments have determined that the responsibility for the military government of HORRIFIED in connection with the operation HUSKY shall be joint and shall show every characteristic of an Allied undertaking. Joint responsibility involves equal sharing of political, legal and financial responsibility for both planning and conduct of the military government, as well as participation by personnel on as near an equal basis as possible. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government.

Objectives

(2) The objectives of the military government of HORRIFIED will be:

- (a) To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.
- (b) To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.
- (c) To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.
- (d) To promote political and military objectives of the Allied Forces in connection with future operations through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander-in-Chief.

Basis of Plan

(3) Fundamentals of the system of military government prescribed by both Great Britain and the United States are the same, being based on the rules annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and usages and customs of international law recognized by both governments.

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Basis of Plan

(3) Fundamentals of the system of military government prescribed by both Great Britain and the United States are the same, being based on the rules annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and usages and customs of international law recognized by both governments.

(4) The basic directives as to military government in which this plan is based are:

U.S. Manual of Military Government (Field Manual 27-5)
 British Manual of Military Law, Section 6, Chapter 14
 Notes on Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory
 (Parts I and II)

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B - ORGANIZATIONMilitary Governor

(5) The Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, has designated the General Officer Commanding Force 141 as Military Governor (M.G.) of HORMIFIED.

(6) The M.G. will conduct the military government of the territory through the administration to be known as Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT).

Military Administration

(7) The C-in-C, Allied Forces, has created AMGOT as the organization which will be charged with the military government of HORMIFIED. A copy of the order creating AMGOT is annexed as Appendix A.

C.C.A.O. and Deputy

(8) There will be a Chief Civil Affairs Officer (C.C.A.O.) who will be the principal staff officer to the M.G. on matters relating to military government. He will be Chief of AMGOT and as such will be responsible to the M.G. for the military administration of the occupied territory.

(9) There will be a Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer (D.C.C.A.O.) who will be Deputy Chief of AMGOT.

HQ Staff

(10) In addition to the C.C.A.O. and D.C.C.A.O., the HQ staff will consist of Chief Staff Officers and Chiefs of the Special Divisions, viz:

Legal - Chief Legal Officer
 Financial - Chief Financial Officer (Civil Affairs)
 Civilian Supply - Director of Civilian Supply and Resources
 Public Health - Director of Public Health
 Allied and Enemy Property - Property Custodian
 Public Safety - Commissioner of Public Safety

There will be an administrative staff to consist of the following administrative officers:

Three Administrative Officers
 Three Assistant Administrative Officers
 Supply Officer, under whom:
 Quartermaster
 HQ Commandant
 Transport Officer

(7) The C-in-C, Allied Forces, has created AMGOT as the organization which will be charged with the military government of HOLLAND. A copy of the order creating AMGOT is annexed as Appendix A.

C.C.A.O. and Deputy

(8) There will be a Chief Civil Affairs Officer (C.C.A.O.) who will be the principal staff officer to the M.G. on matters relating to military government. He will be Chief of AMGOT and as such will be responsible to the M.G. for the military administration of the occupied territory.

(9) There will be a Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer (D.C.C.A.O.) who will be Deputy Chief of AMGOT.

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Allied and Enemy Property - Property Custodian
Public Safety - Commissioner of Public Safety

There will be an administrative staff to consist of the following administrative officers:

Three Administrative Officers
Three Assistant Administrative Officers
Supply Officer, under whom:
Quartermaster
HQ Commandant
Transport Officer

An organization chart of the HQ Staff is attached as Appendix B.

Advisors

(11) There will be one or more Educational Advisors to the C.C.A.O. who will examine texts, teachers and teaching methods of schools and make recommendations as to necessary changes.

(12) There will be one or more advisors on Fine Arts and Monuments who will advise the C.C.A.O. on any measures which may be necessary to preserve historical monuments and on matters relating to fine arts.

(13) The C.C.A.O. may appoint other experts to act as advisors to him or to the heads of the Special Divisions as required.

AMCOT - Special Divisions

(14) Initially there will be six Special Divisions of AMCOT, the general functions of which will be:

- (a) to advise the C.C.A.O. on questions in their special fields;
- (b) to provide advice and assistance to local C.A.Os as directed by the C.C.A.O.; and
- (c) to execute the functions pertaining to their subjects at HQ and in the provinces so far as they are called upon to do so by the C.C.A.O.

(15) The particular functions of the Special Divisions will be:

- (a) Legal Division. This division shall be responsible for the organization and staffing of military courts, the supervision of civil courts, the licensing of attorneys, preparation of proclamations, ordinances and orders, legal advice to the C.C.A.O. and his staff and in general shall be responsible for legal matters affecting AMCOT. The division will not deal with the legal aspect of the discipline of Allied military personnel.

There will be a Chief Legal Officer who shall be chief of the Legal Division. Staff subdivisions will be established as follows under the following officers.

Chief Judicial Officer - military courts and prosecutors,
civil courts and attorneys.

Chief Counsel - advisory.

An organization chart of the Legal Division is attached as Appendix C-1.

- (b) Financial Division. This division shall be responsible for all currency and foreign exchange matters, control of funds, banks, insurance companies and other public and private financial agencies and enterprises and state monopolies, including the supervision of financial assistance to governmental and private agencies and enterprises; the collection and analysis of economic and financial intelligence from records and other material taken into custody or from other sources; supervising the administration of tax and customs laws; supervising the receipts and expenditures of governmental agencies; and handling problems relating to governmental budgets on the control of prices and purchasing power in coordination with Civilian Supply Division and all accounting and auditing in connection with the foregoing.

There will be a Chief Financial Officer (C.A.) who shall be in charge of the Financial Division. He will be assisted by

by the C.C.A.O.

(15) The particular functions of the Special Divisions will be:

(a) Legal Division. This division shall be responsible for the organization and staffing of military courts, the supervision of civil courts, the licensing of attorneys, preparation of proclamations, ordinances and orders, legal advice to the C.C.A.O. and his staff and in general shall be responsible for legal matters affecting ARMOF. The division will not deal with the legal aspect of the discipline of allied military personnel.

There will be a Chief Legal Officer who shall be chief of the Legal Division. Staff subdivisions will be established as follows under the following officers.

Chief Judicial Officer - military courts and prosecutors,
civil courts and attorneys.

Chief Counsel - advisory.

An organization chart of the Legal Division is attached as Appendix C-1.

(b) Financial Division. This division shall be responsible for all currency and foreign exchange matters, control of funds, banks, insurance companies and other public and private financial agencies and enterprises and state monopolies, including the supervision of financial assistance to governmental and private agencies and enterprises; the collection and analysis of economic and financial intelligence from records and other material taken into custody or from other sources; supervising the administration of the tax and customs laws; supervising the receipts and expenditures of governmental agencies; and handling problems relating to governmental budgets on the control of prices and purchasing power in coordination with Civilian Supply Division and all accounting and auditing in connection with the foregoing.

There will be a Chief Financial Officer (C.A.) who shall be chief of the Financial Division. He will be assisted by the Deputy C.F.O. (C.A.), an advisor on Currency and Exchange and Financial Officers (C.A.). Staff subdivisions will be established under the following officers:

Chief Accountant - accounting and auditing.

Chief Revenue Officer - taxes and receipts.

Commissioner of Customs and Excise - customs and excise and state monopolies.

Controller of Financial Institutions - examination and control of banks and insurance systems.

Financial and Economic Intelligence Officers - economic intelligence from records taken into custody.

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An organization chart of the Financial Division is attached as Appendix C-2

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(c) Civilian Supply Division. This division shall be responsible for estimating and meeting essential civilian needs, supervising the rationing system of the territory, arranging transport of essential civilian supplies and for the survey, development and control of resources of the territory for both military and civilian needs; also for supervising existing labor organizations and matters having to do with civilian labor relations and supply.

There will be a Director of Civilian Supply and Resources who shall be chief of the Civilian Supply Division. Staff subdivisions will be established under the following officers:

Civilian Supply Officer - provision for civilian supplies - food, fuel and consumer goods.
Civilian Transport Officer - coordination of transport of essential civilian supplies.
Industries and Resources Officer - survey of utilities, industrial plants and natural resources other than agriculture.
Agriculture and Fisheries Officer - agriculture, farm projects and fisheries.
Labor Officer - civilian labor supply, labor relations.

An organization chart of the Civilian Supply Division is attached as appendix C-3.

(d) Public Health Division. This division shall be responsible for the direction of civilian hospitals, public health and sanitation matters, venereal control, the direction and coordination of local welfare work and relief agencies and coordination of such Allied relief agencies as may be later represented in the territory.

There will be a Director of Public Health who shall be chief of the Public Health Division. He will be assisted by an advisor on public health. Staff subdivisions will be established as follows:

Medical Organization - hospitals, medical supplies, venereal control and pathology.
Public Health Organization - disease control, sanitation and public welfare, including coordination of relief agencies.

An organization chart of the Public Health Division is attached as appendix C-4.

(e) Public Safety Division. This division shall be responsible for all civil police matters, including the supervision and

Civilian Supply Officer - provision for civilian supplies - food, fuel and consumer goods.
Civilian Transport Officer - coordination of transport of essential civilian supplies.
Industries and Resources Officer - survey of utilities, industrial plants and natural resources other than agriculture.
Agriculture and Fisheries Officer - agriculture, farm projects and fisheries.
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Medical Organization - hospitals, medical supplies, venereal control and pathology.

Public Health Organization - disease control, sanitation and public welfare, including coordination of relief agencies.

An organization chart of the Public Health Division is attached as Appendix C-4.

(e) Public Safety Division. This division shall be responsible for all civil police matters, including the supervision and reorganization of the existing civil police forces, the operation of prisons and the registration and control of civilian motor vehicles. It shall also be responsible for civilian fire protection and for the organization of civil defense.

There will be a Commissioner of Public Safety who shall be chief of the Public Safety Division. He will be assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety. Staff subdivisions will be established under the following officers:

Superintendent of Prisons - prisons and detention institutions.

Superintendent of Traffic and Licensing - registration and circulation of civilian vehicles.

Superintendent of Civil Police - general supervision of all units of national, provincial and local police organizations.
 Superintendent of Special Police - investigation of loyalty and efficiency of administrative officials and investigation into black market operations.
 Superintendent of Fire Department and Civil Defense - fire and civil defense agencies.

An organization chart of the Public Safety Division is attached as Appendix C-5.

(8) Allied and Enemy Property Division. This division shall be responsible for the custody of:

- (i) property of Allied owners sequestered by the Italian government;
- (ii) property of the enemy Government not in custody of some other branch of the Allied forces; and
- (iii) abandoned property or property belonging to absentee owners.

There will be a Property Custodian who shall be chief of the Allied and Enemy Property Division.

An organization chart of the Allied and Enemy Property Division is attached as Appendix C-6.

AMGOT - Administrative Organization in the Field

(16) There will be a Senior Civil Affairs Officer (S.C.A.O.) who will be the principal staff officer of each Task Force Commander in matters relating to military government. These S.C.A.O.s will be responsible to their respective Task Force Commanders for military administration.

(17) Civil Affairs Officers (C.A.O.s) will be the actual military administrators of the occupied territory. Provision will be made to station one or more C.A.O.s in each province and in each city or town in the territory down to a population level of 12,000 to 15,000, and possibly in smaller centers where special conditions exist, such as the presence of combat troops or the existence of a port or airport in the vicinity. Exception may be made in the case of contiguous towns which may be supervised by a single C.A.O. A scheme of proposed distribution of S.C.A.O.s, C.A.O.s and Civil Affairs Police Officers (C.A.P.O.s) is attached as Appendix D.

(18) As soon as practicable the C.A.O.s in the field will be organized on a provincial basis under a S.C.A.O. in each province. After the occupation has progressed, it may be feasible to combine several of the smaller provinces under one S.C.A.O. The S.C.A.O. in charge of a province will be the channel of communication between the AMGOT HQ and the C.A.O.s in his province.

(19) The functions of the C.A.O.s in their respective areas will be:

- (i) property of Allied owners sequestered by the Italian Government;
- (ii) property of the enemy government not in custody of any other branch of the Allied forces; and
- (iii) abandoned property or property belonging to absentee owners.

There will be a Property Custodian who shall be chief of the Allied and Enemy Property Division.

An organization chart of the Allied and Enemy Property Division is attached as Appendix C-6.

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(19) The functions of the C.A.O.s in their respective areas will be:

- (a) to continue in operation the municipal administration and essential local services, utilizing existing personnel wherever possible;
- (b) to publicize the proclamations and orders of the H.Q. and with the C.A.F.O.s to enforce the law of military government;
- (c) on behalf of the local unit commander, to issue local regulations to insure security and local order;
- (d) To coordinate with combat units in requisitioning, procurement and billeting in the local area and to assist local unit commanders in any other matters involving the civil population;

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(e) to organize inferior military courts;

(f) generally to implement the policy of the military administration of AMGOT.

(20) It will be the responsibility of the C.A.Os to become familiar with the area in which they are stationed as soon as possible, and to keep AMGOT HQ informed as to local conditions and developments, political and economic. The C.A.Os will be responsible in their areas in particular for the enforcement of orders such as those directing the surrender of arms and photographic equipment, the declaration of food stuffs, fuel, motor vehicles and parts and declaration or surrender of other articles of use to the combat units or in short supply in the areas.

(21) In large centers there may be stationed in addition to one or more C.A.Os members of the Public Safety, Legal, Financial, Health, and other special divisions. In the small towns, C.A.Os will receive advice and assistance from members of the special divisions assigned to the province under arrangements worked out by the S.C.A.O. for the province. Legal Officers will establish circuits for the Allied Military Courts and Financial Officers will spend as much time as is necessary in the towns to discharge their functions.

AMGOT - Police Organizations in the Field

(22) At least for the initial period, it is planned that the civil police will be organized on the basis of the Carabinieri, augmented by such other police organizations as may be considered reliable. These police organizations will be supervised by C.A.P.Os.

(23) In each city or town where a C.A.O. is stationed there will be one or more C.A.P.Os. In the operational phase the C.A.P.Os will act under the direction of and in close conjunction with the Provost Marshal. It will be the function of the C.A.P.Os:

(a) to take over the administration of the existing police forces, disarming where necessary and reorganizing as the situation may require;

(b) to set up patrols for security in conjunction with combat units where necessary;

(c) to coordinate with military intelligence and military police officers;

(d) to assist the C.A.Os in enforcing law.

AMGOT - Allocation of Personnel

(24) AMGOT personnel has been drawn from British and American sources on an approximately equal basis. The allocation of personnel is shown on the condensed T/O - W.F. attached as Appendix B. In the assault phase, personnel to be made up of approximately

(21) In large centers there may be stationed in addition to one or more C.A.O.s members of the Public Safety, Legal, Financial, Health, and other special divisions. In the small towns, C.A.O.s will receive advice and assistance from members of the special divisions assigned to the province under arrangements worked out by the S.C.A.O. for the province. Legal Officers will establish circuits for the Allied Military Courts and Financial Officers will spend as much time as is necessary in the towns to discharge their functions.

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(23) In each city or town where a C.A.O. is stationed there will be one or more C.A.P.O.s. In the operational phase the C.A.P.O.s will act under the direction of and in close conjunction with the Provost Marshal. It will be the function of the C.A.P.O.s:

- (a) to take over the administration of the existing police forces, disarming where necessary and reorganizing as the situation may require;
- (b) to set up patrols for security in conjunction with combat units where necessary;
- (c) to coordinate with military intelligence and military police officers;
- (d) to assist the C.A.O.s in enforcing law.

AMGOT - Allocation of Personnel

(24) AMGOT personnel has been drawn from British and American sources on an approximately equal basis. The allocation of personnel is shown on the condensed T/O - A.F. attached as Appendix E. In the assault phase AMGOT personnel attached to Force 545 will be made up of approximately two-thirds American and one-third British officers and personnel attached to Force 545 will be made up of approximately two-thirds British or Canadian and one-third American officers.

C. - AMGOT OPERATIONS - GENERAL PLAN

(25) It has been determined that it is essential to the prompt and orderly establishment of military administration of the area that AMGOT personnel take up their duties as soon as active operations permit. This requires assignment of AMGOT personnel to the assault forces.

(26) During the assault AMGOT personnel will necessarily be distributed on a tactical rather than a territorial basis. Force 141 and Forces 343 and

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545 as well as the commanding officers of assault forces will be provided by ALGOT with C.A.Os whose ultimate stations are included in the objectives of each assault force.

(27) Owing to conditions under which the assaults will be carried out, ALGOT personnel with the assault forces will be kept to a minimum. These C.A.Os who are attached to the HQ of formation or unit commanders will be sent ashore as soon as possible after the assault has consolidated any territory containing inhabited centers. Subject to the direction of the unit commanders, these C.A.Os will get in touch with the local administrative authorities and relations with such authorities will thereafter be conducted through the C.A.Os.

(28) The C.A.Os with the assault forces will, as soon as feasible, form the provincial administration in the area which the assault troops occupy. Accordingly, the parties accompanying certain of the assault forces will include senior personnel to form the nucleus of provincial administration of the large centers which are the objectives of these forces.

(29) Following from the task force organization, there will be two regional ALGOT HQ's under the S.C.A.Os for each task force. ALGOT HQ will remain with Force 141.

(30) The main body of ALGOT personnel will remain in North Africa to be called forward as the situation requires until the provincial and municipal organizations have been completed.

Relations with and Authority of Task Force Commanders

(31) During the assault and the initial phases of any operations in which ALGOT is concerned, ALGOT personnel assigned to task forces will operate as staff officers of their commanders. Subject to the provisions of this plan and of other directives which may hereafter be transmitted by G.O.C. Force 141, tactical commanders shall have final responsibility and authority. An administrative line of communication directly from C.C.A.O. to local C.A.Os may be established and authority delegated to such C.A.Os at the discretion of the H.G.

(32) This plan constitutes the general directive as to the organization for and manner of establishing and conducting military government of the occupied territory. Annexed to and as a part of this plan are proclamations and general orders and regulations governing the C.A.Os. There will also be delivered directly by the C.C.A.O. to C.A.Os detailed instructions within the framework of the above directive and covering technical matters such as the handling of financial accounts, legal procedure, etc.

(33) After the reduction of the territory and when the tactical and civil situation permits, the G.O.C. Force 141, may with the approval of the C-in-C delegate some or all of his functions as Military Governor

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(29) Following from the task force organization, there will be two regional ALGOT HQ's under the S.C.A.Os for each task force. ALGOT HQ will remain with Force 141.

(30) The main body of ALGOT personnel will remain in North Africa to be called forward as the situation requires until the provincial and municipal organizations have been completed.

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(33) After the reduction of the territory and when the tactical and civil situation permits, the G.O.C. Force 141, may with the approval of the C-in-C delegate some or all of his functions as Military Governor to the C.C.A.O.

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PART IIIMPOSITION OF DIRECT CONTROLD - LAW OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT - PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS

(34) For the purposes of this plan, the law of military government is taken to mean the law governing civilians in the occupied territory as established by international law and by the occupying forces. It does not refer to the British and American military law governing members of their armed forces as set forth in the British Army Act and the American Articles of War.

(35) Under international law the powers of government in an occupied territory are vested in the Commanding Officer of the occupying forces. In order to establish orderly military government within the limitations of international law it is customary to issue proclamations and orders specifying what the local inhabitants may and may not do. AMGOT will therefore prepare certain Proclamations and General Orders to be signed by or on behalf of the G.O.C. Force III as M.G., and various notices or local orders to be signed by or on behalf of the M.G. or the responsible formation or unit commanders.

Proclamations

(36)

(a) The first Proclamation, announcing the fact of occupation and the establishment of military government, and the second, establishing various offenses against the armed forces as War Crimes, will be posted in public places in each area as soon as it is occupied in order to aid in the immediate re-establishment of law and order. Proclamation No. 2 will be accompanied by two notices, one establishing curfew and the other calling for the immediate surrender of arms, ammunition and explosives, and wireless sending sets at a time and place designated therein. (Forms of Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2 and the notices are attached as Appendixes H-1 and H-2).

(b) As soon as actual combat in the immediate neighborhood has ceased, additional Proclamations and General Orders will be published. These Proclamations will cover the following subjects:

- No. 3 - Establishing Allied Military Courts
- No. 4 - Providing for currency and fixing rates of exchange
- No. 5 - Closing of banks and establishing a moratorium with respect to certain debts and claims
- No. 6 - Annulling certain laws; including those directed against the Allied governments or their nationals

(38) Under International Law the powers of government in occupied territory are vested in the Commanding Officer of the occupying forces. In order to establish orderly military government within the limitations of International Law it is customary to issue proclamations and orders specifying what the local inhabitants may and may not do. AUCOF will therefore prepare certain Proclamations and General Orders to be signed by or on behalf of the G.O.C. Force 141 as M.C., and various notices or local orders to be signed by or on behalf of the M.C. or the responsible formation or unit commanders.

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(b) As soon as actual combat in the immediate neighbourhood has ceased, additional Proclamations and General Orders will be published. These Proclamations will cover the following subjects:

- No. 3 - Establishing Allied Military Courts
- No. 4 - Providing for currency and fixing rates of exchange
- No. 5 - Closing of banks and establishing a moratorium with respect to certain debts and claims
- No. 6 - Annuling certain laws; including those directed against the Allied governments or their nationals or involving racial discrimination
- No. 7 - Providing for Custodian of Allied and Enemy Property

(c) In addition thereto the following subjects will be dealt with by Proclamation or General Order:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Restriction on exchange. | 6. Newspapers and printed matter. |
| 2. Prices to be charged for articles or services. | 9. Meetings and assemblies. |
| 3. Manufacture and commerce. | 10. Mergers and National anthems. |
| 4. Restrictions on transactions of certain persons. | 12. Narcotics. |
| 5. Transactions in land. | 13. Sanitation and public health. |
| 6. Identification cards. | 14. Prostitution. |
| 7. Travel passes. | 15. Taxes. |
| | 16. Repatriation and billeting. |

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Publication of Proclamations.

- (37) Such proclamations and orders as it is desired to bring widely to public attention will be posted in public places. All proclamations and orders, whether or not previously posted, will be published in a journal to be known as "The AMGOT Gazette." The contents of the "Gazette" will be published in such newspapers as are permitted to continue and the "Gazette" itself will be available at court houses, AMGOT offices, etc.
- (38) As soon as conditions warrant, notices will be posted calling for the surrender of motor vehicles, spare parts, binoculars, etc., and for the declaration of food stuffs, fuels, printing machinery, photographic equipment, radio receiving sets, etc. These notices will be prepared by AMGOT in blank so that the place and date of surrender or declaration can be filled in.

Civilian Internees.

- (39) Fascist leaders and pro-Nazi partisans will be interned. Other civilians who are calculated to endanger Allied occupation will be apprehended either on the specific orders of AMGOT Headquarters or at the direction of appropriate military authority.

These internees will normally be considered the internees of the country by whose forces they have been apprehended. They will be evacuated as soon as possible to North Africa and it is important that they be kept separate from military prisoners of war. Interrogation of civilian internees by the appropriate authority will take place as soon as possible and they will not be evacuated from North Africa without the prior consent of AMGOT.

E. MILITARY COURTS.Constitution of Courts.

- (40) Civilians charged with offenses against the law of Military Government will be brought before Allied Military Courts. These will be General Military Courts, to consist of not less than three officers at least one of whom shall be a Judicial Officer of AMGOT; Superior Military Courts, to consist of one or more officers at least one of whom shall be a Judicial Officer when available; and Inferior Military Courts, to consist of an officer of the Allied Forces who need not be a Judicial Officer.

- (41) General Military Courts will try serious offenses including all cases involving the death penalty. Superior Military Courts will try less serious offenses. Inferior Military Courts will try minor offenses and may not impose a sentence of more than one year's imprisonment.

Procedure.

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(41) General Military Courts will try serious offenses including all cases involving the death penalty. Superior Military Courts will try less serious offenses. Inferior Military Courts will try minor offenses and may not impose a sentence of more than one year's imprisonment.

Procedure.

(42) Proceedings of Allied Military Courts will be public except when the C.C.A.O. or the court orders otherwise, and will be translated where the defendant is not able to understand English. The defendant will be entitled to a copy of the charges against him and to the services of counsel, to call witnesses in his behalf and to testify in his behalf, but he will not be required to do the latter.

(43) Persons convicted will have the right of petition to the C.C.A.O. in all cases. No death sentence will be executed unless and until confirmed in writing by the M.C. 2063

Property Custodian.

(44) The Property Custodian will be empowered to take custody of the following:

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- (a) Property belonging to the Governments of Great Britain or the United States or their allies or nationals, which has been sequestered by the Italian government. All Italian laws sequestering property belonging to the above will be annulled. All government officials and other persons who have any such property in their custody will be directed to declare the same to the Property Custodian and at his request turn it over to him together with any books, accounts or records.
- (b) Property belonging to the Italian government which is not in custody of some other branch of the Allied Forces.
- (c) Property belonging to any enemy national who is not in HONORIFIED, and whose representative is not available. It will be his duty to control and manage that property for the benefit of its owner.

Records and accounts of all property will be kept by the Property Custodian.

P. SERVICES PARTICULARLY AFFECTING TACTICAL UNITS.

Intelligence and Security.

(45) Close cooperation between Allied Military Counter Intelligence and Civil Affairs Police will be maintained. A Joint Security Committee composed of representatives of Allied Military Counter Intelligence, Naval Security Staff, and JAGOT will be established at the seat of government and locally as required with the object of coordinating security policy.

(46) General regulations for security control of the civil population (e.g. declaration of prohibited areas) will normally be arranged by JAGOT at the request of G.Int.(b) or G.2(C.I.). JAGOT will arrange for provision of standard signs to mark prohibited areas and will furnish them to combat troops when required.

(47) Contact between military security personnel and local police will be made in the early stages through C.A.P.O.s. When conditions have become settled contact can be made directly in minor or routine matters when military security personnel require information from the local police.

Circulation of Civilians.

(48) Restrictions on local circulation of civilians will be determined by the local C.A.P.O.s after consultation with the G.S.(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.) and at the direction of the tactical commanders. In general the policy will be to restrict circulation after certain hours, except for special personnel such as medical and civil defense. Within each district certain areas may also be restricted or prohibited. Circulation between towns or cities will be prohibited except with permission of the C.A.P.O. or in the case of certain personnel of G.Int.(b) or G.2(C.I.).

property belonging to any enemy national who is not in
Holland, and whose representative is not available. It
will be his duty to control and manage that property for the
benefit of its owner.

Records and accounts of all property will be kept by the Property
Custodian.

F. SERVICES PARTICULARLY AFFECTING NATIONAL UNITS.

Intelligence and Security.

(45) Close cooperation between Allied Military Counter Intelligence
and Civil Affairs Police will be maintained. A Joint Security Committee
composed of representatives of Allied Military Counter Intelligence, Naval
Security Staff, and JAGOT will be established at the seat of government
and locally as required with the object of coordinating security policy.

(46) General regulations for security control of the civil
population (e.g. declaration of prohibited areas) will normally be arranged
by JAGOT at the request of G(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.). JAGOT will arrange for
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certain areas may also be restricted or prohibited. Circulation between
towns or cities will be prohibited except with permission of the C.A.P.O.
or in the case of certain personnel of G(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.).

(49) For the foregoing purposes the following passes will be
required:

- (a) For Medical, Civil Defense and other approved civilian
officials - Special JAGOT passes bearing number of National
Identity Card.
- (b) For approved civilians making occasional journeys - National
Identity Cards with attachment where necessary stamped for
journey.
- (c) Security Pass No. 1 (White) - Issued by G(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.)
for issue to American and British civilian employees, Red
Cross workers, etc.

(d) Security Pass No. 2 (Red) - Issued by G(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.) for emergency issue and special use by intelligence personnel, etc.

(e) Data Stamp Passes - Issued by G(Int)(b) or G.2(C.I.) to officers in charge of port control, service installations for control of employees, etc.

Press, Propaganda and Censorship.

(50) Major policy in propaganda will be determined by directives from the two governments with subdirectives from A.F.H.Q. Local propaganda activities (booklets, leaflets, broadcasts, posters, press) will be handled by INC in coordination with staffs attached to A.F.H.Q. and to the various forces in HONKING. These activities will be coordinated with HMGOT by periodic meetings. In large centers liaison officers between HMGOT and INC may be desirable.

(51) The press will be supervised by INC as regards both operation and censorship. Under present plans the principal daily papers in HUSTON and MALICIOUS will resume publication as soon as practicable. From the commencement of the operation HMGOT will furnish to INC directives, designed to assist the military administration in HONKING, on the avoidance of destruction of records, stamps, currency, ration cards and identity cards, and on other matters designed to facilitate military government.

(52) Censorship of mail, telephone and telegraph communication, radio broadcasting, newspapers, motion pictures and plays will be the responsibility of INC. No publication will be permitted without censorship nor will any books be imported except through allied sources. Policy towards existing publications will be laid down by HMGOT in conjunction with INC.

Purchases, Rents, Requisitioning and Glorification.

(53) It has been decided in so far as possible to apply a coordinated system between the American and British practices in respect of the above.

(a) Purchases. Initially and in as far as possible private goods and services shall be purchased and paid for in cash, unless the amount involved is large in which event the matter will be submitted to the Joint Committee on Purchases, Rents and Requisitions of Force 141.

(b) Rents. In general, reasonable rents will be paid to the private owners both in the case of taking over whole buildings or houses or parts thereof for billeting or otherwise. Discussions are nearing completion which will allow of this system being applied by both Task Forces.

(c) Requisitioning.

(51) The press will be supervised by INC as regards both operation and censorship. Under present plans the principal daily papers in RUSSIAN and MALICIOUS will resume publication as soon as practicable. From the commencement of the operation AMCOF will furnish to INC directives, designed to assist the military administration in HONORIFIED, on the avoidance of destruction of records, stamps, currency, ration cards and identity cards, and on other matters designed to facilitate military government.

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Purchases, Rents, Requisitioning and Claims.

(53) It has been decided in so far as possible to apply a coordinated system between the American and British practices in respect of the above.

(a) Purchases. Initially and in so far as possible private goods and services shall be purchased and paid for in cash, unless the amount involved is large in which event the matter will be submitted to the Joint Committee on Purchases, Rents and Requisitions of Force 141.

(b) Rents. In general, reasonable rents will be paid to the private owners both in the case of taking over whole buildings or houses or parts thereof for billeting or otherwise. Discussions are nearing completion which will allow of this system being applied by both Task Forces.

(c) Requisitioning.

(i) Where private property is requisitioned or otherwise taken over, the policies to be followed in paying therefor will be decided by committees on Purchases and Requisitions, at each headquarters.

(ii) State owned property. Such property will not be paid for but doubtful cases as to ownership will be submitted to the Joint Committee on Purchases, etc., Force 141.

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- (a) Claims. A Claims Advisory Committee, Force 141, will be established consisting of British and American representatives. Similarly, Claims Commissions of Force 543 and 545 will be established consisting of American and British members respectively. The Claims Commissions will finally decide claims up to 2,500 dollars, and will make recommendations on claims over 2,500 dollars, routing such cases through the Claims Advisory Committee. The Claims Advisory Committee will forward such claims to A.F.H.Q. with policy recommendation attached. A.F.H.Q. authorities will settle claims not exceeding 5,000 dollars or the sterling equivalent. Claims in excess will be referred to Washington or London, respectively.

A chart explaining the various committees will be forwarded to Task Forces by Force 141.

PART III

POSITION OF INDIRECT CONTROL

G - POLITICAL GUIDES AND DIRECTIVES

(54) Agreed directives by the respective governments will be communicated by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the C.-in-C. These will be communicated by the G.O.C. Force 141, in the form of instructions for the guidance of task force and unit and formation commanders. Matters covered will include the treatment of the civilian population, and measures to be taken in connection with political organizations in the occupied territory and with governmental and party officials. Instructions will also include economic guides as to measures deemed necessary to safeguard the civilian economy.

H - ITALIAN LAW - CONTINUING EFFECTIVENESS

(55) The practice of both the governments in occupied territory pursuant to the requirements of international law has been to recognize existing law in the territory as continuing in effect except when military necessity, national policy or the proper administration of the military government in the interest of the occupied territory require modification. Accordingly, Italian law, both civil and criminal, will be recognized as continuing except provisions which are repealed or superseded in the application of the above general principles.

(56) Laws which are to be annulled or suspended will be specified in proclamations of the M.G. or rendered ineffective by administrative action of AMGOT.

Italian Courts

(57) When the military and political situation permits Italian courts, both civil and criminal, will be reopened under Italian magistrates and judges with the following reservations:

- (a) the right of attendance by a C.A.O. or legal officer at any court session;
- (b) the right in AMGOT to revise any sentence or verdict given by any Italian court;
- (c) the right of recourse to the M.G. by all defendants under petition by any party when the claim is made that the judgment was affected by or was prejudicial to the interests of the Allied Forces;
- (d) the confirmation of death sentences and the power of clemency being vested in the M.G.

(58) In general Italian criminal courts will be reopened.

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- (a) the right of attendance by a C.A.O. or legal officer at any court session;
- (b) the right in AMGOT to revise any sentence or verdict given by any Italian court;
- (c) the right of recourse to the M.G. by all defendants under petition by any party when the claim is made that the judgment was affected by or was prejudicial to the interests of the Allied Forces;
- (d) the confirmation of death sentences and the power of clemency being vested in the M.G.

(58) In general Italian criminal courts will be reopened before civil courts and lower courts will be reopened before higher courts.

I - CIVILIAN SERVICES NOT INITIALLY SUPERVISED BY AMGOT

(59) The utilities dealt with in paragraphs 60 to 64 will be operated or supervised by the services named to the extent set out as long as HOSTILITIES remain either a threat of operations or a base for further operations. Should all military activity cease there may be assigned to AMGOT sufficient technical personnel to supervise or operate any or all of such utilities as personnel of the engineering and transportation services are withdrawn.

Electric and Gas

(60) These utilities will be operated by or under the supervision of -PP or Engineers. Fuel supplies estimated to be adequate for the operation of

electric utilities for essential military needs have been requisitioned on their behalf. Mobile generating plant of a sufficient capacity to fulfill essential military requirements only has been included in Engineer requirements for use in localities where the civil system may be damaged or destroyed. No attempt is being made now to provide for the operation, repair or replacement of utility installations not essential for military requirements. Supplies for such purposes will be requisitioned on the basis of actual survey.

Water Supply

(61) Water installations will be operated by or under the supervision of RE or Engineers. In the event of demolition or damage to reservoirs, aqueducts or permanent facilities, surplus capacity of water purifying and pumping equipment of the Engineers will be available for civilian supply.

Railways

(62) Railways will be operated or maintained by or under the supervision of Transportation or Transportation Corps as long as HORRIFIED continues to be used as a base for military operations. At a later stage when required, AMCO will furnish a Transportation Officer who will work in conjunction with Transportation or Transportation Corps. The function of this officer will be to insure that, subject to the military requirements of the moment, essential civil traffic continues and to advise as to what classes of civil traffic should be carried.

Docks

(63) Docks and dock installations will be operated by Transportation or Transportation Corps in conjunction with the Navy.

Roads and Bridges

(64) Repair and maintenance of roads and bridges will be under the supervision of the RE or Engineers. Only those roads and bridges which are essential for military requirements will be maintained unless AMCO makes a special case for the maintenance or repair of some particular road or bridge for civilian purposes. Such repairs will be undertaken subject to prior operational requirements.

Telephone, Telegraph, Cables and Radio

(65) These communications will be operated by R Signals or the Signal Corps. At least so long as operations continue, no telephone, telegraph, or radio communication by private individuals will be permitted. Officials of the civil administration and civilians on essential businesses (banks, transport, supply, etc.) will be given communication facilities on request of AMCO if circumstances permit. Local telephone exchanges may be reopened under supervision of R Signals or the Signal Corps as soon as operations permit and supervisory personnel are available.

Telegraph and long distance telephone systems will be operated by R Signals and Signal Corps personnel as military services. Access to these will be through a military headquarters.

(62) Railways will be operated or maintained by or under the supervision of Transportation or Transportation Corps as long as HOPFIELD continues to be used as a base for military operations. At a later stage when required AMGOT will furnish a Transportation Officer who will work in conjunction with Transportation or Transportation Corps. The function of this officer will be to insure that, subject to the military requirements of the moment, essential civil traffic continues and to advise as to what classes of civil traffic should be carried.

Docks

(63) Docks and dock installations will be operated by Transportation or Transportation Corps in conjunction with the Navy.

Roads and Bridges

(64) Repair and maintenance of roads and bridges will be under the supervision of the HE or Engineers. Only those roads and bridges which are essential for military requirements will be maintained unless AMGOT makes a special case for the maintenance or repair of some particular road or bridge for civilian purposes. Such repairs will be undertaken subject to prior operational requirements.

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Telegraph and long distance telephone systems will be operated by R Signals and Signal Corps personnel as military services. Access to these systems will be through a military headquarters.

J - HANDLING OF OTHER CIVILIAN SERVICES

(66) The following outlines the manner in which specific civilian services are to be handled as soon as operations permit. It will be the objective to put these arrangements into effect during or as soon after the assault period as is practicable and if possible in certain sections of the territory before the entire area is reduced. In centers where no representative of any of the Special Divisions is stationed, the local C.A.O.s will have the responsibility for the supervision of the services, at least until contact with the proper Special Division can be established.

Police

(67) Civil police forces are to be reorganized and supervised by the Public Safety Division (AMGOT).

(a) Coordination with Provost Marshals. In the operational phase the Provost Marshal or other appropriate arm of the combat forces will be the authority finally responsible for order in the occupied area. C.A.P.O.s and local military police in this phase will coordinate all police activities. The C.A.P.O.s will report to the Provost Marshal or other appropriate authority if and when the Carabinieri or other local police organization is ready to function.

(b) Coordination with Security Personnel. As stated in paragraph 23 there will be close coordination between C.A.P.O.s and the Allied Military Counter Intelligence officers. In particular, the C.A.P.O.s function will be to furnish intelligence as to politically unreliable individuals to the Security Police and to arrange for assistance in policing security areas established by the latter.

(c) Traffic and Licensing. Traffic control in military centers is to be under military police. Road control, except in military centers, will be under supervision of C.A.P.O.s. Registration of all civilian vehicles is to be under the Traffic and Licensing Bureau of the Public Safety Division (AMGOT).

Fire Services and Civil Defense.

(68) Existing fire fighting departments and organizations will be supervised by the Public Safety Division (AMGOT). Civil air raid protection and civil defense is to be under the supervision of the Public Safety Division (AMGOT).

Prisons.

(69) Prisons are to be supervised by the Superintendent of Prisons of the Public Safety Division (AMGOT). He will submit to the Legal Division (AMGOT) lists of prisoners and the offenses for which they were convicted. Measures will be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners.

Medical Services

(70) The Director of Public Health (AMGOT) will be responsible for public hygiene of the whole territory with the exception of military establishments and protected areas, for which the military medical authorities will be responsible. He will also be responsible for relief. All medical stores will initially be handled by the military medical authorities, from whom the Director of Public Health will draw for his requirements as stores are available.

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- (a) Hospitals. Initially, all hospitals in the area will be at the disposal of the Deputy Director of Medical Services (DMS) Force 141, who will allocate available accommodation between military and civil requirements. Force 141 Medical Services are unlikely to require convalescent homes, maternity homes and lunatic asylums, which will therefore be supervised by Director of Public Health (AMGOT). AMGOT will also be responsible for controlling hospitals which are not required for military personnel.

- (b) Local Medical Personnel. All local medical personnel ~~will~~ within the category of protected personnel under international conventions will be dealt with by the DMS Force 141. This officer will provide such personnel as he requires with barracks under necessary security control. Personnel not required will be demobilized. The Director of Public Health (AMGOT) will be responsible for issues of passes, motor fuel, etc., to all medical and nursing personnel not under the supervision of DMS.

- (c) Provision of Medical Supplies. AMGOT will be responsible for estimating and meeting needs for medical stores for the civilian population. Until otherwise determined, the basis of provision of stores will be Drug Units, Priority "A," augmented by Mideast scale of anti-malarial and anti-typhus supplies as established by A.T.E. AMGOT will arrange for the issue of these stores through local public health centers, hospitals or drug stores, or by direct issue in accordance with conditions prevailing. Drugs which are to be resold to the public will be charged for.

Postal Services

- (71) Postal services will be discontinued on occupation. As soon as circumstances permit they will be resumed within the territory but limited initially to postcards in order to facilitate censorship and transport. After reduction of the territory normal postal services will be introduced by stages in accordance with the conditions ruling from time to time.

It is anticipated that at best the existing stocks of stamps will be small and the possibility of utilizing them therefore short-lived. Steps are therefore being taken to prepare a fresh issue of AMGOT postage stamps. In the event of it proving impossible to print this issue by the required date, U.S. and U.K. stamps will be overprinted "AMGOT" and will be sold currently in post offices.

Appropriate receipt and duty or tax stamps will also be provided.

Education.

- (72) In the early stages of occupation all schools will be closed. It will be the policy of AMGOT to reopen schools under the advice of its Educational Advisor as soon as practicable. Necessary steps will be taken to eliminate objectionable subjects from the syllabus and to reorganize the roster of school teachers after removal of undesirables. Church Schools may be permitted to reopen at an earlier date.

Universities will not reopen without the approval of AMGOT. Scientific research (carried on at a university or other institution) may, however, be continued upon approval by the Educational Advisor.

Antiquities and Fine Arts.

- (73) It is the policy of AMGOT to insure by every means at its disposal that local archives, historical and classical monuments and objects of art shall be preserved.

- (a) The C.C.A.O. will be advised by one or more officers on the preservation of antiquities and fine arts. Steps will be taken to prohibit completely the purchase and export of classical objects of art by members of the Allied Forces or others.

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- (a) The C.C.A.O. will be advised by one or more officers on the preservation of antiquities and fine arts. Steps will be taken to prohibit completely the purchase and export of classical objects of art by members of the Allied Forces or others.
- (b) C.C.A.O.s will be responsible at as early a date as practicable for advising the tactical commanders as to which areas should be placed out of bounds to troops in order to avoid damage to historical and classical monuments and objects.
- (c) Museums and the public galleries will be closed immediately on occupation. They will be reopened only after the consent of AMGOT has been obtained and after the necessary arrangements have been completed for their security.

Government Records and Archives

(74) Every effort will be made to preserve at the time of occupation and thereafter local archives of the provinces and communes and other government records. This will involve the posting of guards where necessary. Also, government and other records will not be removed by members of the Allied Forces without proper authority.

- 16 -

Rationing

(75) The existing system of food and clothing rationing will be maintained and existing ration cards will be continued under supervision of the Civilian Supply Division (AMCOT). Transfer of personnel from one scale of rations to another will be made under the direction of the Civilian Supply Division upon request by the military authority involved.

Where military authorities issue rations direct to labor they should require ration cards to be produced for endorsement. The local C.A.O. will be informed of any such issue of rations together with a schedule of personnel in receipt of them.

Civilian Supply and Relief

(76) AMCOT will be responsible for estimating requirements of essential civilian supplies, for requisitioning such supplies through the appropriate military channels and for the distribution thereof to the civilian population. During a period which is assumed to be a minimum of 90 days no civilian agencies will have any responsibility for civilian supplies.

The Director of Public Health will be responsible for relief and will act in liaison with the Civilian Supply Division.

AMCOT has estimated requirements of essential civilian commodities. Provisions which have been made are as follows:

- (a) Food. It is estimated that HOPFIMED will be largely self-sufficient in essential foods, particularly wheat, the principal article of diet of the inhabitants. Although there should be adequate food stocks in the area as a whole, during the 90-day period they may be unavailable to the city population due to breakdown of transport. Accordingly, certain staples have been requested to assure the existing minimum ration scale for the urban population. AMCOT has also requested the establishment of a wheat stockpile from the North African harvest against the contingency that stocks should be less than estimated, destroyed or exported prior to the occupation. The Civilian Supply Division will make arrangements with the Allied Force supply services for the importation into the area and handling of the foregoing.

- (b) Medical supplies. The estimated requirements of medical supplies for the civilian population have been requested by AMCOT. Handling and distribution of these supplies will be under the Public Health Division.

- (c) Coal and Charcoal. Requirements for initial 90-day period covering essential civilian needs (hospitals, certain civilian industries of particular use to the military services and utilities) have been included in military coal requirements.

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- (b) Medical supplies. The estimated requirements of medical supplies for the civilian population have been requested by AMGOT. Handling and distribution of these supplies will be under the Public Health Division.
- (c) Coal and Charcoal. Requirements for initial 90-day period covering essential civilian needs (hospitals, certain civilian industries of particular use to the military services and utilities) have been included in military coal requirements.
- (d) Petroleum Supplies. Requirements for essential civilian purposes, including diesel oil for agriculture uses and gasoline and oil for essential civilian motor traffic (doctors, civilian defense workers, police) have been estimated by AMGOT and are included in military requirements.
- (e) Engineer's Supplies. Requirements deemed essential for emergency re-establishment of utilities for military requirements have been included in Engineer's supplies estimated. These do not provide for early repair or replacement of utility installations other than those required for essential military requirements. Supplies for this purpose will be requisitioned on the basis of an actual survey to be made by AMGOT personnel of the Civilian Supply Division, in conjunction with the Engineers.

(f) Clothes. It is estimated that it will not be necessary to supply clothes to the civilian population during the 90-day period. Later requirements will be determined on the basis of a survey.

(g) Barter goods. It is not contemplated that goods will be imported for barter purposes. It is considered that any payments in food or kind for labor may be made by an increase in the regular rations of the laborers.

Agriculture

(77) HORRIFIED is largely self supporting in food production. It will be the aim of AMGOT to maintain this position and, if possible, improve it. Existing regulations regarding the offering of crops to the government will be enforced pending a survey by the Agriculture Officer as to their effectiveness. This survey, which should be completed by the Civilian Supply Division as soon as possible, will also embrace an estimate of the volume of crops to be planted for next harvest, what surpluses should be aimed at, how they are to be obtained, and what seed and fertilizers will be needed.

Fisheries

(78) The regulations to be applied to the fishing industry will be the subject of investigation to be carried out by the Navy, after it is established ashore in HORRIFIED. Restrictions will be on the following general lines:

- (a) no fishing of any kind until official regulations are issued;
- (b) no fishing allowed near ports, in patrol areas or on convey routes;
- (c) no vessels to land except at authorized places;
- (d) no vessels to approach within 500 yds. of land at night except at authorized landing places;
- (e) all vessels to be registered, clearly marked, and to carry permits;
- (f) tunny fishing from shore only allowed in certain areas.

K - FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS

State Owned Businesses

(79) State owned businesses or monopolies and business enterprises of which the State has full or substantial control will be dealt with by the Property Custodian.

Banks

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Fisheries

(78) The regulations to be applied to the fishing industry will be the subject of investigation to be carried out by the Navy, after it is established ashore in HONOLULU. Restrictions will be on the following general lines:

- (a) no fishing of any kind until official regulations are issued;
- (b) no fishing allowed near ports, in patrol areas or on convey routes;
- (c) no vessels to land except at authorized places;
- (d) no vessels to approach within 500 yds. of land at night except at authorized landing places;
- (e) all vessels to be registered, clearly marked, and to carry permits;
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(79) State owned businesses or monopolies and business enterprises of which the State has full or substantial control will be dealt with by the Property Custodian.

Banks

(80) Upon occupation of the territory, steps will be taken immediately to:

- (a) close all banks and financial institutions and place them under military custody;
- (b) declare a general moratorium;
- (c) impound or block for future disposal funds of the Italian government agencies, including government banks;
- (d) seal all vaults and safe deposit boxes; and
- (e) obtain an inventory of the assets of all banks as quickly as practicable.

The main purpose of closing all banks and financial institutions is to safeguard them and to insure in so far as possible that funds and other valuables are not transferred or records destroyed. Proper safeguards will be taken to insure that all currency notes, securities and records are left untouched. Since the longer the banks remain closed the greater disruption will result in finance, trade and industry, steps will be taken to reopen some of the banks as soon as possible. However, no bank is to be reopened without the approval of the Chief Financial Officer (Civil Affairs). During the period of the moratorium and the closing of the banks, an investigation will be made to determine the proportion that total accessible assets bear to liabilities. Even when a bank is reopened only limited withdrawals, as determined by the Chief Financial Officer, will be permitted.

Insurance

(81) Insurance companies and insurance systems will be under the supervision of the Financial Division (MGOT). Subject to a survey by MGOT, payments on life insurances will be continued. The same will be the case with unemployment and other social insurances.

Private Businesses

(82) Private businesses and industries furnishing war material useful to the military (e.g. cement and asphalt plants) will be operated for the benefit of the military and under the supervision of the Property Custodian. Private businesses in which no such interest exists will be permitted to operate subject to applicable military regulations, e.g. opening and closing hours, price fixing, etc.

Currency and Rates of Exchange

(83) Directives governing the currency to be used initially and in later phases and the rates of exchange with the dollar and pound will be circulated as soon as the policy is communicated by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the C-in-C. Arrangements for supply of the various currencies determined upon will be made by MGOT in cooperation with the Financial Officers and Paymasters of the task forces.

NOTE: This plan will be later supplemented as necessary.

MGOT
Force 141
Field
28 May 1943

(81) Insurance companies and insurance systems will be under the supervision of the Financial Division (ANGOT). Subject to a survey by ANGOT, payments on life insurances will be continued. The same will be the case with unemployment and other social insurances.

Private Businesses

(82) Private businesses and industries furnishing war material useful to the military (e.g. cement and asphalt plants) will be operated for the benefit of the military and under the supervision of the Property Custodian. Private businesses in which no such interest exists will be permitted to operate subject to applicable military regulations, e.g. opening and closing hours, price fixing, etc.

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ANGOT
Force HQ
Field
28 May 1943

APPENDIX AFIGOT - HUSKY

1 May 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM

NUMBER 35

Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT),

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Military Governor	III
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Relations of AMGOT personnel to Commanders Combat Units or Formations	V
AMGOT, Plan of Operations	VI
Chief of AMGOT and Deputy Chief, Assignment of	VII

I - ESTABLISHMENT OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

Announcement is made of the establishment of an organization for Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT). Functions of AMGOT are placed under the direct supervision of the Commanding General, Force 141.

II - FUNCTIONS AND CATEGORIES

The purpose of AMGOT will be to administer the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory under the Military Governor of the territory in accordance with the rules and usages of international law.

The objectives of AMGOT will be:

- a. To insure the security of the occupying forces and their lines of communication; and to facilitate this operation.
- b. To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible; procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.
- c. To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.
- d. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.
- e. Through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, to promote political and military objectives of the Allied Forces in connection with future operations.

AMCOT, plan of operations VI
 Chief of AMCOT and Deputy Chief, Assignment of VII

I - ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMCOT)

Announcement is made of the establishment of an organization for Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMCOT). Functions of AMCOT are placed under the direct supervision of the Commanding General, Force 141.

II - FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The purpose of AMCOT will be to administer the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory under the Military Governor of the territory in accordance with the rules and usages of international law.

The objectives of AMCOT will be:

- a. To insure the security of the occupying forces and their lines of communication; and to facilitate this operation.
- b. To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.
- c. To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.
- d. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.
- e. Through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, to promote political and military objectives of the Allied Forces in connection with future operations.

III - MILITARY GOVERNOR

General Sir Harold Alexander, as Commanding General, Force 141, is hereby designated Military Governor of HORMUZZIA. He will be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for the conduct of the military government of the territory which will be administered through AMCOT.

IV - AMCOT ORGANIZATION

a. Chief Civil Affairs Officer and Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. Chief Civil Affairs Officer will advise the Military Governor on questions relating to the military government of HORMUZZIA. He will be Chief of AMCOT, and he will be responsible to the Military Governor for the military administration of the territory.

- 2 -

There will be a Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer (D.C.C.A.O.) who will be Deputy Chief of AKCOF.

b. Special Divisions. There will be initially six special divisions as follows:

Legal Division
Financial Division
Civilian Supply Division
Public Health Division
Public Safety Division
Enemy Property Division

The general functions of these divisions will be to give advice to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer on questions in their respective fields; to furnish special personnel for the existing administrative organization in the territory; to provide advisors and assistants to local Civil Affairs Officers as directed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer; and, as far as they are called on to do so by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, to execute the functions pertaining to their subjects. The particular functions of the special divisions and the organization thereof will be as determined by the Military Governor and included in the detailed operational plan hereinafter referred to.

c. Advisors. Advisors on special subjects will be appointed as required by the Military Governor.

1. Civil Affairs Officers. The local military administration of the territory will be conducted through Civil Affairs Officers who will be stationed in important cities and towns in the territory. The general functions of the Civil Affairs Officers will be: to continue in operation provincial and municipal administration and essential local services, utilizing existing personnel wherever possible; to publish proclamations and ordinances, and in conjunction with Civil Police Officers to enforce proclamations, orders, etc., of military authority and to ensure that civil laws are respected; to issue local regulations to ensure security and local order; to organize and hold military courts; to coordinate with combat units in requisitioning, procurement, and billeting in the local area; and to assist local unit commanders in any other matters involving the civil population.

For purposes of administration there may be created regions and provinces, the boundaries of which shall be according to the existing territorial subdivisions or otherwise, as may be determined.

2. Civil Police. All civil police functions in the territory shall be exercised by the Civil Police Officers (C.P.O.s) who will be stationed in important cities and towns in the territory. The general functions of the C.P.O.s will be: to take over and supervise the administration and control of the existing police forces; to set up patrols

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V - RELATION OF ARMY PERSONNEL TO COMBATANTS, COMBAT UNITS OR FORMATIONS

During the assault and initial phases of any operation in which ARCT is concerned, ARCT personnel assigned to Task Forces will operate as Staff Officers of their commanders. Tactical commanders shall have final responsibility and authority; provided however, that in administrative line of communication directly from the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to local military administration may be established and authority delegated to such administrators at the discretion of the G.O.C., Force 141.

- 3 -

VI - PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Subject to the provisions of this Memorandum, the organization of AMGOT and its method of operation shall be as determined by the Military Governor who shall cause to be prepared an operational plan for submission to the Commander-in-Chief for approval.

VII - ASSIGNMENT OF CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF AMGOT

Announcement is made of the assignment of Major General Lord Rennell to be Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HONOLULU and Chief of AMGOT; and Lt. Colonel Charles H. Spofford to be Acting Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HONOLULU and Acting Deputy Chief of AMGOT.

By command of General HUGHES:

H. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, A.C.D.,
Assistant Commander.

for submission to the Commander-in-Chief for approval.

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By command of General HICRIED:

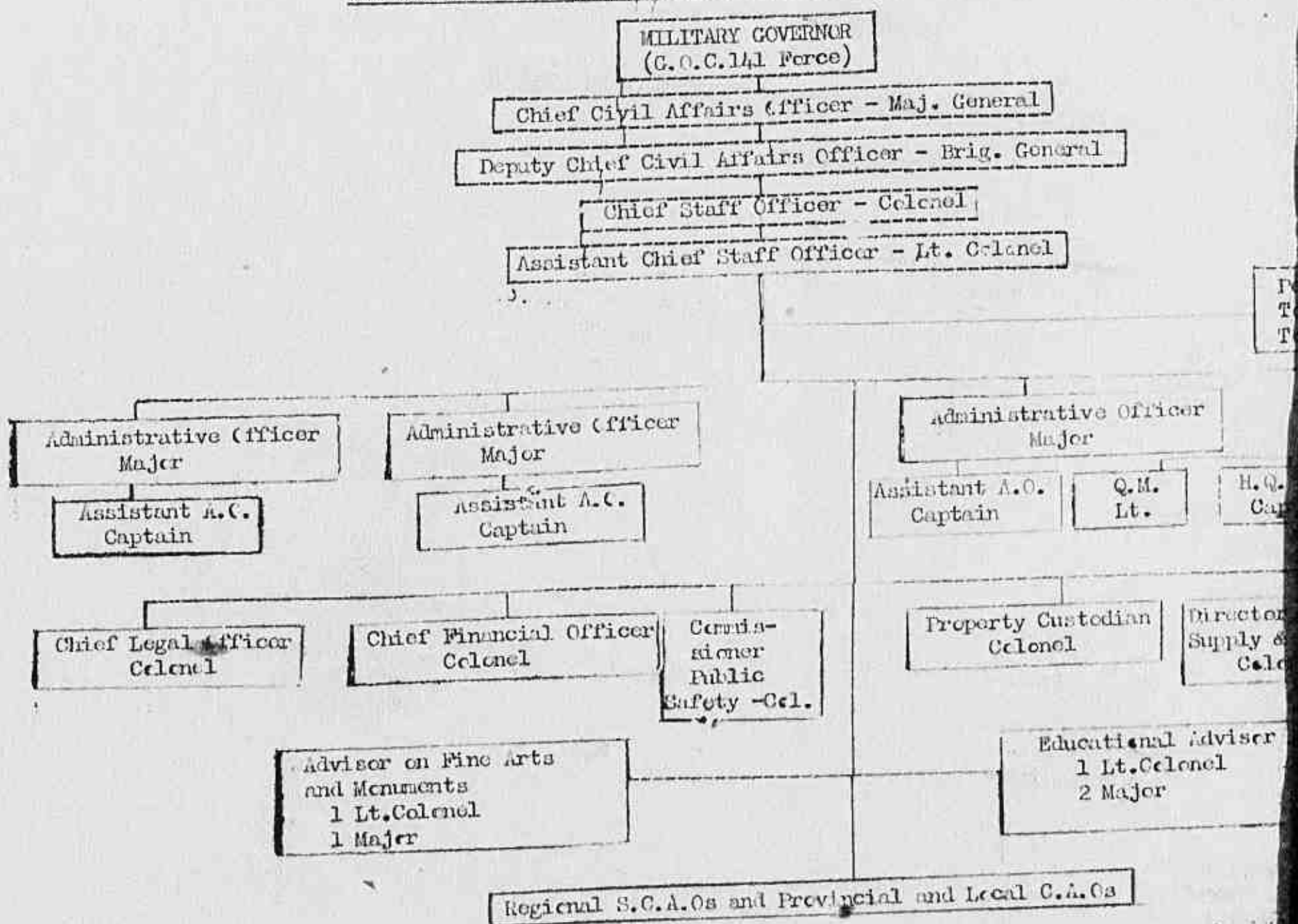
A. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General

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

4006

APPENDIX B

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT) - HQ STAFF



APPENDIX B

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT) - HQ STAFF

4355

MILITARY GOVERNOR
(G.O.C. 141 Force)

Chief Civil Affairs Officer - Maj. General

Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer - Brig. General

Chief Staff Officer - Colonel

Assistant Chief Staff Officer - Lt. Colonel

Personal Assistants
To C.C.A.O. - Major
To D.C.C.A.O. - CaptainAdministrative Officer
MajorAssistant A.C.
CaptainAdministrative Officer
MajorAssistant A.O.
CaptainQ.M.
Lt.H.Q. Comdt.
CaptainSupply Officer
MajorTransport Officer
CaptainChief Financial Officer
ColonelCommissioner
Public
Safety - Col.Property Custodian
ColonelDirector of Civilian
Supply & Resources
ColonelDirector Public
Health
ColonelEducational Adviser
1 Lt. Colonel
2 Major

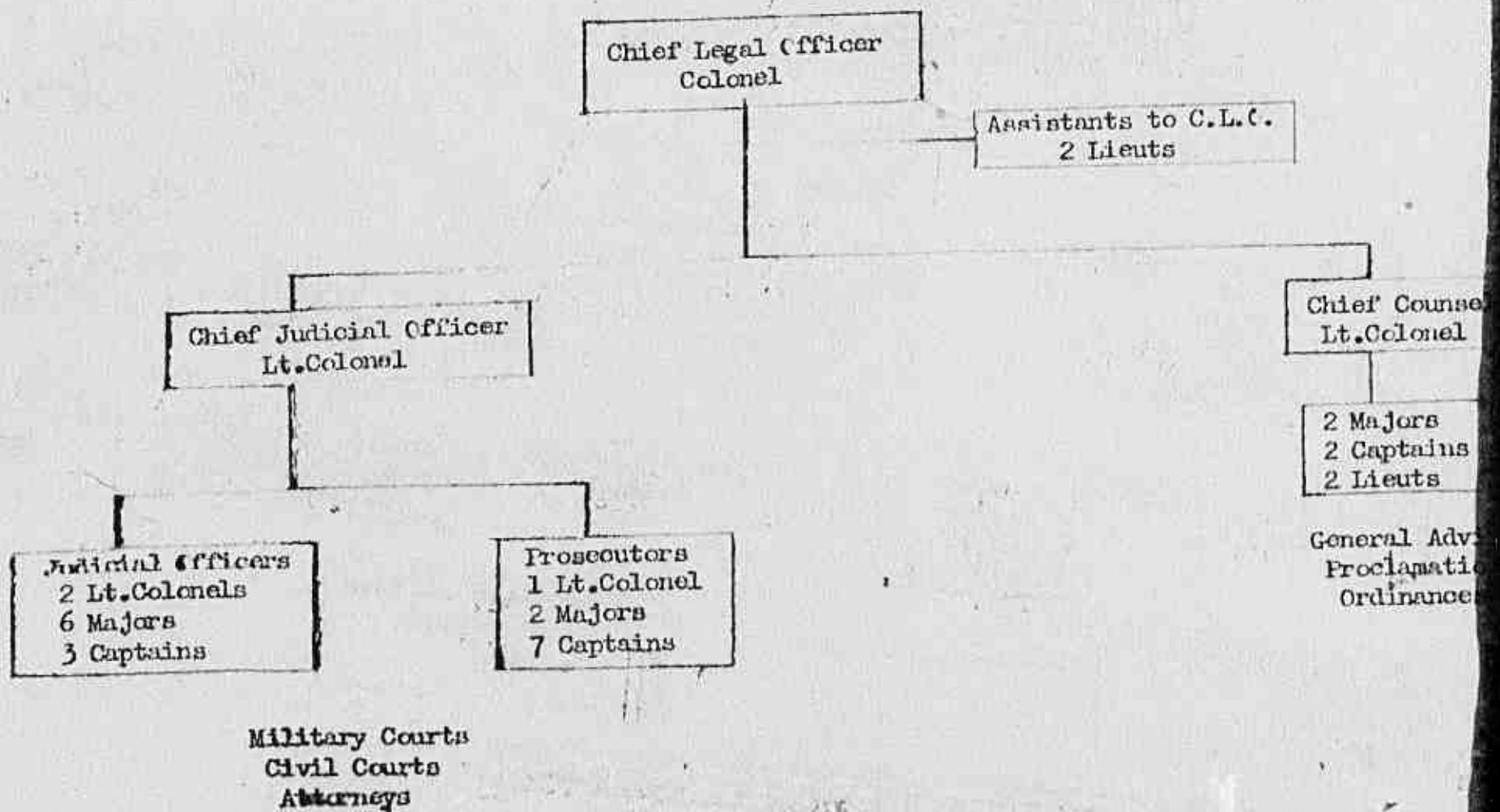
Regional S.C.A.Os and Provincial and Local C.A.Os

Expert on Fine Arts
Monuments
Lt. Colonel
Major

APPENDIX C-1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

LEGAL DIVISION



APPENDIX C-1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

LEGAL DIVISION

Chief Legal Officer
Colonel

Assistants to C.L.O.
2 Lieuts

Chief Counsel
Lt. Colonel

2 Majors
2 Captains
2 Lieuts

General Advisory
Proclamations
Ordinances

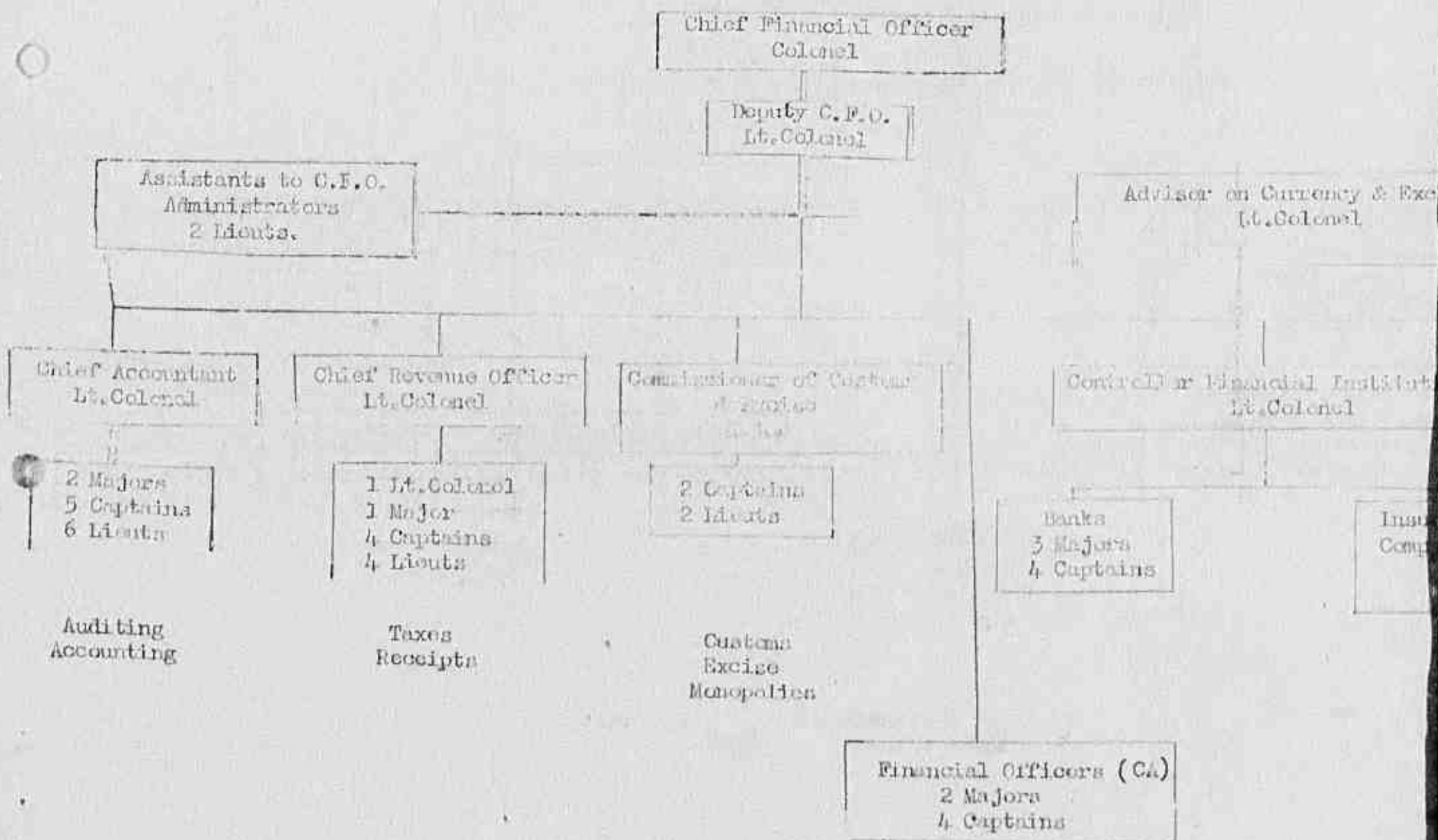
Prosecutors
1 Lt. Colonel
2 Majors
7 Captains

Courts
Courts
Clerks

APPENDIX C-2

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

FINANCIAL DIVISION



APPENDIX C-2

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

FINANCIAL DIVISION

Chief Financial Officer
Colonel

Deputy C.F.O.
Lt. Colonel

Advisor on Currency & Exchange
Lt. Colonel

Officer

Commissioner of Customs
& Excise
Lt. Colonel

Controller of Financial Institutions
Lt. Colonel

Financial & Economic
Intelligence Officers
2 Majors

2 Captains
2 Lieutenants

Banks
3 Majors
4 Captains

Insurance Companies
Compensation Systems
1 Major
2 Captain

Customs
Excise
Monopolies

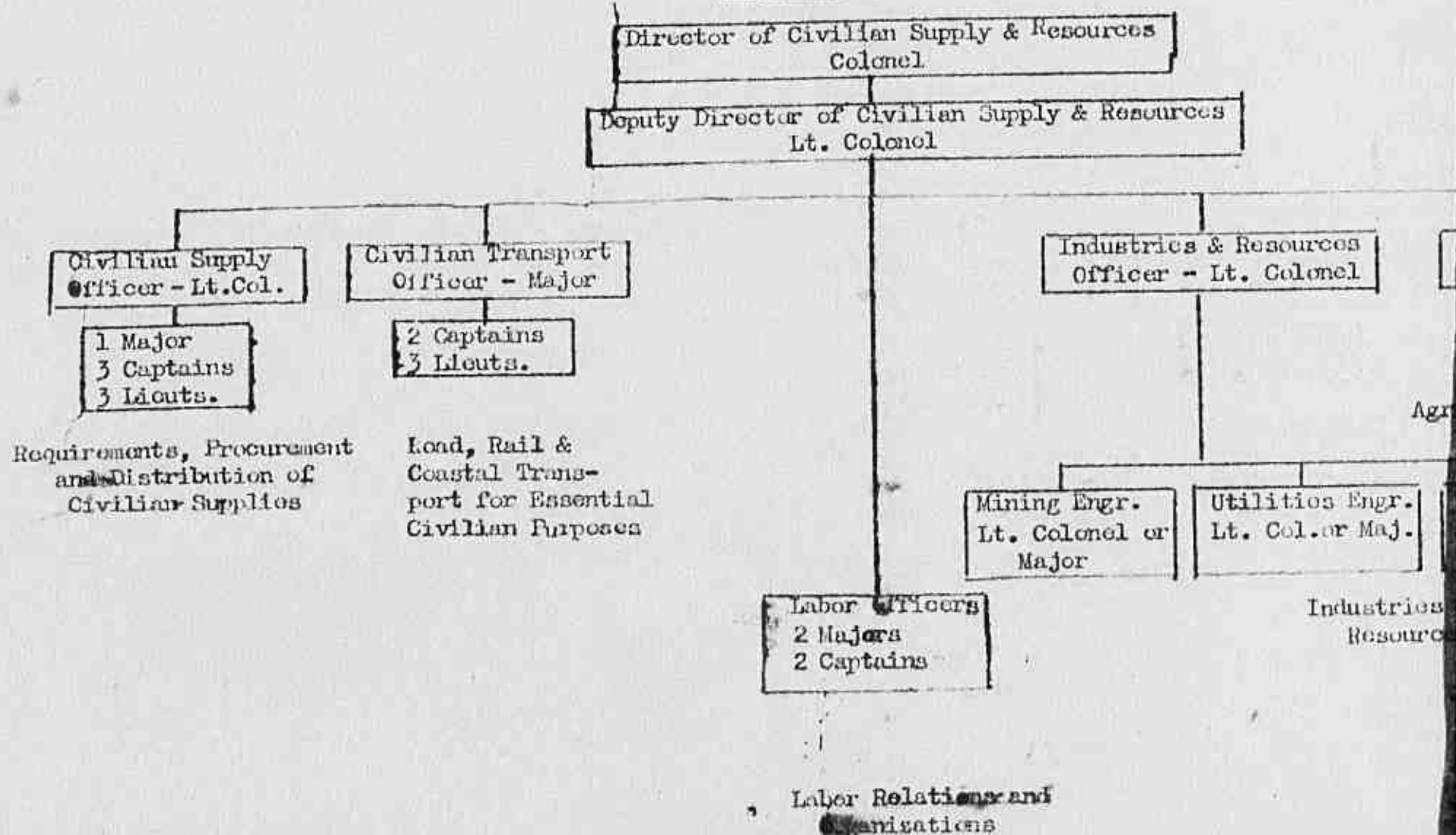
Financial Officers (CA)
2 Majors
4 Captains

4352

APPENDIX C - 3

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION



APPENDIX C - 3

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION

Director of Civilian Supply & Resources
Colonel

Deputy Director of Civilian Supply & Resources
Lt. Colonel

Transport
- Major

Captains
Lieuts.

Rail &
Postal Trans-
for Essential
Civilian Purposes

Industries & Resources
Officer - Lt. Colonel

Agriculture & Fisheries
Officer - Major

3 Captains
1 Lieut.

Agricultural Production, Wheat
Pooling, Fisheries

Mining Engr.
Lt. Colonel or
Major

Utilities Engr.
Lt. Col. or Maj.

Industrial
Engr. - Lt.
Col. or Maj.

Communications
Engr. - Lt. Col.
or Major

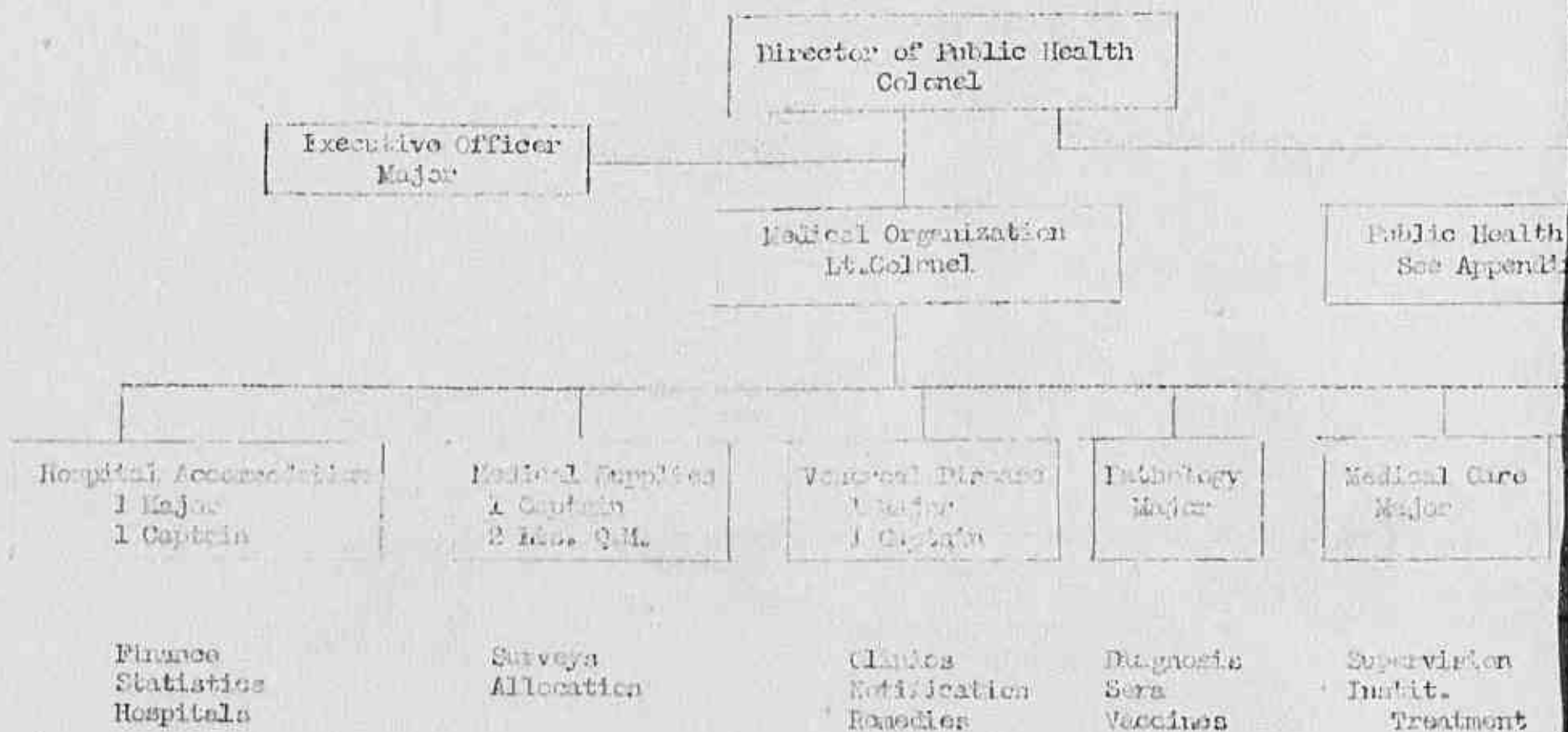
Industries & Mining
Resources

Labor Officers
2 Majors
2 Captains

Labor Relations and
Organizations

APPENDIX C-4

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

09841

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

785015

APPENDIX C-4

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

Director of Public Health
Colonel

ve Officer
Jaw

Medical Organization
Lt. Colonel

Public Health Organization
See Appendix C-4 (a)

Medical Supplies
1 Captain
2 M.S. Q.M.

Venernal Diseases
1 Major
1 Captain

Pathology
Major

Medical Care
Major

Personnel
Captain

Surveys
Allocation

Clinics
Notification
Remedies

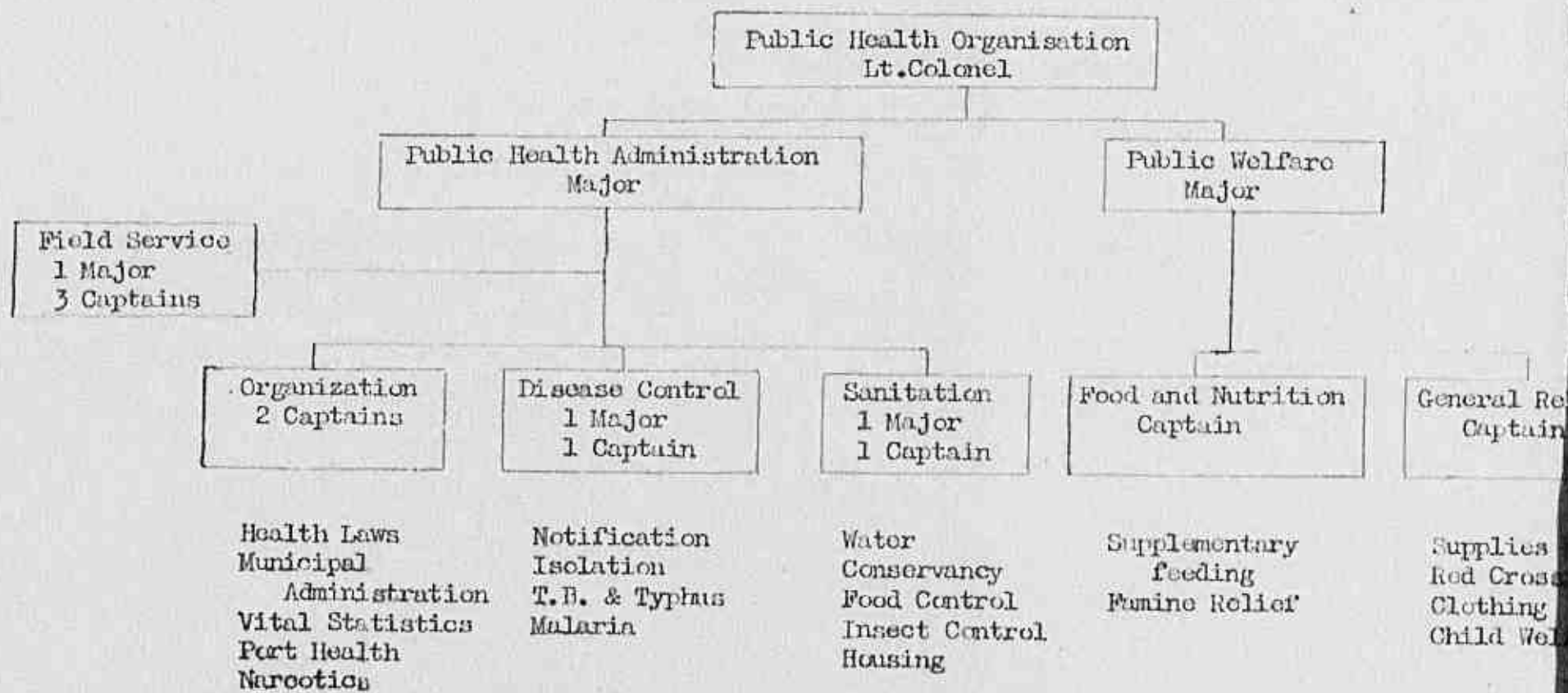
Diagnosis
Sera
Vaccines

Supervision
Instit.
Treatment

Civilian medical
personnel and
their control.

APPENDIX C-4 (a)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

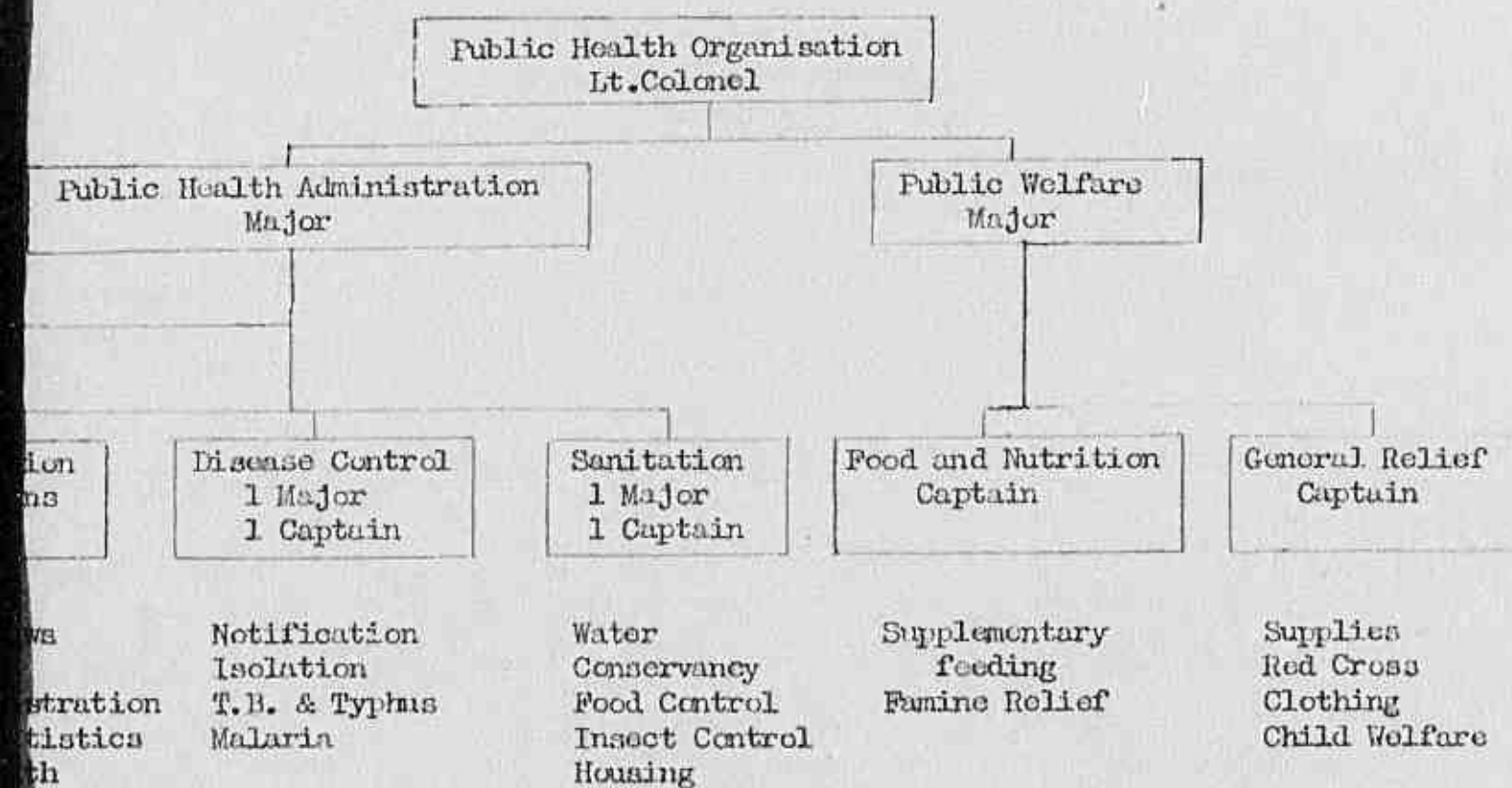
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

APPENDIX C-4 (a)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

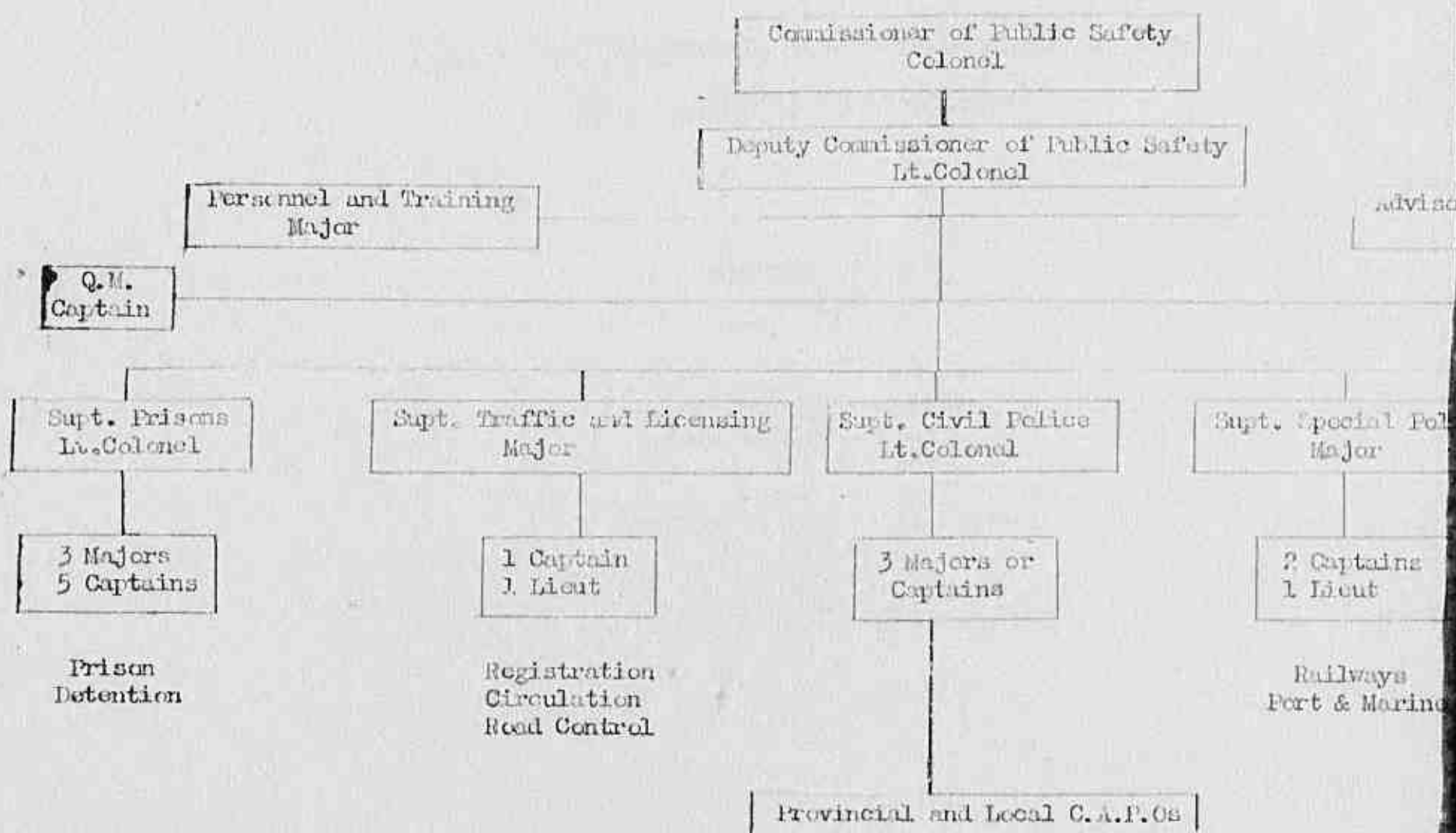
PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION



APPENDIX C-5

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

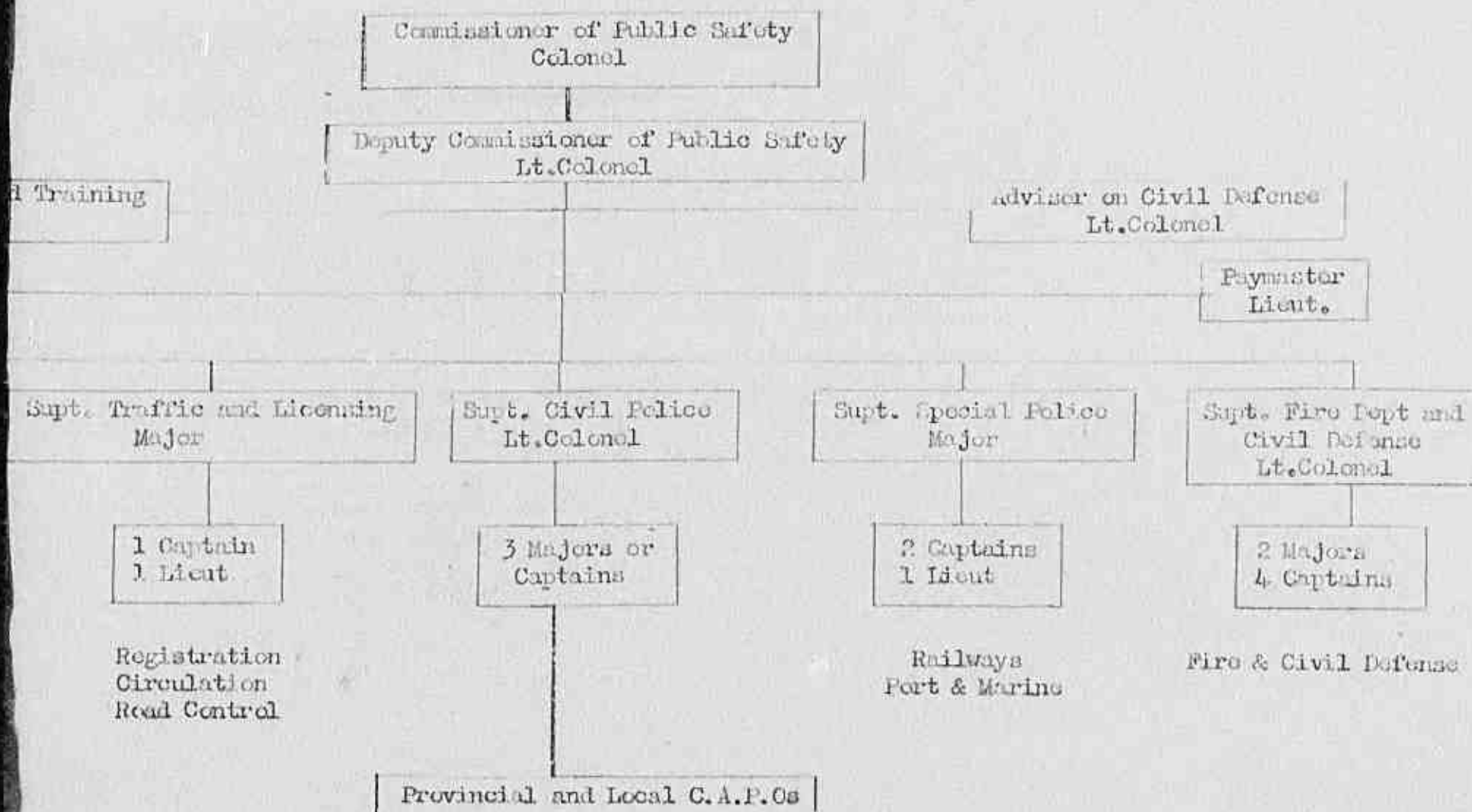


APPENDIX C-5

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

4352



Supervision Civil Police Organizations

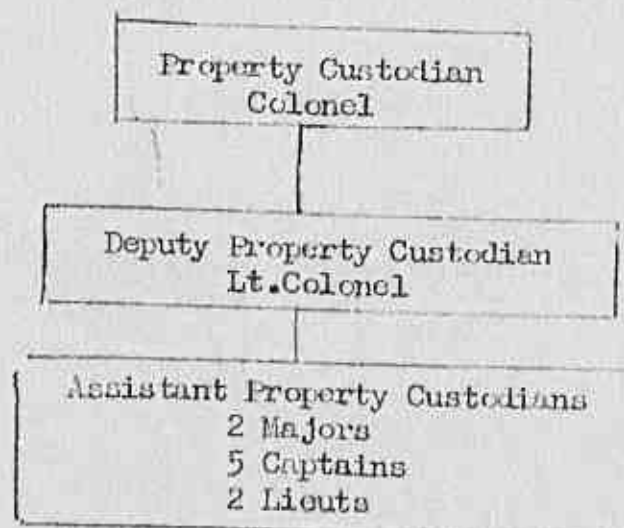
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

APPENDIX C-6

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

ALLIED AND ENEMY PROPERTY DIVISION



SUPPLEMENT TO AFHQ ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM No. 35, 1 MAY 43.

SECRET
(Equals British MOST SECRET)

COPY NO 30

: : : : :
: SECRET :
: Auth: CINC, AF :
: Initials TJD :
: 10 June 1943 :
: : : : : :

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

10 June 1943

SICOT-HUSKY

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)

NUMBER : 42)

ASSIGNMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF AMCOT

1. Announcement is made of the assignment of Brigadier General FRANK J. MCSHERRY to be Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HORRIFIELD and Deputy Chief of AMCOT. This assignment is to be effective as of 2 June 1943.
2. This memorandum is supplemental to Administrative Memorandum Number 35, this headquarters, 1 May 1943.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

OFFICIAL:

/s/ T.J. Davis

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

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

10 June 1943

BIGOT-HUSKY

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)

NUMBER : 42)

ASSIGNMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF ALGOT

1. Announcement is made of the assignment of Brigadier General FRANK J. McSHEPPY to be Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HORRIFIND and Deputy Chief of ALGOT. This assignment is to be effective as of 2 June 1943.

2. This memorandum is supplemental to Administrative Memorandum Number 35, this headquarters, 4 May 1943.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ T.J. Davis

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

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

4351

AMGOTTABLE OF PROCLAMATIONSPROC. NO. 1 Announcement of Occupation

- Art. 1. Powers of Government in Occupied Territory
2. Suspension of Powers of Crown of Italy
 3. Persons in Occupied Territory to Obey Orders
 4. Personal and Property Rights to be Respected
 5. Fascist Party to be Dissolved
 6. Officials and Employees of Government, Municipal and Other Public Services to Continue their duties
 7. Notice that Further Proclamations and Orders will be Issued
 8. Warning to Population to Remain Peaceable and Comply with Orders

PROC. NO. 2 War Crimes

- Art. 1. Offences against Allied Forces which may be Punished by Death
2. Offences against Allied Forces Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment
 3. Other Offences
 4. Violation of the Italian Penal Code
 5. Collective Fines
 6. Defences under International Law
 7. Arrest and Detention
 8. Effective Date

NOTICE to surrender arms, ammunition, weapons and radio sending setsNOTICE as to Curfew and Leaving the ShorePROC. NO. 3 Currency and Exchange

- Art. 1. Currency
2. Exchange

3. Exports and Imports of Money Prohibited

5. Fascist Party to be Dissolved
6. Officials and Employees of Government, Municipal and Other Public Services to Continue their duties
7. Notice that Further Proclamations and Orders will be Issued
8. Warning to Population to Remain Peaceable and Comply with Orders

PROC. NO. 2 War Crimes

- Art. 1. Offences against Allied Forces which may be Punished by Death
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 4. Violation of the Italian Penal Code
 5. Collective Fines
 6. Defences under International Law
 7. Arrest and Detention
 8. Effective Date

NOTICE to surrender arms, ammunition, weapons and radio sending sets

NOTICE as to Curfew and Leaving the Shore

PROC. NO. 3 Currency and Exchange

- Art. 1. Currency
2. Exchange
 3. Exports and Imports of Money Prohibited
 4. Penalties
 5. Effective Date

Schedule - Rates of Exchange

PROC. NO. 4 Allied Military Courts

- Art. 1. Creation of Allied Military Courts
2. Jurisdiction
 3. Constitution

4359

- 2 -

4. Procedure
5. Imprisonment, Fines and Other Penalties
6. General Powers of Courts
7. Review
8. Confirmation of Death Sentences
9. Power to make Orders and Regulations
10. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 5. Closing of Financial Institutions, and Establishment of Moratorium

- Art. 1. Closing of Financial Institutions
2. Moratorium
 3. Transactions in Lands and Buildings
 4. Penalties
 5. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 6. Controller of Property

- Art. 1. Interpretation
2. Appointment of Controller of Property
 3. Power to Require Returns and Accounts
 4. Allied Property
 5. Enemy State Property
 6. Other Property
 7. Delegation of Powers
 8. Power to Make Orders
 9. Protection of Allied Military Government
 10. Penalties
 11. Power to Void Transactions

10. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 5. Closing of Financial Institutions, and Establishment of Moratorium

Art. 1. Closing of Financial Institutions

2. Moratorium
3. Transactions in Lands and Buildings
4. Penalties
5. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 6. Controller of Property

Art. 1. Interpretation

2. Appointment of Controller of Property
3. Power to Require Returns and Accounts
4. Allied Property
5. Enemy State Property
6. Other Property
7. Delegation of Powers
8. Power to Make Orders
9. Protection of Allied Military Government
10. Penalties
11. Power to Void Transactions
12. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 7. Dissolution of Fascist Organizations and Repeal of Laws

Art. 1. Dissolution of the Fascist Party

2. Organizations Affiliated to the Fascist Party
3. Disposal of Property of Fascist Organizations
4. Repeal of Laws
5. Offences
6. Penalties
7. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 8. Rationing, Price Fixing, Wages and Agriculture

Art. 1. Rationing

2. Limitation on Wages and Maximum Prices
3. Marking of Prices
4. Agricultural Regulations
5. Penalties
6. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 9. The Gazette

Art. 1. Establishment of the

Gazette

2. Publications in Gazette
3. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 10. Financial Regulations

Art. 1. Restriction on Exchange and Commerce

2. Regulation of Business
3. Penalties
4. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 11. General Police and Security Regulations

Art. 1. Regulation of Private Means of Communication

2. Prohibition of Photography and Declaration of Photographic Equipment

3. Identity Cards

4. Regulation of Newspapers and Printed Matter

5. Meetings and Assemblies

6. Flags and National Anthems

7. Penalties

8. Effective Date

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. Partial Suspension of Moratorium

PROC. NO. 9. The Gazette

- Art. 1. Establishment of the Gazette
2. Publications in Gazette
3. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 10. Financial Regulations

- Art. 1. Restriction on Exchange and Commerce
2. Regulation of Business
3. Penalties
4. Effective Date

PROC. NO. 11. General Police and Security Regulations

- Art. 1. Regulation of Private Means of Communication
2. Prohibition of Photography and Declaration of Photographic Equipment
3. Identity Cards
4. Regulation of Newspapers and Printed Matter
5. Meetings and Assemblies
6. Flags and National Anthems
7. Penalties
8. Effective Date

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. Partial Suspension of Moratorium

- Art. 1. Partial Suspension of Moratorium
2. Provision with Regard to Financial Institutions
3. Effective Date

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2. Taxes and Public Monies

- Art. 1. Payment of Taxes
2. Collection and Administration of Public Monies
3. Offences
4. Penalties
5. Effective Date

4348

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 1

To the people of :

WHEREAS in prosecuting their war against the Axis Powers, it has become necessary for the armed forces of Great Britain and the United States under my command to occupy

WHEREAS it is the purpose of the Allied Powers to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into war, and to restore Italy as a free nation, and

WHEREAS it is the policy of the Allied Forces not to make war upon the civilian inhabitants of the occupied territory but to protect them in the peaceful exercise of their legitimate pursuits in so far as the exigencies of war and their own behavior will permit, and

WHEREAS in order to preserve law and order and provide for the safety and welfare both of my troops and of yourselves, it is necessary to establish Military Government in the occupied territory,

NOW, therefore, I,
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
Governor of the Territories Occupied, do hereby proclaim as follows:
and Military

I

All powers of government and jurisdiction in the occupied territory and over its inhabitants, and final administrative responsibility are vested in me as General Officer Commanding and Military Governor, and the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory is established to exercise these powers under my direction.

II

The exercise of the powers of the Crown of Italy shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.

III

All persons in the occupied territory will obey promptly all orders given by me or under my authority and must refrain from all acts hostile to the troops under my command or helpful to our enemies, from all acts of violence, and from any act calculated to disturb public order in any way.

IV

Your existing personal and property rights will be fully respected and your existing laws will remain in force and effect except in so far as it may be

WHEREAS it is the policy of the Allied Forces not to make war upon the civilian inhabitants of the occupied territory but to protect them in the peaceful exercise of their legitimate pursuits in so far as the exigencies of war and their own behavior will permit, and

WHEREAS in order to preserve law and order and provide for the safety and welfare both of my troops and of yourselves, it is necessary to establish Military Government in the occupied territory,

NOW, therefore, I, and Military
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
Governor of the Territories Occupied, do hereby proclaim as follows:

I

All powers of government and jurisdiction in the occupied territory and over its inhabitants, and final administrative responsibility are vested in me as General Officer Commanding and Military Governor, and the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory is established to exercise these powers under my direction.

II

The exercise of the powers of the Crown of Italy shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.

III

All persons in the occupied territory will obey promptly all orders given by me or under my authority and must refrain from all acts hostile to the troops under my command or helpful to our enemies, from all acts of violence, and from any act calculated to disturb public order in any way.

IV

Your existing personal and property rights will be fully respected and your existing laws will remain in force and effect except in so far as it may be necessary for me in the discharge of my duties as General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces and, as Military Governor to change or supersede them by proclamation or order issued by me or under my direction.

V

The Fascist Party will be dissolved and all discriminatory decrees and laws will be annulled.

VI

All administrative and judicial officials of the provinces and communes and all other government and municipal functionaries and employees, and all officers and employees of state, municipal or other public services, except such officials and political leaders as are removed by me are required to continue in the performance of their duties, subject to my direction or the direction of such of my officers of the Allied Forces as may be deputed for that purpose.

VII

Further proclamations, orders and regulations issued by me or under my authority from time to time will specify what is further required of you, and what you are forbidden to do, and these will be displayed in court houses, police stations, or other public places.

VIII

So long as you remain peaceable and comply with my orders, you will be subject to no greater interference than may be inevitable in view of military exigencies, and may go about your normal vocations without fear.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

Dated:

1943

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

WAR CRIMES

WHEREAS, by Proclamation Number 1 issued this day I have assumed all powers of government over the territory in occupied by the Allied Forces under my command,

NOW, therefore, in order to make provision for the safety of the Allied Forces under my command and for the maintenance of public order and safety in the territory occupied by the Allied Forces, I, General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in and Military Governor of the occupied territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

Offences Against the Allied Forces Which May be Punished by Death.

Any person who:

- (1) Serves the enemy as a spy or harbors or aids an enemy spy;
- (2) Communicates with the enemy or with any person within territory under their control in any manner or on any subject whatever;
- (3) Sends to any person anywhere any communication giving any information whatever concerning the Allied Forces; or receives any such communication and fails promptly to report the same to the Allied Military Government;
- (4) Bears arms against the Allied Forces;
- (5) Has in his possession any fire arms, ammunition, explosives or similar war supplies after the time fixed by public notice except in accordance with a permit of the Allied Military Government;
- (6) Has in his possession any wireless or other apparatus for transmitting signals or other messages after the time fixed by public notice for their surrender;
- (7) Wilfully misleads any troops of the Allied Forces in the performance of their duties;
- (8) Assists a prisoner of war to escape or assists or conceals any prisoner of war after escape;

(9) ... of the enemy armed forces to ... capture;

territory occupied by the Allied Forces, and Military Governor
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
of the occupied territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

Offences Against the Allied Forces Which May be Punished by Death.

Any person who:

- (1) Serves the enemy as a spy or harbors or aids an enemy spy;
- (2) Communicates with the enemy or with any person within territory under their control in any manner or on any subject whatever;
- (3) Sends to any person anywhere any communication giving any information whatever concerning the Allied Forces; or receives any such communication and fails promptly to report the same to the Allied Military Government;
- (4) Bears arms against the Allied Forces;
- (5) Has in his possession any fire arms, ammunition, explosives or similar war supplies after the time fixed by public notice except in accordance with a permit of the Allied Military Government;
- (6) Has in his possession any wireless or other apparatus for transmitting signals or other messages after the time fixed by public notice for their surrender;
- (7) Wilfully misleads any troops of the Allied Forces in the performance of their duties;
- (8) Assists a prisoner of war to escape or assists or conceals any prisoner of war after escape;
- (9) Assists any of the enemy armed forces to escape; capture;
- (10) Enters or is found within any place or area designated as a forbidden area either by the posting of a sign, or the presence of sentries, without a pass specifically authorizing him to be there;
- (11) Steals any property of the Allied Forces or of any person belonging to the Allied Forces to the aggregate value of more than 10,000 lire;
- (12) Removes, destroys or damages any war material belonging to the Allied Forces with intent to interfere with military operations or the safety of the Allied Forces;

- (13) Interferes with communication by mail, courier, telegraph, telephone, cable, radio, or otherwise, or destroys or damages any facility of communication;
- (14) Interferes with transport through railroads, roads, sea or air, or otherwise, or destroys or damages any facility of transportation;
- (15) Interferes with the operation of any public service or utility, including water supply, electric light and power, gas, sanitation or similar services; or destroys or damages any facility or installation of any such service;
- (16) Kills any member of the Allied Forces or assaults any member of the Allied Forces with intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm;
- (17) Commits any act of plunder or pillage or robs the dead or wounded;
- (18) Employs any nurse or other person serving with the Allied Forces or assaults any such nurse or other person with intent to commit rape;
- (19) Forges or alters any permit, pass, identity card or other similar paper addressed to or issued by the Allied Forces, or has in his possession any forged or altered permit, pass or identity card, knowing the same to be false;
- (20) Incites any inhabitants of the occupied territory to insurrection against military authority, or organizes or leads any public demonstration or assembly for such purpose;
- (21) Counterfeits any coin or note made legal tender by the Allied Military Government, or has in his possession any such coin or note knowing the same to be false; or
- (22) Otherwise violates any of the laws of war, or willfully does any act in violation of the laws of war or hostile to or endangering the safety of the Allied Forces;

shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by death or by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the court may determine.

ARTICLE II

Offenses against the Allied Forces Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment.

Any person who:

- (23) Circulates in the streets or outside of his own house without a permit after curfew, which, until further notice, shall be from sunset to sunrise;
- (24) Leaves the shore in any fishing boat or any other vessel or in any other manner except under such regulations as may hereafter be

- (17) Commits any act of plunder or pillage or robs the dead or wounded;
- (18) Pays any nurse or other man serving with the Allied Forces or assaults any such nurse or other man with intent to commit rape;
- (19) Forges or alters any permit, pass, identity card or other similar paper addressed to or issued by the Allied Forces, or has in his possession any forged or altered permit, pass or identity card, knowing the same to be false;
- (20) Incites any inhabitants of the occupied territory to insurrection against military authority, or organizes or leads any public demonstration or assembly for such purpose;
- (21) Counterfeits any coin or note made legal tender by the Allied Military Government, or has in his possession any such coin or note knowing the same to be false; or
- (22) Otherwise violates any of the laws of war, or wilfully does any act in aid of the enemy or hostile to or endangering the safety of the Allied Forces;

shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by death or by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the court may determine.

ARTICLE II

Offenses Against the Allied Forces Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment.

Any person who:

- (23) Circulates in the streets or outside of his own house without a permit after curfew, which, until further notice, shall be from sunset to sunrise;
- (24) Leaves the shore in any fishing boat or any other vessel or in any other manner except under such special permits as may hereafter be published;
- (25) Gives false evidence before a Military Tribunal;
- (26) Steals any property of the Allied Forces or of any member thereof of a value not in excess of 10,000 lire;
- (27) Submits a claim against the governments of the United States or Great Britain, or of either of them, or any member of the Allied Forces, knowing the same to be false, fraudulent or exaggerated;

conspires to do any act constituting an offense under this proclamation or any other proclamation or order issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government, or who advises, assists in or procures the commission of any such act shall be punishable as a principal.

Section 2. Attempts. In attempt to do any act which constitutes an offense under this proclamation or any other proclamation or order issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government, shall likewise constitute an offense which shall be punishable to the same extent as though the act had been committed.

ARTICLE IV

Violation of the Italian Penal Code.

Any person who violates any provisions of the Italian Penal Code or the ordinances of any commune may, at the direction of the Military Governor or under his authority, be brought to trial before a Military Court, and on conviction by such court, may be punished as provided by such code or ordinances.

ARTICLE V

Collective Fines.

Any mayor or other principal representative of any commune may be charged and tried as representing the members thereof with any offense for which such members are alleged to be collectively responsible and in the event of his being convicted of such offense in his representative capacity, and collective responsibility being established, a collective fine may be imposed upon such commune.

ARTICLE VI

Defenses under International Law.

It shall be a defense to any charge before a Military Court that the alleged offense was an act of lawful belligerency or otherwise privileged under principles of international law.

ARTICLE VII

Arrest and Detention.

Section 1. Arrest and Search. Any authorized member of the Allied Forces may:

- (a) Arrest or search any persons suspected of having committed or being about to commit offenses under this or any other proclamation or order;
- (b) Enter and search any place and seize and take away any property

Any person who violates any provisions of the Italian Penal Code or the ordinances of any commune, at the direction of the Military Governor or under his authority, be brought to trial before a Military Court, and on conviction by such court, may be punished as provided by such code or ordinance.

ARTICLE V

Collective Fines.

Any mayor or other principal representative of any commune may be charged and tried as representing the members thereof with any offense for which such members are alleged to be collectively responsible and in the event of his being convicted of such offense in his representative capacity, and collective responsibility being established, a collective fine may be imposed upon such commune.

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ARTICLE VII

Arrest and Detention.

Section 1. Arrest and search. Any authorized member of the Allied

Forces may:

- (a) Arrest or search any persons suspected of having committed or being about to commit offenses under this or any other proclamation or order;
- (b) Enter and search any place and seize and take away any property for the purpose of investigating any such offense or arresting the offender or preventing any such offense where there are grounds for believing that it is intended to be committed.

Persons arrested shall be brought to trial as soon as practicable before a Military Court convened in the locality unless detained under the provisions of the next section.

Section 2. Detention. Any person suspected of committing or intending to commit a war offense or to engage in any political or other activity in the interest of the enemy or its Armed Forces or hostile to the Allied Forces or the Allied Military Government, may be detained pending further investigation,

- (28) Publishes or circulates or has in his possession with intent to publish or circulate, any printed or written matter in the interest of the enemy or its armed forces or hostile, detrimental, or disrespectful to the governments of the United States or Great Britain, the Allied Forces, or the Allied Military Government, or to the Government of any other of the United Nations;
- (29) Utters any speech or words hostile or disrespectful toward the United States or Great Britain, the armed forces of either, or any member thereof, or the Allied Military Government, or to the Government of any other of the United Nations;
- (30) Does any act calculated to cause a public disturbance or to lead to acts of violence;
- (31) Takes part in any public demonstration or assembly not authorized by the Allied Military Government;
- (32) Falsely pretends to be acting under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (33) Offers a bribe to or intimidates any person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces in order to induce him not to perform his duty;
- (34) Interferes with the arrest or assists the escape of any person about to be arrested under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (35) Acquires by gift or purchase any military equipment or war material belonging to the Allied Forces;
- (36) By speech or writing disseminates any false rumor calculated to excite or alarm the people;
- (37) Knowingly makes any false statement to any member of the Allied Forces in connection with any matter of official concern;
- (38) Removes or damages any notice, proclamation, or order posted under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (39) Wrongfully receives or has in his possession property of the Allied Forces or any member thereof;
- (40) Fails to have in his possession at all times an identification card issued pursuant to existing law;
- (41) Issues any false identification card;
- (42) Travels more than ten (10) kilometers beyond his own home without a permit issued by a Civil Police Officer; or

- (31) Takes part in any public demonstration or assembly not authorized by the Allied Military Government;
- (32) Falsely pretends to be acting under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (33) Offers a bribe to or intimidates any person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces in order to induce him not to perform his duty;
- (34) Interferes with the arrest or assists the escape of any person about to be arrested under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (35) Acquires by gift or purchase any military equipment or war material belonging to the Allied Forces;
- (36) By speech or writing disseminates any false rumor calculated to excite or alarm the people;
- (37) Knowingly makes any false statement to any member of the Allied Forces in connection with any matter of official concern;
- (38) Removes or damages any notice, proclamation, or order posted under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (39) Wrongfully receives or has in his possession property of the Allied Forces or any member thereof;
- (40) Fails to have in his possession at all times an identification card issued pursuant to existing law;
- (41) Issues any false identification card;
- (42) Travels more than ten (10) kilometers beyond his own home without a permit issued by a Civil Police Officer; or
- (43) Willfully disobeys any order given under the authority of the Allied Forces or the Allied Military Government where no specific punishment is prescribed

shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by such fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court shall direct.

ARTICLE III

Other Offenses.

Section 1. Conspiracy, advising or assisting violation. Anyone who

if in the opinion of competent Military Authority it would be prejudicial to the safety of the Allied Forces to permit such person to remain at large.

Whenever any person has been so detained the Chief Legal Officer of the Allied Military Government or the Senior Legal Officer of the province shall be so informed, and he shall review the circumstances under which the detention was ordered. If the Legal Officer certifies that he agrees with the opinion of the detaining officer, the detention may continue for a period of not longer than three months, subject to renewal for further periods of three months upon like certificates. If the Legal Officer does not agree, then the question may be submitted to higher authority for decision. Any person so detained may be released at any time by the Military Authority who ordered the detention.

Section 3. Provisions of this article not to apply to civilian internees. Nothing in this article contained shall prevent the internment of public officials or other civilians as civilian internees pursuant to the provisions of international law.

ARTICLE VIII

Effective Date.

This proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES AND
MILITARY GOVERNOR

Nothing in this article contained shall prevent the internment of public officials or other civilians as civilian internees pursuant to the provisions of international law.

ARTICLE VIII

Effecting Date

This proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES AND
MILITARY GOVERNOR

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN _____

NOTICE

SURRENDER YOUR ARMS, AMMUNITION, WEAPONS AND RADIO SENDING EQUIPMENT.

I

Notice is hereby given that all arms, weapons, ammunition,

explosives of any kind, or any war supplies of any kind must be

surrendered

before _____

to _____

at _____.

II

Notice is hereby given that all radio or wireless transmission

sets must be surrendered

before _____

to _____

at _____.

III

ANY PERSON FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ANY ARTICLE ABOVE NAMED

explosives of any kind, or any war supplies of any kind must be

surrendered

before _____
to _____
at _____.

II

Notice is hereby given that all radio or wireless transmission

sets must be surrendered

before _____
to _____
at _____.

III

ANY PERSON FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ANY ARTICLE ABOVE NAMED

AFTER MAY BE PUNISHED BY DEATH OR IMPRISONMENT.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

4343

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN

W A R N I N G

CURFEW WILL BEGIN AT THE HOUR OF SUNSET.

Until further notice no person will be permitted to

circulate on the streets or outside of his own house within the

Occupied Territory between the hours of sunset and sunrise without

a permit from the Allied Military Government.

Any person found on the streets between these hours

will be severely punished.

All persons are further warned that military guards are

instructed to shoot any person seen on the streets after these hours

who attempts to hide or escape.

DO NOT LEAVE THE SHORE.

Any person who attempts to leave the shore by boat or

otherwise without authority will be severely punished.

Military guards and patrol boats are instructed to shoot

at any fishing boat, row-boat, or vessel of any kind seen near the

Occupied Territory between the hours of sunset and sunrise without a permit from the Allied Military Government.

Any person found on the streets between these hours will be severely punished.

All persons are further warned that military guards are instructed to shoot any person seen on the streets after those hours who attempts to hide or escape.

DO NOT LEAVE THE SHORE.

Any person who attempts to leave the shore by boat or otherwise without authority will be severely punished.

Military guards and patrol boats are instructed to shoot at any fishing boat, row-boat, or vessel of any kind seen near the shore at any time, without authority.

GENERAL ORDERS CONCERNING THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

4342

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFPROCLAMATION NO. 3CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

I.
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in and Military
Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE ICURRENCY.

All United States coins and all United States currency bearing a yellow seal on the right side of the face of the bill and known as United States Yellow Seal currency, and all notes bearing the inscription "British Military Authority" issued by the British Government, as well as all coins of Great Britain, are hereby made legal tender in the occupied territory, and no person shall refuse to accept such legal tender for the payment of any amount.

ARTICLE IIEXCHANGE.

Section 1. Rates of Exchange. The rates of exchange between the currencies and coin mentioned in Article I and the Italian Lira shall be as specified in the Schedule hereto.

Section 2. Exchange Obligatory. Within the occupied territory every person in the business of banking or the exchange of money, on demand of any holder of currency or coins described in Article I hereof, shall exchange such currency or coins for lira in his possession at the rates for the time being in force, without charging any commission or fee for making such exchange.

Section 3. Prohibition of other Rates. No transaction of any nature shall be entered into on the basis of rates of exchange other than those outlined by or under this Proclamation.

ARTICLE IIIEXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MONEY PROHIBITED.

No currency and no coins of any country may be exported from or imported into the occupied territory except as authorized by the Allied Military Government.

Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

CURRENCY.

All United States coin and all United States currency bearing a yellow seal on the right side of the face of the bill and known as United States Yellow Seal currency, and all notes bearing the inscription "British Military Authority" issued by the British Government, as well as all coins of Great Britain, are hereby made legal tender in the occupied territory, and no person shall refuse to accept such legal tender for the payment of any amount.

ARTICLE II

EXCHANGE.

Section 1. Rates of Exchange. The rates of exchange between the currencies and coin mentioned in Article I and the Italian Lira shall be as specified in the Schedule hereto.

Section 2. Exchange Obligatory. Within the occupied territory every person in the business of banking or the exchange of money, on demand of any holder of currency or coins described in Article I hereof, shall exchange such currency or coins for lire in his possession at the rates for the time being in force, without charging any commission or fee for making such exchange.

Section 3. Prohibition of other Rates. No transaction of any nature shall be entered into on the basis of rates of exchange other than those outlined by or under this Proclamation.

ARTICLE III

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MONEY PROHIBITED.

No currency and no coins of any country may be exported from or imported into the occupied territory except as authorized by the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE IV

PENALTIES.

Any person violating the provisions of this proclamation shall on conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE V

RESPECTIVE DATE.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province in each province

THE SCHEDULE

RATES OF EXCHANGE. •

1 Pound sterling or 20 shillings in coin of Great Britain or in British Military Authority Notes equals 4 Dollars in United States coin or in United States Yellow Seal currency.

CENTRAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Dated: 1943

NOTE: TABLE OF EXCHANGE VALUES AT THE RATES ESTABLISHED IN SCHEDULE

<u>Dollars</u>	<u>£ - Shillings</u>	<u>Line</u>
£ 100	25: :	
50	12:10:	
20	5: :	
10	2:10:	
5	1: 5:	
4	1: :	
2	:10:	
1	: 5:	

<u>American</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Cents</u>	<u>Pennies</u>
50 cents	2s. 6d.
25 cents	1s. 3d.
20 cents	1s. 0d.
10 cents	6d.

1 Pound Sterling or 20 shillings in coin of
Great Britain or in British Military
Authority Notes equals
Liro (all denominations)

1 Pound sterling or 20 shillings in coin of
Great Britain or in British Military
Authority Notes equals 4 Dollars in United
States coin or in United States Yellow Seal
currency.

GENERAL OFFICE COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

Date: 1943

NOTE: TABLE OF EXCHANGE VALUES AT THE RATE ESTABLISHED IN SCHEDULE

<u>Dollars</u>	<u>£ - Shillings</u>	<u>Lire</u>
\$ 100	£25: -	
50	£12:10: -	
20	£5: -	
10	£2:10: -	
5	£1:5: -	
4	£1: -	
2	£:10: -	
1	£:5: -	

<u>American Cents</u>	<u>English shillings- pennies</u>	<u>Lire</u>
50 cents	2s. 6d.	
25 cents	1s. 3d.	
20 cents	1s. 0d.	
10 cents	6d.	
5 cents	3d.	
2 cents	1d.	
1 cent	1/2d.	

NOTE: 100 cents = 1 Dollar

20 shillings = 1 Pound
12 pence = 1 Shilling

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFPROCLAMATION NO. 4ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 1 issued on the day of occupied 1943, I assumed all powers of Government over the territory in by the Allied Forces under my command, and

WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 2 issued on the day of occupied 1943, I established offenses to be tried by Military Courts and prescribed punishments therefor,

NOW therefore, in order to establish Military Courts for the trial of offenders against the proclamations and orders issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government, I,

General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in and Military Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE ICREATION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

Allied Military Courts for the occupied territory are hereby established. There shall be General Military Courts, Superior Military Courts and Summary Military Courts, the constitution and competence of which shall be as set forth in Article III.

ARTICLE IIJURISDICTION.

Section 1. Over Territory. Jurisdiction of every Allied Military Court shall extend to the whole of the territory occupied by the Allied Forces, and, as regards each part of the territory, from the time at which that part was first occupied.

Section 2. Over Persons. Jurisdiction of every Allied Military Court shall extend to all persons in the territory except (a) members of the Allied Forces; and (b) persons who are treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

Section 3. Over Offenses. Allied Military Courts shall have jurisdiction over:

- (a) All offenses against the laws and usages of war;
- (b) All offenses under any proclamation, order or regulation issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government;

Now therefore, in order to establish Military Courts for the trial of offenders against the proclamations and orders issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government, I,

General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in and Military Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

CREATION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

Allied Military Courts for the occupied territory are hereby established. There shall be General Military Courts, Superior Military Courts and Summary Military Courts, the constitution and competence of which shall be as set forth in Article III.

ARTICLE II

JURISDICTION.

Section 1. Over Territory. Jurisdiction of every Allied Military Court shall extend to the whole of the territory occupied by the Allied Forces, and, as regards each part of the territory, from the time at which that part was first occupied.

Section 2. Over Persons. Jurisdiction of every Allied Military Court shall extend to all persons in the territory except (a) members of the Allied Forces; and (b) persons who are treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

Section 3. Over Offenses. Allied Military Courts shall have jurisdiction over:

- (a) All offenses against the laws and usages of war;
- (b) All offenses under any proclamation, order or regulation issued under the authority of the Allied Military Government;
- (c) Any offense under the Italian Penal Code, or under the Ordinances of any regime, provided the Military Governor or an officer acting under his authority shall have ordered the trial of the case or cases of cases by a Military Court.

ARTICLE III

CONSTITUTION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

Section 1. General Military Courts. A General Military Court shall consist of not less than three officers, at least one of whom shall be a Judicial Officer of the Allied Military Government. A General Military

Court shall be competent to try all offenses within the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts, and to impose any lawful punishment.

Section 2. Superior Military Courts. Superior Military Courts shall consist of one or more officers of the Allied Forces, at least one of whom shall be a Judicial Officer of the Allied Military Government if available. A Superior Military Court shall be competent to try all offenses within the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts and to impose any lawful punishment other than death or imprisonment for more than 10 years.

Section 3. Summary Military Courts. Summary Military Courts shall consist of one officer who need not be a Judicial Officer but may be any officer of the Allied Military Government if available, or otherwise any officer of the Allied Forces. A Summary Military Court shall be competent to try all offenses within the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts other than offenses for which the maximum punishment is death, and to impose any lawful punishment except death or imprisonment for more than 1 year, or fine of more than 50,000 lire, or both such imprisonment and fine.

ARTICLE IV

PROCEDURE.

Section 1. Public Sessions. The proceedings of every Allied Military Court shall be public except when otherwise ordered by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or the Court.

Section 2. Rights of Defendants. Every defendant before an Allied Military Court is entitled:

- (a) To have in advance a copy of the charges upon which he is to be tried, if he so desires;
- (b) To consult a lawyer before the trial and have a lawyer or other representative of his own choosing defend him at the trial, except that the Chief Legal Officer or any Court may at any time prohibit any lawyer or other person from appearing in any Court. In any case before a General Military Court, the Court may at the request of the defendant or otherwise, assign to him an officer to assist in the defense of the case;
- (c) To apply to the Court for further time to prepare his defense, which application the Court may grant or deny in its discretion;
- (d) To bring with him such material witnesses as he may desire or have them summoned by the Court at his request;
- (e) To give evidence on his own behalf at the trial, but he may not be compelled to do so;
- (f) To have the proceedings translated for his benefit when he is unable to understand them otherwise.

other than offenses for which the maximum punishment is death, and to impose any lawful punishment except death or imprisonment for more than 1 year, or fine of more than 50,000 lire, or both such imprisonment and fine.

ARTICLE IV

PROCEDURE.

Section 1. Public Sessions. The proceedings of every Allied Military Court shall be public except when otherwise ordered by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or the Court.

Section 2. Rights of Defendants. Every defendant before an Allied Military Court is entitled:

- (a) To have in advance a copy of the charges upon which he is to be tried, if he so desires;
- (b) To consult a lawyer before the trial and have a lawyer or other representative of his own choosing defend him at the trial, except that the Chief Legal Officer or any Court may at any time prohibit any lawyer or other person from appearing in any Court. In any case before a General Military Court, the Court may at the request of the defendant or otherwise, assign to him an officer to assist in the defense of the case;
- (c) To apply to the Court for further time to prepare his defense, which application the Court may grant or deny in its discretion;
- (d) To bring with him such material witnesses as he may desire or have them summoned by the Court at his request;
- (e) To give evidence on his own behalf at the trial, but he may not be compelled to do so;
- (f) To have the proceedings translated for his benefit when he is unable to understand them otherwise.

Section 3. Rules of Procedure. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer shall make rules of procedure for the Allied Military Courts.

Section 4. Assessors. Every Military Court may appoint one or more assessors to sit with the Court. The duty of the assessors shall be to give such advice or assistance on any question as the Court may request.

ARTICLE V

IMPRISONMENT, FINES AND OTHER PENALTIES.

Section 1. Previous Convictions. Before imposing sentence upon any person found guilty by an Allied Military Court, evidence of past or bad character including any prior criminal record of the defendant before either military tribunals or the civil courts may be received and considered by the Court in determining the sentence to be imposed.

Section 2. Fines. Where under any proclamation or order an offense is made punishable by fine, the Court imposing the fine may give such directions as appear to be just with respect to the payment of the fine and in default of payment of whole or part thereof may order the defendant to be committed to prison. Any such direction or order shall, for the purposes of review, be considered as part of the sentence.

Section 3. Order as to Residence. The General Military Court or a Superior Military Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may direct that the defendant establish his place of residence within a specified area.

Section 4. Confiscation. If under any proclamation or order a defendant shall be convicted of wrongful sale, purchase, use or possession of any article, a Military Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order restitution or compensation to the owner, or the forfeiture to the Allied Military Government of such article.

Section 5. Redocking. If under any proclamation or order a defendant shall be convicted of an offense involving the sale of a harmful article or the operation of an improper place of business, a Military Court in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order that such place be vacated or closed for a fixed time.

Section 6. Suspension of Sentence. A Military Court may direct that the whole or any part of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by it shall be suspended, on such terms as to good behavior together with such other conditions (if any) as the court may impose. A subsequent conviction for any offense by an Allied Military Court shall have the effect of putting into operation any suspended sentence which the defendant may not have served unless the Court otherwise directs.

ARTICLE VI

GENERAL POWERS OF COURTS.

An Allied Military Court may make such orders and do all such acts and things as may be requisite for the due administration of justice and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, may grant bail, accept and forfeit security therefor, make orders for the attendance of witnesses with or without documents, administer oaths, make orders for the disposal of exhibits, and punish contempt of court.

ARTICLE VII

Section 3. Order as to Residence. The General Military Court or a Superior Military Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may direct that the defendant establish his place of residence within a specified area.

Section 4. Confiscation. If under any proclamation or order a defendant shall be convicted of wrongful sale, purchase, use or possession of any article, a Military Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order restitution or compensation to the owner, or the forfeiture to the Allied Military Government of such article.

Section 5. Redocking. If under any proclamation or order a defendant shall be convicted of an offense involving the sale of a harmful article or the operation of an improper place of business, a Military Court in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order that such place be vacated or closed for a fixed time.

Section 6. Suspension of Sentence. A Military Court may direct that the whole or any part of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by it shall be suspended, on such terms as to good behavior together with such other conditions (if any) as the court may impose. A subsequent conviction for any offense by an Allied Military Court shall have the effect of putting into operation any suspended sentence which the defendant may not have served unless the Court otherwise directs.

ARTICLE VI

GENERAL POWERS OF COURTS.

An Allied Military Court may make such orders and do all such acts and things as may be requisite for the due administration of justice and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, may grant bail, accept and forfeit security therefor, make orders for the attendance of witnesses with or without documents, administer oaths, make orders for the disposal of exhibits, and punish contempt of court.

ARTICLE VII

REVIEW.

Section 1. Right of Petition. Any person convicted by a Military Court may, within thirty days after the imposition of sentence, file with the trial court or forward to the Chief Legal Officer, a petition, addressed to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, submitting reasons why the conviction should be set aside or the sentence should be modified.

Section 2. Disposition of Record. Every record of trial by an Allied Military Court shall be transmitted to the Chief Legal Officer for examination and file.

Section 3. Powers on Review. The record of any case may, on the recommendation of the Chief Legal Officer, and shall, in the event of a sentence exceeding two years' imprisonment or a fine of 50,000 lire, be reviewed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or by an officer of the Allied Military Government not below the rank of Colonel who may be appointed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer for that purpose. The reviewing authority shall have power to set aside any conviction, to suspend, reduce or commute the sentence, or to order a new trial.

ARTICLE VIII

CONFIRMATION OF DEATH SENTENCES.

No sentence of death shall be executed unless and until confirmed in writing by the Military Governor of the occupied territory, or by a specified officer not below the rank of Brigadier General or Brigadier to whom he may have delegated such power in writing.

ARTICLE IX

POWER TO MAKE ORDERS.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may make and from time to time amend such orders or regulations as he may deem requisite for the purpose of this or any other proclamation issued by me.

ARTICLE X

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

No sentence of death shall be executed unless and until confirmed in writing by the Military Governor of the occupied territory, or by a specified officer not below the rank of Brigadier General or Brigadier to whom he may have delegated such power in writing.

ARTICLE IX

POWER TO MAKE ORDERS.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may make and from time to time amend such orders or regulations as he may deem requisite for the purpose of this or any other proclamation issued by me.

ARTICLE X

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

CLOSING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF MORATORIUM.

I,
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in and Military
Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

CLOSING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Every company, institution, corporation, body or person within the occupied territory engaged in the business of receiving and paying out deposits, making loans, selling or purchasing securities, exchanging money, dealing in foreign exchange, maintaining safe deposit facilities or transacting any other form of financial business shall forthwith suspend any and all such business and the premises shall be closed. The reopening of all such business shall be upon such terms and conditions and the transacting of further financial business shall be subject to such restrictions as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time prescribe by order. Such orders may be of general or specific application and may be notified by public announcement or by written communication addressed to any company, institution, corporation, body or person concerned.

ARTICLE II

MORATORIUM.

Section 1. Obligations affected. A moratorium is hereby proclaimed in respect of all debts, claims, deposits and all other obligations for the payment of money. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may by general or specific order suspend or terminate the above moratorium in respect of any obligation or class of obligations or in any part of the territory.

Section 2. Effect of moratorium. During the period of the moratorium, obligations affected by this proclamation are suspended and extended for the said period. No rights or powers shall be exercised at any time with respect to such obligations solely by reason of their non-performance as a result of this Proclamation, nor shall any interest cease during the period of such moratorium. Subject to the extension hereby granted, all such obligations shall be of full force and effect upon the termination of such moratorium. The moratorium shall not apply to obligations entered into in any place within the occupied territory after the date on which this Proclamation shall come into force in such place.

ARTICLE III

RESTRICTIONS IN LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Section 1. No Transfer of Lands or Buildings or Leases for More Than One Year. No transfer of any lands or buildings, or any interest therein,

foreign exchange, maintaining safe deposit facilities or transacting any other form of financial business shall forthwith suspend any and all such business and the premises shall be closed. The reopening of all such business shall be upon such terms and conditions and the transacting of further financial business shall be subject to such restrictions as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time prescribe by order. Such orders may be of general or specific application and may be notified by public announcement or by written communication addressed to any company, institution, corporation, body or person concerned.

ARTICLE II

MORATORIUM.

Section 1. Obligations affected. A moratorium is hereby proclaimed in respect of all debts, claims, deposits and all other obligations for the payment of money. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may by general or specific order suspend or terminate the above moratorium in respect of any obligation or class of obligations or in any part of the territory.

Section 2. Effect of Moratorium. During the period of the moratorium, obligations affected by this proclamation are suspended and extended for the said period. No rights or powers shall be exercised at any time with respect to such obligations solely by reason of their non-performance as a result of this Proclamation, nor shall any interest accrue during the period of such moratorium. Subject to the extension hereby granted, all such obligations shall be of full force and effect upon the termination of such moratorium. The moratorium shall not apply to obligations entered into in any place within the occupied territory after the date on which this Proclamation shall come into force in such place.

ARTICLE III

TRANSACTIONS IN LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Section 1. No Transfer of Lands or Buildings or Leases for More Than One Year. No transfer of any lands or buildings, or any interest therein, in the occupied territory, whether by sale, gift, mortgage, charge or otherwise, and no lease of any such lands or buildings or any interest therein for a term longer than one year shall hereafter be effected without the written consent of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, or of an officer empowered by him.

Section 2. Transfers or leases without Consent to be Void. Any such transfer or lease or contract therefor made hereafter without such written consent shall be void.

Section 3. Removal of Prohibition. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may by general or specific order suspend, modify or terminate the restrictions contained in this Article in respect of any transaction or class of transactions in any part of the territory.

ARTICLE IV

PENALTIES.

Any person violating the provisions of this Proclamation shall on conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE V

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

Dated:

1943

ARTICLE V

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

Dated:

1943

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 6

CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY

I, General,
and Military Governor
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

INTERPRETATION

In this Proclamation -

"Property" includes all forms of movable and immovable property and
rights of property.

"Enemy State Property" includes all property owned, controlled or
administered by any State at war with the United States or Great Britain, and
also property of companies, institutions or bodies in which any such State has
any substantial interest or over which it exercises substantial control. //

ARTICLE II

APPOINTMENT OF CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may appoint an officer to be Control-
ler of Property in the Occupied Territory, and also such Assistant Controllers
and other assistants as may be required. The Controller of Property and all
Assistant Controllers and other assistants will carry out their duties as the
duly authorized officers of the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE III

POWER TO REQUIRE RETURNS AND ACCOUNTS

The Controller of Property may by notice in writing require any person
to furnish returns, accounts and other information and to produce documents re-
lating to any property in the Controller considers necessary for the discharge
of his functions.

ARTICLE IV

ALLIED PROPERTY

Section 1. Cancellation of Italian Measures Affecting Allied Property.

ARTICLE I

DEFINITION

In this Proclamation -

"Property" includes all forms of movable and immovable property and rights of property.

"Enemy State Property" includes all property owned, controlled or administered by any State at war with the United States or Great Britain, and also property of companies, institutions or bodies in which any such State has any substantial interest or over which it exercises substantial control. //

ARTICLE II

APPOINTMENT OF CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may appoint an officer to be Controller of Property in the Occupied Territory, and also such Assistant Controllers and other assistants as may be required. The Controller of Property and all Assistant Controllers and other assistants will carry out their duties as the duly authorized officers of the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE III

POWER TO REQUIRE RETURNS AND ACCOUNTS

The Controller of Property may by notice in writing require any person to furnish returns, accounts and other information and to produce documents relating to any property as the Controller considers necessary for the discharge of his functions.

ARTICLE IV

ALLIED PROPERTY

Section 1. Cancellation of Italian Measures Affecting Allied Property.

All laws, decrees, orders or other measures taken by the Italian Government to sequester, block, confiscate or otherwise discriminate against property situated in the Occupied Territory, including obligations of debtors within the Occupied Territory, owned by the Governments of the United States or of any of the British Commonwealth of Nations or by the nationals of such States or in which any such Government or nationals have any interest, are hereby abrogated.

Section 2. Declaration of Property.

All public officials of the Italian Government and all other persons in the Occupied Territory who have under their control or administration or in their possession or custody any property of the nature referred to in Section 1 shall:

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- (a) Forthwith declare such property by delivering to the Controller of Property a schedule or list describing the same;
- (b) Upon demand of the Controller of Property, turn over such property or the control, possession, or custody thereof to the Controller or such person as may be designated;
- (c) Upon demand of the Controller of Property, turn over all books, accounts, and records of the administration of such property during the period of Italian sequestration or other control to the Controller or to such person as may be designated by him.

Section 3. Maintenance and Care of Property Pending Restitution.

Until such time as they are ordered to turn over any property which is the subject of this Proclamation, all persons who are charged with the administration, custody or control thereof shall be fully responsible for the maintenance thereof and for taking all necessary measures for safeguarding and preserving the same. All such persons shall, as demanded by the Controller of Property, render regular reports as to the operations, custody and administration of the properties.

Section 4. Consent as to Certain Action.

No persons so charged with the administration, custody or control of such property shall take or suffer to be taken any action which shall materially affect the value or the income therefrom without the consent of the Controller of Property. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any such persons may obtain consent of the Controller of Property to the sale or mortgage of the property or any portion thereof and shall also give notice to him of any attachments or lien, terminations of leases or other similar events.

Section 5. Extension to Property of other United Nations.

The provisions of this article may be applied by General or specific Order of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer authorized by him to the property situated in the Occupied Territory, including obligations of debtors within the Occupied Territory owned by any Government or any national of any of the United Nations not mentioned in Section 1 of this article or in which any such Government or national has any interest.

ARTICLE V

ENEMY STATE PROPERTY

Section 1. Functions of the Controller of Property.

The Controller of Property shall have power when authorized by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

- (a) to take into his control any Enemy State property not for the time

Until such time as they are ordered to turn over any property which is the subject of this Proclamation, all persons who are charged with the administration, custody or control thereof shall be fully responsible for the maintenance thereof and for taking all necessary measures for safeguarding and preserving the same. All such persons shall, as demanded by the Controller of Property, render regular reports as to the operations, custody and administration of the properties.

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No persons so charged with the administration, custody or control of such property shall take or suffer to be taken any action which shall materially affect the value or the income therefrom without the consent of the Controller of Property. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any such persons may obtain consent of the Controller of Property to the sale or mortgage of the property or any portion thereof and shall also give notice to him of any attachments of lien, terminations or losses or other similar events.

Section 5. Extension to Property of other United Nations.

The provisions of this article may be applied by General or specific Order of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer authorized by him to the property situated in the Occupied Territory, including obligations of debtors within the Occupied Territory, owned by any Government or any national of any of the United Nations not mentioned in Section 1 of this article or in which any such Government or national has any interest.

ARTICLE V

ENEMY STATE PROPERTY

Section 1. Functions of the Controller of Property.

The Controller of Property shall have power when authorized by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

- (a) to take into his control any Enemy State property not for the time being required by any other branch of the Allied Forces; and
- (b) to assist all other branches of the Allied Forces to ascertain, secure and take possession of all Enemy State property which is susceptible of military use that they may require.

The Controller shall record and account for all Enemy State property which he takes into his control.

Section 2. Powers of Control.

In relation to Enemy State property which he retains in his control, the Controller of Property may, subject to such special directions as he may from time to time receive from the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, exercise on behalf of

the Allied Forces all rights and powers which they may have under International Law.

ARTICLE VI

OTHER PROPERTY

Section 1. Functions of the Controller of Property.

The Controller of Property shall have power as directed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

- (a) to take into his control the private property of any company, institution, corporation, body or person whose activities are deemed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him to be prejudicial to the safety of the Allied Forces or public order in the Occupied Territory and whose said property might be used or applied, without such control, in furtherance of such activities;
- (b) to take into his control any property, the control of which it, in the opinion of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, essential to the needs of the Allied Forces or the inhabitants of the occupied territory; and
- (c) to take into his control any private property whereof the owner, or a representative of the owner, cannot be found present in the Occupied Territory and able to manage and protect the same.

Section 2. Powers of Control.

In relation to property which he retains in his control under this Article, the Controller of Property may exercise all such rights and powers as may be conferred upon him from time to time by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

ARTICLE VII

DELEGATION OF POWERS

The Controller may delegate any or all of his powers to any officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller or other Assistant.

ARTICLE VIII

POWER TO MAKE ORDERS

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may issue all such instructions and orders as may be requisite for the execution and carrying out of this Proclamation and may, without affecting the generality of the foregoing, make regulations for the recovery of fees, charges and expenses by the Controller of Property for any work done or services performed under this Proclamation in relation to any property.

(a) to take into his control the private property of any company, institution, corporation, body or person whose activities are deemed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him to be prejudicial to the safety of the Allied Forces or public order in the Occupied Territory and whose said property might be used or applied, without such control, in furtherance of such activities;

(b) to take into his control any property, the control of which is, in the opinion of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, essential to the needs of the Allied Forces or the inhabitants of the occupied territory; and

(c) to take into his control any private property whereof the owner, or a representative of the owner, cannot be found present in the Occupied Territory and able to manage and protect the same.

Section 2. Powers of Control.

In relation to property which he retains in his control under this Article, the Controller of Property may exercise all such rights and powers as may be conferred upon him from time to time by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

ARTICLE VII

DELEGATION OF POWERS

The Controller may delegate any or all of his powers to any officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller or other Assistant.

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POWER TO MAKE ORDERS

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may issue all such instructions and orders as may be requisite for the execution and carrying out of this Proclamation and may, without affecting the generality of the foregoing, make regulations for the recovery of fees, charges and expenses by the Controller of Property for any work done or services performed under this Proclamation in relation to any property.

ARTICLE IX

PROTECTION OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

The Allied Military Government and its officers shall be under no responsibility to the owner of any property taken into control under this Proclamation, or to any person interested therein, to make good any loss of or damage to such property, however caused, or to compensate any such owner or other person for any loss suffered directly or indirectly by reason of the taking of control of such property, but nothing in this Article shall relieve any officer of the Allied Military Government from any responsibility which he may be under to the Allied Military Government or to the Governments of the United States or Great Britain.

ARTICLE IPENALTIES

Anyone who knowingly and without lawful authority:

- (a) interferes with or obstructs the Controller of Property or any of his assistants in the exercise of any of their functions hereunder;
- (b) interferes with, removes, damages, conceals or makes away with any property which the Controller of Property has taken or is authorized to take into his control;
- (c) interferes with, removes, damages, conceals or makes away with any property with intent to defeat, evade or avoid any responsibility, fine or punishment;
- (d) withholds any information or any document which the Controller of Property is entitled to receive, or makes any false statement, or uses or refers to any false document in order to mislead the Controller of Property as to any of the matters which he requires to know for the purposes of this Proclamation; or
- (e) violates any other provision of this Proclamation;

shall on conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE IIPOWER TO VOID TRANSACTIONS

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may by order direct that any transaction made at any time with regard to any property, movable or immovable, shall be set aside and held null and void if, in the opinion of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or such officer empowered by him, the transaction was made to defeat, evade or avoid any provision of this Proclamation or any responsibility, fine or punishment imposed or to be imposed on any person or any government.

ARTICLE IIIEFFECTIVE DATE

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

to take into his control;

- (c) interferes with, removes, damages, conceals or makes away with any property with intent to defeat, evade or avoid any responsibility, fine or punishment;
- (d) withholds any information or any document which the Controller of Property is entitled to receive, or makes any false statement, or uses or refers to any false document in order to mislead the Controller of Property as to any of the matters which he requires to know for the purposes of this Proclamation; or
- (e) violates any other provision of this Proclamation;

shall on conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE XI

POWER TO VOID TRANSACTIONS

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may by order direct that any transaction made at any time with regard to any property, movable or immovable, shall be set aside and held null and void if, in the opinion of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or such officer empowered by him, the transaction was made to defeat, evade or avoid any provision of this Proclamation or any responsibility, fine or punishment imposed or to be imposed on any person or many Government.

ARTICLE XII

EXECUTIVE DATE

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943.

GENERAL,
GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE ALLIED FORCES
AND MILITARY GOVERNOR

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

Proclamation No. 7

Dissolution of Fascist Organizations and Removal of Laws

Whereas by Proclamation No. 1 I proclaimed that it is the purpose of the Allied Powers to deliver the people of Italy from the Fascist regime,

Now, therefore, I,
General Officer
and Military Governor of the
Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE IDissolution of the Fascist Party

The organization known as the Fascist Party (P.F.I.) in the Occupied Territory is hereby dissolved and declared to be illegal. The property and assets of the said organization shall be taken by or delivered to officers of the Allied Military Government appointed for that purpose in accordance with directions which will be issued by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

ARTICLE IIOrganizations Affiliated to the Fascist Party

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer will from time to time issue Orders either dissolving the organization of any body or activity which appears to, depends upon or is in any way affiliated to or controlled by the Fascist Party or declaring that the same or any branch thereof shall be carried on as being for the benefit of the people of the occupied territory but under such control or supervision and in accordance with such administration of rules, regulations and objects as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer may direct. Any such Order may make provision for the taking or safeguarding of the property or assets of any such organization and provide penalties for failure to comply and may in any provision of the Order.

ARTICLE IIIRemoval of Property of Fascist Organizations

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer will issue Orders as to the disposal of any property acquired by the Allied Military Government which takes predilection and may in his discretion be a part of any such order. He must that the same property or any part thereof shall be to be used by the Allied Military Government for the benefit of the people of the occupied territory in such manner or through such organization as he may direct.

Commanding the Allied Forces in Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I

Dissolution of the Fascist Party

The organization known as the Fascist Party (F.P.) in the occupied territory is hereby dissolved and declared to be illegal. The property and assets of the said organization shall be taken by or delivered to officers of the Allied Military Government appointed for that purpose in accordance with directions which shall be issued by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

ARTICLE II

Organizations Affiliated to the Fascist Party

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer will from time to time issue Orders either dissolving the organization of any body or territory which appears to, depends on or is in any way affiliated to or controlled by the Fascist Party or claiming that the same or any branch thereof shall be carried on as being for the benefit of the people of the occupied territory but under such control or supervision and in accordance with such administration of rules, procedure and objects as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer may direct. Any such Order may make provision for the taking or sequestration of the property or assets of any such organization and provide penalties for failure to observe and act in any provision of the Order.

ARTICLE III

Disposal of Property of Affiliated Organizations

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer will take Orders as to the disposal of any property acquired by the Allied Military Government under this proclamation and may in his discretion as a part of any such Order direct that the same property or any part thereof shall be applied by the Allied Military Government for the benefit of the people of the occupied territory in such manner or through such organization as he may direct.

ARTICLE IV

Penal of Law

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer will by Order amend, amend or render inoperative any law in force in the occupied territory which relates to a Fascist Organization or any descendant or affiliated organization thereof or which affects prejudicially the United States or least to the Union of their nationals or any other of the United Nations or their nationals, and any law which discriminates on the basis of race, colour or creed, and he may also by any such Order provide penalties for the failure to observe or act in any law.

ARTICLE V

No person shall -

- (1) invite, assist or attend at any public or private meeting of the Fascist Party or any organization designed to replace it;

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- (2) use or permit to be used any building or other premises for the purposes of conducting any meeting, business or other affairs of the Fascist Party;
- (3) print, publish or circulate or have in his possession with intent to publish or circulate any printed or written matter issued by or on behalf of the Fascist Party;
- (4) wear or have in his possession any badge or insignia of the Fascist Party, or attach himself in such a manner as to suggest membership of the Fascist Party;
- (5) make, collect or receive any subscription to the funds of the Fascist Party;
- (6) take or receive any cash or give or receive any undertaking or promise to the Fascist Party;
- (7) do any other act whatsoever intended or likely to promote or sustain the Fascist Party.

For the purpose of this article the Fascist Party shall include any organization designed to replace it and any organization declared to be illegal under an order of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer made under Article II hereof.

ARTICLE VI

Penalties

Any person violating the provisions of this Proclamation shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE VII

Effective Date

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943

General Officer Commanding the
Allied Forces and Military Governor

Allied Military Government of

Proclamation No. 8

RATIONING, PRICE FIXING, AND AGRICULTURE.

I,

General,

General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
and Military Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:-

Article I

Rationing

The present system of rationing will remain in force until further order
of the Allied Military Government.

Article II

Limitations on Wages and Maximum Prices

All rates of wages for labour prevailing and all maximum prices for
foodstuffs and goods officially in force in any locality on the day of
1943 shall remain unaltered until further order of the Allied Military Government,
and no person shall demand, receive or pay any sum for labour or purchases in
excess of such rates or maximum prices.

Article III

Marking of Prices

All persons engaged in the business of selling foodstuffs by retail to
the public shall plainly mark the same with the price thereof.

Article IV

Agricultural Regulations

All existing Laws, Decrees and Regulations relating to agriculture will
be strictly enforced and observed.

Article V

Penalties

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon
conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment
or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

Article VI

Effective Date

Article I

Rationing

The present system of rationing will remain in force until further order of the Allied Military Government.

Article II

Limitations on Wages and Maximum Prices

All rates of wages for labour prevailing and all maximum prices for foodstuffs and goods officially in force in any locality on the day of 1943 shall remain unaltered until further order of the Allied Military Government, and no person shall demand, receive or pay any sum for labour or purchases in excess of such rates or maximum prices.

Article III

Marking of Prices

All persons engaged in the business of selling foodstuffs by retail to the public shall plainly mark the same with the price thereof.

Article IV

Agricultural Regulations

All existing laws, decrees and regulations relating to agriculture will be strictly enforced and observed.

Article V

Punitions

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

Article VI

Effective Date

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943.

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General,
General Officer Commanding the
Allied Forces and Military Governor.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

THE GAZETTE

I, General, and Military Governor
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:-

ARTICLE I

Establishment of the Gazette.

A publication to be known as the Gazette shall be issued from time to time under the authority of the Allied Military Government and shall contain copies of all proclamations of the Military Governor and all Orders of the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE II

Publications in Gazette.

Section 1. Gazette Prima Facie Evidence. The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any Proclamation or Order purporting to be published under the authority of the Allied Military Government shall be prima facie evidence in all Courts and for all purposes of the due making and tenor of such Proclamation or Order.

Section 2. Publication in Gazette to Constitute Notice. All persons in the occupied territory shall be deemed to have notice of all documents published in the Gazette.

Section 3. English Text to Prevail. In case of any discrepancy between the English text of any Proclamation or Order and the Italian text thereof as published, the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE III

Effective Date.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

A publication to be known as the Gazette shall be issued from time to time under the authority of the Allied Military Government and shall contain copies of all Proclamations of the Military Governor and all Orders of the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE II

Publications in Gazette.

Section 1. Gazette Prima Facie Evidence. The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any Proclamation or Order purporting to be published under the authority of the Allied Military Government shall be prima facie evidence in all Courts and for all purposes of the due making and tenor of such Proclamation or Order.

Section 2. Publication in Gazette to Constitute Notice. All persons in the occupied territory shall be deemed to have notice of all documents published in the Gazette.

Section 3. English Text to Prevail. In case of any discrepancy between the English text of any Proclamation or Order and the Italian text thereof as published, the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE III

Effective Date.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated: 1943.

General,
General Officer Commanding the
Allied Forces and Military Governor.

Proclamation No. 10Financial Regulations

I, General, and Military Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:-

Article I.Restriction on Exchange and Commerce.

Section 1. Transactions Prohibited. From the effective date of this Proclamation, except as authorized by the Allied Military Government:

- (a) All transactions in foreign exchange, and the import and export of any coins, currency, securities and gold and silver bullion are prohibited;
- (b) All financial, commercial or other transactions involving trade or communication of any kind with any person outside the occupied territory are prohibited.

Section 2. Regulation Authorized.

The Allied Military Government will from time to time issue regulations, rules, licenses, and instructions which may permit transactions with persons in certain areas and may prescribe conditions for licensing of transactions.

Article IIRegulation of Business.

Section 1. Orders Regulating Certain Business Transactions. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time by order direct:

- (a) that any specified company, institution, corporation, body or person shall be prohibited from entering into or carrying out any business, financial or property transactions, or that any such transactions may only be entered into or carried out upon such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations as the Civil Affairs Officer or such officer empowered may direct.
- (b) that the whole or any part of the property or assets of any specified company, institution, corporation, body or person shall be sequestered or paid to any institution or agency designated by the Allied Military Government to be blocked or made subject to any other form of control.

Section 2. Publication of Orders.

So far as consistent with the security of the Allied Forces, the name of any company, institution, corporation, body or person named in an order made under this Article will be published in the

- (a) All transactions in foreign exchange, and the import and export of any coin, currency, securities and gold and silver bullion are prohibited;
- (b) All financial, commercial or other transactions involving trade or communication of any kind with any person outside the occupied territory are prohibited.

Section 2. Regulation Authorized.

The Allied Military Government will from time to time issue regulations, rules, licenses, and instructions which may permit transactions with persons in certain areas and may prescribe conditions for licensing of transactions.

Article II

Regulation of Business.

Section 1. Orders Regulating Certain Business Transactions.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time by order direct:

- (a) that any specified company, institution, corporation, body or person shall be prohibited from entering into or carrying out any business, financial or property transactions, or that any such transactions may only be entered into or carried out upon such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations as the Civil Affairs Officer or such officer empowered may direct.
- (b) that the whole or any part of the property or assets of any specified company, institution, corporation, body or person shall be delivered or sold to any institution or agency designated by the Allied Military Government to be blocked or made subject to any other form of control.

Section 2. Publication of Orders.

So far as consistent with the security of the Allied Forces, the name of any company, institution, corporation, body or person named in an order made under this Article will be published in the Gazette. All persons will be deemed to know of the making of any Order so published. Whether or not so published, a copy of the Order will if possible be supplied in every case to the company, institution, corporation, body or person named therein.

Section 3. Offences. It shall be an offence to fail to obey any such order and for anybody having actual notice of the Order to enter into or participate in any business, financial or property transaction with, or on behalf of any company, institution, corporation, body or person named in any such Order, if such transaction is not permitted pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of this Article.

Article III

Penalties

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

Article IV

Effective Date

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943.

General,
General Officer Commanding the
Allied Forces and Military Governor.

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

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

PROCLAMATION NO. 11

GENERAL POLICE AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

I, ^{General,}
General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in
Governor of the Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:-
^{and Military}

ARTICLE I

Regulation of Private Means of Communication.

Section 1. Declaration of Radio Receiving Sets. Every person having in his possession any radio or wireless receiving set or equipment, or any parts, accessories, or material used in connection with wireless reception, or any private telephone wire or telegraph wire or any carrier pigeons will declare the same within the time and at the place specified by official notice in each locality.

Section 2. Possession Unlawful. From and after the date fixed by such notice it shall be unlawful for any person in that locality to have in his possession or custody any of the articles above-mentioned which have not been declared as required by Section 1 hereof.

ARTICLE II

Prohibition of Photography and Declaration of Photographic Equipment.

Section 1. Photographing, Printing and Developing Forbidden. From the effective date of this order all persons in the occupied territory are forbidden:

- (a) To take photographs of any sort, whether indoors or out-of-doors, and whether by still or cine or other type of camera;
- (b) To develop or print any photographic film or plate of any nature, whether received from members of the Allied Forces or from any other person;

except with a written permit of the Allied Military Government.

Section 2. Declaration of Cameras, Photographic Supplies, Telescopes and Binoculars. Every person owning or having in his possession or custody any camera or any photographic supplies, or any telescope or binoculars will declare the same within the time and at the place specified by official notice published in each locality. For the purpose of such declaration photographic supplies shall include:

Regulation of Private Means of Communication.

Section 1. Declaration of Radio Receiving Sets. Every person having in his possession any radio or wireless receiving set or equipment, or any parts, accessories, or material used in connection with wireless reception, or any private telephone wire or telegraph wire or any carrier pigeons will declare the same within the time and at the place specified by official notice in each locality.

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ARTICLE II

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Section 1. Photographing, Printing and Developing Forbidden. From the effective date of this order all persons in the occupied territory are forbidden:

- (a) To take photographs of any sort, whether indoors or out-of-doors, and whether by still or cine or other type of camera;
- (b) To develop or print any photographic film or plate of any nature, whether received from members of the Allied Forces or from any other person;

except with a written permit of the Allied Military Government.

Section 2. Declaration of Cameras, Photographic Supplies, Telescopes and Binoculars. Every person owning or having in his possession or custody any camera or any photographic supplies, or any telescope or binoculars will declare the same within the time and at the place specified by official notice published in each locality. For the purpose of such declaration photographic supplies shall include:

- Cameras - cine or still
- Projecting apparatus
- Developing and dark room equipment
- Unexposed or exposed film, cine or still
- Photographic paper and chemicals.

ARTICLE III

Identity Cards.

Section 1. Possession of Identity Card. All persons must have in their possession at all times an identity card in accordance with Italian law and must produce the same upon the demand of any member of the Allied Forces.

Section 2. Loss of Identity Card. If any person has lost or shall lose his identity card he shall report that fact both to the senior Civil Police Officer in his territory and to the official of the local Government by whom the pass was originally issued. A duplicate pass may be issued to him providing the word "duplicate" is marked thereon.

ARTICLE IV

Regulation of Newspapers and Printed Matter.

Section 1. Publication of Newspapers and Printed Matter Prohibited Without a Permit. No newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or circular may be published or printed without a written permit from the Allied Military Government. Such permits will be either specific or continuing and will be issued by the Allied Military Government upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

Section 2. Importation and Exportation of Printed Matter. Importation into and exportation out of the Occupied Territory of newspapers, magazines, books, or other printed matter is prohibited except under permit issued by the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE V

Meetings and Assemblies.

Section 1. Permitted Meetings and Assemblies. Meetings and assemblies for the following purposes may be held without permits:

- (a) Meetings for religious purposes, including baptisms, weddings and funerals;
- (b) Such courts of law as are authorized to function by the Chief Legal Officer of the Allied Military Government upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

Section 2. Other Meetings and Assemblies Prohibited. Except for the foregoing, no person shall promote or attend any public meeting, theatrical, moving picture or other representation or performance, any public assembly or other public gathering, whether indoors or out-of-doors, or any parade or demonstration for which a written permit has not been granted. Such permits will be either specific or continuing and will be issued by or on the authority of the Commissioner of Civil Police of the Allied Military Government through the Civil Police Officer for the locality upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

Section 3. Power of Civil Affairs Officer or other Officer to Disperse Assemblies. Notwithstanding the issuance of any permit, any Civil Affairs Officer or Civil Police Officer, if he has reason to believe that public disorder will ensue or that the safety of the Allied Forces is threatened, may order any meeting, performance, assembly, or parade to be suspended or terminated and require all persons present to disperse. Any such order will be complied with immediately by all persons present.

ARTICLE VMeetings and Assemblies.

Section 1. Permitted Meetings and Assemblies. Meetings and assemblies for the following purposes may be held without permit:

- (a) Meetings for religious purposes, including baptisms, weddings and funerals;
- (b) Such courts of law as are authorized to function by the Chief Legal Officer of the Allied Military Government upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

Section 2. Other Meetings and Assemblies Prohibited. Except for the foregoing, no person shall promote or attend any public meeting, theatrical, moving picture or other representation or performance, any public assembly or other public gathering, whether indoors or out-of-doors, or any parade or demonstration for which a written permit has not been granted. Such permits will be either specific or continuing and will be issued by or on the authority of the Commissioner of Civil Police of the Allied Military Government through the Civil Police Officer for the locality upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

Section 3. Power of Civil Affairs Officer or other Officer to Disperse Assemblies. Notwithstanding the issuance of any permit, any Civil Affairs Officer or Civil Police Officer, if he has reason to believe that public disorder will ensue or that the safety of the Allied Forces is threatened, may order any meeting, performance, assembly, or parade to be suspended or terminated and require all persons present to disperse. Any such order will be complied with immediately by all persons present.

ARTICLE VIFlags and National Anthems.

The public display of any flag or colours of Italy or of any other country at war with Great Britain or the United States and the public singing and playing of the national anthems and any other patriotic or political song or music of any such country are prohibited.

ARTICLE VIIPenalties.

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon

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conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE VIII

Effective Date.

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of the first publication therein.

General Officer Commanding the Allied
Forces and Military
Governor

Dated:

1943.

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

General Officer Commanding the Allied
Forces and Military
Governor

Dated: 1941.

4339

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

General Order No. 1

Partial Suspension of Moratorium

Whereas by Proclamation No. 5 of the General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in the Occupied Territory, the transaction of all financial business was suspended and a general moratorium was declared, and the Chief Civil Affairs Officer was given power by Order to permit the reopening of any such business and to suspend the said moratorium in respect of any obligations.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS BARON HENNELL OF RODE, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:-

ARTICLE I

Partial Suspension of Moratorium

The moratorium imposed by Proclamation No. 5 is hereby suspended in respect of:-

- (a) Every obligation affected by the said moratorium when the total amount due and to become due under such obligation does not exceed 5,000 lire, excepting obligations of financial businesses as defined in Article I of Proclamation No. 5.
- (b) All sums for wages or salaries payable monthly, or at less intervals, which are affected by the said moratorium; and
- (c) All subscriptions and dues payable under any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme, which are affected by the said moratorium.

ARTICLE II

Provision with Regard to Financial Institutions

Every company, institution, corporation, body and person engaged in the administration of any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme may continue to receive and collect all subscriptions and dues payable under any such Scheme, and to such extent the provisions of Article I of Proclamation No. 5 are hereby suspended.

ARTICLE III

Effective Date

This Order will become operative in each province or part thereof within the

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS BARN RENNELL OF RODE, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:-

ARTICLE I

Partial Suspension of Moratorium

The moratorium imposed by Proclamation No. 5 is hereby suspended in respect of:-

- (a) Every obligation affected by the said moratorium when the total amount due and to become due under such obligation does not exceed 5,000 lire, excepting obligations of financial businesses as defined in Article I of Proclamation No. 5.
- (b) All sums for wages or salaries payable monthly, or at less intervals, which are affected by the said moratorium; and
- (c) All subscriptions and dues payable under any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme, which are affected by the said moratorium.

ARTICLE II

Provision with Regard to Financial Institutions

Every company, institution, corporation, body and person engaged in the administration of any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme may continue to receive and collect all subscriptions and dues payable under any such Scheme, and to such extent the provisions of Article I of Proclamation No. 5 are hereby suspended.

ARTICLE III

Effective Date

This Order will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943.

Major-General
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

NOTE: For publication as Banks are opened administratively.

(signed) RENNELL.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

General Order No. 2

Taxes and Public Moneys

Whereas by Proclamation No. 5 of the General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in the Occupied Territory, a general moratorium was declared, and the Chief Civil Affairs Officer was given power by Order to suspend the said moratorium in respect of any obligations.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS BARON RENNELL of RODE, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

Payment of Taxes

All national, provincial and municipal taxes and income payable in the Occupied Territory shall continue to be paid promptly by the inhabitants as the same fall due, and all arrears of such taxes and revenue shall be paid forthwith.

ARTICLE II

Collection and Administration of Public Moneys

Every person engaged in the collection or administration of public moneys in the Occupied Territory, except such officials as are removed, will continue in the performance of his duties subject to the direction of the Chief Financial Officer of the Allied Military Government, and will punctually and properly carry out his duties under such directions.

ARTICLE III

Offences

No person shall -

- (a) Wilfully refuse or neglect to pay any tax or other moneys due or becoming due by him in respect of any taxes or revenue mentioned in Article I, when he shall have the means to pay the same;

forces in the Occupied Territory, a general moratorium was declared, and the Chief Civil Affairs Officer was given power by Order to suspend the said moratorium in respect of any obligations.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCOIS BARON KENNELL of ROEDD, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:

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ARTICLE II

Collection and Administration of Public Moneys

Every person engaged in the collection or administration of public moneys in the Occupied Territory, except such officials as are removed, will continue in the performance of his duties subject to the direction of the Chief Financial Officer of the Allied Military Government, and will punctually and properly carry out his duties under such directions.

ARTICLE III

Offences

No person shall -

- (a) Wilfully refuse or neglect to pay any tax or other moneys due or becoming due by him in respect of any taxes or revenue mentioned in Article I, when he shall have the means to pay the same;
- (b) Wilfully refuse or neglect to perform any duties in regard to the collection or administration of public moneys or fail or neglect to obey the directions of the Chief Financial Officer, or any officer authorized by him;
- (c) Being in possession of or having under his control any book, ledger, receipt or other document relating to the collection or administration of public moneys, destroy, make away with or lose by neglect, any such document so as to deprive the Allied Military Government of the use thereof; or
- (d) do any act or thing to deprive the Allied Military Government of the use or benefit of any public moneys.

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ARTICLE IV

Penalties

Any person committing any offense under this Order or otherwise violating any of the provisions hereof shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE V

Effective Date

This order will become operative in each province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory on the date of its first publication therein.

Dated:

1943.

Major-General
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

SECRET

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

to

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 2

PUBLIC HEALTH

I. GENERAL RELIEF

1. Objective. To prevent starvation in the civilian population, and, in so far as practicable, to continue the operation of normal relief and assistance programs which existed prior to Allied Force occupation.

2. Policies:

(a) By definition, the term relief applies to aid granted individuals who have insufficient purchasing power to buy the minimum food, clothing, shelter, fuel, medicines, soap and essential household necessities necessary to support life.

(b) Except in extreme emergencies such as may arise because of refugee congestion or acute food shortages, responsibility for supply and distributing aid to needy individuals will, wherever possible, remain in the hands of local public or other authorized welfare agencies. AMCT relief funds or tactical force food supplies will be requested only when there remains no other alternative to acute suffering among the civilian population.

3. Existing Local Agencies and Institutions:

(a) In each commune there exists a Communal Public Assistance Board (Ente Comunale di Assistenza) which has authority to operate free canteens, to issue free milk rations, provide free meals for poor school children and maintain dormitories for the homeless. This board is also responsible for the relief of unemployed and otherwise needy persons. In addition to the Ente Comunale di Assistenza certain private and religious agencies may be found operating in the relief or closely related welfare fields, e.g., the Italian Red Cross.

(b) Responsibility for determining the relief needs of individual cases will remain with local welfare agencies. If the responsible public welfare officials are gone, an acting public welfare officer will be appointed. If no qualified public officials are available a person from a local private welfare agency will be designated. These new appointments will be made by the Prefect or acting Prefect but only after securing the approval of the G.A.O. All such appointments will be regarded as temporary until approved by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer after clearance with the Welfare Section of the Division of Public Health in AMCT HQ through regular administrative channels.

(c) Certain groups of chronically ill, physically handicapped, and aged adults are normally cared for in institutions operated by either public authority

2. Policies:

(a) By definition, the term relief applies to aid granted individuals who have insufficient purchasing power to buy the minimum food, clothing, shelter, fuel, medicines, soap and essential household necessities necessary to support life.

(b) Except in extreme emergencies such as may arise because of refugee congestion or acute food shortages, responsibility for supply and administering aid to needy individuals will wherever possible, remain in the hands of local public or other authorized welfare agencies. AHCOT relief funds or tactical force food supplies will be requested only when there remains no other alternative to acute suffering among the civilian population.

3. Existing Local Agencies and Institutions:

(a) In each comune there exists a Communal Public Assistance Board (Ente Comunale di Assistenza) which has authority to operate free centers, to issue free milk rations, provide free meals for poor school children and maintain dormitories for the homeless. This board is also responsible for the relief of unemployed and otherwise needy persons. In addition to the Ente Comunale di Assistenza certain private and religious agencies may be found operating in the relief or closely related welfare fields, e.g., the Italian Red Cross.

(b) Responsibility for determining the relief needs of individual cases will remain with local welfare agencies. If the responsible public welfare officials are gone, an acting public welfare officer will be appointed. If no qualified public officials are available a person from a local private welfare agency will be designated. These new appointments will be made by the Podesta or acting Podesta but only after securing the approval of the C.A.O. All such appointments will be regarded as temporary until approved by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer after clearance with the Welfare Section of the Division of Public Health in AHCOT HQ through regular administrative channels.

(c) Certain groups of chronically ill, physically handicapped, and aged adults are normally cared for in institutions operated by either public authority or private welfare groups. As is the case with the general relief agencies, existing arrangements will be continued or other satisfactory arrangements instituted. The essential minimum budgetary requirements of these institutions for dependent adults will have the same status as other relief needs as outlined in subsequent sections of this administrative instruction. For example, the same food budget schedule as set out in 6 (v) may be used to measure the adequacy or the deficiencies of institutional diets.

4. Form of Relief:

(a) Unless existing local agency practice runs to the contrary, relief will normally be issued in the form of weekly cash payments. However, it is possible that existing relief agencies are operating certain parts of their programs on a commodity or a relief order basis as in the case of mass feeding of refugees and supplying milk to small children and nursing mothers. If even be necessary to establish new feeding centers to meet temporarily

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situations encountered in first phases of the operation. In this event, requests for emergency food supplies supported by recommendations of P.H.D. will be sent to tactical commanders who have authority to issue army rations provided this can be done without detriment to the military effort. Such issue will be made by the army supply services in cooperation with the C.A.O. and local relief agencies. These agencies will be responsible for determining which people are in need and the amount of aid to be granted. Civil Affairs Officers will be held strictly responsible for reporting to AMGOT the amounts and kinds of tactical force supplies issued, the reasons for such issuance, the number of people served and the duration of the emergency feeding period. Copies of documents furnished by army supply services upon delivery of food rations will be attached to the above-mentioned report.

5. AMGOT Participation in Local Relief Costs:

- (a) AMGOT funds or supplies, as in case of tactical force supplies, will only be requested when local resources can no longer be made available. During early phases emergency relief funds required by C.A.O.s will be drawn from the appropriate F.O. Funds needed by the S.O.A.O.s at the provincial level will be secured from the appropriate F.O.
- (b) After the emergency period has passed requests for AMGOT relief funds will be sent by the C.A.O. to his S.O.A.O. who will forward them through regular AMGOT administrative channels to the Public Health Division where they will be handled by the Welfare Section in cooperation with the Finance Division. Requests for supplies, food and other items without which essential welfare services would break down, will be handled in exactly the same manner except that they will be referred to the Supply Division rather than to Finance.
- (c) Local public and responsible private relief agencies will be granted authority to receive lump sum allocations of AMGOT relief funds and commodities. Until further notice public relief agencies will receive their funds through communal, provincial, etc. authorities. In the early phases of the operation it will be the responsibility of local C.A.O.s to designate temporarily the agencies so authorized and to supervise their operation. As soon as time permits representatives of the Welfare Section will conduct more detailed studies of all authorized agencies and either approve or limit their authority to receive AMGOT funds.
- (d) It will be the responsibility of the Welfare Section to prescribe minimum standards of organization and performance to be maintained by all local welfare agencies authorized to receive and disburse AMGOT funds and supplies. The type and content of case records, statistical reports and other significant aspects of administration will be prescribed as soon as practicable.
- (e) The Division of Finance is undertaking the responsibility of prescribing financial procedures designed to insure the proper handling of AMGOT relief funds together with the financial accounting, reporting, and auditing systems to be used. The Finance Division is also assuming the responsibility

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- (e) The Division of Finance is undertaking the responsibility of prescribing financial procedures designed to insure the proper handling of AMGOT relief funds together with the financial accounting, reporting, and auditing systems to be used. The Finance Division is also assuming the responsibility for prescribing accounts as distribution records, inventory reports, and other controls required to insure the proper accounting for commodities issued to Welfare Agencies.

6. Local Agency Relief Standards:

- (a) Relief, whether issued in the form of cash or in kind, will be in amounts necessary to make up the difference between a minimum budget standard necessary to provide the essentials of life and the total available resources of the individual or family group. This amount will hereinafter be called the budget deficiency of the relief case. It is vital that all really essential needs are included in the budget standard and equally important that all family resources be taken into account. In addition to cash earnings, social insurance payments, family allowances and other financial resources, it is necessary, in many cases, to estimate the value of food products raised and consumed. In brief, if all essential needs and all available resources are not included in calculating the budget deficiency it will be of no practical value in determining the amount of relief to be issued by local welfare agencies.

(b) The relief agencies in each commune will have some standard against which budget deficiencies and relief grants are calculated. Local variations in this standard exist because certain foods are more costly in some localities than in others and variations in the concept of what represents essential need are to be expected.

(c) At the outset C.A.O.s will accept the standards which responsible local relief and welfare agencies consider to be adequate and will continue existing programs on that basis. In instances where the local budget standards appear too high or too low it should be submitted to the P.H.D. or AMGOT through regular channels for review and recommendations. This procedure is of particular importance in instances where either AMGOT relief funds or supplies are involved.

(d) Relief budget standards will give first priority to tinned milk for children up to six years of age, nursing mothers, and pregnant women, and a second priority for children from six years to twelve years of age inclusive. It may even be necessary to limit general milk ration entirely to this group. Other essential budget items are medical care, food, soap, fuel for cooking, shelter, clothing, household necessities and, in the cities, utility services - water, light, gas, etc.

(e) The following schedule is presented as a food budget guide against which local agency budgets and rationing systems may be checked. It is not an official AMGOT standard but simply a temporary measuring rod designed to enable local C.A.O.s or Public Welfare Officers to know when to submit questionable budget standards to AMGOT headquarters for review. All marked deviations in either direction will be so reported.

(f) Food Budget Schedule

Two-thirds or more of the Italian diet has consisted in recent years of bread and grain products (pasta, maize, rice, etc.).

For various types of consumers the following minimum quantities of food, as measured in calories (food-energy), are recommended:-

Type of Consumer	Calories per day
Non Workers	2500
Adolescents	3000
Light workers	3000
Heavy workers	3300
Very heavy workers	3800

To supply these needs, typical foodstuffs will give the following approximate values in calories:-

Food.	Calories per kilo (1)	Calories per pound
Bread	2420	1100
Pasta	3520	1600

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For various types of consumers the following minimum quantities of food, as measured in calories (food-energy), are recommended:-

Type of Consumer	Calories per day
Non Workers	2500
Adolescents	3000
Light workers	3000
Heavy workers	3100
Very heavy workers	3800

To supply these needs, typical foodstuffs will give the following approximate values in calories:-

Food	Calories per kilo (l)	Calories per pound
Bread	2420	1100
Pasta	3520	1600
Flour	3520	1600
Rice	3520	1600
Potatoes	825	375
Meat	2200	1000 (variable)
Sugar	3960	1800
Olive Oil	8800 (per liter)	3000
Cheese	2200	1000
Milk	682 (per liter)	310 (640 per quart)
Beans (dried)	3500	1500

If two-thirds of the diet is supplied by bread and similar products and another 20 to 25 percent by fats such as olive oil, the remainder should be derived from leafy green vegetables, potatoes, fruits, sugar, meats, and dairy products.

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Whole milk should be furnished to all young children (to 12 years of age), to expectant and nursing mothers, and where feasible to the sick and invalids. A pint per day (340 calories) should be provided for this purpose.

It is impossible to indicate the ration of these items which may be allowed until local conditions are known.

- (1) 1 Kilogram = 2.204 pounds 1 Gram = 0.035 ounce
 1 Kilogram = 1000 Grams 1 Liter (1000 c.c.) = 35.196 ounces

7. Medical Care for Relief Groups

(a) Medical care for all classes of the population is a responsibility of the Health Officer of the commune, who may have a number of assistants. Types of care provided include general hospitalization, out-patient clinics, dispensaries for drugs and medicines, home nursing service through religious orders, private agencies such as the Red Cross, and home medical care by city doctors (Medici Civiltà) working under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario).

(b) Medical care for the more needy elements of the commune is generally less adequate than for people able to pay for private care and it will be the continuing responsibility of local relief agencies to insure that their cases are not neglected. Relief workers are in a position to discover cases of disease and to refer them to medical services for treatment and care. If medical stores are required they will be included in relief budgets unless supplied by hospital or clinic dispensaries. A relief program which disregards the rehabilitative aspects of medical care simply builds up a permanent load of unemployable individuals. For this reason follow up medical care for the needy sick must have equal priority with food and other essentials in a relief budget.

8. Cooperation with sources of Employment

(a) Unemployment, a common cause for the issuance of relief, must be reduced to a minimum by the closest possible cooperation between relief agencies, employment agencies, and individual employers. The Army will hire labor either directly or through established labor exchanges and unemployed relief recipients must therefore be required to register at places where people are being hired. Relief will be withheld from those refusing to work for other than reasons satisfactory to ARMY welfare authorities, such as health, lack of clothing, etc. In some instances it may prove advisable to place men directly from the welfare agencies, but established employment procedure will be followed whenever possible.

9. Supervisory Controls

(a) The primary method by which C.A.O.s will check on the operation of local relief programs will be by personal observation and conferences with

(a) Medical care for all classes of the population is a responsibility of the Health Officer of the comune, who may have a number of assistants. Types of care provided include general hospitalization, out-patient clinics, dispensaries for drugs and medicines, home nursing service through religious orders, private agencies such as the Red Cross, and home medical care by city doctors (Medici Coniotti) working under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario).

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7. Supervisory Controls

(c) The primary method by which C.A.O.s will check on the operation of local relief programs will be by personal observation and conferences with agency executives. A cooperative attitude, based upon an agreement as to fundamental objectives will go far toward insuring success.

(b) In addition, however, it is necessary for each agency to maintain certain basic records. There should be a case file for each individual or family showing the usual identifying information, a budget calculation (the basis for authorizing relief) and a record of CASH payments made or the value of relief issued in kind. From this can be produced both statistical and financial reports. Each payment must be supported in such fashion that an auditor will be able to tell who authorized the relief and whether or not it was paid to the proper person.

10. Reports

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(2) The Welfare Section at ASGOT Headquarters will be unable to establish overall plans and policies without certain basic information covering the situation in each important country. At an early date each C.A.O. will report on the following:

(1) Names and locations of local relief and assistance agencies with names of responsible officials,

(2) For each agency:

- A. Number of employees.
- B. Number of family cases being aided currently.
- C. Number of single individuals being aided currently.
- D. Agency budget for 1942/43 and 1943/44 showing sources of funds.
- E. Budgetary standard for cases served.
- F. Method of making relief payments.

(3) A brief summary of the major relief problems confronting the community. Included here with be a statement of any emergency needs, kind of assistance needed - by specific items, amount and cost of each and recommendations for correcting unsatisfactory conditions.

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- A. Number of employees.
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PART II

General Administrative Instructions
for Guidance of all ANGOT Personnel

Document No.

6. General Administrative Instruction No. 1 - Policies and Procedure for C.A.Os
7. General Administrative Instruction No. 2 - Public Health Supplement No. 1 to General Administrative Instruction No. 2.
8. Amendment No. 1 to General Administrative Instruction No. 3
General Administrative Instruction No. 3 - Finance
9. General Administrative Instruction No. 4 - Policy and Procedure for C.A.P.Os
10. General Administrative Instruction No. 5 - Civilian Supply
11. General Administrative Instruction No. 6 - Enemy Property
12. General Administrative Instruction No. 7 - Legal
13. General Administrative Instruction No. 8 - Monuments
14. General Administrative Instruction No. 9 - Education
15. General Administrative Instruction No. 10 - Guides to C.A.Os
16. General Administrative Instruction No. 11 - Amendment to General Administrative Instruction No. 1
17. Flying of National Flags
- 17a. General Administrative Instruction No. 12- Accounting Procedure.
18. General Administrative Instruction No. 13 - Closing of Banks

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

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 1
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNICATION TO ALL CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

These instructions are divided into two parts, the first part deals with general policy and the attitude to be adopted towards the civil population. The second part deals with the immediate duties of Civil Affairs Officers on entering occupied centers.

PART I

GENERAL POLICY

1. The Military Government of HOLLAND will be a joint Anglo-American Government, in which British and American officers share the responsibility and privilege of administering the first portion of enemy territory occupied by the Allied Forces in Europe.

The administration is under the direct orders of the General Officer Commanding 14th Force.

During the first phase, in which active military operations are in progress, all C.A.A.Os are placed under the direct orders of the formation commander engaged in that particular part of the operation to which they have been allotted.

2. The formation commander to which you, as a British or American officer are attached, may at any time be either an American or British officer. Your superior Civil Affairs Officer may equally be either American or British. You must understand that there are differences in procedure, custom and outlook between the two armies of which you form a part. It will be for you to see that these differences do not affect the efficiency of your work and in no circumstances form the subject of complaints or gossiping. A serious view will be taken by your superior officers of any idle chatter or criticism of any member of the other Forces. This administration constitutes the first attempt at a Joint Allied Administration and it is your work, your efficiency, and your attitude of mind which will make the administration a success or a failure and will serve as a model or a warning for the other administrations which will have to be built up in other parts of the world.

3. You will be guided in your attitude towards the local population by the memory of years of war in which the Italians fought against your people and your allies. You will remember that until Italy is out of the war, Italians are enemies of your country. You will, perhaps, be tempted not only by your own inclinations, but by the advances made to you by Italians, to fraternize and to enter into personal relationships, which are not becoming between people who are at war. You must be particularly careful not to fall into the trap of assuming that just because you have taken part in the occupation of a small portion of enemy territory, that the local population has ceased to be hostile or has ceased to wish for the success of their own

1. The Military Government of ROMANIA will be a joint Anglo-American Government, in which British and American officers share the responsibility and privilege of administering the first portion of enemy territory occupied by the Allied Forces in Europe.

The administration is under the direct orders of the General Officer Commanding 144 Force.

During the first phase, in which active military operations are in progress, all G.O.s are placed under the direct orders of the formation commander engaged in that particular part of the operation to which they have been allotted.

2. The formation commander to which you, as a British or American officer are attached, may at any time be either an American or British officer. Your superior Civil Affairs Officer may equally be either American or British. You must understand that there are differences in procedure, custom and outlook between the two armies of which you form a part. It will be for you to see that these differences do not affect the efficiency of your work and in no circumstances form the subject of complaints or gossiping. A serious view will be taken by your superior officers of any idle chatter or criticism of any member of the other Forces. This administration constitutes the first attempt at a Joint Allied Administration and it is your work, your efficiency, and your attitude of mind which will make the Administration a success or a failure and will serve as a model or a warning for the other administrations which will have to be built up in other parts of the world.

3. You will be guided in your attitude towards the local population by the memory of years of war in which the Italians fought against your people and your allies. You will remember that until Italy is out of the war, Italians are enemies of your country. You will, perhaps, be tempted not only by your own inclinations, but by the advances made to you by Italians, to fraternise and to enter into personal relationships, which are not becoming between people who are at war. You must be particularly careful not to fall into the trap of assuming that just because you have taken part in the occupation of a small portion of enemy territory, that the local population has ceased to be hostile or has ceased to wish for the success of their own Army and allies. You will, in particular, remember in your relations with the local population that a large number of the people of Italy have been and are Fascists in some form and believe in a principle against which we are fighting. The apparent conversion of these from Fascist to Democratic ideas will, no doubt, be rapid; the true conversion of people in the country who local opinion will take a long time. It is not always the first who profess to be converted and to be your friends, who are the elements we most desire to convert. It is only too easy to turn a coat; it is much more difficult to change a belief.

4. The general line which will be adopted towards Italian institutions, the Italian people on the mainland and the Italian Government, is not your

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concern. They are the concern of your superior officers and then only at a high level. Your job is to administer and not to frame policy or talk politics. You are not to discuss political matters with local Italians. You are not to discuss religious matters.

5. You will administer to the best of your ability with a sense of impartiality and justice, without fear or favor. In administration and especially in the administration of justice all men and women must be equal for you. You must learn to disregard the nationality of the people whom you are administering, if you are going to be a good administrator. The principles of good administration are the same in all countries and for all people. They are the preservation of law, order and justice, the prevention of disease and distress, the removal of fear and the creation of economic well-being. To these, for a military government, is added as the first duty, to assist in the prosecution of the war by enabling the high Command to reduce garrison troops for use elsewhere and to provide, within the resources of the country whatever materials are available, which will assist in the prosecution of the war. For obvious reasons economic development must take a second place and can only occur within the limits of transport and of military requirements.

6. In order to economize in man-power, it will be the policy of the military government to secure the maintenance of the Italian administrative machine, subject to the elimination of the Fascist Party and its influence. The Fascist Party machine will be broken up from the earliest possible moment and in every way in which it is open for us to do so, but the machine cannot be broken up or Fascist influence eliminated in a day. Since also nearly all Italian administrative officials are, at any rate nominally, members of the Party, it will not be possible to remove or intern all members of the Party. This would merely cause a breakdown, not only of the whole of the Italian administrative machine, but also of all technical services, such as transportation, etc. The manner in which the policy of the two governments toward the Fascist Party and its officials is to be carried out will be the subject of joint directives from the governments to the Commander-in-Chief. Specific instructions based on these directives, will be communicated to you. In any event, you should forthwith seek out information as to the identity of officials of the Fascist Party in the territory in which you are serving, as well as the identity of Fascist leaders and Pro-Nazi Partisans. You will also collect information on the Fascist Secret Police (OVRA), its personnel and its operation in your region.

7. You will treat religious personnel with deference and leniency, unless it can be shown that any of them is acting as an agent for subversive elements, espionage, etc. Cases of internment of Church dignitaries except in cases of real urgency, must be referred by you to your higher Civil Affairs authority.

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8. As soon as the storm of war has swept away from your area, you will take steps to restore economic exchanges and the normal life of the inhabitants. It is particularly important that markets and shops should be re-opened and that access to them should be permitted, since without this, the civilian population will starve. Shipping space to import food must be avoided; food must at all costs, be secured locally if possible. It is most important that agriculture and fishing (subject to Naval approval) should be resumed and that everything should be done to assist the farming population to carry on with their work. Circulation of trucks, etc., to carry farm produce must be permitted as soon as military security allows of this.

9. One of the earliest and most important duties of Civil Affairs Officers, Civil Affairs Police and Civil Affairs Public Health personnel is to clean up and keep clean inhabited centers. You should aim at a standard of cleanliness, not only as good as it was before occupation, but better. Public Hygiene around military concentrations is the responsibility of the

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Military Government. It is the local responsibility of all C.O.s. You will chase and stimulate the local Italian administration by all means in your power to attend to public hygiene.

10. In taking over a district or any center, try to preserve the local administration and not try to do everything yourself. Give instructions to the higher Italian officials for them to pass on to their subordinates. If you give orders to subordinates, you will find that the authority of the local administration is so impaired that we might have to take it over ourselves entirely; we have not the personnel for this. Remember that there are other areas in Europe where Civil Affairs personnel will be needed. But when you give orders make sure that they are carried out.

11. Remember finally that you are in a position of trust as regards to your behaviour and that your administration will directly affect the attitude of many thousands of the enemy population towards the Allied Forces.

PART II

DUTIES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS ON TAKING OVER DISTRICTS AND OTHER URBAN CENTERS

1. Limited numbers of Civil Affairs Officers have been allocated to each assault force and are for this purpose attached to the assault Commander of each assault.

Civil Affairs Officers will not go ashore in the first assault stage, but will, subject to the discretion of the assault commander, go ashore as soon as a sufficiently substantial area has been occupied to warrant their presence ashore. As soon as they go ashore, which should be as far as possible be in parties of not less than two, they are to ascertain the whereabouts of combat units and make arrangements for their own transport to the places where they consider within their own discretion, that their presence may be needed. They will take ashore with them a supply of the proclamations with which they have been furnished.

As soon as an urban center has been occupied, a copy of proclamations number one and number two, followed by such other proclamations as may be provided, will be posted up in a public place (e.g. Town hall, market, public squares, etc.) Proclamations will not be posted on churches. Several copies of each proclamation will be posted in the larger centers, where people are likely to congregate and to read them. The posting of proclamations should follow contact with the local civic or administrative authority, who should be brought along with the Civil Affairs Officer for the first posting of proclamations.

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

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

2. On making contact with the administrative or Civic authorities, Civil Affairs Officers will instruct them to remain at their posts and to continue doing their work, except in the case of officials who are to be removed in accordance with special instructions. Civil Affairs Officers will be opened in suitable premises which for choice should be in the local Fascist headquarters (Casa del Fascio). If not suitable, Civil Affairs Officers will install themselves in the town hall or administrative offices. In any event they will take offices in a prominent and suitable building and evict any occupants for the purpose, but care will be taken not to remove, destroy or damage any archives or records.

3. Local Fascist and police records are to be seized and secured.

11. Remember finally that you are in a position of trust as regards to your behaviour and that your administration will directly affect the attitude of many thousands of the enemy population towards the Allied Forces.

You give orders make sure that they are carried out.

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Combat units are to be warned of the necessity of securing record of all sorts and preventing their destruction.

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

5. If time permits before entering any substantially inhabited center, arrangements should be made by Civil Affairs Officers, with the combat units engaged to deal with the following matters:

1. To close and mount a guard on all Bank premises.
2. To guard power stations and public utilities.
3. To prevent the access of troops to Church premises (e.g. Convents, etc.), of monuments which are liable to be damaged, or warehouses containing valuable goods.
4. To arrange in cooperation with military security organization for the arrest and internment of undesirables.
5. To discuss billeting with the local authorities, if available.
6. To discuss markets, provision of food for troops and to ascertain the amount of local resources.

6. In the event of combat units by-passing, without entering large urban centers, Civil Affairs Officers will visit these, with escort if considered necessary and make the same arrangements as have been described above, with the local administrative and civil authorities.

7. In the case of Banks in centers which have been occupied by our troops, Civil Affairs Officers will, themselves, close banks and seal vaults, removing such keys as they can secure. They will do the same with police and other archives, unless it is practical to remove these in the event of there being no Civil Affairs personnel available to remain permanently in the center. However, in removing such archives, care must be taken not to damage or lose them. The sealing of banks, premises and archives should be resorted to in the presence of the local administrative officials. The act of sealing in the eyes of the local administration has considerable value. If will, of course, be explained to them that any unauthorized breaking of such seals will render the senior civil administrative official in the place liable to arrest and severe punishment.

8. It is, however, important for Civil Affairs Officers to remember that the available Civil Affairs personnel in the immediately post assault phase will be very limited and that they must preserve a sense of proportion

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8. It is, however, important for Civil Affairs Officers to remember that the available Civil Affairs personnel in the immediately post assault phase will be very limited and that they must preserve a sense of proportion about what is important. The most important thing is to assist the troops in their operations. If any, therefore, be less important to formally take over a center which has been by-passed than to go forward with the combat troops to help them in procuring food and maintaining order in their immediate rear. The rule of "first things first" must be remembered and "first thing" is to clear the enemy out of the territory. The "first thing" therefore is to help the combat units, even if this is at the expense of efficient administration.
9. In the first stages, a clear distinction between the duty of Civil Affairs Officers on the administrative side of Civil Affairs, Police Officers, etc., will be difficult to draw. You will be so few that you must all know and do each others job and never, never say that it isn't your job to do something which a combat unit commander has asked you to do.

SECRET.

A M G O T

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS No. 2.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

CONTENTS

- I Epitome of Public Health
- II Duties of C.A.Os. on Arrival in Occupied Territory.
- III Organisation of Italian Health Directorate.

I EPITOME OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Object. To insure the continuation of the normal Public Health organisation by which the health of the community may be assured and also to assist in preserving the health of the military population - the dominant issue at all times. The area may be a jumping off place for future operations or a maintenance base for a long time.

Factors affecting the attainment of the object.

- (a) Experience of C.A.O. Every C.A.O. must have some knowledge of what Public Health stands for so that he can evaluate the various recommendations and proposals submitted to him. Officers of the P.H.D. are largely advisory and have little executive responsibility under their immediate control other than in their hospitals, etc. This power of evaluation is most important as C.A.O. will in turn have to recommend Finance to allot money to carry out schemes initiated by Division of Public Health (D.P.H.)
- (b) The war factor. The psychological effect on the people is considerable. Defeat stares them in the face. They have already lost rich provinces from which valuable grain, etc. came. This will inevitably react on their health and powers of resistance to disease. The arrival of our forces is also a factor which will affect such things as water supplies and possibly to a lesser extent food supplies, notably vegetables, fruit, etc.
- (c) Distribution of population. An important factor, this a town of 100,000 may easily have twice this because of the arrival of large numbers of refugees from bombed towns or from the general theatre of war. This will affect seriously all the utility services, notably water supplies, food availability and its distribution, as well as conservancy arrangements, sewage, garbage, etc.
- (d) Control of infectious diseases. This must inevitably have suffered so that notification of disease, isolation and segregation, disinfection and disinfection, are unlikely to be as efficient as formerly. The

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(d) Control of Infectious Diseases. This must inevitably have suffered so that notification of diseases, isolation and segregation, disinfection and disinfection, are unlikely to be as efficient as formerly. The Italian organization on paper has always been good. Hospitalization of patients to effect cure must have suffered by the taking away of many hospitals and buildings suitable for hospitals by the military for wounded. Finally the number of doctors, nurses and other personnel available for the civil population has been greatly reduced as in the U.K. and to a lesser extent in the U.S.A.

(e) Movements of Populations and Troops. See (c) above, but note that very considerable movements of troops have taken place from other parts of Europe into Italy as well as from Abyssinia, Eritrea, etc. These latter moves of large numbers of people have been controlled by medical inspection but it is difficult to believe that such control of troop movement, e.g. from France, Russia or other places where we know typhus has occurred has been possible.

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(f) Effect of Bombardment, Bombing, Sabotage. This may well have a serious influence on the health of the people, involving water works, aqueducts, sewage plants, railways, and roads so affecting food distribution so that alternative plans become matters of supreme importance. It is unlikely that sabotage will play much part as such acts against water works will inevitably react much more to the detriment of the civil population than to the military, who are in a much better position quickly to produce alternative plans than is the civil. This is especially well illustrated in the case of water supplies, where the military always carry enough water purifying plant to be able to produce large quantities of potable water given any source at all. This is worth remembering as in an extreme emergency this military aid would be the only means of assisting the civil population.

(g) Water Supplies. Water is the prime necessity of life. Water does not exist in unlimited quantities in most parts of Italy, and in many parts it is scarce and is brought from great distances by means of the famous aqueducts. It will be the concern of the Civil Supply Div. to organise the supply of water where necessary, and this will vary often as the case for reasons stated above. It will be the concern of the P.H.D. to insure its potability. Distribution will be a problem and the individual initiative of the C.A.O. will be essential. Rationing is likely to be required. Gallon per head per day in a hot or semi-tropical climate should be the minimum for human consumption, but don't forget fire and A.R.P. requirements. Aim at 3-5 gals as the absolute minimum.

(h) The State of Preventative Medicine. Although Italy was well advanced in preventative medicines, a few figures will show how the wind is blowing to-day. In 1941, 42000 cases of TYPHOID Fever occurred with over 5,000 deaths. The number of deaths for this disease in U.K. was about 130. The infantile death rate varied in different parts of Italy up to 150 per 1,000. In U.K. and U.S.A. it is about 50 per 1,000. As regards TYPHOID, this disease can be taken as a criterion of the state of Public Health organization, for it is an infectious disease where the organism is passed in the stools and urine of patients and consumed in the food and water of the new host. [H.B. Flies as intermediary agents.] It follows, therefore, that in many places water, sewage and food distribution organisations must be defective. The high infantile mortality rate is almost certainly due in part to similar agencies. Similarly protection by inoculation in the case of the enteric or TYPHOID group of diseases seems to have gone in part at least, by the board. Milk control, too, may be a factor. Again, urban and field sanitation and conservancy organisations appear to be defective or indeed absent in some cases. These factors affect the incidence of DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, EPIDEMIC DIARRHEA and similar intestinal diseases. Famine and distress render the people more susceptible to all these disorders.

(i) The LOUSE-borne group of diseases. With famine, cold and lack of washing facilities, inevitably come lice and louse-borne diseases, notably TYPHUS FEVER and RELAPSING FEVER and a few others of less importance. These diseases may be caused by other vectors, e.g. ticks, fleas, mites, but lice are by far the most important. Remember the experience in Serbia and the Balkans in 1915, and in Russia in 1918-1925, when over ten million cases of TYPHUS occurred with over three million deaths, (3,000,000). TYPHUS has recently occurred in IRLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, GERMANY, RUSSIA.

It will be the concern of the Civil Supply Div. to organize the supply of water where necessary, and this will very often be the case for reasons stated above. It will be the concern of the P.H.D. to insure its portability. Distribution will be a problem and the individual initiative of the C.S.D. will be essential. Rationing is likely to be required. 1 gallon per head per day in a hot or semi-tropical climate should be the minimum for human consumption, but don't forget fire and A.R.P. requirements. Aim at 5-5 gals as the absolute minimum.

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(j) Effects of Air Raids. This is mainly concerned with the provision of shelters and their sanitation - air space per head, ventilation, provision of sanitary conveniences, the establishment of first aid shelters and their personnel and material, transport for the wounded, rest shelters for the homeless, food and houses for the bombed-out, for whom there is no alternative accommodation immediately available, and finally the issue of clothing. The Welfare section of the P.H.D. will deal with this feature more fully. Please note the inter-dependence of Welfare, Public Health, Civil Supply, Public Safety and Finance in this knotty problem.

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(2) MALARIA. The control of Malaria resolves itself into:

- (1) Treatment of the reservoirs of infection - human cases
- (2) Control of the vector - certain anopheline mosquitoes.
- (3) Protection of the healthy.

Treatment of reservoirs entails mass treatment of children and other sufferers, probably through schools and similar agencies. Control of the vector means large drainage schemes, canalization, irrigation, etc., all of which take time and cost money. Chilling and spraying an application of Paris green, if more rapidly effective, again mean much material and labour with appropriate organization and direction.

The protection of the healthy means orders on clothing, issue of protective clothing, gloves, veils, and mosquito nets. Finally and most rapidly effective is the administration as a suppressive measure of atabrine or mepracrine to the people in the prescribed form. Control of anti-mosquito measures already commenced will be necessary. A separate directive on malaria control is attached.

(1) Other diseases. DENGUE caused by a mosquito is a troublesome if not a dangerous disease, and one difficult to control, especially in coastal regions. Its control is as for malaria.

SANDWY FEVER, a five day fever caused by the sandfly which breeds in broken down masonry, bite fiercely, and cause this fever. Note that blizzing or the bombardments may well increase the incidence of this.

UNIDENTIFIED FEVER from goats milk which should never be drunk unless boiled.

YELLOW FEVER - caused by a mosquito which breeds in small collections of water around houses. Unknown in Italy, but the mosquito could be brought in by planes from West Africa or elsewhere where the disease is endemic.

TUBERCULOSIS - very common in Italy, and is under National control.

TRACHOMA - a communicable eye disease is common.

VENTRICAL DISEASES - likely to be prevalent.

SULLIPOX - controllable by vaccination.

THE PLAN. The Public Health Division is designed to work as an organization superimposed on the Italian organization. The organization of the Div. is given as an appendix and is self explanatory. The Italian organization follows. The P.H.D. consists essentially of three sections:

Medical Organization or the Curative section.

Public Health organization or the Preventive section.

Welfare section or the assistance section.

Each of these sections is interdependent and has no individual being. An important section is the Field section which will be available on demand to go anywhere as a team of investigation capable of formulating a plan to meet any series of circumstances.

Each officer in charge of a section and every officer of the Div. have been given special instruction on a multitude of subjects and in addition a directive has been issued to every officer, a copy of which is attached.

Finally attached to this is an instruction covering what to do till the doctor comes, or in other words, what must be done on his arrival in a town or district of the

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Finally attached to this is an instruction covering what to do till the doctor comes, or in other words, what must be done on his own initiative on the first arrival in a town or district of the representative of the P.H.D., medical or non-medical.

A special plan is put in that officers should not allow their hearts to run away with their heads, and by promises, commit this or any other branch to something which may be accomplished only at a very much later date, if indeed ever.

11. DUTIES OF C.A.O.s ON ARRIVAL IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

1. In the absence of representatives of P.H.D., C.A.O.s will investigate civilian health and welfare, and institute such measures as are necessary.
2. In later phases, the Field Staff of P.H.D. will be available to investigate health and welfare, and aid in the supervision of these local civilian activities.
3. If no representative of P.H.D. is available, C.A.O.s will contact the health officer of the comune (Ufficiale Sanitario) through the mayor (Podesta).
4. If no representative of the Welfare Section of P.H.D. is available, C.A.O.s will contact the Communal Public Assistance Board (Ente Comunale di Assistenza) (through the Mayor (Podesta)), the National Institute for maternal and Infant Welfare (known as O.N.I.I. or Opera Nazionale per la protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia). Office for the Assistance of these Disabled in War (Ufficio Assistenza minorati di Guerra), the Commission for Internal Migration, the Italian youth of the Littor's Emblem, (known as G.I.I. or Gioventu Italiana del Littorio) and finally the local office of the National Institute for Social Insurance (Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale), all should be contacted through the Podesta.
5. It is AGOFT policy to undertake health and welfare problems through existing official channels whenever possible.
6. If the responsible health officials have fled, acting public health officials will be appointed from local medical practitioners. If no physician is available, a layman who has been a member of a local public health committee, or a physician from a nearby area will be designated as health officer. If the entire province or a communal capital is occupied, assistance in obtaining personnel can be obtained from communal health officials. Army medical officers with tactical or other units may also be available for advice.
7. If the responsible welfare officials are gone, an acting public welfare official will be appointed. If no qualified officials are available, a person from a local private welfare agency will be designated and charged with the responsibility.
8. Existing medical, health, and welfare laws, ordinances, and regulations will remain in effect. Existing official personnel will be required to continue their duties unless removed for cause.
9. Existing welfare programs will be continued where not contrary to military proclamations or orders. Relief will be afforded only in cases where the civil population is unable, because of inadequate purchasing power, to buy the minimum of food, clothing, medicine, household supplies, fuel, etc. to support life. Relief will usually be paid in cash, but in exceptional situations, relief in kind may be required. A uniform standard of care will be issued later by P.H.D. Existing local agencies will be designated.

5. It is ARMY policy to undertake health and welfare problems through existing official channels whenever possible.
6. If the responsible health officials have fled, acting public health officials will be appointed from local medical practitioners. If no physician is available, a layman who has been a member of a local public health committee, or a physician from a nearby area will be designated as health officer. If the entire province or a communal capital is occupied, assistance in obtaining personnel can be obtained from communal health officials. Army medical officers with tactical or other units may also be available for advice.
7. If the responsible welfare officials are gone, an acting public welfare official will be appointed. If no qualified officials are available, a person from a local private welfare agency will be designated and charged with the responsibility.
8. Existing medical, health, and welfare laws, ordinances, and regulations will remain in effect. Existing official personnel will be required to continue their duties unless removed for cause.
9. Existing welfare programs will be continued where not contrary to military proclamations or orders. Relief will be afforded only in cases where the civil population is unable, because of inadequate purchasing power, to buy the minimum of food, clothing, medicine, household supplies, fuel, etc. to support life. Relief will usually be paid in cash, but in exceptional situations, relief in kind may be required. A uniform standard of care will be issued later by F.H.D. Existing local agencies will be designated for administration of relief, subject to later review by F.H.D.
10. Information will be secured at once by G.M.O.s through the mayor and communal health officer regarding:
 - a. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. Data as to prevalence during the past two years, and current conditions of diseases most apt to affect the health of troops, such as malaria, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, typhus fever, amoebiasis and bacillary dysentery, venereal diseases especially syphilis and gonorrhea, and smallpox.
 - b. WATER. Sources of supply, methods of distribution, condition of water system, adequacy of supply (1 gallon per person per day is absolute minimum for a short time. Average minimum level should be 5 gallons per person per day), necessity for rationing, methods of treatment if any, types and availability of chlorine compounds or liquid chlorine

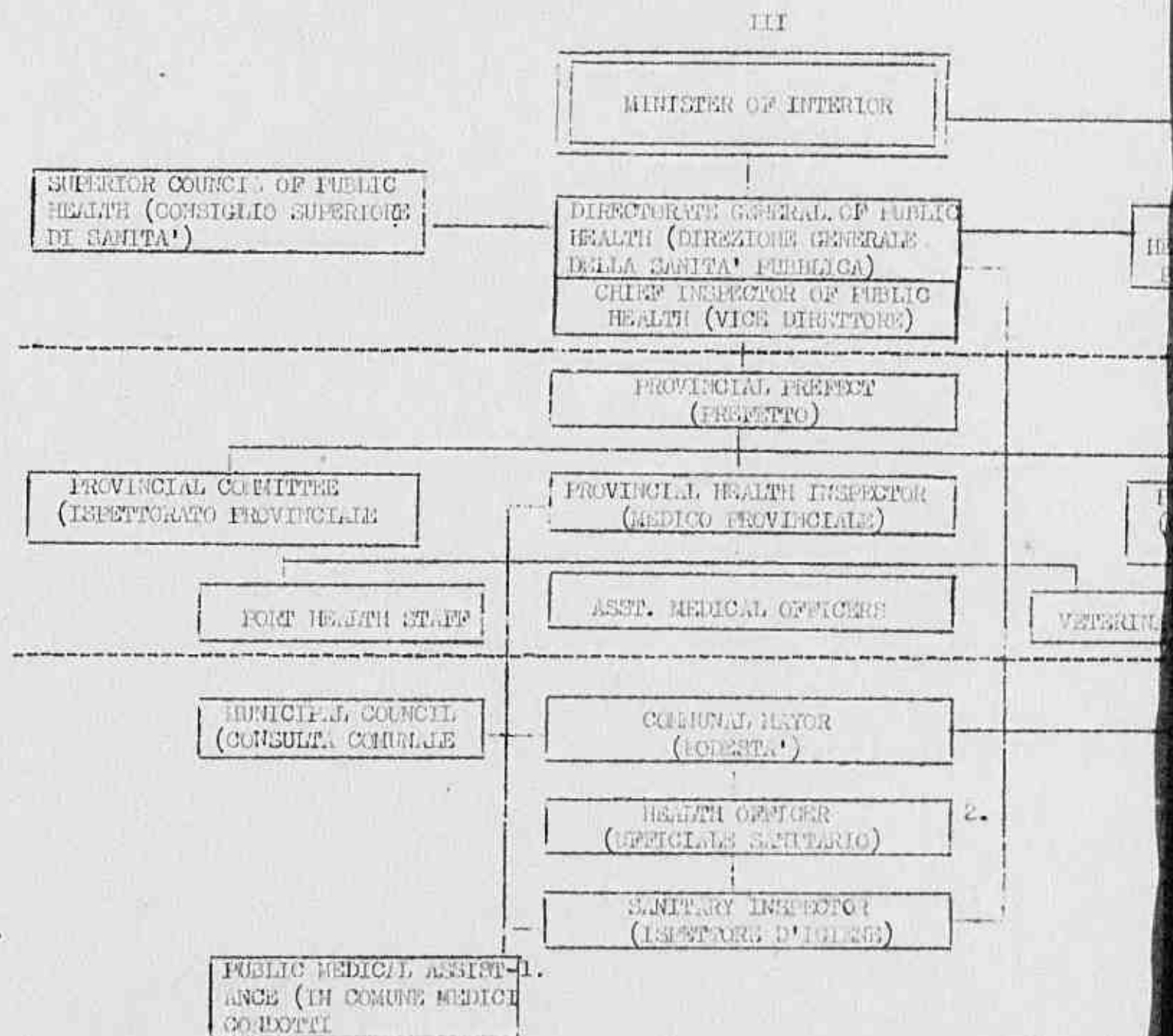
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if used, safety of water for drinking, and adequacy of A.R.P. with respect to continuity and safety of supply.

- c. Excreta and Waste Disposal. Type and adequacy of methods of disposal, safety, and A.R.P. and emergency disposal (See IV b. below).
- d. Food and Nutrition. Sources and availability of food, methods of distribution, power and current diet, adequacy to meet current rationing, sanitary condition of markets, stores, etc., adequacy of milk supply for infants and children, and information as to relationship of any outbreaks of typhoid or dysentery to vegetables or fruits fertilized with night soil.
- e. Emergency Medical Service, Feeding, Housing. Adequacy of field casualty service, ambulance transport, first aid posts, casualty stations, casualty receiving and base (evacuation) hospitals, notification (identification) service, mortuary service, industrial emergency, medical service, integration of latter with community E.M.S., facilities for emergency feeding, clothing and housing.
- f. Personnel. Number of physicians, dentists, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, veterinarians, sanitary officers and non-medical health officials present in prewar period and currently, location if known of those who have gone, adequacy of those remaining to provide minimal service compatible with health, extent of personnel conducting malaria control activities.
- g. Hospitals. Number of hospitals and hospital beds, adequacy for care of civilian load, availability of hospitals for internment cases, rest and nursing homes including those taken over and not taken over for military purposes.
- h. Medical Supplies. Types and availability of medical and surgical supplies, sanitation supplies including liquid chloroform and chlorine compounds (chloride of lime), availability of captured military stores, presence of stockpiles which would or could be distributed to other areas through normal commerce. Special attention will be given to availability of supplies of quinine or other antimalarial drugs, adequacy of safeguards to prevent looting of supplies, extent to which antimalarials are distributed free, plants manufacturing drugs and laboratories making vaccines, return of such places to production, status of soap supplies, personal cleanliness and louse infestation of population.
- i. Welfare agencies. Names of local welfare agencies (including children's institutions for dependents and delinquents), names of responsible officials. Services provided by these agencies will be described briefly, with number of staff, number of individuals served, budget for 1942-1943, source of funds, budgetary standards, and methods of making relief payments.
- j. Social Insurance. If information is available on the numbers dependent upon insurance benefits this will be reported, together with the administrative details.

- casualty receiving and base (evacuation) hospitals, notification (identification) service, mortuary service, industrial emergency, medical service, integration of latter with community E.M.S., facilities for emergency feeding, clothing and housing.
- f. Personnel. Number of physicians, dentists, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, veterinarians, sanitary officers and non-medical health officials present in prewar period and currently, location if known of those who have gone, adequacy of those remaining to provide minimal service compatible with health, extent of personnel conducting malaria control activities.
 - g. Hospitals. Number of hospitals and hospital beds, adequacy for care of civilian load, availability of hospitals for maternity cases, rest and nursing homes including those taken over and not taken over for military purposes.
 - h. Medical Supplies. Types and availability of medical and surgical supplies, sanitation supplies including liquid chlorine and chlorine compounds (calcium hypochlorite), availability of captured military stores, presence of stockpiles which would or could be distributed to other areas through normal commerce. Special attention will be given to availability of supplies of quinine or other antimalarial drugs, adequacy of safeguards to prevent looting of supplies, extent to which antimalarials are distributed free, plants manufacturing drugs and laboratories making vaccines, return of such places to production, status of soap supplies, personal cleanliness and louse infestation of population.
 - i. Welfare Agencies. Names of local welfare agencies (including children's institutions for dependents and delinquents), names of responsible officials. Services provided by these agencies will be described briefly, with number of staff, number of individuals served, budget for 1942-1943, source of funds, budgetary standards, and methods of making relief payments.
 - j. Social Insurance. If information is available on the numbers dependent upon insurance benefits this will be reported, together with the adequacy of the payment to provide minimum needs.
 - k. Port Health. In reports, extent and adequacy of port health services.
 - l. Air Raid Protection. Preparation and provision for necessary A.R.P. services (See IV b. below).
 - m. Venernal Disease. Adequacy of local control measures, free clinics, etc.
 - n. Special Problems. Civilian evacuation, of refugee groups (See IV a. below), scientific and professional schools teaching medicine and related subjects.
 - o. Reports. Prompt reports will be submitted to S.C.A.'s regarding extent of serious communicable diseases, shortages of professional personnel, and needs for medical and surgical care, sanitation, food, clothing, soap, fuel, and other household necessities.

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1. SOMETIMES ACT AS COMMUNAL HEALTH OFFICERS.
2. UNDER TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF P. H. I. IN CASE OF LARGE CITIES.
(HAS "TECHNICAL STAFF" IN BUCHAREST TO SIZE OF POPULATION.

III

MINISTER OF INTERIOR

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC
CONSIGLIO SUPERIOREDIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PUBLIC
HEALTH (DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA SANITA' PUBBLICA)
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC
HEALTH (VICE DIRETTORE)THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
HEALTH (ISTITUTO DI SANITA'
PUBBLICA ROMA)PROVINCIAL PREFECT
(PREFETTO)LOCAL COMMITTEE
COMITATO PROVINCIALEPROVINCIAL HEALTH INSPECTOR
(MEDICO PROVINCIALE)PROVINCIAL HEALTH COUNCIL
(CONSIGLIO PROVINCIALE DI
SANITA')

PORT HEALTH STAFF

ASST. MEDICAL OFFICERS

VETERINARY SURGEON

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
(CONSULETTO COMUNALE)COMMUNAL MAYOR
(SINDACO)HEALTH OFFICER
(UFFICIALE SANITARIO)

2.

SANITARY INSPECTOR
(ISPETTORE D'IGIENE)PUBLIC MEDICAL ASSISTANT
1. ANCE (IN COMUNE MEDICO
CONDOTTI)

AS ACT AS COMMUNE HEALTH OFFICERS.
 TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF P. H. I. IN CASE OF LARGE CITIES.
 TECHNICAL STAFF IN PROPORTION TO SIZE OF POPULATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Amendments to G.A.I. No. 3 (Financial Instructions to C. A. O.'s)

- (a) Delete Para. 2(E) and substitute the following:

"Any expenditure which may need to be incurred on behalf of staff, etc., employed for the benefit of AMOT will not be charged to the Communes, but will be accounted separately, described in General Administrative Instructions No. 12 on Accountancy Procedure. Clerical staff of the communes who are employed on such matters as relief and rationing will continue to be borne on the Communal pay roll."

- (b) Add the following to Para. 2(h):

"You may find that there is no satisfactory mechanism to make payments from the Communal budget to authorized private relief agencies (like the Red Cross and Church controlled relief agencies) that are short of funds needed for the emergency maintenance of public health, relief of destitution or the maintenance of refugees. In such circumstances, and after going through the procedure outlined herein, the advance of funds may be made by the C.A.O. directly to such authorized private relief agency against a proper receipt showing the funds to be an advance from the Allied Military Government to such private relief agency."

- (c) Insert the following in front of the first word of Para. 3:

"Under Section I, Article 2, of Proclamation No. 5, a moratorium is declared in respect of all obligations for the payment of money. It follows therefrom that the collection and payment of taxes, other than those already included in the price of goods, are suspended until such moratorium is suspended in part or whole by a published order. Thereafter"

25 June 1943

separately, described in No. 12 on Accountancy Procedure. Clerical staff of the communes who are employed on such matters as relief and rationing will continue to be borne on the Communal pay roll."

(b) Add the following to Para. 2(h):

"You may find that there is no satisfactory mechanism to make payments from the Communal budget to authorized private relief agencies (like the Red Cross and Church controlled relief agencies) that are short of funds needed for the emergency maintenance of public health, relief of destitution or the maintenance of refugees. In such circumstances, and after going through the procedure outlined herein, the advance of funds may be made by the C.A.C. directly to such authorized private relief agency against a proper receipt showing the funds to be an advance from the Allied Military Government to such private relief agency."

(c) Insert the following in front of the first word of Para. 3:

"Under Section I, Article 2, of Proclamation No. 5, a moratorium is declared in respect of all obligations for the payment of money. It follows therefrom that the collection and payment of taxes, other than those already included in the price of goods, are suspended until such moratorium is suspended in part or whole by a published order. Thereafter"

25 June 1945

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

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SECRET

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 3

FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO C.A.Os

1. An immediate problem which you will face is the question of expenditures and receipts of the communes, and similar local authorities but not including provinces which will be handled by Finance Officers. Receipts of the communes may be in lire, yellow seal dollars, British military authority notes and American and British coins. Communes will, to the extent available, make out payments in lire. Where necessary for the Allied Forces to make advances to the communes, Civil Affairs Officers with Force 545 will make advances in lire or B.M. sterling and Civil Affairs Officers with Force 743 will make advances in yellow seal dollars. In this initial phase of the operation it is possible that supplies of currency in certain areas will be very restricted and it is therefore essential that cash disbursements during this period should be limited with this point in view.

2. The principles which will govern Payments from the budgets of the communes are:

- (a) Insofar as it is possible the existing Italian local government machinery for effecting and controlling expenditures and receipts will be maintained. This does not preclude elimination of undesirable individuals in the organizations in accordance with other instructions which you will receive.
- (b) Subject to the temporary proviso in subparagraph (f) below normal recurrent expenditure such as the payment of wages, salaries, lighting, etc., but not service of fuelled or unfuelled boat, watch continuing to be authorized and paid by the Italian officials charged with this responsibility to the extent of 1/12th per month of the sum provided in the annual estimate or budget. This fraction should be reduced if it is found that part of the salaries have been already paid in advance or if communal officials have left their offices.
- (c) Payment vouchers outstanding at the time of the occupation will only be met if they are in respect of recurrent expenditure as defined above. No payments are to be made in account of Vaglio Boncanni and Assegni Circolari. Any Vaglio Boncanni or Assegni Circolari held by a communal treasury shall be impounded and a receipt given by the C.A.O.
- (d) Any provision made in the budget for disbursements of a political nature to Fascist officials or institutions will be eliminated.
- (e) Any expenditure in excess of 1/12th (or such lesser fraction as may be determined) per month of the recurrent items in the annual

may be in lire, yellow seal dollars, British military currency and British coins. Communes will, to the extent available, make out payments in lire. Where necessary for the Allied Forces to make advances to the communes, Civil Affairs Officers with Force 545 will make advances in lire or B.L. sterling and Civil Affairs Officers with Force 343 will make advances in yellow seal dollars. In this initial phase of the operation it is possible that supplies of currency in certain areas will be very restricted and it is therefore essential that cash disbursements during this period should be limited with this point in view.

2. The principles which will govern Payments from the budgets of the communes are:

- (a) Insofar as it is possible the existing Italian local government machinery for effecting and controlling expenditures and receipts will be maintained. This does not preclude elimination of undesirable individuals in the organizations in accordance with other instructions which you will receive.
- (b) Subject to the temporary proviso in subparagraph (f) below normal recurrent expenditure such as the payment of wages, salaries, lighting, etc., but not service of funded or unfunded debt, would continue to be authorized and paid by the Italian officials charged with this responsibility to the extent of 1/12th per month of the sum provided in the annual estimate or budget. This fraction should be reduced if it is found that part of the salaries have been already paid in advance or if communal officials have left their offices.
- (c) Payment vouchers outstanding at the time of the occupation will only be met if they are in respect of recurrent expenditure as defined above. No payments are to be made on account of Vaglio Benauri and Assegni Circolari. Any Vaglio Benauri or Assegni Circolari held by a communal treasury shall be impounded and a receipt given by the C.C.C.
- (d) Any provision made in the budget for disbursements of a political nature to Fascist officials or institutions will be eliminated.
- (e) Any expenditure in excess of 1/12th (or such lesser fraction as may be decided by you) per month of the recurrent items in the annual estimate must be submitted to the Civil Affairs Officer who can either approve the disbursement if he thinks it appropriate or, if he prefers, submit it to the AFOT Finance Officer in the area.
- (f) If there is not sufficient physical cash available to the communes (including what can be borrowed from banks or other resources) and the Finance Officers of the Allied Forces, recurrent expenditure which can be postponed for a period of four weeks without hardship, should be postponed.
- (g) Any expenditure which may need to be incurred by a C.C.C. for as possible be debited to the commune and allocated by it to the appropriate commune budgetary items and payment effected through the already existing channels. Any expenditure which cannot be allocated to an existing budgetary item must be referred to the S.F.O., through the Finance Officer in the area.

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(h) All non-recurrent expenditures and disbursements of an extraordinary nature, such as payments to refugees, must be submitted for approval to the S.F.O. through the F.O. Where the situation demands immediate action without prior sanction the circumstances should be reported immediately to the S.F.O. through the F.O. and covering authority sought.

3. All existing communal fees, taxes, other imposts and non-tax revenues will continue to be collected and paid and allocated to the normal revenue items in the budget, but the disruption in the early stages will result in a fall in income. If the physical cash available to the commune is insufficient to meet the expenditure as estimated in paragraph (2) above, and if the communes are unable to borrow the necessary funds from banks when open or from other available sources, C.A.O.s will requisition from the Finance Officer the amount required to make good the excess of such expenditure over revenue, bearing in mind that such advances should be used mainly for payment of current wages and salaries. Although it may not be possible to furnish the cash for the whole period, requisitions should cover the amount it is estimated will be needed in a complete month. The requisition must be accompanied by:

- (a) A statement showing the main items of expenditure for which the money is required.
- (b) A copy of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the commune for the current financial year.

Civil Affairs Officers will be responsible for obtaining the cash from the offices of the F.O. The amount involved will be shown in the accounts of the commune as an advance from the Allied Military Government and the money will be disbursed through the existing Italian financial machinery as provided in paragraph 4 above. A receipt must be obtained when the money is handed over to the responsible Italian official.

4. Every precaution must be taken to ensure the safe custody of cash and valuables. Civil Affairs Officers will be held personally responsible for any loss of cash which is directly due to negligence or failure to make adequate arrangements for its custody. Where not available, endeavours should be made to obtain as early as possible an adequate safe or steel cash chest which can be secured to the wall or floor. Night guards should be used whenever they can be made available to guard large stocks of currency.

Dated
15 June 43

141 Force
Field

SECRET.GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS No. 1ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO C.A.F.O.sPART 1 - GENERAL

1. The Public Safety Division is a vital factor in the success of the Military Government and C.F.O.s will bear a heavy responsibility. They should remember, therefore, that a police officer is always on duty and that his conduct in public or in private life must at all times be exemplary. A proper sense of discipline, pride in personal appearance and loyalty to superior officers will help to achieve this end. Three essential attributes of a police officer are firmness, justice and tact and no police officer can be successful without them. The success of the operation on which we shall be engaged may be gravely endangered by the tactless handling of a situation. The operation will be under close observation and its success may have a lasting effect beyond the immediate objective of the operation.

2. C.A.F.O.s in Initial Phase.

The C.F.O. will function directly under and be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached. During this phase the C.F.O. will be assigned as directed by the commander of the combat unit. All administrative instructions will be given to the combat unit commander. The C.F.O. in each area will be the senior JAGT officer and under normal conditions should be the channel of communication by the C.F.O. with Commanders of tactical units, except in the case of the Provost.

3. Administrative Instructions to be Issued to C.A.F.O.s.

(a) Administrative instructions will be issued by H.Q. JAGT (Public Safety Division) concerning general policies. The instructions will cover the following:

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | General Instructions. |
| (2) | Special Instructions. |
| | (a) Prison Administration. |
| | (b) Civil Police. |
| | (c) Registration and Licensing. |
| | (d) Fire and Civil Defense. |
| | (e) Intelligence and Security Information. |

4. Method of Issuing Instructions to C.A.F.O.s.

(a) H.Q. JAGT (Public Safety Division). Administrative Instructions to C.F.O.s will be issued in the form of directives covering the subjects listed in item 3 above. The directives will be distributed to C.F.O.s of lower echelons through Regional S.F.O.s as directed by the C.A.C. Distribution will be controlled by showing on each supply the date of release, the number of

2. C.A.F.O.s in Initial Phase.

The C.A.F.O. will function directly under and be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached. During this phase the C.A.F.O. will be assigned as directed by the commander of the combat unit. All administrative instructions will be shown to the combat unit commander. The C.A.F.O. in each area will be the senior JAGT officer and under normal conditions should be the channel of communication by the C.A.F.O. with Commanders of tactical units, except in the case of the Provost.

3. Administrative Instructions to be Issued to C.A.F.O.s.

(a) Administrative instructions will be issued by H.Q. JAGOT (Public Safety Division) concerning general policies. The instructions will cover the following:

- (1) General Instructions.
- (2) Special Instructions.
 - (a) Prison Administration.
 - (b) Civil Police.
 - (c) Registration and Licensing.
 - (d) Fire and Civil Defense.
 - (e) Intelligence and Security Information.

4. Method of Issuing Instructions to C.A.F.O.s.

(a) H.Q. JAGOT (Public Safety Division). Administrative Instructions to C.A.F.O.s will be issued in the form of summaries covering the subjects listed in item 3 above. The summaries will be distributed to C.A.F.O.s of lower echelons through Regional S.O.s as directed by the C.A.F.O. Distribution will be controlled by showing on each summary the date of release, the number of copies and distribution of same.

(b) Operational Instructions. Instructions to C.A.F.O.s within a tactical unit will be issued by the tactical commander.

APPENDIX 11 - THE JAGOT PLAN - GENERAL GUIDES

1. JAGOT Plan. As each officer will receive a copy of the JAGOT Plan it is only necessary to amplify certain portions which directly affect C.A.F.O.s as such. The following paragraphs especially should be studied by C.A.F.O.s:-

2 to 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 36 - 39, 40 - 43, 45 - 49, 53, 55 - 59, 67 - 69, 74, 75, 76 (a) and (d)

2. Police Commanders in the Field. (a) In the operational JAGOT Plan, as all C.A.F.O.s, will be staff officers to the Task Force Commanders whose responsibility it will be to secure law and order in the fighting zone and in the L of C areas. Task Force Commanders will probably seek the advice and

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assistance of CAPOs in this connection, and CAPOs may very likely be despatched to make reconnaissances for the information of the Commanders.

(b) As the Task Forces proceed towards their objectives the duty of maintaining law and order may be delegated by Task Force Commanders to Provost services but the responsibility will still rest with Task Force commanders, and CAPOs can expect instructions to co-operate with, and where possible, to assist the Provost services. Particulars of the type of information which CAPOs may be required to furnish are given in Part III.

(c) CAPOs must not rely on the possibility of obtaining detachments of Occupational Police Battalions to aid them in carrying out their duties of maintaining law and order, as such detachments will not be available.

(d) The dispersing of existing police forces will be the responsibility of the Task Force Commanders and not the CAPOs.

3. Civilian Internees. The arrest and internment or detention of civilian internees will, at least in the first phase, be the responsibility of Task Force Commanders.

4. Military Courts. CAPOs should familiarise themselves with the grades and procedure of these courts, as they will be responsible for securing the enforcement of Proclamation No 2 by the civil police organizations.

5. Intelligence and Security. Paras 45 and 46. CAPOs should maintain close contact with their composite numbers in the 4(b) or G-2 services at all times. Standard signs in English and Italian to mark prohibited areas are in course of preparation.

6. Circulation of Civilians. The arrangements for distribution and issue of the passes referred to in para 49(a) of M307 plan are as follows:

(a) Operational Phase. Passes will be distributed to CAPOs attached to tactical formations and, until the civil police organizations commence to function, will be issued by CAPOs who must keep a record of all passes issued, for ultimate inclusion in a central register to be maintained at M307 H.Q. The passes will be issued in pads of 100, and must be numbered. Blocks of numbers are allotted according to provinces, as follows:

Province.	General Passes	Special Passes
PARMA	Nos. 1 to 1500	Nos. 25001 to 25450
TRAPANI	" 4501 to 7500	" 25451 to 25750
AGRIGENTO	" 7501 to 10000	" 25751 to 26000
CATANISSETTA	" 10001 to 12000	" 26001 to 26200
RAGUSA	" 12001 to 14000	" 26201 to 26400
ENNA	" 14001 to 16000	" 26401 to 26600
SIRACUSA	" 16001 to 18000	" 26601 to 26800
CATANIA	" 18001 to 22000	" 26801 to 27200
MESSINA	" 22001 to 25000	" 27201 to 27500

So long as the passes issued by CAPOs in the operational stage conform

of the Task Force Commanders and not the CAPOs.

3. Civilian Internees. The arrest and internment or detention of civilian internees will, at least in the first phase, be the responsibility of Task Force Commanders.

4. Military Courts. CAPOs should familiarize themselves with the grades and procedure of these courts, as they will be responsible for securing the enforcement of Proclamation No 2 by the civil police organizations.

5. Intelligence and Security. Pares 45 and 46. CAPOs should maintain close contact with their opposite numbers in the 1(b) or G-2 services at all times. Standard signs in English and Italian to mark prohibited areas are in course of preparation.

6. Circulation of Civilians. The arrangements for distribution and issue of the passes referred to in para 49(a) of AIGOT plan are as follows:

(a) Operational Phase. Passes will be distributed to CAPOs attached to tactical formations and, until the civil police organizations commence to function, will be issued by CAPOs who must keep a record of all passes issued, for ultimate inclusion in a central register to be maintained at AIGOT H.Q. The passes will be issued in pads of 100, and must be numbered. Blocks of numbers are allotted according to provinces, as follows:

Province.	General Passes	Special Passes
PALERMO	Nos. 1 to 4500	Nos. 25001 to 25450
TRAPANI	" 4501 to 7500	" 25451 to 25750
AGRIGENTO	" 7501 to 10000	" 25751 to 26000
CATANISSIMA	" 10001 to 12000	" 26001 to 26200
PACUSA	" 12001 to 14000	" 26201 to 26400
TERMI	" 14001 to 16000	" 26401 to 26600
SIRACUSA	" 16001 to 18000	" 26601 to 26800
CATANIA	" 18001 to 22000	" 26801 to 27200
MESSINA	" 22001 to 25000	" 27201 to 27500

So long as the passes issued by CAPOs in the operational stage conform to these blocks of numbers, the guiding factor being the province in which the applicant resides, there is no need for them to be issued consecutively, and CAPOs will, no doubt, allocate series of numbers within their provincial blocks, to CAPOs. It is not possible for the numbers to be inserted on the passes before distribution, and CAPOs will, therefore, have to add the numbers themselves.

(b) Final Phase. Applications for passes will be made (on a form to be provided) at local police stations and passed through local CAPOs to the Provincial CAPOs or other designated officers, who will be the issuing authorities. CAPOs below provincial level will add their recommendations. Card indexes will be maintained at Provincial H.Q. and AIGOT H.Q. so that two cards will be required in respect of each application.

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7. Policy regarding use of local police organizations. As stated in para 22 of the plan, it is planned to make use of the Carabinieri as a basis in the initial period. Any discussions which C.I.P.O.s may have with local police officials must be guided as to policy by the terms of Proclamation No. 1 and the directives in political matters in the hands of the S.C.I.G.s. The terms of the proclamations are sufficiently specific to indicate the general policy; if further details are required the S.C.I.G.s should be consulted.

8. Prisons. Para 69. C.I.P.O.s will be required to obtain as much information as possible for forwarding to the F.S.D. M.G.O.F. so that the Supt. of Prisons can prepare the necessary data.

9. Government records and archives. The proper guarding of all public records and archives, including those appertaining to the police services and financial institutions, is primarily the responsibility of the Task Force Commanders. I(b) and G-2 will be interested in some of these records, but as seen as the C.I.P.O.s take possession of a police HQ, it will be their responsibility to see that the records are preserved.

PART III

SUGGESTIONS TO C.A.P.O.s

Upon entering an occupied community

1. At least for the initial stage it is intended that the civil police will be re-organized on the basis of the Carabinieri, augmented by such other police organizations as may be considered reliable.

2. C.I.P.O.s working closely with the Provost should, as early as possible, see the senior officer of the Carabinieri detachment in his area. He should explain that the Carabinieri will be retained in office subject to good behavior, provided they administer the orders of the Military Government. Regular rates of pay will be continued and provided the officers concerned are prepared to undertake to continue their civil police duties under the Military Government, they may retain their arms.

The senior officer will be told that he is held responsible for satisfactory performance of duties of all individuals under his command. Those officers and other personnel who do not give an undertaking to cooperate will be taken into custody by the military authorities and treated as prisoners of war. If the senior officer is not prepared to cooperate, steps will be taken to replace him by the next senior, suitable Carabinieri officer in the area.

3. The following information should then be obtained:

(a) Status of law and order in the community both in general and as to special problems;

(b) Status of the Carabinieri organization under his direction;

and financial institutions, is primarily the responsibility of the Task Force Commanders. I(b) and C-2 will be interested in some of these records, but as soon as the C.F.O.s take possession of a police HQ, it will be their responsibility to see that the records are preserved.

PART III

SUGGESTIONS TO C.A.P.C.s

Upon entering an occupied community

1. At least for the initial stage it is intended that the civil police will be re-organized on the basis of the Carabinieri, augmented by such other police organizations as may be considered reliable.
2. C.F.O.s working closely with the Provost should, as early as possible, see the senior officer of the Carabinieri detachment in his area. He should explain that the Carabinieri will be retained in office subject to good behaviour, provided they administer the orders of the Military Government. Regular rates of pay will be continued and provided the officers concerned are prepared to undertake to continue their civil police duties under the Military Government, they may retain their arms.

The senior officer will be told that he is held responsible for satisfactory performance of duties of all individuals under his command. These officers and other personnel who do not give an undertaking to cooperate will be taken into custody by the military authorities and treated as prisoners of war. If the senior officer is not prepared to cooperate, steps will be taken to replace him by the next senior, suitable Carabinieri officer in the area.

3. The following information should then be obtained:

- (a) Status of law and order in the community both in general and as to special problems;
- (b) Status of the Carabinieri organization under his direction;
- (c) Location of Headquarters and other Police Establishments;
- (d) Names and grades of all Carabinieri officers available for duty with recommendations from the Commanding Officer thereon if possible;
- (e) Detachments available for duty, with strength, capabilities, duties, headquarters, etc., of each;
- (f) Outline of areas and duties regularly entrusted to the above officers and detachments.

4. The C.F.O. should keep the Provost Marshal and the local ~~3312~~ ⁸³¹⁰ closely in touch with the situation and should advise them as to the ~~3312~~ ⁸³¹⁰ to which he considered the Carabinieri can be relied upon.

5. Whether he has been successful or not in obtaining the cooperation of the Carabinieri, the CAPO should next approach other local police forces, other than Fascist Militia or police organizations, and obtain their cooperation if possible on the same lines as above. In the event of their proving uncooperative, such civil police forces (other than the Carabinieri) will be treated as internees.
6. Similar steps should be taken to obtain the cooperation of the prison and fire fighting services. In the former he should ensure the continued security of the inmates and records, and with the latter he should make a survey of existing civil defense equipment and personnel.
7. The following information should also be obtained on Prisons:
Location of jails, concentration camps and other places in which civilians are confined or detained, their total capacities, number of persons now under detention, the status and location of prison records, and whether or not securely under guard. The guard and control system including officials and strength of personnel, use of prison with respect to disposition of prisoners, segregation, labour and procedure for criminals, method by which the prison staff is controlled.
8. The C.I.P.O. will also as opportunity offers, collect data regarding licenses and permits, traffic control, registration of vehicles, etc.
9. The C.I.P.O. must courageously use his best judgment in many situations in doing what most needs to be done at the time and place. His actions should be always firm and decisive. Any reasonable decision promptly carried into effect is better than loss of time in attempting perfection.
10. In the early phases there will be no time to consult M/GOT H.Q. The C.I.P.O., after consultation with the Provost and acting as a staff officer of his cabinet unit Commander, should take such steps as are necessary to assist in the restoration of law and order.

A.M.O.O.T

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 5

Instructions to J.A.O.s from Civilian Supply Division

A. CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS

1. It is your duty to assist in making HON FUND self-sufficient as far as minimum essential civilian requirements are concerned and to do so as quickly as possible.

2. Your area will have to depend on its local resources for civilian supplies during the first 60 to 90 days after occupation. Only in the most urgent cases will you request your tactical commander for release of Army stocks, or AMCOI HQ through your S.C.A.O. for emergency Army supplies.

3. You will place the regular distribution channels for food and other essential commodities in operation as soon as possible.

4. Specifically, your functions relating to civilian supplies are as follows, with priorities indicated:

4. Within 48 hours after your arrival:

- (1) You shall place all food warehouses, army food dumps, school- and food concerns, and other major food stocks under guard.
- (2) You should notify the local government official (Mayor, prefect, etc.) of the intervention and ordinance concerning the present rationing and price control systems, and make clear that they will be responsible for carrying them out.
- (3) Secure an estimate from local food distributors of the number of days of food supplies which are on hand or available. Notify your HQ within 48 hours of the available supplies both in quantity and local days supply by the principal classes of food.
- (4) You should request guards to protect or seize all rationing and price control records.

B. Within 90 days after your arrival you should:

- (1) Secure from every major food distributor within your area a statement of his inventories together with his average daily sales.
- (2) Clear any Army demands for food which the Army may need for your area, making sure that such purchases do not

release of any stocks, or report HQ through your S.C.A.O. for emergency relief supplies.

3. You will place the regular distribution channels for food and other essential commodities in operation as soon as possible.

4. Specifically, your functions relating to civilian supplies are as follows, with priorities indicated:

A. Within say 48 hours after your arrival:

- (1) You shall place all food warehouses, empty food dumps, wholesale food concerns, and other major food stocks under guard.
- (2) You should notify the local government official (mayor, prefect, etc.) of the proclamation and ordinance concerning the present rationing and price control systems, and make clear that they will be responsible for carrying them out.
- (3) Secure an estimate from local food distributors of the number of days of food supplies which are on hand or available. Notify your HQ within 48 hours of the available supplies both in quantity and local days supply by the principal classes of food.
- (4) You should request guards to protect or seize all rationing and price control records.

B. Within say one week after your arrival you should:

- (1) Secure from every major food distributor within your area a statement of his inventories together with his average daily sales.
- (2) Clear up any backlog for food which the army may need from your area, making sure that such purchases do not curtail critically the supplies available to the civil population.
- (3) Make a report through channels to the Director of Civilian Supply on the civilian supply situation in your area including the following information:
 - (a) Your estimates of degree of success of rationing and price control within your area.
 - (b) Statement of shortages or overages of essential civilian supplies and degree to which shortages can be supplied from local resources.

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(c) instant of black market operations in your area.

3. For your guidance, the following amounts of food are needed to meet the ration for 10,000 people in HON IRIED for one week. To get the amounts needed in your town, divide its population by 10,000 and multiply the amounts below by the resultant figure. Example: Town has 40,000 people, $40,000 \div 10,000 = 4$. Amount of flour required per week = $4 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ metric tons = 67 metric tons. Stocks of flour available per estimate at 150 tons. Therefore town has 2 1/2 weeks' supply of flour.

Commodity	1 Weeks' Supply 10,000 people
Flour	16 1/2 metric tons
Potatoes	10 "
Pasta	7 "
Sugar	12 "
Meat	1 "
Pats	1 "
Cheese	1 "

B. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

1. The work to be done will be carried out as far as possible in the following order of priority:

- (a) The prevention of loss of foodstuffs and agricultural production, supplies, etc. (i.e. tools, fertilizers, farm machinery).
- (b) The assumption of control over agriculture to prevent hoarding and stimulate production.

2. The following action should be taken in the priority listed below:

- (a) If the combat troops have not already done so, place guards over the houses and other places where food and agricultural products are stored. Movement out should be allowed with the C.I.C.'s permission.
- (b) Discourage the movement of all other agricultural stocks except into legitimate channels of trade.
- (c) The above control measures should be undertaken by the present agricultural agencies under the supervision of C.I.C.s
- (d) C.I.C.s will grant permission for any movement necessary for meeting the ration, deficiencies in other areas, for urgent farming requirements, and other essential purposes.

B. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

1. The work to be done will be carried out as far as possible in the following order of priority:

- (a) The prevention of loss of foodstuffs and agricultural production, supplies, etc. (i.e., seeds, fertilizers, farm machinery).
- (b) The assumption of control over agriculture to prevent hoarding and stimulate production.
- (c) The following action should be taken in the priority listed below:
 - (a) If the combat troops have not already done so, place guards over the grain and other places where food and agricultural products are stored. Movement out should be allowed with the C.I.C.'s permission.
 - (b) Discourage the movement of all other agricultural stocks except into legitimate channels of trade.
 - (c) The above control measures should be undertaken by the present agricultural agencies under the supervision of C.I.C.3
 - (d) C.I.C.3 will grant permission for any movement necessary for meeting the ration, deficiencies in other areas, for urgent feeding requirements, and other essential purposes.

C. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

1. When you arrive in a town, see that there is placed under protection as soon as possible all foundries, machine shops, electrical works, chemical plants, flour mills, breweries, cement plants, refrigeration or cooling plants, ice plants, and storage or warehouse facilities of all types. If possible, this should be done within the first 24 hours. If some of these facilities are already under guard by the military forces, arrange to have them notify you if their guards are withdrawn for any reason. The local Secretariat Generale can be of much assistance in arranging protection.

2. All food processing, canning, olive oil refineries, tannery oil mills, agricultural machinery, and soap manufacturing plants and facilities should be promptly protected.

Flour	104 metric tons
Potatoes	10 "
Pratin	7 "
Sugar	12 "
Meat	1 "
Fats	1 "
Cheese	1 "

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3. Place under protection such facilities as clothing plants, sulphur mines, and refineries, etc., only if you feel that there is some real danger to their destruction. The owners of the plants should provide their own protection through the local police facilities.
4. You will arrange to place in operation the cement and asphalt plants in your area as soon as it can reasonably be done in order to supply the Military forces with the needed supplies. JAGOT will give general supervision to the operation of these plants but local labour and management will actually operate the facilities. It will not be possible for JAGOT to supply from its own personnel management officials to go into the plants and run them. If specialists, equipment or major repairs are required, it may be necessary to request assistance from the Army for this purpose. However, every effort should be made to repair or replace promptly damaged equipment so that the output may be made readily available. Obviously, when the plants are restored to operation, the engineer and other requirements will be given first priority.
5. You should encourage and assist to operate those industries and mines producing war materials or essential civilian goods. These plants will necessarily have to be operated by native management and labour but JAGOT will supervise their operation.

D. UTILITIES

1. The utilities, hereafter mentioned, will be operated or supervised by Royal or U.S. Engineers to the extent set out as long as HOSTIFIED remains either a theatre of operations or as a base for further operations. Should all military activity cease there may be assigned to JAGOT sufficient technical personnel to supervise or operate any or all of such utilities as the personnel of the engineering military services are withdrawn.

(a) Electric Power, Water and Gas.

- (1) These utilities will be taken over and closed down or operated by or under the supervision of R.E. or U.S. Engineers.
- (2) Fuel supplies estimated to be adequate for the operation of essential military needs have been requisitioned on their behalf.
- (3) Mobile electric power generating plants of a sufficient capacity to fulfill essential military requirements only have been included in Engineer requirements for use in localities where the oil system may be damaged or destroyed.
- (4) No attempt is being made at this time to provide for operation, repair or replacement of any installation not essential for military requirements.

(5) Supplies for such needs as (4) above will be requisitioned

Obviously, when the plants are restored to operation, the engineer and other requirements will be given first priority.

5. You should encourage and assist to operate those industries and mines producing war materials or essential civilian needs. These plants will necessarily have to be operated by native management and labor but AMSGOT will supervise their operation.

D. UTILITIES

1. The utilities, hereafter mentioned, will be operated or supervised by Royal or U.S. Engineers to the extent set out as long as HOSTILITIES remain either a theatre of operations or as a base for further operations. Should all military activity cease there may be assigned to AMSGOT sufficient technical personnel to supervise or operate any or all of such utilities as the personnel of the engineering military services are withdrawn.

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- (1) These utilities will be taken over and closed down or operated by or under the supervision of R.E. or U.S. Engineers.
 - (2) Fuel supplies estimated to be adequate for the operation of essential military need have been requisitioned on their behalf.
 - (3) Mobile electric power generating plants of sufficient capacity to fulfill essential military requirements only have been included in Engineer requirements for use in localities where the civil system may be damaged or destroyed.
 - (4) No attempt is being made at this time to provide for operation, repair or replacement of utility installations not essential for military requirements.
 - (5) Supplies for such purposes as (4) above will be requisitioned on the basis of actual survey of needs.
 - (6) In the event of demolition or damage to reservoirs, aqueducts or permanent facilities, surplus capacity of water purifying and pumping equipment of the Engineers will be available for civilian supply.
2. When and if ordered to do so, all officers and employees of State, municipal or other public bodies, except those considered undesirable, will be, by proclamation, required to continue in or take up the performance of their duties.

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3. Records and funds of utility services will be safeguarded by the military organization which takes control over them.
 4. Plan of action of A.M.O.R. is to be based on and subject to basic policies set forth in 1 to 3 inclusive above.
 5. C.A.A.O.s action with respect to utilities (electric power, water and gas) will be to assist the military services designated to operate the various utility facilities and to be in a position to assist in the supervision or operation of such facilities under direction of S.C.A.O.s if and when required to do so.
 6. Cooperate with the military service in charge and assist in procurement of any civilian employees which they may desire to employ in utility service under military supervision.
5. COMMUNICATIONS
1. Telephones, telegraph, cables and radio communication facilities and services will be taken over and closed down or operated by R Signals or the Signal Corps.
 2. Resumption of operation of any telecommunication facility will be carried out initially only by R Signals or Signal Corps personnel. Supervised civil personnel may be employed later if their integrity can be satisfactorily established.
 3. At least so long as tactical operations continue, no telephone, telegraph, or radio communication by private individuals will be permitted except upon special approval of the G.O. of the area occupied by his troops.
 4. Officials of the civil administration and civilians on essential business (banks, transport, supply, hospitals, etc) will be given communication facilities if circumstances permit.
 5. Long distance telegraph and telephone networks and systems will be taken over and operated by R Signals or Signal Corps personnel exclusively as military services. Access to these facilities will be through a military headquarters.
 6. Censorship of telephone and telegraph communications, and radio broadcasting will be the responsibility of I.N.C.
 7. When and if ordered to do so, all officers and employees of State, Municipal, or other public services, except those considered undesirable, will be, by proclamation, required to continue in or to take up the performance of their duties.
 8. Records and funds of communication services will be safeguarded by the military organization which takes control over them.
 9. Plan of action of A.M.O.R. to be based on and subject to basic policies set forth in 1 to 7 inclusive above.

procurement of any civilian employees which they may desire to employ in utility service under military supervision.

E. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Telephone, telegraph, cable and radio communication facilities and services will be taken over and closed down or operated by R Signals or the Signal Corps.

2. Resumption of operation of any telecommunication facility will be carried out initially only by R Signals or Signal Corps personnel.

Supervised civil personnel may be employed later if their integrity can be satisfactorily established.

3. At least so long as tactical operations continue, no telephone, telegraph, or radio communication by private individuals will be permitted except upon special approval of the C.O. of the area occupied by his troops.

4. Officials of the civil administration and civilians on essential business (banks, transport, supply, hospitals, etc) will be given communication facilities if circumstances permit.

5. Long distance telegraph and telephone networks and systems will be taken over and operated by R Signals or Signal Corps personnel exclusively as military services. Access to these facilities will be through a military headquarters.

6. Consistency of telephone and telegraph communications, and radio broadcasting will be the responsibility of I.N.C.

7. When and if ordered to do so, all officers and employees of State, Municipal, or other public services, except those considered undesirable, will be, by proclamation, required to continue in or to take up the performance of their duties.

8. Records and funds of communication services will be safeguarded by the military organization which takes control over them.

9. Plan of action of MROT to be based on and subject to basic policies set forth in 4 to 7 inclusive above.

10. C.I.C. action with respect to signal communication (telegraph, telephone, cable and radio) will be to assist the military services designated to operate the various communication facilities and to be in a position to assist in the supervision or operation of such facilities under direction of S.O.A.C. if and when required to do so.

11. Coordinate with military service in charge for essential use of communication facilities by certain civilians subject to military requirements. Each C.I.C. attached to a task force shall be prepared to pass on the necessity of such civilian service if he is so directed by his C.O.

12. Cooperate with the military service in charge and assist in procurement of any civilian employees which they may desire to employ in communication services under military supervision.

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F. TRANSPORTATION

1. The services of local pilots are of extreme importance to the efficient working of captured ports. C.A.Os in port towns should, if possible, within 24 hours after landing locate all local pilots and make their services available to port authorities.
2. Transportation or Transportation Corps will take over the operation of all transportation agencies which are necessary for the military operation. Civilian employees will not be used until such times as they can be assured that security provisions will be unimpaired by such use. In the event Transportation or Transportation Corps does not take over any transportation agency (such as narrow gauge rail lines) the S.C.A.Os with the sub-task force in the area shall instruct the responsible government officials or the managerial heads of the railways that they will be personally responsible for the continued operation of the rail line, the continuance of all employees on duty, and for the loss, injury, or destruction of any equipment.
3. RE or Engineers will maintain and repair all roads and bridges. Only those roads and bridges which are essential for military requirements will be maintained unless AMCT makes a special case for the maintenance or repair of some particular road or bridge for civilian purposes. C.A.Os will report any such case giving the extent of damage and the reasons why repairs are necessary to provide adequate civilian transport.
4. A primary duty of C.A.Os is to insure a steady flow of food stuffs to centers of population. C.A.Os may be able to secure movement from the local office of Transportation or Transportation Corps. Vehicles should be requested when no other transport is available to move food stuffs or other essential civilian supplies. Before requesting transportation from the military services all efforts should be exhausted to cause the local Podesta to arrange the transportation from existing civilian sources.
5. The following principles will govern the question of priorities of transportation movements:-
 - (a) Freight will be given priority over passenger traffic. No civilian passengers will move without authority for circulation.
 - (b) Inter-city traffic will have priority over local.
 - (c) Freight movements will be granted the following priority:-
 - (1) Army.
 - (2) Agricultural products and foodstuffs.
 - (3) Mineral and chemical products useful in the war effort.
 - (4) Material essential to the operation of public utilities including fuel.

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transportation agency (such as narrow gauge rail lines) with the sub-task force in the area shall instruct the responsible Government officials or the managerial heads of the railways that they will be personally responsible for the continued operation of the rail line, the continuance of all employees on duty, and for the loss, injury, or destruction of any equipment.

3. RE or Engineers will maintain and repair all roads and bridges. Only those roads and bridges which are essential for military requirements will be maintained unless MGOE makes a special case for the maintenance or repair of some particular road or bridge for civilian purposes. C.A.Os will report any such case giving the extent of damage and the reasons why repairs are necessary to provide adequate civilian transport.

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(a) Freight will be given priority over passenger traffic. No civilian passengers will move without authority for circulation.

(b) Inter-city traffic will have priority over local.

(c) Freight movements will be granted the following priority:-

- (1) Army.
- (2) Agricultural products and foodstuffs.
- (3) Mineral and chemical products useful in the war effort.
- (4) Material essential to the operation of public utilities including fuel.
- (5) Fuel.
- (6) Industrial freight.
- (7) Other freight.

This order of priority is a guide rather than a mandatory directive. The movement of Army goods and foods shall be given priority at all times.

6. C.A.P.Os should be instructed that traffic control be provided to expedite the movement of inter-urban traffic through cities and towns.

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C. LABOR

1. Take steps as soon as possible after occupation to insure that the Uffici di Collocamento and offices of labor confederations and syndicates are closed and all records secure. If necessary the premises should be placed under guard and all access should be prohibited until a Civil Affairs Officer takes over the responsibility for such offices. It is essential that the records be preserved intact. However, it is essential that these offices be reopened under your supervision promptly.
2. Furnish as soon as possible information and data as to the available supply of labor for military services and civilian requirements in the fields of skilled, unskilled and common labor, together with present wage scales where possible.
3. Submit recommendations to your S.C.A.O. for possible urgent remedial action in event of local labor controversies.
4. A rough wage scale will be supplied C.A.O.s before D day which will serve as a guide in establishing wage rates. A copy of this will also be furnished Army Task Forces for their guidance. It must be understood, however, that these rates are necessarily tentative and subject to revision in view of conditions found existing in the occupied area.
5. You should gather what information you can on the reliability of persons now operating labor organizations and the Uffici di Collocamento for use later when the fitness of these men to continue in office must be determined.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 6

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN INSTRUCTIONS TO C.A.Gs

If information is acquired by you concerning ownership of:-

- (a) property of the Governments of the United States or any of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the nationals thereof; or
- (b) property owned, controlled or administered by any Government at war with the United States or Great Britain; or
- (c) private property whereof the owner or his representative cannot be found, is unfit to act, or is under arrest or detention;

such information will be reported to Property Custodian and if such property is of a value or character that it may be the subject of looting or destruction, guards or suitable measures for protection will be placed over it.

You will find much property in occupied territory is owned partly by State and partly by individuals, with control exercised by the State to such a degree that the property is assumed to belong to the State. Such property is known by law of occupied territory as "parastatal property." If in doubt whether particular property is parastatal or not, the facts should be reported to Property Custodian with request for instructions.

- (c) private property whereof the owner or his representative cannot be found, is unfit to act, or is under arrest or detention:

such information will be reported to Property Custodian and if such property is of a value or character that it may be the subject of looting or destruction, guards or suitable measures for protection will be placed over it.

You will find much property in occupied territory is owned partly by State and partly by individuals, with control exercised by the State to such a degree that the property is assumed to belong to the State. Such property is known by law of occupied territory as "parastatal property." If in doubt whether particular property is parastatal or not, the facts should be reported to Property Custodian with request for instructions.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 7

LEGAL INSTRUCTIONS TO C.O.'s REGARDING THEIR FORCES.

A - PROCLAMATIONS

1. Copies of Proclamations Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, General Order 2, a Memorandum of Instructions to Judicial Officers, etc., and the Rules of Procedure are contained in this folder.
2. Proclamations 1, 2 and 3, together with two notices to accompany Proclamation No. 2, have been printed in two languages in form for posting. Copies of these will be furnished to the MGOT contingent accompanying each task force and sub task force.
3. It is intended that these three Proclamations and the two notices shall be posted in public places as soon as any area has been occupied.
4. Each of these Proclamations contains two blank spaces: one for the territory to be occupied, and one for the date. Stamps are being prepared giving the name of the territory, and will be forwarded. In the event these are not received, instructions should be given, as soon as security permits, to fill in the name by other means. The date at the bottom is also left blank. All Proclamations must be dated as of D day.
5. Each C.O. should have a supply of paste to enable him to post these proclamations.
6. Proclamation No. 2 is printed in two parts so that there are altogether six sheets to be posted.
7. The Notice directing persons to turn in their arms and radios sending sets containing blanks for the time and place where these must be turned in. These blanks must be filled in at the time of posting by the C.O. in question.
8. Proclamations 4 to 8 and General Order 1 have not yet been printed. It is not intended that they should be posted until law and order have been restored. You will receive further instructions regarding when and how these will be delivered; and when they are to be posted.

B - CLOSING LOCAL COURTS

9. As soon as possible you should locate an official of every local court in the district assigned to you and see to it that the courts are closed and remain closed until further order. It is proposed that later date to reopen these courts under MGOT supervision. In the meantime a responsible court official should be selected and charged with the responsibility of preserving the court building and records.

C - CONVENING MILITARY COURTS

10. If you are requested to set up a Military Court to try

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4. Each of these Proclamations contains two blank spaces: one for the territory to be occupied, and one for the date. Stamps are being prepared giving the name of the territory, and will be forwarded. In the event these are not received, instructions should be given, as soon as security permits, to fill in the name by other means. The date at the bottom is also left blank. All Proclamations must be dated as of 9 day.

5. Each C.M.O. should have a supply of paste to enable him to post these proclamations.

6. Proclamation No. 2 is printed in two parts so that there are altogether six sheets to be posted.

7. The Notice directing persons to turn in their arms and radios sending sets contains blanks for the time and place where these must be turned in. These blanks must be filled in at the time of posting by C.M.O. in question.

8. Proclamations 4 to 6 and General Order 1 have not yet been printed. It is not intended that they should be posted until law and order have been restored. You will receive further instructions regarding when and how these will be delivered; and when they are to be posted.

B - CLOSING LOCAL COURTS

9. As soon as possible you should locate an official of every local court in the district assigned to you and see to it that the courts are closed and remain closed until further order. It is proposed at a later date to reopen these courts under MCOF supervision. In the meantime a responsible court official should be selected and charged with the responsibility of preserving the court building and records.

C - CONVENING MILITARY COURTS

10. If you are requested to set up a Military Court to try inhabitants of the territory, you will follow as nearly as practicable the provisions of Proclamation No. 4 and the Rules of Procedure. The members of any Military Court established will be appointed by the Task Force Commander on your recommendation. The appointment of a Military Court should be in writing in the following terms:-

General
"I appoint X and Y to be a Superior Military Court".
Summary

(Signed)

General Officer Commanding
or
Commanding General

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11. If the G.O.C. or C.G. is not available, the Commander of a Sub Task Force may sign the appointment for him.

12. The records of all cases will be preserved.

13. If the Commander of the Task Force desires to use any other form of Military Tribunal to try an offence which is a war crime under International Law he is at liberty to do so and he will be advised in such case by the J.A.G. Staff. If a Proclamation offence is charged, trial should be only by a Military Court under Proclamation 4, and you will advise this course.

14. The offences which are war crimes in International Law are set out in Chapters 6 and 11 of American Basic Field Manual 27-10, paras 441 to 451 of Chapter 14 of the British Manual of Military Law.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO 8

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these instructions the term "monument" will designate any site, building, or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.
2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.
3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.
4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.
5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.
6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of audacity, defacement or disrespect, and the like.
7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of nuisance, defacement or disrespect, and the like.

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable objects of art other than through steps taken to protect museums etc. Instructions will therefore be issued later on this subject. The CAO should, however, attempt to prevent the removal of objects of art, archeological fragments, and the like. He should also see to the proper preservation of such objects as may come to light in the course of military operations, repairs to buildings, or the like.

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9. As soon as practicable, the CAO should render a report through channels to the CCAG for the use of the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the steps which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

10. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for CAOs on Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by those not already possessing them from Capt. Mason Hammett, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, AECOT, Hq. 141 Force.

A M C O T

MOST SECRET

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 9

1. The educational institutions of HORRIFIED fall into three categories: elementary schools, secondary schools and universities. The Elementary School (ages 6 to 9), Work School (9 to 11), Vocational School, Handicraft School and Intermediate School (11 to 14), all belong to the Elementary category. The secondary schools include the Classical Lyceum, Scientific Lyceum, Normal School and Technical High School (ages 14 to 19) as well as the higher or vocational school (14 to 18). All but the latter lead to the University.

2. Schooling is compulsory from the ages of six to fourteen, but since HORRIFIED is preponderantly an agricultural country, the children are needed at home to help with the farming and three or four months of schooling a year is often the most which they receive. Also, the vast majority of the young finish their education at the age of fourteen. As against 414,882 students enrolled in the elementary schools in 1941, there were only 44,896 in the high schools and 16,163 in the three universities.

3. There is no centralized control of education in HORRIFIED. Secondary education in each province is under the supervision of a Provincial Education officer (Provveditore agli Studi) who is responsible to the Prefect for the general functioning of his department. He is assisted by a Chief Secretary. Elementary education in each province is under a Chief Inspector of Schools (Ispectore Cate). The Rectors of the three universities are directly responsible to the Ministry of Education in Rome.

4. It is laid down in the ASSET Plan (para. 72) that all schools will be closed in the early stages of occupation and reopened as soon as practicable under the advice of the Educational Advisor.

5. On arrival in a given locality, the C.A.O. may expect to find the schools closed owing to recent military operations. It will be his duty to familiarize himself with the buildings and to ascertain the space available in the event that his tactical Commander may have need of it for some emergency purpose. If the tactical Commander releases the space, the C.A.O. may then use it, if necessary, for the benefit of the civil population; e.g., to shelter the homeless or to set up facilities for hospitalization. If this is unnecessary, he should see to it that the buildings are properly cared for by the local school authorities until they can be reopened for education.

6. With respect to secondary and elementary schools in a provincial capital, the Provincial Education Officer should be charged with the proper maintenance of the buildings until they are reopened. In smaller towns the local school authorities should be charged with this duty.

is held at the higher or vocational school (14 to 18. All but the latter lead to the University.

2. Schooling is compulsory from the ages of six to fourteen, but since Mussolini is preponderantly an agricultural country, the children are needed at home to help with the farming and three or four months of schooling a year is often the most which they receive. Also, the vast majority of the young finish their education at the age of fourteen. As against 444,682 students enrolled in the elementary schools in 1941, there were only 44,896 in the high schools and 16,163 in the three universities.

3. There is no centralized control of education in Mussolini's Italy. Secondary education in each province is under the supervision of a Provincial Education Officer (Provveditore agli Studi) who is responsible to the Prefect for the general functioning of his department. He is assisted by a Chief Secretary. Elementary education in each province is under a Chief Inspector of Schools (Ispettore Capo). The Rectors of the three universities are directly responsible to the Ministry of Education in Rome.

4. It is laid down in the AMOP Plan (para. 72) that all schools will be closed in the early stages of occupation and reopened as soon as practicable under the advice of the Educational Advisor.

5. On arrival in a given locality, the C.A.O. may expect to find the schools closed owing to recent military operations. It will be his duty to familiarize himself with the buildings and to ascertain the space available in the event that his tactical Commander may have need of it for some emergency purpose. If the tactical Commander releases the space, the C.A.O. may then use it, if necessary, for the benefit of the civil population; e.g., to shelter the homeless or to set up facilities for hospitalization. If this is unnecessary, he should see to it that the buildings are properly cared for by the local school authorities until they can be reopened for education.

6. With respect to secondary and elementary schools in a provincial capital, the Provincial Education Officer should be charged with the proper maintenance of the buildings until they are reopened. In smaller towns, the principal schoolmaster should be charged with this duty.

7. The C.A.O. should report through channels to the C.O.A.O. on the state of the schools within his locality and any uses to which they may have been put temporarily. He should also inform the local education officials that they will be held responsible for all pertinent documents such as rolls of teachers and personnel until further notice. He will not allow the schools to reopen until directed to do so by higher authority.

8. Universities should be closed and the Rectors charged with their maintenance until further directives are issued.

MOST SECRETGENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 10Guides to C.I.A.O.s on Attitude toward Italian Population and other Political Matters

1. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain have agreed upon basic policies to be adopted by Allied Forces, including AMST, in the treatment of the civil population, Fascist institutions and other political matters. The agreements have been communicated to the C-in-C of the Allied Forces through the Combined Chiefs of Staff in the form of agreed directives. The following instructions are based upon these directives. They are for your general guidance. Your attitude toward the officials and toward the civil population will be governed thereby. Any action not specifically provided for and which may have to be taken on the spot will be within the framework of these principles. In matters of doubt and all important questions, you should consult with your unit commander and with the S.C.A.O., if he is available.

Allied Character of Military Government.

2. The Allied Forces are conducting military government of HORRIFIED through AMST. This military administration should have every characteristic of an Allied undertaking. Both the American and British flags should be displayed at all Headquarters and posts of AMST. The administration by both British and American personnel wherever stationed should be identical throughout the area and all the officers of AMST whatever their origin have the same status and duties whether they are together or separate.

Attitude Toward Italian People.

3. The administration of HORRIFIED should be benevolent with respect to the civilian population so far as consistent with strict military requirements. The civilian population is tired of war, resentful of German overlordship and demoralized by the Fascist regime, and will, therefore, be responsive to a just and efficient administration. You should make it clear to the local population wherever opportunity presents itself that military occupation is intended (a) to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war, and (b) to restore Italy as a free nation.

Attitude Toward the Fascist Party.

4. The Fascist party will be immediately dissolved, as provided in Article V of Proclamation No. 1 and in Proclamations which will subsequently be issued. Fascist doctrine and propaganda in any form are to be prohibited. No political activity whatsoever will be countenanced. The Fascist militia and all Fascist youth organizations will be abolished. Other organizations of a Fascist origin or bearing the name "Fascist" a distinction will be drawn between (a) such organizations and (b) organizations which will be drawn between

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Allied Character of Military Government.

2. The Allied Forces are conducting military government of HERRITZ through ALMOF. This military administration should have every characteristic of an Allied undertaking. Both the American and British flags should be displayed at all Headquarters and posts of ALMOF. The administration by both British and American personnel wherever stationed should be identical throughout the area and all the officials of ALMOF whatever their origin have the same status and duties whether they are together or separate.

Attitude Toward Italian People.

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Treatment of Fascist Officials.

5. The entire Fascist party leadership, that is, party officials and other active and influential party members, from the top down to the local secretaries should be removed from any posts of authority in the civil administration. This should include Federal Secretaries who are ex officio members of various administrative departments.

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Since all holders of important governmental posts are members of the Fascist party they may not be removed at once without breakdown of the administrative system. The following general principles will, however, serve as a guide:

- (a) Prefects of provinces known to be strong Fascists will be removed but subordinate officials will carry on under supervision. Some senior civil servants, including pre-Fascist officials, may be found in the appointments of Prefects, etc. These may be allowed to carry on if cooperative.
- (b) The same applies to mayors, etc. of larger cities.
- (c) The Prefects Council, the Provincial Giunta and the Provincial Rectorate should be retained provisionally but should not meet or take action until their membership and organization have been considered.
- (d) The Consulta of Commons may be retained but should not meet or take action until further orders.
- (e) Fascist militia in a military or semi-military body should be abolished or disbanded. If in military formation, the members should be treated as prisoners of war. Military or party uniforms will not be worn.
- (f) Members of the militia organization who are working personnel of docks, railways and communications may be retained on good behavior in their ordinary employ but not as militia-men.
- (g) Carabinieri will continue civil police functions on good behavior. If they refuse to do so they will be treated as military prisoners of war since they are an armed and uniformed body.
- (h) The Corpo degli Agenti will be retained as local police body on good behavior.
- (i) The Polizia Municipale will be retained on good behavior.
- (j) Other administrative officials. It should be made clear to all administrative officials that their continuation is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, performance and behavior. Officials whose performance is not satisfactory should be discharged and their pay will then cease. If they are influential and considered dangerous or suspect they should be apprehended.

Labor Organizations.

6. The cooperative structure insofar as it relates to labor will be

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Labor Organizations.

6. The cooperative structure insofar as it relates to labor will be the subject of a survey of experts and subsequent action. In order to avoid sudden disruption of the internal economy, provincial and interprovincial associations of employers and employees may be temporarily continued, except that Fascist or otherwise defensible persons or features thereof shall be removed. The Fascist corporations and their councils will be abolished.

Political Prisoners.

7. Measures should be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. Lists of all persons imprisoned will be obtained by the U.A.P.O.s and a thorough review of these cases will be made. But it will not be possible to complete this review before the AMOT HC is established on the island. Certain cases will occur where persons have been imprisoned for reasons ostensibly other than political. Before a complete review can be made, however, obvious

guards (i.e. persons of British or American nationality or glaring instances of political imprisonment) should be taken up with the C.A.C. or with the SCAC with the task force and the persons released, if necessary, on condition that they do not leave the area.

Any prisoners released should be cautioned that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated. Care will, of course, be taken to avoid the release of criminals merely because they complain of political persecution or natives behind their sentence.

Local Political Groups.

8. Neither local personalities nor organized political groups, however sound in sentiment, shall have any part in determining your policies or course of action. It is essential to avoid any commitments to or negotiations with any local political elements, either in local or in general problems. Your job is to administer military government and to avoid completely any political discussion or commitment.

Attitude toward Religious Institutions.

9. Consistently with military necessity the position of the Catholic Church and all religious institutions shall be respected.

Fascist Monuments or Symbols.

10. The display of Fascist emblems and uniforms will be prohibited and the display of national colors or playing of Italian or German national anthems or political songs or music will likewise be forbidden. Apart from these regulations, the C.A.C. should use his discretion with respect to Fascist mural or monumental symbols, etc. In general, disregard and neglect more effectively condemn than deliberate and thoroughgoing elimination. If, however, in schools direct honor has been paid to the symbols, they should be removed and the honors stopped. Where occupying troops destroy such symbols, the C.A.C. should prevent action which might alienate local sympathy.

25 June 1945.

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25 June 1945.

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REST SECRET

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 11

Amendment to General Administrative
Instruction No. 1

1. General Administrative Instruction No. 10, circulated herewith, superseded GAI No. 1 in so far as the latter deals with the attitude to be adopted toward the civilian population. In particular section 3 of Part I of GAI No. 1 is to be read in conjunction with paragraph 3 of GAI No. 10.
2. With reference to para. 2 of Part II of GAI No. 1, you may consider that the ALFOT Office will best be situated in a town hall or other municipal or government office instead of in the Casa del Enciso, which should in that case be used for some other military office or closed.
3. Referring to paragraph 7 of Part II of GAI No. 1, instructions for the sealing of vaults are subject to the detailed instructions contained in GAI No. .

25 June 1943.

AME

FLYING OF NATIONAL FLAGS P. T. O.

1. General Administrative Instruction No. 10, circulated herewith superseded GAI No. 1 in so far as the latter deals with the attitude to be adopted toward the civilian population. In particular section 3 of Part I of GAI No. 1 is to be read in conjunction with paragraph 3 of GAI No. 10.

2. With reference to para. 2 of Part II of GAI No. 1, you may consider that the ARCT Offices will best be situated in a town hall or other municipal or government office instead of in the Casa del Fascio, which should in that case be used for some other military office or closed.

3. Referring to paragraph 7 of Part II of GAI No. 1, instructions for the sealing of vaults are subject to the detailed instructions contained in GAI No. .

25 June 1943.

AME

FLYING OF NATIONAL FLAGS E. T. O.

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

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SUBJECT: Flying of National Flags.

MEMO TO: All C.A.Os.

1. To avoid any connotation that might be drawn from the traditional symbolism of a flag flying from a pole stuck in the ground in enemy territory as denoting annexation, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Flag will be flown either from a staff extending over a balcony or otherwise from the side of a building or on a pole on the top of the building. Flags will not be hung on the wall of any building without a staff.
2. As Stars and Stripes issued are somewhat larger than Union Flags issued, care should be taken that they are not flown too closely together where this difference would be marked.
3. The national flag of the senior officer present should be flown on the right, i.e., the left of anyone approaching the building.

25 June 1945

AMGOT

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 12.

Accounting Procedure to be followed by Sub-Accountants.

INTRODUCTION.

1. It will be necessary for Finance Officers (F.O's), Senior Civil Affairs Officers (S.C.A.O's) and Civil Affairs Officers (C.A.O's) to incur expenditures on behalf of AMGOT, e.g., the payment of locally engaged civilian employees, the purchase of stationery, cleaning materials and other items. In addition, the foregoing officers may have to make advances to meet the deficits of community, provincial or national budgets. On the other hand, however, certain monies and revenues will accrue to AMGOT, e.g., fines imposed by the Allied Military Courts. Both revenues and expenditures will be accounted for in due course to the Chief Accountant (C.A.) and for this purpose, all F.O's, S.C.A.O's and C.A.O's responsible for disbursements and collections for AMGOT are appointed Sub-Accountants.
2. Sub-Accountants are reminded that when handling disbursements or collections for account of AMGOT they are dealing with public funds and it is their duty to satisfy themselves that adequate records are maintained of all transactions, properly supported by documentary evidence. Any losses of cash due to negligence or failure to take reasonable precautions will involve the officer concerned financially. Safes should be obtained or vaults used, under the exclusive control of the Sub-Accountant, and where large sums are held application should be made to the appropriate authorities for an armed guard.
3. The object of these instructions is to set up a standard form of accounting procedure and records which should afford reasonable safeguarding measures and provide the necessary data required by the Chief Financial Officer (C.F.O.) in determining the cost of occupation. If for any reason the procedure outlined in this directive cannot be followed, the circumstances should be promptly reported to the C.A., together with any suggestion for obtaining maximum security for public monies. Further instructions will be issued from time to time.
4. F.O's and S.C.A.O's will be provided with sums of money before entering the occupied territory and part of the S.C.A.O's funds may be passed on by them to C.A.O's. When these funds are exhausted or larger amounts are required, the F.O's will draw further sums from the Military cashiers, while S.C.A.O's and C.A.O's will obtain additional funds from their regional F.O's.
5. The Sub-accountant must be able at any time to account for the total amount he has received by producing cash or properly authorized and receipted vouchers. Funds will not be deposited in any bank until receipt of further instructions from the C.A.
6. During the initial stage of the occupation, any amounts collected by Sub-Accountants shall be duly accounted for as described below and may be

GENERAL.

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GENERAL.

4. F.O's and S.C.A.O's will be provided with sums of money before entering the occupied territory and part of the S.C.A.O's funds may be passed on by them to C.A.O's. When these funds are exhausted or larger amounts are required, the F.O's will draw further sums from the Military cashiers, while S.C.A.O's and C.A.O's will obtain additional funds from their regional F.O's.

5. The Sub-Accountant must be able at any time to account for the total amount he has received by producing cash or properly authorized and receipted vouchers. Funds will not be deposited in any bank until receipt of further instructions from the C.A.

6. During the initial stage of the occupation, any amounts collected by Sub-Accountants shall be duly accounted for as described below and may be merged with funds received from officers of AMGOT or the armed forces and used for making necessary disbursements.

7. The basic currency for AMGOT accounting purposes will be the Lira, but yellow seal currency and E.M.A. currency and British and U.S. coin will circulate during the initial stage of the occupation. Consequently, it will be necessary for each Sub-Accountant to keep his cash book in three separate currencies and to indicate on all payment or receipt vouchers the currency in which the transaction took place.

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8. The accounting forms to be used by the Sub-Accountants are as follows:-

Form No.	Description.	No. of Copies & Eventual Distribution.		
		Original.	Duplicate.	TriPLICATE.
	Cash Book.	Sub-Acct.	None.	None.
F/1	General Revenue Receipt.	To Payer.	To C.A.	Remains in book.
F/3	Payment Voucher.	To C.A.	Local files.	None.
F/4	Personal Emoluments (Payroll).	To C.A.	Local files.	None.
F/12	Receipt for Advances to Communes, etc.	To H.Q.	To C.A.	Local Files.

A cash book and a supply of the above-mentioned forms are forwarded herewith for use by the Sub-Accountants; care must be taken to ensure that these forms do not fall into unauthorized hands. Sub-Accountants will be instructed in due course when and how their expenditure and collections are to be reported to the C.A. and until that time they will retain all forms except the original of Form F/1.

9. Original vouchers and payrolls will, where practicable, be typewritten; otherwise these documents and the cash book will be written up in ink or indelible pencil. Duplicates and triplicates will be carbon copies of originals in all instances.

10. Whenever a signature is called for on any of the above forms, the original and all copies must be signed.

11. The original and relative copies of any pre-numbered receipt and payment vouchers issued to the Sub-Accountant which for any reason have to be cancelled or are spoiled, will be clearly marked "cancelled", signed by the Sub-Accountant and eventually disposed of by him in the manner indicated in the table in paragraph 6 above.

CASH BOOK.

12. A cash book in the following form will be used by Sub-Accountants to record, in chronological order, all receipts and disbursements:-

Date	Description of Receipts or Description of Payments.	Voucher No.	Yellow Seal		Currency L. s. d.	Lire
			Yellow	Seal		

All receipts will be recorded on the debit (or left hand) side and all disbursements will be entered on the credit (or right hand) side of the cash book. The monetary amount of each transaction will be entered in the appropriate column according to whether the currency involved is yellow seal currency, ELA currency or Lire and the balance (excess of debits over credits) of the entries in (say) the yellow seal currency column will represent the amount of yellow seal currency on hand. Each Sub-Accountant should count his cash on hand at frequent intervals.

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11. The original and relative copies of any pre-numbered receipt and payment vouchers issued to the Sub-Accountant which for any reason have to be cancelled or are spoiled, will be clearly marked "cancelled", signed by the Sub-Accountant and eventually disposed of by him in the manner indicated in the table in paragraph 8 above.

CASH BOOK.

12. A cash book in the following form will be used by Sub-Accountants to record, in chronological order, all receipts and disbursements:-

Date	Description of Receipts or Description of Payments.	Voucher No.	Yellow Seal		Red Currency £. s. d.	Lira
			Currency	£. s. d.		

All receipts will be recorded on the debit (or left hand) side and all disbursements will be entered on the credit (or right hand) side of the cash book. The monetary amount of each transaction will be entered in the appropriate column according to whether the currency involved is yellow seal currency, E.R. currency or Lira and the balance (excess of debits over credits) of the entries in (say) the yellow seal currency column will represent the amount of yellow seal currency on hand. Each Sub-Accountant should count his cash on hand at frequent intervals and verify that it is in agreement with the balances shown in his cash book. Any cash shortages should be made good and the circumstances reported to the C.A.; surpluses will be taken on charge by receipt voucher F/1.

13. It will not be necessary to record in the cash book the Lira equivalent of each transaction in either yellow seal currency and E.R. currency. Cash books will be balanced at the end of each calendar month, and the balances of each currency carried forward to the subsequent month. The total monthly expenditure and revenue aggregated into Lira will be shown separately under the closing totals.

COLLECTIONS.

14. A receipt voucher (Form F/1) will be made out, in triplicate, showing full details of each collection made by a Sub-Accountant and the original will be given to the payer. This procedure will also be followed when S.C.A.O's and C.A.O's receive funds from F.O's and when the latter draw sums of money from Military cashiers. Any documents received by the Sub-Accountant in support of the collection will be annexed to the duplicate receipt.

DISBURSEMENTS.

(a) Advances to meet Budget Deficits.

15. As provided for in General Administrative Instruction No. 3 and in Special Administrative Instruction, Finance No. 2, advances may be made to meet deficits of communal, provincial or national budgets. In the case of a communal budget deficit, the funds for the advance will be obtained by the C.A.O. from the F.O. as provided for in Para. 3 of General Administrative Instruction No. 3; the payment by the F.O. to the C.A.O. will be supported by a Payment Voucher (Form F/3). Advances to meet provincial budget deficits and national budget expenditure will be made by F.O.'s.

16. In every instance a receipt, in triplicate, will be obtained for such advances on Form F/12; this receipt is to be signed by two officials of the institution or governmental body receiving the funds.

17. Brief particulars of the reason for making the advance will be given by the Sub-accountant at the foot of Form F/12, which must be signed by him in the space provided therefor.

(b) Payrolls.

18. Wages or salaries of civilian employees of AGOT will be paid weekly or on the fifteenth and last day of each month, according to local custom, and a Payroll (Form F/4) will be made up, in duplicate, before each weekly or half-monthly payment is made. The assistance of a responsible local official will probably be required in making out the first few payrolls to ensure that proper deductions are made from employees' wages or salaries for social insurance contributions and income taxes. Sub-accountants should also be guided by local custom as regards payment for time lost as a result of sickness, fines for tardiness, etc; a note of any such deductions from the employees' regular salaries should be made on the Payroll.

19. Each employee will sign both the original and duplicate Payrolls as evidence that he has been paid and the Sub-accountant will certify the correctness of the Payroll by signing in the space provided therefor.

20. Certain social security contributions are made by purchasing stamps for affixing to cards, whereas others are payable to local institutions; the exact manner in which the various social security contributions have to be made will be determined locally. When affixed to employees' cards, the above-mentioned stamps will be cancelled by a date stamp.

21. Income tax deductions will not be paid over by Sub-accountants to the local governmental authorities, but will be dealt with by the C.A. on receipt of the Payrolls.

(c) Payment Vouchers.

22. Each payment (other than those already dealt with in paragraphs 15 to 21 above) will be supported by a separate prenumbered Payment Voucher (Form F/3) which will be prepared in duplicate. This voucher will show full particulars in

institution or governmental body receiving the funds.

17. Brief particulars of the reason for making the advance will be given by the Sub-accountant at the foot of Form F/12, which must be signed by him in the space provided therefor.

(b) Payrolls.

18. Wages or salaries of civilian employees of AMGOT will be paid weekly or on the fifteenth and last day of each month, according to local custom, and a Payroll (Form F/4) will be made up, in duplicate, before each weekly or half-monthly payment is made. The assistance of a responsible local official will probably be required in making out the first few payrolls to ensure that proper deductions are made from employees' wages or salaries for social insurance contributions and income taxes. Sub-accountants should also be guided by local custom as regards payment for time lost as a result of sickness, fines for tardiness, etc; a note of any such deductions from the employees' regular salaries should be made on the Payroll.

19. Each employee will sign both the original and duplicate Payrolls as evidence that he has been paid and the Sub-accountant will certify the correctness of the Payroll by signing in the space provided therefor.

20. Certain social security contributions are made by purchasing stamps for affixing to cards, whereas others are payable to local institutions; the exact manner in which the various social security contributions have to be made will be determined locally. When affixed to employees' cards, the above-mentioned stamps will be cancelled by a date stamp.

21. Income tax deductions will not be paid over by Sub-accountants to the local Governmental authorities, but will be dealt with by the C.A. on receipt of the Payrolls.

(c) Payment Vouchers.

22. Each payment (other than those already dealt with in paragraphs 15 to 21 above) will be supported by a separate prenumbered Payment Voucher (Form F/5) which will be prepared in duplicate. This voucher will show full particulars in the spaces provided therefor as to the purpose of the disbursement, quantity, price, reference to a contract, etc., and to the original voucher will be annexed any invoice, cash register ticket or freight bill received from the payee.

23. Before the disbursement is made, the voucher will be signed by the Officer authorizing the payment. In the initial stage of the occupation, the Sub-accountant will, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, assume the responsibility for disbursements made by him.

24. The receipt form on the Payment Voucher will be signed by the payee and the certificate of payment will be signed by the Sub-accountant.

RECEIPT STAMPS.

25. Receipts issued or obtained by AMGOT are not subject to stamp duties (marchés de bello).
1. July 1943.

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

785015

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATE
TRIPPLICATE

AMOUNT

F/F1

No. _____

Date _____

Date _____

19 _____

RECEIVED FROM
Ricevuto da _____

THE SUM OF (IN WORDS)
la somma di (scritto a lungo) _____

IN PAYMENT OF
in pagamento di _____

AMOUNT (IN FIGURES)
la somma di (in cifre) _____
Converted into Lire _____

HEAD _____

SUB-HEAD _____

Recipient of above amount
Rank and Designation. 2501

785015

42102T

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATES

PATIENT VOUCHER

DISTRICT OF _____ No. _____

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE

SUB HEAD _____

DE TO -----

DATE	DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PAYMENT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
	AUTHORITY		TOTAL	

Converted into Lire

1. I certify that the above amount is correct and due and was incurred under the authority quoted, and that the rate/price charged is/are according to contract or fair and reasonable and that payment will not cause an excess over the amounts.

Details

Signature of Officer authorizing
the payment, with rank and
designation.

2. RECEIVED THE _____ DAY OF _____, 19____
Ricevuto il giorno _____ Del mese _____

785015

Converted into Euro

1. I certify that the above amount is correct and due and was incurred under the authority quoted, and that the rate/price charged is/are according to contract or fair and reasonable and that payment will not cause an excess over the amounts.

200

Signature of Officer authorizing
the payment, with rank and
designation.

RECEIVED THE
FBI CHICAGO
MAY 21 1964
FBI WASH

IN PAYMENT OF THE ABOVE AMOUNT THE SELL OF
IN SOME CASE SOME CLERICAL

Signature of Recipient
(Nome del Ricevente) 4309

5. I certify that the sums indicated above have been duly paid to the person(s) entitled thereto

SIGNATURE OF RATING OFFICER.

Signature of Witness to Payment Date
Seals and Marks.

Q-10-20 from 11/20/60

785015

DAY ROLL (Civilian Staff)

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATE

DISTRICT OF _____ FOR THE PERIOD FROM _____ 194_ TO _____ 194_

NAME OF EMPLOYE	FUNCTION	GROSS SALARY	DEDUCTIONS PER REVERSE		NET SALARY	RICHTER LA SCD
TOTALS.						

CERTIFIED CORRECT

TOTAL.

Signature of
Sub-Accountant.

4294

785015

$$\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_4$$

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATE

FUNCTION	GROSS SALARY	DEDUCTIONS PER REVERSE		NET SALARY	RICEVUTO DA AMGOT LA SOMMA INDICATA

CERTIFIED CORRECT

Signature of
Sub-Accountant.

785015

[illegible]

- (1) Employees' Contributions.
(2) Employer's Contributions.

OLD AGE & DISABILITY
TUBERCULOSIS
UNEMPLOYMENT
MARRIAGE & MATERNITY
SICKNESS

TOGETHER	
FAMILY ALLOWANCES	NIL
ACCIDENT & OCCUP. DISEASES	NIL

TOTALS.

785015

[illegible]

015.
015.

	SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS		
	<u>EMPLOYEES</u>	<u>EMPLOYER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OLD AGE & DISABILITY			
TUBERCULOSIS			
UNEMPLOYMENT			
MARRIAGE & MATERNITY			
SICKNESS			
TOGETHER	_____	_____	_____
FAMILY ALLOWANCES	NIL		
ACCIDENT & OCCUP. DISEASES	NIL		
TOTALS.	_____	_____	_____

ALBION

F/2

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATE
TRIPPLICATE

No

Date
Date

194

Received from the Allied Military Government an advance of (in words) :
 Ricevuto Dal Governo Militare Alleato un avanzo di (scritto a lungo) :

Which is recognized as a Debt of
 Il quale viene riconosciuto come debito di

{ Name of Institution or Government Body }
 { Nome Dell'Istituto o Ente Governativo }

Amount { in figures }
 Somma { In Cifre }

By:

Signature - Firma

Converted into

Lire

Title of Signatory
 Competenza del Firmatario

By:

Signature - Firma

Title of Signatory
 Competenza del Firmatario

I certify that the amount stated above has been duly paid by me to the
 above named officials, the purpose of the payment being orally

District of

Signature of Sub-Accountant.

Which is recognized as a Debt of
Il quale viene riconosciuto come debito di

{ Name of Institution or Government Body }
{ Nome Dell'Istituto o Ente Governativo }

Amount { in figures }
Somma { in cifre }

By:

Signature - Firma

Converted into

Lire

Title of Signatory
Competenza del Firmatario

By:

Signature - Firma

Title of Signatory
Competenza del Firmatario

I certify that the amount stated above has been duly paid by me to the
above named officials, the purpose of the payment being briefly

District of

Signature of Sub-Accountant.

4298

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRIBUTION NO. 13

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE CLOSING OF BANKS - FOR ISSUE TO F. C.'s AND/OR C.A.O.'s
GOING FORWARD.

1. Enclosed herewith are a certain number of copies of a letter in Italian addressed to the Bank Managers each one of whom will be handed a copy. You will receive from the SCLO and the SPO an indication of the towns etc., for which you are responsible.
2. It will be your immediate duty to see that the instructions contained in Part. 1 of that letter are carried out. You will note the broad definition of financial institutions which are required to be closed under Proclamation No. 5. The letter should be delivered even if this Proclamation has not been posted.
3. You should ascertain whether the tactical commanders have placed armed guards on all banks in your vicinity. In the event of a guard not having been placed on a bank, you will immediately report the matter to the S. C. A. C. so that he may take the necessary steps with the tactical commander. If guards are available they should also be placed on Government Pawnbroking Institutions.

For your information and that of the S. C. A. C., you are informed that the duties of such guards will be to guard the banks in the event of civil disturbances and to protect the banks and the assets and records thereof and to see that no one other than bank personnel or their servants or relatives if living therein, enter the premises. This is in conflict with the instructions laid down in G.I. No. 1 but the relaxation is necessary in order to enable the Bank Staff to produce the figures etc., required in the letter handed to the Bank Managers.

Should you find in your area a bank (e.g. the Bank of Italy) holding very large stocks of currency in its vaults, you should take possession of one of the controlling keys to the vault door together with its duplicate.

4. It is hoped not to reopen any bank before the arrival of the officially designated Bank Controllers, but, should some very exceptional circumstances necessitate the opening of a bank prior to that date you should put the matter before the S. C. A. C. and in agreement with him signal to the C. F. C. and await his instructions before taking any steps to reopen any bank.

1. Enclosed herewith are a certain number of copies of a letter in Italian addressed to the Bank Managers each one of whom will be handed a copy. You will receive from the SCAO and the SPO an indication of the towns etc., for which you are responsible.
2. It will be your immediate duty to see that the instructions contained in Para. 1 of that letter are carried out. You will note the broad definition of financial institutions which are required to be closed under Proclamation No. 5. The letter should be delivered even if this Proclamation has not been posted.
3. You should ascertain whether the tactical commanders have placed armed guards on all banks in your vicinity. In the event of a guard not having been placed on a bank, you will immediately report the matter to the S. O. A. C. so that he may take the necessary steps with the tactical commander. If guards are available they should also be placed on Government Pawnbroking Institutions.

For your information and that of the S. O. A. C., you are informed that the duties of such guards will be to guard the banks in the event of civil disturbances and to protect the banks and the assets and records thereof and to see that no one other than bank personnel or their servants or relatives if living therein, enter the premises. This is in conflict with the instructions laid down in C.I. No. 1 but the relaxation is necessary in order to enable the Bank Staff to produce the figures etc., required in the letter handed to the Bank Managers.
4. Should you find in your area a bank (e.g. the Bank of Italy) holding very large stocks of currency in its vaults, you should take possession of one of the controlling keys to the vault door together with its duplicate.
5. It is hoped not to reopen any bank before the arrival of the officially designated Bank Controllers, but, should some very exceptional circumstances necessitate the opening of a bank prior to that date you should put the matter before the S. O. A. C. and in agreement with him signal to the C. F. O. and await his instructions before taking any steps to reopen any bank.

26 June 1943

4207

785015

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

TO THE MANAGER

DATE.....

1. Your attention is called to Proclamation No. 5, Article I,

reading as follows:

Article I
Closing of Financial Institutions

"Every company, institution, corporation, body or person within the occupied territory engaged in the business of receiving and paying out deposits, making loans, selling or purchasing securities, exchanging money, dealing in foreign exchange, maintaining safe deposit facilities or transacting any other form of financial business shall forthwith suspend any and all such business and the premises shall be closed. The reopening of all such business shall be upon such terms and conditions and the transacting of further financial business shall be subject to such restrictions as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time prescribe by order. Such orders may be of general or specific application and may be notified by public announcement or by written communication addressed to any company, institution, corporation, body or person concerned."

In accordance with the instructions contained therein you may not make any banking transactions whatever. No objects held by you in safe custody may be handed to anyone. No one may have access to safe deposit boxes.

2. You are to prepare lists of the names and relative balances of all these accounts which are on your books and which are under the following

"Every company, institution, corporation, body or person within the occupied territory engaged in the business of receiving and paying out deposits, making loans, selling or purchasing securities, exchanging money, dealing in foreign exchange, maintaining safe deposit facilities or transacting any other form of financial business shall forthwith suspend any and all such business and the premises shall be closed. The reopening of all such business shall be upon such terms and conditions and the transacting of further financial business shall be subject to such restrictions as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or any officer empowered by him may from time to time prescribe by order. Such orders may be of general or specific application and may be notified by public announcement or by written communication addressed to any company, institution, corporation, body or person concerned."

In accordance with the instructions contained therein you may not make any banking transactions whatever. No objects held by you in safe custody may be handed to anyone. No one may have access to safe deposit boxes.

2. You are to prepare lists of the names and relative balances of all these accounts which are on your books and which are under the following categories:

Accounts in the name of:

- (i) The Italian Government or Governments of its Allies
- (ii) Italian Government Institutions
- (iii) Fascist Political Organizations
- (iv) Persons holding high positions in the administration of the Italian Government or Fascist Political Organizations.
- (v) Persons domiciled in territory occupied by the Axis or by its Allies anywhere in the world.
- (vi) Persons whose names figure on the attached list and on any subsequent lists which may be handed to you from time to time.

... Against each name on such lists you will indicate whether or not the customer has with you any article in safe custody or a safe deposit box.

Such lists which are to be drawn up as quickly as possible will be held by you pending further instructions.

The current account ledger sheets of such accounts are to be very clearly marked indicating that such accounts have been blocked.

3. As quick as possible, you will compile a balance sheet of your bank as at the date of occupation in duplicate, together with full details in the form of annexes of every item thereon. Moreover, you will also prepare two copies of your balance sheet as at 30 April 1943 without however, detailed annexes.

Such documents will be held by you pending further instructions.

4. You are held personally responsible for the good preservation of all archives, registers, ledgers, etc., in your bank.

For Lt. Col.,
C.F.O.

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO DEL TERRITORIO OCCUPATO

AL DIRETTORE

DATA

.....

.....

1. La Vostra attenzione e' chiamata al Proclama No. 5 Articolo I stilato
come segue:

Articolo I

Chiusura di Istituti Finanziari

"Ogni societa', istituzione, ditta o persona nel Territorio Occupato che
"si interessa di affari finanziari, di ricevere o pagare depositi, di fare pre-
"stiti, di compra-vendita di titoli, di cambio di valute, di cambi esteri,
"di servizio di custodia, con o senza cassette di sicurezza, o di qualsiasi al-
"tra operazione d'indole finanziaria, e' con il presente proclama ordinata di
"sospendere ogni operazione ed e' ordinata di chiudere le porte dello stabile.
"La riapertura dello stabile ed il reinizio delle operazioni finanziarie sa-
"ranno fatti a termini e condizioni e sotto restrizioni che l'Ufficiale Capo
"degli Affari Civili, o un altro ufficiale che ha ricevuto tale potere dal pre-
"detto Capo, possa prescrivere per ordine.

"Tali ordini possono essere di applicazione generale o specifica e saranno
"annunziati pubblicamente o a mezzo di comunicazione diretta a ciascuna ditta,
"istituto, societa' o persona interessata."

In conformita' alle istruzioni sopra esposte, non dovete eseguire qualsiasi
operazione. Nessuno oggetto da Voi tenuto in custodia libera deve essere conse-
gnato a chiunque. Nessuno dovra' avere accesso alle cassette di sicurezza.

2. Dovete compilare elenchi dei nomi e dei saldi relativi di tutti quei con-
ti che figurano nei vostri registri e che sono compresi nelle seguenti categorie:

"Cgni societa', istituzione, ditta o persona nel Territorio Occupato che
 "si interessa di affari finanziari, di ricevere o pagare depositi, di fare pre-
 "stiti, di compra-vendita di titoli, di cambio di valute, di cambi esteri,
 "di servizio di custodia, con o senza cassette di sicurezza, o di qualsiasi al-
 "tra operazione d'indole finanziaria, e' con il presente proclama ordinata di
 "sospendere ogni operazione ed e' ordinata di chiudere le porte dello stabile,
 "la riapertura dello stabile ed il riinizio delle operazioni finanziarie sa-
 "ranno fatti a termini e condizioni e sotto restrizioni che l'Ufficiale Capo
 "degli Affari Civili, o un altro ufficiale che ha ricevuto tale potere dal pre-
 "detto Capo, possa prescrivere per ordine.

"Tali ordini possono essere di applicazione generale o specifica e saranno
 "annunziati pubblicamente o a mezzo di comunicazione diretta a ciascuna ditta,
 "istituto, societa' o persona interessata."

In conferma alle istruzioni sopra esposte, non dovete eseguire qualsiasi
 operazione. Nessuno oggetto da Voi tenuto in custodia finora deve essere conse-
 gnato a chiunque. Nessuno dovra' avere accesso alle cassette di sicurezza.

2. Dovete compilare elenchi dei nomi e dei soldi relativi di tutti quei con-
 ti che figurano dai vostri registri e che sono compresi nelle seguenti categorie:

Conti intestati a:

- (i) Il Governo Italiano o Governi e questo alleati;
- (ii) Istituti Governativi Italiani;
- (iii) Organizzazioni Politiche Fasciste;
- (iv) Persone avendo alte cariche nell'Amministrazione Governativa Italiana
 o Organizzazioni Politiche Fasciste;
- (v) Persone domiciliate in Territorio Occupato dell'Asse o dai suoi allea-
 ti ovunque nel mondo;
- (vi) Persone i cui nomi figurano sull'elenco escluso o sugli elenchi che
 potranno essere eventualmente a Voi consegnati.

Accanto ad ogni nome figurante su tali elenchi dovete segnalare se o no il

cliente abbia presso di Voi oggetti in custodia libera o cassette di sicurezza.

Tali elenchi, che dovranno essere compilati al piu' presto, saranno consegnati da Voi in attesa di istruzioni ulteriori.

Le schede di tali conti devono essere controsegnate in una maniera ben visibile indicando che i conti sono stati bloccati.

3. Al piu' presto dovete compilare un Vostro bilancio alla data dell'occupazione, in duplice copia, assieme ad allegati dettagliati di ogni singola voce. In piu' dovete preparare due copie del Vostro bilancio al 30 Aprile 1943, senza però gli allegati.

Tali documenti saranno conservati da Voi in attesa di istruzioni ulteriori.

4. Siete personalmente responsabile per la buona conservazione di tutti gli archivi, registri ecc. della Vostra banca.

Per Lt. Col.
C.F.O.

PART IIIGeneral Administrative Instructions
for Guidance of Members of SpecialDivisionsDocument No.

19. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 1
- 19a. Amendment No. 2 to Special Administrative Instruction No. 1 FINANCE
20. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 2 and
Amendment No. 1 to Special Administrative Instruction No. 2
21. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 3
22. Financial Terms
23. Special Administrative Instructions Legal No. 1
24. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 1
25. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 2
- 25a. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 2
26. Special Administrative Instructions Public Safety No. 2.
(BULLETIN)
27. Special Administrative Instructions Public Safety No. 3
(BULLETIN)
28. Special Administrative Instructions Public Health No. 1
- 28a. Special Administrative Instructions Public Health No. 2.
29. ~~Survey of Public Health and Sanitation in Sicily.~~
30. Rules of Procedure for Allied Military Courts & Appendices
(Revised)

General Administrative Instructions
for Guidance of Members of Special
Divisions

Document No.

19. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 1
19a. Amendment No. 2 to Special Administrative Instruction No. 1 FINANCE
20. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 2 and
Amendment No. 1 to Special Administrative Instruction No. 2
21. Special Administrative Instruction Finance No. 3
22. Financial Terms
23. Special Administrative Instructions Legal No. 1
24. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 1
25. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 2
- 25a. Special Administrative Instructions Civilian Supply No. 2.
26. Special Administrative Instructions Public Safety No. 2.
(BULLETIN)
27. Special Administrative Instructions Public Safety No. 3
(BULLETIN)
28. Special Administrative Instructions Public Health No. 1
- 28a. Special Administrative Instructions Public Health No. 2.
~~Survey of Public Health and Sanitation in Sicily~~
30. Rules of Procedure for Allied Military Courts & Appendices
(Revised)

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

785015

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ALLOT

SECRET

AMENDMENT No. 2 TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

Amendment to S.A.L. Finance No. 1 (Social Insurance and Social Welfare)

Delete the whole of Special Administrative Instruction - Finance No. 1 dated 15 Jun 43 and substitute the following:-

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS - FINANCE No. 1.
Social Insurance and Social Welfare.

1. In order to facilitate the continued activity of the Public Social Insurance and Welfare Institutions in the area, Finance Officers will take the following steps.

2. They will co-ordinate with Civil Affairs Officers that all employees of such institutions who are officers in Fascist political institutions or active in Fascist party affairs are immediately removed.

3. They will -

(a) Summon all managers of Social Insurance and Welfare Institutions in their area to a meeting in the largest town in the area.

(b) They will ascertain from the managers:-

(1) That they are aware of the contents of General Order No. 1.

(2) The amount and nature of contributions or payments received and disbursements made during the last calendar month for which records are available.

(3) The amount of cash in hand; and the amounts held with local banks. The managers will be asked to produce at a later date a balance sheet, showing also the location of their assets.

(4) The normal administrative procedure of receiving contributions and payments and making disbursements.

(c) No outpayments shall be made by such institutions until a further order is issued lifting the moratorium on such outpayments as distinguished from the inpayments covered by General Order No. 1.

(d) Thereafter F.O.s will be prepared, if necessary, to advance sufficient funds from Allied Military Government sources to enable the normal disbursements to be made. Under stress

2. They will co-ordinate with Civil Affairs Officers that all employees of such institutions who are officers in Fascist political institutions or active in Fascist party affairs are immediately removed.

3. They will -

(a) Summon all managers of Social Insurance and Welfare Institutions in their area to a meeting in the largest town in the area.

(b) They will ascertain from the managers:-

(1) That they are aware of the contents of General Order No. 1.

(2) The amount and nature of contributions or payments received and disbursements made during the last calendar month for which records are available.

(3) The amount of cash in hand; and the amounts held with local banks. The managers will be asked to produce at a later date a balance sheet, showing also the location of their assets.

(4) The normal administrative procedure of receiving contributions and payments and making disbursements.

(c) No outpayments shall be made by such institutions until a further order is issued lifting the moratorium on such outpayments as distinguished from the inpayments covered by General Order No. 1.

(d) Thereafter P.Os will be prepared, if necessary, to advance sufficient funds from Allied Military Government sources to enable the normal disbursements to be made. Undue stress should not be laid on this aspect, and managers should be instructed to collect contributions as previously.

(e) Where possible P.Os will co-ordinate with the local representatives of the Public Health Division of ASGOT in connection with the foregoing.

4. Through the Medium of Civil Affairs Officers, Finance Officers will ensure that orders are given for the elimination of the word "FASCISTA" from the titles of all such institutions including this word, both on buildings and all forms of stationery and correspondence. 4293

-2-

5. AHCOT will issue instructions in the future covering the long range programs relative to such institutions, which may involve for the Financial Division ascertaining the solvency of such institutions and the financial aspects of the existing programs, the financial and accounting administration of such programs and supervising the auditing of receipts and disbursements; and may involve for the Public Health Division the study of the soundness of the social welfare and social insurance programs and the making of recommendations for its continuance, modification or co-ordination with other public assistance programs which may be established.

30 June 1945.

HOT SECRET1413/7804/CA

AMMCT

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION - FINANCE No 2.BUDGETS

- (1) Finance Officers will be concerned to a varying degree with the budgets of the communes, provinces, and that part of the national budget relevant to the area under occupation.
- (2) A copy of the instructions to C.A.Os. concerning the budgets of the communes is attached. From this it will be noted that a Finance Officer is only concerned with these budgets:
 - (a) When there is a deficit between revenue and recurrent expenditure;
 - (b) Where the C.A.O. refers recurrent expenditure in excess of 1/12 per month for the S.F.O.'s covering authority; and
 - (c) Where the C.A.O. recommends expenditure on non-recurrent items or items of an extraordinary nature.
 - (d) To exercise general supervision to guard against extravagance and peculation, or the use of the revenues for Fascist or anti-Allied purposes.

As regards (a) on the basis of the statements furnished by the C.A.O. the S.F.O. will, within the limits of the cash at his disposal and the probable demands thereon, provide the money necessary to cover the deficit or such part of it as he deems desirable. Disbursements of a recurrent nature in excess of the fraction mentioned in 2 (b) and the provision of money therefor will be at the discretion of the S.F.O. Disbursement of the nature indicated in paragraph 2 (c) will be governed by the general instructions on such expenditure contained in paragraph (6) below.

- (3) The general principles which will govern payments from the budgets of the Provinces are:

- (a) As far as possible the existing Italian machinery for effecting and controlling expenditure and receipts will be maintained. This does not preclude the elimination of undesirable individuals in the organisation, which will be the responsibility primarily of the C.A.Os. and the S.C.A.O. of the area.
- (b) Subject to the temporary proviso in subparagraph (a) below, normal recurrent expenditure such as the payment of wages, salaries, lighting etc., but not service of any funded or unfunded debt, would continue to be authorised by the Italian officials charged with this responsibility to the extent of 1/12th per month of the sum provided in the annual estimate or budget; except that if only a part of the

concerned with these budgets:

- (a) When there is a deficit between revenue and recurrent expenditure;
- (b) Where the C.A.O. refers recurrent expenditure in excess of 1/12 per month for the S.F.O.'s covering authority; and
- (c) Where the C.A.O. recommends expenditure on non-recurrent items or items of an extraordinary nature.
- (d) To exercise general supervision to guard against extravagance and speculation, or the use of the revenues for Fascist or anti-Allied purposes.

As regards (a) on the basis of the statements furnished by the C.A.O. the S.F.O. will, within the limits of the cash at his disposal and the probable demands thereon, provide the money necessary to cover the deficit or such part of it as he deems desirable. Disbursements of a recurrent nature in excess of the fraction mentioned in 2 (b) and the provision of money therefor will be at the discretion of the S.F.O. Disbursement of the nature indicated in paragraph 2 (c) will be governed by the general instructions on such expenditure contained in paragraph (6) below.

- (3) The general principles which will govern payments from the budgets of the Province are:

- (a) As far as possible the existing Italian machinery for effecting and controlling expenditure and receipts will be maintained. This does not preclude the elimination of undesirable individuals in the organization, which will be the responsibility primarily of the C.A.O.s. and the S.C.A.O. of the area.

- (b) Subject to the temporary proviso in subparagraph (h) below, normal recurrent expenditure such as the payment of wages, salaries, lighting etc., but not service of any funded or unfunded debt, would continue to be authorized by the Italian officials charged with this responsibility to the extent of 1/12th per month of the sum provided in the annual estimate or budget; except that if only a part of the province is occupied or if part of the salaries have already been paid in advance or some of the provincial officials have left their offices a lesser fraction may be fixed at the F.O.s discretion.

- (c) Instructions will be issued to the Treasury Department of the Banca d'Italia to effect payment of vouchers outstanding at the time of the occupation only if such vouchers are in respect of recurrent expenditure. No payments are to be made on account of Vaglie Bancarie and Assegni Circolari. Any Vaglie Bancarie or Assegni Circolari held on account of a provincial treasury are to be impounded and a receipt given by the F.O.

- (d) Any provision made in the budget for disbursements of a political nature to fascist officials or institutions will be eliminated.

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- (c) Any expenditure in excess of 1/12th per month (or such lesser fraction as may be fixed) of the recurrent items in the annual estimate must be counter-signed by the F.C.
- (d) Instructions concerning the practical application of subparagraph (b) and (c) above will be issued immediately by F.C.s to the autonomous Treasury Department of the Banca d'Italia.
- (e) Any expenditure which may need to be incurred by the Allied Military Government must as far as possible be debited to the existing Provincial or, where relevant, National Budget items and subheads and payments effected through already existing channels. If necessary, new subheads may be created.
- (f) All non-recurrent expenditure and disbursements of an extraordinary nature, such as payments to refugees, must be submitted for approval of the S.F.O. through the F.O. Non-recurrent provincial expenditure and expenditures of an extraordinary nature will be authorized as provided in paragraph (6) below. Where the situation demands immediate action without prior sanction, the circumstances should be reported immediately to the S.F.O. and covering authority sought.
- (g) If there is not sufficient physical cash available to the provincial or national Government authority, including that can be borrowed from banks or other sources, and to the Finance Officers of the Allied Forces, recurrent expenditure which can be postponed for a period of four weeks without hardship, should be postponed.
- (h) All existing provincial fees, taxes and other imposts and non-tax revenues will, as far as possible, continue to be collected and paid and allocated to the normal revenue items in the provincial budget. The Italian Revenue Office will be instructed to pay over to the Banca d'Italia Autonomous Treasury Department all provincial revenue receipts exclusive of amounts on deposit in banks prior to the effective date of the closing of the banks. The difference between such revenue and expenditure authorized according to paragraph (3) above, if not covered by borrowings from banks or other sources, will be paid into the Autonomous Treasury Department of the Bank of Italy by the F.O. and will be shown as an advance from the Allied Military Government to the province and the money will be disbursed through existing Italian financial machinery. In appropriate receipt will be obtained for such money. If not already done the cash of the Autonomous Treasury Department of the Bank of Italy will be physically segregated from the Bank's other business.
- (i) As regards that part of the national budget relevant to the area at any time occupied it is not at present known who is responsible for authorizing payments. If such national expenditure is in fact estimated on a provincial basis and the machinery does exist for sanctioning payments the same procedure will be followed as in the case of provincial budgets. If on the other hand disbursements are sanctioned from Rome for each central government department it will be necessary to set up a new expenditure authorization section which will not in information obtained from:

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(1) All non-recurrent expenditure and disbursements of an extraordinary nature, such as payments to refugees, must be submitted for approval of the S.F.O. through the P.O. Non-recurrent provincial expenditure and expenditures of an extraordinary nature will be authorized as provided in paragraph (6) below. Where the situation demands immediate action without prior sanction, the circumstances should be reported immediately to the S.F.O. and covering authority sought.

(2) If there is not sufficient physical cash available to the provincial or national government authority, including what can be borrowed from banks or other sources, and to the Finance Officers of the Allied Forces, recurrent expenditure which can be postponed for a period of four weeks without hardship, should be postponed.

(3) All existing provincial fees, taxes and other imposts and non-tax revenues will, as far as possible, continue to be collected and paid and allocated to the normal revenue items in the provincial budget. The Italian Revenue Officer will be instructed to pay over to the Banca d'Italia Autonomous Treasury Department all provincial revenue receipts exclusive of amounts on deposit in banks prior to the effective date of the closing of the books. The difference between such revenue and expenditure authorized according to paragraph (3) above, if not covered by borrowings from banks or other sources, will be paid into the Autonomous Treasury Department of the Bank of Italy by the P.O. and will be shown as an advance from the Allied Military Government to the province and the money will be disbursed through existing Italian financial machinery. An appropriate receipt will be obtained for such money. If not already done the cash of the Autonomous Treasury Department of the Bank of Italy will be physically segregated from the Bank's other business.

(4) As regards that part of the national budget relevant to the area at any time occupied it is not at present known who is responsible for authorizing payments. If such national expenditure is in fact estimated on a provincial basis and the machinery does exist for sanctioning payments the same procedure will be followed as in the case of provincial budgets. If on the other hand disbursements are sanctioned from Rome for each central government department it will be necessary to set up a new expenditure authorization section which will set on information obtained from:

(a) The detailed estimates agreed by the Ministry of Finance, Rome for each central government department. In the event of such estimates not being available each local head of department will be asked to furnish a list of individuals, with salaries, who are paid from Rome and any other charges similarly met.

(b) The records of the Autonomous Treasury Department of the Banca d'Italia.

Central Government revenue will be collected and paid as in the case of the provincial taxes etc. and paid into the Banca d'Italia Autonomous Treasury Department and any deficit met as in the case of the provincial budgets.

(5) No expenditure will be authorized for the purpose of paying principal or interest or any obligation of the National Government comparable to the public debt. You should not authorize payment of other national government obligations which you believe are inappropriate in view of existing

circumstances such as obligations to manufacturers of armaments. No payments are to be made on account of Vaglio Bancario and Assegni Circolari. Any Vaglio Bancario or Assegni Circolari held for account of the National Treasury shall be impounded and a receipt given by the F.O.

(6) Non-recurrent expenditure whether a charge to the communes, provinces, or central government will only be incurred on the prior authority of the S.F.O. Such expenditure will only be sanctioned if urgently required for the maintenance of public health, relief of destitution or the maintenance of refugees.

(7) Cash required by the F.O. to provide funds for the purposes and under the conditions set forth in the foregoing will be drawn from the Command Paymaster or the U.S. Army Disbursing Officers. In the event of such officers in the area being short of physical cash the available cash resources of any banks in the area may in the discretion of the Finance Officer be utilised by them for the required purposes. For any amounts taken from any bank an appropriate receipt shall be given and redeemed later in cash.

(8) Accounts must be kept of all cash received from the Command Paymaster or U.S. Army Disbursing Officers as described in Paragraph 7 and the disbursement thereof. Every precaution must be taken to ensure the safety of cash and valuables in the custody of the F.O. Officers will be held personally responsible for any loss of cash which is directly due to negligence or failure to make adequate arrangements for its custody.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONSAmendment to E.A.L. Finance No. 2 (Budgets)

(a) Delete Para. 3(g) and substitute the following:

"Any expenditure which may need to be incurred in behalf of staff, etc., employed for the benefit of A.O.S.S., will not be charged to the Provinces, but will be accounted separately as described in General Administrative Instructions No. 10 on Accountancy Procedure. Clerical staff of the Provinces who are employed on such matters as relief and rationing will continue to be borne on the Provincial pay roll."

(b) Insert the following in front of the first word of Para. 3 (j)

"Under Section 1, Article 2, of Proclamation No. 5, a moratorium is declared in respect of all obligations for the payment of money. It follows therefrom that the collection and payment of taxes, other than those already included in the price of goods, are suspended until such moratorium is suspended in part or whole by a published order. Thereafter"

(c) Add the following to Para. 6:

"You may find that there is no satisfactory mechanism to make payments from the Communal, Provincial or National budgets to authorized private relief agencies, (like the Red Cross and Church controlled relief agencies) that are short of funds needed for the emergency maintenance of public health, relief of destitution or the maintenance of refugees. In such circumstances, and after going through the procedure outlined herein, the advance of funds may be made directly by the C.A.C. on the Communal level, and by the Finance Officer on the Provincial and National level, to such an authorized private relief agency against a proper receipt showing the funds to be an advance from the Allied Military Government to such private relief agency."

described in General Administrative Instructions No. 12 on Accountancy Procedure. Clerical staff of the Provinces who are employed on such matters as relief and rationing will continue to be borne on the Provincial pay roll."

(b) Insert the following in front of the first word of Para. 3 (3)

"Under Section 1, Article 2, of Proclamation No. 5, a moratorium is declared in respect of all obligations for the payment of money. It follows therefrom that the collection and payment of taxes, other than those already included in the price of goods, are suspended until such moratorium is suspended in part or whole by a published order. Thereafter"

(c) Add the following to Para. 6:

"You may find that there is no satisfactory mechanism to make payments from the Communal, Provincial or National budgets to authorized private relief agencies, (like the Red Cross and Church controlled relief agencies) that are short of funds needed for the emergency maintenance of public health, relief of destitution or the maintenance of refugees. In such circumstances, and after going through the procedure outlined herein, the advance of funds may be made directly by the C.A.O. on the communal level, and by the Finance Officer on the Provincial and National level, to such an authorized private relief agency against a proper receipt showing the funds to be an advance from the Allied Military Government to such private relief agency."

25 June 1945

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SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO BANK
CONTROLLERS - FINANCE NO. 3

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1. You will upon receipt of these instructions proceed to and report to
 2. Your duties will be to exercise full control over all the banks in your area in accordance with the instructions contained herein and as you may from time to time receive from the C.F.I.
 3. Attached is copy of letter with English interpretation which has previously been given to all bank managers in your area by C.A.Os and also copy of letter from C.F.O. to P.Os and/or C.A.Os. Please familiarise yourself with the contents thereof.
 4. You will proceed at the earliest possible date or dates to visit all banks in your area, and determine whether or not the instructions contained in the letter to the bank managers have been fully carried out and if not, take the necessary steps to see that same are complied with. Also, you will obtain the information and data requested therein.
 5. In addition you will do the following:
 - (a) Obtain from the F.O. and/or C.A.O the key or keys which he has previously acquired in placing under his control in the bank or banks any very large holdings of currency in its vaults.
 - (b) If no guard has been posted on the premises of the bank and in your opinion such protection is necessary, you will make the required arrangements.
 - (c) Obtain in consultation with the bank manager a rough estimate of the general expenses of the bank for a 12-month period.
 - (d) You will obtain from the bank manager a signed statement to the effect that the bank has no holdings of monetary gold, foreign currency and/or foreign securities and if there are some, you will place under control pending further instructions.
 - (e) You will ensure that the results of the last inspection or examination in the form of an audit or report will remain in the bank under the custody of the bank manager or some one designated by him. If for some reason you consider it desirable to take with you this audit and/or report you may do so by giving an appropriate receipt therefor.
 - (f) You will make a quick spot check of the deposit records of the bank to determine whether or not appropriate and distinctive markings have been made with respect to the records of blocked accounts.
 6. Proclamation No. 5 established a moratorium on all banking institutions

2. Attached is copy of letter with English interpretation which has previously been given to all bank managers in your area by C.A.Os and also copy of letter from C.F.O. to F.Os and/or C.A.Os. Please familiarise yourself with the contents thereof.

4. You will proceed at the earliest possible date or dates to visit all banks in your area, and determine whether or not the instructions contained in the letter to the bank managers have been fully carried out and if not, take the necessary steps to see that same are complied with. Also, you will obtain the information and data requested therein.

5. In addition you will do the following:

- (a) Obtain from the F.O. and/or C.A.O the key or keys which he has previously acquired in placing under his control in the bank or banks any very large holdings of currency in its vaults.
- (b) If no guarã has been posted on the premises of the bank and in your opinion such protection is necessary, you will make the required arrangements.
- (c) Obtain in consultation with the bank manager a rough estimate of the general expenses of the bank for a 12-month period.
- (d) You will obtain from the bank manager a signed statement to the effect that the bank has no holdings of monetary gold, foreign currency and/or foreign securities and if there are some, you will place under control pending further instructions.
- (e) You will ensure that the results of the last inspection or examination in the form of an audit or report will remain in the bank under the custody of the bank manager or some one designated by him. If for some reason you consider it desirable to take with you this audit and/or report you may do so by giving an appropriate receipt therefor.
- (f) You will make a quick spot check of the deposit records of the bank to determine whether or not appropriate and distinctive markings have been made with respect to the records of blocked accounts.

6. Proclamation No. 5 established a moratorium on all banking institutions and no business is to be transacted except under the conditions and circumstances explained below.

7. Entry to safe deposit boxes and safe keeping may be permitted in your presence or in the presence of your designated agent and it is believed advisable that you set a future date for any bank in your area which may notify you to the effect that certain customers desire access to their boxes.

- (a) The contents of such boxes will be carefully inspected and any foreign securities and currency, coin and gold shall be placed under your control and a receipt issued to the customer therefor in triplicate - one to be retained by you, one to be given to the bank manager for the bank records and one for the customer.

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(b) After the first examination of the contents of such boxes the customer may have access to same uninterrupted unless for some good reason you feel otherwise.

8. You may remove from office and prohibit access to the bank quarters of any bank of certain personnel when in your opinion such action is deemed expedient in the best interests of civil administration and report same in writing to the C.F.I., and also to the local C.S.I. (B) or U.S. G-2 (A).

9. It is desirable that before private commercial banks are allowed to reopen at least in the main cities of the occupied territory that they should be in a sufficiently liquid position to be able to carry on normal banking transactions without interruption, except possibly for certain withdrawal restrictions on deposits which may be made applicable to the bank or banks concerned.

However, this does not preclude the opening of any bank for new business (N.C.) only, if in your opinion it becomes expedient to do so from the standpoint of military necessity and the welfare of the community in the interest of civil administration. Reopening of such bank for any business will be accomplished in the following manner:

(a) You will make appropriate recommendation supported by the facts to the C.F.I. who in turn will make proper recommendation to the C.F.O. for authorization to proceed. When a bank is reopened it is expected that old business (M.G.) and new business (N.C.) will be handled along the following lines and you will so advise any bank when you receive authority to reopen a bank.

(b) With respect to the new business (N.C.) the following applies:

(i) Deposits may be accepted in lire and other circulating currency defined as legal tender in the proclamation at the established rate of exchange and the customary rate of interest may be paid upon such deposits.

(ii) The bank shall maintain only "lire" accounts and shall make payments of such accounts in lire only, unless specifically authorized by you to make payments in other currencies. The aggregate amount of new deposits and the amount, by categories, of British and U.S. coin and currency acquired by the bank shall be reported to you by the bank at the end of each month. The bank shall retain pending further instructions any British or U.S. coin, B.M.A. notes or yellow seal currency which it acquired for deposit or exchange and shall not pay out such coin or currency unless it has no lire and you authorize the payment. The bank shall of course be obligated to accept for exchange into lire in its possession at the rate stipulated in Proclamation No. 3 all United States coin and yellow seal currency and all British coin and B.M.A. notes.

(iii) No credit will be extended in any event without your written

- business (N.C.) only, if in your opinion it becomes expedient to do so from the standpoint of military necessity and the welfare of the community in the interest of civil administration. Reopening of such bank for any business will be accomplished in the following manner:
- (a) You will make appropriate recommendation supported by the facts to the C.F.I. who in turn will make proper recommendation to the C.F.O. for authorization to proceed. When a bank is reopened it is expected that old business (N.C.) and new business (N.G.) will be handled along the following lines and you will so advise any bank when you receive authority to reopen a bank.
- (b) With respect to the new business (N.G.) the following applies:
- (i) Deposits may be accepted in lire and other circulating currency defined as legal tender in the proclamation at the established rate of exchange and the customary rate of interest may be paid upon such deposits.
 - (ii) The bank shall maintain only "live" accounts and shall make payments of such accounts in lire only, unless specifically authorized by you to make payments in other currencies. The aggregate amount of new deposits and the amount, by categories, of British and U.S. coin and currency acquired by the bank shall be reported to you by the bank at the end of each month. The bank shall retain pending further instructions any British or U.S. coin, R.M.A. notes or yellow seal currency which it acquired for deposit in exchange and shall not pay out such coin or currency unless it has retired and you authorize the payment. The bank shall of course be obligated to accept for exchange into lire in its possession at the rate stipulated in Proclamation No. 3 all United States coin and yellow seal currency and all British coin and R.M.A. notes.
 - (iii) No credit will be extended in any event without your written consent and then only in very exceptional circumstances and such credit granted shall be reported by you to the C.F.I.
 - (iv) A balance sheet on this new business (N.G.) shall be forwarded to you by the bank as of the last day of each month and it should be indicated thereon the number of current deposit and loan accounts.
 - (v) No bank or banks engaged in new business (N.G.) shall issue any "Assegna Circolari", and "Vaglia Bancaria".
 - (vi) A complete set of records will be established and maintained with respect to this new business distinct and separate from old business (N.G.) of the bank.
- (c) The old business (N.G.) of any bank reopened as above outlined shall be treated as follows:

- (i) All business up to the date of occupation and/or the effective date of the moratorium established under Proclamation No. 5 shall be known as old business (V.G.) and will be kept separate and distinct from the new business.
- (ii) Payments in full or in part may be accepted upon any loan, over-draft or discount and renewal of the unpaid balance limited to 30 days. You will require a report from each bank at the end of each month with respect to any and all such payments or collections and such payments may be made in lire or in any of the currencies defined as legal tender in the proclamation at the established rate of exchange. The report should indicate by categories the currencies, other than lire, received on such payments and collections.
- (iii) Interest at existing rates will continue to accrue on both loans and deposits and in the latter case it will be credited in the customary manner and then to the deposit accounts, via book entry only.
- (iv) Restricted withdrawal of deposits may be allowed on the basis to be determined by you and upon approval of the C.F.I. The formula for arriving at such restricted withdrawals is set forth in the following paragraph.
10. Restricted withdrawals on the old business (V.G.) will be determined as follows:
- (a) Total deposits less the aggregate amount in the categories of funds blocked (exclusive of absentee accounts) with the net balance being the figure upon which restricted withdrawals shall be computed.
- (b) This net amount or balance will be compared with the total cash available either on hand or through loans negotiated with AMBA or any other designated bank of credit for this purpose. The percentage payable on a restricted withdrawal basis for persons having private accounts will then be established (taking into consideration estimated requirements for payroll purposes) and such withdrawals by a person shall not exceed 1000 lire per week. An original request shall be filed by the depositor in each instance with the bank manager certifying that such amount or amounts which he or she is to receive is required for living purposes and that no other funds are available for that purpose.
- (c) Any funds released over and above the limit so established shall be only for normal payroll purposes and then upon proper certification of the customer and the written approval of the bank manager that the funds withdrawn are for normal payroll purposes and will be used exclusively for this purpose. In the event that any depositor should need additional funds over and above the limited amount under the withdrawal restrictions and for payroll purposes as above outlined, such depositor will certify to the bank manager the facts supporting the request and if they represent good and sufficient reason in the joint discretion and opinion of the bank manager and controller such additional funds within

should indicate by categories the currencies, other than lire, received on such payments and collections.

(iii) Interest at existing rates will continue to accrue on both loans and deposits and in the latter case it will be credited in the customary manner and then to the deposit accounts via book entry only.

(vi) Restricted withdrawal of deposits may be allowed on the basis to be determined by you and upon approval of the C.R.I. The formula for arriving at such restricted withdrawals is set forth in the following paragraph.

10. Restricted withdrawals on the old business (V.G.) will be determined as follows:

(a) Total deposits less the aggregate amount in the categories of funds blocked (exclusive of absentee accounts) with the net balance being the figure upon which restricted withdrawals shall be computed.

(b) This net amount or balance will be compared with the total cash available either on hand or through loans negotiated with ALFA or any other designated bank of credit for this purpose. The percentage payable on a restricted withdrawal basis for persons having private accounts will then be established (taking into consideration estimated requirements for payroll purposes) and such withdrawals by a person shall not exceed 1000 lire per week. An original request shall be filed by the depositor in each instance with the bank manager certifying that such amount or amounts which he or she is to receive is required for living purposes and that no other funds are available for that purpose.

(c) Any funds released over and above the limit so established shall be only for normal payroll purposes and then upon proper certification of the customer and the written approval of the bank manager that the funds withdrawn are for normal payroll purposes and will be used exclusively for this purpose. In the event that any depositor should need additional funds over and above the limited amount under the withdrawal restrictions and for payroll purposes as above outlined, such depositor will certify to the bank manager the facts supporting the request and if they represent good and sufficient reason in the joint discretion and opinion of the bank manager and the bank controller such additional funds within reasonable limitations may be released. However, such instances should be held to strict minimum and the reasons therefor should be sufficiently adequate to justify such additional releases of funds.

(d) Any public funds of whatsoever nature on deposit in the old business (V.G.) shall not be given preferential treatment in this connection unless it is found that such deposits are secured by bond and/or other securities under the Italian law or for some other good and sufficient reason such deposits are released under the express authorization of the C.R.I. through the C.R.I.

(e) No outstanding government or municipal checks and/or vouchers payable against the funds to which same are applicable on deposit with the bank shall be honored without express approval of the C.R.I. thru C.R.I.

11. Prior to the reopening of any other bank and/or banks in your area, you will make or cause to be made an inspection or examination of the assets and liabilities utilizing fully to the extent possible the Inspectorate personnel available and preferably to be found at the Bank of Italy and such other local bank auditors as in your opinion can render you assistance in this connection.

(a) Previous Inspectorate, examination record and/or audit may have been or can be made available to you and such data shall be used for comparative purposes and also for establishing to the extent possible the true condition of the bank with especial reference to its assets which may have been scheduled therein.

(b) The completeness of such examination conducted on your part or under your supervision will be determined by the existing conditions and the personnel available. It is desirable that each bank or banks should be in sufficiently liquid position to be able to transact normal banking business without interruption except for such withdrawal restrictions as may be imposed.

(c) In any event no such bank or banks shall be reopened without express authority of the C.F.O. through the C.F.I.

(d) Loans may be negotiated with AIFA or any other designated bank upon proper terms approved by you and the loaning institution for the purpose of creating a sufficient liquidity for the reopening of such bank or banks provided that it is established within a reasonable doubt that such loans will accomplish that purpose. However, such arrangements shall have the prior approval of the C.F.I.

(e) It is the intent and purpose of AMOT to reopen the banks as expeditiously as possible for the economic well-being of the area concerned, and this should be an important controlling thought behind your function as a bank controller in any particular area, but also having in mind that any bank or banks so reopened should be fortified with the estimated liquidity needed to carry on uninterrupted except for the restricted withdrawals applicable and in this connection it is desirable to make such restricted withdrawals as uniform as possible within any local area.

12. It is advisable that you communicate with, if possible, a senior bank controller in your area and to consult with him on major policies and questions of doubt which may arise. Likewise, and especially if no senior bank controller is available at the time, you will communicate direct with the C.F.I. on such matters.

13. Post Office Savings Banks. This institution or these institutions are not conducted as a part of the banking structure of the occupied territory but function distinct and separate under the Ministry of Finance. The proclamation closes all these offices and it follows that the business of post office savings bank or the savings side of the post office will cease. Such savings businesses

- (b) The completeness of such examination conducted on your part or under your supervision will be determined by the existing conditions and the personnel available. It is desirable that each bank or bank should be in sufficiently liquid position to be able to transact normal banking business without interruption except for such withdrawal restrictions as may be imposed.
- (c) In any event no such bank or banks shall be reopened without express authority of the C.F.C. through the C.F.I.
- (d) Loans may be negotiated with MPA or any other designated bank upon proper terms approved by you and the loaning institution for the purpose of creating a sufficient liquidity for the reopening of such bank or banks provided that it is established within a reasonable doubt that such loans will accomplish that purpose. However, such arrangements shall have the prior approval of the C.F.I.
- (e) It is the intent and purpose of AMBON to reopen the banks as expeditiously as possible for the economic well-being of the area concerned, and this should be an important controlling thought behind your function as a bank controller in any particular area, but also having in mind that any bank or banks so reopened should be fortified with the estimated liquidity needed to carry on uninterrupted except for the restricted withdrawals applicable and in this connection it is desirable to make such restricted withdrawals as uniform as possible within any local area.
12. It is advisable that you communicate with, if possible, a senior bank controller in your area and to consult with him on major policies and questions of doubt which may arise. Likewise, and especially if no senior bank controller is available at the time, you will communicate direct with the C.F.I. on such matters.
13. Post Office Savings Banks. This institution or these institutions are not conducted as a part of the banking structure of the occupied territory but function distinct and separate under the Ministry of Finance. The proclamation closes all these offices and it follows that the business of post office savings bank or the savings side of the post office will cease. Such savings businesses shall not be resumed pending further instructions.
14. Pawn Shops and Pawn Brokers. The nature of this business is such that it should come under your control in whatever manner or condition you may find the operation conducted in your area. You will report the institution by name and location together with the general character of its business to the C.F.I. pending further instructions. You will request and obtain a statement of the assets and liabilities in such detail as you deem desirable. Instructions will be later issued with respect to the continued operation of these institutions and if for some reason you feel that any one or more should continue to operate in a normal or restricted manner you may make appropriate recommendation to the C.F.I.
15. Financial Institutions other than Banks, Pawn Shops and Pawn Brokers. (not including Insurance Companies, Security Brokers, Stock Exchanges and Bourses). You will report to the C.F.I. any such institutions in your area which may be extending credit or which may have been extending credit, the nature of their business and their relationship to the public and await instructions incidental thereto.

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16. Stock and Bond Brokers, Stock Exchanges and Bourses. Under the proclamation these institutions fall under the moratorium and as such cease to operate. You will take no action in this connection and, until instructions may be received by you, you will report to the C.F.I. any such institution which may be transacting any business of whatever nature which may come to your attention in the area in which you are responsible.
17. Illegal Banking Transactions - Financial Intelligence. You will be particularly on the alert to determine whether or not any bank closed or open may have a transaction or transactions with enemy nationals or institutions or any financial or other transaction violation of article I, Chaps II and III of Proclamation No. 8. The nature of such transactions should be promptly reported to the C.F.I. and to GSI (E) or U.S. G-2 (A) if any that be in your immediate vicinity. You will then await further instructions. You should also be on the alert for any financial or economic intelligence as to persons or institutions or as to general economic or financial conditions in the occupied territory as in Axis occupied territory that may be of interest to AGOSI and to the Finance Division in particular. Such information should be forwarded to the C.F.I.
18. I.R.I. and I.R.I. If you find any autonomous offices of these two institutions in your area, you will cause same to cease operating and report your action to the C.F.I. and await further instructions.
19. Safe Deposit Boxes and Safe Keeping. Other than above outlined with respect to access to such boxes and safekeeping, no customer shall be permitted entry to same during the moratorium period. When a bank may be reopened under any one of the plans or conditions above outlined, first entry to safe deposit boxes shall be made only in your presence or the presence of your agent and the same procedure carried out as above explained. Refer to Para. 7.
20. "Assenti Circulati" and "Voglio Rincarare" No bank reopened for business under any of the conditions above outlined shall issue or honor or pay out any funds on such paper, either on new business side or the old business (V.G.) side. In the event the head office of a bank comes under your control and its records disclose the net amount of such paper outstanding for which it is liable, you will obtain information with respect thereto and report the amount outstanding to the C.F.I. for further instructions.
21. Blocked Accounts. Paragraph 2 of the latter to Bank Managers enumerates categories of accounts to be blocked. It is intended thereby to include in the blocking among other items, (1) all Italian national funds in whatever name or account such funds are held and also all funds of other enemy governments or their agencies or representatives (2) all funds of the Fascist Party and organizations depending from, pertaining to or forming any part of the Fascist Party (3) funds of depositors domiciled or residing in territory from time to time occupied by the Axis or its allies, including for example funds of corporations or persons residing in the unoccupied Italian areas, Germany, France, Belgium, etc. It is not intended to block funds belonging to branches or agencies located in the occupied territory of a parent company located in un-

be necessary on the alert to determine whether or not any bank closed or over may have a transaction or transactions with enemy nationals or institutions or any financial or other transaction violation of Article I, Chaps II and III of Proclamation No. 8. The nature of such transactions shall be promptly reported to the C.F.I. and to OSI (S) or U.S. G-2 (A) if any there be in your immediate vicinity. You will then await further instructions. You should also be on the alert for any financial or economic intelligence as to persons or institutions or as to general economic or financial conditions in the occupied territory as in Axis occupied territory that may be of interest to AUSA and to the Finance Division in particular. Such information should be forwarded to the C.F.I.

18. I.R.I. and I.M.I. If you find any autonomous offices of these two institutions in your area, you will cause same to cease operating and report your action to the C.F.I. and await further instructions.

19. Safe Deposit Boxes and Safe Keeping. Other than above outlined with respect to access to such boxes and safekeeping, no customer shall be permitted entry to same during the moratorium period. When a bank may be reopened under any one of the plans or conditions above outlined, first entry to safe deposit boxes shall be made only in your presence or the presence of your agent and the same procedure carried out as above explained. Refer to Para. 7.

20. "Assegni Circolari" and "Vaglia Bancari" No bank requested for business under any of the conditions above outlined shall issue or honor or pay out any funds on such paper, either on new business side or the old business (V.C.) side. In the event the head office of a bank comes under your control and its records disclose the net amount of such paper outstanding for which it is liable, you will obtain information with respect thereto and report the amount outstanding to the C.F.I. for further instructions.

21. Blocked Accounts. Paragraph 2 of the letter to Bank Managers enumerates categories of accounts to be blocked. It is intended thereby to include in the blocking among other items, (1) all Italian national funds in whatever name or account such funds are held and also all funds of other enemy governments or their agencies or representatives (2) all funds of the Fascist Party and organizations depending from, appertaining to or forming any part of the Fascist Party (3) funds of depositors domiciled or residing in territory from time to time occupied by the Axis or its allies, including for example funds of corporations or persons residing in the unoccupied Italian areas, Germany, France, Belgium, etc. It is not intended to block funds belonging to branches or agencies located in the occupied territory of a parent company located in unoccupied Italy. However the financial and other activities of such branches or agencies should be observed so as to insure that they are not operating on instructions of or for the benefit of their parent institution.

You are also authorized to order the bank to block any particular account not specifically covered by previous provisions where you believe that the war effort and the security and safety of the Allied Forces justify such blocking. You should report such blocking and your reasons therefor to the C.F.I.

22. The foregoing instructions may be amended or revised from time to time and you are requested to submit to the C.F.I. for consideration any circumstances justifying an exception, change or alteration of the instructions either in specific or general application and your communications will be **428** C.F.I. in duplicate.

SECRET.FINANCE DIVISION - INFORMATION MEMORANDUM No. 1.FOR INFORMATION OF FINANCE OFFICERS.RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POSTAL SAVINGS.

1. The Postal Savings Bank with its activities conducted in the post offices throughout the nation is not a part of the banking system proper, but is a government institution for savings and money transfers through post offices. It is supervised by the Deposit and Loan Bureau under the Ministry of Finance.
2. Available information indicates that the deposits of this institution represent approximately 52% of the aggregated deposits of the country, therefore it holds a significant portion of the savings of the nation. It is estimated that about 85% of the postal savings is in the form of bonds and about 15% in the form of bank deposits.

3. It would be particularly important to re-establish the savings facilities of the postal savings bank. It can be assumed that the assets of the system are held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau in the capital; therefore it will probably be impossible for postal savings offices in territory occupied by the Allies to assist with them during the war period of occupation.

4. Another factor to consider is based on the broad assumption that the depositors of this institution belong to the lower strata or poorer people and that to make any portion of these funds available would have the tendency to lessen the national income.

5. In order to facilitate the release of postal savings in any particular occupied area it is suggested that any present incidental thereto be held in a separate unit, such as a "Postal Savings Office" and that the first release of postal savings be based upon the estimated requirements for this specific area, namely "HONGKONG". This assumes that no effort will be made to release funds within occupied regions or portions of HONGKONG.

6. In consideration of the problem for the release of postal savings in HONGKONG the following is proposed:

(a) That the main post office in the capital city of HONGKONG be designated by or for the postal savings bank or administrative unit for the entire area. In other words, it will be put in the position of the Deposit and Loan Bureau operating in the capital city on the mainland, or it might be better termed as the central bank or institution for postal savings in HONGKONG.

(b) The institution mentioned in (a) will function with respect to postal savings directly with this main office in the capital city. This will not only apply to the release of funds but also to the continued deposit of funds, the objective being:

represent approximately 32% of the aggregate deposits of the country, therefore it holds a significant portion of the savings of the nation. It is estimated that about 85% of the postal savings is in the form of bonds and about 15% in the form of book deposits.

34. It would be particularly important to establish the savings facilities of the postal savings bank although it can be assumed that the assets of the system are held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau in the capital; therefore it will probably be acceptable for postal savings offices in territory occupied by the Allies to be established during the early period of occupation.

35. Another factor to consider is based on the broad assumption that the depositors of this institution belong to the lower strata or poorer people and that to make use of these funds available would have the tendency to lessen the value of loan.

36. In order to facilitate the release of postal savings in any particular occupied area it is suggested that any program incidental thereto be held in adequate funding from occupation of Germany, and has the first release of postal savings by basis upon the estimated requirements for this specific area, namely "Germany". This assumes that an effort will be made to release funds within occupied regions or portions of Germany.

37. In consideration of the problem for the release of postal savings in Germany the following is proposed:

(a) That the main post office in the capital city of Germany be designated and/or substituted the postal savings bank or administrative unit for the entire area. In other words, it will be put in the position of the Deposit and Loan Bureau operating in the capital city on the mainland, or it might be better termed as the central bank or institution for postal savings in Germany.

(b) In order to facilitate the release of postal savings in the capital city, not only apply to the release of funds but also to the continued deposit of funds, the objective being to establish postal postal savings activities on the deposit side (except for the deposit of postal savings bonds) and restricted withdrawals on the other side.

(c) This plan contemplates the full use of existing facilities and personnel for the administration of postal savings within the specific area under consideration.

(d) Funds will be moved down to the provincial and communal post offices from the main office, and likewise deposits in the provincial and communal post offices will be moved up to the main office constituted as such in the capital city.

(e) The administrative control of the main office will be given the responsibility of operating the system and creating or determining the records and administration essential for this purpose.

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7. Assuming that the foregoing organization plan is acceptable, the question then arises as to what may be the aggregate liabilities of the system so constituted in HORRIFIED, and in this connection the following is proposed:

(a) That the records, if any there be, of each post office in the area be inspected by bank controllers to determine what deposits it may have of record, making distinctions between book deposits and postal savings bonds. It is conceivable that this will be impossible to accomplish due to the nature of the operations.

(b) Assuming that the foregoing is impossible, it is then proposed that as accurate an estimate as possible of book deposits and holdings of postal savings bonds be obtained on the ground within the shortest period of time necessary of the probable aggregate liability involved in connection with the postal savings deposits of the entire area. This estimate may be long or short of the ultimate liability, but it may be the basis for arriving at the funds required for restricted withdrawals.

(c) Available information now would seem to indicate that the total postal savings in bonds and deposits in HORRIFIED amounts to approximately 3,200,000,000 lire. This would seem to be the "outside" liability, and it is quite possible that the amount or amounts required will be less, due mainly to both absentees and failure on the part of depositors to disturb their deposits; consequently it appears impossible to definitely establish what amount or amounts will be required for any restricted withdrawal program. Also it is conceivable that continued deposits with the system as established might to some extent offset the restricted withdrawals, depending largely upon the confidence of the people in AMROF's re-establishment of the system.

(d) Therefore in moving along to consideration of the next problem, we must begin with the proposition that the money requirements are not susceptible to accurate computation and that the "outside" amount is the only figure which can be used for this purpose at this time.

8. The next step in the program would seem to be some provision for underwriting or insuring the withdrawal program to be established, and in this connection the following is proposed:

(a) That AMFA or some other designated bank agree to meet or assume the liabilities of the postal savings system so re-established if, as and when such liabilities accrue, having in mind the outside aggregate amount subject to withdrawal.

(b) Such loaning agency will deal only with the main office in the capital city of HORRIFIED, and the advances for the entire program within this specified area will be made only to this main office.

(c) The main office for postal savings in the area will channel these funds down to the provincial and communal post offices according to requirements and upon proper presentation of amounts due; likewise incoming deposits will be channeled up to the main office to maintain at least offset there.

that is, an estimate as possible of book deposits and holdings of postal savings bonds be obtained on the ground within the shortest period of time necessary of the probable aggregate liability involved in connection with the postal savings deposits of the entire area. This estimate may be long or short of the ultimate liability, but it may be the basis for arriving at the funds required for restricted withdrawals.

(c) Available information now would seem to indicate that the total postal savings in bonds and deposits in HONOLULU amounts to approximately 3,200,000,000 lire. This would seem to be the "outside" liability, and it is quite possible that the amount or amounts required will be less, due mainly to both absences and failure on the part of depositors to disturb their deposits; consequently it appears impossible to definitely establish what amount or amounts will be required for any restricted withdrawal program. Also it is conceivable that continued deposits with the system so established might to some extent offset the restricted withdrawals, depending largely upon the confidence of the people in ALMO's re-establishment of the system.

(d) Therefore in moving along to consideration of the next problem, we must begin with the proposition that the money requirements are not susceptible to accurate computation and that the "outside" amount is the only figure which can be used for this purpose at this time.

8. The next step in the program would seem to be some provision for underwriting or meeting the withdrawal program to be established, and in this connection the following is proposed:

(a) That ALFA or some other designated bank agrees to meet or assume the liabilities of the postal savings system so re-established if, as and when such liabilities accrue, having in mind the outside aggregate amount subject to withdrawal.

(b) Such loaning agency will deal only with the main office in the capital city of HONOLULU, and the advances for the entire program within this specified area will be made only to this main office.

(c) The main office for postal savings in the area will channel these funds down to the provincial and communal post offices according to requirements and upon proper presentation of amounts due; likewise incoming deposits will be channeled up to the main office to partially, at least, offset the advances which may have been made in starting off the program. This in effect creates a revolving fund in the main office with the advances from ALFA and/or some other designated bank as the basis therefor. At stated periods these advances can be decreased or increased according to the operations of the system.

9. The next point to consider is the mechanics for withdrawals on a restricted basis, and the following is proposed:

(a) Withdrawals shall be restricted to the existing law in effect in that connection, but in any event not to exceed
 lire each month or
 a percentage of the amount on deposit to a single depositor, with perhaps a
 provision for **cumulation** of right of withdrawal.

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SECRET.

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(b) Each depositor upon first presentation of his or her postal savings book to any post office shall certify to the need of such funds for living requirements and that he or she has no other funds available for that purpose.

(c) When such deposit book is originally presented to any post office it will be noted on same record the name and amount involved as shown in the pass book. In this way there will be computed in due course probable aggregate postal savings deposit book liabilities within the occupied area under consideration, and some accurate estimate may then be made of such category of postal savings liabilities.

(d) Depositors will be encouraged to deposit funds, and it may be desirable to give such depositors the right to withdraw unrestricted any funds so deposited. This would have a tendency to encourage depositing and building up the central revolving fund on the credit side with a corresponding diminution of advances of the loaning agency.

10. The "net" of this program is to re-establish the postal savings system within HONOLULU along the same lines as we might do so for the entire country if we enjoyed total occupation and control of the capital city. The only difference might be that in the latter case, we might have access to the securities held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau to use as collateral for advances, while under the program herein outlined, such advances must necessarily be made on an unsecured basis.

11. The supervision of this program will rest with the C.F.I. and the bank controllers in the area concerned. Each bank controller will to the extent possible supervise and observe the operation of postal savings within his particular area. The C.F.I. will supervise the main office activities in the capital city of HONOLULU. The program as a whole will be put into effect under the express authorization of the C.F.C. and presumably a lifting of the moratorium as to the savings side of the post offices of the area.

12. The total advances made by the loaning agency for the functioning of this plan would become a claim against the assets held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau operating under the Ministry of Finance or such other disposition of the matter as may be practicable at the time.

13. Inasmuch as it is a primary objective of HONOLULU to reopen the banks as soon as possible and quite likely upon a restricted withdrawal basis, it would seem consistent and equitable that similar arrangements should be made for the depositors of postal savings, especially in view of the fact that such an arrangement might reach a large number of people in the lower classes and alleviate a substantial part of the relief load.

14. Postal savings bonds, may, for the time being, be treated separately from postal savings book deposits. We are seeking further information as to the rights to cash such bonds and their interest and other provisions and as to how.

(d) Depositors will be encouraged to deposit funds, and it may be desirable to give such depositors the right to withdraw unrestricted any funds so deposited. This would have a tendency to encourage depositing and building up the central revolving fund on the credit side with a corresponding diminution of advances of the loaning agency.

10. The "net" of this program is to re-establish the postal savings system within HOPKINSON along the same lines as we might do so for the entire country if we enjoyed total occupation and control of the capital city. The only difference might be that in the latter case, we might have access to the securities held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau to use as collateral for advances, while under the program herein outlined, such advances must necessarily be made on an unsecured basis.

11. The supervision of this program will rest with the C.F.I. and the bank controllers in the area concerned. Each bank controller will to the extent possible supervise and observe the operation of postal savings within his particular area. The C.F.I. will supervise the main office activities in the capital city of HOPKINSON. The program as a whole will be put into effect under the express authorization of the C.F.O. and presumably a lifting of the moratorium as to the savings side of the post offices of the area.

12. The total advances made by the loaning agency for the functioning of this plan would become a claim against the assets held by the Deposit and Loan Bureau operating under the Ministry of Finance or such other disposition of the matter as may be practicable at the time.

13. Inasmuch as it is a primary objective of ASGOT to reopen the banks as soon as possible and quite likely upon a restricted withdrawal basis, it would soon consist of and equitable that similar arrangements should be made for the depositors of postal savings, especially in view of the fact that such an arrangement might reach a large number of people in the lower classes and alleviate a substantial part of the relief load.

14. Postal savings bonds, may, for the time being, be treated separately from postal savings book deposits. We are seeking further information as to the rights to cash such bonds and their interest and other provisions and as to how we can work out a restricted cashing of such bonds comparable to the restricted withdrawals of postal book deposits. Furthermore, the monetary directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff provided that "none of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations". Inquiry is being made as to the applicability of such provisions to postal savings bonds.

4 July 1943.

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SECRET

FINANCE DIVISION - INFORMATION MEMORANDUM No. 2.

For information of S.C.A.O.'s, C.A.O.'s and F.O.'s.

THE ALLIED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
(AMFA)

1. In pursuance of a Directive issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, there has been created an organ of AMGOT which will be known as the Allied Military Financial Agency (AMFA). The existence of this organization will be announced at an appropriate time subsequent to the occupation of enemy territory.

AMFA forms part of the Finance Division of AMGOT and is under the command of the Chief Financial Officer.

2. The purposes and procedures of AMFA are still in the formative stage. It is, however, desirable that the officers of AMGOT should begin to become familiar with the role which AMFA is intended to play in the Allied Government of Occupied Territory.

3. For the organizational period, AMFA has a staff of three officers: Lt. Col. C. A. GUNSTON as Chief; Lt. Col. O. V. CLAIBORNE as Acting Vice-Chief and Manager; and Lt. F. A. SOUTHERD as Acting Secretary and Information Officer.

4. AMFA has been established for the following purposes:

- (i) To provide a depository, clearing house and chief offices of financial transactions for the convenience of the Allied Military Forces.
- (ii) To provide a depository, where necessary, for funds which may be impounded.
- (iii) To facilitate control by AMGOT of financial and property transactions in the occupied territory.
- (iv) To provide a source of funds from which to make loans to and through local banks, municipalities, public utilities, private businesses, and individual persons.

In view of the need to control the volume of currency so as to prevent inflation (which might have serious consequences for AMGOT as a whole), such means will be restricted to the minimum necessary for achieving their purpose. They will only be made in cases where they will assist in the restoration of order and rehabilitation of essential activities and are desirable from the point of view of the military effort and where local banks are not in a position to provide such financial assistance. AMFA is not intended to function as a competing agency to existing commercial banks. AMGOT officers should use every opportunity to discourage any impression (which will be only too likely to arise) that AMFA is to be regarded as an unlimited source of funds for all and sundry.

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AMFA forms part of the Finance Division of AMGOT and is under the command of the Chief Financial Officer.

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- (ii) To provide a depository, where necessary, for funds which may be impounded.
- (iii) To facilitate control by AMGOT of financial and property transactions in the occupied territory.
- (iv) To provide a source of funds from which to make loans to and through local banks, municipalities, public utilities, private businesses, and individual persons.

In view of the need to control the volume of currency so as to prevent inflation (which might have serious consequences for AMGOT as a whole), such loans will be restricted to the minimum necessary for achieving their purpose. They will only be made in cases where they will assist in the restoration of order and rehabilitation of essential activities and are desirable from the point of view of the military effort and where local banks are not in a position to provide such financial assistance. AMFA is not intended to function as a competing agency to existing commercial banks. AMGOT officers should use every opportunity to discourage any impression (which will be only too likely to arise) that AMFA is to be regarded as an unlimited source of funds for all and sundry. See also under para. 7 below.

5. In the early phases of occupation, AMFA will not be a source of funds for any purpose. During this period AMGOT officers, whether with the Task Forces or at Headquarters, will draw funds from AMGOT Finance Officers who in turn will draw money needed to carry out their official duties from Army Finance Officers or paymasters, generally in the form of Yellow Seal Dollars or E.M.A. Sterling, although a small quantity of lire from Italian Africa will be available in 545 Force. Such drawings will be accounted for by the drawing officer to the C.F.O. AMFA will not be involved.

6. At a later date, somewhere between D + 15 and D + 30, it is hoped that AMFA will be supplied with sufficient quantities of currency to assume the function of providing currency as needed by AMGOT and the Army. As from such time, the Army paymasters and AMGOT officers will begin to draw funds from AMFA under instructions which will then be issued.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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7. One of the major tasks of ALFA (subject to the CPO) will be that of planning and assisting in the maintaining of controls over the credit and price structures of the occupied territory in an effort to hold inflationary forces in check. This danger of an excessive circulation of currency, particularly in the early stages when ALFA is not yet set up in the Occupied Territory, should be in the minds of all AMGOT officers who are under the necessity of spending or advancing sums of money in the course of their official duties. With a view to preventing any such inflation all AMGOT officers should restrict issues of cash to the minimum required to serve Allied military needs.
8. It is intended that in general all revenues and expenditures of AMGOT, as distinct from those of the local governmental authorities, shall pass through ALFA. This may make it necessary for certain AMGOT officers to maintain current accounts with ALFA, while others may maintain accounts in local banks through which remittances can be made to and from ALFA. Any instructions which may be necessary in this connexion will be issued in due course to all concerned.
9. As need arises, it is hoped that ALFA will establish sub-agencies, possibly to the extent of placing one in the principal city of each occupied province.

3 July 1943.

FINANCIAL TERMS

ENGLISH - ITALIAN

BANK

Head Office
Branch

Management

STAFF DEPARTMENT

Board of Directors

Chairman

Director

General Manager

Staff Manager

Inspector

Manager

Sub and/or Assistant....

Signing Official

Chief Cashier

Chief Accountant

Exchange Dealer

Department Head

Clerk

Secretary

Short-Hand Writer

Typist

Messenger

Salary

Wages

Assurance

Disburse

Bonus

BANK

Sede Centrale

Sede Filiale, Succursale, Agenzia,
(According to Size)

Direzione

UFFICIO DEL PERSONALE

Consiglio D'Amministrazione

Presidente

Amministratore

Direttore Generale

Capo Del Personale

Ispettore

Direttore

Vice (Before the Title)

Procuratore

Capo Cassiere

Capo Contabile

Cabista

Capo Ufficio

Impiegato (A)

Segretario (A)

Stenografo (A)

Dattilografo (A)

Usciere, Fianchino, Fattorino.

Stipendio

Salari

Assunzione

Licenziare

Gratifica

UFFICIO C.S.S.

Spettello

Contanti

Ragione di Banca

Moneta

Cambire

Valuta Estera

Dollaro

Sterling

Scellino

CASHERS DEPARTMENT

Counter

Cash

Bank-Note

Change

To Change

Foreign Currency

Dollar

Pound

STAFF DEPARTMENT

Board of Directors
Chairman
Director
General Manager
Staff Manager
Inspector
Manager
Sub and/or Assistant....
Signing Official
Chief Cashier
Chief Accountant
Exchange Dealer
Department Head
Clerk
Secretary
Short-Hand Writer
Typist
Messenger
Salary
Wages
Assume
Dismiss
Bonus

CASHIERS DEPARTMENT

Counter
Cash
Bank-Note
Change
To Change
Foreign Currency
Dollar
Pound
Shillings
Penny
To Pay-In
Payment In
To Draw (Money)
To Draw (.. Cheque)
Change
Draft
Crossed
Endorsement
Endorser
Endorsee
Customer
Bearer
Pass-Book
Letter of Credit

UFFICIO DEL PERSONALE

Consiglio D'Amministrazione
Presidente
Amministratore
Direttore Generale
Capo Del Personale
Ispettore
Direttore
Vice (Before the Title)
Procuratore
Capo Cassiere
Capo Contabile
Cambiato
Capo Ufficio
Impiegato (A)
Segretario (A)
Stenografo (A)
Dattilografo (A)
Usciere, Piantone, Fattorino.
Stipendio
Salari
Assunero
Licenziare
Cratifica

UFFICIO C.S.M.

Sportello
Contanti
Rilascio Di Banche
Moneta
Cambiere
Valuta Estera
Dollaro
Sterlina
Scellino
Denaro
Versare
Versamento
Ritirare
Ritiro
Assegno
Vaglia
Sparato
Giro
Giro
Giro
Giro
Portatore
Libretto Di Conto Corrente
Lettera Di Credito

4281

CASHERS DEPARTMENT (Cont.)

Strong-Room
Safe
Clearing House

UFFICIO CASSA (Cont.)

Scrittura
Cassafora
Stanza Di Compensazione

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Journal
General Ledger
Impersonal Ledger
Profit & Loss Ledger
Current Account
Deposit Account
Overdraft

Loan

Interest

Value Date

Assets

Liabilities

Capital

Debit (To)

Credit (To)

Advance (To)

Reserve

Savings Account

Blocked Account

Entry

"New Business"

"Old Business"

Balance

Letter of Advice

Average

Balance Sheet

Part Payment

Debtor

Creditor

Joint Account

UFFICIO CONTABILITA'

Giornale
Mastro
Registro Impersonale
Libro Perdite ed Utili
Conto Corrente
Conto Vincolato

Scoperto

Fruttato

Interessi

Valuta

Attività

Passività

Capitale

Debito (Addebitare)

Credito (Accreditare)

Anticipo (anticipare)

Riserva

Conto Di Risparmio

Conto Bloccato

Scrittura

"Nuova Gestione"

"Vecchia Gestione"

Saldo

Lettera D'Avviso

Media

Bilancio

Pagamento Parziale

Debitore

Creditore

Conto Congiunto

BILL DEPARTMENT

Bill of Exchange
Bills Discounted
Promissory Note
Bills for Collection
In Journal
Out Journal

UFFICIO PORTAFOLIO

Cambiale
Effetti Scontati
Rogher
Effetti all'Incasso
Giornale D'Entrata
Giornale D'Uscita
Bilancio Di Carico

Journal
General Ledger
Impersonal Ledger
Profit & Loss Ledger
Current account
Debit account
Overdraft
Loan
Interest
Value Date
Assets
Liabilities
Capital
Debit (To)
Credit (To)
Advance (To)
Reserve
Savings account
Blocked account
Entry
"New Business"
"Old Business"
Balance
Letter of Advice
Average
Balance Sheet
Part Payment
Debtor
Creditor
Joint account

BILL DEPARTMENT

Bill of Exchange
Bills Discounted
Promissory Note
Bills for Collection
In Journal
Out Journal
Bill of Lading
Merchandise
"Per Avallio"
Due-Date or Term
Drawer
Drawee
Documents
Invoice
Insurance Policy
at Sight

Giornale
Mestre
Registro Impersonale
Libro Perdite ed Utili
Conto Corrente
Conto Vincolato
Scoperto
Prestato
Interessi
Valuta
Attività
Passività
Capitale
Debito (Addebitare)
Credito (Accreditare)
Anticipo (Anticipare)
Riserva
Conto Di Risparmio
Conto Bloccato
Scrittura
"Nuova Gestione"
"Vecchia Gestione"
Saldo
Lettera D'Avviso
Media
Bilancio
Pagamento Parziale
Debitore
Creditore
Conto Congiunto

UFFICIO COMMERCIALE

Cambiale
Effetti Scontati
Pagherò
Effetti All' Incasso
Giornale D'Entrate
Giornale D'Uscite
Polizza Di Carico
Caroi
"Per Avallio"
Scadenza
Trasunto
Trasunto
Documenti
Pattura
Polizza di Assicurazione
A Vista

SECURITIES DEPARTMENT

Securities
Bonds
Shares
Coupons
Dividend
Mortgage
Power of Attorney
Attorney
Guarantee
Stock Exchange
Stock Broker
Purchase
Sale
"Liberti"
Plodged
Dearor
Nominative
Safe-Custody (Keeping)
Safe Deposit Box

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Exchanges
Forward Exchange
Transaction

UFFICIO TITOLI

Titoli
Obbligazioni
Azioni
Cedoli
Dividendo
Ipoteca
Procura
Procuratore
Fidejussione
Borsa
Agente Di Borsa
Compera
Vendita
Raporti
Pognato
Portatore
Nominativo
Custodia Libera
Cassetta Di Sicurezza

UFFICIO CAMBI

Cambi
Cambi a Termine
Operazione

ANNEXSPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS - LEGAL No. 1INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES, PROSECUTORSPOLICE AND OFFICIALS OF MILITARY COURTS

An important aspect of the administration of justice in any country is a sound legal system, which is administered promptly, efficiently and impartially, and the military government of occupied territory presents no exception to this rule. The effective functioning of the military courts and the continuation of the local courts of the Occupied Territory has important political implications, and in the case of military courts has considerable bearing on the safety of the lines of communication and good order in the rear area.

Experience has shown that an unjust attitude on the part of military judges often produces a reaction among the civilian population which makes the task of the military governor or administrator more difficult. Whilst the occupying army is endowed with almost unlimited power, and the judge of a military court must keep foremost in mind the necessities of the military situation, after taking such factors into consideration he must be fair and just to the defendants who appear before him.

It shall not be the policy of AMOT legal, judicial and police officials to imitate in any way the actions of the Gauleiters and Gestapo. Deep rooted in the Anglo-American tradition is the principle that no person should be punished without a trial. That principle extends to every civilian in occupied territories.

International law requires that in every case involving the punishment of offences against the military government there must be a trial and conviction by a military court or tribunal before punishment is imposed.

Accordingly in Proclamation No. 2 the offences that are to be punishable are set out while Proclamation No. 4 establishes General Military Courts, Superior Military Courts and Summary Military Courts for the trial of violations of proclamations and orders and of crimes against the laws of war.

A Summary Military Court can impose a sentence not to exceed imprisonment of one year, a Superior Military Court can impose a maximum sentence of ten years, and a General Military Court has unlimited power to sentence, including the imposition of the death penalty. In all cases, the death sentence cannot be executed until it has been confirmed in writing by the Military Governor or his authorized representative.

The conduct of all Military Courts will be governed by the Rules of Procedure which have been issued. These Rules are written in simple understandable language so that all officers should be able readily to familiarize themselves with the contents, and it will be the duty of all members of Courts and prosecuting and defending officers to see that they are conversant with the Rules and that the same

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It shall not be the policy of AMGOT legal, judicial and police officials to imitate in any way the actions of the Gouletiers and Gestapo. Deep rooted in the Anglo-American tradition is the principle that no person should be punished without a trial. That principle extends to enemy civilians in occupied territories.

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The conduct of all Military Courts will be governed by the Rules of Procedure which have been issued. These Rules are written in simple understandable language so that all officers should be able readily to familiarize themselves with the contents, and it will be the duty of all members of Courts and prosecuting and defending officers to see that they are conversant with the Rules and that the same are observed.

Appropriate forms of summons, warrants, charge sheets, summons for witnesses, forms of commitment and record of proceedings have been prepared and are appended to the Rules. The police and court officials should examine them, and be prepared to use them correctly.

It is necessary for the judicial officers and prosecutors of AMGOT to have frequent conferences with the chiefs of the Civil Affairs police in their area so that they are generally familiar with the situation pertaining to law and order. Reactions to prosecutions and sentences as well as to the Proclamations should be particularly noted. Whenever changes would promote the interest of the occupation as far as our forces are concerned, the judge should communicate these facts to the Chief Legal Officer for his information and decision.

It will be a part of the duty of each member of the judicial staff to make himself acquainted with the operation of the criminal courts of the Occupied Territory when they have been reopened, and to satisfy himself that such Courts are properly administering justice without favour to any class or section of the population. Any failure in this respect will be noted and a report sent forthwith to the Chief Legal Officer.

Whilst it is part of the functions of the military court to supervise the due administration of justice by the local courts of the Occupied Territory, no officer must interfere with the working of such Courts provided they are carrying out their duties in accordance with the laws of the Occupied Territory. No interference will therefore take place until after directions have been obtained, following a report as above mentioned, unless the urgency of the case prevents.

The conduct of all members of the Military Courts and of all officers concerned in the Administration of Justice by the Allied Military Government must be exemplary in the performance of their duties. It is an important that justice should seem to be done as that it should be done.

To this end, Military Courts will act with impartiality to prosecutor and defendant and will take every step to see that a fair trial is held. Prosecutors will present their cases fairly and if any information comes to their notice which is in favour of the accused, such information will not be concealed. The purpose of Courts is to ensure that justice is done and not to secure convictions. In this connection, it must always be borne in mind by both Police and Courts that the success of their job does not depend on the number of convictions obtained but on the general order to be found in the area where they are operating.

It may frequently happen that the Police will bring prosecutions which will not support a conviction. A court must always remember that it is no reflection on the Police to dismiss a case if the facts do not warrant a conviction. It is the function of Police to present facts and for the Court to decide upon them.

Whilst fairness must always be done to an accused, Military Courts will remember that their purpose is not to impose sentences which have for their purpose the conversion of a criminal into an honest man. The purpose of Military Courts is to impose sentences, where crimes have been proved against an accused, which will be a deterrent to others and thereby safeguard the fighting forces and their lines of communications.

All officers appearing in a Military Court will be careful to see that there is no slovenliness about their dress or deportment. The Court will also ensure that it is always treated with the utmost respect. No tendency to levity or buffoonery in the trial of cases will in any circumstances be permitted.

Wherever possible, the crossed flags of the United States and Great Britain will be hung on the wall behind the members of the Court and facing the other persons in Court.

Special Administrative Instructions

Civilian Supply No. 1.

You will find on the following pages information especially designed to assist you in handling the many problems arising in the field of Civilian Supply. The material is divided into the following sub-sections:

- A. Civilian Requirements
- B. Agriculture and Fisheries
- C. Industries, Mines, and Resources
- D. Utilities
- E. Communications
- F. Transportation
- G. Labor

Within each subdivision you will find, first, the objectives which outline for you the goals which should be obtained. Secondly, the basic policies which should serve as guides in solving problems. Thirdly, the basic plan which informs you in a broad way how the objectives should be accomplished.

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

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A. CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS

I. Objectives of the Civilian Requirements Subsection of the Civilian Supply Division:

1. To assist the populace of HOPRIED in maintaining an adequate standard of living commensurate with the conditions imposed by an invasion and occupation by the Allied Forces.
2. To supervise the equitable distribution of the civilian supplies available in HOPRIED and those imported by AIGOT.
3. To supervise the rationing and price control systems of HOPRIED in order that equitable distribution may be accomplished.
4. To handle the food and other supply problems of HOPRIED in such a way that essential civilian needs will be met, and a surplus for the Allied Forces will be made available, economizing the need for shipping.

II. Basic Policies to guide the actions of those engaged in supplying and distributing civilian supplies.

1. HOPRIED will be made as self-sufficient as possible and as few goods as possible will be imported.
2. The existing distribution machinery of HOPRIED will be used to distribute civilian supplies.
3. The existing rationing and price control systems will be continued. Provision therefore will be made in the initial proclamations and ordinances. Food and other supplies brought in by the armed forces will be sold to existing wholesale and retail trade institutions operating in HOPRIED at prices established after consultation with the Q and Finance Officers. If possible the prices charged will be the current legal prices for the commodity in HOPRIED.
4. Emergency relief will not be handled by the Civilian Supply Division but by the Public Health Division. Their policy will be to provide relief in money wherever possible rather than in kind, so that the recipients may purchase needed food and supplies under the existing rationing system.
5. During the summer months little attention will be paid to clothing except to continue the present rationing system.
6. Fuel shall be conserved in every way possible.
7. The distribution and pricing of all food will be closely supervised to see that as few supplies as possible find their way into the black market. In this connection it must be made clear that our responsibility is not only to the civilian population but for all supplies from whatever source.

3. To supervise the rationing and price control systems of HORRIFIED in order that equitable distribution may be accomplished.

4. To handle the food and other supply problems of HORRIFIED in such a way that essential civilian needs will be met, and a surplus for the Allied Forces will be made available, economizing the need for shipping.

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3. The existing rationing and price control systems will be continued. Provision therefore will be made in the initial proclamations and ordinances. Food and other supplies brought in by the armed forces will be sold to existing wholesale and retail trade institutions operating in HORRIFIED at prices established after consultation with the QM and Finance Officers. If possible the prices charged will be the current legal prices for the commodity in HORRIFIED.

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5. During the summer months little attention will be paid to clothing except to continue the present rationing system.

6. Fuel shall be conserved in every way possible.

7. The distribution and pricing of all food will be closely supervised to see that as few supplies as possible find their way into the black market. In this connection it must be made clear that our responsibility is not only for the supplies which we bring in, but for all supplies from whatever source. Well-publicized penalties will be inflicted for the first convictions of black market trading. The fight against the black market will be carried on in closest cooperation with C.A.F.O.s.

8. Other divisions of HORRIFIED for whom we obtain supplies will be responsible for their own distribution (i.e. Public Health for medical supplies, and Public Safety for civil defense supplies.) Civilian Supply will turn these goods over to them against a receipt. These divisions will bill the recipients of these goods with the cost of the supplies and arrange for collection through the Financial Division.

9. Ration scales should be maintained at present levels if the supply situation permits, and if possible, increased above these low levels at a later date.

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10. The actual work of food distribution, rationing, and price control will be done with HORRIFIED personnel but supervised by AMGOT personnel.

11. All civilian supplies imported by AMGOT or obtained by transfer from Army stocks will be sold at prevailing prices, and the net price after deduction for distributors expenses will be collected from or billed against the local government for collection by the Financial Division, AMGOT.

III. Recommended Plan of Action.

1. Stringently limited port capacity probably will not allow the importation of any civilian supplies for the first 30 to 60 days. Therefore C.A.O.s will have to depend on local sources of supply for that period. In cases of extreme urgency, application may be made to the tactical commander for the release of Army stocks of food, soap, medical supplies, coal and petroleum.

2. Stockpiles of essential civilian supplies will be established in North Africa to be called forward by the Task Force Commanders as soon as (a) the need for such importation is demonstrated by on-the-ground surveys, and (b) port capacity becomes available due to easing of the tactical situation. The following AMGOT stockpiles are being accumulated for eventual import, probably through MALICIOUS and FUSTIAN:

A. Emergency Food. It has been estimated that all towns and communities will be able to feed themselves from available supplies or nearby sources except for the cities of GUNZETAL, MALICIOUS and FUSTIAN. In these cities with a total population of about 750,000 persons, it is estimated that it will be necessary to feed approximately 500,000 people for the first 30 days after occupation of each, due to the breakdown of transport, destruction of property, and disruption of normal sources of supply. For those reasons, the Army has been asked to stockpile the following quantities of food:

Flour	3,000 long tons	
Potatoes	2,000 "	"
Milk	1,200 "	" (14 1/2 oz. cans evaporated unsweetened or powdered equivalent)
Meat	500 "	" (28 oz. cans, meat and vegetables.)
Sugar	400 "	"
	12,100 "	" (13,592 short tons)

If necessary some of these civilian supply stocks may be transported to areas where an acute shortage of food exists. However, only in extreme cases will this food be moved out of GUNZETAL, MALICIOUS and FUSTIAN.

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A. Emergency Food. It has been estimated that all towns and communities will be able to feed themselves from available supplies or nearby sources except for the cities of GUMMETAL, MALICIOUS and FUSTIAN. In these cities with a total population of about 750,000 persons, it is estimated that it will be necessary to feed approximately 500,000 people for the first 30 days after occupation of each, due to the breakdown of transport, destruction of property, and disruption of normal sources of supply. For those reasons, the Army has been asked to stockpile the following quantities of food:

Flour	8,000 long tons
Potatoes	2,000 "
Milk	1,200 " (14½ oz. cans evaporated unsweetened or powdered equivalent)
Meat	500 " (28 oz. cans, meat and vegetables.)
Sugar	400 "
	12,100 " (13,552 short tons)

If necessary some of these civilian supply stocks may be transported to areas where an acute shortage of food exists. However, only in extreme cases will this food be moved out of GUMMETAL, MALICIOUS and FUSTIAN.

B. Reserve Food. Reserve stockpiles have been requested of the following items for longer term requirements of HARRIFIED in case the situation is more serious than contemplated above, or in case of needs of additional occupied territories:

Flour (from North African surplus)	52,000 tons
Olive oil or substitute fats	1,000 tons
Coffee	300 tons

C. Soap. 187,500 lbs. has been requested for stockpile in North Africa. This requirement is based on a weekly ration of ½ oz. of household soap for 500,000 people for 12 weeks.

D. Medical Supplies. The following have been requested from A.F.N.Q. for

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stockpile in North Africa for the use of the Public Health Division through Civilian Supply:

34 Priority A Drug Units
34 Priority A Dressing Units
500,000 cc antityphoid vaccine
150,000 cc antityphus vaccine
50,000 doses smallpox vaccine

E. Charcoal. A stockpile of 1,200 metric tons (1,433 short tons) has been requested. This represents one month's supply for the 5,000 gasoline-operated vehicles.

F. Coal. 3,000 tons of coal a month has been requested for civilian supplies (25% of total Task Force coal imports after D-42). This is needed for operation of civilian industries, transportation facilities, and utilities. It will be imported by the Task Forces and released to ARRAOT representatives where the need is demonstrated.

G. Petroleum Products. The following quantities are estimated essential civil needs. The Task Forces will supply these needs from their imports.

Gasoline	D + 30 to 60	D + 60 to D + 6 months.
Diesel oil	71,329 gals.	150,405 gals.
Kerosene	50,406 "	104,970 "
Lubricating oil	8,190 "	17,820 "
Grease	7,596 "	15,933 "
	2,543 lbs.	5,343 lbs.

Total: about 355 tons per month

H. Civil Defense Supplies. The following requirements were submitted with the request that they be earmarked and held available in North Africa for shipment as required:

Medium Trailer Pumps	53
Stirrup Pumps	6,790
Pots	1,060
Fireman's Axes	106
Torches	240
Spore Batteries	240
Flits	240
Field Dressings	
Steel Helmets	530
Brassards	530
Stretchers	275
Blankets	590
Rescue sets	67
Whistles	685

For the Civilian Supply Division will be stored

F. Coal. 3,000 tons of coal a month has been requested for civilian supplies (25% of total Task Force coal imports after D + 42). This is needed for operation of civilian industries, transportation facilities, and utilities. It will be imported by the Task Forces and released to ANGOT representatives where the need is demonstrated.

G. Petroleum Products. The following quantities are estimated essential civil needs. The Task Forces will supply these needs from their imports.

	D + 30 to 60	D + 60 to D + 6 months.
Gasoline	74,529 gals.	150,105 gals.
Diesel oil	50,105 "	104,970 "
Kerosene	8,190 "	17,820 "
Lubricating oil	7,596 "	15,933 "
Grease	2,548 lbs.	5,343 lbs.

Total: about 355 tons per month

H. Civil Defense Supplies. The following requirements were submitted with the request that they be earmarked and held available in North Africa for shipment as required:

Medium Trailer Pumps	53
Stirrup Pumps	6,790
Boots	1,060
Fireman's Axes	106
Torches	240
Spare Batteries	240
Bulbs	240
Field Dressings	530
Steel Helmets	530
Brassards	275
Stretchers	550
Plankets	67
Rescue sets	67
Whistles	685

2. Supplies brought in for the Civilian Supply Division will be stored in warehouses under the direct control of ANGOT. If possible wholesale establishments will be utilized for this purpose. The HONORIFIED wholesaler who stores these items will be held to account for all shortages. A Civil Supply Officer will be detailed to supervise these stocks and nothing may be withdrawn from them without his approval. The Procedure for drawing food and other civilian supplies from these stockpiles will be as follows:

- Request be made to the S.C.A.O. for his approval.
- If approved, requisitions will be priced at prices fixed at the maximum legal price in HONORIFIED. **4279**
- Requisition is then taken to Finance Officer for payment. He will receipt invoice.
- Receipted invoice will be presented to officer in charge of warehouses and he will release merchandise.

3. No food will be released except for distribution through the regular rationing system with modifications as directed by the C.A.P.O.s. Normal channels will be from MGOV to wholesalers to retailers to consumers against ration coupons and under the supervision of local rationing boards.
4. Medical supplies, civilian defense equipment, and supplies distributed through the other divisions of MGOV will be released to these divisions upon the presentation of requisitions properly authorized.
5. The present rationing and price control systems will be continued in operation and the early proclamations will announce that decision.
6. Local C.A.P.O.s and provincial C.A.P.O.s will notify HORRIFIED civilian officials that the local rationing and price control systems will be continued in operation and that they (the officials) will be held responsible for the successful operation of these systems. They will emphasize the fact that failure to cooperate will result in widespread suffering among civilians.
7. The rationing and price control records will be placed under the protective custody of C.A.P.O.s who will request assistance from the C.A.P.O.s.
8. The black market will be attacked ruthlessly in every commune in cooperation with the Public Safety Division and local C.A.P.O.s. Each one will be requested to prosecute and punish as severely as possible the first offenders apprehended making sure that wide publicity is given the cases.
9. The Civilian Requirements and Agriculture subdivisions will cooperate closely to combat hoarding and barter among food producers.
10. Immediately upon the occupation of HORRIFIED, surveys will be made to determine the food situation including number of day's inventory, locality by locality, rate of consumption, location of stocks, local and overall, shortages in important foods.
11. A requirements officer attached to the HQ Staff will correlate all civilian supply requirements and requests. He will supervise inventory surveys, requests for supplies, and procurement.
12. In case of acute labor or supply shortages, the Civilian Requirements subdivision will determine which industries, trades, and products are essential and which are unessential to the civilian economy.
13. The price of civilian supplies brought into HORRIFIED will be fixed at the maximum legal price for each commodity under the price control laws of the country. Each distributor who purchases will be forced to take an oath that he will resell at the legal price. The difference between the legal price and the cost laid down in HORRIFIED (as fixed by the QI and Financial depts. of the army) will be charged to the government of HORRIFIED.

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6. Local C.A.O.s and provincial C.A.O.s will notify HORRIFIED civilian officials that the local rationing and price control systems will be continued in operation and that they (the officials) will be held responsible for the successful operation of these systems. They will emphasize the fact that failure to cooperate will result in widespread suffering among civilians.

7. The rationing and price control records will be placed under the protective custody of C.A.O.s who will request assistance from the C.A.P.O.s.

8. The black market will be attacked ruthlessly in every corner in cooperation with the Public Safety Division and local C.A.P.O.s. Each one will be requested to prosecute and punish as severely as possible the first offenders apprehended making sure that wide publicity is given the cases.

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B. Agriculture and Fisheries.

I. Objective. To promote agricultural production so as to provide for local requirements and to furnish if possible surpluses for our forces and for export.

II. Basic Policies. To continue the system of control of the Italian government as regards agriculture and to extend or amend it as is considered necessary in the light of conditions found in HORRIFIED. Examples of possible changes which it may be found necessary to make are:-

(a) The amendment of prices offered for crops so as to induce the more complete surrender of surpluses and also to influence cropping and production along desired lines.

(b) The increase of penalties for black market offences with a view to ensuring that supplies reach legitimate channels.

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III. Recommended Plan of Action. To contact as soon as possible local agricultural authorities in order to take over control of the agricultural system, using those Italian officials and organizations who are likely to be of use and will cooperate. Records available will be safeguarded. The latest government regulations for the control of agriculture should be ascertained and enforced immediately. During the period of absence of control between our attack and the date of obtaining control of the territory there will be a tendency for stocks to disappear into hoards. It is important therefore that effective control should be exercised at the earliest possible moment. In particular, guards should be placed over the Amassi and other warehouses containing non-perishable agricultural stocks to prevent unauthorized withdrawal.

IV. Returns and Records. Will be maintained in the form previously in use by the Italian Government pending the establishment of Provincial C.A. organizations. Consideration will then be given to the question of any necessary amendment in the form of returns and records which may be required in connection with survey and control.

V. Supplementary Instructions. Action to be taken will follow broadly the following order of priority:

- (a) Verify that guards are placed where necessary to prevent the disappearance of foodstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, equipment, etc.
- (b) As far as possible prevent movement of agricultural products except fresh fruit and vegetables whether from farms, processing factories, mills or Amassi except such as are required for urgent ration needs locally or in adjoining areas.
- (c) Verify that all agricultural records are safeguarded.
- (d) Contact former senior local agricultural officials and with them arrange for the reposition as soon as possible of the former system of agricultural control. This will permit the reestablishment of the normal agricultural practices and the reopening of the former channels of movement of agricultural products and requirements.

C. Industries, Mines and Resources.

I. Objectives.

1. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the industrial resources of the occupied territory.
2. To secure from the industries prompt and efficient production of essential civilian supplies.
3. To determine the essential nature of industrial resources and priority of action in relation to industrial enterprises.

II. Basic Policies to be followed.

IV. Returns and Records. Will be maintained in the form previously in use by the Italian Government pending the establishment of Provincial C.A. organizations. Consideration will then be given to the question of any necessary amendment in the form of returns and records which may be required in connection with survey and control.

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1. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the industrial resources of the occupied territory.
2. To secure from the industries prompt and efficient production of essential civilian supplies.
3. To determine the essential nature of industrial resources and priority of action in relation to industrial enterprises.

II. Basic Policies to be Followed.

1. Those industries whose output is used primarily by civilians will continue operation under the general supervision of AMGOT on the action of the Civilian Supply Division.
2. Those industries and mines taken into custody by the Property Custodian of AMGOT will be operated by the Property Custodian with supervisory assistance from the Civilian Supply Division as required.
3. Civilian industries and mines whose output is used largely by the military forces will be safeguarded and operated by the tactical forces or the AMGOT Property Custodian, unless a specific request is made to the C.C.A.C. to have AMGOT specifically supervise the operation of such plants. ⁴²⁷⁸ In case of cement and asphalt plants, this request has already been made.

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4. Industrial plants and resources not seized by the military forces or Property Custodian will be protected by C.A.O.'s when these properties appear to be of value to the military forces or essential to civilian needs. This applies particularly to warehouse and food facilities.

5. It shall be the aim of the Civilian Supply Division to operate industries and mines with the regular employees and the former managerial staff (if reliable). Supervision of plant operations as a whole will be exercised by C.A.O.'s to the extent of their ability and only in unusual circumstances will AMGOT personnel be placed in a plant.

6. When financial assistance is needed in getting an industry back in operation, the Financial Division of AMGOT will be contacted.

7. It shall be the aim of the Industries and Resources sub-division to arrange for the operation of these industries and mines as independent units rather than as parts of larger organizations or syndicates.

8. In order to assist in restoring the economic life of HERRIFIED to near normal conditions, it shall be the policy of AMGOT ultimately to seek foreign markets for the exportable products, particularly for those products useful to Allied nations.

III. Recommended Plan of Action.

A. What will be done and priority of action.

1. Industries in the following priority will be safeguarded and placed back in production (subject to par. 2 above) under the supervision of AMGOT.

- a. Industries producing military supplies and equipment.
- b. Food and food processing industries.
- c. Plants producing other essential civilian goods.
- d. Other industries.

2. Interferences to production will be removed.

3. Information on the capacity, condition, and equipment will be supplied AMGOT H.Q.

D and E. UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

I. General.

1. The chief administrative authority in each province is the Prefetto (Prefect). He is responsible for the proper functioning of all public services in his Province, except railways. The officers of government operated utilities are subject to orders of the Prefect.

2. The Podesta (Mayor) as head of the Comune is responsible for the proper functioning of municipal utilities.

exercised by C.A.O.'s to the extent of their ability and only in unusual circumstances will AMGOT personnel be placed in a plant.

6. When financial assistance is needed in getting an industry back in operation, the Financial Division of AMGOT will be contacted.
7. It shall be the aim of the Industries and Resources sub-division to arrange for the operation of these industries and mines as independent units rather than as parts of larger organizations or syndicates.
8. In order to assist in restoring the economic life of HORRIFIED to near normal conditions, it shall be the policy of AMGOT ultimately to seek foreign markets for the exportable products, particularly for those products useful to Allied nations.

III. Recommended Plan of Action.

A. What will be done and priority of action.

1. Industries in the following priority will be safeguarded and placed back in production (subject to par. 2 above) under the supervision of AMGOT.
 - a. Industries producing military supplies and equipment.
 - b. Food and food processing industries.
 - c. Plants producing other essential civilian goods.
 - d. Other industries.
2. Interferences to production will be removed.
3. Information on the capacity, condition, and equipment will be supplied AMGOT H.Q.

D and E. UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

I. General.

1. The chief administrative authority in each province is the Prefetto (Prefect). He is responsible for the proper functioning of all public services in his Province, except railways. The officers of government operated utilities are subject to orders of the Prefect.
2. The Podestà (Mayor) as head of the Commune is responsible for the proper functioning of municipal utilities.
3. Orders and directions with respect to privately owned utilities, communication facilities, and services must be issued to officers and employees of such services.

II. Objective of Military Government as to Utilities.

To restore civilian utilities, communications, and services to normal conditions as soon as possible, subject to military requirements.

F. Transportation.

1. Objectives of Civilian Transportation Sub-Division.

1. To assist Transport and Transportation Corps in the maintenance, operation, and supervision of civilian transportation agencies.
2. As a primary duty to organize transportation not taken over by the military services to insure a continued flow of food stuffs to centres of population.
3. To secure the utmost availability of all rail, highway and coastal water transportation which will insure the conduct of civilian industry and permit re-creation of an export trade.

E. Basic Policies.

1. All transportation facilities will be made available to the prior use of Army Transportation and Transportation Corps.
2. The movement of freight will have priority over the movement of passengers. No civilian passengers will move without authority for circulation.
3. The movement of inter-city traffic will have priority over local traffic.
4. Priority of movement will be as follows:-
 - (a) Army
 - (b) Agricultural products and foodstuffs.
 - (c) Mineral and chemical products useful in the war effort.
 - (d) Material essential to the operation of public utilities including fuel.
 - (e) Fuel
 - (f) Industrial freight.
 - (g) Other freight.

This order of priority is submitted as a guide rather than as an inviolable directive. The movement of Army goods and foods shall be given priority of movement at all times.

5. Highway transport shall be utilized to the greatest extent.

6. All officers and employees of State, municipal or other public services, except such officials and political leaders as are removed, will be, by proclamation required to continue in the performance of their duties.

G. Labor.

A successful labor program will do much to influence labor, not only in Italy but in other parts of Europe. The HOURIFIED experience might conceivably

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G. Lebor.

A successful labor program will do much to influence labor, not only in Italy but in other parts of Europe. The ACQUAINTED experience might conceivably provide a pattern for the activities of other occupying authorities at a later date and may do much to help create favorable public opinion throughout the world. For that reason labor problems should be handled with tact and care.

I. Objectives of Labor Subdivision.

1. To assist the military forces to obtain whatever labor they may require.
2. To provide a source of labor immediately for urgent civilian needs.
3. To establish a temporary labor program and provide an ~~4217~~ wage scale for all industries.
4. To provide for smooth operation of labor relations machinery using the existing set up as much as possible at first, after removing objectionable Fascist officials and doctrines.

II. Basic Policies

- 8 -

1. AMGOT will assist all formations on labor questions and it is the duty of all C.A.O.'s who are called upon by formations requiring labor to help to provide it. The general principle is that AMGOT will not undertake the supply or organization of local labor for military formations; nor will AMGOT pay or administer labor for formations. Task Forces may set up their own labor organizations and keep registers of available men, but generally speaking the use of existing local labor exchanges under the general supervision of C.A.O.'s should be encouraged as being more economical and efficient.
2. Labor exchanges (Uffici di Collocamento) should be continued after being 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 of and adherence to the fair labor standards to be inaugurated by the occupying authorities. It would be well to utilize the existing machinery until it proves inadequate or can be supplanted by something better.
3. The C.A.O.'s will use the local government authorities in towns and villages in helping provide labor. It will be the duty of the C.A.O.'s to insure by personal inspection and when necessary by posting enlisted or other supervising personnel to insure that when wages are paid in bulk to contractors that they or their agents actually pay out the wages at the approved scales to the men. When units employ direct labor without the services of a contractor they must insure by their own supervision that the workers are paid daily or weekly.
4. Current rates of wages at the time of occupation must be adhered to in the initial stages. Changes of wage rates in line from those found in force must be discussed with the local Senior C.A.O. who will be very guarded in agreeing to rises in local wages. It will be fatal to allow a rise in one province which may affect labor in another until central government has started functioning, when a general labor policy has been agreed on with Task Force Headquarters and 141 Headquarters for the whole territory. For this experience will be needed. It cannot be laid down now.
5. Local personnel such as railroad personnel, public utility concerns, etc., will be paid by the existing local organization, as municipalities in the case of municipal electricity undertakings. Army personnel should have full control of such undertakings but the local personnel should not be taken on to the pay roll of the Army service concerned.
6. Compulsory labor matters must be referred to AMGOT Headquarters. This is a very delicate and highly political matter and cannot be left to the discretion of local commanders. The movement of labor from one area to another can be arranged by units which will then be responsible for feeding and housing but it must be voluntary.
7. In the event there is unemployed labor, the matter will be dealt with by the welfare and Relief Section of the Public Health Division.

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6. Compulsory labor matters must be referred to AISCOT Headquarters. This is a very delicate and highly political matter and cannot be left to the discretion of local commanders. The movement of labor from one area to another can be arranged by units which will then be responsible for feeding and housing but it must be voluntary.

7. In the event there is unemployed labor, the matter will be dealt with by the welfare and Relief Section of the Public Health Division.

8. Under international law, labor cannot be made to work against its own Army. In cases where handling ammunition, etc., should be necessary, the proper approach to the matter by offering rations will probably bring about the desired result. Issuance of rations must be in lieu of pay, and a deduction, however nominal, must be made.

9. It cannot too strongly be impressed on all concerned that existing wage structure should be preserved until consideration can be given at Headquarters to changes.

- 9 -

10. The present labor contracts should remain in force after being carefully reviewed with the view to the elimination of any clauses which are contrary to democratic doctrine. The matter of requiring workers to pay dues to syndicates whether or not they are members should be carefully, promptly and fully explored. It is impossible to formulate a worthwhile policy on this subject without investigation on the ground.

III. Plan of Action.

1. The original proclamation will include a clause substantially as follows:

"All administrative and judicial officials of the provinces and communes and all other government and municipal functionaries and employees, and all officers and employees of State, municipal or other public services, except such officials and political leaders as are removed by me, are required to continue in the performance of their duties."

This clause applies to officials of labor syndicates and exchanges.

2. The continuance of the operation of the State Employment Offices (Uffici di Collocamento) as a means of labor supply after removing objectionable Fascist officials; the retention of existing labor contracts after eliminating possible anti-democratic clauses.

3. Conferences will be held between local C.A.O.'s and local labor officials such as the local head of Uffici di Collocamento and representatives of local syndicates and syndical associations for the purpose of establishing a preliminary labor program.

4. All labor needed by the various services of the Allied Forces to be hired directly by the service concerned. Employment of workers, to any considerable extent, that are normally engaged in agriculture and food production should be avoided. Civil labor to be employed on its "home ground" thus obtaining benefit of its knowledge of local conditions and elimination of dissatisfaction among workers over moving, housing and feeding difficulties.

5. A definite wage scale will be supplied the Task Forces to be used when labor is employed directly by the military forces. (This will be covered in Special Administrative Instruction. C.S.O., Nos. 2 and 3.)

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AMGOT
144 Force
Field
24 June 43

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SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS CIVILIAN SUPPLY NO. 2

ARMY WAGE SCALE AND PRICE SCHEDULE

TO: S.C.A.O.s and Civilian Supply Officers.

- 4 -

Wage Scale for Labor Employed by Military Forces

1. The following wage schedule has been prepared from the best available intelligence and you are requested to submit it to the Task and Sub-Task Forces for their information. They should be warned, however, that this schedule cannot fit all areas and should serve only as a rough guide although it is believed that the wages listed are representative of those which the military forces will find it necessary to pay initially in HUNGARY.

Common Labor	55 lire per 8 hour day
Heavy labor	65 " " " "
Skilled building workers	75 " " " "
Transport workers	80 " " " "
Skilled factory workers	80 " " " "
Unskilled factory workers	50 " " " "
Supervisory workers	20% more than the workers

2. Although the above scale can be used as a rough guide, it is suggested that the Task Forces consult the S.C.A.O.s before fixing the wages paid workers employed by the Army. Civilian Supply Officers in each province should consult the local labor exchanges (uffici di collocamento) for the local prevailing wage rates. The exchange will have records disclosing this information and it can be checked against the work cards carried by each worker. The work cards are somewhat similar to the U.S. Army Officer Pay Data Card (War Department, A.G.O. Form 77) and contains a record of the worker's previous employment, wages received, payroll deductions, etc. From the information secured from the labor exchanges and the work cards, checked against the wage schedule shown above, Civilian Supply Officers should be able to arrive at a wage figure which should be satisfactory to the Army, the workers, and ALMUT.

3. The Task Forces should be notified that it will be necessary for them

1. The following wage schedule has been prepared from the best available intelligence and you are requested to submit it to the Task and Sub-Task Forces for their information. They should be warned, however, that this schedule cannot fit all areas and should serve only as a rough guide although it is believed that the wages listed are representative of those which the military forces will find it necessary to pay initially in HONGKONG.

Common Labor	55	live per 8 hour day
Heavy Labor	65	" " " " "
Skilled Building workers	75	" " " " "
Transport workers	80	" " " " "
Skilled factory workers	80	" " " " "
Unskilled factory workers	50	" " " " "
Supervisory workers	20%	more than the workers

2. Although the above scale can be used as a rough guide, it is suggested that the Task Forces consult the S.C.A.C.s before fixing the wages paid workers employed by the Army. Civilian Supply Officers in each province should consult the local labor exchanges (uffici di collocamento) for the local prevailing wage rates. The exchange will have records disclosing this information and it can be checked against the work cards carried by each worker. The work cards are somewhat similar to the U.S. Army Officer Pay Data Card (War Department, A.G.O. Form 77) and contains a record of the worker's previous employment, wages received, payroll deductions, etc. From the information secured from the labor exchanges and the work cards, checked against the wage schedule shown above, Civilian Supply Officers should be able to arrive at a wage figure which should be satisfactory to the Army, the workers, and HKSC.

3. The Task Forces should be notified that it will be necessary for them to make provision for payroll deductions and insurance payments the same as other employers of labor.

MOST SECRET

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Price Schedule for Purchases by the Military Forces

4. The Task Forces should be informed that AMGOT suggests that whatever goods they purchase in HOPRIED should be at prices not exceeding the maximum official prices which are fixed for each province. Prices are not uniform throughout HOPRIED but the following list of official prices is representative of several of those in effect at this date. Civil Affairs Officers will be able to supply local price information after an inspection of records at the provincial price control offices.

A Representative Official Price Schedule

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Bread	kg	3.0 lire
Pasta	kg	4.0 "
Meat	kg	16 to 20.0 "
Olive Oil	kg	25.0 "
Sugar	kg	10.0 "
Cheese	kg	25 to 30.0 "
Potatoes	kg	1.6 "
Flour (whole wheat)	kg	5.0 "
Rice	kg	3.5 "
Chicken	kg	18 to 20.0 "
Vegetables	kg	2 to 3.0 "
Ham	kg	20 to 25.0 "
Rabbits	kg	12 to 15.0 "

Price Schedule for Purchases by the Military Forces

4. The Task Forces should be informed that ANGOT suggests that whatever goods they purchase in HORRIFIED should be at prices not exceeding the maximum official prices which are fixed for each province. Prices are not uniform throughout HORRIFIED but the following list of official prices is representative of several of those in effect at this date. Civil Affairs Officers will be able to supply local price information after an inspection of records at the provincial price control offices.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Bread	kg	3.0 lire
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Cheese	kg	25 to 30.0 "
Potatoes	kg	1.6 "
Flour (whole wheat)	kg	5.0 "
Rice	kg	3.5 "
Chicken	kg	18 to 20.0 "
Vegetables	kg	2 to 3.0 "
Ham	kg	20 to 25.0 "
Rabbits	kg	12 to 15.0 "
Eggs	each	4.0 "
Milk	litre	5.0 "

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SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS CIVILIAN SUPPLY No. 3.

ARMY WAGE SCALE FOR CIVILIAN LABOR.

To: S.C.A.O's and Civilian Supply Officers.

Supplementing our Special Administrative Instructions No. 2, the following Wage Scale with explanatory notes has been approved by 144 Force as standard for the Task Forces during the initial phase of HUSKY and has been distributed to Task and Sub-Task Forces as Force 144 Administrative Instruction No. 20. It is intended that all workers employed directly by the military forces will be paid in accordance with the wages listed on the following pages.

FORCE 144 ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION
No. 20

RATES OF PAY FOR CIVILIAN LABOR.

1. In amplification of para 3 of 144 Force Administrative Instruction No. 16 at Annex "A" is a Wage Scale which will be accepted as standard during the initial phase of HUSKY.
2. Although slightly above the average now being paid in SICILY, the rates listed should not seriously disturb the economy of the area. It is emphasized, however, that should labor be paid at rates higher than these, the entire wage and price schedule of the territory is liable to upset with a resulting spiralling inflation.
3. The general principles outlined in Hq Force 144 Administrative Instruction No. 16, Labor, will in general govern the payment of wages during the operation HUSKY.
4. A full day's pay will not be paid for less than 3 actual working hours exclusive of meal times except where a full 8 hours work is not possible owing to the shortage of the hours of daylight or any existing curfew.
5. Workers will be engaged at the minimum rates for a probationary period of seven days. On the expiration of the period of probation they may be recommended from the day succeeding such period for a re-assessment of pay.
6. Workers employed directly by the military forces will be paid by the military forces and these forces need not make any deductions for

FORCE 141 ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION
No. 20

RATES OF PAY FOR CIVILIAN LABOUR.

1. In amplification of para 3 of 141 Force Administrative Instruction No. 16 at Annex "A" is a Wage Scale which will be accepted as standard during the initial phase of HUSKY.
2. Although slightly above the average now being paid in SICILY, the rates listed should not seriously disturb the economy of the area. It is emphasised, however, that should labour be paid at rates higher than these, the entire wage and price schedule of the territory is liable to upset with a resulting spiralling inflation.
3. The general principles outlined in H3 Force 141 Administrative Instruction No. 16, Labour, will in general govern the payment of wages during the operation HUSKY.
4. A full days pay will not be paid for less than 8 actual working hours exclusive of meal times except where a full 8 hours work is not possible owing to the shortage of the hours of daylight or any existing curfew.
5. Workers will be engaged at the minimum rates for a probationary period of seven days. On the expiration of the period of probation they may be recommended from the day succeeding such period for a re-assessment of pay.
6. Workers employed directly by the military forces will be paid by the military forces and these forces need not make any deductions for unemployment, sickness, etc. These latter payments will be the responsibility of the individual workers to make as and when they can. However, the military forces may provide medical care and benefits to sick or injured workers.
7. Contractors working for the Armed Forces will be bound by the labour and wage laws of the area in which they operate and are not exempt because they are engaged on military projects. It will be necessary for them to make customary payroll deductions for unemployment, sickness, etc.

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8. Wage rates in existing services, e.g., Railroad, public utility, etc., will be continued unchanged until further notice. In such concerns, even when they are taken over by the Army Services, the local personnel should not be taken on the payroll of the Army Service concerned. Wage increases in these services must not be allowed in any circumstances since this will upset all the structure of wages and prices.

FIELD.

R.T. COCKE, Brigadier,
for Major-General,
Major-General i/c Administration,
Force 141.

BICOT.

MCST SECRET

APPENDIX "A" to Adm Instruction
No. 20 dated 27 Jun 43.

RATES OF PAY - - - - CIVILIAN LABOUR.

SUPERVISORY & CLERICAL STAFF.

	<u>L.P.E.</u>	
	<u>Min. per day</u>	<u>Max. per day</u>
Clerks, male	70	110
" female	60	90
Interpreters, (Oral)	70	110
" (Translating)	90	110
Storemen	70	110
Typists, male	70	110
" female	60	90

CLASSIFIED ARTISANS.

Armature winder.	75	120
Armourers.	75	120
Blacksmiths.	70	110
Battery workers.	70	100
Boiler makers.	75	110
Bookbinders.	75	100
Bookbinders assistants.	70	90
Carpenters & Wheelers.	70	100
Caulkers.	70	90
Coppersmiths.	75	120
Compositors.	70	100
Compositors Assistants.	70	90
Drivers, Engine Loco & I.C.	75	110
" Engine Steam Stationary.	70	100
" Fitters.	80	120
Electrical Wiremen.	75	120
Electricians.	75	120
Farmers.	70	100
Fitters.	80	120
Grinders, precision.	90	120
Gasket repairers.	70	100
High Speed I.C. Erectors & Fitters.	80	120
Machinists, Engineering.	70	100
Machinists, Tool Room.	75	110
Machinists, Woodworking.	70	100
Mechanics, instrument repairer.	90	120
Mechanics Sewing Machine.	90	90
Mechanics Typewriters.	70	100
Mechanics Typewriters Assistant.	70	80
Mechanics Wireless.	90	120
Moulders.	80	120
Painters, Policers & Signwriters.	70	100
Pattern Makers.	75	110

110	110	90
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99.9

75	120
75	120
70	110
70	100
75	110
75	100
70	90
70	100
70	90
75	120
70	100
80	120
75	120
75	120
70	100
80	120
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75	110
70	100
75	100
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70	90
70	100
70	90
70	100
70	90
70	100
75	110
80	110
70	100

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-2-

LIRE.

	<u>Min. per day</u>	<u>Max. per day</u>
Toolsmiths.	70	100
Trimmers.	70	100
Turners.	80	120
Tyre Operators.	80	120
Vulcanisers.	70	100
Welders.	80	120
Wiremen C.E.L.	70	100
<u>UNCLASSIFIED ARTISANS.</u>		
Apprentices to all Trades.	30	70
Artisans Mates.	50	80
Balers.	70	90
Breakmen.	70	90
Bricklayers.	75	100
Chainmen.	70	90
Concretors.	70	90
Coopers.	70	100
Drivers, Crane (Refrigerating Plant).	70	100
" Winch.	70	90
" Crans.	70	90
" Electric.	70	100
Fireman, Oil Fuel.	70	90
Fitters, Carriage.	70	90
" Electrical.	70	100
Foreman & Gutters, R.A.O.C.	70	90
Foundrymen.	80	120
Glaziers.	70	100
Greasers, Refrigerating Plant.	70	100
" Other.	70	90
Hammermen.	70	90
Labourers, skilled.	60	60
Linotype operators.	80	120
Lithographers.	80	120
" Assistants.	70	90
Machine Winders.	70	100
" Assistants.	70	90
Masons.	70	110
Permanent Way Inspectors.	80	110
Plasterers.	70	100
Platelayers.	70	90
Printers.	80	120
Process Workers.	70	100
Shipwrights & Coachbuilders.	75	110
Shunters.	70	90
Slaters.	70	100
Stokers & Fireman.	70	90
Stonehands.	80	110
" Assistants.	70	90
Strikers (Barriers).	70	90

Breakers.
 Bricklayers.
 Chainmen.
 Concretors.
 Coopers.
 Drivers, Crane (Refrigerating Plant).
 " Winch.
 " Crane.
 " Electric.
 Firemen, Oil Fuel.
 Fitters, Carriage.
 " Electrical.
 Foreman & Cutters, R.A.O.C.
 Foundrymen.
 Glaziers.
 Greasars, Refrigerating Plant.
 " Other.
 Hammermen.
 Labourers, skilled.
 Linotype operators.
 Lithographers.
 " Assistants.
 Machine Winders.
 " Assistants.
 Masons.
 Permanent Way Inspectors.
 Plasterers.
 Platelayers.
 Printers.
 Process Workers.
 Shipwrights & Coachbuilders.
 Shunters.
 Slaters.
 Stokers & Firemen.
 Stonchands.
 " Assistants.
 Strikers (Farriers).
 Tentmakers.
 Textile Refitters.
 Quarrymen - Stonecutters.
 Smelters.

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W. D. LAUNDRY.

<u>LABS.</u>		<u>Min. per day</u>	<u>Max. per day</u>
<u>Ironing Section.</u>			
Driers & Preparers, male & female 14 yrs.		-	13.3
" " " " 15 yrs.		-	16.6
" " " " 16 yrs.		-	16.6
" " " " 17 yrs.		-	23.3
" " " " male 13 yrs & over.		70	85
" " " " female 18 yrs & over.		50	70
<u>Ironers, hand, male & female, 14 yrs</u>			
" " " " 15 yrs		-	13.3
" " " " 16 yrs		-	15.6
" " " " 17 yrs		-	15.6
" " " " Male 18 yrs & over		70	23.3
" " " " female 18 yrs & over		50	85
<u>machine male & female 14 yrs</u>			
" " " " 15 yrs		-	70
" " " " 16 yrs		-	13.3
" " " " 17 yrs		-	16.6
" " " " male 18 yrs & over		70	23.3
" " " " female 18 yrs & over		50	85
" " " " chief male		-	70
" " " " female		-	90
Sorters (Class II)		-	75
" " " I)		-	80
" " " " "		-	90

WASH SECTION.

Washer, hand female.	-	40
" " hydro male.	60	80
" " machine male.	70	90

RETURN STORES DEPT.

Chargehands, female.	70	30
Clothing classifiers & repairers, female	70	30
Sock & Woollen Repairers, female	-	50
Tailors, own machine.	-	30
" without machine.	-	60
Tailoresses, own machine	-	60
" without machine.	-	43.3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boilermen.	70	90
Mechanics.	75	100

MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENTS (4).

Butchers.	50	90
Cooks in military hospitals.		
Sergants' & Mens' messes	1200(Monthly)	1800 (monthly)
Cooks in military families, hospitals, nursing sisters and officers		

Donors, hand, male & female, 14 yrs	-	13.3
" " " " 15 yrs	-	16.6
" " " " 16 yrs	-	16.6
" " " " 17 yrs	-	23.3
" " " " Male 18 yrs & over	70	85
" " " " female 18 yrs & over	50	70
" " " " machine male & female 14 yrs	-	13.3
" " " " " 15 yrs	-	16.6
" " " " " 16 yrs	-	16.6
" " " " " 17 yrs	-	23.3
" " " " male 18 yrs & over	70	85
" " " " female 18 yrs & over	50	70
" " " " chief male	-	90
" " " " female	-	75
Sorters (Class II)	-	80
" " I)	-	90

WASH SECTION.

Washer, hand female.	-	40
" " hydro male.	60	80
" " machine male.	70	90

RETURN STORES DEPOT.

Chargehands, female.	70	90
Clothing classifiers & repairers, female	70	90
Sock & Woollen Repairers, female	-	60
Tailors, own machine.	-	80
" " without machine.	-	60
Tailoresses, own machine	-	60
" " without machine.	-	45.3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boilermen.	70	90
Mechanics.	75	100

MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENTS (1).

Butchers.	60	90
Cooks in military hospitals.		
Sergeants' & Mens' messes	1200(Monthly)	1800 (monthly)
Cooks in military families, hospitals, nursing sisters and officers messes.	1200(monthly)	1800 (monthly)
Drivers M.	70	100
Orderlies, medical.	800(monthly)	1600 (monthly)
Orderlies, other.	400(monthly)	800 (monthly)
Orderlies, rank & file messes.	800(monthly)	1400 (monthly)

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LIRE.

	<u>Min. per day</u>	<u>Max. per day.</u>
Waitresses in nursing sisters messes, military families, hospitals.	400 (monthly)	800 (monthly)
Waiters in nursing sisters messes.	800 (monthly)	1600 (monthly)
Waiters in officers messes.	800 (monthly)	1600 (monthly)
Timekeepers	60	90
Bakers	70	90
Watchmen	53.3	60
Stevedores	70	70
Stevedores, Head.	85	85
Supervisors, road.	70	100
Trackers.	70	100
Unskilled labourers.	-	50
Gangers (a)	-	60
Chief Gangers (b)	-	70
Boys, up to and including the age of 17 yrs.	-	30
Unskilled women.	-	40

MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENTS (II).UNSKILLED LABOUR.

(a) One may be employed for every 40 labourers.

(b) One may be employed for not less than 100 labourers.

SECRET

AMGOT PUBLIC SAFETY BULLETIN NO. 2

D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE

A.R.P. ORGANIZATION

The following data on the organization and conduct of A.R.P. in HORIZON is taken from the I.S.I.S. Reports and is supplied for the information of C.A.P.O.'s.

HQ AMGOT
19 June 1943

LEONEL BOLLES
Colonel
Director Public Safety

A.R.P.

GENERAL

A.R.P. is the responsibility of the U.N.P.A. or UNIONE NAZIONALE PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA, a body created under the Royal Decree of August 30th 1934, No. 1539, and placed first under the Ministry of War and subsequently (March 5th, 1941) under the Ministry of the Interior (Royal Decree published May 30th, 1941).

The organization of the U.N.P.A. is similar to that of the A.R.P. services in England.

Local wardens (CAPI-FABBRICATO), who have been given the status of public officials and rank as mobilized civilians, are responsible for seeing that the A.R.P. rules are carried out and for keeping order during raids. Women as well as men may be appointed to this post. When the siren sounds, everybody in the streets must immediately proceed to the shelters and remain there until the "all-clear". All traffic must stop and the lights on all vehicles must be immediately extinguished except in the case of vehicles engaged on A.R.P. work. All shops and all windows and doors must be closed. Before taking shelter, those responsible must see that the water and gas are turned off at the main.

Members of the public who are caught in the streets during a raid must not enter private shelters belonging to apartment houses and intended for the tenants, but must seek a public shelter, in order to avoid crowding out the rightful tenants.

Wardens of blocks of flats, as well as houseporters and doorknockers in general, are absolutely forbidden to leave houses unguarded. In the event of their failure to carry out this duty they can be punished with up to three months' imprisonment and a fine up to 2,000 lire.

The main doors of all buildings must be opened during air raids, in order to afford shelter to any passers-by who are not able to find a public

LEONEL BOLLERS
Colonel
Director Public Safety

RM AGCOT
19 June 1943

A.R.P.

GENERAL

A.R.P. is the responsibility of the U.N.P.A. or UNIONE NAZIONALE PROTEZIONE ANTIERA, a body created under the Royal Decree of August 30th 1934, No. 1539, and placed first under the Ministry of War and subsequently (March 5th, 1941) under the Ministry of the Interior (Royal Decree published May 30th, 1941).

The organization of the U.N.P.A. is similar to that of the A.R.P. services in England.

Local wardens (CAPI-ESERCIZIO), who have been given the status of public officials and rank as mobilized civilians, are responsible for seeing that the A.R.P. rules are carried out and for keeping order during raids. Women as well as men may be appointed to this post. When the siren sounds, everybody in the streets must immediately proceed to the shelters and remain there until the "all-clear". All traffic must stop and the lights on all vehicles must be immediately extinguished except in the case of vehicles engaged on A.R.P. work. All shops and all windows and doors must be closed. Before taking shelter, those responsible must see that the water and gas are turned off at the main.

Members of the public who are caught in the streets during a raid must not enter private shelters belonging to apartment houses and intended for the tenants, but must seek a public shelter, in order to avoid crowding out the rightful tenants.

Wardens of blocks of flats, as well as houseporters and doorknockers in general, are absolutely forbidden to leave houses unguarded. In the event of their failure to carry out this duty they can be punished with up to three months' imprisonment and a fine up to 2,000 lire.

The main doors of all buildings must be opened during air raids, in order to afford shelter to any passers-by who are not able to find a public shelter, or in case these are full, and they must remain open until the all-clear.

Subsequently, in order to prevent thieves from taking advantage of air raid alarms for the purpose of entering apartments vacated by their owners who have gone to an air raid shelter, new regulations were introduced in Milan forbidding entrance, during the period of the alarm to a house containing shelters, to anyone who is not resident in the house.

All blackout offences, including assault and robbery, are tried before a Military Tribunal and the death penalty may be applied.

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During blackout hours (roughly the same as in England) all lights on vehicles must be carefully screened with regulation masks. Torches must only show a small blue light. Dogs are not allowed out even on a lead, with the exception of sporting dogs.

After the heavy autumn raids of 1942 citizens were ordered to correct up their shelter with that of the neighbouring house and in every case to construct a second exit where this was lacking.

OTHER A.R.P. MEASURES

There has been no general distribution in Italy of gas-masks as in England, but they can be bought by the public in shops at 75 lire each.

Firms are obliged by law to supply members of their staff with gas-masks. *It was noted in London, 1946, that 1,500,000 gas-masks had been distributed and that 250,000 more were being distributed.*

ARMED PUBLIC SAFETY BULLETIN NO. 3

SECRET

3. Intelligence and Security Information
Description of Identity Cards, etc.

There follows a description of certain identity cards, passes, permits, etc., in use in HONGKONG for the information of C.I.P.O.'s of all grades attached to Task Forces. This list is as complete as present information permits. Undoubtedly other types in addition to the above are in use.

HQ AMCOB
21 June 1943

LEONEL BULLIES
Col., Infantry
Commissioner of Public Safety

DISTRIBUTION:

10 copies to each Regional SCAG
for distribution to C.I.P.O.'s.

- | <u>Item</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--|--|
| No. 1 - License for Carrying of Arms | Booklet, 3" x 4 1/2", brown cloth bound printing on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. |
| 2 - Hunting License | Yellow sheet printed on both sides, size 4" x 5". |
| 3 - Receipt for acquisition of rifle | White sheet, typed on one side, size 6" x 8". |
| 4 - Declaration of Rifle | White sheet, written on one side 5" x 6". |
| 5 - Driving License | Booklet, 5" x 4", blue paper cover, folding page measuring 12 1/2" x 3" when fully extended. Identification photo enclosed. |
| 6 - Identification for Student of University | Booklet, 5" x 4 1/2", Red cloth bound, contains one thick page with printing on both sides as well as printing on the inside of both front and rear covers. Identification photo with signature of student enclosed. |
| 7 - Military driving license | Folder 5 1/2" x 4 1/2". Printing on front |

There follows a description of certain identity cards, passes, permits, etc., in use in BURMA for the information of CPO's of all grades attached to Task Forces. This list is as complete as present information permits. Undoubtedly other types in addition to the above are in use.

HQ AMGOT
21 June 1943

ISRAEL POLLES
Col., Infantry
Commissioner of Public Safety

DISTRIBUTION:

10 copies to each Regional SCAG
for distribution to CPO's.

Item	Description
No. 1 - License for Carrying of Arms	Booklet, $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, Brown cloth bound printing on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
2 - Hunting License	Yellow sheet printed on both sides, size $4'' \times 5''$.
3 - Receipt for acquisition of rifle	White sheet, typed on one side, size $6'' \times 8''$.
4 - Declaration of Rifle	White sheet, written on one side $5'' \times 6''$.
5 - Driving License	Booklet, $5'' \times 4''$, blue paper cover, folding page measuring $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ when fully extended. Identification photo enclosed.
6 - Identification for Student of University	Booklet, $5'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, Red cloth bound, contains one thick page with printing on both sides as well as printing on the inside of both front and rear covers. Identification photo with signature of student enclosed.
7 - Military driving license	Folder $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. Printing on front cover, and two inner sides.
8 - Identification card	Folder $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$, green cover printed on front cover and two inner sides.

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Item	Description
No. 9 - Driving license	Booklet, 2 1/2" x 4", Red leatherette cover. Folding page measuring 12 1/2" x 3 1/2" when fully extended. Identification photo enclosed.
10 - Identification card, containing permission for wearing of International Red Cross Emblems	Card, cloth bound, black. Size, 4 1/2" x 5 1/2" when opened.
11 - Identification card. Commune of Nuno	Folder, 3" x 4 1/2". Printing on front cover, and two inner sides. Identification photo enclosed.
12 - Identification card. Commune of Petralin Settara	Folder, 3" x 4 1/2". Printing on front cover, and two inner sides. Identification photo enclosed.
13 - Identification card. Contains permission for travel by rail.	Booklet, 2 1/2" x 4 1/2", Red cloth bound. Printing on two inner sides of cover. Identification photo enclosed.
14 - Identification card. Commune of Nioengo	Folder, 2 1/2" x 4 1/2", printing on front cover, and two inner sides. Space for identification photo.
15 - Military driving license for driver of motor cycle	Folder, 3 1/2" x 4 1/2", printing on front cover, and two inner sides. White
16 - Military driving license.	Folder, green, 3 1/2" x 4 1/2". Printing on front cover and two inner sides.
17 - Identification card, for member of P.M.F. Dopolarero.	Card, printed in green on front, size 2 1/2" x 4 1/2". Back of card contains identification photo.
18 - Redist Identification Card	Card, folded three times. Measures 8 1/2" x 4 1/2" when fully extended. Space for identification on inside page.
19 - Infantry Identification Card.	Folder, 2 1/2" x 4", Card of arms, (industry) on front. Printing and space for identification photo on inside cover.
20 - Military pass.	White sheet printed on front, measuring 4 1/2" x 5 1/2".
21 - Identification card (Military)	Card printed on both sides, measuring

12 - Identification card.

Commune of Petralia Soprana

13 - Identification card. Contains
permission for travel by rail.

14 - Identification card.

Commune of Palermo

15 - Military driving license for
driver of motor cycle

16 - Military driving license.

17 - Identification card, for member
of P.N.F. Dopolavoro.

18 - Fascist Identification Card

19 - Infantry Identification Card.

20 - Military pass.

21 - Identification card (Military)

22 - Entry card, (Special commission
for service men)

23 - Purlough

Identification photo enclosed.

Folder, 5" x 4 1/2". Printing on front
cover, and two inner sides. Identifi-
cation photo enclosed.

Booklet, 2 1/2" x 4 1/2", Red cloth bound,
Printing on two inner sides of cover.
Identification photo enclosed.

Folder, 2 1/2" x 4 1/2", printing on front
cover, and two inner sides. Space
for identification photo.

Folder, 3 1/2" x 4 1/2", printing on front
cover, and two inner sides. White

Folder, Green, 5 1/2" x 4 1/2". Printing
on front cover and two inner sides.

Card, printed in green on front, size
2 1/2" x 4". Back of card contains
identification photo.

Card, folded three times. Measures
2 1/2" x 4" when fully extended. Space
for identification on inside page.

Folder, 2 1/2" x 4", Coat of arms,
(Infantry) on front. Printing and
space for identification photo on
inside cover.

White sheet printed on front,
measuring 4 1/2" x 5 1/2".

Card printed on both sides, measuring
4 1/2" x 5 1/2".

Light blue sheet, 5 1/2" x 5 1/2".

White sheet measuring 8" x 11 1/2".
Printed on both sides.

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