

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

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(III)

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MEMOS FOR OPERATIONAL STAFF
OCT. - DEC. 1942; JULY 1943

123p

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
No. 24 - Food Ration	White sheet printed on one side. Ration from the 1st of October to the 15th of December.
25 - Induction papers	White sheet folded in two. Printed on the four sides. Measuring 7" x 9" when closed.
26 - Clothing ration card	Grey sheet printed on one side, measuring 10 1/2" x 7 1/2"

Access to all
but CC S docu
ment.
See paper insert

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

Continued

- I. Director to inform in terms of questions of whether
subject is a threat.
- II. Executive Memorandum, 2/1/64, with subject in
subject's name.
- III. Directives for subject, including the subject's name in
the subject's name.

6-1-64

1. - DISCUSSION OF THE DIVISION OF MEDICAL HEALTH DIVISION.

DISCUSSION OF THE DIVISION OF MEDICAL HEALTH DIVISION.

There will be a Division of Medical Organization in the Division of Public Health. The officer in charge will be responsible for the following functions and duties:

1. Medical Organization. He will estimate hospital requirements of all organizations and will make necessary arrangements for the providing after the needs of the Allied Forces have been met. He will survey and report on all such available hospitals including schools, hospitals, lunatic asylums, or other buildings considered suitable for use as temporary hospitals. Such provision will include facilities for admission and surgical means, infectious diseases, maternity, tuberculosis, civil disabilities, medical diagnosis and for diagnosis of children.

2. Personnel. He will compile lists of available personnel including all medical doctors, nurses, and administrative personnel, and will arrange for their distribution to the best advantage to the hospitals concerned. He will estimate his staff that any personnel who may have been called by the authorities as previously stated are in fact entitled to such designation. Status of report will be included upon in consultation with General Davies.

3. Supplies. He will estimate as previously stated a supply of all hospital supplies including drugs, bandages, surgical instruments and appliances, dressings, hospital clothing, blankets, etc., and these will be distributed to the best advantage where not required by the staff for military use. All requests for additional hospital supplies will be submitted in the first place to the officer in charge hospital organization who will estimate the needs, meet them as far as possible from stock or by direct purchase at the lowest possible cost by the purchase of the best of medical stores and for the proper maintenance of all equipment. He will be responsible for the maintenance of the best of medical stores and for the proper maintenance of all equipment. He will be responsible for the maintenance of a price schedule for medical stores which will be submitted by the D.M.H. to the Prisoners and Civilian Supply Division for consideration prior to submission to the C.C.S.O. for approval.

4. Medical Staff. He will be responsible for the supervision of all clinical work carried out at all the hospitals in the scheme.

5. Medical Director. He will be responsible for the supervision for the admission and treatment of captured personnel in the civil population and will establish 10 sections for necessary extra medical treatment, for following up treatment and for carrying out necessary tests for cure. In liaison with Prisoner Division, the necessary steps will be taken to ensure proper treatment. Notification of

2. Personnel. He will compile lists of available personnel including all doctors, nurses, and administrative personnel, and will arrange for their assignment to the best advantage to the hospital personnel. He will actively supervise that the staff of the hospital is organized and that the hospital is properly equipped in that entitled to such designation. Status of payment will be discussed with the administration with Finance Division.

3. Supplies. He will be responsible for the procurement of all hospital supplies including drugs, bandages, surgical instruments and supplies, linen, food, clothing, bedding, furniture, etc., and these will be distributed to the hospital. He will be responsible for the preparation of a price schedule for medical supplies which will be submitted to the Finance and Civilian Supply Division for approval. He will be responsible for the procurement of all medicines and supplies for the hospital. He will be responsible for the procurement of all medicines and supplies for the hospital. He will be responsible for the procurement of all medicines and supplies for the hospital.

4. Medical Staff. He will be responsible for the supervision of all clinical work done in all the hospitals in the school.

5. Emergency Services. He will be responsible for the organization for the emergency services of the hospital. He will be responsible for the organization of the hospital for the emergency services of the hospital. He will be responsible for the organization of the hospital for the emergency services of the hospital.

6. Outpatient. He will be responsible for the provision of adequate laboratory facilities for the hospital. He will be responsible for the provision of adequate laboratory facilities for the hospital. He will be responsible for the provision of adequate laboratory facilities for the hospital.

7. Registration. He will be responsible for the organization of registration of patients and admission. He will be responsible for the organization of registration of patients and admission. He will be responsible for the organization of registration of patients and admission.

8. Sanitation.

(a) He will be responsible for the provision of adequate transport for

the emergency of patients to hospitals or from one hospital to another.

(b) He will be responsible for recommendations to Public Safety Division, for the issue of passes to outside civil practitioners, public health personnel, or other personnel to enable them to circulate within prohibited hours or prohibited areas in the performance of their legitimate duties. He will be responsible for recommending the issue of passes for patrol for legitimate medical purposes.

(c) He will be responsible for the preparation of contracts in liaison with Finance Division, covering the payment of hospital charges for civilians treated in allied controlled hospitals or similar institutions and for the payment for treatment of Allied personnel in entirely civil hospitals. This will usually be on an inclusive per capita day basis.

(d) He will arrange for the establishment of maternity hospitals incorporating ante-natal clinics.

(e) He will arrange for the proper segregation and treatment of persons suffering from mental diseases.

(f) He will supervise admissions to and treatment in all sanatoria or similar institutions.

(g) He will establish centers for dental treatment.

(h) In consultation with the Director, he will issue instructions for the submission of a routine report from detained officers of the Public Health Division or from medical authorities in areas where the Division may not be represented.

(i) He will be responsible for the correction of all bills submitted from hospitals or similar institutions before these are passed to the Financial Division for payment.

(j) He will be responsible for the coordination of mass suppression treatment of the civil population as may be necessary in highly malarious areas.

(k) He will organize as may be practicable mobile clinics to undertake medical work in districts.

(l) He will supervise medical, nursing, dental, scientific, pharmacy and related educational programs including institutions providing such training.

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- (a) He will arrange for the proper representation and treatment of persons suffering from mental diseases.
- (b) He will supervise clinicians to and treatment in all territories or similar institutions.
- (c) He will establish criteria for dental treatment.
- (d) In consultation with the Director, he will issue instructions for the submission of a routine report card, detailed figures of the Public Health Division or from official authorities in areas where the Division may not be represented.
- (e) He will be responsible for the coordination of all bills submitted from hospitals or similar institutions before these are passed to the Financial Division for payment.
- (f) He will be responsible for the coordination of mass suppressive treatment of the civil population as may be necessary in highly malarious areas.
- (g) He will supervise, as may be practicable, mobile clinics to undertake medical work in districts.
- (h) He will supervise medical, nursing, dental, midwife, pharmacy and related educational programs including institutions providing such training.
- (i) He will cooperate with the Welfare Organization Section in setting standards of social care, and will supervise the appointment and activities of all "panel" physicians providing medical care for recipients of relief.
- (j) He will carefully coordinate all his activities in the following fields with those of the Public Health Organization Section: Venereal disease control, vaccination and inoculation, compilation of health statistics, with reference to communicable diseases, maternal and child health programs, reports from field Public Health personnel, and malaria suppressive measures.

DEPUTY PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION

There will be a Section of Public Health Organization in the Division of Public Health. The officer in charge will be responsible for the following functions and duties:

1. He will supervise existing health laws and regulations, and recommend such changes and additions as may be necessary.
2. He will supervise the administration of hospitals, provincial and central health activities, including all suitable local personnel.
3. He will supervise the collection and recording of vital statistics by local authorities.
4. He will be responsible for such training of public health personnel as may be necessary, and for popular health instructions.
5. He will supervise activities for maternity, infancy, child, and school hygiene.
6. He will supervise an effective program for the control of communicable diseases, including isolation, investigation, isolation and quarantine, disinfection and disinfection, the control of animal diseases, and special measures against unusually prevalent diseases such as malaria, typhus fever, etc.
7. He will supervise sanitary activities, including control of water supply, safe disposal of sewage and other wastes, insect and vermin control, rodent control, food sanitation and inspection, housing, and such measures as may be required for the environmental control of malaria, typhus fever, and other malarial or epidemic diseases.
8. He will have a field force of competent medical officers and sanitarians who will make such inspections and investigations as are required.
9. He will undertake such other activities as will serve to protect and preserve the health of the military forces and of the civilian population.

FUNCTIONS OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The officer in charge of the Public Health Organization Section is responsible to the Director of the Division of Public Health and will perform the following duties:

1. The supervision of existing public and private welfare services, through continued operations are based on necessity, including the care of hospital patients, the poor, the physically and mentally handicapped, temporary assistance to the poor, foreign workers, other victims of war, and to the unemployed and unemployed.

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7. We will supervise sanitary conditions, including control of water supply, safe disposal of sewage and other wastes, insect and vermin control, rodent control, food sanitation and inspection, housing, and such measures as may be required for the universal control of malaria, typhus fever, and other epidemic or epidemic diseases.
8. We will be on a field course of constant medical officers and specialists who will make such inspections and investigations as are necessary.
9. We will undertake such other activities as will serve to protect and preserve the health of the military forces and of the civilian population.

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7. The establishment of the following services under local administration as required:

- (a) Registration Centers for those requiring aid.
- (b) Clothing and shoe repair centers.
- (c) Household supply centers (for emergency purposes only).
- (d) Room registry service.
- (e) Emergency medical care for indigents.
- (f) Burial Services for the indigents.

8. The review and recommendation of action to be taken with respect to continued functioning of various leisure time and youth organizations.

9. Responsibility for advice on all matters appertaining to the welfare of refugees in camps in cooperation with the UNRWA departments concerned.

10. Responsibility for the welfare aspects of A.R.P. services.

11. The preparation of proper reports and statistics.

12. The coordination of the work of members of the public welfare staff of ARMY with that of other divisions, especially Civilian Supply, Finance and Public Safety.

of refugees in camps in cooperation with the AIDAT departments concerned.

10. Responsibility for the welfare aspects of A.R.P. services.
11. The preparation of proper reports and statistics.
12. The coordination of the work of members of the public welfare staff of AIDAT with that of other divisions, especially Civilian Supply, Finance and Public Safety.

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II - IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM, PERSONAL, AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

I. PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Sanitation of Camp. For the protection of the military forces and of the civilian population it is imperative that adequate, practical sanitary measures be instituted immediately upon installation of all camps for refugees, prisoners, or other groups, and that such measures be continued throughout the occupation of the camp.

Effective measures to protect and control diseases and to conserve health, to maintain food supply, and to maintain sanitation and order in all such camps.

2. Sanitary Conditions. Reasonable rules for cleanliness and hygiene will be imposed, enforced continuously, and rigorously and well. (See Appendix A).

3. Personal. Suitable food clothing personnel will be outlined for sanitary installation, protection, and administration, for medical and hospital care; and for general welfare, under the supervision of civil affairs officers.

4. Evacuation. If it becomes necessary to evacuate a camp, immediate action will be taken to evacuate the civilian health facilities so that help may be provided in getting the camp to evacuation.

II. THE CAMP SITE

I. Location. The place selected shall:-

- (a) Have an adequate supply of potable water. (See No. III, 1.)
- (b) Be situated upon ground, well-drained soil, free from impurities, clay and rock ledges.
- (c) Have proximity to roads and other means of transportation.
- (d) Have a suitable supply of fuel.
- (e) Provide adequate shelter wherever possible.
- (f) Be capable of proper funding and protection.

3. Personnel. Suitable food division personnel will be utilized for ready installation, operation, and maintenance, for medical and hospital care; and for general welfare, under the supervision of civil affairs officers.

4. Cybernetics. If it becomes necessary to establish a new timetable, notice will be given headquarters of the Public Health Division so that help may be provided in setting the new timetable.

II. THE CAMP SITE

1. Selection. The place selected shall:

- (a) Have an adequate supply of potable water. (See No. III, 1.)
- (b) Be situated upon porous, well-drained soil, free from impurities and bad odors.
- (c) Have proximity to a road and/or other means of transportation.
- (d) Have a suitable supply of fuel.
- (e) Provide shade and shelter wherever possible.
- (f) Be capable of proper fencing and protection.

III. SUPPLY FACILITIES

1. Water. The water supply will be sufficient to provide not less than 5 gallons per person per day for all purposes. Water will be obtained from relatively clear wells, springs, lakes, or urban streams, and from other sources if satisfactory treatment by sedimentation and filtration is possible.

All water will be treated with chlorine so as to have a residual chlorine content of at least 0.5 parts per million upon tested ten (10) minutes after dosage. Water will not be consumed until thirty (30) minutes after chlorination.

2. Sanitary and Medical. All person counts will be checked at intervals of 24 hours, which will be provided for at least 5 percent of the population. There will be one onto 3 times of 7 men and seven.

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If insect-flume/tolite cannot be made available, latrines will be carefully constructed of wood or other suitable material. They will be enclosed and, if security permits, lighted at night. Guards will be posted at all latrines to enforce sanitation. Latrines will be located at least 100 yards away from kitchens, mess halls, and at least 100 yards from any well, spring, or other source of water. Latrines will be kept clean at all times.

The pest system or suitable pits covered daily with lime or oil will be used. Temporary pit latrines will be used only in cases which are to be completed for less than 5 days.

No urine, fecal material, or waste will be discharged in the grounds of the camp.

3. Garbage. All garbage will be placed in covered tight containers, will be covered daily, and disposed of by incineration, burial, or other suitable means.

4. Animals. No animal will be permitted in the camp.

5. Insect and Vermin Control. All mess halls, kitchens, and hospitals will be screened. Measures will be taken to eradicate and control mosquitoes, flies, ticks, fleas, bedbugs, and other insects and vermin. (See No. 4, 2.). In malarious districts, mosquito nets will be used in hospitals and if possible in quarters.

6. Housing. In order to avoid the spread of disease due to overcrowding, 30 square feet of space will be allowed for each single bed in dormitories, and 45 square feet for double-tier beds. Dormitories will be adequately ventilated, and will be kept clean at all times.

7. Laundry. Suitable facilities for individual or community washing of clothes and other articles will be provided.

8. Sanitary Inspections. Sanitary inspections of kitchens, mess halls, dormitories, latrines, and other installations will be made daily by qualified persons. Sanitary action will be taken in all cases of violations of sanitary orders.

IV. THE DIET

1. Rations. Food of good quality, in a quantity approximating at least 2500 calories a day, will be furnished to all persons. Rations under twelve (12) years of age will be supplied with pure milk, either pasteurized or boiled fluid milk, or canned evaporated or dried milk.

Individual meal checks will be issued for each meal.

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6. Housing. In order to avoid the spread of disease due to overcrowding, 30 square feet of space will be allowed for each single bed in dormitories, and 45 square feet for double-bed rooms. (See W. V. 8.3.) In under-ventilated areas, mosquito nets will be used in dormitories and, if possible, in dormitories.

7. Laundry. Suitable facilities for individual or community washing of clothes and other articles will be provided.

8. Sanitary Inspections. Sanitary inspections of kitchens, mess halls, dormitories, latrines, and other installations will be made daily by qualified personnel. Disciplinary action will be taken in all cases of violations of sanitary orders.

IV. THE MENU

1. Feeding. Food of good quality, in a quantity approximating at least 2800 calories a day, will be furnished to all persons. Children under twelve (12) years of age will be supplied with pure milk, either pasteurized or boiled fluid milk, or canned evaporated or dried milk.

Individual meal checks will be issued for each meal.

2. Cooking. No cooking will be permitted in any dormitory, but individual or family cooking will be allowed in suitable kitchens.

3. Food Hygiene. All food will be suitably stored, kept covered, and if possible, perishable foods will be refrigerated. Sources of food will be carefully inspected, and no contaminated food will be prepared or served. No person suffering from a communicable disease, or who is a carrier of disease, will act as a cook or handler of food.

Kitchens, mess halls, and food storage rooms will be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

V. MEDICAL CONTROL

1. Medical Inspections. Before admission as occupants of the camp, all

persons will be excluded by a physician in that a detectable communicable disease, and its communicable disease, will be reported. The medical status of each person will be noted in the registration or identification card.

Any person suffering from a communicable disease is suspected to be suffering from a communicable disease will be immediately isolated, and all necessary measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

2. Quarantine. All infected persons and their clothing will be disinfectant and isolation to the camp. Further disinfection will be undertaken as necessary.

3. Registration. All persons will be vaccinated or vaccinated against (a) measles, (b) typhoid and paratyphoid fever, and (c) typhus fever. Children under sixteen (16) years of age will be vaccinated against typhoid with aluminum adjuvanted toxoid where practicable. Tests should be conducted to determine "toxic reaction" in children between the ages of 14 and 18 before proceeding with toxoid vaccination.

4. Reporting of Disease. Every person in the camp having knowledge of any case of suspected case of communicable disease will immediately report such case to the officials in charge of the public health of the camp. Such cases will be investigated, and measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Copies of such reports should be forwarded to the D.H.H. through appropriate channels.

VII. PERSONNEL AND MEDICAL CARE

1. Medical. A medical team for the (1) purpose of the population will be installed, equipped, and trained with multiple medical personnel. There will be a daily check of all stated persons. Only minor and emergency cases will be treated in the camp hospital, and seriously ill persons will be evacuated to civilian or army hospitals.

2. Medical Care. Qualified medical practitioners will be provided in the camp of the camp. There will be such consultants as may be necessary.

VIII. CAMP MEDICINE

1. Quarantine for Camp Medicine. As part of the medical administration of the camp will be to isolate persons in that are capable of infection. The camp team for infection will carry out isolation of persons and related activities as required.

clothing, etc. (12) There is no child registration system to be.

Printed and other forms should be used to record this information. An amount of such a form as to be convenient for filling - (5" x 8"). Some should be provided in the camp in order to enter data on registrant's movements, camp address, hospitalization, clothing issues, etc.

4. Education. A kindergarten will be provided for children from 2 to 5 and placed in charge of the camp facilities. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director. As soon as the facilities are available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available.

5. Recreation. A program of recreation for children from 6 to 17 will be instituted in the camp. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available.

6. Constitution for adults. In addition to the usual camp constitution, there will be a constitution for adults. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available.

These regulations include: recreation, in which simple equipment for the kindergarten, school, recreation and athletic activities, and for other needs (which are taken the form of a constitution for the camp) to provide recreation, recreation, recreation, etc. (13) There is no child registration system to be.

7. Library and book service. Current news shall be provided to the camp through the use of a radio in the recreation hall, by means of local newspapers, or by means of a newspaper service. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available.

8. Unemployed Service. There are many persons who are unemployed in the camp. They will be provided with such assistance as the camp director, it will be available. It will be available with such assistants as the camp director, it will be available.

6. Facilitation for members. In addition to the normal non-branching activities which will help in organizing this program and ultimately be a part of the camp's activities, the following are suggested as being valuable to the camp and the result of the members.

These suggestions include: (a) workshops, in which simple equipment for the members, such as, domestic and scientific activities, can be used; (b) other simple activities which can be provided at little cost and which will help only in the camp's activities; (c) the building of the camp and the result of the members.

7. Library and book service. Current news should be provided to the camp either through the use of a radio in the camp or in the form of local newspapers, or even in a newspaper which is published weekly. Local newspapers can be used in the camp and will help. A small library should be established by the camp committee from one or several local newspapers and have them then be willing to have any of the members from any nearby town or local Red Cross organization.

8. Financial service. There are many problems which are faced in a camp of this kind and which help and a course to discuss them will be needed. Provisions for such help must be provided on a regular basis by a member of the camp staff, preferably someone who has worked in a welfare organization and is familiar with problems of lost relatives, domestic difficulties, financial troubles, etc. This individual should also be made responsible for seeing that special facilities, if needed, are made available to the camp, others with children, pregnant women, and individuals with mental difficulties. He should also be responsible for providing any special financial assistance to members of the camp should circumstances warrant.

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from local officials and tabulated for reference.

The central water will immediately report leaks to water users in the health authority. Emergency measures will, if necessary, be taken as follows:-

- (a) By-passing of mains while fractured sections are under repair.
- (b) Provision of surface lines to water points where the conditions under (a) are not feasible.
- (c) Provision of supplies by tank vehicles where both pressurized mains and surface lines are impracticable.
- (d) Development of privately owned wells or other supplies for public use.
- (e) Provision of portable and temporary supplies (hypochlorite, plus and types) for emergency water treatment.
- (f) Liaison with Engineer Corps for use of portable water treatment equipment.

In connection with the action of water points where civilians will receive supplies in hand-to-hand, early notification will be given to the quantity of water sterilizing powder required. For a range of 5 parts per million chlorine, in a quantity of 100,000, at least 600 lbs chlorine will be needed over a 24 hr period. If 25% available chlorine powder is used this requires at least 2400 lbs. of HEP, and this does not include material required for the sterilization of repaired mains. Repaired mains will be disinfected under the supervision of a local health official directed by the Public Health Division.

3. Summary. (a) Copies of plans of municipal sewerage systems will be secured or, if these are unavailable, as much information will be collected from reliable local officials as possible.

(b) A system for the early reporting of leaks to sewers will be put into effect if it is not already existing under existing L.H.E. arrangements.

(c) Emergency measures of emergency will include:-

- i. Provision of pit, well or borehole latrines.
- ii. Provision of a suitable disposal system for pit latrines.
- iii. The thorough cleaning and disinfection of the area concerned.

(4) Liaison with Engineer should be an of suitable water treatment equipment.

In operation with the setting by of water plants where chlorine will secure supply in the water treatment, early notification will be given to the quantity of water sterilizing in the required. For a dosage of 5 parts per million chlorine, in a quantity of 100,000, it takes 600 lbs chlorine will be needed over a 30 day period. If a 25% available chlorine powder is used this requires a rate of least 2400 lbs. of chlorine. This has not include interest required for the sterilization of water. Supplies will be distributed under the supervision of a local health official. Liaison with the Public Health Division.

3. Security. (a) System of plans of municipal emergency systems will be secured or, if these are unavailable, the same information will be collected from reliable local officials as possible.

(b) A system for the early reporting of damage to sensors will be put into effect if it does not already exist under national A.B.C. arrangement.

(c) Emergency measures of emergency will include:-

- i. Provision of pit, well or bore hole latrines.
- ii. Provision of a suitable disposal system for pit latrines.
- iii. The thorough cleaning of the disinfection of the area contaminated by the broken sensor.
- iv. Close liaison with local authorities in charge of regular and restoration of service.

4. Overcrowding. Sensors will be rendered in sanitary inspection of relief premises before they are taken over, and in the investigation of suitable accommodation. In shelters about 300 cubic feet of space should be provided for each person, with frequent change of air and adequate ventilation at all times. Toilet facilities should be provided in the shelters equal to 5 percent of the population inhabiting the shelter. In that instance, the pit system will have to be used.

5. Food. (a) Food supplies, to determine their safety and for suitable value, will be inspected by local health authorities under the direct of the Public Health Division, where such foods have been exposed to contamination or damage by insects or water. Verminable foods which may have been stored for a period without proper refrigeration will also be inspected.

III. DESIGN

1. Construction. An early study of the design will be to ascertain the effectiveness of A.S.P. where it is found that necessary steps have not been taken to also include the S.A.S. will indicate action through the proper local officials to correct the situation. Facilities should be established with the S.A.S. in subjects covered in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4. Using the facilities needed and for which primary responsibility should be assigned to assigned local public welfare officials are:

A - Central Registration and Information Center.

This center will maintain a master file for the purpose of clearing all inquiries regarding lost, missing, wounded or killed persons. Prior arrangements will be made with local, regional, and central agencies to report all cases immediately by a messenger service if telephone service is not available. Blank cards and reference sheets will be provided as required for purposes of identification.

In cities 100,000 or more it will be desirable to have the city and establish sub-centers, but every person located at these sub-centers must be registered at the Central Registration Center.

Preparation for the operation of such a center will be made as early as possible. For this purpose supplies will be needed and arrangements made for their use, including tables, chairs, benches, registration cards (plain 3 x 5 cards can be used if the staff is trained in interviewing and is familiar with the data required), filing boxes and index cards, of the same size. Telephone facilities will be provided to the largest that local conditions permit. Waiting rooms (including toilet facilities) should be available and provision made to serve hot drinks.

The location of the central registration and information center will depend upon facilities available. It is recommended that preference be available in which it may be required for transmission to the Central Registration and Information Center. Family lists should be posted in local police stations or other public buildings from time to time. These listings, additional information should appear at the nearest sub-center where their request can be entered on a card. These cards should be sent to the Center from time to time for completion and should be returned to the sub-center where the inquirer may call later for the information he requested.

B - Family Service.

Family service will be carried in connection with the Regis-

In addition 200,000 copies will be made of the city and establishment sub-center, but every card is handled it being sub-center must be registered in the Central Registration Center.

Provision for the operation of such a center will be made in every sub-center. But this purpose may be applied in the sub-center for their use, including tables, chairs, benches, registration cards (plain 3 x 5 inch) to be used in the story is limited to interviewing and to facilities with the sub-center, filing the books in, index cards, or the same size. Temporary facilities will be provided to the center that should be made available. Making room (including toilet facilities) should be available for provision made to serve hot drinks.

The location of the center registration in the Information Center will depend upon facilities available. It is recommended that preference be available in which may be required for transmission to the Central Registration and Information Center. Security lists should be provided at local police stations or other public buildings from time to time. Those handling a national information should apply at the nearest sub-center where their request can be entered in a card. Those cards should be sent to the Center from time to time for completion and should be returned to the sub-center where the inquirer may call later for the information requested.

B - Housing Service

Housing service will be provided in connection with the Information Center for the purpose of temporarily relieving facilities and individuals housed out of their homes.

In the establishment of this service there shall be a survey of the homes in the community to determine how many additional persons can be temporarily accommodated in an emergency. This service will be made of the black system under direction of the proper public welfare official and the information sent on file for use by the Housing Service.

In addition to this information, lists of buildings will be prepared which can be converted into quarters for emergency housing together with the number of persons that can be accommodated. Necessary site and blankets for use in these quarters must be located and be ready for immediate use. Camp facilities in the surrounding area should be listed as possible locations for which children, the aged, and others may be used for temporary care.

1 - Host Country.

Emergency rest houses or centers in which to house individuals until more permanent arrangements can be made shall be provided. They must be located with a view to providing at least minimal living facilities. It is to these centers that the police and rescue squads will bring those banded out of their homes but not seriously injured.

Any tents for temporary shelter can always be sought in an emergency.

2 - Relief Services.

Arrangements will be made with one or more responsible relief agencies (preferably the public agency if there is one) to provide emergency food, clothing, and household articles to families and individuals who have been banded out and are awaiting to reestablish their home.

There will be taken to insure that the persons in the agency (agencies) selected understand the procedures involved in giving emergency service and that prior financial resources are clearly worked out in advance. Voluntary resources will be utilized to the full through such agencies as the local Red Cross.

3 - Emergency Fooding.

Preparations will be made for the mass feeding of air raid victims in case this should be necessary. Responsibility for this program will be assigned to a responsible local agency. Locations will be selected by which cooking and serving facilities are available and school buildings should not be overlooked. Red Cross mobile canteen units may be called upon, if available, to supplement other facilities.

Procedures for obtaining necessary food supplies will be worked out with the responsible local public welfare agency involved.

In an extreme emergency the city itself can be requested to provide temporary emergency feeding stations.

4 - Emergency Medical Care.

Primary responsibility for emergency medical care rests on the public health organization, but local welfare services will be made familiar with these plans. (See Section on Health above) and will be ready to assist in carrying them out when providing follow-up service.

There will be taken to insure that the victims in the money (seized) selected as victims of the procedure involved in living emergency services and that their families who are closely related to the victims. Voluntary resources will be utilized to the full through such agencies as the Local Red Cross.

F - Emergency Feeding

Procedures will be taken for the emergency feeding of the victims in cases this should be necessary. Responsibility for this program will be assigned to a responsible local agency. Feeding will be provided in which public and private facilities are available and school buildings should not be used. For as mobile emergency units may be called upon, if available, to augment their facilities.

Procedures for obtaining necessary food supplies will be worked out with the responsible local public welfare agency involved.

In an extreme emergency the city itself can be requested to provide temporary emergency feeding stations.

G - Emergency Medical Care

Primary responsibility for emergency medical care rests on the public health administration, but local welfare services will be made available with these plans. (See Section on health above) and will be ready to assist in carrying them out, for providing follow-up service to those under care, and in providing necessary drugs, special diets, etc., as recommended by the physician.

H - Care of Children

Arrangements will be made with the available local children's agencies to care for children whose parents have disappeared, been killed, or seriously injured until more permanent plans can be made for them. Such agencies must show that they have the necessary facilities and staff to provide proper care. Necessary financial procedures for payment shall be made as a part of plan.

I - Burial

Responsibility for the burial of persons where the family cannot provide this shall be delegated to the responsible local public welfare agency (or agencies).

1 - Personnel.

Personnel for the operation of the Registration and Housing Service will be drawn from the staffs of the local welfare agencies or persons selected by them. Such personnel will be given advised instruction in their specific functions, be assigned to specific posts, and provided with necessary identification passes.

2 - Transportation.

Arrangements for the transportation of welfare officials during the emergency, and if necessary, for the use, utilization, etc., will be made in advance with the A.S.P. motor pool or other appropriate agency.

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

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SECRETA M C O TSPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONSPUBLIC HEALTH NO. 2SUPPLEMENT NO. 1.DELousing UNIT.I. Type of Construction.

1. Semi-permanent unit (at least 40 x 42 feet)
2. Temporary unit (building, tent, canvas walled enclosure).

II. Disinfection.

1. Corbion barrel moist steam (212° F) disinfectant.

1. Upward displacement type, in which steam is admitted at bottom. Advantage: ease of construction.

2. Downward displacement type, in which steam is admitted at top, driving out air as it descends so that chamber is completely filled with steam, and there are no air pockets. Steam escapes through a hole at bottom of the barrel. Advantage: more effective than (1) above; requires more material.

The construction and operation of Corbion barrel disinfectors are given in Annexure 1.

2. Capacity of delousing unit for 500 persons a day.

1. II Corbion barrels per unit.

2. In operation for two 8-hour shifts, handling 55 persons per hour.

Principles for Delousing Unit.

- A. There must be no mixing of clean and infested mat., or of clean or infested clothing.

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II. Deinfection.A. German barrel mold; steam (212° F) disinfectant.

1. Upward displacement type, in which steam is admitted at bottom. Advantage: ease of construction.
2. Downward displacement type, in which steam is admitted at top, forcing out air as it descends so that chamber is completely filled with steam, and there are no air pockets. Steam escapes through a hole at bottom of the barrel. Advantage: more effective than (1) above; requires more material.

The construction and operation of German barrel disinfectors are given in Annexure 1.

B. Capacity of delousing unit for 500 persons a day.

1. 14 German barrels per unit.
2. In operation for two 9-hour shifts, handling 55 persons per hour.

III. Principles for Delousing Unit.

- A. There must be no mixing of clean and infested men, or of clean or infested clothing.
- B. Gases are to be segregated, and processed through separate units.
- C. The unit should be definitely divided into two parts - a clean side and an infested side - which are contacted only through the shower bath for the men, and through the disinfecting room for the clothing.
- D. Shower rooms should be properly drained, and the duckboards are to be treated daily with a 2% solution of phenol or cresol.
- E. All clipped hair is to be destroyed.
- F. Separate toilet facilities should be provided for infested men and clean men.
- G. There should be an adequate water supply.
- H. Mosa should be provided for heating the building. If gas is used, to a suitable temperature if the weather is cold.

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(2)

1. Protective clothing should be provided for all attendants, and they should wear this clothing while on duty. The clothing should prevent lines from crawling into the body at the ankles, wrists and neck. A head covering should also be worn.
2. Such clothing and personal effects which cannot be sterilized by treatment should be treated by dry heat or chemicals. Fur, leather goods, and rubbing fall into this category.
 1. An oven can be used as a temporary measure to produce dry heat. The air should be heated to 160° for 30 minutes. Articles containing rubber, wax or gum should not be heated in this apparatus.
 2. Leather goods, clothing with leather strappings, fur, rubber, rubbing and books can be disinfectant by spraying with formalin, which is a 70% solution of formaldehyde.
3. The delousing unit should be sprayed once a day with formalin. Eight (8) ounces of formalin are added to a gallon of water, and one gallon of this solution should be used for every 400 square feet of surface. Ground or floor surfaces, walls and ceilings will be sprayed.
4. The minimum divisions for a delousing plant should be:
 1. Receiving registration and disarming room, which may also contain the master ship.
 2. A disinfestation room, containing, in this particular unit, eighteen (18) cotton barrels.
 3. Shower room, equipped with ten (10) shower heads.
 4. A physical inspection room, where inspections are made for lice and skin diseases.
 5. Dressing room.
 6. A clean clothing room, containing clothes replacements, blankets and equipment.

IV. Attendants required for the operation of the delousing plant in two shifts

Division.

Fig. of men (Two shifts)

formalin, which is a 70% solution of formaldehyde.

K. The delousing unit should be sprayed once a day with formalin. Eight (8) ounces of formalin are added to a gallon of water, and one gallon of this solution should be used for every 100 square feet of surface. Ceilings or floor surfaces, walls and ceilings will be sprayed.

L. The minimum facilities for a delousing plant should be:

1. Delousing registration and disarming room, which may also contain the harbor trap.
2. A disinfectant room, containing, in this particular unit, eight (8) sections barrels.
3. Shower room, equipped with ten (10) shower heads.
4. A physical inspection room, where inspections are made for lice and skin diseases.
5. Dressing room.
6. A clean-clothing room, containing clothes replacements, blankets and equipment.

IV. Attendants required for the operation of the delousing plant in two shifts

Division: No. of Men (Two Shifts)

A. Dressing Room	12
B. Barbers	10
C. Shower	2
D. Disinfectors	16
E. Fuel Men	4
F. Examiners	6
Total	<u>45</u>

V. Attendants:

A. Male attendants are to be used in the unit handling the males, while females should be used for attending their own sex.

B. The required attending personnel should be drawn from the civilian population, preferably part being public health and sanitation officers, civilians and nurses. Medical enlisted men can be used for inspecting the unit.

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ANNEX 1.

Construction and Operations of Serbian Barrel Type of Disinfectant.

The Serbian Barrel consists of a barrel or similar container for the material to be disinfectant, below it in the lower part of which there is a receptacle for water and an improvised furnace or fire box.

A large sized galvanized iron can ordinarily used for garbage or ashes is a most practical device for use as a Serbian Barrel, and does not require a water receptacle beneath it. Six inches of water is used in the bottom and the can placed directly over the fire. A wooden grate supported on stumps should be placed in the bottom of the can to hold the clothes above the water. Hooks on which to hang the clothes should be bolted or rivetted on the lid, or hooks may be hung over the edge of the can. The fire box consists usually of a single trench or cross trench.

In the absence of a metal container, an ordinary water tight wooden barrel may be used. The top and bottom of the barrel are removed or only the top is removed, and the bottom perforated with a number of small holes. The barrel is placed over a water pan or pot in such a manner as to prevent the free escape of steam around the lower edges of the barrel. The water receptacle supporting the superimposed barrel is firmly embedded in a plain, brick, stone, or concrete base. This base is placed over the improvised furnace or fire trench. The barrel is equipped with a well fitted, removable lid, in the undersurface of which may be inserted a number of hooks to support the clothing. If necessary weights consisting of rocks, bricks, or pieces of concrete may be laid on top of the lid to hold it firmly in place. If the bottom of the barrel is removed instead of being perforated, a wire or wooden screen should be installed about six inches above the bottom to prevent the contents of the barrel from reaching or falling into the water below. The water pan for the barrel may be fashioned of light galvanized iron, iron or tin pots or pans of various sizes and shapes may be used if available.

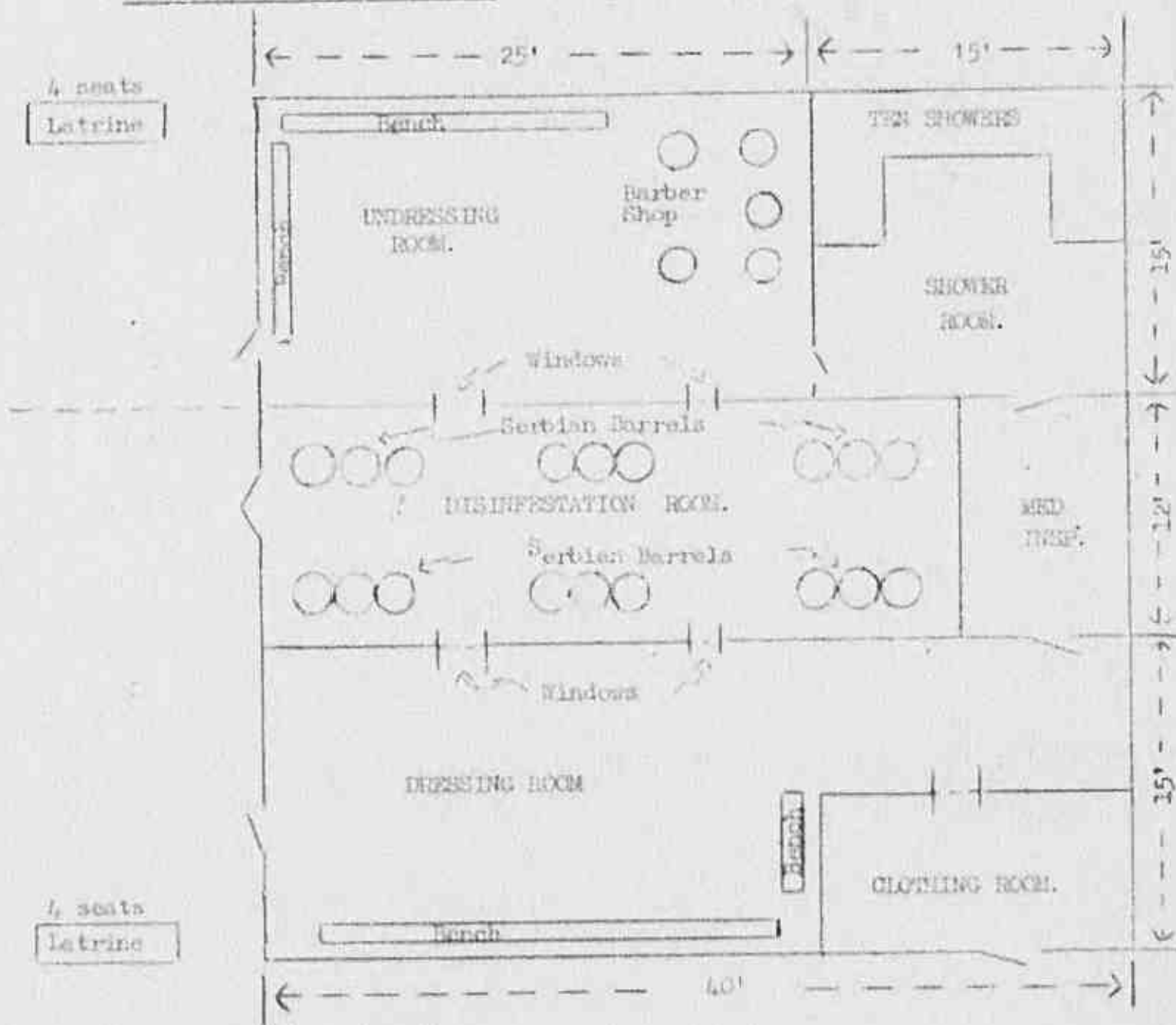
The Serbian Barrel is operated by first heating the water to the boiling point, after which the clothes or blankets to be disinfected are placed in the barrel. The different pieces should be placed on the hooks or, if the barrel is not equipped with hooks, laid on the grate. They should never be packed into the barrel in such a manner as to prevent circulation of the steam and its penetration into all the material. Care should be taken that the lid fits snugly and it should be weighted down if necessary to secure a tight fit. Disinfection should continue for forty-five (45) minutes after the steam begins to escape around the edges of the top or bottom of the barrel. The water is kept boiling throughout the

in such a manner as to prevent the free escape of steam around the lower edges of the barrel. The water receptacle supporting the superheated barrel is firmly embedded in a plain, brick, stone, or concrete base. This base is placed over the approved furnace or fire trench. The barrel is equipped with a well fitted, riveted lid, in the undersurface of which may be inserted a number of hooks to support the clothing. If necessary weights consisting of rocks, bricks, or pieces of concrete may be laid on top of the lid to hold it firmly in place. If the bottom of the barrel is removed instead of being perforated, a wire or wooden grating should be installed about six inches above the bottom to prevent the contents of the barrel from reaching or falling into the water below. The water pans for the barrel may be fashioned of light galvanized iron, iron or tin pots or pans of various sizes and shapes may be used if available.

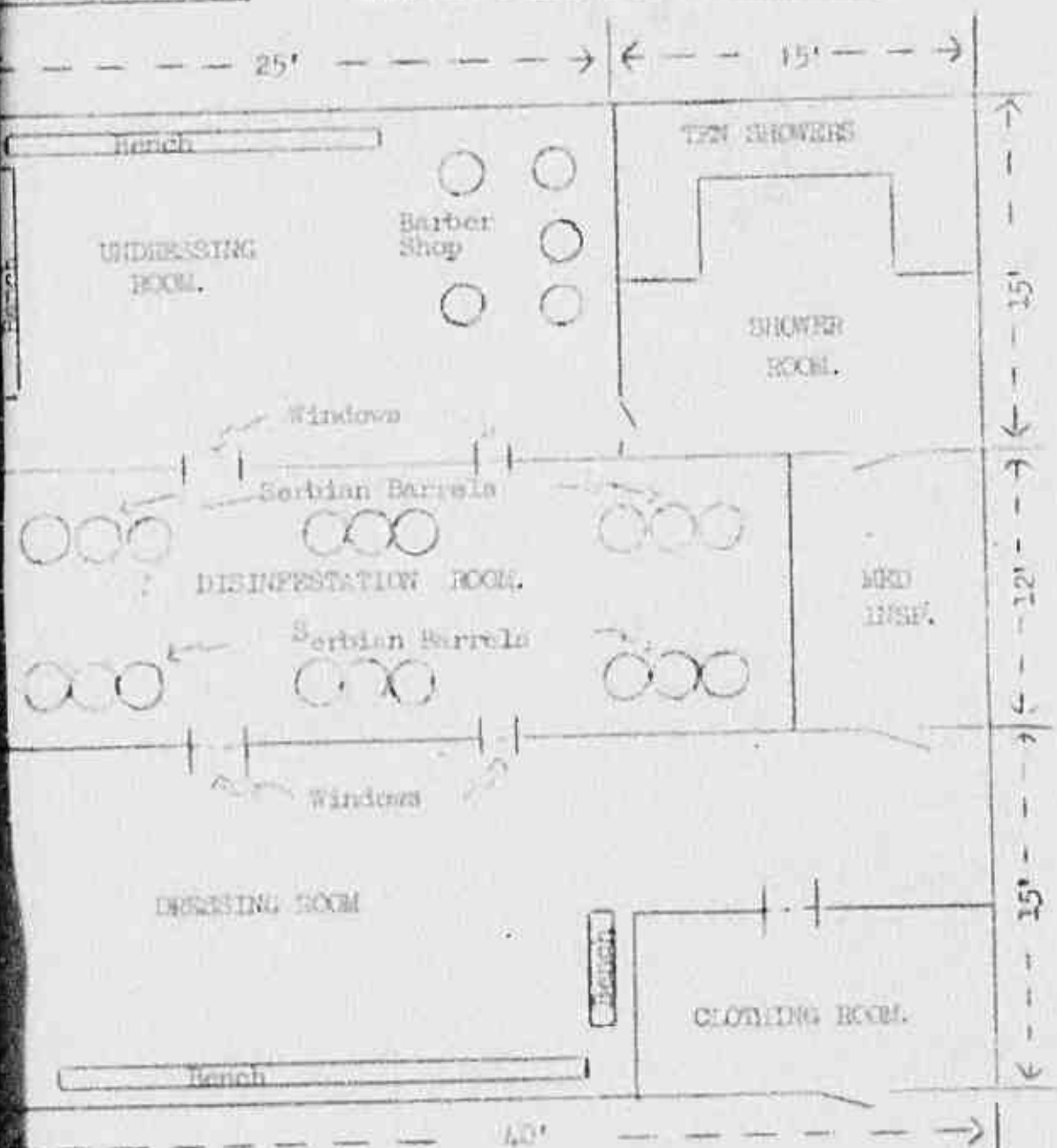
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Clothing or blankets are wet when removed from the Serbian Barrel at the end of the disinfection period but the retained heat will be sufficient to produce complete drying in a short time if the atmosphere is dry. However, in a humid atmosphere or during wet weather, it may be necessary to dry the disinfected material in drying racks or by other means.

1 July 1943.

DELOUSING UNIT - SIMILAR UNIT FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

ING UNIT - SIMILAR UNIT FOR MALE AND FEMALE.



BASIS OF DESIGN.

500 PERSONS.
18 HOURS OPERATION.
55 PERSONS PER HOUR.

ATTENDANTS:-

DRESSING ROOM	-	12
BARBERS	-	10
INSPECTORS	-	6
SHOWERS	-	8
DISINFESTATION	-	16
FUEL	-	4
TOTAL	-	56

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A.M.G.O. 2.

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

No. 3.

2 July 1943.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION.MALARIA CONTROL.

The following Circular Letter No. 22 issued by the Office of the Surgeon General giving measures for control of malaria under military conditions is reproduced for the information and guidance of AECOT Medical and Sanitary personnel in civil malaria control.

Subject: Military malaria control.

1. Introduction. The purpose of this letter is to provide Medical and Sanitary Corps officers with some practical details of measures for the control of malaria under military conditions.

2. Classification of control measures. Military malaria control requires the protection of troops in movement as well as in fixed positions. In such of these two situations both group and individual control measures must be considered. This is the basis for the following classifications.

- a. Measures applicable to fixed installations.
 - (1) Environmental measures.
 - (a) Protection against adult mosquitoes.
 - (1) Selected camp site
 - (2) Screening buildings.
 - (3) Spray-killing with pyrethrum extract.
 - (b) Control of mosquito larvae.
 - (1) Draining.
 - (2) Filling.
 - (3) Using larvicides.
 - (4) Miscellaneous.
 - (2) Individual measures.
 - (a) Curative treatment.
 - (b) Sleeping nets (mosquito bars).
 - (c) Repellents.
 - (d) Protective clothing.
 - (e) Malaria instruction and discipline.
- b. Measures applicable to field operations.
 - (1) Individual measures.
 - (a) Sleeping nets (mosquito bars).
 - (b) Repellents.
 - (c) Protective clothing.
 - (d) Prophylactic treatment.

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2. Classification of control measures. Military malaria control requires the protection of troops in movement as well as in fixed positions. In each of these two situations both group and individual control measures must be considered. This is the basis for the following classifications.

A. Measures applicable to fixed installations.

(1) Environmental measures.

(a) Protection against adult mosquitoes.

- (1) Select camp site
- (2) Screening buildings.
- (3) Spray-killing with pyrethrum extract.

(b) Control of mosquito larvae.

- (1) Draining.
- (2) Filling.
- (3) Using larvicides.
- (4) Miscellaneous.

(2) Individual measures.

(a) Curative treatment.

- (1) Sleeping nets (mosquito bars).
- (2) Repellents.

(b) Protective clothing.

- (1) Malaria instruction and discipline.

(3) Measures applicable to field operations.

(1) Individual measures.

- (a) Sleeping nets (mosquito bars).
- (b) Repellents.
- (c) Protective clothing.
- (d) Prophylactic treatment.
- (e) Malaria instruction and discipline.

(2) Environmental measures.

(a) Protection against adult mosquitoes.

- (1) Spray-killing with pyrethrum extract.
- (2) Selecting suitable camp sites.

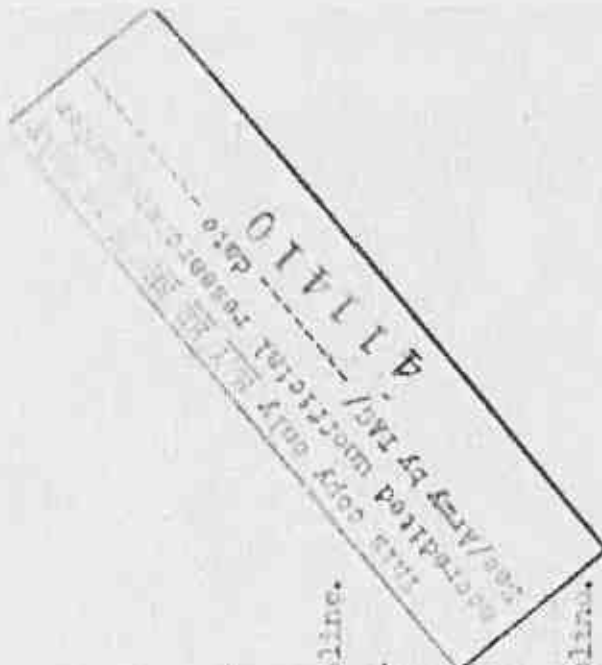
(b) Control of mosquito larvae.

- (1) (Should be carried out whenever feasible).

3. Fixed installations. Effective control of malaria in permanent and semi-permanent camps, posts, fields, and stations requires a high degree of co-operation and malaria discipline. Responsibility for malaria control is vested in the commanding officer who depends on Medical and Sanitary Corps officers for surveys, recommendations, and supervision, on Quartermaster and Engineer Corps officers for antimalaria supplies, equipment, and labor, and frequently on the latter corps for prosecution of control measures. Adequate protection in highly endemic areas is not possible without teamwork in planning, accomplishment, and maintenance of the antimalaria measures outlined below.

4. It is desired that a copy of this circular letter be placed in the hands of every officer of the Medical Corps U.S. Army.

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4. Proper selection of camps. The selection of a suitable camp site is an important antimalaria measure. Malaria is a communicable disease, and mosquitoes acting as the vectors. A native village in which there are numerous infected persons is a health hazard to troops which camp within flight distance of the malaria-carrying mosquito. So, too, a large breeding place of these mosquitoes, if located within easy flying distance of a camp, is a menace. The effective flying range of malaria mosquitoes rarely exceeds a mile in the tropics but is apt to be more than that in temperate zones, or under exceptional conditions of wind or terrain in the tropics. As a general rule, camps should never be located nearer than a mile from malarious villages or important breeding places of malaria mosquitoes. The importance of a breeding place depends not on its appearance or altogether on its size, but on the malaria-carrying capacity of the mosquitoes breeding in it. It is equally important, where feasible, not to allow natives to live on a military reservation, or within a mile of military quarters, for they will provide an active replacement pool of gametocytes.

5. Screening. The following general principles should be observed if screening is to give its full value as an antimalaria measure.

a. Suitable wire of proper mesh should be used. Many types of wire screening are made. Steel wire cloth is most common, either painted or electrogalvanized. The quality of paint and of galvanizing may vary greatly in different lots of wire. Pure copper wire, bronze wire (90 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin), enamel wire (nickel-cobalt alloy), stainless steel, and aluminum have all been used. In most areas a good quality electrogalvanized screen will be satisfactory but in the tropics, especially along the sea, it is better to use wire of a noncorrosive material, such as bronze or aluminum. A hard drawn wire, 99.8 percent copper, and of heavy grade (having a diameter of 0.015 inch) is suitable. Aluminum wire screening is also good.

The diameters of wire and apertures are important. In general, it is not safe to use screening which has apertures larger than 0.0475 inch in diameter. Heavy grade copper wire screening, having 16 meshes to the inch, will have a wire diameter of 0.0150 inch and a mesh diameter of 0.0475 inch, but regular 16-mesh wire screening has an aperture of mesh measuring 0.0512 inch, which will not exclude all malaria vectors and will not keep out anopheles species. Standard 18-mesh wire screening has a wire diameter of 0.0090 to 0.0100 inch and a mesh which is 0.0456 inch in diameter.

b. The screening must be so applied that breakage will be minimal, and that the doors and windows will not facilitate mosquito passage. For instance, screen doors should open outwards, and should be on the windward side of a building, if possible. They should be strongly constructed so that they will not sag or warp. They require springs so that they will close automatically. The places where a foot or hand would naturally be applied to open a screen door should be protected with a cross strip of wood or metal. Screen doors should shut against a better, which are strips of wood or metal, to block entry of mosquitoes through the space between door frame and door.

The zinc in certain paints sometimes used on door or window screen frames and the iron in galvanized nails sometimes used in door or window screen

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screening are made. Steel wire cloth is most common, either painted or electrogalvanized. The quality of paint and of galvanizing may vary greatly in different lots of wire. Pure copper wire, bronze wire (90 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin), brass wire (nickel-cobalt alloy), stainless steel, and aluminum have all been used. In most areas a good quality electrogalvanized screen will be satisfactory but in the tropics, especially along the sea, it is better to use wire of a noncorrosive material, such as bronze or aluminum. A hard drawn wire, 99.8 percent copper, and of heavy gauge (having a diameter of 0.015 inch) is suitable. Aluminum wire screening is also good.

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The zinc in certain paints sometimes used on door or window screen frames and the iron in galvanized nails sometimes used to fasten screening to a frame will react with copper screening and cause splitting at the point of contact.

In highly malarious areas it is desirable to have double screen door barriers with a vestibule between.

c. Careful attention must be paid to the closing of all possible apertures not screened, such as cracks and knotholes, spaces where floor or wallboards have separated, openings between flooring and walls, corner openings where joints come together, holes where window shutter prop-sticks extend into a room for easy handling, ventilating pipes and shafts, etc. Holes may be covered with tin shingles or pieces cut from ordinary tin cans. A filler for holes, and cracks may be made by boiling, doubled paper and trowel into a fairly homogeneous mass, or by then adding sand and cement to form a plastic which may be applied into the holes. This filler is somewhat pliable and will remain in place fairly well. Toilet paper is a suitable tissue for use in making this stuff.

d. Not only sleeping quarters but also kitchens, latrines, toilets, port entrances, and all places for opening ventilation should be screened.

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g. So far as possible, especially in the tropics, huts and buildings should be so constructed that there is free ventilation. The screened buildings must not be so poorly ventilated that occupants are driven out into the open by excessive discomfort. It is wise to provide electric fans or fans where possible in the tropics because they tend to cause screening loads.

h. Proper routine maintenance of screening is essential, with prompt and effective repair of rips and tears, and discovery and blocking of new cracks and apertures. In colonies where the great importance of these apertures for mosquitoes is out of proportion to their seeming insignificance. The soldiers who occupy huts and barracks should be taught to make all minor repairs. Strict supervision of screening is essential. Under some conditions it may be desirable to assign an enlisted man as mosquito-proofing maintenance orderly whose duties it would be to inspect all screening at regular intervals, making such repairs as are within his capabilities and reporting others to proper authorities.

5. Spray-killing adult mosquitoes. a. General principles. One of the most important measures of malaria control is the spray-killing of adult mosquitoes with pyrethrum extract. This is done, as a rule, against mosquitoes which rest indoors in the daytime, will (1) immediately destroy a high percentage of infective mosquitoes of an area, (2) destroy many potential vectors before they can become infective. The use of pyrethrum sprays will also have a repelling effect, deterring mosquitoes from entering sprayed dwellings or even circumscribed outdoor areas which have been sprayed. Finally, if applied often enough, spray-killing will reduce the density of a mosquito population in an area.

In malaria zones, it is essential to spray all types of adult mosquito resting places. Whenever possible, such spraying should be extended to native villages within a radius of a mile. Soldiers may include not only barracks, houses, huts, tents, but also outbuildings, latrines, storehouses, stables, corrals, empty boxes and barrels, etc. If troops are operating in hostile areas, local villages may be sprayed near their bases, leaving behind infective mosquitoes. It is, however, important to spray such villages when the actual quarters of the troops. If the malaria vectors tend to leave houses, tents and barracks at sunrise, the spraying should be done either before dawn or after sunset. When applied after sunset the spray will have both a killing and repellent effect.

In military installations in highly malarious areas daily spraying is advisable. Huts at red bases, army huts, huts used by beach patrols, antitank gun emplacements, pill boxes, and small places can be sprayed at night and be sprayed advantageously at dusk and again at midnight. It is not necessary, however, to spray native villages unless there is a high incidence of the disease. It is to kill mosquitoes before they become infective, 9 to 12 days or more after feeding on a mosquito's corpse.

b. Pyrethrum insecticides. Pyrethrum flowers contain certain active principles which are extracted under the term pyrethrin, and which are extracted by kerosene or other solvents. The pyrethrin will kill species of

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high percentage of infective mosquitoes of an area, (2) destroy many potential vectors before they can become infective. The use of pyrethrum sprays will also have a repelling effect, deterring mosquitoes from entering sprayed dwellings or even circumscribed outdoor areas which have been sprayed. Finally, if applied often enough, spray-killing will reduce the density of a mosquito population in an area.

In malarial areas, it is unusual to spray all types of adult mosquito roosting places. However possible, such spraying should be extended to native villages within a radius of 5 miles. Mosquitoes may invade not only barracks, houses, huts, and tents, but also outdoor areas, latrines, store-houses, stables, cowsheds, and by boxes and barrels, etc. If insects are operating in hostile areas, such villages may be sprayed at night, leaving behind infective mosquitoes. As we have seen, it is important to spray such villages then, the actual quarters of the village. If malarial vectors tend to leave houses, tents and barracks at sunrise, the spraying should be done either before dawn or after sunset. Then applied after sunset, the spray will have both a killing and repellent effect.

In military installations in malarial areas, spraying areas daily spraying is advisable. Huts at road halts, supply huts, huts used by beach patrols, anti-tank gun emplacements, pill boxes, and similar places can be sprayed at night. They may be sprayed advantageously by hand and spray at night. It is not necessary, however, to spray native villages of course from time to time, since the aim here is to kill for mosquitoes before they become infective, 3 to 12 days or more after feeding on a mosquito victim.

3. Pyrethrum insecticides. Pyrethrum flowers contain certain active principles which are extracted under the term pyrethrum, and which are extracted by kerosene or other solvents. These pyrethrum contain all species of mosquitoes and certain other insects by destructive action on the central nervous system. The sprays are toxic to man and animals (although liberal application of a kerosene-pyrethrum spray to the skin can cause local irritation and inflammation). Pyrethrins rapidly disintegrate by a photochemical catalytic reaction when exposed to sunlight and oxygen. Pyrethrum concentrate and sprays should never be left open or in the sun. In sealed containers, pyrethrum extracts will maintain their potency for a year or more even in the tropics. If a pyrethrum spray bottle is left open, it no longer contains all the adult mosquitoes with which it came in contact it is no longer suitable for use. The standard amount of pyrethrum and is not suitable for use.

Three types of pyrethrum products are supplied by the Quartermaster. There is first a 20-1 concentrate, each gallon containing the equivalent of approximately 20 pounds of flowers, with net wt. that 75 to 100 pounds of total pyrethrum per gallon, or 2 to 2.5 grams per 100 cc. This 20-1 concentrate in any practice is diluted with 10 parts of a good quality of water, preferably alcohol-free, kerosene and may be sprayed from various types of mechanical sprayers, such as described below.

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Secondly, in areas where there may be difficulty in obtaining kerosene for diluting the concentrate, a prepared ready-to-use pyrethrum spray is supplied. This conforms to Class AA rating, as defined in the Department of Commerce Standard Specifications. This rating is based on actual performance killing tests and these AA sprays will contain 150 to 180 mg. of pyrethrins or their equivalent per 100 cc. With either of the above two sprays, about one-half ounce is required to spray effectively 1,000 cubic feet.

Thirdly, pyrethrum is supplied in containers holding a mixture of 20-4 concentrate, oil of sesame, and liquid kerosene, as described below.

c. Fresh-pyrethrum aerosol. Pyrethrum may be dispersed from pressure cans or cylinders containing a mixture of 1 percent pyrethrins, 2 percent oil of sesame, and 97 percent kerosene. (Fresh 12 is dichloro-difluoro-methane).

The oil of sesame is a synergist or activator, and enhances the killing power of the pyrethrins. The vapor pressure of the fresh produces the necessary spraying pressure, which does not decrease as long as a drop of liquid is present in the closed container. As the fresh containing the insecticide is sprayed it forms a fine mist from which the solvent evaporates almost immediately, leaving the pyrethrum and sesame suspended in the air as a cloud of fine droplets called an aerosol. The fresh is nontoxic to man and mosquito and it is non-inflammable. It is used simply as an expedient to disperse the pyrethrum and oil of sesame.

The pressure in fresh cylinders varies with temperature. For example, it is 37 lbs per sq. in. at 40° F., 24 lbs at 80° F., 116 lbs at 100° F., and 295 lbs at 140° F. Various types of fresh-pyrethrum pressure cans and cylinders are available. One pound of fresh-pyrethrum mixture is sufficient to spray about 15,000 cubic feet of space when properly used. It is liberated in 12 to 14 minutes of continuous use. To spray a room, tent, or native dwelling, the can is carried rapidly toward all corners of roof, ceiling, or floor while the spray is allowed to escape. No direct hits or squiggles should be attempted, as this wastes spray. About 4 seconds of spraying per 1,000 cubic feet is usually sufficient in military huts. Stand at longer spraying for the same cubage is generally required for native huts. It is best to spray under the eaves of a hut before going inside. The fresh-pyrethrum spray is so effective that it can be used sparingly and without waste.

When a mixture of fresh and the usual pyrethrum concentrate freeze, a wax is precipitated which may block the tube of the dispenser. The wax goes back into solution after a few days at 70° F. or higher so that this freezing effect is rarely troublesome in actual practice, especially since the dispenser is generally used in warm countries. Within a few minutes a wax-free concentrate will be available.

d. Hand atomizers or spray guns.

Small household-type spray guns are useful for casual spraying of quarters. These atomizers are a nuisance when spray gun atomizers should be used at the rate of one per 20 sq. ft. They consume relatively greater amounts of insecticide than other types of sprayers but may be used to advantage by the troops themselves for occasional spraying.

e. Paint can sprayer atomizer. Pyrethrum insecticides can be effectively sprayed through any ordinary paint can if a source of air pressure is available. The source of the pressure may be in tanks

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inflammable. It is used simply as an expedient to disperse the pyrethrum and oil of rosewood.

The pressure in from cylinders varies with temperature. For example, it is 37 lbs per sq. in. at 40° F., 24 lbs at 80° F., 116 lbs at 100° F., and 205 lbs at 140° F. Various types of free-pyrethrum pressure cans are available. One pound of free-pyrethrum mixture is sufficient to spray about 15,000 cubic feet of space when properly used. It is liberated in 12 to 14 minutes of continuous use. To spray a room, bathroom, or office, or dwelling, the can is carried rapidly toward all corners of roof, ceiling, or floor while the spray is allowed to escape. No direct hits on mosquitoes should be attempted, as this wastes spray. About 4 seconds of spraying per 1,000 cubic feet is usually sufficient in military huts. Greatest danger spraying for the same cube is especially required for native huts. It is best to spray under the eaves of a hut before going inside. The free-pyrethrum spray is so effective that it can be used sparingly and without wastage.

When a mixture of free and the usual pyrethrum concentrates freezes, a wax is precipitated which may block the tube of the dispenser. The wax goes back into solution after a few days at 70° F. or higher so that this freezing effect is rarely troublesome in actual practice, especially since the dispenser is generally used in warm countries. Within a few months a wax-free concentrate will be available.

d. Hand Atomizers or Spray Guns.

These are used for manual spraying of quarters. Spray gun atomizers should be issued at the rate of one per 25 men. They consume relatively greater amounts of insecticide than other types of sprayers but may be used to advantage by the troops themselves for occasional spraying.

e. Paint and emulsion nebulizers. Pyrethrum insecticides can be effectively sprayed through any ordinary paint gun if a source of air pressure of 15 pounds or more is supplied. The source of the pressure may be in tanks pumped up by hand or by resins or electric motor-driven compressors. Solidified carbon dioxide (dry ice) when available, is suitably constructed pressure tanks, is a good expedient.

7. Drainage. It is highly important that fixed installations have suitable antimosquito drainage, integrated with the usual system of drains designed to carry the normal surface water runoff. Drainage should be undertaken early, during the actual construction period. It is desirable to have it well in hand before the camp or station is occupied. It is also important to avoid blocking an existing drainage system by new construction.

No drainage scheme should be undertaken without careful preliminary surveying and planning. Drainage to control mosquitoes may be accomplished by the use of surface ditches, subsurface drains, vertical drains, traps, tide gates, and other devices. In every case the aim is to drain an area in such a way that regardless of weather or time there will be no mosquito breeding. Ditches and drains may be unlined, lined or rock-filled. The lining may be prevent sectional inverts, concrete or stone slabs, rig m., or other material. For subsurface drains many materials have been utilized, as, for example, baked clay or concrete tile, rock, bamboo, and brush.

5. Filling. It is usually necessary to do a considerable amount of filling on the site of a snow permanent installation. Frequently, there will be man-made depressions under buildings, outside runways, and in other places where earth has been borrowed for various purposes. When large hydraulic fills are contemplated for construction purposes, it is necessary to make adequate plans to avoid blocking natural drainage and to control with larvicides the breeding places, such as pools and ponds, created by filling operations.

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the breeding places, such as pools and streams, created by filling operations.

4. Larvicidal Control. In larvicidal control, suitable oils, properly applied, will kill the aquatic stages of all species of mosquitoes and will also destroy sheltering vegetation at the place of breeding places. The oil of killing factor is a toxic action following contact with the treated cells of larvae and pupae. Consequently, the best larvicidal oils are those which penetrate most quickly, and which the larvae and pupae. It is required to a cheap but toxic oil or mixture of oils suitable toxicity and viscosity which, when sprayed on the surface of the water, spreads oil in a uniform persistent and stable film. The best larvicidal oils will kill in less than 30 minutes under these conditions.

Kerosene or gasoline may be used as larvicide and will give a good kill but they form temporary films, are expensive, and may contribute a film hazard. Occasionally it may be desirable to kill all larvae in a pool by a film of gasoline, which can be applied, leaving no trace in the water. Treated gasoline should not be used in all the water of which it takes for drinking.

Kerosene oil is not highly toxic to larvae, as they are relatively non-volatile. But they are sometimes used effectively when applied as a fairly thick film. Better results are possible when kerosene oil is mixed with kerosene, especially in the proportion of 1 to 3, respectively, adding if possible about 2 percent of water oil. However, the amount of kerosene to be added will have to be determined by experiment.

Blended oil, as supplied by the Corps of Engineers, is preferable to a mixture of waste oil and kerosene. The blend specifications for a larvicidal oil are the following:

Specific gravity 20/4	0.83 - 0.86
Viscosity (Saybolt Universal at 100° F.)	51 - 43
Initial boiling point.	297° - 414° F. (165° - 230° C.)
Final boiling point.	Max. 800° F. (426.7° C.)
Surfactant coefficient	Min. 17.0

b. Application of oil. General. Oil may be effectively applied to small collections of water by means of an oil can or brush, or oil-soluble waste tied to a stick. An ordinary insect spray may be used to pour oil on small collections of water.

c. Sprayers. The standard sprayer consists of oil container, hand pump, and spray nozzle, and is operated by one man. The ordinary sprayer has a capacity of 4 to 5 gallons and is spraying range of about 25 feet. The knapsack sprayer is a practical and economical application for spraying oil to ditches, small ponds, or other collections of water which can be reached by the spray. Large power sprayers may be employed to oil extensive areas such as the borders of lakes, or, in some instances, swampy places. Such sprayers usually consist of a motor, a tank container and a motor actuated pump mounted on a vehicle or boat. Airplanes may be employed to oil extensive breeding areas.

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Continuing to learn, there will be a large amount of by-products, in the process of which, it may be better to attempt to obtain maximum utilization of all. There are at least three types of continuous systems, each of which is entirely satisfactory. It must be pointed out that continuous systems require a good deal of attention, constantly and more oil than would be required if the same were from a designed system, and should not be used unless proper facilities are provided for operation.

Large oilers consist of a line of four or five of about 5 gallons capacity, placed on supports over a stream or ditch so that oil will drip on the water surface. When the oil will govern amount of oil dripping from the system, in some cases continuous oil will drip on the water, with a small oiler in the hole. It may be necessary to use some system to draw a water stream for oil. The oil should be covered, that is, after the oil is drawn, it should be all oil spread quickly over drops within the water. The rate of flow required to furnish a satisfactory film depends on circumstances. Generally, an average flow of from 10 to 20 drops per second will suffice for operation of most of water in the system.

Submerged oilers are constructed to deliver to small quantities. They are designed so that when such is the case, a small amount of oil will be released through an opening and be released by water which enters through the other. These also have the disadvantages of other types and difficult to adjust so that oil will flow properly, as the changes are usually slow.

Oil may be applied continuously by means of a mechanical pump which has of oil-anchored system. Or, oil-anchored system may be constructed over the surface of a breeding place.

Oil pans may be used to collect liquid drift, which is sometimes troublesome, when there is intense breeding in a stream above the open being controlled. These pans may be constructed of locally obtained materials and placed across a water channel, supported by stones. The pans are built that, while holding back larvae, the flow of water is not obstructed. The larvae are killed by oil-anchored contact or small larvae in the water surface above the pan.

6. Methods of oil application. Using diesel oil No. 2, at an oiling rate required per acre of water surface for complete coverage with a suitable oil film. When an ordinary emulsion of the above type for larvae can oil about five acres of breeding area per day, at the time it is not difficult. In usual practice the amount of oil necessary to provide a uniform film may vary from 10 to 20 gallons per acre. The amount of time and vegetation will make a considerable difference. It is usually necessary to spread oil once a week.

10. Constructing Paris system in suitable breeding place. Which is Paris area. Paris system for water-breeding (or other) is a fine crystalline powder. It should be available green, with at least 30 percent crystalline. Its solubility should not exceed 1 percent. Paris system should not be used in 20-inch areas. The larvae have a high degree of resistance. They are ready for distribution in the field, and should be used all day, 30 and 40th stage larvae in a laboratory for 10 days. It has a specific gravity greater than that of water, but certain types that have been tested, the

On my original interview of these, a detailed statement was taken from the informant. The informant stated that the informant was a member of the informant's family and was a member of the informant's family.

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However, dusting, is in essential to test the efficacy of Paris green in the field from time to time. This may be done by securing the still in petri dishes containing larvae and placed at strategic points in the dusted area, or by dipping for larvae in 4 to 6 hrs after application of the Paris green and noting the survivors.

2. Types of dust distributors. Paris green mixtures can be applied to ponds, in a very liquid stream by putting the dust into the air from the windmill tank so that it will fall in a cloud and be carried out over the water. The large hand or motor operated dust blower is entirely employed for dusting trees in horticultural work, may be used to turn the individual dust into the air. These may be expensive, rotary, or can other type. For large bodies of water a slowly rotating dust cloud carried along by a light wind will give best results. In the case of small bodies of water where vegetation is heavy or where discoloration of the water is too serious to be dusted by the dust itself, handfuls of dust mixture should be thrown directly on or into the vegetation or onto the surface of the water. They are also suitable distributors for small ponds or streams. Air-borne may be used to apply the dust over large areas, such as extensive swamps. Generally, the best results will be obtained on a sunny day after the sun has evaporated from vegetation.

It should be remembered that, when special distributors are not available, Paris green mixed with wet or dry mud, gravel or small pebbles, and thrown by hand is often quite effective.

The amount of Liriodendron required to treat an area of given size will vary according to the amount of vegetation present. When the surface of the water is clear, about one-half ounce of Paris green, mixed with 99 parts of dust by volume, is sufficient for 1,000 square feet of water surface. Greater quantities of Paris green must be used where there is vegetation, such as grass or reeds. The percentage of Paris green in such places should be from 2 to 5 percent by volume, as determined by experiment.

One can, and usually prepares and spread Paris green mixture along about 1 1/2 miles of bank in one day, depending, of course, on local conditions.

Since Paris green will kill 2d, 3d and 4th stage larvae within a few hours it need be applied only at such intervals as are necessary to prevent the development of the remaining 1st stage larvae or of new broods of larvae. Under average conditions Paris green should be applied at intervals of from 5 to 7 days in warm weather. Dusting should be repeated without delay whenever examination of the water reveals the presence of 4th stage larvae.

3. Dustless application of Paris green. The need for preparing and transporting dust mixtures is obviated by using a dustless method with the following stock suspension:

Kerosene oil	1 pint
Paris green	1/2 pint
Egg albumen (dry powdered)	1/4 teaspoonful

(If no powdered egg albumen is available an albumen solution can be prepared by using 4 to 6 egg whites in a pint of water. Use one-fourth of a pint of this solution to one pint of kerosene. The egg albumen is not absolutely essential but it tends to make the Paris green more evenly distributed in the final spray.) The

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...and then by hand in often quite effective.

The amount of insecticide required to treat an area of given size will vary according to the amount of vegetation present. When the surface of the water is clear, about one-half ounce of Paris green, mixed with 99 parts of dust by volume, is sufficient for 1,000 square feet of water surface. Greater quantities of Paris green must be used where there is vegetation, such as grass or reeds. The percentage of Paris green in such places should be from 2 to 5 percent by volume, as determined by experiment.

One can usually prepare and spread Paris green mixture along about 1 1/2 miles of bank in one day, depending, of course, on local conditions.

Since Paris green will kill all 2d, 3d and 4th stage larvae within a few hours it need be applied only at such intervals as are necessary to prevent the development of the ensuing 1st stage larvae or of new broods of larvae. Under average conditions Paris green should be applied at intervals of from 5 to 7 days in warm weather. Dusting should be repeated without delay whenever examination of the water reveals the presence of 1st stage larvae.

d. Dustless suspension of Paris green. The need for preparing and transporting dust diluents is obviated by using a dustless method with the following stock suspension:

Kerosene oil 1 pint
Paris green 1/2 pint

See albumen (by permission) 1/4 teaspoonful
(If no powdered egg albumen is available an albumen solution can be prepared by using 4 to 6 egg whites in a pint of water. Use one-fourth of a pint of this solution to one pint of kerosene. The egg albumen is not absolutely essential but it tends to make the Paris green more evenly distributed in the final spray.) The ingredients are put into a bottle in the order named and thoroughly shaken. This stock suspension, again thoroughly shaken, may be put into vials, each holding 6 teaspoonfuls (about 27 cc.). These stoppered vials may be taken to the field by the spraying instructor in a specially made belt.

To prepare the final spray one vial, or 25 to 27 cc. of stock suspension, is mixed with 5 quarts of water. It reduces the labor of transportation if the mixing is done at the breeding place to be sprayed. The water should be strained through a sieve and the mixing may be done in the usual sprayer, which generally has about a 4-gallon capacity. By using only 5 quarts of final spray at one time in this sprayer it is possible by frequent refilling to keep the spray well mixed while it is being applied. About 500 square feet can be sprayed with 5 quarts of this spray.

About 2 teaspoonfuls of kerosene oil in 5 quarts of spray will add to the effectiveness of this dustless Paris green, larvicide.

When it is not possible to prepare the above stock suspension, fairly good results may be had with a simple mixture of 5 teaspoonfuls (about 22.5 cc.) of Paris green in 5 quarts of water, using an ordinary sprayer. Almost continuous refilling of the sprayer while spraying is advisable. Some 500 square feet of breeding area can be sprayed with 5 quarts of this larvicide.

11. Drain of water. Drainage for breeding of the Paris green larvae requires drainage installations. It should be immediately and thoroughly cleared at reasonable intervals. Full scale of replacement parts should be stocked.

12. Phenothiazine. It has been shown that phenothiazine is an effective insecticide for Paris green. If available, in the absence of Paris green, it may be used. It is less stable than Paris green but can be used.

13. Miscellaneous remedies to deal with breeding stems. In some cases effective larvae control may be aid by shading a structure or usual, using some rapidly growing plant which will give a shade cover.

In other cases, stems arising from the ground may be controlled by periodically sluicing the stems. Small can be built to prevent water from being drained by the hand or mechanical removal of a barrier, or by the use of automatic siphons. There irrigation water in also fields or canals is at fault, effective insecticide control in some cases possible by interrupting the supply of water so that the fields become just dry and no more can be used to remove the surface film of moisture without leaving the seeds of the plants. Fluctuation of water level in ponds and reservoirs is sometimes very effective in controlling insect breeding.

All net cultivation, such as sugar cane or rice, within the vicinity of any fixed larva installation, should be eliminated, if possible.

When larvae are such as all the Paris green are not available, control of breeding is sometimes possible by slightly grinding a batch or small pest with fresh green-out vegetation. Unless tightly packed and removed as required, the rotting vegetation may create conditions leading to increased insect breeding.

In some cases rather than attention must be paid to artificial breeding places such as wells, cisterns, roof gutters, and various types of household water containers, tin lids, and plastic shells. These may be removed, emptied often, or covered, as indicated.

In wells and in places where such vegetation and holes in larvae control may be aid by using large coarse fishnet, such as Perch netting.

14. Treatment (continued). It is essential in the control of larvae that all cases of larvae be properly treated. The following table gives the principal points to be noted in the treatment of larvae. (See Table 1.)

15. Medicine - contaminated. (Patient not to receive oral medication.)

(1) Domestic larvae. (Method of choice.)

(a) Quinine sulfate. (10 grains) three times daily after meal for one or two days, or until fever is controlled. Then give control.

(b) Atabrine. (10 grains) three times daily after meal for one or two days, then after two days without oral medication give control.

(c) Phenothiazine. (10 grains) three times daily after meal for one or two days, except for debilitated patient, who should receive only two times daily. (Phenothiazine is not to be used in the control of larvae in the absence of Paris green.)

All test cultivation, such as sugar corn or rice, within the limits of any fixed area installation, should be eliminated, if feasible.

When cultivation such as rice, sugar corn, etc. is not available, control of breeding is sometimes possible by the use of small plots with fresh green-out vegetation. These typically produce and produce no required, the existing vegetation may cause damage to the growing plants.

In some cases, certain types of plants may be used to control the growth of weeds, such as rice, sugar corn, etc. These may be introduced, selected, or eliminated, as indicated.

In some cases, in plots without water vegetation, such as rice, sugar corn, etc. may be used by using large water-filled plots, such as rice, sugar corn, etc.

14. Treatment (contingency). It is essential in the control of malaria that all cases of malaria be properly treated. The following outline gives the principal points to be noted in the treatment of malaria. (See Table, Circular Letter No. 13, Oct. 23, 1942).

15. Malaria - uncomplicated. (Patient able to retain oral medication).

(a) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(b) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(c) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(d) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(e) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(f) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(g) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(h) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(i) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(j) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(k) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(l) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(m) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(n) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

(o) Quinine sulfate. (Patient of simple).

2. Malaria with resistance. (Unable to obtain oral medication.)
- (1) Quinine dihydrochloride, 1.0 gram (15 grs.) in 10 cc. sterile normal saline injected carefully into the gluteal muscles of one buttock; site of injection has been tested thoroughly for no reaction. Care must be taken to avoid the sciatic nerve. Dose may be repeated if necessary in slight hours in other buttock. As soon as patient can retain oral medication treat as in uncomplicated case. (See 14(2)(a)).
 - (2) Atabrine dihydrochloride, 3.2 gram (50 grains) in 5 cc. sterile normal saline may be substituted for intramuscular injection if no quinine dihydrochloride is available.

3. Malaria control in the field. Plasmodium malariae control, or the prophylaxis of malaria among troops in combat or wherever areas in the field, are one of the most difficult of all malaria control problems. It requires constant attention to the application of individual protective measures against mosquitoes and to the use of suppressive antimalarial drugs. There must be the greatest rapport on personal prophylaxis. The soldier must himself apply measures which will protect him from malaria. Under combat conditions the most for freedom from malaria is protection, yet under these conditions, as in the risk of infection. Therefore, it is highly important to apply effectively such measures as suppressive treatment and the use of sleeping nets, repellents, sprays, and protect as clothing.

16. Use of sleeping nets. Nets to protect sleeping individuals are useful in preventing malaria but they must be properly employed and properly maintained. They must be so constructed and used that mosquitoes cannot feed through the mesh because the net touches the individual. The lower edge must be as tucked in that no opening is available for mosquito to enter. Overhead frames should be provided for bed and cot nets. These would not have sharp points which will catch and tear the netting. Nets used in small tents should be suspended from catch and tear the netting. Nets used in small tents should be suspended from and conform to the shape of the interior of the tent. Shelter tent nets should not be used over the outside of the tent but hung inside. Nets should be folded up by day. When the net is entered at night the interior should be inspected for stray mosquitoes.

It is highly important that nets be available for use from the first night spent in malarious areas. There are places in the tropics where a single night of exposure to mosquito bites may result in a 20 percent or greater infection rate among the exposed troops. Nets should therefore be carried as items of personal equipment by all personnel proceeding to malarious areas. Even in the forward areas it is highly important to utilize this protective measure whenever feasible.

The best material for nets is a stiff buckram. Good materials are chintz cloth, polyam cloth and butter cloth, are not suitable because they almost completely prevent proper ventilation. The size of the holes should not exceed 0.000 inch in any dimension to exclude all species of mosquitoes. To exclude mosquitoes the largest permissible diameter is 0.004 inch. The top as well as sides should be of netting to allow for a better circulation of air. Strong reinforcing at corners is necessary and repairs should be prompt and complete. Adhesive tape, sewing or patching may be used to repair rents in the netting. Frequent inspection is required.

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16. Use of sleeping nets. Nets to protect sleeping individuals are useful in preventing malaria but they must be properly employed and properly maintained. They must be so fastened and used that mosquitoes cannot feed through the mesh because the net touches the individual. The lower edge must be so tacked in that no opening is visible for mosquito entry. Overhead frames should be provided for bed nets. These should not have sharp points which will catch and tear the netting. Nets used in small tents should be suspended from and conform to the shape of the interior of the tent. Nets should be folded and not be used over the outside of the tent but hung inside. Nets should be inspected for up by day. When the net is entered at night the interior should be inspected for stray mosquitoes.

It is highly important that nets be available for use from the first night spent in malarious areas. Nets are placed in the regions where a single night of exposure to mosquito bites may result in a 25 percent or greater infection rate among the exposed troops. Nets should therefore be carried as items of personal equipment by all personnel proceeding to malarious areas. Even in the temperate zone it is highly important to utilize this protective measure whenever feasible.

The best material for nets is a stiff bobbinet. Such materials are chocoecloth, tinned cloth and butter cloth, are not suitable because they almost completely prevent proper ventilation. The size of the holes should not exceed 0.0500 inch in any dimension to exclude all species of mosquitoes. To exclude the largest pernicious mosquito is 0.034 inch. The top of wall as well as sides should be of netting to allow for better circulation of air. Straps reinforcing at corners is necessary and repairs should be prompt and complete. Adhesive tape, sewing or patching may be used to repair rents in the netting. Frequent inspection is required.

17. Use of chemical repellents. Various essential oils and synthetic products have been used, in various situations applied to the skin, to repel mosquitoes. Most mosquito repellents have had one or both of two major defects: (1) very transitory or weak effect, and (2) risk of toxic poisoning by absorption through the skin, especially when the repellent must be used liberally during extended periods of time. For example, methylmercaptan is an effective repellent but is reported to be toxic when absorbed through the skin and apt to damage kidney and liver tissue if used freely for a considerable time.

There are three good repellents (612, Iridione, and diethylanthranilate) which are favored by the participants. Of these, 612 will give good protection against mosquitoes for about 4 hours after liberal application, even under sweating conditions. Iridione will protect as well, even under sweating conditions when it should be renewed half-hourly. Diethylanthranilate is slightly less effective than 612, but more effective than Iridione. All are better than any repellents available heretofore.

Certainly, very liberal use of the two over before should be made of these repellents when troops are in forward areas. All exposed skin surfaces should be covered with the repellent. It is also important to apply the repellent to the clothes where they are as thin as to tent that mosquitoes can feed through the cloth on, for example, over the shoulders and neck. Repellents should not be applied to the face, nor allowed to reach the eyes.

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18. Use of protective clothing. Men in combat duty or forced to remain out when such severe malaria-carrying mosquitoes are present, may wear approved head nets and gloves as supplementary protective measures. Head nets have certain disadvantages. They hinder vision and add to discomfort in the tropics. Vision is least impaired by black nets. Shirt sleeves should be kept down after sunset. Pants, not shorts, should be worn. By keeping the trousers low around the ankles, or tucked into high boots, mosquitoes are kept from biting the heels. Mosquito boots of canvas, suede, or gutta-percha may be useful if long enough to protect the legs nearly to the knee. Such light boots are not suitable for mud, which requires carrying shoes with, logging.

The efficiency of protective clothing varies directly with the amount of inspection and discipline which can be applied.

19. Pyrethrum control. It is generally true that pyrethrum control, especially the fumes-pyrethrum control, will be found increasingly useful in the control of malaria in the field away from fixed installations. The repellent effect of pyrethrum is so marked that, although adequate tests have not been reported, it is nevertheless common practice to suggest that in highly malarious areas much greater use be made of pyrethrum spray in temporary encampments and even in fixed line positions. Shelter tents and jungle shelters should be sprayed at dusk, and any native huts or outbuildings in the vicinity should also be sprayed, when feasible. There is evidence that the spraying of the outer perimeter will help materially to repel mosquitoes.

20. Distinction of malarial. The instructions of all ranks in regard to malaria and malaria control is important, and it should begin in the continental training bases, even if these are not malarial. The nature of malaria, cycle of development of plasmodia, role of Anopheles mosquitoes, and the fact that the disease can be prevented only by special measures, should be explained briefly in simple terms. Full use should be made of malarial pictures and of locally prepared talks, bulletins, and directives. An important point to be stressed is that malaria must be prevented by routine and consistent application of malaria hygiene. Specific malarial measures are essential. In permanent and semi-permanent posts and camps a high degree of protection against malaria is afforded by applying measures outlined above. In forward or post camps and while maneuvering or holding defense positions in the field away from fixed installations, especially in tropical countries, the most feasible malaria control measures are those by which the individual soldier himself must be responsible to a very large extent.

21. Large encampments, or permanent installations. Malaria prophylaxis or chemotherapy is less effective in malarial areas before the etiology of the disease is known. It is also clear that (1) the actual prevention of

a day or two immediately after a rash, with water and immediately after. It is better to repeat these suggestions in treatment two or three days apart. Atabrine usually causes no discomfort. Occasionally there have been reports of temporary or persistent irritation after prophylactic doses. A temporary reddening of the skin may occur, which subsides in a few days. But this tinting of the skin will clear up after stopping atabrine.

It must be pointed out that it is not clear from published reports that 0.4 gram of atabrine a week is sufficient in highly malarious areas. Possibly the dose in such areas should be 0.8 gram a week. It is also not clear how many months of constant atabrine prophylaxis can safely be tolerated. The limit appears to be well over six months. As very real and long intervals of freedom from atabrine as feasible should be allowed.

2. Quinine. The most important drug in malarial prophylaxis has always been quinine, and the first line of defense for troops in actual combat has been quinine prophylaxis, designed not to prevent infection, which no drug will do with any certainty, but to prevent the onset of the first fever being precipitated by malarial infection. Quinine is usually given in suppressive treatment, and it will frequently (but not always) prevent clinical symptoms while being taken. Another point to bear in mind is that when clinical malaria occurs after taking or stopping prophylaxis it is generally less severe than otherwise. The usual dose of prophylactic quinine is 5 to 10 grains daily after the evening meal. Some authorities prefer 10 grains twice a day or two or three days a week. Under present conditions quinine prophylaxis is to be used only if a man cannot tolerate atabrine.

3. Prevention of malarial infection. As already stated, there is no drug which in safe doses will prevent mosquito-borne infection with malarial parasites. But quinine and atabrine, in small doses, are almost equally useful in suppressing the appearance of clinical symptoms after infection. Such suppressive treatment has great emergency value in that it will enable malaria-infected troops to however the fight actively in spite of the infection, which otherwise would incapacitate them. The usual clinical regimen and pyrexia are suppressed and do not appear until prophylactic administration has been stopped. In dealing with large numbers of men, the standard point of prophylactic drug administration should be staggered to avoid overcrowding of the hospital with relapsing cases, which may mean to the extent of 50 percent of men, whether quinine or atabrine has been taken. Every effort should be made to stagger the terminal point, there is no logical reason to continue the prophylactic drug after a man has returned to a malarious area. He should then be observed for indications of malaria and given suppressive treatment if required. During this period of observation reported thick blood smears should be examined, if possible.

The question often arises as to when suppressive treatment should be started. The answer must be largely empirical because it is difficult to know about the stages which precede the appearance of clinical malaria. There is no evidence that suppressive drugs in safe doses, in effective amounts, prevent the pre-erythemic stage. It is probably safe to delay the suppressive treatment for two or four days after entering an area where

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propylthiouracil is to generally last seven to ten days. The usual dose of propylthiouracil is 5 to 10 grams daily after the evening meal. Some patients prefer to take three or four or five or six tablets. Under present conditions propylthiouracil is to be used only if a man cannot tolerate thiouracil.

g. Management of chlamydia. In bloody stool, there is no drug which in itself will prevent recurrence of the infection with bacteria. But quinine and streptomycin, in small doses, are almost equally useful in suppressing the spread of chlamydia infection after infection. Such suppressive treatment has given satisfactory results in that it is all right when infection recurs to subside and does not actively in spite of the infection, which otherwise would impede the cure. The usual clinical dose of pyrazin is 100 mg. per day for 10 days. Still prophylactic medication has been stopped. In dealing with large numbers of men, the terminal point of prophylactic drug administration should be reached to avoid overworking the hospital with relapsing cases, which may occur to the extent of 10 percent or more, another quinine or streptomycin has been taken. Drugs for this possible need to stop the terminal point, there is no logical reason to continue the prophylactic drug after a man has returned to a protected area. He should then be observed for indication of a late relapse or chlamydia treatment if required. During this period of observation reported thick blood smears should be examined, if possible.

The question often arises as to when suppressive treatment should be started. The answer must be largely medical because as little is known about the stages which precede the chlamydia form of the disease. There is no evidence that suppressive drugs in small doses, are effective against the pre-chlamydia stage. It is probably best to delay the suppressive treatment for three or four days after entering an area where such treatment is indicated.

22. Isolation. Isolation of white is important alone. In some cases a high percentage of all white infections is acquired while soldiers are visiting unpopulated towns or villages after dark. In such cases it is advisable to consider a change in the usual leave hours thereby preventing, or at least reducing, the soldier's return to his protected camp by nightfall.

b. Malaria disinfection. Malaria disinfection is defined as a state of orderly and effective conduct or action in the part of soldiers in respect to malaria control. It implies ability and readiness to protect malaria control, as outlined above, particularly the individual measures. When there is malaria disinfection in a company, division and battalion are in good regular and are properly used, protective clothing and repellents are applied to the fullest practical extent, suppressive treatment is faithfully taken as ordered, and can be not expose themselves needlessly to mosquito bites. Good malaria disinfection requires to a higher such dangerous functions as listening, firing, or a better after dark in malaria areas.

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Cholera discipline is developed by careful indoctrination of officers and enlisted men, and it presupposes constant supervision by those in command.

Cholera control is never static. In highly infected areas it requires of the Medical and Sanitary Corps officers constant unremitting attention to small details. Success is possible only when there is a high degree of cooperation among all ranks and all branches in utilizing the appropriate techniques.

For the Surgeon General:

S/JOHN A. ROGERS
Lt/John A. Rogers
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Executive, Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Each officer of the
Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

S/MAJOR A. BOHNS
c/John A. Bohner
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

For the Bureau of Census:

DISTRIBUTION:

Each officer of the
Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

(Revised Edition)

1. Composition of Courts:

These Rules shall be read with and subject to the Proclamations and Orders of the Allied Military Government.

2. Courts:

- (1) Before proceeding with the hearing of any case, an Allied Military Court shall satisfy itself that it is properly constituted, having regard to whether it is a General, Summary or Special Military Court, and that the composition of the members of the Court are in order. No officer who has any personal interest in a case being tried or who is an officer in the Civil Service shall sit as a member of the Court.
- (2) When an Allied Military Court has satisfied itself that it is properly constituted, it shall satisfy itself that it has jurisdiction to try the accused for the offences charged.
- (3) Any lawyer or other person selected by an accused may appear in any case with the consent of the Court, except that the Chief Legal Officer, or an officer authorized by him, or any Court, may at any time prohibit any lawyer or other person from appearing in any Court. If an accused is not represented, an officer of the Allied Forces will be appointed to represent him if the nature of the case makes it desirable that he should be represented.
- (4) Any officer of the Allied Forces may appear and sit alone as accused in any Allied Military Court.

3. Interpreters:

- (1) An Allied Military Court may appoint an interpreter or interpreters either generally or for the trial of any case before it.

- (2) Every interpreter shall be required to take the following oath:

"I will to the best of my ability truthfully interpret and transmit to you shall be required to do."

- (3) An interpreter appointed generally by a Court shall not be obliged

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- (2) When an Allied Military Court has satisfied itself that it is properly constituted, it shall satisfy itself that it has jurisdiction to try the person for the offense charged.
- (3) Any lawyer or other person selected by an accused may appear in any case with the consent of the Court, except that the Chief Legal Officer, or an officer authorized by him, or any Court, may at any time prohibit any lawyer or other person from appearing in any Court. If an accused is not represented, an officer of the Allied Forces will be appointed to represent him at the request of the same unless it is desirable that he be advised by representation.
- (4) Any officer of the Allied Forces may appear and prosecute an accused in any Allied Military Court.

3. Interrogation

- (1) An Allied Military Court may appoint an interpreter or interpreters either generally or for the trial of any case before it.

- (2) Every interrogator shall be required to take the following oath:

"I will do my best of my ability fairly, impartially and honestly to obtain the truth."

- (3) An interrogator appointed pursuant to a Court order shall be obliged to take an oath at the Court's request at any time before the Court.

4. Commandment of Proceedings

- (1) All proceedings in an Allied Military Court shall be conducted by warrant of arrest, pursuant to arrest, or arrest without warrant.

- (2) Any Civil Affairs Officer, any officer of the Civil Police, any officer holding an appointment as a member of an Allied Military Court, and any other officer of the Allied Military Government, may issue a warrant or arrest. Any of warrants and arrests shall be in accordance with the forms contained in the appendix to these Rules. A warrant or arrest may be issued on the complaint of any person that an offense triable by an Allied Military Court has been committed.

- (3) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of Allied Military Courts may be arrested without warrant.

- (4) Any member of the Allied Forces or Civil Police if such person is suspected of having committed or being about to commit an offense triable by an Allied Military Court, and

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(b) by anybody if such person is found committing an offense triable by an Allied Military Court.

5. Arraignment and Charge.

- (1) All persons arrested for an offense with or without warrant, will be brought as soon as practicable before a Summary Military Court, except that the Chief Legal Officer, or an officer empowered by him, may order that any particular case or classes of cases shall be brought directly before a Superior or General Military Court for trial.
- (2) The Summary Military Court will, on any accused appearing before it, hear the charges against the accused and then deal with the same or defer the hearing of the case.
- (3) When the Court defers the hearing of a case, it will order the accused to be detained in custody or released on bail on such terms as the Court thinks fit.
- (4) An accused who appears before a Court following arrest with or without a warrant will be given a statement of the charges made against him before he is tried on the same and, subject to military exigencies, such statement will be delivered to the accused by the Prosecutor in sufficient time before the trial to enable the accused to prepare his defense. Full opportunity and assistance will be given to an accused to obtain the attendance of material witnesses whom he desires to call on his behalf at the trial.
- (5) In general, multiplicity of charges based on the same set of facts will be avoided.

6. Pleading before a Summary Military Court.

- (1) At the hearing of any case by a Summary Military Court, the court will first satisfy itself as to the matters mentioned in paras. 1 and 2 of Rule 2 and that no adjournment is necessary to permit the case to proceed. The Court will then read to the accused the charges brought against him and will ask the accused after the reading of each charge whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" to it. If necessary the Court will explain these terms to the accused. The Court will enter in the record of the case whether the accused pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" to each charge. The Court may accept a plea of "guilty" to an offense other than that charged and a plea of "not guilty" to the offense charged.
- (2) If the answer of the accused to any charge is such that it appears he may not be guilty of the offense, whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty", a plea of "not guilty" shall be entered in the record and the

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(4) If the accused who appears before a Court following arrest with or without a warrant will be given a statement of the charges made against him before he is tried on the same and, subject to military exigencies, such statement will be delivered to the accused by the Prosecutor in sufficient time before the trial to enable the accused to prepare his defense. Full opportunity and assistance will be given to an accused to obtain the attendance of material witnesses and to examine the witnesses to call on his behalf at the trial.

(5) In general, multiplicity of charges based on the same set of facts will be avoided.

6. Pleading before a Summary Military Court.

(1) At the hearing of any case by a Summary Military Court, the court will first satisfy itself as to the matters mentioned in paras. 1 and 2 of Rule 2 and that no adjournment is necessary to permit the case to proceed. The Court will then read to the accused the charges brought against him and will ask the accused after the reading of each charge whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" to it. If necessary the Court will explain these terms to the accused. The Court will enter in the record of the case whether the accused pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" to each charge. The Court may accept a plea of "guilty" to an offense other than that charged and a plea of "not guilty" to the offense charged.

(2) If the answer of the accused to any charge is such that it appears he may not be guilty of the offense, whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty", a plea of "not guilty" shall be entered in the record and the case shall proceed accordingly. A plea of "not guilty" will be entered in the record of every case in which the accused, if found guilty by a competent Court of the offense charged, might be sentenced to death.

(3) Upon a plea of "guilty" to all offenses charged, the Court shall hear such statement for the prosecution and such evidence as it requires to enable it to determine the sentence to be imposed. If it has power to impose adequate punishment, it will proceed to sentence. If it has not such power, it will commit the case to a higher Court.

(4) It shall be competent at any stage of the trial for the accused, with the leave of the Court, to alter a plea of "not guilty" to "guilty", or for the Court to enter a plea of "not guilty" in place of a plea of "guilty" made by the accused.

(5) It shall be competent for the Court to amend a charge at any time provided that an adjournment is granted, if necessary, and that no injustice is thereby done to the accused.

77 Procedure on File of Oduy in a Memory Palace

3-Phase Circuit, 440-Phase Multi

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(5) After the close of the case for the prosecution, the Court may require the accused to answer any charge if it finds there is not sufficient evidence to support the charge and that the accused should not be required to answer the case. Any such required shall be entered in the record of the case. The Court may also direct that any further evidence or statement be produced against the accused and in such case may make any necessary adjustment for that purpose.

(6) The Court will call upon the accused to open the case for the defense in regard to all charges which the accused is required to answer. Thereupon -

(a) The accused or his representative may take an optional statement and call witnesses for the defense in person provided by paragraph (b) of this Rule shall report to the case for the prosecution. The accused may not be compelled to give evidence, but any evidence he gives must be on oath and he may be cross-examined upon it; and

(b) When all the witnesses for the defense have been called, the defense will announce that the case for the defense is closed.

(7) After the case for the defense is closed -

(a) The prosecution may call or recall any witness for the purpose of rebutting or correcting any material statement made by a witness for the defense or for the purpose of giving evidence on any matter raised by the defense; and

(b) the accused or his representative may then make a statement to the Court clearing up the facts of the case and dealing with any matter of law which requires or merit. After the evidence has closed up, the prosecution may be allowed. The Court will then consider its judgment.

(8) The Court may call or recall any witness at any time before judgment if it considers that it is necessary in the interests of justice.

E. Procedure in Trial in Superior Military Courts.

The procedure in Superior Military Courts will be the same as that provided by Rules 6 and 7 with regard to Superior Military Courts, except that:-

(a) the record of any evidence taken in a Superior Military Court will be made available to the Superior Military Court, and any

(4) That all the witnesses for the defense have been called, the defense will ensure that the case for the defense is closed.

(7) After the case for the defense is closed -

(a) The prosecution may call or recall any witness for the purpose of rebuttal, any material statement made by a witness for the defense of the person of which evidence in any new matter raised by the defense; and

(b) the accused or his representative may then make a statement to the Court within 48 hours of the first of the case in which, with any matter of law which requires a Court. After the defense has called up, the prosecution may be allowed. The Court will then consider its judgment.

(8) The Court may call or recall any witness at anytime before judgment if it considers that it is necessary in the interests of justice.

6. Procedure in Trial in Superior Military Courts.

The procedure in Superior Military Courts will be the same as that provided by Rules 6 and 7 with regard to Superior Military Courts, except that:-

(a) the receipt of any evidence taken in a Superior Military Court will be made available to the Superior Military Court, and any witness whose evidence differs from that given by him before the Superior Military Court may be cross-examined thereon or questioned by the Court; and

(b) in lieu of any witness being called to give evidence before the Superior Military Court, that Court may, after hearing the prosecution and defense, order any record of the evidence taken in the lower Court to be read over to the Court.

(c) a plea of "guilty" to an offense punishable by death may be accepted provided the Court is satisfied from the nature of the case that the punishment of death would be grossly excessive and that a lesser punishment which it is within its power to impose would suffice.

9. Procedure in Trial in General Military Courts.

- (1) The trial shall be held, or an officer authorized by him, will in conducting the trial of the proceedings in any case from a General Military Court or a Superior Military Court for trial by a General Military Court unless the record with his consent for such trial or effort that the case be heard in a Superior Military Court.
- (2) The procedure on the trial in a General Military Court shall be the same as that prescribed for a Superior Military Court.

10. Decisions of Courts and Records of Records.

Every question shall be determined by a majority of the members of the members of the court. The absence or death of any member of a court shall not invalidate any proceedings, providing that the member of members present throughout the trial is not reduced below the minimum number required to constitute such court.

11. Power to Adjourn.

In addition to any particular power of adjournment contained in these Rules, an Allied Military Court has power at any time to adjourn the proceedings either generally or to a fixed time and place, and to grant an adjournment at the request of the prosecution or defense as the justice of the case may require.

12. Record of Proceedings.

A complete record of every case will be kept by each court and will (subject to any other provision of these Rules) be sent to the office of the Chief Legal Officer, or to his direct, at the conclusion of the proceedings. The record in a General and Superior Military Court shall include all the material evidence of every witness, which shall be recorded in narrative form except when a stenographer is present, in which case a stenographic record will be made. In a General Military Court only the essential material evidence need be recorded.

13. Court Officers.

An Allied Military Court may appoint persons to be stenographers and other officials for its court when such persons are available. Such officials need not be members of the Allied Forces but the Court will be responsible that they are fit and proper persons.

11. Power to Summon.

In addition to any particular power of adjournment contained in these Rules, an Allied Military Court has power at any time to adjourn the proceedings either entirely or to a fixed time and place, and to grant an adjournment at the request of the prosecution or defense as the justice of the case may require.

12. Record of Proceedings.

A complete record of every proceeding shall be kept by each court and shall (subject to any other provision of these Rules) be sent to the office of the Chief Legal Officer, or to his or her direct, at the conclusion of the proceedings. The record in a General and Superior Military Court shall include all the material evidence of every witness, which shall be recorded in narrative form except when a shorthand writer is present, in which case a stenographic record will be kept. In a Summary Military Court only the essential material evidence must be recorded.

13. Court Officials.

An Allied Military Court may appoint persons to be stenographers and other officials for its court when such persons are available. Such appointments need not be members of the Armed Forces but the Court will be responsible that they are fit and proper persons.

14. Joint Hearings.

Two or more persons may be tried jointly for the same offenses where the charges arising out of the same set of circumstances.

15. Witnesses.

The Court may direct that any person shall be detained in custody for a period before witnesses provided that no such person shall be detained for a period of more than 21 days without a further order being made.

16. Evidence.

An Allied Military Court shall admit such evidence as is relevant and material to the charges before it and shall, in determining on the judgment in each charge, take into consideration the nature of the evidence produced and the degree of reliance which can reasonably be placed on it.

27. Evidence as to Character.

- (1) Evidence of good or bad character of the accused including evidence of any prior criminal record will be admissible after judgment and before sentence and the court may take into account such evidence in rendering any sentence.
- (2) Evidence of bad character against an accused will be admissible before judgment only where the accused has proffered evidence as to his own good character in a defense to the charges and/or has proffered evidence purporting to show that any material witness for the prosecution is of bad character.

28. Judgment and Sentence.

An Allied Military Court will pronounce the judgment on each charge on which an accused is tried before it and will pronounce the sentence in respect of all the charges upon which the accused is found guilty.

29. Fines.

- (1) An Allied Military Court may, when imposing any fine, impose a sentence or imprisonment to be served in default of payment of such fine, and may direct the period within which any fine shall be paid. Where no fault is made in payment of a fine, it shall not be necessary for the Civil Police to bring the accused again before a Court to have the alternative sentence confirmed and such accused may be imprisoned, as of course, provided a report shall be sent immediately to the facts to the Officer of the Chief Legal Officer, or as he may direct.

- (2) All fines shall on receipt be transmitted to the Officer of the Chief Legal Officer, or as he may direct.

30. Immunity at Time of Trial.

If at any time during the trial of an accused it is ascertained by the Court upon sufficient reliable evidence that the accused is so insane as not to understand the nature of the charges made against him or the proceedings of the Court, the Court shall order the accused to be detained in custody as long as the Military Governor shall direct.

31. Service for Hearing and Evidence.

Where at any time during any proceedings before an Allied Military Court any error or omission, technical or otherwise, is made, the proceedings shall not thereby be invalidated, and no action will be taken on any

19. Pinas.

- (1) An Allied Military Court may, when laying its fine, impose a sentence of imprisonment to be served in whole or in part of payment of such fine, and may direct the period within which any fine shall be paid. Where default is made in payment of a fine, it shall not be necessary for the Civil Police to bring the accused again before a Court to have the alternative sentence confirmed and such accused may be imprisoned as of course, provided a report shall be sent immediately as to the failure to the Office of the Chief Legal Officer, or as he may direct.
- (2) All fines shall as receipt be transmitted to the Office of the Chief Legal Officer, or as he may direct.

20. Imprisonment at Time of Trial.

If at any time during the trial of an accused it is ascertained by the Court from competent medical evidence that the accused is so insane as not to understand the nature of the charges made against him or the proceedings of the Court, the Court shall order the accused to be detained in custody so long as the Military Government shall direct.

21. Saving for Errors and Omissions.

Where at any time during any proceedings before an Allied Military Court any error or omission, technical or otherwise, is made, the proceedings shall not thereby be invalidated, and no action will be taken in any review of such proceedings on account of any such error or omission unless it appears that injustice has been done to the accused.

22. General Powers of Court.

An Allied Military Court may, where no procedure has been directed in any matter which arises, adopt such procedure as it thinks fit, provided no injustice is thereby done to the accused.

APPENDIX TO FORMS OF PROSECUTION

Form of Oath

Being conscious of the responsibility which
this oath imposes upon me, before God and man,

I, _____, swear to tell the whole
truth and nothing but the truth.

Form of Affirmation.

The above form will be used, omitting the
words "before God and man" and substituting
the words "solemnly affirm" for "swear".

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Notes: The forms for questions will be printed in book form. Each will be separately numbered with carbon paper inter-
leaved so that an original and a copy can be made at one
writing. The answers will be printed in English and the
____ language in alternate lines.

Form No. 2

(On outside cover of book)
(Only in English)

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS OF THIRD

(On front inside of cover)
(Only in English)

QUESTIONS

These books of questions are to be handled by the civil
police and other authorized persons of the Allied Military
Government. Whenever a civilian is charged with the com-
mission of any offense against the Allied Military Govern-
ment, including the use of force, directing him to appear before
a Military Military Court. A brief extract of the above

Reference to the above

APPENDIX 2

(On separate cover of book)
(Only in English)ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENTMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION ON TITLES(On front double of cover)
(Only in English)

MEMORANDUM

These books of massive size to be carried by the Allied
 police and other authorized persons of the Allied Military
 Government. Whenever a civilian is charged with the com-
 mission of any offense against the Allied Military Govern-
 ment a warrant by the court directing him to appear before
 a Military Military Court. A brief extract of the charge
 against the alleged offender, such as "6/25/45) failure to
 show identification card." or "7/6/45) violation of curfew
 law." should be added to the front. The original warrant
 should be attached to the front. However, this is not filed
 with the court but is retained in the court.

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(Form No. 2 continued)

(To be printed in duplicate and in English and)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUMMONS

NO.

(Fill in date)

TO

(Name)

(Address)

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in person before a Summary

Military Court at _____ on _____ at _____ upon charges as follows:

Offense _____

Particulars _____

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 desire;

(b) To consult a lawyer before the trial and have a lawyer defend him at

the trial. In any case involving the death penalty the General Military Court,

if the defendant so requests, shall assign to him a legal officer of the Allied

Military Government to assist in the defense of the man in addition to such other

lawyer as he may select.

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Military Court at _____ on _____ at _____ upon charges as follows:

(Date)

(Hour)

(Address of Court)

Offence _____

Particulars _____

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 desire;
- (b) To consult a lawyer before the trial and have a lawyer defend him at the trial. In any case involving the death penalty the General Military Court, if the defendant so requests, shall assign to him a Legal Officer of the Allied Military Government to assist in the defense of the case in addition to such other lawyer as he may select;

(c) To apply to the Court for time to prepare his defense, which application the Court may grant or deny in its discretion;

(d) To bring with him such 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.

BY ORDER

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED PERSON

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RETURN OF SUMMONS

Please

Date

I acknowledge receipt of the summons of which this is a true copy.

(Signature of Defendant)

PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this ____ day of 1943 at ____ M(hour)

served the summons of which this is a copy

(personally
(by leaving copy at the above address)
(by calling it to his address)

(Signature of Officer Serving Summons)

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(In English and In
In English)

Form No. 3.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WARRANT

To all police

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at _____
(name)

_____ Court in and before the Court

Address

Military Court at _____

(Name of Court)

Id.

By order

(Signature of Subscribed Person)

(Name of Plaintiff)

I do hereby certify that in this _____ day of _____ 1963 I (the undersigned)
serve warrant on defendant at _____ (name) (address)
warrant of which this is a true copy
upon the defendant, and he

is (now confined at _____) (now released on bail) _____
(Name of Court)

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(Signature of Defendant Person)

(Name of Person)

I do hereby certify that in this _____ day of _____ 1963 I (and my wife to
serve without as defendant in it Court (and) (admission)
warrant of which this is a trial copy

in (now entitled it) sitting before of trial before
(now released in ball) _____
(Name of Court)

(Signature of Officer Serving Warrant)

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(In duplicate, in English and)

FILED IN: 2

DATE: 11/11/68

CHARGE: 1

(Name) _____

(Sex) _____

(Address) _____

(Name of defendant)

is hereby charged with violating provisions of (Penal Statute) 18. _____

(Offense)

is the following manner:

First Charge:

Particulars:

Second Charge:

Particulars:

The above charges are sufficient for trial before

(Judge and Address of Court)

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(Name of Defendant) _____

(Address) _____

(City) _____

(State) _____

(Zip) _____

In the following manner:

Parent Charges _____

Particulars _____

Ground Charges _____

Particulars _____

The above charges are referred for trial before _____

(Name and Address of Court)

By order

Judge, Summary Military Court or Clerk

Authorized Signature

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Form No. 1

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ORDER FOR APPEARANCE

Name _____
Date _____

TO: Name _____
Address _____

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in person before the

at _____ at _____ (Date) (Hour) _____
(Name and address of Court) (Name of Accused)
give evidence in the case pending against _____

and you are required to bring with you the following exhibits or articles _____

Witnessed failure to comply with this summons will subject you to arrest
punishment.

By or by

(Signature of person authorized)
JUDGE OF PEACE

I served the above named within on the _____ day of _____ at _____

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You are hereby summoned and required to appear in person before the
_____ at _____ to testify and
(Name and address of court) (Date) (Hour)
also evidence in the case pending against _____
(Name of defendant)

and you are required to bring with you the following documents or articles _____

Defaulted failure to comply with this summons will subject you to severe
penalties.

By order

(Signature of person authorizing)

RETURN OF PROCESS

I served the above named summons on the _____ day of _____ at _____

personally
(leaving copy at his address)
(mailing copy to his address)

(Signature of official making service)

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Form No. 5

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WARRANT

TO: the prisoner in (name)
of _____ (prison) (cell) (block) or any other prison, jail,
or camp to which the prisoner may be transferred or confined,
thereas one _____ has been convicted of the offense of
(insert this address)

_____ and has been sentenced by the _____
(Name of Court)
_____ and to pay a fine of _____
_____ and to pay a fine of _____
_____ and to pay a fine of _____
(Date)

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized to receive and
(Name of Agent)
accompanied with the sentence in duplicate or until further order of this court
as a competent military authority add for as before this shall be sufficient
warrant.

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(Name and Address)

and has been sentenced by the _____
(Name of Court)

to serve a sentence of _____ and to pay a fine of _____ (dimes)

and sentence to confinement on _____

(Date)

Now, therefore, I do hereby authorize to receive said _____

_____ and your custody and detain him in _____

(Name of Defendant)

accordance with the sentence as imposed on said further order of this Court
 or a competent military authority and for so long as this shall be sufficient
 warrant.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 19____

Provoking Officer_____
Court

(The fine imposed shall either be paid, or the defendant will receive a
 credit of _____ fine per day for each day served in confinement)

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STUDY OF SURFACES AND PORETEXT OF POLYMER

Example to: _____ of _____ now situated in _____
(Name) (Address)
on the _____ day of _____ for the offense _____
(Name of Court)

And the solution to my first of _____ like to be paid fortnightly,
 Now, therefore, do _____ and _____ jointly
 (Name of Defendant) _____ Name of Plaintiff

In the case of the failure of _____ to pay any and all

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and assembly do hereby and subscribe to the Allied Military Government
 want to secure the payment of this fine imposed upon the said _____

_____ of this date.

In the case of the failure of _____ in any fine shall

and, we hereby and mutually acknowledge that we shall pay the said
 fine together with all costs, charges and interest, and that we pay
 of execution or failure of our support, property, chattels or goods
 any surerly to made by the Allied Military Government to satisfy
 the judgment rendered with this amount.

Witness by

_____ (signature)

_____ (theory)

_____ (surety)

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FORM NO. 1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PROCEDURES OF AN ALLIED MILITARY COURT

Held at

on the

Before

day of

194

(Name & rank of President
(Members and/or Lay Judges
(constituting the Court

DEFENDANT'S NAME

Rank

Service

Branch

Organization

Age

Height

Weight

Complexion

ADDRESS

RESIDENCE

PRESENTING OFFICER

ADVANCE FOR ADVANCE

REMARKS (S)

is duly sworn

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Wings-

Advisors-

Identification-

Organization-

Agree

PERSONNEL

19 July 1971

PERSONNEL OFFICER

ADVISOR FOR WINGS

ADMINISTRATIVE

(This space must be completed if a copy of the Summary
of Charges is filed in a standard)

The Charges are read and explained to each accused.

4416

PLEAS OF THE ACCUSED

The Accused	pleads	to the 1st	charge
	pleads	to the 2nd	charge
	pleads	to the 3rd	charge

ADJUSTMENTS

(Times, dates and reasons for adjustments being made)

NOTE FOR MAGISTRATE

The record of the evidence for the Prosecution is attached (or endorsed hereto) and marked "P" in respect of all charges to which any Accused has pleaded "Not guilty".

CASE FOR PROSECUTION

The record of the evidence for the Prosecution is attached (or enclosed heron) and marked "P" in respect of all charges to which any Accused has pleaded "Not guilty".

CASE FOR DEFENCE

The record of the evidence for the Defence is attached (or enclosed heron) and marked "D".

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SENTENCES OF THE COURT

The accused
is found guilty/not guilty of the first charge.
The accused
is found guilty/not guilty of the second charge.
The accused
is found guilty/not guilty of the third charge.

The statement (if any) of the accused as to mitigation of punishment and the record of evidence (if any) of the said accused as to character is attached and marked "A".

SENTENCES OF THE COURT

The Court sentences the accused
to
in respect of all the offences charged in the above proceedings of which
the said accused has been found guilty.

END

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The defendant (if any) of the named as to mitigation of punishment and the return of evidence (if any) if the said accused as to character is attached and marked "P".

REPLY OF THE COURT

The Court sentences the accused to
in respect of all the offences charged in the above proceedings of which the said accused has been found guilty.

REPLY

Date _____ Signature _____

DECLARATION OF READINESS

Date _____ Signature _____

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(If not sufficient space available on this form for the notes of evidence, other sheets should be attached.)

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE

PART IV

Intelligence Summary

Document No.

- 18. Geographic Data
- 19. Financial Intelligence
- 20. Civilian Supply Intelligence

Intelligence Summary

Document No.

- 18. Geographic Data
- 19. Financial Intelligence
- 20. Civilian Supply Intelligence

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SECRETSECRETSUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE

- (A) Geographic Data
 (B) Financial Intelligence
 (C) Civilian Supply Intelligence

(A) GEOGRAPHIC DATAPROVINCES IN ORDER OF POPULATION

<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Communes</u>	<u>Population</u>
Palermo	76	891,000
Catania	53	713,000
Messina	89	627,000
Agrigento	41	418,000
Trapani	20	376,000
Siracusa	19	278,000
Galtanisiotto	22	256,000
Reggio	12	223,000
Enna	20	218,000
Total Sicily:	352	4,000,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN ORDER OF POPULATION

(The population given is the latest available of the censuses)

PALERMO (1,445,000). Chief town of Sicily and of Province of Palermo. Important sea-port. Numerous industries. Several barracks, army, navy and air force HQs. Government offices, etc., at 104, Via Maqueda. Cathedral. Casa del Fascio on Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Hotels: Castello Utveglio (70 beds) on Monte Pellegrino.
 Grand Hotel et des Palmes (208 beds). 398, Via Roma.
 Villa Igien (234 beds) on coast North of town.
 Over 100 others.

CATANIA (259,000). Chief town of province of Catania. Important sea-port. Sulphur refineries, chemical and other industries. Government offices, etc., at 14, Via Prefettura. Casa del Fascio at 3, Via del Duomo. Cathedral.

Hotels: Centrale Coran (140 beds) at 218, Via Xmas.
 Coran (115 beds). 9, Via C. Xmas.

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Catania	53	713,000
Messina	69	527,000
Trapani	41	415,000
Syracuse	20	375,000
Caltanissetta	19	278,000
Reggio	22	255,000
Enna	13	225,000
	20	218,000

4,000,000

Total Sicily:

352

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN ORDER OF POPULATION (The population given is the latest available of the century)

PALEMO (445,000). Chief town of Sicily and of Province of Palermo. Important sea-port. Numerous industries. Several barracks, army, navy and air force Bqs. Government offices, etc., at 104, Via Maqueda. Cathedral. Casa del Poesia on Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Hotels: Castellin Utveglio (70 beds) on Monte Pellegrino.
Grand Hotel of San Palmo (200 beds), 398, Via Roma.
Villa Igles (204 beds) on coast North of town.
Over 100 others.

CATANIA (259,000). Chief town of province of Catania. Important sea-port. Sulphur refineries, chemical and other industries. Government offices, etc., at 14, Via Prefettura. Casa del Poesia at 5, Via del Duomo. Cathedral.
Hotels: Centrale Corona (140 beds) at 218, Via Etne.
Grande Albergo (115 beds), 9, Via C. Dante.
About 30 other hotels.

MESSINA (209,000). Chief town of province of Messina. Important sea-port. Naval and military Bqs. Chemical and other industries. Prefecture etc., on Via Garibaldi.

Hotels: Grand (120 beds), Viale S. Martino.
Reale (50 beds), Via G. La Ferla.

TRAPANI (81,000). Chief town of province of Trapani. Sea-port. Salt-pans and fish-canning industries. Prefecture on Piazza Garibaldi.

Hotels: Moderne (44 beds), 18, Via Reale.
Vittoria (44 beds), 2, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.
3 others.

SIRACUSA (60,000). Chief town of province of Siracusa. Sea-port. Government offices etc., on Via Roma.

Hotels: Villa Politi (100 beds) in Cappuccini quarter.
Hotel des Etrangers (60 beds) on Passeggio Armetta.

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CALTANISSETTA (51,000). Chief town of province of Caltanissetta. Partly district. Sulphur mines.

Hotels: Concordia (71 beds)
Continental (30 beds)
Littoria (30 beds)
Moderno (40 beds)

RAUSANA (50,000). Chief town of province of Ragusa.

Hotels: Nazionale (27 beds), Via S. Giuseppe 14.
Trinacria (22 beds), Via S. Vito 165.
Several smaller hotels.

Cathedral.

Casa del Fascio in Via Dante.

Port at Marina di Ragusa (24 km S.W.); little used.

CALTANISSETTA (39,000). In province of Catania. On hills between plains of Gela and Caltavota. Has Prefecture, Courts (occasionally assize Courts).

Cathedral.

Hotels: Trinacria (43 beds), Via Roma 1.
Angelo (23 beds), Via Informatica 64.

Casa del Fascio: in Via del Duomo.

ALICAMO (38,000). In province of Trapani. On road Trapani - Palermo. Market town.

ACMELE (27,000). In province of Catania. Seaside resort S.E. of Mt. Etna.

Hotel: Ragni (40 beds).

VITTORELLA (37,000). In province of Ragusa. West of Ragusa.

Hotels: Italia (27 beds), Via Roma 100.
Briatore (24 beds), Via Palestro 146. Several smaller.

Uses small port at SCAZZO (12 km South).

MOIECA (37,000). In province of Ragusa. S.E. of Ragusa.

Hotels: Minerva (20 beds), Piazza Garibaldi 71.

Savoia (35 beds), Corso Umberto I

3 or 4 smaller hotels.

TRICIA (32,000). Formerly called MONTE SAN GIULIANO. In province of Trapani. 7 km ENE of Trapani.

TRICIA (35,000), also known as CATTOLICIVANO. Chief town of province of Enna. Small mines (sulphur etc.), cement, furniture industries.

Hotels: Centrale (32 beds)

Belfiore (62 beds)

Italia (36 beds)

GELA (32,000). In province of Caltanissetta. Seaside resort. Small port.

Agullos (23 beds), Via Infermeria 64.
 Coast del Fucino: In Via del Duomo.
 ALCAMO (38,000). In province of Trapani. On road Trapani - Palermo.
 Market town.
 AGRIGENTO (27,000). In province of Catania. Seaside resort S.E. of Mt. Etna.
 Hotel: Bagli (14 beds).
 VITIGLIANO (37,000). In province of Reggio. West of Reggio.
 Hotels: Italian (27 beds) Via Benigno Cancellieri.
 Bristol (24 beds), Via Palatino 146. Several smaller.
 Uses small part of SOGGIATI (12 km South).
 MINECA (37,000). In province of Reggio. S.E. of Reggio.
 Hotels: Minerva (30 beds), Piazza Garibaldi 71.
 Savoia (35 beds), Corso Umberto I
 3 or 4 smaller hotels.
 ERICE (32,000): formerly called MONTI SAN GIULIANO. In province of Trapani.
 7 km W of Trapani.
 ENNA (35,000), also known as CASSIDUOVARI. Chief town of province of Enna.
 Small mines (sulphur etc.). cement, furniture industries.
 Hotels: Centrale (32 beds)
 Belvedere (62 beds)
 Italia (36 beds)
 GELA (32,000). In province of Caltanissetta. Seaside resort. Small port. 1
 Hotels: Trinnoria (42 beds) on Corso Vittorio Emanuele.
 2 others.
 LICATA (32,000). In province of Agrigento. Busy port on West side of GELA.
 Bay. Prefecture. Cathedral. 5 sulphur refineries. Chemical works. Small
 shipyard.
 Hotels: Sicilian (26 beds), Corso Umberto I.
 Tripoli (24 beds), Corso Serravalle.
 3 smaller hotels.
 PATERNO (32,000). In province of Catania. South of Mt. Etna. Hotel Tronto
 (12 beds).
 AGRIGENTO (31,000) also known as CASSIDUOVARI. Chief town of province of Agrigento.
 Tourist centre. Sulphur and salt mines.
 Hotels: Napoli (55 beds)
 Gran Bretagna (36 beds)
 Roma (22 beds)
 Trieste (75 beds)
 Sea-port at Porto Empedocle (4 km. S.E.).

CALICATTA (29,000). In province of Agrigento. E.N.E. of Agrigento. Many small local industries. Market town.

NOTO (29,000). In province of Siracusa, 50 Km S.W. of Siracusa.
Hotel: Solotto (18 beds).

BARCELLONA. FONZO DI COTTO (27,000). In province of Messina. Near sea coast West of Messina. Market town.
Hotel: Aliquo (20 beds).

CATANIZZANO (26,000). In province of Trapani. 50 Km S.E. of Trapani.
Hotels: Patis (20 beds)
Selinus (35 beds)

MARSALEA (26,000). In province of Trapani. Sea-port. Wine and fishing centre. Grotto del Fucile on Via Lattaria.
Hotels: Stella d'Alba (25 beds), 18, Via M. Napoleone.

CATANZO (26,000). In province of Ragusa, West of Ragusa. Several hotels (largest 15 beds). Prefecture.

ALFARO (25,000). In province of Catania. S.W. of Mt. Etna. Market town.
MARSA DEL VALLO (25,000), also known as MARSA DEL VALLO. In province of Trapani. On coast S.E. of Marsala. Tourist and fishing centre. Rock quarries. Best for glass. Small sea-port.
Hotel: Spina (30 beds).

BACCHERIA (25,000). In province of Palermo. On road Palermo - Messina. Market town.

LEVINI (24,000). In province of Siracusa. South of plain of Catania. Cathedral. 3 hotels (20 beds each).

PIAZZA ARMERINA (24,000). In province of Rome. 30 Km S.E. of Rome.
Hotel: Excelsior (22 beds).

PASTINAGO (23,000). In province of Palermo. On road Palermo - Trapani. Market town.

SCIACCA (22,000). In province of Agrigento. On coast between Agrigento and Marsala. Sea-port. Tourist resort. Thermal baths.

Hotels: Moderna (32 beds)
Mirova (35 beds).

PANARA (21,000). In province of Agrigento. East of Agrigento. Market town.

MOIA (21,000). In province of Siracusa. S.W. of Siracusa. 2 or 3 small

ALFARO (25,000). In province of Catania. S.W. of Mt. Etna. Market town.

MULAZZA DEL VALLO (25,000), also known as MARZULLA DEL VALLO. In province of Trapani. On coast S.E. of Marsala. Tourist and fishing centre. Rock quarries. Sand for glass. Small seaport.

Hotel: Spina (36 beds).

MARZULLA (25,000). In province of Palermo. On road Palermo - Messina. Market town.

LEVITINI (24,000). In province of Siracusa. South of plain of Catania. Cathedral. 3 hotels (20 beds each).

PIAZZA ARMINIO (24,000). In province of Trani. 30 Km S.S.E. of Trani. Hotel: Excelsior (22 beds).

PARTINICO (22,000). In province of Palermo. On road Palermo - Trapani. Market town.

SCIACCA (22,000). In province of Agrigento. On coast between Agrigento and Marsala. Seaport. Tourist resort. Thermal baths.

Hotels: Madonna (32 beds)
Mirova (35 beds).

PAVAG. (21,000). In province of Agrigento. East of Agrigento. Market town.

AVOLA (21,000). In province of Siracusa. S.W. of Siracusa. 2 or 3 small hotels (largest 10 - 12 beds, Piazza Umberto I).

SCICLI (21,000). In province of Ragusa. South of Ragusa.

TERMINI IMERESI (20,000). In province of Palermo. On coast East of Palermo. Seaport. Hotel Imeresi (33 beds).

MISCOMI (20,000). In province of Catanzaro. 18 Km from coast. N.E. of Cella.

PACHINO (20,000). In province of Siracusa. 4 Km N.W. of Cape Pachino.

AVIGNA (19,000). In province of Siracusa. Seaport. North of Siracusa.

Hotels: Principe Umberto (20 beds)
Rosa (20 beds)
5 others.

MILAZZO (19,000). In province of Messina. Seaport. West of Messina.

Hotels: Madonna (13 beds)
Cattedrale (13 beds)
Stella d'Italia (19 beds).

Population is given in thousands.

Note: All P 7 means that all is a comune in the province of Palermo with 7,000 inhabitants.

E = Enna
M = Messina
P = Palermo
R = Ragusa
S = Siracusa

Acate, R 4
Aci Bonaccorsi, Cat 1
Aci Castello, Cat 6
Aci Catena, Cat 8
Acirole, Cat 36
Aci Sant'Antonio, Cat 6
Acquaviva Platani, Cat 3
Adrano, Cat 25
Agrigento, E 15
Agrigento, A 31
Aidone, E 8
Alcamo, P 38
Alcamo, P 38
Alora di Puzi, M 3
Alessandria della Rocca, A 6
Alì, M 4
Alì, P 7
Alimena, P 5
Alimena, P 1
Allofonte, P 4
Alcavilla (Milicia), P 3
Altino, M 1
Aragona, A 14
Assoro, E 4
Augusta, S 19
Avola, S 21
Bagheria, P 26
Balestrato, P 6
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, M 27
Barrafranca, E 13
Basilico, M 1
Baulina, P 3
Belmonte Mazzone, P 4
Belpasso, Cat 10
Biancavilla, Cat 16
Biancavilla, P 8
Biscari (now called Lento)
Bivona, A 5
Bologneta, P 2
Belpiansere, Cat 1
Belpietro, P 3
Bergotto, P 6
Brolo, M 2
Bronte, Cat 17
Buccheri, S 4
Burgio, A 5
Buscari, S 2
Butera, Cat 9
Caccamo, P 9
Calascibetta, E 7
Calatabiano, Cat 5
Calatufimi, P 11
Caltabellotta, A 6
Caltagirone, Cat 39
Caltanissetta, Cat 51
Caltavuturo, P 6
Caltavuturo, P 7
Cappellaro di Liana, A 11
Cappellaro di Mazza, P 10
Cappellaro di Roccella, P 2
Cappellaro, P 1
Cappellaro, Cat 3
Cappellaro, P 6
Cappellaro di Liana, Cat 1
Cappellaro, A 29
Cappellaro, S 9
Cappellaro, P 3
Cappellaro (Patti), M 5
Cappellaro (Patti), M 6
Cappellaro, M 1
Carini, P 14

1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 25

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San Filippo del Molo, n. 4
San Pantaleo (Patti), M 10
San Giovanni Sacchi, " 9
San Giovanni La Punta, Cat 3
San Giuseppe Int., P 8
San Gregorio di Catania, Cat 2
San Marco d'Alimola, M 4
San Mauro Castelverde, P 5
San Michele di Genauria, Cat 4
San Pier Niceto, M 5
San Piero Patti, M 8
San Pietro Oliverese, Cat 1
San Salvatore di Stelino, M 5
Santa Caterina Villamessa, Cat 9
Santa Cristina Gela, P 1
Santa Croce Garofano, M 6
Santa Euzonia Vittorito, M 1
Santa Flavia, P 5
Santa Maria di Militello (Patti), M 8
Santa Maria di Bontifati, Cat 1
Santa Maria, Cat 5
Santa Maria del Molo, " 2
Santa Lucia del Molo, M 7
Santa Margherita di Belice, " 7
Santa Maria di Licola, Cat 5
Santa Maria Salina (Lipari), M 1
Santa Ninfà, P 6
Santa Teresa di Riva, M 11
Santa Venerina, Cat 6
Santa Venerina di Genauria (Patti), M 6
Santo Stefano Quinquino, " 6
Società Zaccaria, M 5
Sotgioco, " 22
Sotgioco, P 2
Sotgioco, M 21
Sotgioco, P 1
Sotgioco, Cat 10
Sotgioco, Cat 8
Sotgioco, " 7
Sotgioco, M 4
Sotgioco, M 6
Sotgioco, M 4
Sotgioco, Cat 10
Sotgioco, M 1
Sotgioco (now called Lipari)

Oliveri, M 1
Isola del Molin, M 3
Paraso (now added to Trapani)
Poco del Molin, M 3
Ruchino, S 20
Sagliano, M 2
Salagonia, Cat 9
Salinaso Marone, F 4
Salinaso Sicile, S 11
Salemo, F 4-5
Salina di Montecchino, A 15
Santellaria (Isola), F 9
Saraceni, F 12
Sardinio, F 22
Scutaro, Cat 12
Seppi, M 12
Selene, Cat 3
Setralia Soprana, F 7
Setralia Infera, P 10.
Stettino, M 2
Stena degli Albanesi (formerly
Isola dei Greci), F 7
Stena Marina, F 24
Mediante Steno, Cat 5
Storgerici, F 12
Straino (Istria), M 5
Tegghiarale, F 3
Torre di Gennaro, F 7
Trilini, F 3
Porto Spadale, A 14
Tronello, R 10
Tricoli, P 10

Raccaluto, " 15
Rascio, M 3
Radusa, Cat 4
Raffali, A 11
Reggio, R 50
Remosa, Cat 6
Requinto, Cat 13
Revano, A 14
Rialto, A 3
Rogallato, R 11
Rottaro, M 2

Spadoforn, M 7
 Sperling, E 1
 Saturn, Cal 4

 Taurina, M 7
 Taurini Marco, E 20
 Terrasini Rvanotti, E 6
 Terropotta, M 2
 Tortato, E 3
 Tortorici (Tatti), M 11
 Trubia, E 5
 Trupani, E 83
 Trocattani, Oct 3
 Trusattieri Zucco, Oct 1
 Tripi, M 3
 Trima, E 12
 Tusa, (Tatti), M 5

 Ucria, M 7
 Ustica, E 1

Valguarnera Caropepo, E 13
 Valledolce, E 6
 Valledunga Puttano, Oct 6
 Ventimiglia di Sicilia, E 4
 Vingardo, Oct 5
 Vicari, E 4
 Villabrato, E 6
 Villafrauda Sicula, M 2
 Villafrauda Sirrera, M 8
 Villafrauda, E 2
 Villalba, Cal 4
 Villavosa, E 9
 Vito, E 5
 Vittoria, R 37
 Vissini, Oct 14

 Zafferana Strada, Oct 5

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California State, Cat 5

Assoc. (Patt), M 5

Uorio, M 1
Nation, P 1

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(b) Financial Intelligence

I. Sicilian Position in National Finances

The official statistics of expenditures and revenues of the Italian State, as is explained below, comprehend those of the Provinces. Since no breakdown by provinces is available, only a very rough guess can be made as to the approximate share of Sicily in the national budget.

The national revenues and expenditures are given in the following table, with gross estimates for recent years, in billions of lire (1 billion = 1,000 million)

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		Revenue		Deficit
	Military	Other	Total	(Ordinary)	
1936-37	15.0	24.8	39.9	27.6	12.3
1939-40	27.7	32.7	60.4	32.4	28.0
1941-42 (est.)		36.0	33.3		6.7
1942-43 (est.)		108.8	35.4		73.4

Before the war Sicily contributed only an estimated 4 per cent to the national revenues. Poverty and lack of development account for the failure of this 10 percent of Italy's total population to play a larger role in the national finances. Applying the 4 percent figure to the above and to other estimates of current Italian revenues, yields a figure of 1.4 to 1.6 billion lire, which can be considered a crude indication of the revenues which the National Treasury collects in Sicily. It is probable that Sicily has been a deficit area from the viewpoint of the national finances.

It is not known to what extent Sicilians are holders of the obligations of the National Government. As of 1941-42 the service charges on that debt (funded and unfunded) were about 10 billion lire, and for 1942-43 have been estimated at 11 billion lire. Again using the 4 percent figure as a rough indicator of Sicily's importance in the national finances in the revenue side, the guess may be hazarded that about 450 to 550 million lire are payable annually to Sicilian banks and individuals on account of the national debt. Non-payment of service charges out of total taxation received would therefore provide considerable relief for Sicilian finances.

1938-39	15.0	24.8	1939	27.5	12.3
1939-40	27.7	32.7	40.4	32.4	28.3
1940-41 (est)		36.0	31.1		64.9
1942-43 (est)		104.8	35.4		74.4

Before the war Sicily contributed only an estimated 4 per cent to the national revenues. Poverty and loss of development account for the failure of this 20 percent of Italy's total population to play a larger role in the national finances. Applying the 4 percent figure to the above and to other estimates of current Italian revenues, yields a figure of 1.4 to 1.6 billion lire, which can be considered a crude indication of the revenues which the National Treasury collects in Sicily. It is probable that Sicily has been a deficit area from the viewpoint of the national finances.

It is not known to what extent Sicilians are holders of the obligations of the National Government. As of 1941-42 the service charges on that debt (funded and unfunded) were about 10 billion lire, and for 1942-43 have been estimated at 24 billion lire. Again using the 4 percent figure as a rough indicator of Sicily's importance in the national finances on the revenue side, the guess may be made that about 450 to 500 million lire are payable annually to Sicilian banks and individuals on account of the national debt. Non-payment of service charges out of total taxation received would therefore provide considerable relief for Sicilian finances.

In Annex I will be found the titles of the chief financial officers in each Province, together with the names of the last known incumbents. By reference to these officials and to the contract tax collectors (Esattori) in each comune, all necessary information as to tax schedules and yields should be obtainable. The Esattori are provided with tax roles and assessments by the Reale Intendenza di Finanze (headed by the Intendente di Finanze - see Annex I under each province) and by the communal authorities.

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11. Local Finance

As a result of reforms introduced during the years 1931-36, the income of Communes and Provinces is now constituted as follows:

A. Communes

- (i) Income from property owned by the Commune (Rendite patrimoniali)
- (ii) Income from undertakings run by the Commune.
- (iii) Income from local taxes.
- (iv) Income from participation in National Taxes.
- (v) and (vi) need no further comment.
- (vii) is constituted as follows:
 - (a) Surtax on State income tax from land and buildings (Surrendite)
 - (b) Consumption taxes (Imposte di Consumo) on (i) wines and liquors (ii) salt (iii) preserved fish (iv) sweets (v) cheese and milk products (vi) soap and perfume (vii) building materials (viii) gas, light and electricity (ix) furniture (x) furs.
 - (c) Taxes on income derived from industry, commerce, arts and professions and the Licence Tax.
 - (d) Taxes on rents and family tax (Imposte sul valore locativo).
 - (e) Tax on improvement values due to public works.
 - (f) Visitors tax.
 - (g) Road user tax.
 - (iv) consists chief of:

(a) participation in State taxes on entertainments, slaughtering of cattle, horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles.

(b) refund of expenditure in connection with collection of income tax on personal property.

With further reference to iii (a) and iii (b), the following explanation may be helpful:

(iii) (a) The normal limit of locally imposable surtax on income from land and buildings (excluding additions) is 20% and 100% respectively. The second limit is 400% for land and 100% for buildings and the third limit is 500% for land and 125% for buildings. Under existing legislation, the normal limit can only be exceeded after additional local taxation has failed to provide the funds required. Communes who apply the third limit in addition to increasing other taxes are placed

- (b) Consumption taxes (Imposte di Consumo) on (i) wines and liquors (ii) meat (iii) preserved fish (iv) sweets (v) cereals and milk products (vi) soap and perfume (vii) building materials (viii) gas, light and electricity (ix) furniture (x) fur.
- (c) Taxes on income derived from industry, commerce, arts and professions and the income tax.
- (d) Taxes on rents and family tax (Imposte sul valore locativo).
- (e) Tax on improvement values due to public works.
- (f) Visitors tax.
- (g) Road user tax.
- (iv) consulate chief of:

(a) participation in State taxes on entertainments, slaughtering of cattle, horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles.

(b) refund of expenditures in connection with collection of income tax on personal property.

With further reference to iii (a) and iii (b), the following

explanations may be helpful:

(iii) (a) The annual limit of locally imposable surtax on income from land and buildings (continous additions) is 200% and 10% respectively. The second limit is 400% for land and 100% for buildings and the third limit is 500% for land and 125% for buildings. Under existing legislation, the annual limit can only be exceeded after additional local taxation has failed to provide the funds required. Communes who apply the third limit in addition to increasing other taxes are placed under surveillance of the Central Commission for local finances. (iii) About 40% of the yield of consumption taxes derived from taxes on wines and liquors.

(iii) (b) It is important to note that the rates of consumption taxes are fixed on a national basis. The exact method of collection by individual communes might with advantage be made the subject of enquiry on a spot. Consumption taxes on sugar, spirits, beer, imported oil and oil and various other commodities are State revenue. Collection of revenue from these latter will presumably be centralized in the Treasury Department of the Bank of Italy at Salerno.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
RECEIPTS

The Statistical Year Book gives no overall statement of local revenue and expenditure by communes in SICILY. The following details for the 2 towns of CATANIA and PALERMO respectively are, however, available.

	(lire in thousands)	
<u>Receipts</u>	1948	1952
Income from property owned by Commune	732 3132	514 3597
Income from undertakings run by Commune	5427 8263	5434 8438
Consumption Taxes	2025 30037	21343 45145
Communes Additional	4945 8905	4528 2871
Tax on rents, etc.	2632 5142	3073 5123
Tax on industry, commerce, arts, professions and licences	1914 2852	2834 2869
Other direct taxes	2956 4154	3473 4345
Income from participation in National Taxes	229 300	200 305
Non-recurrent receipts	2773 3058	2579 25803
TOTAL	42104 65852	43224 96734
Capital Receipts	15234	52139
Self-financing items	4515 15040	4363 24576
<u>Expenditure</u>	1918	1952
Interest and rents etc.	543	540

(lire in thousands)

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Tax on rents, etc.	8905	8071
	2632	3403
	5112	5123
Tax on industry, commerce, arts, professions and licenses	1314	2034
	2652	2469
Other direct taxes	2956	3073
	4254	4345
Income from participation in National Funds	229	230
	303	303
Non-recurrent receipts	2773	2579
	3052	26823
TOTAL	42104	43204
	65832	98124
Capital Receipts	23204	32132
Self-financing items	4533	4983
	16340	20375
Expenditure	3938	1019
Interest and rents etc.	5431	5440
	16387	61387
General Expenditure	14512	16190
	32356	32276
Police & Public Health	7259	8102
	19130	14340
Public Justice & Natl. Security	590	584
	1894	2018

(All in thousands)

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MOORE
BUDGET

	1958	1959
Expenditure		
Public Works	3037	2453
	5504	8695
Education	2158	2526
	5472	6124
Public Welfare	4740	4238
	21113	10250
Other Expenditure	10	25
	463	475
Total	37691	43477
	95079	133625
Capital Expenditure	3251	3763
	16355	10950
Self Balancing Items	4425	4703
	16040	24976

On the evidence of these statistics, revenue of the provinces is only, apparently, dependent on receipts from the National Budget to a very limited extent. This dependence may, however, be found to be much greater when further particulars can be obtained, on the spot, of the self-balancing items. It is known that much of the expenditure in connection with the police and education services actually involves an State. It is likely that the majority of the self-balancing receipts may represent funds received from the State and from other extraneous sources, which are directly earmarked for payment of salaries of police officials and teachers, as well as for the execution of public works ordered by the State.

1. Provinces

The main items of provincial revenues are:

- (i) income from property owned by the provinces
- (ii) income from undertakings run by the provinces
- (iii) surtax on income tax on land and buildings
- (iv) surtax on commercial taxes on incomes derived from Commerce, Industry, Arts and Professions.

Total	37691	40477
	23079	233625
Capital Expenditure	2251	3768
	14535	10959
Self Balancing Items	425	4763
	16240	24376

On the evidence of these statistics, revenues of the communes is only, apparently, dependent on receipts from the National Budget to a very limited extent. This dependence may, however, be found to be such greater when further particulars can be obtained, on the spot, of the self-balancing items. It is known that much of the expenditure in connection with the police and education services actually derives from the State. It is likely that the majority of the self balancing receipts may represent funds received from the State and from other extraneous sources, which are directly earmarked for payment of salaries of police officials and teachers, as well as for the execution of public works ordered by the State.

1. Provinces

The main items of Provincial revenue are:

- (i) Income from property owned by the Provinces
- (ii) Income from undertakings run by the Provinces
- (iii) surtax on income tax on land and buildings
- (iv) surtax on commercial taxes on incomes derived from Commerce, Industry, Arts and Professions.
- (v) Improvement Values Tax (resulting from Public Works)
- (vi) Road Tax

-6-

<u>HISTORICAL BUDGET</u>		
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Millions of lire</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Interest and rents, etc	115.3	11.2
General Expenses	143.5	13.6
Health & Hygiene	53.3	5.9
Public Security & Justice	26.6	2.5
Public Works	322.6	30.3
National Education	29.2	2.7
Agriculture	8.0	0.7
Welfare	352.6	33.1
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1064.1	100.0
Non Recurrent Expenditure	164.2	
Capital Expenditure	175.0	
	1403.3	

Note:

The provinces, like the communes, are subjected to the limitation of the surtax on incomes from land and buildings, the proportion of which now according to the local authorities, as compared with the Central Treasury, is very large. In 1935, of the total proceeds of 1195 millions from the tax on incomes from land, only 151 millions went to the State, while 424 millions went to the provinces and 620 millions to the Communes. The corresponding figures for the tax on incomes on buildings were: total 965 millions of which the State took 130, the Provinces 286 and the Communes 549.

It is possible that, since 1936, dependence on receipts, in one form or another from the National Budget may have increased. On the other hand, the total elimination of expenditure on Public Works by the Provinces may be expected to go some distance towards offsetting the fall in revenue inevitable on an Allied occupation.

	5.0	5.7
Welfare		
Total Ordinary Expenditure	$\frac{252.6}{1004.1}$	$\frac{31.1}{100.0}$
Non Recurrent Expenditure	184.2	
Capital Expenditure	$\frac{175.0}{1423.3}$	

Note:

The provinces, like the communes, are subjected to the limitation of the surtax on incomes from land and buildings, the proportion of which now accruing to the local authorities, as compared with the Central Treasury, is very large. In 1955, of the total proceeds of 1195 millions from the tax on incomes from land, only 151 millions went to the State, while 424 millions went to the provinces and 620 millions to the Communes. The corresponding figures for the tax on incomes on buildings were: total 965 millions of which the State took 130, the Provinces 288 and the Communes 546.

It is possible that, since 1956, dependence on receipts, in one form or another from the National Budget may have increased. On the other hand, the total elimination of expenditure on Public works by the Provinces may be expected to go some distance towards offsetting the fall in revenues inevitable on an Allied occupation.

III. Points to be considered in assessing the fiscal consequences of separating Sicily from the Italian Treasury

Early inquiry should be directed to the following, in order that estimates of Sicilian public revenues and expenditures may be completed.

(a) What relief is afforded by a diversion of tax revenues hitherto paid to the National Treasury and off it by creation of service on the public debt? (See Table I)

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Notes: (v) The Improvement Value Tax is a specific tax which may not exceed 30% of the public works expenditure transferred and 10% of the plus value acquired, whichever is greater.

(vi) The Road Tax consists of 2 portions (a) a "tassa di circolazione", the yield of which is divided between the provinces and communes in proportion to their expenditure and (b) a surtax on vehicles which entail special wear and tear on roads. The yield on this divided between the Provinces, the Communes, and the State regio (Assisted Autonomously State della Strada).

In general, provincial budgets are globally small, by comparison with those of the Communes. It has, in fact, been estimated that total communal expenditure in Italy at the present moment is some six times that of the provinces.

Since 1946, provincial revenues and expenditures have been merged in the National Budget and are not published separately. Nor are statistics available for the Sicilian provinces even prior to that date.

The following statistics of provincial revenues and expenditure for the whole of Italy in 1955 may still provide a rough guide to the relative importance of each item.

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Millions of lire</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Income from Property	36.6	3.4
Grants in aid from the State and other bodies	70.3	6.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	67.3	5.6
Surtax on income from land	423.6	39.7
Surtax on income from buildings	286.0	26.9
Surtax on local taxes on industry	142.4	13.4
Road Tax	40.0	3.7

Since 1936, provincial revenues and expenditures have been merged in the National Budget and are not published separately. Nor are statistics available for the Sicilian provinces even prior to that date.

The following statistics of provincial revenues and expenditure for the whole of Italy in 1935 may still provide a rough guide to the relative importance of each item.

Revenue	Millions of lire	Percentage
Income from Property	36.6	3.4
Grants in aid from the State and other bodies	70.5	6.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	60.5	5.6
Surtax on income from land	125.6	39.7
Surtax on income from buildings	288.0	26.9
Surtax on local taxes on industry	142.4	13.4
Boat Tax	42.0	3.7
Improvement Value Tax	0.3	
Other Taxes and Dues	5.5	0.5
Total Ordinary Revenues	1067.8	100.0
Non recurrent revenue	74.3	
Capital Receipts	155.0	
	1297.1	

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MOST SIGNIFICANT

- (v) The Improvement Value Tax is a specific tax which may not exceed 3% of the public works expenditures incurred and 15% of the plus value acquired, whichever is greater.
- (vi) The Road Tax consists of 2 portions (a) a "tassa di circolazione", the yield of which is divided between the provinces and communes in proportion to their expenditures and (b) a super-tax on vehicles which entail special wear and tear on roads. The yield on this divided between the provinces, the Communes, and the State Regia (Anidina Ancon-ces State della Strada).

In general, provincial budgets are globally small, by comparison with those of the Communes. It has, in fact, been estimated that total communal expenditures in Italy at the present moment is some six times that of the provinces.

Since 1936, provincial revenues and expenditures have been merged in the National Budget and are not published separately. Nor are statistics available for the Sicilian provinces even prior to that date.

The following statistics of provincial revenue and expenditures for the whole of Italy in 1933 may still provide a rough guide to the relative importance of each item.

Revenue	Millions of Lire	Percentage
Income from Property	36.6	3.4
Grants in aid from the State and other bodies	70.5	6.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	60.3	5.6
Surplus on income from land	423.6	39.7
Surplus on income from buildings	288.0	26.9
Surplus on local taxes on industry	112.4	13.4
Road Tax	40.0	3.7

Since 1936, provincial revenues and expenditures have been merged in the National Budget and are not published separately. Nor are statistics available for the Sicilian provinces even prior to that date.

The following statistics of provincial revenues and expenditures for the whole of Italy in 1935 may still provide a rough guide to the relative importance of each item.

Revenue	Millions of lire	Percentage
Income from Property	36.6	3.4
Exempts in aid from the State and other bodies	70.5	6.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	60.5	5.6
Surtax on income from land	123.6	11.7
Surtax on income from buildings	288.0	26.9
Surtax on local taxes on industry	112.4	10.4
Food Tax	40.0	3.7
Improvement Value Tax	0.3	
Other Taxes and Fees	5.9	0.6
Total Ordinary Revenue	1067.8	100.0
Net recurrent revenues	74.5	
Capital Receipts	137.0	
	1281.1	

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POST EXPENDITURE
BUDGET

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<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Millions of Lire</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Interest and rents, etc	112.3	11.2
General Expenditures	143.5	13.6
Health & Hygiene	63.3	5.9
Public Security & Justice	26.6	2.5
Public Works	322.4	30.3
National Education	29.2	2.7
Agriculture	8.0	0.7
Welfare	352.6	33.1
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1364.1	100.0
Non Recurrent Expenditure	164.2	
Capital Expenditure	175.0	
	1693.3	

Note:

The provinces, like the communes, are subjected to the limitation of the surtax on incomes from land and buildings, the properties of which now according to the local authorities, as compared with the Central Treasury, is very large. In 1935, of the total proceeds of 1195 millions from the tax on income from land, only 151 millions went to the State, while 424 millions went to the provinces and 620 millions to the Communes. The corresponding figures for the tax on income on buildings were: total 965 millions of which the State took 330, the Provinces 285 and the Communes 350.

It is possible that, since 1936, dependence on receipts, in one form or another from the National Budget may have increased. On the other hand, the total elimination of expenditure on Public Works by the Provinces may be expected to go some distance towards offsetting the fall in revenue inevitable on an allied occupation.

Agriculture

5.0

3.7

Welfare

Total Ordinary Expenditure

$$\frac{22.0}{122.1}$$

$$\frac{51.1}{122.0}$$

Non Recurrent Expenditure

184.2

Capital Expenditure

$$\frac{175.0}{123.3}$$
Note:

The provinces, like the communes, are subjected to the limitation of the surtax on incomes from land and buildings, the proportion of which now according to the local authorities, as compared with the Central Treasury, is very large. In 1955, of the total proceeds of 1155 millions from the tax on incomes from land, only 151 millions went to the State, while 124 millions went to the provinces and 630 millions to the Communes. The corresponding figures for the tax on incomes on buildings were: total 965 millions of which the State took 130, the Provinces 238 and the Communes 345.

It is possible that, since 1954, dependence on receipts, in one form or another from the National Budget may have diminished. On the other hand, the total elimination of expenditure on Public Works by the provinces may be expected to go some distance towards offsetting the fall in revenue inevitable on an Allied occupation.

122. Points to be considered in assessing the fiscal consequences of separating Sicily from the Italian Treasury

Early inquiry should be directed to the following, in order that estimates of Sicilian public revenue and expenditures may be completed.

(a) What relief is afforded by a diversion of tax revenues hitherto paid to the National Treasury and off it by cessation of service on the public debt? (See Title I)

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QUESTIONS
RIIIOE

- 7 -

- (b) To what extent are provincial and communal budgets dependent on allocations from the National Treasury?
- (c) Is the allocation of the surtax on incomes from land and buildings physically effected in Sicily or in Rome?
- (d) By what means are the consumption taxes, as detailed in IIA, para (11) (b), collected and remitted to the communes?
- (e) What other changes, if any, will need to be made in the machinery for the collection of taxes in order to replace Rome?
- (f) What have been the machinery and the channels whereby national revenues have subsequently been expended in Sicily? If this was through the Provincial Intendente di Finanza, presumably the same procedure can be adapted to present needs.
- (g) Are there records in the possession of the provincial Intendente di Finanza which will throw light on both National and Provincial revenues from and expenditures in the province?

IV. Currency

The currency in circulation in SICILY is the ordinary Italian Lira. No printing and engraving facilities are available in the island.

The following notes (Bank of Italy only) and coins are legal tender:

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Coins</u>
1,000 lire	20 lire (Silver)
500 lire	10 lire (Silver)
100 lire	2 lire (Aluminum) = chrome, zinc, and nickel)
50 lire	1 lire (Aluminum)
10 lire	50 centesimi (Aluminum)
5 lire	25 centesimi (Aluminum)
2 lire	10 centesimi (Bronze)
1 lire	5 centesimi (Bronze)

An unconfirmed report from Switzerland recently stated that stocks of currency in the island have been reduced to the absolute minimum, owing to the growing fear of invasion. It is, in any case, definitely known that banks and credit institutions have recently been saving out as far as possible

(E) Are there records in the possession of the provincial Intendente di Finanze which will throw light on both National and Provincial revenue from and expenditures in the province?

IV. Currency

The currency in circulation in SICILY is the ordinary Italian lire. No printing and engraving facilities are available in the island.

The following notes (Bank of Italy only) and coinage are legal tender:

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Coinage</u>
1,000 lire	20 lire (Silver)
500 lire	10 lire (Silver)
100 lire	2 lire (bimetal - brass, zinc, and nickel)
50 lire	1 lire (bimetal)
10 lire	50 centesimi (bimetal)
5 lire	25 centesimi (bimetal)
2 lire	10 centesimi (brass)
1 lire	5 centesimi (brass)

An unconfirmed report from Switzerland recently stated that stocks of currency in the island have been reduced to the absolute minimum, owing to the growing fear of invasion. It is, in any case, definitely known that banks and credit institutions have recently been paying out as far as possible in cheques "assegni circolari." The Banca d'Italia has issued waglio bancarie. Many traders have refused to accept such cheques as payment, despite appeals to their patriotism by the Governor of the Banca d'Italia.

V. Banking

The banking system of Italy is under the control of the Ispettorato per la Difesa del Risparmio e l'Esercizio del Credito, which operates through the Banca d'Italia. All of the 6 provincial capitals of immediate concern have

(Continued)

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HIGHT SUBJECT
BIGMAN

either branches or agencies of the Banco d'Italia, the branches located in Agrigento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Palermo. Since records have been destroyed, these branches and agencies should be convenient sources of information on all credit institutions, public and private, in their respective provinces. Even the extent to which the Italian Government, through IMF and IRI, has acquired an interest in Sicilian enterprises may be traced through the reports in Banco d'Italia branches. The Banco d'Italia and its branches also administer foreign exchange control on behalf of Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero). The Banco d'Italia, in its part, utilizes most of the large banks (Industria, Banco di Sicilia) as agents in controlling foreign exchange.

The principal bank in Sicily is the Banco di Sicilia with its head office in Palermo, and with branches or agencies at 70 towns or communities throughout the island. Annex I gives the locations of these in the 6 provinces of concern, as far as they are known. About 50 percent of the bank deposits in Sicily are in this bank.

There are a few branches in Sicily of the large mainland banks (Banco Commerciale Italiano, Banco di Roma, and Credito Italiano), as indicated in Annex I. The remaining banking services of the island are rendered by independent banks (the Banco del Sud being the largest, with 19 branches and centered at Messina) and local agricultural credit banks. Many - but probably not all - of these are listed in Annex I.

VI. Notes on Mines and Prices

It will be admitted, as soon as the first phase is completed, to begin the collection of data on wages and prices, as a guide to general credit policy. There is now available virtually no information on either subject so far as relates to Sicily.

As to wages, the range of agricultural wage rates in Italy in 1942 was 60 to 70 lire per day for heavy labor such as ploughing, and 30 to 40 lire for ordinary labor. Arment workers were receiving 5 lire per hour for skilled work and 2 to 3 for unskilled. Miners in the southern lignite mines were receiving 20 lire per day but Sicilian sulphur miners only 15 to 20. In general, it is known that wages in Sicily are below the national average. All workers carry a libretto del lavoro, or work book, which will show the wages they have been receiving.

...the same throughout the island. When I give the locations of these in the 6 provinces of concern, as far as they are known. About 50 percent of the bank deposits in Sicily are in this bank.

There are a few branches in Sicily of the large national banks (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, and Credito Italiano), as indicated in Annex I. The remaining banking services of the island are rendered by independent banks (the Banco del Salento the largest, with 19 branches and centered at Lecce) and local agricultural credit banks. Many - but probably not all - of these are listed in Annex I.

VI. Wages on Sardinia and Sicily

It will be essential, as soon as the first phase is completed, to begin the collection of data on wages and prices, in a guide to general credit policy. There is now available virtually no information on either subject as far as relates to Sicily.

As to wages, the range of agricultural wage rates in Italy in 1942 was 60 to 70 lire per day for heavy labor such as ploughing, and 30 to 40 lire for ordinary labor. Immigrant workers were receiving 5 lire per hour for skilled work and 2 to 3 for unskilled. Minors in the southern islands were receiving 29 lire per day but Sicilian sulphur minors only 15 to 20. In general, it is known that wages in Sicily are below the national average. All workers carry a libretto del lavoro, or work book, which will show the wages they have been receiving.

SECRET
SECRET

National price control is based on prices (including rents and rates) of July 30, 1945, as the basic level. Enforcement is primarily the responsibility of the provincial prefects. However, numerous exceptions have had to be made, particularly as to goods containing imported materials, and in consequence wage increases (considered prices and so regulated) have been permitted. Direct control of prices is supplemented by rationing on a very extensive scale. When price data are collected, it must be kept in mind that a black market exists and that schedules of official prices are therefore not sufficient.

ANNEX I

Financial Institutions and Officials

Bureaux of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Ragusa, and Siracusa. Note: The chief financial posts of each province are given, with the names of the incumbents as of the latest date. There will also be found a complete collector of taxes (Esattore) in each Comune. The banks--including branches--which are listed may not include all those now operating in the six provinces, but omission are probably few. The Cassa di Risparmio Pontale are not listed, inasmuch as they are easily to be located at the post offices and will be cited throughout.

Province of Agrigento

Provincial Financial Officials (located in town of Agrigento)

Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Tito Luongo (in 1939) Vice-Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Antonio Argento (1938) Cassiere del Tesoro, Delegato: Antonino Giovanniello. Isettore delle Imposte Dirette: Cav. Francesco Bruno (1939) Capo Ufficio Tecnico Cavasio (Registrar of property): Cav. Filippo Cassino (1939)

Agrigento Town

Local Banks

Banca di Agrigento. Giulio Pontoglio, president, Via Battaglia 5
Banca Federale Siciliana. Enrico La Loggia, president, Via S. Maria 3-5
Banca Cassa Siciliana. Cav. Marcello Gallo, liquidator in 1939.
Banca Cristiana Com. S. Bartolomeo. Giulio Pirelli, mgr, Via S. Maria.
Banche of "Nationalist Regional Banks"
Banca d' Italia. Cav. Francesco Pirelli, manager, Viale Vittoria.
Banca di Sicilia. Cav. Antonio Bajardi, manager, Via Alena.

with the names of the incumbents as of the latest date. There will also be found a correct collector of taxes (Ratture) in each Comune. The books--including branches--which are listed may not include all those now operating in the six provinces, but collections are probably few. The Cassa di Risparmio Postale are not listed, inasmuch as they are usually to be located at the post offices and will be cited therewith.

Province of Agrigento

Provincial Financial Officials (located in town of Agrigento)

Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Mito Lucchesi (in 1939) Vice-
Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Antonio Argento (1939) Esattore del
Tenore, Delegato: Antonino Giovanni. Ispettore delle imposte Diretto:
Cav. Francesco Russo (1939) Capo Ufficio Tecnico Estato (Registrar of pro-
perty): Cav. Filippo Caggino (1939)

Agrigento Town

Local Banks

Banco di Agrigento. Giulio Benfiglio, president, via Bontivoglia 3
Banco Fondiario Siciliano. Enrico La Loggia, president, Via S. Paolo 5-3
Banco di Agrigento. Cav. Emmaella Gallo, liquidator in 1939.
Banco Cattolico Agrigentino. S. Gaetano. Giulio Bendi, mgr, Via S. Maria.

Branches of National and Regional Banks

Banco di Italia. Cav. Domenico Profeta, manager, Viale Vittoria.
Banco di Sicilia. Cav. Antonio Bagnoli, manager, Via Atena.

• Also an Appellate, in many cases.

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Commune of Aragona

Banco di Sicilia - Agency

Commune of Bivona

Cassa Rurale: "La Nuova Patria"

On committee: Vincenzo Marchese, Cassiano Gaglio, Giordano Puccio.

Commune of Campobello

Cassa Agricola: "La Concordia" being liquidated by Andrea Bruscolini in 1935.

Commune of Canicatti

Banca Agraria Cassa Gagliano, president, Antonio Davatieri, director, Via Marella 3.

Banco di Credito: Pietro Di Prima, director

Banco di Sicilia: Dott. Alberto Turchi, director.

Commune of Licata

Customs Building (Dogana): near Molo di Levante.

Cassa Rurale Cattolica: in 1942 being liquidated by Matteo Marinello.

Cassa Agricola La Torre: in 1941 being liquidated by Matteo Marinello.

Banco di Sicilia: branch in 1935.

Monte di Credito di Porto: State paritocratic. Angelo Giganti, president.

Commune of Monreale

Banco Sicilia - agency

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Commune of Caltanissetta

Banca Agricola Cassa Caltanissetta, president, Antonio Cavaterra,
director, Via Marsala 3.

Banco di Credito: Pietro Di Prima, director

Banco di Sicilia: dott. Alberto Sarni, director.

Commune of Iacona

Customs Building (Dogana): near Molo di Lavandee.

Industria rurale Caltanissetta: in 1942 being liquidated by Matteo
Mauricello.

Cassa Agraria "La Terra": in 1942 being liquidated by Matteo
Mauricello.

Banco di Sicilia: branch in 1935.

Banco di credito su pegno: State guarantor, Angelo Dignati,
president.

Commune of Malfa

Banco Sicilia - agency

Banco di Sicilia - agency

Commune of Palma di Montechiaro

Banco di Sicilia - branch in 1939

Banca Agricola Cooperativa - branch in 1941

Commune of Porto Empedocle

Customs (Dogana): Gaetano Romares (1939)

Banco di Sicilia: (Branch)

Commune of Roccalutero

Banco di Sicilia - agency

Commune of Ribera

Banco di Sicilia - agency

Commune of Solaneta

Customs House.

Banco di Sicilia

NOT RECORDED
FILED

Grass. Piccola Industria: in liquidation, 1943
Grasso di credito su pegno, 1942

Comune di Sicilian

Grasso centrale credito agrario. President, Giuseppe Vitarello, 1942

Province of Caltanissetta

Provinciale Cimentini ufficiale (located in town of Caltanissetta):

Intendente di Pizzania - Cav. Giovanni Lauria (1939) via Barone
Lauria.

Vice-Intendente di Pizzania - Cav. Mario Casella (1939) Casa abitata
Socione del Tempio: Direttore, Corrado Vitelli (1939) Sua
address

Montepoli di Stato: Direttore: Avv. Luigi Correnti (1939)

Town of Caltanissetta

Tax collector: Prov. Carlo Papa (1939)

Local unions

Grasso Piccola Credito Agrario: Giovanni Barile, agr. Corso
Uberto I, 51.

Branches

Branch di Sicilian: Cav. Giuseppe di Silvestro, agr. Corso
Uberto I

Branch di Italian: Cav. Domenico Vitale, agr. (1939) Corso
Uberto I

Branch Commerciale Italiana: Cav. Salvatore Giannuso, agr.
(1939)

Corso Uberto I, 167.

Grasso di Caltanissetta

Agricultural co-op. "Grasso Cuore" in liquidation in 1941.

Grasso di Gela

Branch di Sicilian: branch on Via Uberto

Branch di Italian: branch on Via Giuliano
Grasso rurale: in liquidation, 1943, by Cav. Giuseppe del
Mare.

Customs house.

Box collector: Prof. Carlo Piga (1939)

Local banks

Banco Piccolo Credito Aurora: Giovanni Barile, mgr. Corso Umberto I, 33.

Branches

Banco di Sicilia: Cav. Giuseppe di Silvestro, mgr. Corso Umberto I

Banco d'Italia: Cav. Domenico Vitale, mgr. (1939) Corso Umberto I

Banco Cassa di Italia: Cav. Salvatore Giannone, mgr. (1939)

Corso Umberto I, 157.

Comune of Campofranco

Agricoltura ed op. "Banco Cione" in liquidation in 1941.

Comune of Gela

Banco di Sicilia: branch on P.zza Umberto

Banco di Roma: branch on via Giuliano

Cassa rurale: in liquidation, 1943, by Cav. Giacomo del

Quarone.

Comune Nuovo.

Comune of Rione

Cassa rurale. Giuseppe Colajanni di Cristoforo on committee, 1941

Comune of San Cataldo

Comune Comunale di credito rurale: Calogero Bulicchi was president 1939.

Comune of Santa Caterina Villarmosa:

Continued.....

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NOTE: 1939-1941
SICOP

Chief executive of credit service: Fernando Franchini; president

Province of Catania

Provincial financial officials (located in town of Catania)
Intendant of Finance: Filippi (1941) Palazzo della Finanza
Vice-Intendant of Finance: S. Terranova (1942) Casa del
Sezione del Tesoro, Direzione: Cav. Umberto Cicerone (1939)
Direttore della R. Dogana (Customs): Cav. Cirino Martello
(1939) Via Duomo.
Municipal di Stato: Direttore: Cav. Roberto Baria (1939)
Ispezione delle Imposte Dirette: Cav. Nicola Proietti (1939)
Chief Customs Office.

Town of Catania

Collector of Taxes: Bruno di Sicilia

Local Banks

Cassa di Risparmio - S. Agata: Cav. Santi Maciotta (1939)

Banco del Sud: Edoardo Dettioni (1939)

Branches

Banco di Sicilia: Cav. Salvatore Zannini (1939), Via
Marconi 32.

Banco Credito Italiano: Cav. Giuseppe D'Agostino (1939)

Banco Nazionale del Lavoro: Giacinto De Tona (1939)

Banco di Roma: Angelo De Agre (1939)

Banco di Sicilia: Cav. Antonio Caropace (1939)

Services

Cassa di Risparmio: Direzione D'Angelo (1939), Via Etnea
Palazzo del Governo

Banco di Credito in Italia "S. Agata"

Branches of Administration

Cassa di Risparmio S. Venera: Cav. De Tona

Branches of Administration

Banco di Sicilia - branch

Local BanksCassa Operaia - S. Agata: Cas. Santi Lino e Loretta (1939)Banca del Sud: Istituto Tarentino (1939)BranchesBanca di Brindisi: Cas. Industria Termale (1939), Via
Venezia 92.Banca Commerciale Italiana: Cas. Giuseppe D'Agostino (1939)Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Giocante San Tom (1939)Banca di Roma: Ardeale De Agri (1939)Banca di Sicilia: Cas. Ant. alla Cappuccina (1939)ServicesCassa di Risparmio: Istituto D'Angelo (1939), Via Brindisi
Palazzo del GovernoMonte di Credito in Roma "S. Agata"Currency of ArgentinaCassa Operaia S. Vito: Cas. del DuomoCurrency of CalicutBanca di Sicilia - branchBanca del Sud - branchCurrency of CalabriaCassa di Brindisi: in liquidation by Banca di Brindisi, 1942Currency of PalermoBanca Commerciale Italiana: capital of 150,000 lire in 1943.Cassa di Credito S. Vito: Istituto del Sud di Brindisi: in liquidation.

MOST SECRET
EIGHT

Province of Brindisi

Provincial financial officials (located in town of Brindisi)
Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Giuseppe Miraballo (1939). Sub. Negrelli
Colaburati.
Sottintendente Tesoro, Direttore: Cav. Giuseppe Catania (1939).
See address.

Town of Brindisi

Branches

Branch of Brindisi - Via Roma
Branch of Brindisi: Michele Laguarda, mgr. (1939) Via Roma

Branches

Cassa Rurale "San Gastone": in liquidation, 1941. In committee.
Intendente Brindisi, Cesare Arancio di Gaspare.

Branch of Brindisi

S. A. Ambrosiano (Monte di Credito su Brindisi): Officers: Luigi Spinelli,
Intendente Brindisi, Angelo Arancio.

Branch of Brindisi

Cassa rurale ed artigiana fra combattenti e mobilitati:
In liquidation, 1942, by Cav. Antonio Scialoja.

Branch of Brindisi

Cassa rurale "San Pietro": Officers: Vincenzo Grattapaglia, Pietro
Intendente di Brindisi, Francesco Villani di Iacono.

Branch of Brindisi

Cassa comunale di credito agrario: Intendente Brindisi, presidente,
(1941)

Branch of Brindisi

Branch of Brindisi - Branch

Monte di Credito su Brindisi (pensionatori): Cesare Fusco, presidente.

Province of Brindisi

Provincial financial officials (located in town of Brindisi)

Intendente di Finanza: Gotti (1942)

Vice-Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Giuseppe Miraballo (1939)

Sezione del Tesoro: Direttore: Giuseppe Miraballo (1939)

Town of Brindisi

Collector of Taxes: Banco di Brindisi.

10, Angelo Alai, Angelo Boviara.

Commune of Terrasfranca

Cassa rurale ed artigiana fra combattenti e mobilizzati:

In liquidazione, 1942, by Gov. Antonino Scialoja.

Commune of Palaschettu

Cassa rurale "San Pietro"; Officere: Vincenzo Grattapaglia; Pietro

Alente di Gestani, Francesco Villard di Innocenzo.

Commune of Nicosa

Cassa comunale di credito agrario: Barone Giuseppe La Motta, presidente,

(1944)

Commune of Piana Armerina

Banco di Sicilia-branch

Monte di Credito su Fiume (pawnbroker): Cesare Pucchi, presidente.

Province of Ragusa:

Provincial financial ufficiale (located in town of Ragusa)

Intendente di Finanza: Gonnì (1942)

Vice-Intendente di Finanza: Cav. Corrado Nizza (1939)

Società del Tesoro: Direttore: Giuseppe Fiume (1939)

Town of Ragusa

Collector of Taxes: Banco di Sicilia.

MOST URGENT
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Local Bank:

Banco Popolare Agricolo: Offizioli, 1939. Salvatore Ottaviano,
Giuseppe Licistro.

Branches:

Banco d' Italia: Carlo Sincini, mgr. (1939)

Banco di Sicilia: Com. Giovanni Schiavo, mgr. (1939)

Comune f. Meleg

Banco di Sicilia, corso Umberto I
Banco di Roma

Province of Siracusa

Provincial financial officials (located in town of Siracusa)
Intendente di Pirana: Com. Giuseppe Oliveri (1939), Via Ruggero
VII

Vico Intendente di Siracusa: Cav. Manuela Russo (1939)
Sezione del Tesoro: Direttore: Cav. Eufanio Tricani (1939)
Direttore del R. Dogana (Customs): Filippo Gallo (1939) Via L.
Biscolato.
Ispettore delle Imposte Dirette: Com. Enrico Cardile (1939)

Town of Siracusa

Direttore dei Servizi Tributari (Chief Tax Collector)

Cav. Arturo Viviani (1939)

Branches

Banco del Sud: Michele Pulicari, Via Roma.

Banco d' Italia: Cav. Silvio Bonomo (1939) Via Siena

Banco di Sicilia: Cav. Antonio Corradino (1939) Piazza Arminio

Banco Commerciale Italiano

Comune of Augusta

Banco Popolare Cooperativo - branch

Comune of Avola

Banco di Sicilia: agency, corso Vitt. Emanuele 42.

Customs office

Comune of Lentini

Provincial financial officials (located in town of Siracusa)
Intendente di Siracusa: Comm. Gaspare Olivetti (1939), Via Ruggero

VII

Vice Intendente di Siracusa: Cav. Carmelo Russo (1939)
Sezione del Tesoro: Direttore: Cav. Epifanio Tricomi (1939)
Direttore del R. Dogana (Customs): Filippo Gallo (1939) Via L.
 Biscolato.
Ispettore delle Imposte Dirette: Comm. Enrico Cardillo (1939)

Town of Siracusa

Direttore dei Servizi Tributari (Chief Tax Collector)

Cav. Arturo Vivoldi (1939)

Branches

Barca del Sud: Michele Palmieri, Via Roma.

Barca d' Italia: Cav. Silvio Bonomo (1939) Via Siora

Barca di Sicilia: Cav. Antonio Corradino (1939) Psa Archimedeo

Barca Commerciale Italiana

Commune of Augusta

Barca Popolare Cooperativa - branch

Commune of Avola

Barco di Sicilia: agency, corso Vitt. Emanuele 48.

Customs office

Commune of Lentini

Branches

Barco di Sicilia

Barco del Sud

Credito Italiano

Commune of Noto

Barco di Sicilia - branch, Via Pallici

REVERSED

Purchase of stamps during 1959 in respect of disability and Old Age Pension were:

Compulsory	Lire 1224.2 million
Voluntary	13.5
Total	1237.6

Marriage and Childbirth

Compulsory for all employed persons up to the age of 30 for men and 25 for women. Equal contributions are paid by employers and employees. Contributions vary according to the rate of remuneration in the case of salaried employees and non-agricultural wage earners, but are at a flat rate of 15 lire per annum for agriculturalists.

Marriage is 2000 lire for men and 1000 lire for women in the case of salaried employees, 700 and 500 respectively for non-agricultural workers and 500 and 400 respectively for agriculturalists. Birth allowances are as follows:

	Employees and Non-agricultural workers	Agricultural workers
1st child	500 lire	150 lire
2nd child	350 lire	175 lire
3rd child	350 lire	175 lire
4th child	400 lire	200 lire

Total receipts in respect of marriage and childbirth insurance during 1959 were lire 344.6 million and payments amounted to lire 30.4 million (of which lire 5.4 million were a charge on the State).

Unemployment

Compulsory for all wage earners between the ages of 15 and 65 with the following exceptions:

- (a) Agricultural workers
- (b) Officials in public services
- (c) Domestic servants
- (d) Salaried employees earning over 1500 lire monthly
- (e) Employees with guaranteed security of work
- (f) Theatre and cinema performers
- (g) Persons employed on work which normally employs them for only half a year.

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	Employees and Non- Agricultural workers	Agricultural workers
1st child	500 lire	150 lire
2nd child	550 lire	175 lire
3rd child	550 lire	175 lire
4th child	600 lire	200 lire

Total receipts in respect of marriage and child birth insurance during 1959 were lire 142.6 million and payments amounted to lire 38.4 million (of which lire 5.6 million were a charge on the State).

Unemployment

Compulsory for all wage earners between the ages of 15 and 65 with the following exceptions:

- (a) Agricultural workers
- (b) Officials in public services
- (c) Domestic workers
- (d) Salaried employees earning over 1500 lire monthly
- (e) Employees with guaranteed security of work
- (f) Artists and cinema performers
- (g) Persons engaged in work which normally employs them for only half a year.

Unemployment insurance contributions are paid by employers and workers equally. The rates are:

Monthly salaries of up to 250 lire	5 lire per month
" " 250 - 500 "	7 lire per month
" " 500 - 1000 "	9 lire per month
" " over 1000 "	5.50 lire per month

Benefits range, according to the wage earned, between 2.50 and 7 lire per day for day workers and 4 and 12 lire per day for salary earners.

Unemployment payments and receipts in Sicily during 1958 and 1959 were:

	1958	1959
Contributions	4.0	6.6
Payments	9.4	9.3
Deficit	4.6	2.7

NOTES ON SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WELFARE

SOCIAL INSURANCE

There are six forms of compulsory insurance in Italy:

- (i) Tuberculosis
- (ii) Disability and old age (invalidita e vecchiaia)
- (iii) Marriage and childbirth (maternalita e natalita)
- (iv) Unemployment (disoccupazione involontaria)
- (v) Accidents incurred at work (infortunio sul lavoro)
- (vi) Sickness

(i) - (iv) are administered by the National Institute for Social Insurance (Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale), (v) by the National Institute for Insurance against accidents at work (I.N.P.A.L.), (vi) mainly by the "Ente Nazionale della Mutualita Fascista" and the "Ente Fascista di previdenza ed assistenza per i dipendenti Statali" (for State employees only).

The number of persons in Metropolitan Italy who were subject to compulsory insurance was calculated on the basis of the 1936 census to be:

Male	5,146,498
Female	2,061,483

	7,207,982

Tuberculosis

Benefit is proportionate to the amount of contributions paid during the last year preceding application; it varies from 6 to 12 lire a day for married employees and 4 to 8 lire for non-agricultural workers. For agricultural wage earners the benefit is 4 lire a day irrespective of contributions paid. Cash benefits are supplemented by childrens allowances. Insurance is compulsory for all employed persons between 15 and 65 who draw less than 1500 lire a month.

Total receipts and expenditure of Tuberculosis Insurance Funds

	1937	1938	1939
	(millions of lire)		
Receipts	227.2	243.8	318.0
Expenditure	244.1	267.9	316.0

Some idea of the probable share of Sicily in this expenditure is obtainable from the following:

1938	1939
222.8	222.8

Tuberculosis

Benefit is proportionate to the amount of contributions paid during the last year preceding application; it varies from 6 to 12 lire a day for married employees and 4 to 8 lire for non-agricultural workers. For agricultural wage earners the benefit is 4 lire a day irrespective of contributions paid. Cash benefits are supplemented by children's allowances. Maximum is compulsory for all employed persons between 15 and 65 who draw less than 1500 lire a month.

Total receipts and expenditure of Tuberculosis Insurance funds were:

	1937	(millions of lire)	1938	1939
Receipts	227.2		243.8	318.0
Expenditures	311.1		267.9	315.9

Some idea of the probable share of Slidly in this expenditure is obtainable from the following:

	1938	1939
No. of persons treated of which Slidly	84,319	86,830
	2,956	3,182
No. of days treatment of which Slidly	11,994,177	12,202,253
	531,258	530,501

Disability and Old Age

Compulsory for all workers between ages of 14 and 60 for men and 14 to 55 for women, earning a wage of less than 1500 monthly. The actual annual cash pension amounts of the sum of the following: (a) a State grant of 100 lire, (b) five times the employee's annual contribution, (c) three tenths of all contributions paid by the insured, (d) an additional allowance of one tenth of (a) + (b) + (c) for every dependent child under 15.

An increase of 2% in Disability and Old Age Pension was announced in Oct 1942, when it was stated that some 750,000 persons were already in receipt of such pensions.

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Accidents at Work

Cost of insurance borne entirely by the employer, in accordance with individual tariffs fixed by I.N.P.A.I.L. Benefits mainly take the form of medical and hospital treatment. Receipts and payments in respect of workers's compensation have been:

	(Lire millions)		
	1937	1938	1939
Receipts	422.1	513.1	574.0
Payments	223.0	134.3	137.8
(of which to agriculture)	61.6	60.8	61.8
(of which to industry)			

Sickness

Strictly speaking, there is no compulsory National Health Insurance, except for seamen and airmen. In practice, however, very many concerns were obliged to introduce schemes of their own, as the Labour Charter of March 1930 prescribed that no Collective Agreement could be approved which did not contain definite provision for the protection of the workers in the case of sickness.

The "Ente Nazionale della Mutualità Fascista", which was formed in May 1940, amalgamated in a single body most of the existing sick benefit societies.

As regards day workers, contributions are paid in equal parts by employers and workers and are, as a rule, fixed as a percentage of wages. Family benefit schemes, introduced by an Agreement of 23 Dec 1939, are financed by special additional contributions which amount to 1.5% of wages and are paid into a special fund. In industry, employers and salaried employees each pay contributions amounting to 1% of the monthly salary. As regards agricultural and transport workers, contributions are shared equally by employers and the insured persons and amount to 3% of wages. In the case of seamen, the employer bears the cost of insurance for regular benefits in case of sickness and death, while the moneys required for supplementary benefits are raised by means of contributions of which the employer and workers pay one half each. The present rate of this latter contribution is 2%.

The Statistical Handbook for 1940 publishes the following data concerning contributions and payments of the consolidated benefit funds of the following categories in the year 1939:

Industrial employees and skilled workers	(Millions of lire)	
	Contributions	Payments
	198.6	177.4

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... collective agreement could be approved which did not contain
definite provision for the protection of the workers in the case of sickness.

The "Ente Nazionale della Mutualita Fascista", which was formed in
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As regards agricultural and transport workers, contributions are shared
equally by employers and the insured persons and amount to 3% of wages.
In the case of sickness, the employer bears the cost of insurance for regular
benefits in case of sickness and death, while the moneys required for
supplementary benefits are raised by means of contributions of which the
employer and workers pay one half each. The present rate of this latter
contribution is 2%.

The Statistical Handbook for 1940 publishes the following data
concerning contributions and payments of the consolidated benefit funds
of the following categories in the year 1939:

	Contributions	Payments
	(Millions of lire)	
Industrial employees and skilled workers	192.6	177.4
Transport Workers	6.7	3.7
Port Workers	1.6	1.1
Entertainments) Industry workers)	7.4	3.4
Banking, Insurance) and fiscal workers)	11.5	7.6
Agricultural workers	170.4	133.5
Commercial employees	56.5	43.1

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SOCIAL WELFARE

The following are the main social welfare institutions maintained by the State:

Corporate Welfare Associations (Enti Corporali di Assistenza)

Organization of free kindergartens, milk rationing, free meals for poor school children, dormitories for the homeless and so on.

"Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternita e dell' Infanzia"

Pre-natal care and baby welfare and funding of maternity homes. Partly financed from proceeds of tax on gamblers. Various forms of assistance and relief carried out by O.N.M.I. in 1940, cost lire 132,750,000.

"Movimento Italiano del Littorio"

Holiday camps and centres for members of the Fascist Youth movement.

"Ufficio Assistenza Vincitori di Guerra"

Assistance to those who have suffered physical injury while fighting either with the Armed Forces or the Militia.

"Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" (O.N.D.)

Parastatal institutions. Membership is voluntary and by Oct 1941 there were 4,245,555 members. "Dopolavoro" centres may be municipal, or they may be organized by large industrial concerns, credit institutions or by State employees' associations. There is, in any case, a centre in each comune. Funds are provided by local authorities, the Ministry of Education, credit institutions and by gifts, members subscriptions and compulsory contributions from the syndicates.

The "Dopolavoro" organizes every kind of social activity, physical and mental. Cheap excursions and holiday camps are arranged. Legal advice is provided free of charge, experts in law sitting at fixed hours at "Dopolavoro" centres for the purpose.

The "Dopolavoro" movement has proved less easy to organize among rural workers.

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SECRET

SECRET

(C) CIVILIAN SUPPLY INTELLIGENCE

- Part I Civilian Requirements
- Part II Agriculture and Fisheries
- Part III Industries, Mines and Resources
- Part IV Communications
- Part V Transportation
- Part VI Labour
- Part VII Public Utilities.

PART I

1. Background Information.

1. Food. The basic foodstuffs, bread, pasta, meat, sugar, fat, cheese, potatoes, and whole milk - are rationed uniformly over the whole area. Individual townships have their own rationing schemes and rates for fish, fruit, vegetables, and wine, depending largely on the changing local supply situation. Consumers are divided into classes, depending on their need for nourishment. These classes with their estimated calorie intake are:

Normal consumer	1450
Abolomonites and light workers (managers, office boys, maids, waiters)	1800
Heavy workers (industrial labourers, fire and police, civil defence)	2150
Very heavy workers (miners, doctors, navymen)	2450

Soldiers, harvesters, workers in unhealthy occupations, sick persons, pregnant women, poverty workers are other "Special" groups.

These diets are inadequate for the type of work performed.

The data on present intake in HONGKONG is inadequate and contradictory and must be checked on the ground. The following table gives the available information and indicates the differences. All figures are in pounds per week with notes in brackets, unless otherwise indicated.

Bread

T.S.S.

T.S.S.

Normal consumers and children 3 - 9

1050 (37)

Light workers and pregnant women

2100 (75)

1750

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1. Food: The basic foodstuffs, bread, pasta, meat, sugar, fat, cheese, potatoes, and other milk - are rationed uniformly over the whole area. Individual families have their own rationing tickets and rations for fish, fruit, vegetables, and other, depending largely on the changing local supply situation. Rations are divided into classes, depending on their need for nourishment. These classes with their allotted calorie intake are:

Normal consumer	1450
Adolescents and light workers (housewives, office boys, sales, printers)	1600
Heavy workers (industrial laborers, fire and police, civil defense)	2150
Very heavy workers (miners, doctors, mechanics)	2350

Also known, lowest rations, which, in unhealthy conditions, sick persons, pregnant women, family workers are other "Special" groups.

These diets are indicative for the type of work performed.

The data on present rations in HONGKONG is inadequate and contradictory and must be checked on the ground. The following tabulation gives the available information and indicates the differences. All figures are in grams per week with cereal in brackets, unless otherwise indicated.

	P.R.C.	P.W.
Normal consumers and children 3 - 9	1050 (37)	1750
Light workers and children's workers	2100 (75)	2450
Heavy workers	2800 (98)	3150
Very heavy workers	3500 (112)	3150
Adolescents (9 - 16)	1400 (49)	1750

Wheat or maize flour may be taken in place of bread, all flour in lieu of 1 lb bread.

* P.W. - Privileges of War Information. All other data is from the Political Warfare Executive's Italian Handbook on Supplies.

	P.R.C.	P.W.
Normal consumers, light workers, children etc.	575 (22)	750, 1000
Heavy and very heavy workers	775 (27)	755 (26) sum
Min - All classes	100 (32)	200 (7)

4400

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Source	Period	Est.
Harvest estimates, Light, Heavy and Very heavy workers	125 (est)	375
Children under 5	250 (est)	750
Children 5 - 15	150 (est)	
<u>Wata</u> - All classes (Olive oil is harvested)	130 (est)	150, 200
<u>Onkoko</u> - All classes	100 (est)	1000
<u>Putaiwau</u> - All classes	1000 (est)	1000
<u>Thale malle</u> - Reserved for consultant and mining workers and workers in local occupations	21 Litres (est)	Local

The above ratings apply to both Onkoko. The agricultural population (not numerous official self-sufficient) will be if they are actual producers, and similar amounts if they are independent producers. These ratings follow:

Wata
 Onkoko (for own use of family) 100 lbs per year (25 lbs per year)
 Onkoko (for own use of family) 100 lbs per year (25 lbs per year)

Wata
 Onkoko (for own use of family) 100 lbs per year (25 lbs per year)

In addition, producers, c) harvest, b) harvest with other producers, and c) sell their output to the black market. According to estimates for 25% of the output crop. This can be expected to increase in an increase. If all wheat should be available, wheat area and production could be 35% higher than they are.

2. FOOD PRODUCTION

Food crops are issued according to the population register kept by each province. They are issued for each province, and must be collected from the assigned center. Least information indicates there are in fact two crops, one for bread, wheat, rice, oats, and other crops, the other for seeds (potatoes and carrots), chicken, eggs and other crops. Crops vary by province, but each has about the following amount:

Name of Issuing Province and Center

David Hester

Name and Address of Holder

Signature of Holder

that
 records (for each category of records) 100 per year (100 per year)
 records (for each category of records) 100 per year (100 per year)

file.
 records (for each category of records) 100 per year (100 per year)

In addition, records, 4) records, 5) records with other information, and
 c) all their content to the black record. Records normally concern the 200
 of the steel area. This can be expected to increase in the future. In all
 about 5000 records, about 1000 records, records could be 33 higher
 than they are.

3. RECORDS SECTION

Records are to be placed according to the regulation register kept by
 each person. They are placed for four years, and must be collected
 from the regulated center. Latest information indicates there are 10 first
 the records, and for health, waste, risk, risk, and other, the other four
 parts (covered and covered), covered, and other. Our very by
 provision, but with has about the following record:

Name of Issuing Province the Center

Card number

Name and address of holder

Signature of holder

Registered name

National Library (C. 1000 in Philadelphia)

Department 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 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1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 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1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108,

AGRICULTURE AND FISHINGA. SUMMARY OF UTILIZATION1. Land.

Cultivation is conducted both by extensive and intensive means. Extensive estates known as latifundia and comprising 60 per cent of the arable land of the island are found in the center, owned by absentee landlords, and are let out to tenants or leasees (manilotos) for a period of years at a fixed rental. The latter divide and sub-let the smaller tracts to tenants who pay a money rent or give up a share of their produce in lieu of rent. Considerably part of the rent may be paid in money and part in produce. In some cases the manager may furnish some of the land on their own account, hiring labor for the purpose.

Intensive cultivation and a much denser agricultural population is found in the country regions particularly along the coast and north coast where are concentrated the citrus orchards.

It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the working population is directly engaged in agriculture. The addition of those indirectly engaged in agriculture, for example in purchasing of agricultural products, gives a figure in the neighborhood of 80% and including the dependents of the industry is the island.

2. Land Utilization.

The latest available figures (1929) give the following general division of the area of the island:

	Area in (a) hectares (000's)	Percentage of total area
Soap	1,443	57.7
Pasture	304	12.0
Plant trees (incl. olives)	104	4.0
Forest trees	17	0.7
Productive but undistributed	70	2.7
Unproductive	158	6.1
Total	2,096	100.0

they are concentrated in citrus groves.

It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the working population is directly engaged in agriculture. The addition of those indirectly engaged in agriculture, for example in processing of agricultural products, gives a figure in the neighborhood of 80% for agriculture in the economy of the industry of the island.

2. Land Utilization.

The latest available figures (1929) give the following general division of the area of the island:

	Area in (a) hectares (1000's)	Percentage of total area
Sown	1,455	57.7
Pasture	303	12.0
Plant trees (incl. citrus)	424	16.5
Forest trees	87	3.4
Productive but unsurveyed	79	2.7
Unproductive	436	17.4
Total	2,581	100.0

(a) Cane hectares equal 2.5 acres approx.

The changes which have been effected since 1929 will probably be found principally in the cultivation of the area previously recorded as "productive but unsurveyed" and in the conversion of pasture to sown land.

3. Survey of Agricultural Production

The island is self-sufficient in most foodstuffs in an average season. Wheat holds a dominant position in the cereal crop there is usually a surplus for export.

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Crop	Average 1939-40 Production tons	Prevalent prices per bushel of production (approx.)
Wheat	826,300	303
Barley	23,400	34
Oats	50,500	20
Maize	3,400	2
Apples	1,100	1
Potatoes	50,900	23
Beans	242,500	140
Chickpeas	4,800	2
Wine grapes	427,900	244
Rice	2,751,000 + (a)	25 (millions)
Olives	203,500 + (b)	146
Olive oil	37,000 + (c)	17 (2 spalls)
Citrus fruit	330,500	303
Tomatoes	100,500	60
Flax	700	-
Lemons	1,600	1

* (a) Bactolitra (+ Martolitra + 2 Imperial millions approx)
+ (b) 1939 crop and 6 times as rest as 1940 crop.

4. Wheat.

Details of wheat production are set out below. The considerable variation in yield as between the different provinces in the island should be noted. The four principal producing provinces are underlined.

Wheat Yields by Provinces			
1939 - 1940 Average			
Province	Area in hectares	Production tons	Yield Quintals per hectare Cents per acre
<u>Andalusia</u>	120,000	166,000	13.8
<u>Castile</u>	75,000	113,000	15.3
<u>Castile</u>	84,000	89,000	10.6
<u>Extremadura</u>	94,000	117,000	12.6
<u>Granada</u>	63,000	43,000	9.1
<u>Madrid</u>	113,000	170,000	15.1
<u>Palencia</u>	42,000	11,000	6.4
<u>Salamanca</u>	74,000	75,000	10.1
<u>Seville</u>	78,000	69,000	8.8
<u>Tripoli</u>	-	-	7.2
		856,000	11.5
			5.5

- (a) Rectoliteps (1 hectolitre = 32 Imperial gallons approx)
 (b) 1955 crop was 6 times as much as 1940 crop.

6. Wheat

Details of wheat production are not yet known. The considerable variation in yields between the different provinces in the Island should be noted. The four principal producing provinces are indicated.

Wheat Yields by Province

1955 - 1940 Provinces

Province	Area in Hectares	Production Tons	Yield Quintals per Hectare	Yield Cwt per Acre
Agriotepe	120,000	160,000	13.3	10.8
Salvadorville	75,000	115,000	15.3	12.4
Catania	64,000	85,000	10.5	8.5
Zamora	24,000	37,000	15.5	11.6
Manzanillo	65,000	45,000	9.1	7.4
Palmar	159,000	170,000	10.7	8.7
San Juan	42,000	27,000	6.4	5.2
San Juan	74,000	75,000	10.1	8.2
Tepic	75,000	69,000	9.2	7.2
Total	775,000	856,000	11.5	9.3

7. Potatoes

General. An idea of the relative importance of the various vegetable crops grown on the Island may be obtained from the table in Paragraph 3. Other than of interest in connection with specific crops are given below.

Potatoes. The largest percentage of cultivated land devoted to potato is found in the provinces of Jalisco and Oaxaca but yields are highest in Agriotepe province and 120-150 quintals per hectare (6 to 6 tons per acre) have been reached.

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beans. The Provinces of Callaguaneta and Lariquian are high yielding areas. The total production of the island has amounted for 40 to 50 per cent of the total for the whole country in recent years.

Chinchorro. The most productive areas are in the upper reaches of the Salco river (upper basin) and of the Platani river and in the coastal plain between Cofelu and Paloran.

6. FRUIT

General. The figures given in paragraph 3 give an indication of the relative importance of the various fruit crops.

Oranges. About three quarters of the production is from wild citrus. The most productive areas are Catuan and Masana provinces, but good yields are obtained all along the South Coast of the island. Good years and bad years often alternate. The average oil production in the four years 1932-5 exceeded 6 million gallons.

Citrus Fruit. About 75 per cent of the country's total crop comes from the island. The chief growing areas are in the provinces of Masana, Siracusa and Catuan, while Paloran also has good quality fruit especially lemons. A large proportion of the crop goes to the manufacture of sodium citrate and citric acid.

Grapes. The most productive area is found in Teyand province, the base of the famous Marula wines. Vines are grown throughout the island but production is concentrated most heavily in the coastal areas, particularly in the North and Northwest, about two thirds of the total crop is from. Some table grapes are grown in the Teyand and Masana districts, but practically all the crop is produced for wine. Area in the island for extensive production.

Tamarines. The most productive areas are in Masana province, in the Masana plain and near Paloran. There are likely to be more extensive available.

7. OTHER CROPS

Wax. The highest yields are obtained in Teyand province and near Cofelu.

Sisal. The province of Catuan has the highest yield in the Kingdom. The next best yield is obtained in Masana but is only about a quarter of the yield obtained in Catuan.

9. FISH

The fishing industry is mainly coastal and is chiefly concentrated with tunny. In the Straits of Malacca swordfish are harvested from small craft. Sardines and anchovies are also plentiful. Fishing crafts in the six principal ports total about 10,000 crafts, amounting to 23,000 tons. Over 20,000 men were regularly engaged in the industry before the war and there are no export trade in tunny, swordfish or sardines, all consumed in home use, an interesting exception being 1,000 tons.

10. PRODUCTION AND THE CURRENT FOOD SITUATION

General. Local production is normally sufficient to provide the bulk of the major food stuffs, but imports of sugar and coffee are necessary for the maintenance of the normal standard of living. The Government exercises control of food production. All grains and several other products (i.e., textiles, oil seeds, etc.) have to be delivered to collection warehouses known as Depots, from which they become Government property. Other commodities, (i.e., potatoes), may not be moved without Government permit. Growers are allowed to retain a certain allowance of their produce for each member of the family, and for stock. Nevertheless, quite a considerable proportion of the produce is diverted to the black market, and in the case of wheat, it is estimated that the quantity manufactured for exports is about 20% of the total crop.

Cereals. There are normally surpluses of wheat and barley. Harvesting begins early in June. The root crop is principally of the hard, or durum, variety, suitable for pasta (macaroni etc.), although it can be used for making bread, but it is better suited with soft wheat for the purpose.

Beans. There is normally a surplus. Harvesting commences in early summer, but dried beans should be available throughout the year.

Fruits. There are considerable citrus fruit orchards, especially of lemons. Oranges are harvested during winter, and the main lemon crop is also gathered then, although some is available throughout the year. Grapes are gathered in the autumn, and bananas principally from early summer to autumn.

Vegetables. Many varieties are grown, and there is normally an export surplus of early (winter and spring) produce.

Meat. The island has a large stock of meat, particularly and tinned, particularly the former, provide the main source of meat supply. The carab bean, produced locally is the main animal feed.

Olive Oil. The olive crop is gathered from November to January.

author of the family, and for seed. Nevertheless, getting a considerable proportion of the produce is diverted to the black market, and in the case of wheat, it is estimated that the quantity appropriated for markets is almost 50% of the total crop.

Cereals. There are naturally supplies of wheat and barley. Harvesting begins early in June. The wheat crop is principally of the hard, or durum variety, suitable for pasta (macaroni etc.), although it may be used for making bread, but it is better mixed with soft wheat for the purpose.

Legumes. There is normally a surplus. Harvesting numerous in early summer, but dried beans should be available throughout the year.

Fruits. There are considerable citrus fruit supplies, especially of lemons. Oranges are harvested during winter, and the table lemon crop is also gathered then, although some are available throughout the year. Grapes are gathered in the autumn, and tomatoes principally from early summer to autumn.

Fresh Vegetables. Many varieties are grown, and there is normally an export surplus of early (winter and spring) produce.

Meat. The island has a large sheep and goat population and therefore, particularly the former, provides the main source of meat supply. The meat is usually consumed locally, but owing to the absence of animal fats, tallow, being produced locally is the main animal feed.

Olive Oil. The olive crop is gathered from November to January. The crop is usually processed locally, and owing to the absence of animal fats, olive oil is vital to the diet.

Cheese. Cheese is made from goat's milk and also from sheep's milk and there is a large surplus for export of 5,000 tons of the former type.

PART III

Industry, Mines, and Resources

1. Summary of Past and Present Situation in Industry, Mines and Resources

1. Industry consists largely of small firms engaged in goods for local consumption. Clothing and building trades between them account for two-thirds of those engaged in industry.
2. Industry handicapped by an acute shortage of raw materials including coal, petroleum, cement, lumber, cotton, iron, steel, and minerals of all kinds.
3. Ample supply of sulphur. Available sulfur produces a small quantity of crude oil. The products of the latter will be utilized 100% by the military forces, at least for the first 90 days.
4. Fairly well developed hydroelectric plants could supply power for industry during winter months. However, low water conditions from June to October necessitate compensating by thermal stations during that time. Shortage of coal and military demands for power will leave little power for civilian industries. It is likely that the military forces will allow civilian industry to use power at night, but this is most urgent.
5. Industry (except for mining) largely concentrated in four regions of Palestine, Ontario, Akko, Haifa, Haifa, Haifa, Haifa, and Haifa.
6. Types of industries:
 - Aircraft at Haifa (Akko, Haifa, Haifa)
 - Automobile assembly and repair plant (Haifa) at Haifa.
 - Shipyards at Haifa.
 - General plants at Haifa (Akko, Haifa, Haifa), Haifa, and Haifa.
 - Smaller firms. Several firms in Haifa.
 - Chemical works at Haifa and Haifa.
 - Olivo Oil Refinery at Haifa.
 - Sulphur refineries at Haifa, Haifa, Haifa, and Haifa.
7. Industrial employment by province:

Agriculture	57,516
Manufacturing	10,500
Cotton	60,000
Iron	10,000
Minerals	10,000
Palatine	10,000
Haifa	10,000

Shortage of coal and military demands for power will leave little power for civilian installation. The military forces will allow civilian planning in coal production as long as it is not urgent.

5. Industry (except for the oil and gas industry) in most cities of Bolzano, Catania, Caltanissetta, Caltanissetta, Caltanissetta, and Trapani.

6. Types of industry:

Aircraft at Palermo and Trapani as well as other industries in Sicily. Automobile assembly and repair plant (Fiat) at Palermo. Shipyards at Palermo. Chemical plants at Palermo (4), Catania (3), Messina, and many smaller towns. Several towns are important for the chemical industry. Chemical works at Palermo and Catania. Olive oil refineries at Catania. Sulphur refineries at Catania, Trapani, and Agrigento.

7. Industrial employment by province:

Agrigento	27,516
Caltanissetta	18,907
Catania	60,429
Enna	20,254
Messina	40,429
Palermo	79,328
Trapani	16,429
Syracuse	20,429
Trapani	20,429

8. Civilians will have to do without many services in Sicily during first and second phases as time will be utilized by the military forces.

9. Salt processing plant produces a surplus which will be available for military needs.

10. Industries now operating in Sicily will undoubtedly be well supplied of raw materials, supplies, and equipment when over by the Allies.

11. Many workers now engaged in industry and mining will be thrown out of work by occupation. These could well be employed by the military forces for construction work. They have valuable mechanical aptitudes which can be utilized to advantage.

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II. Detailed Information on Specific Industries.A. Belarus

1. Cement Plant located in the Vin Provincia on the western suburbs, employs 1,000 persons and has a monthly capacity of from 3 to 9 plants. Will probably be considerably damaged.
2. Smelters produced at a yard in Orsha Chalio March April.
3. Flat automobile factory is manufacture from assembly and repair work.
4. Ship construction and repair yard have a maximum annual output of 50,000 tons and can construct passenger ships of 5,500 tons. Constructs launchers.
5. Well equipped foundry with rolling mills and an open hearth furnace of 10 ton capacity (daily).
6. Shell factory believed located in or around with daily capacity of 300 shell cases daily.
7. Cement plant located in the angle formed by the crossing of the Vin Belaspina and the railway line to Tripoli.
8. Large electrical works at Belis train military engineers.
9. Ammonia Chemical works located about one mile north of the port produces gas works, nitric, sulphuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acids.
10. High air manufactured in the Vin Provincia.
11. Number of small foundries, machine shops, etc.
12. Flour mill.
13. Refining plant, 1 cotton gins.
14. 11 refrigerator and ice plants with a capacity of 11,000 tons of ice.

B. Osaka

1. Oil oil refineries

6. Shell factory believed located in or around with daily capacity of 300 shell cases daily.
7. Cement plant located in the angle formed by the crossing of the Via Molinapina and the railway line to Trapani.
8. Large electrical works at Delta trains military engine room.
9. Arnolfo Chemical Works located about one mile north of the port produces gas tanks, nitric, sulfuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acids.
10. Liquid air manufacturing in the Via Bascogrande.
11. Number of small foundries, machine shops, etc.
12. Flour mill.
13. Machine plant, location unknown.
14. 11 refrigerator and ice plants with a capacity of 11,000 tons of ice.

E. Catania

1. Olive oil refineries
 - a. Azienda Giusepe at Via Vittorio Emanuele 50.
 - b. Oleario Benda at Via Vittorio Emanuele 50.
2. Sulfur refineries are located at Quarna and on the coast 1 1/4 miles west of the station.
3. Flour mill.
4. 3 cement mills.
5. 11 refrigeration and ice plants.

C. Licata (50,000)

1. Five sulfur refineries
2. Small shipyard can build boats up to 250 tons.
3. Chemical works.

D. Mesina

1. Chemical plant producing nitric, sulfuric, and nitric acids.

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2. Wire, nail, and galvanizing plant in the Via D. Biondo.

3. A brewery and flour mill at Castel.

4. 3 refrigeration plants.

E. Ragusa (40,000)

1. Plant producing asphalt and oil from limestone.

2. 5 ice plants

F. Trapani

1. Has small foundry.

2. 10 ice plants.

G. Syracuse

1. Nitric acid, olive oil, oxygen, and fertilizer produced.

2. Flour mill.

3. 6 ice plants

H. Centuripe

1. Cement works.

I. Siracusa (22,000)

1. 2 cement mills.

J. Lentini (23,000)

1. Fruit curing.

2. Cement works.

K. Pachino (24,000)

1. 3 fuzzy oil plants.

L. Salina (19,000)

1. Cement works.

1. Citric acid, olive oil, oxygen, and fertilizer produced.

2. Flour mill.

3. 6 Ton plunger

H. Centuripe

1. Cement works.

I. Cordao (25,000)

1. 2 Cement mills.

J. Lantim (23,000)

1. Fruit cannery.

2. Cement works.

K. Pachino (22,000)

1. 3 Turkey oil plants.

L. Saland (29,000)

1. Cement works.

M. Patti (21,500)

1. Cement works.

2. Soap manufacturing plant.

N. Caricetti (38,000)

1. Agricultural machinery.

2. Cement works.

3. Soap and lubricating grease.

O. Rura (24,000)

1. Small cement industry.

2. 3/4 size plants.

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F. Augusta.

1. Salt processing plants.

III. Detailed information on specific types of industry.

A. Aircraft.

1. Caproni plant at Palermo.
2. Sanylene plant at Palermo.

B. Automobiles.

1. Fiat factory at Palermo.

C. Shipbuilding

1. Palermo.

2. Small yard at Licata.

D. Foundries and machine shops.

1. Palermo - one plant with a daily capacity of 18 tons and several smaller ones.
2. Number of small plants scattered in most towns.
3. Small foundry at Trapani.

E. Ironworks.

1. Small plant with capacity of 300 ounces per day at Palermo.

2. Explosives plant at Palermo.

F. Electrical works.

1. Palermo.

G. Chemicals

1. Palermo

2. Licata

D. Small yard at Licata.

E. Foundries and machine shops.

1. Palermo - one plant with a daily capacity of 18 tons and several smaller ones.

2. Number of small plants scattered in most towns.

F. Small foundry at Trapani.

G. Smelters.

1. Shell plant with capacity of 300 cases per day at Palermo.

2. Explosives plant at Palermo.

H. Electrical works.

1. Palermo.

I. Chemicals

1. Palermo

2. Licata

3. Messina

4. Syracuse

J. Liquid air and oxygen

1. Palermo

2. Syracuse

3. Flour mills

1. Palermo

2. Catania

3. Messina

K. Cement plants

1. Several at Palermo

Cement Plants (CMB)
2. Catania has 3

3. Centuripe
4. Corico has 2 mills
5. Lentini
6. Salvo
7. Tatti
8. Gericiatti
9. Enna

10. Olive Oil Refineries

1. 2 at Catania
2. Syracuse

11. Sulphur Refineries

1. Catania
2. Licata has 5

12. Wire, nail and galvanizing

1. Messina

13. Breweries

1. Messina
2. Palermo

14. Asphalt and crude oil.

1. Ragusa

15. Carriage

1. Lentini has a credit company

16. Tunny oil plants

1. Pachino has 5 plants

2. Syracuse

L. Sulphur refineries.

1. Catania
2. Licata (4) 5

M. Wire, nail and galvanizing

1. Mesina

N. Breweries

1. Mesina
2. Palermo

O. Asphalt and crude oil.

1. Ragusa

P. Ceramics

1. Iantini has a brick quarry

Q. Turvy oil plants

1. Pachino has 3 plants

R. Soap manufacturing

1. Patti
2. Caltanissetta

S. Agricultural machinery

1. Caltanissetta

T. Refrigeration and ice plants

1. Palermo (11) (11,000 tons capacity)
2. Catania (13)
3. Mesina (8)
4. Agrigento (11)
5. Caltanissetta (5)
6. Enna (3)
7. Ragusa (5)
8. Siracusa (6)
9. Trapani (10)

U. Salt processing plants.

1. Augusta.

PAGE IV

COMMUNICATIONS (SICILY) MARITAL INFORMATION

Summary of Factual Information Relative to Actual Communications of Sicily.

I. Communication Facilities

A. Telephony

1. Ownership and operation - The system is almost wholly government owned and operated. Chief exceptions are Italcable and Italcable, both of which are government owned companies operating under close supervision and sharing facilities with the government. Ministry of Communications operates most lines; Ministers of War and Marine have their own private circuits.
2. Facilities - Chief centers of traffic to and from Sicily are Messina and Palermo; other distribution points are the provincial capitals; trunk line runs from the peninsula by land cable, across the Strait of Messina by submarine cable, across the Northern part of Sicily from Messina to Palermo. Other lines are: Messina - Catania - Syracuse - Enna; Palermo - Trapani; Palermo - Caltanissetta - Marsa; Caltanissetta - Agrigento. Italcable has its own land lines from Palermo - Catania - Syracuse; Messina - Trapani - Catania, to facilitate its long distance cable service.
3. Extent of system - The telegraph system is more extensive than the telephone network. Almost every comune has telegraph facilities, though most lines carry little traffic and have only primitive Morse equipment.

B. Telephony

1. Ownership and operation - The state owns and operates interregional lines, to a large degree interregional cable, and has its own offices and switchboards in key cities. Palermo and Messina are centers and state lines radiate from them to other provincial capitals. There is some sharing of facilities by State and private enterprises. In the State office of Palermo, interurban connections are made through switchboards belonging to the private company operating in Sicily. In Messina the State and company exchanges are separate. There are also lines or circuits monopolized by the individual ministries, such as War and Marine. S.E.T. (Societa Esclusiva Telefonica) the private communications company operating in Sicily and controlled by the State, provides interurban, urban and commercial service. In exception to S.E.T.'s monopoly is a private high frequency telephony communication network maintained on its own power transmission poles by an electric power company who has plants scattered throughout Sicily. Local telephone systems of

Catania - Syracuse - Palermo - Messina - Trapani - Palermo - Caltanissetta - Enna - Caltanissetta - Agrigento. It is able to use its own land lines from Palermo - Catania - Syracuse - Messina - Trapani - Catania, to facilitate its long distance radio service.

1. Extent of System - The telephone system is more extensive than the telegraph network. Almost every town has telegraph facilities, though most lines carry little traffic and have only primitive Morse equipment.

B. Telegrams

1. Ownership and Operation - The state owns and operates interregional lines, to a large degree underwritten cable, and has its own offices and switchboards in key cities. Palermo and Messina are centers and state lines radiate from them to other provincial capitals. There is some sharing of facilities by state and private enterprise. In the State office at Palermo interregional connections are made through switchboards belonging to the private company operating in Sicily; in Messina the state and company exchanges are separate. There are also lines or circuits monopolized by the individual industries, such as Fiat and Marina. S.E.I. (Societa' Rasvendi Telefonica) the private communications company operating in Sicily and controlled by the state, provides interurban, urban and long distance service. In exception to S.E.I.'s monopoly is a private high frequency telephone communication network maintained on its own power transmission poles by an electric power company who has plants scattered throughout Sicily. Local telephone systems of comparatively minor importance are operated by private companies.

2. Facilities - The chief long distance wiretapped telephone cable connects Messina, Catania, Caltanissetta and Palermo; its connection with the mainland is by submarine cable from Hill Marina to Reggio Calabria. A direct level telephone line linking Palermo, Messina, Augusta and Trapani is reported. S.E.I. lines tend to radiate from the provincial capitals. Connections between provinces are few.

3. Extent of Important Local Systems - Following is a list of principal exchanges with number of subscribers indicated. Local automatic exchanges are: Agrigento 556, Catania 5,105, Caltanissetta 500, Marsala (no. subscribers unknown), Messina 2,905, Palermo 6,122, Ragusa 117, Syracuse 892, Trapani 624. Manual (non-dial) exchanges are at Avola, Caltagirone, Enna, Giarre, Mazzara del Vallo, Milazzo, Modica, Petralia, Ragusa, Vittoria.

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C. Cables (submarine)

1. Ownership and Operation: - Italcable, a private monopoly under close Government supervision, operates several important long distance cables. Except for the Pozzalo - Malta cable of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the remainder are operated by the Government, including the cable from Sicily to North Africa. Two Palermo - Naples lines are state-operated; the Palermo - Anzio and Palermo - Cagliari cables are operated by Italcable. The state has leased the Cagliari - Palermo line, and parts of the Anzio cable have been turned over to the State. Italcable also operates a number of land lines to link its cable landings with important centers: Palermo - Catania - Syracuse; Messina - Taormina - Catania.

2. Facilities: - For list of submarine cables and technical descriptions see Vol. VI C.S.S. E.269.

D. Radio1. Broadcasting

- (a) Ownership and Operation: - Broadcasting is the monopoly of a Government controlled company, the R.I.R.S. (Rete Italiana per le Ausiliarie Radiofoniche). The two broadcasting stations, Palermo and Catania (a third at Messina was reported to be under construction in 1939, power to be 250 watts) belonged in 1940 to the number 11 chain of the three chains operating in Italy under R.I.R.S. control and under the supervision of the Minister of Popular Culture.

- (b) Facilities: - Catania station, 1107, 565 Kw. Marconi type; Palermo station, 1127, 565 Kw. 5 Kw. Marconi type.

- (c) Extent of Influence: - On December 31, 1940, there were 68,192 subscribers to radio broadcasts. Of these, 10,191 were in Catania and 19,219 in Palermo. Received sets in plants and in party and control meeting places increase the propaganda value of these sets. The Government has given special attention to the encouragement of group listening in schools and rural districts. There are reported to be few short wave receiving sets.

2. Radio Facilities - other than R.C.

- (a) Messina Radio Coast Station

5 Kw.

PART V

TRANSPORTATIONI. Past and InformationA. Summary of Current Information

1. Roadways. There are approximately 350 miles of main line standard gauge roads in the state road system. It is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of active power and driving stock that will be found as it is possible for the army to have moved substantial amounts by ferry to the mainland. The entire standard gauge system will be employed for military operations. The system will be operated and maintained by Transportation of Transportation Corps as long as possible. Efforts will be made to have of military operations. There are 350 miles of narrow gauge lines operated by the State Railways. There are in addition about 150 miles of privately owned narrow gauge lines. The combined was considered fully adequate as of 1950. Tentative definitions have average speeds of about 10 miles per hour. The narrow gauge lines may be available for civilian traffic use although Transportation of Transportation Corps will operate them if they determine that to be necessary.

2. Highways. Highway is a fairly extensive network of good roads connecting all important coastal and interior points. The road net effectively encompasses the full net. Good roads completely encircle the island and good trunk highways around the island connect west and north-south. The main trunk roads are the major coastal road of roads along the coast and the main trunk road from the major focus of interior roads. Only two roads are in the interior to connect with the mainland. Roads are classified as (a) national, (b) provincial, (c) regional. The first two classes will be found available for most commercial traffic while the second will be of little value. Some and will not have a distinct bottleneck to highway transport because of the size and character of their streets.

In 1950 there were the following miles of roads:

National Roads	1,000
Provincial Roads	2,150
Regional Roads	1,750

The type and number of vehicles registered in 1950 were:

Passenger automobiles 19,111

lands may be available for civilian supply use although transportation or transportation delays will require that it be determined that to be necessary.

2. Highways. Highway 100 is a fairly extensive network of road roads connecting all important coastal and interior points. The road net effectively encompasses the full net. Good roads completely traverse the island and good beach highways cross the island east-west and north-south. Islands are located in the major coastal area of roads while land on administrative form the major focus of interior routes. Only the roads run to houses in contact with the island. Roads are classified as (a) national, (b) provincial, (c) communal. The first two classes will be found available for most commercial traffic while the communal will be of little value. Roads and villages are a distinct bottleneck to highway transport because of the size and character of their streets.

In 1937 there were the following miles of roads:

National Roads	1,000
Provincial Roads	1,500
Communal Roads	4,700

The types and number of vehicles registered in 1939 were:

Passenger Automobiles	19,113
Buses	60
Trucks	1,000
Trailers	175
Motor Cycles	5,000
Other types of vehicles	
(other than above)	10,363

Regulations and requirements of roads and bridges will be under the supervision of E. S. or equivalent. Only those roads and bridges which are essential for military requirements will be maintained. Military trucks and vehicles are for the maintenance of military of some particular road or bridge for military purposes. Such requests will be submitted, subject to prior consultation requirements.

3. Coastal Shipping. Roads and land installations will be operated by Transportation of Transportation Corps in coordination with the Navy.

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B. Specific Information as to Railway Organization

1. Ferrovie dello Stato (Italian State Railways)

a. Extent of system

- (1) Standard gauge system operated as a separate division of the main undertaking, with headquarters at Palermo.
- (2) Narrow gauge system worked from the divisional headquarters at Palermo.

2. Organization

a. Operating Manager's Department.

- (1) 6 District Train - Control Offices at Palermo, Castelvetrano, Caltanissetta, Mesina, Catania, Siracusa.
- (2) 2 Area Wagon - Control Offices at Palermo and Catania.
- (3) 1 Passenger Rolling Stock - Control Office at Palermo controlling 3 stabling yards.

b. Chief Engineer's Department.

- (1) District Engineer No. 1 group controlling permanent way engineers at Palermo, Macerata, Gela, Castelvetrano, Corleone.
- (2) District Engineer No. 2 group controlling permanent way engineers at Caltanissetta, Licata, Ragusa, Agrigento, Sciacca.

c. Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department.

(1) Palermo Area Office controlling:

- (a) Locomotive sheds at Palermo (Centrale), Palermo (S. Erasmo), Castelvetrano, Ragusa (Alta), Caltanissetta, Licata.
- (b) Running repair shops at Palermo (Centrale) and Castelvetrano.

(2) Catania Area Office controlling:

- (a) Locomotive sheds at Catania, Piazza Armerina, and Mesina.
- (b) Running repair shops at Catania and Mesina.

- (3) In addition District Rolling-Stock Repair Shops at Palermo, Mesina, and Catania, and Marine Repair Works at Palermo, Mesina, and Catania, and direct control of appropriate

b. Chief Engineer's Department.

- (1) District Engineer No. 1 group controlling permanent way engineers at Palermo, Encompendura, Cefalu, Castelvetrano, Corleone.
- (2) District Engineer No. 2 group controlling permanent way engineers at Galtaniseetta, Licata, Ragusa, Agrigento, Sciacca.

c. Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department.

- (1) Palermo Area Office controlling:
 - (a) Locomotive sheds at Palermo (Centrale), Palermo (S. Erasmo), Castelvetrano, Lancia (Alta), Galtaniseetta, Licata.
 - (b) Turning repair shops at Palermo (Centrale) and Castelvetrano.
- (2) Catania Area Office controlling:
 - (a) Locomotive sheds at Catania, Piazza Armerina, and Messina.
 - (b) Turning repair shops at Catania and Messina.
- (3) In addition District Rolling-Stock Repair Shops at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, and Marine Repair Workshops at Messina, come under direct control of appropriate sections of headquarters at Rome.

d. Commercial Manager's Department.

- (1) 2 District Traffic Manager's Offices at Palermo and Catania.

e. Personnel and General.

- (1) Personnel District Office at Palermo directly under Chief Office at Rome.
- (2) Accounts and Finance including Welfare, Auditors, etc. District Office at Palermo directly under Chief Office at Rome.

C. Forwarding and Storage Department - District Office at Palermo controlling:

- (1) Marine Stores Offices at Catania, Licata, Messina, Palermo, Porto Empedocle, Siracusa, Reggio di Calabria.
 - (2) General stores at Palermo and Messina.
3. Marittimo Sperimentale della Sicilia - Private Company operating narrow gauge lines with headquarters at Siracusa.

d. Extent of System

- (1) Inland alternative to standard gauge coastal route between Siracusa and Reggio.
 - (2) Between stations Bivona Giarratana and Vizzini (Caltanissetta).
4. Società Siciliana di Lavori Pubblici - Private Company operating Ferrovia Circumstana narrow gauge line with headquarters at Catania.

e. Extent of System.

- (1) From the coast at Catania the line circles Monte Etna returning to the coast at Siracusa.

G. Specific Information as to Ports:

1. Augusta. The port is almost entirely naval and has little commercial interest apart from the export of salt.
2. Catania. An important port. The main outlet for the fertile plain of Catania. Handles the bulk of sulphur trade. Essential civil traffic-coal.
3. Licata. Port is a small artificial harbor. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.
4. Marsala. Small and shallow artificial harbor devoted almost exclusively to wine trade.
5. Messina. Deep natural harbor. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.
6. Milazzo. Small port but main outlet of a large agricultural district and is the terminal sorbino to the Eolian Islands.
7. Palermo. Principal port. Available for ships up to 600 ft. in length and draught of 29 ft. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.

a. Extent of System.

- (2) From the coast at Catania the line circles Monte Etna returning to the coast at Augusta.

c. Specific Information as to Ports:

1. Augusta. The port is almost entirely novel and has little commercial interest apart from the export of salt.
2. Catania. An important port. The main outlet for the fertile plain of Catania. Handles the bulk of sugar trade. Essential civil traffic-coal.
3. Taormina. Port is a small artificial harbor. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.
4. Marzula. Small and shallow artificial harbor devoted almost exclusively to wine trade.
5. Messina. Deep natural harbor. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.
6. Milazzo. Small port but main outlet of a large agricultural district and is the terminal service to the Eolian Islands.
7. Palermo. Principal port. Available for ships up to 600 ft. in length and draught of 29 ft. Essential civil traffic - chiefly coal.
8. Porto Empedocle. The port for Agrigento. Small artificial harbor. Only northerly port safe in southerly gales. Essential civil traffic - small, chiefly coal.
9. Siracusa. Two harbors, Porto Grande - large natural harbor, Porto Piccolo small and fit only for coasters. Most passenger traffic was tourist.
10. Termini Imerese. Small port 20 miles west-south-west from Palermo. Essential civil traffic - negligible.
11. Trapani. Principal port on west coast. Essential civil traffic - small chiefly cereals and coal.

PART VI

TABLE

I. Summary of Factual Information.

A. The following basic facts, conclusions and recommendations are submitted as the basis for the preparation of a labor plan and operational instructions for U.S.O's in connection with military government in HUNGARY.

1. Available labor supply. The total labor force of HUNGARY is estimated at between 1.2 and 1.5 million workers, a large part of which is in the cities of Budapest, Catania and Messina. This total may be broken down as follows:

Agriculture	685,537
Industry	320,113
Transport and communications	72,197
Commerce, banking and insurance	122,684
Professions and Church	15,769
Public Administration	64,813
Private Administration	6,688
Domestic servants	43,278

Of the 320,113 in industry it is estimated that in 1936, 196,081 were wage earners. The balance were connected with industry but not considered to be wage earners. The wage earners distributed by Province are follows:

Agiriganto	15,980
Caltanissetta	12,612
Catania	36,556
Enna	19,712
Messina	27,825
Palermo	49,523
Ragusa	9,860
Syracuse	16,724
Trapani	17,025

Twenty percent of the population is in cities where they can be reached by a labor recruitment program. Usefulness of manpower is likely to be limited as a result of its unskilled character and suitable only for common labor. The use of women in industry cannot be counted on due to various local traditions, etc. Military needs as well as German and Italian labor requirements may have depleted the labor supply. Most important sources

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16,759
64,013
4,626
43,970

Public Administration
Private Administration
Domestic Services

Of the 320,113 in industry it is estimated that in 1936, 196,081 were wage earners. The balance were connected with industry but not considered to be wage earners. The wage earners distributed by Province are follows:

Agricoltura	15,980
Calatalesotto	11,612
Catania	36,556
Trane	10,712
Messina	27,526
Palermo	42,523
Bagusa	9,860
Syracusa	16,724
Trapani	17,223

Ninety percent of the population is in cities where they can be reached by a labor recruitment program. Unavailability of manpower is likely to be limited as a result of its unskilled character and suitable only for casual labor. The use of women in industry cannot be counted on due to various local traditions, etc. Military needs as well as German and Italian labor requirements may have depleted the labor supply. Most important sources of labor would be shipbuilding, repair work, harbor work, construction, agriculture and mining but these workers will probably be most useful at their present tasks.

Information with respect to availability of workers at various locations may be obtained from labor registration records at normal employment offices (Ufficio di Collocamento).

Services such as In., Stipale and Inop. will be unable to accept all gradum of civil labor, particularly in the case of technicians and other skilled labor. The bulk of the requirement of these services must come from present and former civilian employees of the railroads, utilities, communication services, etc.

Location of employees		Shipping	By Dock	Floating Dock	Boys
Messina	11	1	1	2	2
Catania	3			8	8
Syracuse	25			4	4
Porto Empedocle	6			2	2
Trapani	7			2	2
Palermo	13			1	1

Sulphur is produced for the most part in Sicily, Sardinia, and Sardinia. It is estimated that 12,000 men work in these mines, producing 250,000 tons of sulphur annually. Most of the mines are in the provinces of Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Enna with some in Palermo and Catania.

Relatively large supplies of manpower are usually engaged in food processing, fish, hides and leather. In 1938 food industries employed about 60,000, fish industry 23,000, hides and leather 19,000 and commerce about 118,000.

2. Operations of labor machinery.

The Fascist Government in Rome rigidly controls labor relations, through the Ministry of Corporations, under the direct supervision of Mussolini. There are nine confederations, four for employers and four for employees in industry, agriculture, commerce and credit and insurance - one for professional people and artists. The confederations are appointed by the Minister of Corporations. There are municipal unions in each province corresponding to the nine Italian municipalities. Since unions handle local labor relations, under national supervision, all disputes involving collective labor contracts are settled before labor Courts - part of the Italian Court of Cassation system.

3. Economic Administration.

Italian economic life is controlled by:

- a. Central Corporative Council.
- b. The National Council of Corporations.
- c. The Provincial Councils of Corporations.
- d. Inspectors of the Ministry.

The first body (a) is the co-ordinating, policy-making body of the Italian Government on economic matters, including all industrial and undersecretaries and highest officials of the Fascist party, the National Council of Corporations and the representatives of employers and employees. In exercising the main action are located in Rome, in liaison with branches in each Province. Their duties are to observe the carrying out of collective labor agreements, to inspect establishments for the observance of labor and industry laws, to supervise the operation of labor exchanges and to collect local labor and related information. These inspectors may prove valuable sources of information to the occupying force.

4. Wages and Hours.

The living standard in the entire Italian is among the lowest in Europe. Many earned less than \$2.00 for a 40-hour day before the war. In 1939 construction workers were paid 3.8 lire per hour for a skilled man; 3.0 lire for a semi-skilled construction worker and 2.5 lire for

Economic Administration.

Italian economic life is organized (1)

- a. Central Directorate (Ministry)
- b. The Ministry of Labor
- c. The Provincial Councils of Labor
- d. Inspectors of the Ministry

The first body (a) is the Ministry, which, since 1945, has been the Italian Government in economic matters, including all ministers and undersecretaries and is that, outside of the Social Party, the only party with the representation of the labor and employers. In addition, the main offices are located in almost all regions with branches in each province. Their function is to observe the carrying out of collective labor agreements, to inspect establishments for the observance of labor and industry laws, to encourage the negotiation of labor exchanges and to collect local labor and related information. These inspectors may prove valuable sources of information to the occupying force.

4. Wages and Hours.

The living standard of the average Italian is much the lowest in Europe. Many earned less than \$1.50 per day before the war. In 1939 construction workers were paid 3.6 lire per hour for a skilled man; 3.0 lire for a semi-skilled man; and 2.5 lire for unskilled labor. Since then there has been a fair of wage increases to about 100%, also family allowances, retirement benefits, special payments to those in bombed areas, etc. The supplementary payments have now distorted the wage scale so that it is almost impossible to determine in advance the actual wage for any particular work in a given area. Recent information, figures unreliable, indicates that the average laborer may receive as much as 7.00 lire per day.

The minimum work week formerly was 40 hours - since that country it has been 43 hours. Overtime is paid at 150% of hourly time in paid for night work. No union is allowed by the "collective contracts" system. Attached is Annex No. 1 on three tables reflecting general industry level of wages in effect in 1939.

5. Functions of labor legislation.

Labor relations are controlled under the fascist regime to the so-called syndicates, the functions of which consist of:

1. The negotiation of collective labor contracts.
2. Representation of employers and workers before the courts.
3. Selection of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.
4. Administration and supervision of special welfare schemes.
5. Collaboration in the Government's agricultural program.

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DATE: MAR.
 PUBLIC UTILITIES - GENERAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY OF FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO UTILITIES (Electric Power,
 Water, Gas) OF SICILY

I - General

- A. 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 efficiency of government operational communication facilities are subject to orders of the Prefect.
- B. The Prefetto (Mayor) at head of the province is responsible for the proper functioning of municipal utilities.

II - Utilities

A. Electric Power

1. General Information: The principal power stations are the three thermal plants at Catania, Porto Empedocle, and Palermo, and the hydroelectric plants of Aigo Bollone, Cassibile, Alcantara I and II, San Carlo, and Sicula Marina. The principal transmission lines, completed in 1939 and carrying 20,000 volts, connect Palermo, Porto Empedocle, and Catania. Other lines carrying 10,000 and 20,000 volts distribute power to important centers of the island. In the majority of cases current is distributed at 150/750 volts, 45, 5-phase, 50 cycles.

B. Transmission Lines: as follows:

- (a) The 70,000 volt Palermo - Catania line unites the three main electrified regions of Sicily, when possible the exchange of power between the large thermal plants, and serves to integrate the electric power supply of the island. The other transmission lines tend to radiate out from the large plants in the eastern, southwestern, and northern parts of Sicily. Secondary transmission lines are at 20,000 - 10,000 - 5,000 volts.
- (b) Eastern Sicily is supplied by a network of lines at 40,000 volts, supplied by the power plants of Catania, Alcantara I and II, and Cassibile, feeding the towns of Marsala, Caltanissetta,

A. Electric Power

1. General Electric plants. The principal power stations are the three thermal plants at Catania, Porto Empedocle, and Palermo, and the hydroelectric plants at the Pelicci, Cusumano, Alcantara I and II, San Carlo, and Pomo Thine. The principal transmission lines, completed in 1919 and carrying 70,000 volts, connect Palermo, Porto Empedocle, and Catania. These lines carry a 40,000 and 30,000 volt alternating power to important centers of the island. In the majority of towns current is distributed at 150/250 volts, AC, 5-phase, 50 cycles.

2. Transmission lines: as follows:

- (a) The 70,000 volt Palermo - Catania line unites the three main electrified regions of Sicily, makes possible the exchange of power between the large thermal plants, and serves to integrate the electric power supply of the island. The other transmission lines tend to radiate out from the large plants in the eastern, southwestern, and northern parts of Sicily. Secondary transmission lines are at 20,000 - 10,000 - 5,000 volts.
- (b) Eastern Sicily is supplied by a network of lines at 40,000 volts, supplied by the power plants of Catania, Alcantara I and II, and Chiusi, feeding the towns of Marsala, Gibellina, Syracusa, and Ragusa.
- (c) Central Sicily is supplied by a network of lines at 20,000 volts, extending from the transformer stations at Porto Empedocle and Caltanissetta (which in turn is supplied by the 70,000 volt line from Porto Empedocle). The transformer station at Porto Empedocle supplies the stations of Alcantara, either directly or through the secondary station at Alcantara and Marsala. Each of this supply is in turn. The transformer station at Caltanissetta supplies the towns of Marsala, San Carlo, and Chiusi, providing at 10,000 volts. The hydroelectric plant at Pelicci Thine has lines at 20,000 volts to Sicily and Marsala, and also to the San Carlo plant where it joins the 70,000 volt line from Palermo to Porto Empedocle.

- 3.
- Time for Survey

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- ProQuest LLC, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

(c) The Scranti (Scranti province) across the railroad station at Liscate, and the companies di Cretto, Imbriotti, D'Amato, di Liscate, Scalamonte, Suvanto, Basso Montebello, and Liscate (total population 130,000).

5. Town Water Supplies:

Town	Population	Source of Supply	Amount
Agugliano	14,000		
Caltenisese	50,000		
Cattolica	244,000		
Mantova	62,000		
Mantova	195,000		
Niccolini, Euse	21,000		
Palazzo	427,000		
Rovato	48,000		
Syracuse	54,700		
Treviso	63,000		

C. Gas

1. The following brief information is available concerning gas supply:

Town	Producing Company
Catania	Municipal Plant
Messina	Industria Industriale del Gas
Palermo	Municipal Plant
Treviso	Municipal Plant

SECRETSECRETCopy No. 28

DIRECTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO GENERAL EISENHOWER AS COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF RELATING TO ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN OPERATION HUSKY.

This directive has been agreed upon by the governments of the United States and Great Britain and is transmitted for your guidance in the organization and operation of military government in the territory involved in operation HUSKY. You will be guided in all matters of general policy, such as those of a political, fiscal or economic nature, solely by the directives you will receive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Consistent with military necessity, you will conform to the guidelines herein set forth.

ARTICLE IPOLITICAL GUIDELINES

1. There shall be a military administration which will show every characteristic of an Allied undertaking. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be identical throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be communicated later.)
3. Representatives of civilian agencies of either Government shall not participate in the initial stages. Their later participation will be subject, as to time and extent, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall 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. It should be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended: (1) to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be communicated later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the "Madrarchy") from the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The

1. There shall be a military administration which will show every characteristic of an Allied undertaking. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be identical throughout the area.
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4. The administration shall 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 terrorized by the Fascist regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It should be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended: (1) to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be continued later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the "hierarchy") from the top down to the local operators shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all Fascist youth organizations shall be abolished. Fascist leaders and pro-Fascist partisans shall be arrested. Fascist doctrine and propaganda in any form shall be prohibited. No political activity whatsoever shall be countenanced.
6. (a) The first objective must be to get and keep a local government working smoothly so as to relieve the Commander-in-Chief of all trouble and anxiety as regards civil population. The following may serve as guidelines:
A distinction should be drawn between (a) such organizations as do not exist for the benefit and security of the people, e.g., the Party organization itself and all purely Fascist associations which have been grafted on to the local government system, and (b) those organizations which are of direct benefit to the people and whose removal would adversely affect the efficiency of the administration. The former should be suppressed, while there is a prime stake case for maintaining the latter.
7. War criminals charged by the United Nations (names will appear on list to be furnished to you) shall be imprisoned and held subject to further directive.

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8. All items which discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed shall be forthwith annulled. Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed. To the extent that military interests are not prejudiced, freedom of speech and press shall be instituted.

9. Measures shall be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. Upon their release, they shall be cautioned that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated. The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State shall be abolished.

10. Neither local political personalities nor organized political groups, however small in number, shall have any part in determining the policies of the administration. It is essential to avoid any commitments to, or negotiations with, any local political elements. Italian political leaders in exile shall have no part in the administration.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defeat, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY AND FISCAL GUIDES

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States forces will use yellow seal-dollar and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military Authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes are available in N.7000 and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defraud, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Provisions will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY AND FISCAL COINAGE

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States task forces will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military Authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and E.M.A. notes are available in N. 100th and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

2. The use of yellow seal dollars and E.M.A. notes for army payments to troops and for local procurement shall cease and Allied Military lire shall be used in their place, as soon as available, unless the military government decides that the lire is not propitious for such changes. The United States Treasury will have this A.M. lire currency ready for shipment to any point desired within four days after order. Records shall be kept of the amount of A.M. lire issued.

3. A.M. lire currency is not intended to replace local lire currency already in circulation, but is designed to supplement it.

4. The rate of exchange between the United States Dollar and the E.M.A. note shall be four dollars to one pound and both currencies shall be made interchangeable at that rate. The United States Treasury will make the necessary arrangements with the British Treasury.

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5. The United States yellow seal currency and the B.M.A. notes shall be withdrawn from circulation as soon as it can be satisfactorily accomplished. The date for this withdrawal shall be determined by the Military Government after the operation has begun.

6. The rate of exchange to be observed on 1 day shall be 110 to the dollar and 110 to the pound sterling. A proclamation shall be issued requiring all persons to accept the United States yellow seal dollar and B.M.A. notes at the desired rate. Transactions at any other rate shall be prohibited. Holders of local and A.M. 110 notes or deposits are not entitled to obtain dollar or pound notes without special permission. They shall obtain dollars or pound notes or any other foreign currency or foreign exchange credits only in accordance with exchange regulations issued by the Military Government.

7. All foreign financial and foreign trade transactions and all exports and imports of currency shall be prohibited except as permitted under regulations to be issued by the military government.

8. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currency for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either Army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserves and will record the debit against the Army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from finance officers and from military personnel of the Allied units. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserves and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military Financial Agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military Authorities, when satisfied that the bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military 110 notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military Financial Agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to 110 110s except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military Financial Agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only

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The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military financial agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only from the Allied Military financial agency.

The records of the Allied Military financial agency shall indicate in all cases what currency receipts were obtained or disbursements made.

9. Upon taking over or over the military authorities shall proceed 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 the funds of enemy government agencies, including government banks,
- (d) seal all vaults and safety deposit boxes,
- (e) obtain an inventory of the assets of the banks as quickly as practicable.

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10. Holdings of gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, all national funds and the funds of Marxist political organizations shall be taken into custody as quickly as possible, and shall be deposited with the A.M. Financial Agency or banks designated by the military government.

11. Banks shall be encouraged to reopen for business under the military government if and when it seems such action desirable.

No governmental or private bank or agency shall be authorized to issue bank notes or lira currency.

Access to safety deposit boxes or vaults will be allowed only when a proper system of supervision has been instituted. Gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, and valuable papers, shall be withheld from the owner against accredited receipt.

12. Before banks are reopened, it should be made possible for them to arrange loans from banks or agencies designated by the military government. The lending bank may require as collateral any or all of the assets of the borrowing bank or of the directors thereof, and may accept as collateral obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only lira accounts, but may accept at the desired rate of exchange yellow and red lira and A.M. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or A.M. lira at the desired rate of exchange.

14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to raise such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

16. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.

17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

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13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall

be permitted to open only firm accounts, but may accept at the decreed rate of exchange yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or A.M. lire at the decreed rate of exchange.

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SECTION III

ECONOMIC QUERIES

1. Measures shall promptly be undertaken to enable the country's own services of production and supply to assure as far as possible the provisioning of the local population. You are authorized to furnish from all stocks available to you such supplies to the civilian population as military requirements may permit. These supplies, insofar as feasible, shall be introduced for sale through existing commercial channels under rigid control. Direct relief shall be employed only where necessary.

2. You will have the responsibility for the procurement of materials deemed essential to re-establish the various utilities. No provision for such materials will be made except on requisitions from A.M.

3. Maximum prices and rationing of important staple commodities shall be quickly established. Black market practices and hoarding shall be severely punished.

4. If found necessary by the military authorities in order to avoid the sudden disruption of internal economy, provincial and inter-provincial associations of employers and employees may be temporarily continued, except that freedom of otherwise objectionable features thereof shall be removed, and except that objectionable features thereof shall be abolished. The Statist organizations and their councils shall be abolished. The military Government should give careful attention to the matter of sound, fair and voluntary labor relations and shall, if necessary, fix hours and wages of labor.

5. A system of control shall immediately be established for the import and export of goods by local business concerns and a license required for such shipments. In determining what imports shall be permitted, permanent consideration shall be applied to the needs of the military forces and the local population. Imports shall be permitted only to friendly countries.

END

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

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SECRETMOST SECRETCopy No. 29DIRECTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO GENERAL EISENHOWER AS COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF RELATIVE TO ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN OPERATION HUSKY.

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ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

1. There shall be a military administration which will show every characteristic of an allied undertaking. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be identical throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be communicated later.)
3. Representatives of civilian agencies of either Government shall not participate in the initial stages. Their later participation will be subject, as to time and extent, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall 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 dominated by the fascist regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It should be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended: (1) to deliver the people from the fascist regime which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be communicated later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the "hierarchy") from the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all Fascist youth organizations shall be abolished.

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6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the "hierarchy") from the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all Fascist youth organizations shall be abolished. Fascist leaders and pro-Nazi partisans shall be arrested. Fascist doctrine and propaganda in any form shall be prohibited. No political activity whatsoever shall be countenanced.
6. (a) The first objective must be to get and keep a local government working smoothly so as to relieve the Commander-in-Chief of all trouble and anxiety as regards civil population. The following may serve as guidance:
 A distinction should be drawn between (a) such organizations as do NOT exist for the benefit and security of the people, e.g. the Party organization itself and all purely Fascist associations which have been grafted on to the local government system, and (b) those organizations which are of direct benefit to the people and whose removal would adversely affect the efficiency of the administration. The former should be suppressed, while there is a prime focus case for sustaining the latter.
7. War criminals charged by the United Nations (names will appear on list to be furnished to you) shall be imprisoned and held subject to further directive.

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8. All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed shall be forthwith annulled. Freedom of religious worship shall be promulgated. To the extent that military interests are not prejudiced, freedom of speech and press shall be instituted.
9. Measures shall be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. Upon their release, they shall be cautioned that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated. The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State shall be abolished.
10. Neither local political personalities nor organized political groups, however small in contingent, shall have any part in determining the policies of the administration. It is essential to avoid any commitments to, or negotiations with, any local political elements. Italian political leaders in exile shall have no part in the administration.
11. The exercise of the powers of the Crown shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.
12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.
13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defeat, evade or avoid the responsibility, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.
14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY, REVENUE AND FISCAL CHARGES

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States task forces will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military Authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes are available in NAGOMIA and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defunct, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1941.

SECTION II

MUNICIPAL AND FISCAL GUIDES

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States task forces will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military Authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes are available in MAFUSA and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

2. The use of yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes for army payments to troops and for local procurement shall cease and Allied Military lire shall be used in their place, as soon as available, unless the military government decides that the time is not propitious for such changes. The United States Treasury will have this A.M. lire currency ready for shipment to any point desired within four days after word is sent. Records shall be kept of the amount of A.M. lire issued.

3. A.M. lire currency is not intended to replace local lire currency already in circulation, but is designed to supplement it.

4. The rate of exchange between the United States Dollar and the B.M.A. note shall be four dollars to one pound and both currencies shall be made interchangeable at that rate. The United States Treasury will make the necessary arrangements with the British Treasury.

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5. The United States yellow seal currency and the B.M.A. notes shall be withdrawn from circulation as soon as it can be satisfactorily accomplished. The date for this withdrawal shall be determined by the Military Government after the operation has begun.

6. The rate of exchange to be decreed on D day shall be five to the dollar and five to the pound sterling. A proclamation shall be issued requiring all persons to accept the United States yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes at the decreed rate. Transactions at any other rate shall be prohibited. Holders of local and A.M. lira notes or deposits are not entitled to obtain dollar or pound notes without special permission. They shall obtain dollars or pound notes or any other foreign currency or foreign exchange credits only in accordance with exchange regulations issued by the Military Government.

7. All foreign financial and foreign trade transactions and all exports and imports of currency shall be prohibited except as permitted under regulations to be issued by the military government.

8. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currencies for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserve and will record the debit against the Army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from finance officers and from military personnel of the Allied armies. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserve and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military financial agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military authorities, when satisfied that the Bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military lira notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military financial agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to lira loans except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military financial agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash resources.

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6. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currencies for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserve and will record the debit against the army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from financial officers and from military personnel of the Allied armies. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserve and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military Financial Agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military Authorities, when satisfied that the Bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military loan notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military Financial Agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to loan loans except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military Financial Agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only from the Allied Military Financial Agency.

The records of the Allied Military Financial Agency shall indicate in all cases what currency receipts were obtained or disbursements made.

7. Upon taking over an area, the military authorities shall proceed immediately to:

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

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10. Holdings of gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, all national funds and the funds of Soviet political organizations shall be taken into custody as quickly as possible, and shall be deposited with the A.M. Financial Agency or banks designated by the military government.

11. Banks shall be encouraged to reopen for business under the military government if and when it seems such action desirable.

No governmental or private bank or agency shall be authorized to issue bank notes or firm currency.

Access to safety deposit boxes or vaults will be allowed only when a proper system of supervision has been instituted. Gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, and valuable papers, shall be withheld from the owner against accredited receipt.

12. Before banks are reopened, it should be made possible for them to arrange loans from banks or agencies designated by the military government. The lending bank may require as collateral any or all of the assets of the borrowing bank or of the directors thereof, and may accept as collateral obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only firm accounts, but may accept at the decreased rate of exchange yellow seal dollars and R.M.A. notes when they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or A.M. lire at the decreased rate of exchange.

14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to make such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

16. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.

17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

Internal obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

15. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only local accounts, but may accept at the decreased rate of exchange yellow and dollars and B.M.A. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local B.M.A. lire at the decreased rate of exchange.

16. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to raise such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

17. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

18. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.

19. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

SECTION III

ECONOMIC CONTROL

1. Resources shall promptly be undertaken to enable the country's own services of production and supply to assure as far as possible the provisioning of the local population. You are authorized to furnish from all stocks available to you such supplies to the civilian population as military requirements may permit. These supplies, insofar as feasible, shall be introduced for sale through existing commercial channels under rigid control. Direct relief shall be employed only where necessary.

2. You will have the responsibility for the procurement of materials deemed essential to re-establish the various utilities. No provision for such materials will be made except on requisitions from JMW.

3. Maximum prices and rationing of important staple commodities shall be quickly established. Black market practices and hoarding shall be severely punished.

4. If found necessary by the military authorities in order to avoid the sudden disruption of internal economy, provincial and inter-provincial associations of employers and employees may be temporarily continued, except that Fascist or otherwise objectionable officers thereof shall be removed, and except that objectionable features thereof shall be abolished. The Fascist corporations and their councils shall be abolished. The Military Government should give careful attention to the matter of sound, fair and voluntary labor relations and shall, if necessary, fix hours and wages of labor.

5. A system of control shall immediately be established for the import and export of goods by local business concerns and a license required for such shipments. In determining what exports shall be permitted, paramount consideration shall be granted to the needs of the military forces and the local population. Exports shall be permitted only to friendly countries.

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SECRET

Copy No. 30

DIRECTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO CHIEFS OF STAFF, ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD, REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

This directive has been agreed upon by the governments of the United States and Great Britain and is transmittal for your guidance in the organization and operation of military government in the territory involved in operation HUSKY. You will be guided in all matters of general policy, such as those of a political, fiscal or economic nature, solely by the directives you will receive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Consistent with military necessity, you will conform to the guidelines herein set forth.

ARTICLE 2

ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

1. There shall be a single administration which will show every characteristic of an Allied military staff. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be established throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be completed later.)
3. Representatives of civilian agencies of either Government shall not participate in the military staff. Their later participation will be subject, as to time and extent, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall be concerned with respect to the civilian population of the area consistent with military requirements. The civilian population shall be treated with respect and consideration, and demoralized by the Fascist regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It shall be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended. (1) To deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be completed later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the hierarchy) from the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all other of youth organizations shall be abolished.

1. There shall be a 100% identification which will show every characteristic of an Italian Fascist. In all the American and British flags shall be displayed as headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be carried out throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be removed at a later date.)
3. Representatives of similar agencies of either government shall not participate in the Italian campaign. Their later participation will be subject, as to time and extent, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall be concerned with respect to the civilian population and to the military requirements. The civilian population shall be treated with respect to military requirements, and demoralized by the Fascist regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It shall be made clear to the local population that military occupation is peaceful; (1) to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be removed at a later date.)
6. The Fascist Party administration shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party administration (the "Mussolini" era) from the top down to the local executives shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all Fascist youth organizations shall be abolished. Fascist leaders and party and party shall be arrested. Fascist doctrine and propaganda in any form shall be prohibited. No political activity whatsoever shall be contemplated.
6. (a) The first objective must be to set up a local government working exactly as we do under the Commander-in-Chief of all trouble and anxiety as regards civil population. The following may serve as guidelines:
 - A distinction should be drawn between (a) such organizations as do NOT exist for the benefit and service of the people, e.g., the Party organization itself and all purely Fascist organizations which have been grafted on to the local government system, and (b) those organizations which are of direct benefit to the people and which would be adversely affected by the efficiency of the administration. The former should be suppressed, while there is a prime focus on the latter.
7. War criminals charged by the United Nations (names will appear on list to be furnished to you) shall be imprisoned and held subject to further directive.

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8. All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed shall be forthwith annulled. Freedoms of religious worship shall be promulgated. To the extent that military interests are not prejudiced, freedom of speech and press shall be instituted.

9. Measures shall be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. Upon their release, they shall be cautioned that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated. The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State shall be abolished.

10. Neither local political participation nor organized political groups, however small in number, shall have any part in determining the policies of the administration. It is essential to avoid any commitments to, or negotiations with, any local political elements. Italian political leaders in exile shall have no part in the administration.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defeat, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY AND FINANCIAL GUIDES

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States bank notes will use yellow and red ink and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military Authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow and red ink and B.M.A. notes are available in N. TOULON and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defect, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or penalties imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States task forces will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British Military authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes are available in N.1000s and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

2. The use of yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes for army payments to troops and for local procurement shall cease and Allied Military lire shall be used in their place, as soon as available, unless the military government decides that the time is not propitious for such changes. The United States Treasury will have this A.M. lire currency ready for shipment to any point desired within four days after each hour. Records shall be kept of the amount of A.M. lire issued.

3. A.M. lire currency is not intended to replace local lire currency already in circulation, but is designed to supplement it.

4. The rate of exchange between the United States Dollar and the B.M.A. note shall be four dollars to one pound and both currencies shall be made interchangeable at that rate. The United States Treasury will make the necessary arrangements with the British Treasury.

5. The United States yellow seal currency and the B.M.A. notes shall be withdrawn from circulation as soon as it can be satisfactorily accomplished. The date for this withdrawal shall be determined by the Military Government after the operation has begun.

6. The rate of exchange to be decreed on 3 day shall be five to the dollar and five to the pound sterling. A proclamation shall be issued requiring all persons to accept the United States yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes at the decreed rate. Transactions at any other rate shall be prohibited. Holders of local and A.M. lira notes or deposits are not entitled to obtain dollar or pound notes without special permission. They shall obtain dollars or pound notes or any other foreign currency or foreign exchange credits only in accordance with exchange regulations issued by the Military Government.

7. All foreign financial and foreign trade transactions and all exports and imports of currency shall be prohibited except as permitted under regulations to be issued by the military government.

8. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currencies for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserve and will record the debit against the Army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from finance officers and from military personnel of the Allied armies. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserve and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military Financial Agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military Authorities, when satisfied that the Bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military lira notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military financial agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to lira loans except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military financial agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil receipts and cash receipts will be received by the Military Government.

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8. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currency for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either Army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserve and will record the debit against the Army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from finance officers and from military personnel of the Allied armies. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserve and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military Financial Agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military Authorities, when satisfied that the Bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military loan notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military Financial Agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to loan loans except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military Financial Agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only from the Allied Military Financial Agency.

The records of the Allied Military financial agency shall indicate in all cases what currency receipts were obtained or disbursements made.

9. Upon taking over an area the military authorities shall proceed immediately to:

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

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10. Holdings of gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, all national funds and the funds of Fascist political organizations shall be taken into custody as quickly as possible, and shall be deposited with the A.M. Financial Agency or banks designated by the military government.

11. Banks shall be encouraged to reopen for business under the military government if and when it seems such action desirable.

No governmental or private bank or agency shall be authorized to issue bank notes or fiat currency.

Access to safety deposit boxes or vaults will be allowed only when a proper system of supervision has been instituted. Gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, and valuable papers, shall be withheld from the owner against accredited receipt.

12. Before banks are reopened, it should be made possible for them to arrange loans from banks or agencies designated by the military government. The lending bank may require as collateral any or all of the assets of the borrowing bank or of the directors thereof, and may accept as collateral obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only fiat accounts, but may accept at the agreed rate of exchange yellow seal dollars and S.M.A. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or A.M. lire at the agreed rate of exchange.

14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to make such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

16. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.

17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

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Internal obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only local accounts, but may accept at the decreed rate of exchange yellow seed dollars and B.M.A. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or B.M. lire at the decreed rate of exchange.
14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to raise such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.
15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.
16. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.
17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

SECTION III

ECONOMIC GUIDES

1. Measures shall promptly be undertaken to enable the country's own services of production and supply to secure as far as possible the provisioning of the local population. You are authorized to furnish from all stocks available to you such supplies to the civilian population as military requirements may permit. These supplies, insofar as feasible, shall be introduced for sale through existing commercial channels under rigid control. Direct relief shall be employed only where necessary.
2. You will have the responsibility for the procurement of materials deemed essential to re-establish the various utilities. No provision for such materials will be made except on requisitions from SHQ.
3. Maximum prices and rationing of important staple commodities shall be quickly established. Black market practices and hoarding shall be severely punished.

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4. If found necessary by the military authorities in order to avoid the sudden disruption of internal economy, provincial and inter-provincial associations of employers and employees may be temporarily continued, except that Fascist or otherwise objectionable officers thereof shall be removed, and except that objectionable features thereof shall be abolished. The Fascist corporations and their councils shall be abolished. The military Government should give careful attention to the matter of sound, fair and voluntary labor relations and shall, if necessary, fix hours and wages of labor.

5. A system of control shall immediately be established for the import and export of goods by local business concerns and a license required for such shipments. In determining what exports shall be permitted, paramount consideration shall be granted to the needs of the military forces and the local population. Exports shall be permitted only to friendly countries.

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SECRETHIGH SECURITYCopy No. 31

DIRECTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS AS COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF RELATING TO ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN OPERATION HUSKY

This directive has been agreed upon by the governments of the United States and Great Britain and is transmitted for your guidance in the organization and operation of military government in the territory involved in operation HUSKY. You will be guided in all matters of general policy, such as those of a political, fiscal or economic nature, solely by the directives you will receive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Consistent with military necessity, you will conform to the guides herein set forth.

SECTION I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. There shall be a military administration which will show every characteristic of an Allied command. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts of the military government. The administration shall be identical throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be reworded later.)
3. Representatives of civilian agencies of either Government shall not participate in the initial stages. Their later participation will be subject, as to time and extent, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall be benevolent with respect to the civilian population so far as consistent with stated military requirements. The civilian population is tired of war, exhausted by German overlordship, and demoralized by the fascist regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It should be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended: (a) to deliver the people from the fascist regime which has enslaved the land, and (b) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be reworded later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the command) has the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all other youth organizations shall be disbanded.

FOURTH DUTIES

1. There shall be a necessary identification which will show every characteristic of smaller units. Both the American and British flags shall be displayed at headquarters and posts in the military government. The administration shall be identified throughout the area.
2. (This paragraph to be omitted in later.)
3. Representatives of civilian agencies of either Government shall not participate in the internal affairs. Civilian participation will be subject, as to this, to decision by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
4. The administration shall be concerned with respect to the civilian population in a way to coordinate with strict military requirements. The civilian population is that of war, removal of German ownership, and demoralized by the Russian regime, and will therefore be responsive to a just and efficient administration. It should be made clear to the local population that military occupation is intended: (1) to deliver the people from the Fascist regime, which led them into the war, and (2) to restore Italy as a free nation.
5. (This paragraph to be omitted in later.)
6. The Fascist Party organization shall be immediately dissolved. The entire Fascist Party leadership (the hierarchy) and the top down to the local secretaries shall be removed from any post of authority. The Fascist militia and all Fascist party organizations shall be abolished. Fascist leaders and propaganda personnel shall be arrested. Fascist doctrine and propaganda in any form shall be prohibited. All political activity whatsoever shall be prohibited.
6. (a) The Fascist organization shall be to set and keep a local government working smoothly as an example to the people. The Fascist organization shall be to set and keep a local government and society as regards civil liberties. The following shall serve as guidelines:

A distinction shall be made between (a) such organizations as do not exist for the benefit of the people, and (b) the people, and the Party organization itself and all party Fascist organizations which have been granted on to the local government system, and (c) those organizations which are of direct benefit to the people and whose removal would adversely affect the efficiency of the administration. The former should be suppressed, while there is a prime factor case for maintaining the latter.
7. The entire Fascist Party shall be the United Nations (which will appear on list to be furnished to you) shall be suppressed and held subject to further directive.

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8. All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed shall be forthwith annulled. Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed. To the extent that military interests are not prejudiced, freedom of speech and press shall be instituted.

9. Measures shall be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. Upon their release, they shall be cautioned that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated. The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State shall be abolished.

10. Neither local political personalities nor organized political groups, however small in number, shall have any part in determining the policies of the administration. It is essential to avoid any commitments to, or negotiations with, any local political elements. Italian political leaders in exile shall have no part in the administration.

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

12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defect, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Propaganda will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

SECTION II

MONEY AND FISCAL MATTERS

1. During the initial period of operations, the United States forces will use yellow and dollars and regular United States coins. The British military forces will use British military authority notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow and dollars and P.M.N. notes are available in NANTOUM and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury. Records shall be kept of the amount of currencies used by the United States and British forces.

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12. Consistent with military necessity, the position of the Church and of all religious institutions shall be respected and all efforts made to preserve the local archives, historical and classical monuments and art.

13. A plan shall be prepared by you to prevent transfers of title of valuable real and personal property which are intended to defect, evade or avoid the responsibilities, fines or punishments imposed or to be imposed on present owners or the national government.

14. Preparation will be in accordance with the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff dated April 16, 1943.

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2. The use of yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes for army payments to troops and for local procurement shall cease and Allied Military lire shall be used in their place, as soon as available, unless the military government decides that the time is not propitious for such changes. The United States Treasury will have this A.M. lire currency ready for shipment to any point desired within four days after word is received. Records shall be kept of the amount of A.M. lire issued.

3. A.M. lire currency is not intended to replace local lire currency already in circulation, but is designed to supplement it.

4. The rate of exchange between the United States Dollar and the B.M.A. note shall be four dollars to one pound and both currencies shall be made interchangeable at that rate. The United States Treasury will make the necessary arrangements with the British Treasury.

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5. The United States yellow seal currency and the B.M.A. notes shall be withdrawn from circulation as soon as it can be satisfactorily accomplished. The date for this withdrawal shall be determined by the Military Government after the operation has begun.

6. The rate of exchange to be observed on 3 day shall be lire to the dollar and lire to the pound sterling. A proclamation shall be issued requiring all persons to accept the United States yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes at the desired rate. Transactions at any other rate shall be prohibited. Holders of local and A.M. lire notes or deposits are not entitled to obtain dollar or pound notes without special permission. They shall obtain dollars or pound notes or any other foreign currency or foreign exchange credits only in accordance with exchange regulations issued by the Military Government.

7. All foreign financial and foreign trade transactions and all exports and imports of currency shall be prohibited except as permitted under regulations to be issued by the Military Government.

8. Under the military government, there shall be established within the area an Allied Military Financial Agency. It may establish sub-agencies where deemed desirable. In so far as its operations relate to the provisions of currencies for the pay and other cash requirements of military formations of either Army, it shall draw the necessary resources from the military government currency reserve and will record the debit against the Army concerned in the currency of issue.

It is authorized to accept deposits from financial officers and from military personnel of the Allied armies. In so far as its operations relate to civil administration, it shall draw on the currency reserve and debit against the military government. If found practicable, and desirable, the bank of Sicily under the direct control of the Military Governor will be designated as agent for the Allied Military Financial Agency. The Military Governor and other Allied Military Authorities, when satisfied that the Bank of Sicily is under adequate control, may use that bank for official business, and by making credits available to it by providing it with Allied Military lire notes, place the bank in a position to finance other banks and branches for the conduct of their business as approved by the Military Government. When other effective banking facilities are not available, the Allied Military Financial Agency shall be empowered to make loans. These shall be restricted to lire loans except in very special circumstances.

The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military financial agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only

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The Military Government will control and direct all receipts and disbursements for civil administration purposes, whether by United States or British civil affairs officers, and through the Allied Military financial agency, will provide all funds of whatever currency and receive all revenues and cash receipts. Thus all civil affairs officers will draw funds only from the Allied Military financial agency.

The records of the Allied Military financial agency shall indicate in all cases what currency receipts were obtained or disbursements made.

9. Upon taking over an area the military authorities shall proceed 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 the funds of enemy government agencies, including government banks,
- (d) seal all vaults and safety deposit boxes,
- (e) obtain an inventory of the assets of the banks as quickly as practicable.

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10. Holdings of gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, all national funds and the funds of socialist political organizations shall be taken into custody as quickly as possible, and shall be deposited with the A.M. Financial Agency or banks designated by the military government.

11. Banks shall be encouraged to reopen for business under the military government if and when it deems such action desirable.

No governmental or private bank or agency shall be authorized to issue bank notes or coin currency.

Access to safety deposit boxes or vaults will be allowed only when a proper system of supervision has been instituted. Gold, foreign currencies and foreign securities, and valuable papers, shall be withheld from the owner against accredited receipt.

12. Before banks are reopened, it should be made possible for them to arrange loans from banks or agencies designated by the military government. The lending bank may require as collateral any or all of the assets of the borrowing bank or of the directors thereof, and may accept as collateral obligations of the national government or of its subdivisions.

13. Except where special provision is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only bank accounts, but may accept at the desired rate of exchange yellow seal dollars and A.M. notes which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or A.M. lire at the desired rate of exchange.

14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to raise such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in A.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

16. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services, radio and all government monopolies shall be placed under military control and their revenues made available to the military government.

17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

13. Except where special permission is granted, local banks shall be permitted to open only local accounts, but may accept at the decreased rate of exchange dollar, dollar and S.M. rates which they shall turn in as directed in exchange for local or S.M. lire at the increased rate of exchange.

14. The military government shall have authority to maintain the existing tax laws and to raise such contributions for the administration of the country as are consistent with international custom and usage. All national tax receipts shall be deposited in S.M. Financial Agency or in banks designated by the military government.

15. All branches of the National Insurance Institute shall be placed under military control and its revenues made available to the military government.

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17. None of the tax or other revenues shall be used for the payment of principal or interest on national government obligations.

SECTION III

ECONOMIC CONTROL

1. Measures shall promptly be undertaken to enable the country's own services of production and supply to ensure as far as possible the provisioning of the local population. You are authorized to furnish from all stocks available to you such supplies to the civilian population as military requirements may permit. These supplies, insofar as feasible, shall be introduced for sale through existing commercial channels under rigid control. Direct relief shall be employed only where necessary.

2. You will have the responsibility for the procurement of materials deemed essential to re-establish the various utilities. No provision for such materials will be made except on requisitions from JSH.

3. Maximum prices and rationing of important staple commodities shall be quickly established. Black market practices and hoarding shall be severely punished.

4. If from necessity by the military authorities in order to avoid the sudden cessation of internal economy, provincial and inter-provincial associations of employers and employees may be temporarily continued, except that Provincial or otherwise objectionable features thereof shall be reviewed, and except that objectionable features thereof shall be abolished. The Provincial organizations and their councils shall be abolished. The Military Government should give careful attention to the matter of sound, fair and voluntary labor relations and shall, if necessary, fix hours and wages of labor.

5. A system of control shall immediately be established for the import and export of goods by land business concerns and a license required for such shipments. In determining what exports shall be permitted, paramount consideration shall be given to the needs of the military forces and the local population. Exports shall be permitted only to friendly countries.

END

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

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NOTES

Copy No. 37

NOTE

ATTACHED TO

DIRECTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF
COMBINED STAFFS RELATIVE TO ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN OPERATION ROSS

Add paras 2 and 3 as follows:-

"2. The military administration of occupied areas shall contain no political agencies or political representatives of either government."

"3. The replacement of any personnel and agents of important communities who may be removed will rest with the military commander. He will decide whether the functions of the military government in those areas served by the appointment of officers or the occupation forces or by the use of the services of local officials. No actual appointment of officials to important posts, as distinct from their temporary use, will be made until it has been approved by the government through the Combined Chiefs of Staff."

"It shall be made clear to any officials who are eventually be appointed to important posts and to all other governmental officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, performance and behavior."

15. The replacement of any projects and members of important committees who may be removed will rest with the Military Department. He will decide whether the responsibility of the Military Department is better served by the appointment of officers of the Department or by the use of the services of military officials. No actual appointment of military to important posts, is distinct from their temporary use, will be made until it has been approved by the Department through the Council Chiefs of Staff.

It shall be made clear to any individual who may eventually be appointed to important posts and to all other governmental officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, performance and behavior.

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SECRET

Copy No. 38

ATTENTION TO

INSTRUCTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN
COMBINED-1 CAMP PALLADIUM TO ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IN OPERATION INSTRUCTIVE

Add paras 2 and 3 as follows:-

"2. The Military Administration of Occupied Areas shall contain no political activities or political representatives of either government."

"3. The replacement of any prefects and mayors of important communities who may be removed will rest with the Military Commander. He will decide whether the functioning of the Military Government is better served by the appointment of officers of the Occupation Forces or by the use of the services of Italian officials. No actual appointment of officials to important posts, as distinct from their temporary use, shall be made until it has been approved by the 2 Governments through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

"It shall be made clear to any Italian who may voluntarily be appointed to important posts and to all other governmental officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, performance and behavior."

15. The replacement of key personnel and members of important committees who may be present will rest with the Military Government. It will decide whether the functioning of the Military Government is better served by the appointment of officers of the Government Forces or by the use of the services of civilian officials. No actual appointment of civilians to important posts, as distinct from their temporary use, will be authorized if it has been suggested by the Government through the Resident Chiefs of Staff.

16. It shall be the duty of my officials always to maintain the highest standards of conduct and to all other Government officials and employees that their conduct and behavior is solely on the basis of efficiency, competence, fortitude and behavior.

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SECRETADDITIONALCopy No. 39

ATTACHED TO

IDENTITY WITH OUTSIDE COUNTRIES AS STAFF TO SENIOR PERSONNEL AS
REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTRIES BELONGING TO ORGANIZATION AND COUNTRIES OF
INTEREST CONCERNING IN THE PRESENTATION OF INTERESTS IN COUNTRIES

and items 2 and 5 as follows:-

"2. The military administration of countries shall consist of political agencies or political representatives of various governments."

"3. The replacement of any persons in posts of important positions who may be involved shall rest with the Military Council. It will decide whether the functioning of the Military Government is better served by the appointment of persons of the Government Party or by the use of the services of British officials. No actual appointment of British to important posts, no direct from their temporary use, shall be made until it has been approved by the Government through the Council of Chiefs of Staff."

"It shall be made clear to any individuals who may eventually be appointed to important posts and to all other Government officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, performance and behavior."

15. The replacement of any principal and senior of important organizations who may be removed will rest with the Military Command-er. He will decide whether the functioning of the Military Government is better served by his appointment of officers of the Department Force or by the use of the services of military officials. No actual appointment of military to important posts, no list of their temporary role, will be made until it has been approved by the Commandant through the District Chiefs of Staff.

16. There shall be made clear to the Military Government that they eventually be expected to appoint posts and to all other governmental officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory cooperation, participation and behavior.

SECRETSECRETCopy No. 40

ATTENTION TO

INSTRUCTIVE FROM COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO GENERAL, AIRCHIEF OF STAFF, AND CHIEF OF NAVY RELATIVE TO ORGANIZATION AND COMPOSITION OF JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN THE PRESENT CONCEPT OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

Add parts 2 and 5 as follows:

"2. The military administration of occupied areas will contain no political agencies or political representatives of either government."

"5. The replacement of key officers and members of important organizations who may be removed will first with the Military Commission. He will decide whether the replacement of the Military Commission is better served by the replacement of officers of the Occupation Forces or by the use of the services of military officials. No actual appointment of officials to important posts, in addition from their temporary duty, will be made until it has been approved by the Government through the Combined Chiefs of Staff."

"It shall be made clear to the officials who are eventually be appointed to important posts that to all other governmental officials and agencies that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory performance, performance and behavior."

5. The replacement of any personnel and members of important committees who are to be removed will rest with the Military Command. He will decide whether the functioning of the Military Government is better served by the replacement of members of the Occupation Force or by the use of the services of military officials. No actual or substantial is intended to displace any, in distinct from their temporary use, will be made until it has been approved by the Government through the United States of State.

"It shall be made clear to all military personnel that they are appointed to important posts and to all other governmental officials and employees that their continued employment is solely on the basis of satisfactory education, performance and behavior."