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DIVISIONAL REPORTS, SEPTEMBER
JULY, SEPT., OCT. 1943

54 pp.

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5-29	13 "	3016/PH	" D. P. H.
30-39	16 "	2051/F	" D.C.F.O.
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56-57	-	12050/AG	" Director Agri. Div.
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70-77	-	-	Report on Present Status of Amgovt. Education

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C.L.O.

" Public Safety Div.

Report on Present Status of
Anger Education

16 Oct.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

SITUATION REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER,
1943.

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The main function of the Division during September was to continue to build up the Italian Agencies for which the P.S.D. is responsible so that they could become more and more able to stand on their own feet, and satisfactory progress has been made in this direction.

Of these the Carabinieri is the most important and this Corps is gradually regaining its former morale, following the rather severe jolt which it received in the first few weeks of the occupation. In order to achieve this improvement, we have endeavoured to impress on Provincial Civil Affairs Officers the urgent necessity of maintaining and supporting the principle of centralized control under the Superior Command. There is still a tendency in some provinces for SCAOs and CAOs to interfere in matters of internal discipline of the CC.RR., but this is improving.

The food shortage and the inadequacy of the pay of the CC.RR. in view of the increase in the cost of living are having a serious effect on the physical condition of the men and until the pay question is satisfactorily adjusted we cannot expect them to do themselves justice: in fact, it is a remarkable tribute to their sense of loyalty that they have not gone on strike.

The closest possible relations have been maintained between the Superintendent of Civil Police and the Headquarters of the CC.RR. in Sicily, and the Staff of the CC.RR. have evinced a keen desire to fall in with any suggestions or instructions put up to them.

Towards the end of the month a Special Island-wide Investigating Squad was set up and has investigated 78 cases in a little over a fortnight.

Some twelve classes of reservists who are no longer effective were discharged and authority has now been received from the G.O.C.-in-C. for the organisation of a Training Battalion of 500 men.

Many of the Officers and N.C.Os have been too long in their present locations and they are now in process of transfer away from them.

Plans were initiated for the organisation of a Bomb Disposal Squad; when this commences to function, it is intended to cover the whole island but, as the personnel is expected to be found from prisoners of war now in Sicily and arrangements for their release are not yet complete, the matter is held up.

GUARDIA DI FINANZA

Satisfactory progress has been made in the re-organisation of this Force. The relative interests of the Finance and Public Safety Divisions have been agreed and codified. The organisation of the GG.FF. prior to the occupation provided for the control of the personnel in the eastern portion of the Island to be exercised from

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AGENTI DI PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Contact has been established with the Questori in the provinces with a view to making fuller use of the Agenti who are responsible for the majority of the investigation work. Their usefulness has been somewhat under-estimated hitherto.

BLACK MARKET

In consultation with the other Divisions affected a plan to deal with this evil on an island-wide basis was drawn up and issued to the CC.RR. who have been designated as the chief enforcement agency for the purpose. Police action in this matter has been co-ordinated and developed.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

A great deal of time and a still greater amount of clerical labour has been taken up with the review of civilian internees arrested by the Security Services

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and Civil Affairs Officers up to 31 Aug 43. The cases of nearly 1200 persons were reviewed by a Committee consisting of representatives of 15 Army Group, Seventh Army, Eighth Army and AMGOT. In many cases the reason for arrest was so scanty as to be of little value to the Committee. The general work of the Civil Police Section has been adversely affected by this review as, owing to the acute shortage of clerical personnel, officers who are trained investigators have had to be diverted from their proper functions to enable them to ~~perform~~ *perform* those of clerks.

PRISONS

See separate report forwarded on 11 Oct 43 (Reference AMGOT/1056/PS).

FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The following towns were visited by Officers of the Fire and C.D. Section during the month and reports were submitted to the SCAOs concerned, together with recommendations.

TRAPANI, CATANIA (2 visits), MESSINA, TERMINI, PARTINICO, LICATA, AGRIGENTO, PALERMO.

The services in the areas visited should now be attaining a reasonably high standard of efficiency with the disposal of questions of personnel and the repair and re-allocation of certain equipment.

The Senior Civil Fire Officer commenced his tour of the Island and accompanied the Officers from the Fire and C.D. Section on visits to CATANIA and PALERMO.

He appears to be well satisfied with the situation in general as far as he has seen it and has drawn our attention to various details - all of which have been or are being dealt with.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

The Officer in charge was engaged mainly on completing the plans for registration of vehicles and for controlling their operation. The work was somewhat delayed by the necessity for securing the agreement of other Divisions affected and by changes in Staff organisation which necessitated going over the work again.

Contact had also to be made with various Italian agencies which under normal conditions handle registration of vehicles. In the case of agricultural vehicles it was decided to make a change and to entrust the registration of these vehicles to the Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione.

Special arrangements had to be made for the issue of railway permits in the Palermo area.

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Special arrangements had to be made for the issue of railway permits in the Palermo area.

Schemes were also drawn up for the control of firearms, registration of Aliens and the issue of circulation passes generally.

26 October 1943.

Isidoro
for ISIDORO L. BOLLER,
Colonel, Infantry,
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

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Subject: - Legal Division. - Monthly Report for
September, 1943.

SECRET.

ALGOT/4028/L.

16th October, 1943.

To: - C.C.A.O.

ALGOT H.Q. SICILY.

GENERAL.

1. The work of the Legal Division of ALGOT during the month of September has varied in each Region. The work in Region I has been to proceed further with the re-establishment of a sound Italian system of justice, to co-ordinate the work of military courts so that a more even procedure throughout this Region was effected, to institute, advise on and draft military legislation to assist the more detailed work of the Allied Military Government during the second phase of occupation and to give general advice to all other Divisions on matters of legal importance. In Regions II and III, the work has been of the nature customarily encountered in the first phase of an occupation, such as the establishment of a legal division for each Region, the arrangement and posting of Proclamations and Orders, the establishment of Military Courts and the re-organisation and re-opening of Italian Courts.

REGION I.

ITALIAN COURTS.

2. By the end of the month of September, Italian Courts were in operation in each province of Sicily although difficulties in regard to transport were and still are greatly hampering their work. The Italian judicial officials have in many cases removed their homes from the congested centres where their presence is most needed and it has not been possible to arrange for the permanent return of all of them owing to lack of transportation and accommodation, or to arrange transport for their daily attendance. The transport of prisoners awaiting trial in gaols in the interior of the Island to Courts for trial has also seriously delayed the administration of justice. Further, the service of legal proceedings has also been the cause of much delay. The appointment of further personnel (to which reference is made in the next paragraph) who can operate over a wider area and the efforts which are continually being made to obtain transport, even temporarily, should somewhat ease the position, and it is hoped that a more favourable report in this connection can be made soon.
3. Sessions of the Corte d'Assisi were arranged for October to deal with all parts of the Island of Sicily and much progress has been made in the selection of Judicial Officials to fill vacancies. Over 150 selections have been made, some of which have been submitted to you for approval and some of which are about to be submitted for approval. The selection of officials has taken a considerable amount of investigation and care and it is believed that the appointments, if made, will prove satisfactory.

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4. At the same time, action has been taken to improve the standing and morale of the Italian legal profession in the Island. This was at a considerable low level at the date of the occupation, mainly owing to bureaucratic control of the Fascist Party and the creation of the professional syndicates. After consultation with leading Italian lawyers, a scheme has been prepared and submitted to you providing for the re-organisation of the Bar Association and Councils of Notaries in accordance with their ancient traditions. It is believed that the approval of the scheme will mean an improvement of conditions generally in the administration of justice. The decision to continue payment of the pre-occupation indemnities has also caused satisfaction, as the Italian judicial officials are poorly paid, at least, in accordance with American and British standards.
5. The work of re-opening Courts has been hampered by the destruction of some Court buildings and the requisition of others for Army use. Moreover, requisition has usually been followed by dispersal of the Court records. Whilst the destruction was unavoidable, it is doubted whether requisitioning of such buildings was vital. Requisitioning of Court buildings is likely to do more harm than good to the combat forces, by preventing the re-establishment of law and order. It is recommended that an agreement be made, if possible, with Army Headquarters that buildings such as Court houses, be exempted from requisition, except in cases of extreme urgency.

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ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

6. The amount of work of Allied Military Courts has been large in Region I and a statement is annexed (marked "A") showing the incidence of cases received from the several provinces for examination during the month of September. A further statement is annexed (marked "B") showing the types of offences dealt with. Crime against Military Government has not been extensive except in regard to the cutting of military telephone cables, curfew violations, black-market offenses and the illegal possession of Allied property. The most serious of all these offenses (although not the most prevalent) has been the cutting of military telephone cables, and H.Q. 15 Army Group have requested strong action. Directives have been given to prosecute all cases of illegal cutting of telephone cables and to impose longer sentences, but it was decided not to stipulate minimum sentences as suggested by H.Q. 15 Army Group.

7. The work involved in Summary Courts over the trial of Black-market and curfew offences raises the question of whether jurisdiction should be given to Italian Courts to deal with the same. It is probable that the Italian Courts would try the same properly and impose adequate sentences. The granting of such extended jurisdiction to Italian Courts would be novel, but it is recommended that it be done for the purpose of saving the time of legal and other staff for more important work.

8. Two death sentences were imposed by a General Military Court at Agrigento during the month of September for being in possession of arms contrary to Article 5 of Proclamation No. 2. These sentences have been submitted to the G.O.C. 15 Army Group for confirmation.

9. By the beginning of the month of September, Military Courts had been established throughout the occupied territory of Sicily, but the records of cases received for examination showed considerable discrepancies between the various Courts in procedure, in the sentences they imposed and in the form in which cases were recorded. To remedy this, Record Books were prepared and issued for use in Summary Courts and Administrative Instructions were prepared and circulated to Senior Legal Officers in the Provinces on the subjects of fines, court records and sentences. A notable improvement took place in September as a result of this action, but further co-ordination is still desirable. Tours made by members of the H.Q. staff of the Legal Division (to which reference is made hereafter) have also aided co-ordination of procedure.

LEGISLATION.

10. The closer control exercised by the Allied Military Government in Sicily after the end of the first phase of occupation, made a considerable amount of Military legislation necessary. Wide powers were given by the Military Governor to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to publish General Orders, and the following General Orders were drafted by the Legal Division and approved during September:-

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| General Order No. 4. | - Price Control. |
| General Order No. 5. | - Declaration of Essential Supplies. |
| General Order No. 6. | - Re-opening Banks. |
| General Order No. 7. | - Amending Proclamations Nos. 2 and 4. |
| General Order No. 8. | - Labour Relations. |
| General Order No. 9. | - Circulation of Motor Vehicles. |
| General Order No. 10. | - Termination of Restrictions on Financial Institutions. |

In addition to the drafting of the above Orders, much work was done in connection with advising on their terms and investigating Italian laws which might be affected by the changes. Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Sicily Gazette", containing copies of Proclamations and General Orders in book form, have also been printed and distributed.

GENERAL ADVICE.

11. The general advice which has been given to other Divisions by the Legal Division does not need detailed mention, except in regard to civilian internees.

There are many persons who have been arrested for security reasons, who are still being held in common gaols, notwithstanding the advice of the Chief Legal Officer that such persons should be held only in civilian internment camps and accorded treatment as civilian internees and not as felons. It is considered that a continuance of the present practice may give rise to severe criticism which it would be difficult to answer. Steps are being taken in concert with the Public Safety Division to remedy this state of affairs.

REGION II.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL DIVISION.

During the month of September, a Legal staff for Region II was formed out of the legal staff in Region I. Major Howe was appointed Regional Senior Legal Officer. The Legal staff of Region II consisted, until 20th September, of Major Howe and Major Franklin. On 20 September Captain Dreyfus and Captain Paty reported for duty in Region II and Captain German shortly afterwards. Captain Little and Captain Guthrie have also now been posted to the Legal Division of Region II.

Owing to difficulty in communications, it is not yet possible to give a clear picture of the position in Region II, but it has been reported by Major Howe that in many places the Italian Courts are now functioning and that Military Courts have been established. Control is being exercised from Provincial Capitals.

On 29th September, the D.R.C.A.O. ^{Region II} on the advice of Major Howe, issued an Instruction on Legal Policy to all C.A.O.s. and C.A.P.O.s. in the Region. The main points of this Instruction were:-

- (i) That, except in special circumstances, Military Courts would not try violations of Italian law, including black-market offences. These would be left to the Italian Courts;
- (ii) That all cases against the Proclamations and Orders of the Allied Military Government would be tried by Military Courts; and
- (iii) That members of the Carabinieri might prosecute in Summary Military Courts.

By means of the above policy, the difficulties arising from a small legal staff should be partially avoided.

The only details at present available of offences against Proclamations and Orders are in regard to the Province Reggio-Calabria, where a number of serious cases of possession of fire-arms has been reported. A General Military Court consisting of three officers appointed by the Military Commander (the Province being in a task-force area) is dealing with these cases.

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REGION III.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL DIVISION.

16. The Legal Division in Region III is under Major Shields, the Regional Senior Legal Officer, and his staff consists of 6 officers who were ~~drawn~~ from the Military Government School at Tizi Ouzou.

17. The Regional H.Q. are at Naples and some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable offices. Full information is not yet available with regard to activities in Region III, but it is known that the Preture in Salerno and Naples have been re-established and that conditions are good owing to the small number of prisoners awaiting trial in the local gaols.

TOURS.

18. The following tours have been made during the month of September by officers of the staff of the Legal Division:-

Region I.

- (1) Lt. Colonel Jordan, Chief Judicial Officer, visited every Province in the Region except the Province of Trapani.
- (2) Major Gorman, Chief Prosecuting Officer, visited every Province in the Region except the Province of Messina.
- (3) Major Hannaford, Officer i/c Italian Courts, toured the whole Province of Messina.
- (4) Major Campbell visited Messina.

Region II.

- (5) Major Campbell visited Reggio and Catanzaro.

Region III.

- (6) The Chief Legal Officer visited Naples and Salerno.

HER/EM.

for
W.C. CHAMBERLAIN
W.C. CHAMBERLAIN, Lt. Col. (F.I.A.)
Chief Legal Officer.

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Region III.

(6) The Chief Legal Officer visited Naples and Salerno.

PER/HW.

W.C. Ciani
for *W.C. Ciani*
W.C. Ciani, Lt. Col. (F.A.)
Chief Legal Officer.

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ANNEX "A".

CASES REPORTED - SEPTEMBER, 1943.

	GENERAL COURTS		SUPERIOR COURTS		SUMMARY COURTS		TOTAL
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	
PALERMO.	3	-	9	-	365	68	445
CATANIA.	-	-	7	2	113	23	145
MESSINA.	-	-	2	4	20	8	34
MERIGLIANO.	2	-	24	4	224	16	290
TRAPANI.	-	-	8	-	85	6	99
SIRACUSA.	4	1	5	3	115	15	143
RAGUSA.	-	-	2	-	99	8	109
CALTANISSETTA.	-	-	16	2	4	-	22
ENNA.			NONE REPORTED				---
TOTAL	9	1	73	15	1025	144	1267

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ANNEX "B".

CONVICTIONS - SEPTEMBER, 1943.

	Black Market.	Wire Cutting Cases.	Possession of Fire Arms etc.	Thefts, Pillage and Possession of Allied Property.	Our-few Violations.	All other offences.	TOTAL.	ITALIAN PENAL CODE Cases Remarks.
PALESTO.	100	2	5	11	236	20	374	
CATANIA.	24	1	5	31	41	18	120	
MESSINA.	15	-	-	7	-	-	22	
AGRIGENTO.	32	-	10	58	92	63	250	1 Trans-cript not completed.
TRAPANI.	34	1	6	6	16	28	93	Death Penalty in the Murder of Baron GEN-uardo.
SIRACUSA.	11	3	2	30	28	50	126	
RAGUSA.	6	-	1	18	73	3	101	
CALTANISSETTA.	-	-	6	12	-	2	20	
ENNA.			NONE REPORTED					
TOTAL:	222	7	35	173	478	189	1004	

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AGRICULTURE DIVISION

REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1943

AMGOT/12050/AC

1. Previous estimates of poor grain crops were confirmed. Lack of rainfall, deficiency of fertilizers and war damage were the principal causes of the decreased wheat yield. Quantities brought in to collecting warehouses were low and there was little doubt that grain was being retained by farmers beyond the legally permitted quantity. This action by the farmers may have been stimulated by the lower price offered, but was probably due almost entirely to the decision by many farmers to hoard, irrespective of price, or to sell to black market operators at a figure considerably above the highest official offers.

2. The pre-occupation practice of recourse to the black market for supplies was being continued by the population in general. Plans were being worked out by the Public Safety Division in co-operation with this division in an attempt to counter illicit trading. The removal from control of most agricultural commodities was being considered and was approved in principle. Action on these would considerably reduce the scope of black market activities.

3. Available information indicated that grain supplies for official channels of distribution in Sicily would be exhausted by the end of the year. In the meantime, transport difficulties hampered the free interprovincial movement of grain. Various plans were under consideration at the end of the month with a view to forcing the surrender of an increased proportion of the wheat crop.

4. It has become apparent that imports of grain or flour will be necessary on a larger scale before the commencement of next harvest. In the meantime it was considered essential for imports to be available in the deficiency provinces to provide reserves against transport breakdowns and also to avoid subsequent unnecessary retransfers to provinces at present supplying wheat but which will later themselves require wheat supplies. Requests have been made for such imports.

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5. The average daily ration at the end of the month was 1031

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5. The average daily ration at the end of the month was approximately 165 gms. of bread and 15 gms. of pasta. Some provinces were receiving the maximum permitted ration of 200 gms. of bread and 40 gms. of pasta while in one province the ration was as low as 100 gms. of bread. A large proportion of the ration in this latter province was supplied from the imported stocks which were practically exhausted by the end of the month. Interprovincial transport was a problem here and attempts were being made to provide a solution.

6. In view of the Island supply position consideration was being given to the question of a reduction in the maximum ration. Steps were also contemplated to provide for a more equitable distribution of available stocks.

7. On 24th September instructions were issued for the control of olive oil for the 1943-4 season. Prices were fixed from producer to consumer.

8. The supply of fruit and vegetables owing to seasonal considerations decreased and with the exception of such articles as lemons and nuts was generally deficient.

9. The question of the provision of fertilizers was raised. Some 8,000 tons of phosphates in the Island were allocated for distribution but the possibility of providing for the deficiency of about 100,000 tons in time for sowing with the crop was so remote as to be hardly worth considering. The supply of nitrates for use in early spring was regarded as more than a possibility. Unfortunately the nitrogen plants at Crotone, the normal point of supply, has been put completely out of action. A request has, however, been made for the import in mid-February of 5,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer.

10. It was decided that the only foodstuffs which would be rationed in the period commencing 1 November are bread, pasta, flour, sugar and olive oil. The ration of the last was fixed tentatively at 1/2 liter per person per month.

11. Fishing was permitted on all coasts of Sicily during the month, subject to certain limitations and conditions. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for inland towns. Fishing off mainland coasts was not permitted during September owing to tactical considerations. The matter is now, however, under discussion.

12. Communication with the mainland was difficult and the information available does not permit a definite picture being drawn of the agriculture and food supply position. From what is known, however, problems identical with those which arose in Sicily are being confronted and methods similar to those adopted here are

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11. Fishing was permitted on all coasts of Sicily during the month, subject to certain limitations and conditions. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for inland towns. Fishing off mainland coasts was not permitted during September owing to tactical considerations. The matter is now, however, under discussion.

12. Communication with the mainland was difficult and the information available does not permit a definite picture being drawn of the agriculture and food supply position. From what is known, however, problems identical with those which arose in Sicily are being confronted and methods similar to those adopted here are being used to deal with them. Imports were relied on to provide for coastal towns and areas cut off from possible supplying districts.

13. The Agriculture Sub-Division was detached from the Civilian Supply Division on the 25th September and set up as a separate division. Work was greatly facilitated by the reorganization.

JC/tbw

J. CHAYTON,
Major,
Director, Agricultural Division.

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REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY FOR SEPTEMBER 1943

1. General.

During the month under review I made tours of inspection embracing the provinces of Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania and Messina, which gave me the opportunity of valuable personal contact with my "field" officers.

2. In general the work of the Division is proceeding very satisfactorily considering the very limited staff at my disposal, but the compilation of complete records and inventories of the numerous government properties in Sicily is inevitably a slow process. The task of compiling these voluminous documents is of course quite beyond the capacity of my 4 "field" officers, and orders have been issued to S.C.A.Os by the C.S.O instructing them to employ their provincial Italian officials in preparing them. It must, however, be recognized that the energies of S.C.A.Os and their Italian officials are for the moment devoted to more pressing tasks.

3. Since the end of August the already exiguous staff of this division has been diminished by two officers; 2/Lieut Gueccia was posted to Region 2 on 27 August, and Major Zonder on 17 September.

4. Real Estate.

(a) Allied Property.

Good progress has been made in the matter of taking formal custody of Allied properties which were sequestered by the Italian Government. In particular :-

(i) Palermo Province.

All sequestered allied properties in the city of Palermo have now been taken into custody. Reports on the condition of the property and complete inventories have been made in each case, and essential repairs have been put in hand. Servants and staff have been interviewed, and the necessary arrangements made for the management and care of the properties. Generally, the administration of real estate has been left in the hands of the Bank of Sicily (the former sequesteror), subject to my control.

Arrangements have been made to ascertain the present condition and disposition of all other allied property in the Province of Palermo. This work is proceeding at a good pace, and approximately 70% of the properties have already been examined and will shortly be taken into custody.

(ii) Agrigento Province.

The one Allied Property in the Province of Agrigento which was sequestered has been handed back to its owner, who resides at Licata, after verification of his title.

(iii) Trepani Province.

The only sequestered allied property in this province, a wine factory, referred to in para 9 (d) of my report for August 1943, has also, after verification of title, been returned to its owner, who resides at Mazzara del Vallo.

(iv) Catania Province.

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(iii) Trapani Province.

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(iv) Catania Province.

The Bronte Estate, which at the date of Italy's entry into the war belonged to Viscount Brontfort, and was first sequestered and then expropriated in favour of the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, has been formally taken into custody, and I have appointed Luigi Modica to manage the estate on my behalf. I personally visited him at Bronte on 15 Sept, and explained the legal difficulties in regard to the title to this estate, referred to in para 3 of my report for August 1943, and generally advised him how I wished it to be administered. After consultation with the Legal Department, it was agreed that in general, contracts made by the Ente di Colonizzazione with third parties should be respected. I was informed by Signor Modica that contracts made by the Ente for the cutting of timber on the estate were extremely detrimental to the owner of the property. The execution of these had already been suspended by Signor Modica prior to my taking over the estate, and I propose to continue the suspension pending further investigation as to the nature of these contracts, and further consultation with the Legal Department.

(v) Messina Province.

The principal allied properties in this province are the numerous villas in Taormina belonging to English and American citizens. The A.C.P. has spent much time examining these properties (some of which have been damaged by bombs), making inventories

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and checking accounts, and he is now in course of taking formal custody of them. Enquiries were received from Mr. R. H. Kitson and Mr. Percival R. Campbell in regard to their villas at Taormina, and full reports, with accounts, have been sent to them.

(vi) Siracusa Province.

There is only one allied property in this province, consisting of a villa at Francoforte and an orange grove at Risicono, which I was informed had been burgled about a year ago, and subsequently looted by troops. The villa itself was in good condition, but the contents were in a deplorable state. Certain pieces of furniture had been requisitioned in a somewhat irregular manner by the Armed Forces. Steps have been taken to prevent the property from further damage by the Armed Forces, and I have taken formal custody and appointed as manager the legal representative of the deceased owner's widow.

(vii) Enna Province.

There is one piece of allied property in the province of Enna, but the very limited staff at my disposal has so far precluded me from taking any action in regard to it. I propose however to take this into custody in due course.

(viii) Caltanissetta and Ragusa Provinces.

There are no allied properties (real estate) in these provinces.

(b) French Property.

The valuable property in Palermo city belonging to the late Duc de Guise (whose heirs are the Comte de Paris and the Duchess of Aosta), consisting of the Villa Orleans and surrounding park and citrus plantations, has been taken into formal custody. Complete inventories have been made of the contents, which include valuable furniture and works of art, the most important of which has been stored. The villa is at present occupied by U.S. Armed Forces. Repairs have been effected to the walls of the park to prevent pillaging of the citrus groves, and arrangements have been made for the general protection of the property. No action has been taken in respect to other French property on the island which was sequestered by the Italian Government, and continues to be administered by the Banco di Sicilia.

No reply has yet been received to the request for instructions, made to the G.C.S., with respect to the treatment of French property and the property of Allied Nations other than the U.S. and the British Commonwealth.

(c) Enemy State Property.

Formal custody has been taken of a number of state buildings and properties, particularly in the provinces of Agrigento and Palermo, and complete lists of state properties are in course of preparation. Information concerning these properties has been made available to the Armed Forces.

The dissolution of numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in a great deal of work for the C.P. Division. In Palermo province, for instance, where 16 of such organizations were dissolved, the leases of their premises have been cancelled, furniture and other moveable assets either removed to the A.C.P.'s warehouse or lent to various new

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The dissolution of numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in a great deal of work for the C.P. Division. In Palermo province, for instance, where 16 of such organizations were dissolved, the leases of their premises have been cancelled, furniture and other movable assets either removed to the A.C.P.'s warehouse or lent to various new organizations created by MIGOT, and cash has been taken into custody.

As stated in my first report, I have taken formal custody of the assets and undertaking of the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, a semi-statal undertaking. I at first appointed Cav. Tasca Bordonaro as Special Commissioner to manage and re-organize this Ente, with Dott. Vincenzo Farnvino of the Bank of Sicily as Vice-Commissioner, but I have now released Cav. Tasca from such appointment in view of his having become Sindaco of Palermo, and I have appointed Dott. Farnvino as Special Commissioner, with Prof. Nunzio Prestianni, consultant of the Bank of Sicily and a well known agricultural expert, as Vice-Commissioner. The affairs of this institution appear to be in great disorder, owing to past maladministration, and the destruction of records, which took place either prior or subsequent to military operations. Some time will be needed before a clear picture of its present condition and future possibilities can be obtained, and I propose to submit a Special Report to you in due course.

(d) Abandoned Property.

Having regard to the amount of work involved in connection with allied, state, and semi-statal properties, I realised that it would be impossible for the limited staff at my disposal to take custody of and manage abandoned properties. At my request the C.I.O. has now arranged, as regards the province of Palermo, that such properties should

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be dealt with under the Codice Civile, and the procedure, which has been agreed with the President of the Notarial Syndicate, is to be adopted in the other provinces. It involves the appointment by the Tribunale Civile of a curatore to look after any abandoned property, but such appointment is subject to the prior recommendation of a member of the Notarial Syndicate and the approval of the A.G.I.P. of the Province. In this way the A.G.I.P. is kept informed of what is being done in regard to abandoned properties, and in any appropriate case could take formal custody thereof himself.

5. Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

(a) Allied Properties.

(i) Oil Installations.

In accordance with your instructions, I have taken formal custody of the Sicilian properties of A.G.I.P., Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, which had acquired the installations and other assets of the various subsidiaries of the Shell and Standard Oil Groups, compulsorily expropriated by the Italian Government during the war. Balance sheets and inventories are in course of preparation, but owing to the slowness of communications, and the fact that a large number of installations are still occupied by the Armed Forces, records will require considerable time to complete. In view of the large allied interests involved, I have appointed Signor Giacomo Catolli, ex vice-manager of the MAFIA (Shell) Company, as Special Commissioner to manage A.G.I.P. with his assistants, Sig. Francesco Bonaroli, ex vice-manager of the SLAP (Standard), and Sig. Elia Maestrelli, head of the accounting section of the Palermo office of A.G.I.P., who was placed in charge of the business by the manager, Baron Zener, when he fled from the island. The managers of the Sicilian branches of MAFIA and SLAP were both absent from the island at the time of our invasion. E.S.D. wish A.G.I.P. to carry on as a single unit, and to take charge of the distribution of oil supplies in the island under their direction. Efforts are being made to obtain records of all seizures and requisitions of A.G.I.P. stocks, and of the occupation and uses of the various installations by the Armed Forces, but it is hardly to be expected that these will be entirely complete, at any rate for the period of active operations. Separate expenditure accounts will also be kept for the properties of each of the constituent companies, as well as such other records as may be required to provide the fullest material for the assessment of rights and future claims of the parties concerned.

(ii) Asphalt Mines.

I have visited the asphalt mines at Ragusa, concerning which I have elicited the following information.

The four most important concessions for the mining of asphalt rock are as follows:-

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| (a) | Litterer and Vervouille | } British. |
| (b) | Val de Travers | |
| (c) | A.B.C.D., owned by the Italian Government. | |
| (d) | Aveline - a family concern owned by ex-British subjects who became Italians. | |

Of these four companies (a), (c), and (d) own plants for milling asphalt rock into powder, and (c) and (d) small plants for producing a waterproofing substance called mastic, made by mixing asphalt with kerosene.

1030

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| (d) | Aveline - a family concern owned by ex-British subjects who became Italians. | |

Of these four companies (a), (c), and (d) own plants for milling asphalt rock into powder, and (a) and (c) small plants for producing a waterproofing substance called mastich, made by mixing asphalt powder with bitumen. The A.B.C.D. owns in addition a plant for extracting and refining mineral oils from the crude rock, the end products being a kind of diesel oil and bitumen. Before and during the war, the A.B.C.D. used its small concession of asphalt rock very rapidly, and now to keep its plant fully employed needs to draw raw material from the other concessions. On the outbreak of war the properties of (a) and (b) were sequestered, and subsequently their concessions were revoked and handed over to A.B.C.D.

Since the occupation A.B.C.D. has been working on a contract for 10,000 tons of asphalt powder for the U.S. Air Corps, under the supervision of an R.E. officer, who has lately been recalled. In executing that contract (which is now practically complete) some rock from the British concessions has been employed, and for part of the conversion also the British Limner plant. The Aveline property has not been worked for a number of years.

Further quantities of asphalt will be required by the Armed Forces, and the communications and utilities division will need asphalt powder for road repairs, while the E.S.D. is anxious to produce the maximum quantities of oil.

I understand that instructions have already been issued by E.S.D. to the S.C.A.O., Ragusa, to assume general supervision of the mines, etc, which are operating as a single

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concern under the manager of A.B.C.D. Signor Moy, an arrangement which it is proposed to continue. Since (with the exception of the Aveline) all the properties concerned are either Enemy State owned or British owned, I propose to take formal custody of A.B.C.D as well as of the British properties, and to arrange with D.S.D to keep such records and accounts as may be necessary to enable the rights and claims of the various parties to be determined.

(iii) Embroidery business - Fratelli Bomb, belongs to a U.S citizen, James Bomb, believed to be interned somewhere in Italy. The merchandise belonging to this firm has been stored, and accounting and balance sheet prepared. The former shows an apparent loss of stock amounting to nearly 190,000 lire, out of a total stock valued at 960,000 lire. Inquiries are being made from the former sequester, Senator Salvatore Drago, who is resident in Palermo. In order to keep together highly skilled technical staff, and to avoid storage charges and risk of pilferage and damage to stocks, I have decided to carry on the business, at any rate for an experimental period, and have appointed a temporary manageress.

6. Enemy State Properties.

(a) Ente Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche. (E.N.I.C).

I have taken control of the two available cinema theatres in Palermo belonging to this state concern, which is referred to in para 10 (a) of my report for August of this year. Repairs to both theatres have been effected out of current receipts, and they are now functioning under the technical direction of P.W.B., and are expected to show a net profit of 235,000 lire per month.

(b) Unione Militare.

This institution, which is a kind of co-operative society working under government supervision, for providing officers of the Italian services with uniforms or other articles at a low price, has been taken under control, and ordered to cease trading at the request of P.S.D pending further investigation. Cash amounting to 1,200,000 lire has been impounded, and an inventory of stocks is being prepared.

(c) Printing Press of the Corriere di Sicilia in Catania.

The "Corriere di Sicilia" is a new newspaper which was started by the Psychological Warfare Bureau, INC, A.F.W.Q., in conformity with directions of Allied Force H.Q. The name chosen for this paper was that of a pre-Fascist paper in Catania, which was taken over by the Fascist Party in 1925, and operated as the "Popolo di Sicilia" until the advent of allied troops. While the editorial offices were being taken over by P.W.B., the printing establishment was put under the D.A.D.P and S.S. Postbase, and operated as Printing Press "A" - which was to serve both the "Corriere di Sicilia" and the "8th Army News". On 1 September 45, acting under orders of P.W.B., the management of the newspaper (but not of the printing plant) was turned over to a civilian staff assembled by P.W.B., while the control of P.W.B remained confined to matters of political direction and general supervision. The editor of the newspaper, appointed by P.W.B., is Avv. Carlo Corizzoni, who happens to be the editor of the old "Corriere di Sicilia". Some of the old stockholders of that paper also work on the new "Corriere di Sicilia". The ownership of the paper, however, remains to be decided by the loyal

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(1) State Stud Farms.

The State stud farm has its headquarters in Catania, which consist of large stables, riding school, etc. This establishment is in good condition; part of the stables are used by the Civilian Supply Division of MAGOT for storing flour, milk, etc. The stud farm was under the control of the Ministero del Agricoltura. The object of the stud farm is to improve the breed of horses, mules, and donkeys in Sicily, and a number of thoroughbred horses, English, Arab, and Anglo-Arab, as well as stallion donkeys, were kept for this purpose. Prior to the invasion, the horses were given out to farmers, and have been used for ploughing, draught, and other purposes, for which this high class animal is not suited. As this is enemy state property, I am taking it into custody, and rounding up the horses which are scattered throughout the

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province. The Civilian Supply Division supply the stables with forage on a weekly indent sent in by the A.C.P.

State stud farms in other provinces, e.g. Ragusa, will also be taken into custody as soon as the circumstances permit. The service fees were fixed by the Government at an artificially low figure; 100 lire for horse breeding and 120 lire for mules, and might well be increased in order to reduce the gap between revenue and expenditure.

(e) booty.

Proceeds from the sale of Booty taken from the Italian Army, captured stores, horses, mules, etc, which were sold by the A.C.P. Agrigento Province during September, amounted to 2,091,597 lire, including rent from Italian Army tractors hired out to farmers.

7. Conclusion.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the excellent work performed by my staff, especially Captain Hellmuth (B), A.C.P. Palermo and Trapani Provinces, and 2/Liut. Shaine (U.S.), A.C.P. Agrigento, Galtanissi-otta, and Ragusa Provinces.

C.R.S. Harris

C. R. S. HARRIS.
Lieut-Colonel,
Controller of Property.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

39

SUBJECT: Finance Div Report - September, 1943.

FILE No. 2051/F

TO: C.C.A.O.

AMGOT HQ., SICILY

16 October, 1943

96/HQ

Herewith is submitted the report of the Financial Division for September, in eight copies.

P/A
10-16-43

Specs held by
Registry

R. E. Menapace

R. E. MENAPACE,
Lieut-Colonel,
Deputy Chief Finance Officer.

1027

16/10

Subject: Report on Activities of Financial Division -
September, 43.

SECRET

ATTOT/2051/P.

AMCOT H.Q. SICILY.

C.O.A.O.

15 Oct. 43.

INTRODUCTION:

1. As stated in the report of the Chief Financial Officer for the period ending 31 Aug. the Financial Division started the month of September with 22 officers assigned to the Provinces and 28 to Headquarters, the latter including 13 Accountants and 5 on the staff of A.M.F.A. This distribution in Sicily has not varied materially, the number of new officers added being equal to the number supplied by the Division for Regions 2 and 3. The number on duty at the end of the month was not adequate for the increasing volume of work, as reports poured in, as investigations disclosed new problems, and as the number of exceptional cases and petitions on the part of Sicilian individuals and concerns mounted. The Accounting Section, coping with the large number of accounts received from officers in the field and the demands of other divisions for accountants, was faced with the need of additional personnel. Requests for this has been made.

2. The handicap of dispersion of the Division in three different buildings has been in part overcome by daily morning meetings inaugurated by the C.F.O. during the month, at which he and the D.C.F.O. and Heads of sections discuss matters of general interest and those which require coordinated action. Financial officers in the field have come to Headquarters to report on local matters and Headquarters officers have visited the Provincial capitals. These visits both ways have not been as frequent as could be desired, due to the press of work, and this fact, together with the slowness of communications, has impeded the remedying of some inevitable lack of uniformity throughout the island, arising out of unpredictable situations.

3. In making this report, in the absence of the C.F.O. on a tour in the field, I can confidently repeat the statement in his report of a month ago that the staff, "from the jack-of-all-trades in the Province to the specialist at Headquarters, have applied themselves tirelessly to their various tasks".

FINANCIAL DIVISION.

4. During the month of September the Revenue Section has changed

1028

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FINANCIAL MATTERS.

4. During the month of September the Revenue Section has changed its emphasis from the investigation of the machinery of taxation and its various operations to the stimulation of tax collections. In spite of continuing difficulties, such as lack of communications, damage to office buildings and records and delay in the revival of business, progress has been made in revenue collections by the State, Provinces and Communes. Information has come in only sporadically and a comprehensive statement on revenues is not yet available. Revenue officers in the field and the Headquarters officers have called on the tax authorities in many cities and towns together with the Finance officers in the Provinces, and have successfully impressed on them the necessity of making the Communal, Provincial and State bodies as self supporting as possible. A number of the more prosperous and undamaged communes have reported collections of taxes as restored almost to normal. In many others it has been necessary to grant partial postponements to taxpayers permitted by Italian law.

5. Large deficits continue to prevail generally throughout the various Governmental subdivisions. Advances by ARRA for normal recurrent expenditures, relief and grain payments have pretty widely kept up the pace set in July and August, although through closer control relief payments have been perceptibly reduced. Other needs have developed, such as the financing

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5. (Contd.)

of the State Railway payrolls and the Italian Red Cross whose financial requirements have been supplied to the Palermo headquarters of the organisations for their island wide organisations. Instructions have been issued during the month that arrears of salaries of officials who are still acting should be paid. Similar action has been taken with regard to pensions. Authority has been given for new pensioners to receive 75% of their anticipated pension, upon certification of their rights by appropriate superior governmental officers. Restrictions on the payment of family allowances to the dependants of Italian military personnel should now, I think, be reconsidered, as it is now planned to make funds available for the payment of Italian troops.

6. Petitions, often seconded by ANGOI officers, have continued to arrive in growing volume pleading for increases in the salaries of government employees in the face of the high cost of living. I some of the Provinces, the S.C.A.Os and P.Os have proposed that Sindacato, hitherto unpaid, be granted salaries. It has also been recommended that the pay of Prefects, which suffers by comparison with that of some laborers, should be supplemented by grunts. Court officials have urgently asked that the present "additional", some of a temporary nature granted because of bombing exodus from towns, be continued on a permanent basis. Insofar as permitted by Italian law, these are being paid. The general question of salary increases is before the Executive Committee and is being studied and will be reported upon by the Labor Division. Many appeals have been received urging resumption of service on the Italian State debt and the Postal Savings Bonds.

7. Control of expenditures is considered to be one of our most pressing problems. In the early stages of the occupation it was obviously necessary to allow C.A.Os a fairly free hand in meeting emergency requirements, but more insistence is now being placed on keeping expenses down. Finance Officers are required to report their monetary income and outgo twice a month, and are requested to come to Headquarters to explain the reasons for their applications for funds. Instructions have been sent out to S.C.A.Os and P.Os to direct Communal and Provincial authorities to prepare budgets for the coming year.

8. The Tobacco Monopoly in Sicily is being re-established. Operations commenced in the last week of September, though the problems of electric power and coal supply are a deterrent. There is sufficient tobacco for three to six months' operations. A schedule of prices to be revised sharply upward, is being prepared with the double aim of producing revenue and of absorbing excess purchasing power. The Lottery has been put in readiness to operate. Its resumption has been urged from various sources. At present its numerous agents are receiving no

government employees in the face of the high cost of living. Some of the Provinces, the S.C.A.O.s and P.O.s have proposed that Sindacos, hitherto unpaid, be granted salaries. It has also been recommended that the pay of Prefects, which suffers by comparison with that of some laborers, should be supplemented by grants. Court officials have urgently asked that the present "additionals", some of a temporary nature granted because of bombing exodus from towns, be continued on a permanent basis. Insofar as permitted by Italian law, these are being paid. The general question of salary increases is before the Executive Committee and is being studied and will be reported upon by the Labor Division. Many appeals have been received urging resumption of service on the Italian State debt and the Postal Savings Bonds.

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9. The Customs buildings have been destroyed or damaged almost everywhere on the island, but this is not an urgent matter for the present. The buildings of the Intendenti have been completely destroyed in Palermo, and seriously damaged at Trapani, Messina and Catania.

BANKING.

10. Under the provisions of General Order No. 6, published 1st Sept. the Banks in Palermo Province were opened on a restricted withdrawal basis on 6th Sept., and in all the rest of Sicily on 15th Sept. During the first few days withdrawals by depositors exceeded new deposits, then the trend was reversed. By about the middle of the month new deposits in Palermo City were 50% above withdrawals. Total credit lines of 1,639,000,000 Lire were placed by A.M.F.A. at the disposal of the banks to enable them to meet the 5,000 Lire per account withdrawals. At the close of business on 30th Sept. loans to banks against these credit lines totalled only 124,000,000 Lire. Credit agreements were signed with about 50 banks. This phase of operations is more fully discussed later in the Section on A.M.F.A.

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11. Banca Agricola Popolare di Ragusa was not immediately reopened, due to the need ofousting the fascist-influenced management and of further investigation. Upon the installation of a new manager, supplied by Bank of Sicily, and of some directors, the bank was granted a credit by A.M.F.A. and was reopened with satisfactory results.

12. The Banca Nazionale del Lavoro had been carefully investigated and its reopening was effected simultaneously with the reopening of the other banks. A continuous checking of its operations has been maintained.

13. A Blocked Account Section has been set up and a system of licensing withdrawals from blocked accounts put into effect.

14. A.M.F.A.'s credit lines to banks, referred to above, were restricted to the coverage of withdrawals of deposits. In view of some demand for loans from banks' customers to finance the movements and processing of crops and the reconditioning of mines, it was deemed advisable to offer additional credit to the banks to enable them to make such loans. These were covered by special credit agreements, requiring the approval of the Chief of Financial Institutions in each case. A small number of such loans have been made.

15. The Bank of Sicily has functioned entirely satisfactorily as Agent for A.M.F.A., both in connection with the distribution of funds in its branches in all the Provincial capitals and Caltagirone, and in carrying other accounts required by A.M.F.A.'s operations. The officers in charge of banking matters have maintained offices in the Bank of Sicily's Head Office building and have received appreciable assistance from that Bank.

16. Toward the end of the month the banking situation was considered such as to justify steps being taken to prepare for the removal of all restrictions on deposit withdrawals and the resumption of normal operations. The date for such action was fixed for approximately the 6th October. The resumption of normal operations is to include payment of assigned circolari and vagli bancari, which will afford relief to a large number of holders. A new General Order No. 10 has been drafted to provide the authority for the above changes. No additional credit from A.M.F.A. is considered necessary by the banks for the proposed resumption of normal operations. Further discussion of this subject is presented in the Section on A.M.F.A.

17. The Bank of Italy, under the contemplated new General Order, would be permitted to continue to conduct only its Royal Treasury Section and pay its outstanding vagli bancari. Finance officers in all Provinces

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17. The Bank of Italy, under the contemplated new General Order, would be permitted to continue to conduct only its Royal Treasury Section and pay its outstanding vagli bancari. Finance Officers in all Provinces have been instructed to repay to the Bank of Italy all funds received from its various branches, so as to put it in the position in which it was found on occupation. It is expected that its own funds on hand will meet its requirements for the payment of its vagli.

18. The Bank of Italy has been selected as AMGOT Depository in Region 2. The Senior Finance Officer despatched to that area reported as of 27th September that the Bank of Italy branch in Reggio had in its possession 140,000,000 lire and the branch in Potenza 45,000,000 lire. He had previously reported his decision to reopen the banks in Catanzaro Province on a free withdrawal basis, and proposed to reopen them in the Provinces of Reggio, Cosenza, Potenza and Matera upon the receipt of A.M.F.A. funds requested in amount sufficient to deposit 100,000,000 lire in each of the branches of the Bank of Italy in the Provinces mentioned.

19. The provision requiring the presence of an AMGOT representative at the initial opening of Safe Deposit boxes and the handing out of articles in safe custody by the banks has been maintained and will be continued in force in the proposed terms of General Order No. 10.

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We have requested H.G.S. to ask C.C.S. for instructions as to the disposition of gold, foreign exchange and foreign securities found in opened Safe deposit boxes which AGOZ officers have impounded against receipt to the owner. A quantity of such items have been sent in to A.M.F.A. for safe-keeping.

20. As of the end of September reports on the position of the Postal Savings deposits have been received only from Palermo province. It is planned to expedite the submission of such returns as well as the figures concerning Postal Current accounts, so as to permit the reopening of the Postal Savings and Postal Current Accounts of the Post offices simultaneously with the resumption of normal operations of the banks. Many requests have come in from the Provinces that this be accomplished. Plans have been discussed with the Chief Inspector of the Post Offices for Sicily, whose headquarters is in Palermo, in preparation for the resumption of Postal Savings activities at an early date. No action is contemplated regarding Postal Savings Bonds, service on these being suspended in accordance with the directives of C.C.S.

21. As regards Private Insurance, no new facts have been disclosed to alter the principle laid down in the C.P.O.'s report for July-August, that no financial assistance be granted to private insurance companies.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

22. Sufficient financial data has been gathered to recommend the resumption of activities by the Social Insurance Institutions in the Province of Palermo. The position of the five principal organizations shows total financial requirements for the period up to the end of September of 25,600,000 lire for benefit payments and 1,400,000 lire for administration costs. Deducting 1,900,000 cash on hand, leaves about 25,000,000 to be advanced by A.M.F.A. for the 5 Institutions in Palermo Province. Deficits were normally covered by remittances from the Italian Government. In several provinces the social insurance organizations have resumed operations and have received advances from AGOZ Finance Officers to make this possible. It has been planned to make the resumption general, starting with Palermo Province possibly by 20th October. Information is still awaited from the Istituto di Previdenza Sociale as to the supply of stamps which are used in its industrial branch for the payment of premiums. The problem of printing a supply would be a formidable task. If it should happen that the supply is inadequate prior to access to Rome, an alternative method of effecting premium payments will have to be devised.

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23. An amalgamation authorised by Italian Law, of two of the social insurance companies has been completed with the help of AMCOR Officers. The two institutions concerned are the Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro, both covering obligatory workmen's accident compensation insurance. The last mentioned is a better run organisation and the fusion should produce economies. The combining of these may also serve as a model for future necessary amalgamations in the social insurance field, where high administrative costs are the rule. The Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro also insures State employees on a basis of no premiums, but by reimbursement of actual claims paid out plus an administrative charge. This organisation has operated continuously, even in Palermo, and has not applied for financial assistance. It has pursued a firm policy of collecting contributions. The other social insurance organisations have likewise actively pressed for collection of contributions due them. The reopening of the financial side of the post-offices will facilitate their operations. Investigations by our insurance officers have disclosed cases in which the payments of premiums, as shown by lack of stamps in workmen's booklets, have been in arrears since January, 1943.

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24. In connection with the collections of Contributi Unificati, various amounts of arrears of contributi sindacali (due before Aug 10, when they were abolished) have been collected by the Esattori and turned over to the Banco di Sicilia as Ricevitori Provinciale. We have instructed that these be segregated in special earmarked account subject to AMGOT's order, pending their ultimate disposition.

POSTAL SERVICES.

25. Resumption of post-card deliveries in Palermo City was inaugurated in August, as previously reported. On 17th September an inter-Province delivery service was instituted, for unsealed letters weighing up to 30 grams. The trunk services to provincial capitals are handled by bus lines, and by a newspaper delivery firm in Messina, Catania and Siracusa, under a contract arranged by the officer in charge of Postal matters. Deliveries to the distant communes are left to the devices of the postal authorities in the capital towns. The Lipari Islands are reached by periodical boat connections arranged by Civil Affairs Officers who come in for supplies. Lampedusa and Pantelleria, though now under AMGOT Palermo jurisdiction, have not yet established contact with us. Some prisoner of war mail has been received and despatched, and further such mail is expected from North Africa for distribution in Sicily. The Army Censorship Branch maintains censors at each of the provincial capitals. The B.G.S. (I) 15 Army Group has been asked for his advance views on the subject of restoring foreign mails, particularly to and from Tripolitania, the administration of the latter having approached us on the matter.

26. Request has been sent to Washington for instructions on the possibility of setting up the mechanism for enabling residents in the United States to remit funds to relatives in the occupied parts of Italy, the payments to be arranged by A.M.F.A. at this end.

A.M.F.A. AND CURRENCY.

27. The Statement of A.M.F.A.'s Assets and Liabilities as at the close of business on 30th Sept. is as follows (in principal headings).

ASSETS.

Expressed in thousands of Lire.

Cash on hand.	8,238.
Reserve Cash.	1,308,416.
Current Accounts - Banks +	888,350.
	2,205,005.

Funds held by AMGOT Officers in the field.
Balances with Banco di Sicilia as a

1,055,690.

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of postal matters. Deliveries to the islands are made by the postal authorities in the capital towns. The Lipari Islands are reached by periodical boat connections arranged by Civil Affairs Officers who come in for supplies. Lampedusa and Pantelleria, though now under AMGOT Palermo jurisdiction, have not yet established contact with us. Some prisoner of war mail has been received and despatched, and further such mail is expected from North Africa for distribution in Sicily. The Army Censorship Branch maintains censors at each of the provincial capitals. The B.G.S. (I) 15 Army Group has been asked for his advance views on the subject of restoring foreign mails, particularly to and from Tripolitania, the Administration of the latter having approached us on the matter.

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Reserve Cash.	1,308,446.
Current Accounts - Banks +	888,350.
	2,205,005.
Funds held by AMGOT Officers in the field.	1,055,690.
Balances with Banco di Sicilia as a provision against credits granted by A.M.F.A.	1,639,964.
A.M.F.A. Stamps. ++	54,290.
Payments on Account of AMGOT Civilian Supplies Division.	5,348.
Advances to State Institutions.	46,902.
Loans to Banks.	124,470.
Payments on Account of Occupation Costs.	
To: United States Army.	3,431,296.
To: United States Navy.	45,306.
To: British Army.	1,247,680.
AMGOT Expenditures, less revenue.	736.
+ Banco di Sicilia.	9,857,289.
Banco di Napoli.	101,760.
++ Including delivered to Post Offices 2,100.	

LIABILITIES.

New A.M. Lire Notes Received.	9,772,184.
New A.M. Stamps Received.	54,290.
Deposits by AMGOT Divisions (pending allocation to revenue or other accounts).	
Civilian Supplies Div.	304.
Others.	510.
Deposits by Banks.	<u>30,000.</u>
	<u>9,857,289.</u>

Total assets and liabilities of 9,857,289,479 Lire as shown above compare with totals of 2,164,077,974 lire at the end of August.

28. It is not possible to construct a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements. Monthly reports from Civil Affairs Officers covering August are in the process of being reviewed and summarized in the Chief Accountant's Section. When this has been completed, AMGOT receipts and disbursements will be allocated to proper accounts ("advances", "AMGOT expenditures", etc.) except insofar as they represent cash still held by officers in the field. It is understood that approximately 90 per cent of all expenditures by AMGOT officers in the field constitutes advances. In an effort to expedite the final classification of revenues and expenditures, arrangements have already been made for a substantial reduction in the number of C.A.O.s making accounting reports. Accounting has now been centralized in Provincial P.O.s. Moreover a plan is being formulated to have all advances made directly by A.M.F.A. on advice from the field. If this plan is adopted, it will result in about 90 per cent of those A.M.F.A. disbursements which are now temporarily shown as "Funds held by AMGOT Officers in the field", being classified and carried to final accounts as and when made.

29. The increase in liabilities during September was principally due to an increase of 7,600 million lire in new A.M. Lire received. The only other changes of importance in A.M.F.A. liabilities during the month are: (a) Deposits of 30,000,000 lire by banks. This represents deposits by banks in A.M.F.A.'s No.4 account in the Banco di Sicilia. A.M.F.A. accepts such deposits during the life of the existing Credit Agreements concluded with banks to give them cash reserves to meet deposit withdrawals. These deposits represent temporarily unused drawings against the Agreements on which the banks are paying to A.M.F.A. a rate of interest equalling that paid by A.M.F.A. on the deposits. These deposits may be compared with loans to banks amounting, on 30th September, to 124,470,457 lire. (b) New A.M. stamps received, amounting to 54,290,000. During September the method of showing A.M. stamps on A.M.F.A.'s balance sheet was changed so as to show the cumulative total

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30. AMGOT receipts are not, for reasons explained in paragraph 28, reported at this time.

AMGOT disbursements, major items, are:

(a) Additional transfers to AMGOT Officers in the field amounting to 445,594,723 lire. Of this increase, 232,552,000 lire were paid to AMGOT Officers on the Mainland of Italy.

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(b) Additional payments on account of purchases in Sicily of supplies for export to the United States, 3,323,800 lire. This represents a further transaction in connection with the export of citric and tartaric acid, as explained in the preceding report.

(c) Additional advances to the State Railways, amounting to 16,902,035 lire, and shown under "Advance to State Institutions".

(d) Loans to banks totaling 124,470,457 lire. These loans represent drawings against the Credit Agreements signed with some 50 banks to enable them to reopen. The balance of A.M.F.A.'s commitment under these agreements amounts to 1,639,964,543, and is carried as a 100 per-cent reserve in the form of a deposit with the Banco di Sicilia in the various provincial centres - 10 in number.

(e) Payments to the Armed Forces. The disbursements of A.M. lire currency to the Armed Forces during September were as follows:

United States Army.....	Lire 2,290,112,000.
United States Navy.....	15,640,000.
British Army.....	1,135,616,000.
Total Armed Forces.	Lire 3,441,363,000.

3. Currency statement. During the month of September currency movement in the accounts of A.M.F.A. was as follows:

Cash on hand and in bank, including mutilated, Aug. 31	238,105,331.
New A.M. Lire received during September.....	7,608,984,000.
Total, available during September.	7,847,089,331.
Cash on hand and in banks, including mutilated, 30 September.....	2,205,005,133.
Total disbursements during September.	5,642,084,198.

Including deposits in No. 2 and 3 Accounts in Banco di Sicilia against commitment under Credit Agreement.

No currency was destroyed during September, but mutilated currency (dollars, £££ pounds, and lire) redeemed and held by A.M.F.A. increased from 1,705 lire at the end of August to 39,605 lire at the end of September.

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 Total disbursements during September.	 5,642,084,198.

Including deposits in No. 2 and 3 Accounts in Banco di Sicilia against commitment under Credit Agreement.

No currency was destroyed during September, but mutilated currency (dollars, B.M. pounds, and lire) redeemed and held by A.M.F.A. increased from 1,705 lire at the end of August to 39,605 lire at the end of September.

Holdings of dollars and B.M. pounds (other than mutilated) received by A.M.F.A. (or by the Banco di Sicilia for A.M.F.A. account) in exchange for lire increased from \$3,192 and £145. 9s. on 31 August to \$79,425 and £1,572 6s. on 30 September.

The total amount of A.M. Lire outstanding as of 30 September was 7,575,794,302 lire. This figure is arrived at by deducting from "New A.M. Lire received" the amount of 2,196,389,698 lire. This latter figure is the total lire held by A.M.F.A. in current cash, reserve cash, and in its No. 1 accounts in the Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli.

32. The new A.M. Lire received from the War Department during the month of September amounted to 7,608,984,000 lire.

33. In addition to the activities revealed by the above paragraphs A.M.F.A. continued, during September, its planning and policy activities. These were primarily concerned with:

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(a) Completion of Bank Credit Agreements, and provision of funds to reopen the banks throughout Sicily. During the first 10 days of September much of the attention of A.M.F.A. Officers was given to the completion of the pending Credit Agreements signed with some 50 banks, with the setting up of appropriate facilities in the Banco di Sicilia, and with the physical transport of cash to 10 points in the Island to implement the Agreements.

(b) The further development of a loan policy. A.M.F.A. participated in discussions leading to the drafting of a General Order removing restrictions on bank deposits (other than under the general blocking program). In connection therewith, A.M.F.A. and the Controller of Financial Institutions joined in a letter to all banks having Credit Agreements with A.M.F.A. The letter advises the banks that they may draw freely on the credit lines set up by the Credit Agreement, but warns them that the credit Agreement has only some 60 days to run, and advises resort to the credit facilities offered by A.M.F.A. in those cases where banks need funds for making "productive loans" to their clients. The banks are also advised that any Credit Agreements concluded on the expiration of those now in force are likely to contain new provisions. Finally, the attention of the banks is called to the desirability of confirming all lending operations to "productive" rather than "speculative" purposes.

(c) Receiving and safeguarding new shipments of A.L. Lire from Washington, and estimating future requirements for A.L. Lire. The extension of military operations to the mainland of Italy brought increased responsibilities to A.M.F.A. for the provision of currency in the new areas. A.M.F.A. Officers on several occasions made trips throughout Sicily and to the mainland of Italy to deliver funds, open bank accounts, and review the developing financial situation.

ACCOUNTS.

34. The principal activity of the Accounting Section during the first half of September consisted in visiting Accounting officers in the field. The remainder of the month was largely devoted to examining and sorting out the Reports of Receipts and Disbursements received from C.A.Os, Finance and other Officers. To the end of September about 100 such reports have come in. It was to be expected, a majority of these leave much to be desired and explanations and further details have been requested.

35. Complete storekeeping and accounting instructions have been

with A.M.F.A. The letter advises the banks that they may draw freely on the credit lines set up by the Credit Agreement, but warns them that the credit Agreement has only some 60 days to run, and advises resort to the credit facilities offered by A.M.F.A. in those cases where banks need funds for making "productive loans" to their clients. The banks are also advised that any Credit Agreements concluded on the expiration of those now in force are likely to contain new provisions. Finally, the attention of the banks is called to the desirability of confirming all lending operations to "productive" rather than "speculative" purposes.

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35. Complete storekeeping and accounting instructions have been designed and issued to the Public Health Division for the recording of large quantities of medical supplies coming from America.

36. Accounting directives have been issued during the month covering:

- (a) Handling and Taking over of Cash Records, Stores, etc.
- (b) Payrolls;
- (c) Provincial Accounting Organization;
- (d) Sale or Issue of Confiscated or Captured Supplies;
- (e) Transactions between Armies and AMGOT;
- (f) Submission of Reports of Receipts and Disbursements for Region 2.

37. The Section has taken over the handling of A.M.F.A.'s accounts, and has brought its records, in the new books, up to date. The new system is working smoothly.

38. Arrangements have been made for placing on record for future reference the cost of rations, pay and allowances of British and American personnel of AMGOT.

9.

39. Two Accounting officers and two trained non-commissioned officers proceeded to Region 2 late in September, to advise and assist accounting officers in the field. Complete accounting kits have been despatched for the officers in Region 3.

R.B. Menapace
R.B. MENAPACE.
Lieut-Colonel,
Deputy Chief Finance Officer.

1023

785015

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT:

TO:

Chief Staff Officer.FILE No. AMGOT/3016/PH

AMGOT HQ.. SICILY

13 Oct. 1943

A report from this Division for the month of September 1943 is forwarded herewith.

It is requested that copies be forwarded to the following. These copies are attached.

C.C.A.O.	(2)	
AFHQ MGS.	(3)	
AFHQ DMS.	(1)	
MGS Washington (Through AFHQ)	(1)	
MGS London (" ")	(1)	
8th Army	(5)	(DMS ANMS Divs.)
5th Army	(5)	(Surgeon Surgeon Corps. Divs.)
Island Base Section	(1)	(Surgeon)
SCAO's (9 Provinces)	(9)	
Wesley A. Sturges)		
N A E B		
Natoua, APO 534 }	(1)	
AMGOT 5 Army	(5)	
AMGOT 8 Army	(5)	
15 Army Group.	(1)	

Public Health Div
advised of distribution
as approved by ACso.

Reg 13/10/43.

[Signature]

D. GORDON CHEYNE
Colonel
Director of Public Health.

1022

P/A
10-18-43

6 Remainder of copies held by PH Div.

28

SUBJECT: Report on Health Conditions prevailing in the
Territories administered by AMGOT by Colonel D. Gordon Cheyne.

AMGOT/3015/TH

AMGOT H.O. SICILY.

TO: Chief Civil Affairs Officer.
(Through Chief Staff Officer).

11 Oct. 43.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the health conditions prevailing in the territories administered by AMGOT. It is proposed to describe the organisation in more detail than has been possible in previous reports. A considerable amount of detailed information has now been coordinated and the machinery of health administration is working more smoothly than could even have been thought possible in the short time concerned.

1. Organisation:

The organisation of the Public Health Division has continued on the lines indicated in the planning programme an organisation which has now stood the test of actual working conditions for nearly three months. The various sections of the Division are now working much more as a team, and any tendency to a diversion into a water-tight sub division has been rigorously discountenanced. In order that the position within the Division should be known to all - not only in the centre but also in the Provinces - a circular defining the relationships of the divisional sections was recently issued (Appendix 1). It appears that such a diversion of duties and responsibilities is well suited to AMGOT.

With the development of Health organisation in Sicily it has been comparatively easy to detach officers from the Provinces for duty with the 8th Army in Italy. This possibility was considered well in advance of the actual needs. Health Officers for 9 Provinces were prepared to carry on with 5 Senior AMGOT Provincial Sanitation Corps and Welfare Officers. In actual fact various circumstances, notably the arrival of British and American reinforcements at a time when the demands for personnel for the new Regions 2 and 3 were not excessive, made cuts in personnel unnecessary. A further favourable factor was that medical personnel for Region 3 were furnished direct by AFHQ and did not become a charge of any extent on AMGOT medical resources. At the time of writing the arrival of some eight officers permitted a portioning of officers for instructional purposes to several provinces. It is desired to emphasize the importance of such instruction in the strongest terms possible. It is felt that no matter how high may be the academic qualifications and how great his professional experience, every officer benefits in no uncertain manner from a period of actual work with officers already experienced in AMGOT where the administration must of necessity vary very greatly from administration as we know it in America or Britain.

The present distribution of personnel is shown in Appendix II. The departure of Colonel Edgar Brakins from the position of Deputy Director of Public Health, AMGOT, to assume a purely administrative appointment as Regional Civil

Organization:

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The present distribution of personnel is shown in Appendix II. The departure of Colonel Edgar Brakins Hume from the position of Deputy Director of Public Health, AMGOT, to assume a purely administrative appointment as Regional Civil Affairs Officer Region 3 occasioned much regret but it was appreciated that his exceptional experience as Commissioner of Public Health in Southern Europe in the last war was being utilized to better advantage at this stage.

Seven officers of Anglo Sicily Public Health Division were detached for duty with the 8th Army in the invasion of Italy. These were:-

Major E.B. Johnwick
Captain W.H. Ball

and

Major H.B. Pollitt
Major W.D.R. Thompson } R.M.C.
Captain C.P. Jones }
Captain T.P. Anderson, Sn Corps }
Captain L.G. Norman, Welfare }

in the initial stages.

at later phases.

These officers rapidly took a grip of things and the medical organization quickly took shape in the larger towns.

As regards Region 3, Colonel Hume proceeded first to Algiers and from TIZZI OUZOU obtained 3 officers of an American contingent which had recently arrived. These were:-

Lt.Col. Dobos.
Major Gill.
Captain L. Snegirif.

--2--

This party was later reinforced by Captain V. MacDonnell, RMC, from Sicily. It has been the policy of the Directorate to maintain as well as possible the balance numerically between American and British personnel in all the ranks of the Division. At present the number of British reinforcements has fallen off and it is hoped this may be remedied. The position has been represented to certain visiting officers from AFHQ. It is felt that if the idea of allied medical administration is to be maintained and its maintenance is a matter of no small importance then the national representation should be kept evenly balanced.

As regards the policy of the future this is a present wart up in some degree of mystery especially with the advent of an Amalgamated Central Commission in which Public Health is strongly represented. An officer of this group, Captain Ernest, a Welfare Officer of the Public Health Division, has recently visited us.

Proposals have been submitted for a T.O. of Regional Headquarters which it is anticipated will replace JMGOT HQ. in Region 1 and for Provincial Public Health Staff for Regions 1, 2 and 3 with Regional staff for Regions 2 and 3. None of these T.O.'s are yet officially approved either numerically or on the rank element but it is hoped that some note may be taken of these recommendations including as they do recognition of the very excellent work already performed during the last four months by many of the original members of the Division who have now become seasoned, experienced JMGOT administrators both in the forward area and the rear, more settled zones. They are well suited for the larger and more important appointments likely to be available with the added extent of JMGOT activities. At the moment Region 4 looms on the horizon as an additional JMGOT commitment of the near future.

2. Health of the People.

The Division exists primarily to maintain and improve the health of the people in order that this may never be a menace to the health of the armies passing through the country or actually engaged in active warfare in the vicinity of such people. With the movement onward of the victorious armies this function may appear to be decreasing in importance, but it is by no means ended.

The health of the people has been good beyond expectation. As mentioned in previous reports, typhoid fever alone has caused concern. This was anticipated for the incidence of this and allied diseases in Italy and dependent territories has always been a criterion of the sanitary defects common throughout the country. Small epidemics occurred at SCORDELLI, NOCIOLI, MESSINA, TRAPANI and lately a sharp outbreak has been reported at CENTURIONE. The majority of cases have occurred in the Eastern parts of the Island. War per se has not exerted a very great effect on the incidence and it is doubtful if many of the cases were water-borne. Little effort was exerted as a rule by local authorities to isolate patients until they were directed to do so by our Officers. Diagnosis bacteriologically and serologically was possible only in the larger centres, so it is likely many cases were missed. An attempt has been made to immerse at least 3 negative stool examinations before discharge from a hospital. With Sicilian sanitation and Sicilian habits as they are no great improvement can be looked for in a short time and it seems tragic to reflect on the monies which might have been devoted in the luxurious days from less worthy projects to this most important one and for the elimination of these excremental diseases.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued as of course it has seen this must be taken

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Pulmonary tuberculosis continued as of yore and here again this must be taken as a reflection of the housing conditions of the people. War probably has played a part though a lesser one than in England. War factors such as crowding in air raid shelters and disruption in distribution of food probably have not lasted long enough to be the dominant causes of an increase in tuberculosis. The ordinary economic conditions of the people with high birth rates, frequent pregnancies, a depressed standard of livelihood compared with American and British standards, gross overcrowding of houses due to the excessive population, poor milk supplies, lack of ventilation and all the other common etiologic factors are acting in Sicily much more powerfully in the production of tuberculosis than are any of the factors peculiar to war.

Malaria is much more common than statistics indicate. Malaria has been closely studied by my Malariaologist, a report of whose survey is attached as Appendix III.

Communicable Diseases.

An effort has been made to reestablish reporting of communicable disease as previously done under Italian health regulations. The disruption of communications between individual physicians and communal health officers, as well as the break in communications between communes and provincial capitals at the time of the invasion, led to a complete breakdown of the reporting system. Communications are improving gradually, and weekly and monthly reports are beginning to flow to Provincial Health Officers and this HQ.

A table of communicable diseases reported during a recent period follows:

Province and Period.	Communes in Province.	Communes Reporting.	Chicken Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Para-typhoid Fever.	Undulant Fever.	Kala Azar.	Diphtheria and Croup	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Polio-myelitis.	Malaria.	Leprosy.	Trachoma.	Anthrax.
Agri-gento 18/9 - 24/9	41	21	1	17	1	1	1			4		122		113	1020
Caltanissetta 21/8 - 10/9	22	5	1	32	1	4		1		6		75	6		
Catania 1/9 - 27/9	33	24		118	12	4			1	29		8			
Enna 1/9 - 23/9	20	9		(50)				1	33	4		42			
Messina 2/9 - 24/9	89	24		166	5			1	1	11		121			
Paler-mo	76	0		-	-			-	-	-		-			
Ragusa 1/8 - 31/8	12	9		41	12			1	6			72			

Province and Period.	Communes in Province.	Communes Reporting.	Chicken Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Para-typhoid Fever.	Undulant Fever.	Kala Azar.	Diphtheria and Group	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Hollomyelitis.	Malaria.	Leprosy.	Trachoma.	Anthrax.
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Palermo	76	0		-	-			-	-	-		-			
Ragusa 1/8 - 31/8	12	9		41	12			1		6		72			
Siracusa 29/8 - 25/9	19	8		47	4	1		1		8	1	12			
Trapani 11/9 - 18/9	20	16		100						336		183		87	1

1. Largest number of communes reporting in any one seven or ten day period.

It must be borne in mind when this report is evaluated that notification at best in Sicily has been very incomplete in peacetime and that this report is fragmentary. However, it does serve to focus attention on most of the principal C.D. problems, namely, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

25 4. Hospital Organization.

The structural condition of Sicilian hospitals is dependent upon their position as regards the centres of most intense military operations. Thus, in towns such as Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Palermo the damage done to hospitals was very much greater than that obtaining in such centres as Enna, Ragusa and Trapani. As soon however, as towns were occupied, immediate steps were taken to assist, by improvisation in the first place, such hospitals as had suffered severe damage, and in the second place to undertake as quickly as possible the structural repairs necessary.

It is the policy of ANICOT to provide the funds necessary for re-building and though of necessity, it is a matter which requires time and patience, a definite advance in re-building has been noted.

The present position regarding hospital staff remains confused. Many of the original members of hospital staffs were called up to serve with Italian Military Hospitals. In some cases their place was taken by substitutes, in other cases no substitutes were available. At the present moment it is a frequent occurrence to find members of hospital staffs who served with the Italian Forces in Sicily being released on parole and returning to their hospitals to take up their interrupted civilian duties. Where this has not occurred, captured medical men who were serving with the Italian Forces are being enlisted as medical officers in civilian hospitals which are short of staff. In certain cases, the staff shortage is also explained by the fact that individuals were killed during the invasion or fled because of their pro-Fascist views.

At the present moment the majority of hospitals are staffed adequately, if not up to their pre-war strength, and the position is bound to improve every month.

In the provincial capitals the standard of work performed is high but leaves much to be desired at the communal level. It must be remembered, however, that many of the communal hospitals send their more difficult cases to the better staffed and equipped provincial hospitals.

Nurses.

Nursing in Italian hospitals is largely carried out by nuns and though the standard of nursing is not as high as in Britain or the U.S.A., the care and attention given to the patients is satisfactory.

Equipment.

The larger hospitals in provincial towns are well equipped with modern operating theatres, shadowless lamps, x-ray plants and electro-therapeutic appliances.

In the days immediately after the occupation, lack of electricity hampered the work of many hospitals and laboratories, but as soon as electric power became available it was put at the disposal of the hospitals by the military authorities.

Ambulances.

In their advance through the Island the military requisitioned a number of ambulances to replace their losses. These have not been recovered and there is in the Island steps are being taken

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Ambulances.

In their advance through the Island the military requisitioned a number of ambulances to replace their losses. These have not been recovered and there is in consequence a dearth of civil ambulances throughout the Island. Steps are being taken however, to recover ambulance cars from Army sources and to distribute such recovered vehicles throughout Sicily.

Sewage.

All hospitals of any importance - including communal hospitals - have a main drainage system and in the majority of cases this has not been damaged and is working satisfactorily.

Accommodation.

A number of the communal hospitals are capable of considerable expansion within their own resources and a potential pool of extra bed accommodation is thus available in cases of emergency.

Dental Services.

Dental services in common with those on the mainland of Italy, are by no means up to the standard to be found in U.S.A. or Great Britain. The actual number of dentists even in peacetime is very small. At the present moment, no reports have been received of dentists attached to hospital staffs, although it is known that certain private dentists are to be found in towns throughout the Island.

Medical Stores.

Medical stores are obtained from two sources - (1) Captured Italian materiel, (2) Drugs and dressings imported from the United States. Essential medical supplies are first distributed to hospitals and later to selected pharmacies. A central medical store has been set up at Caltanissetta, a town approximately in the centre of the Island, from which all the provinces draw their requirements. These stores are not as yet a free issue and a system of accounting is being prepared, by which each province draws its medical stores upon repayment.

Each province has received initially a 20 ton truck containing such essentials as wool, gauze, iodine, bandages, anaesthetics, suture material, sera and vaccines, sulphadiazines, denatured alcohol, insulin and antiseptics. In addition two such trucks have been transported to the mainland for use in Region II and two more have been sent to Region III.

Additional supplies of typhoid and typhus vaccine are stored in a refrigerating plant in Palermo for distribution in emergency.

Distribution of essential drugs and dressings have also been made to the Island of Pantelleria and to the Aeolian Islands.

Once the initial demands have been met, a smooth flow of imported materiel supplies from the Central Medical Store is coming into operation to supply the current needs of the Provinces.

Comments.

Figures regarding population of provinces are difficult to obtain with accuracy. During the invasion there was a considerable movement of refugees from one province to another and the return of these people to their own houses is gradually taking place and will continue to do so for some time.

The same applies to the figures given for the number of doctors attached to hospitals. Many of these attachments are temporary ones and in common with the rest of the population, doctors are starting to return to their original occupation.

Communications though gradually improving, are still considerably disrupted. It therefore often takes a long time for information to filter through from the command to the regional level.

Conclusion.

The information given above is compiled under difficulties due to the reasons enumerated above but while the details cannot be meticulously accurate they are in the main correct. It is anticipated that as conditions improve month by month, reports will be capable of compilation in greater detail and with increasing accuracy.

The composition of the 20 ton trucks is given in extenso in appendix IV. Every endeavour is being made to get the Italian physician to understand that the war initiated by the Italian Government has put medicine back many years and that the days of luxury prescribing so much beloved by Italians is over. The C.I.D. units imported from America are devised on the recommendation of eminent medical

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5. State of Nutrition

In previous reports comments were made on the favourable condition of the people nutritionally. There seems to be no reason for modifying the views then expressed. There are evidences of nutritional disturbances in individual cases - as there are in London and New York but such harm has been done to MGO administration by false and alarmist reports. These have varied from simple statements of minor under-nourishment to fantastic stories of 500 people dying per day in Messina. The evil politically of such tales in not a medical matter - the additional work involved for the department is. These reports must be investigated. It is not my intention to convey the idea that everything in the garden is lovely. That would be equally wrong. The rationing has been extremely difficult. The amounts in certain provinces, notably Trapani and Messina, have been and are critically low and this will have a cumulative effect and it is therefore obvious that a machinery must be evolved which will permit of a notable increase in the ration otherwise this cumulative effect of continued low rationing must show in the depressed health of the people.

785015

It will be the concern of other Divisions to discuss factors which have been operating in hindering better rationing. It is the duty of this Division to focus attention on a situation of considerable gravity now and with great potentiality for the worse in the future. Sicily is fortunate in that any rationing system can be checked out by an abundance of fruit, vegetables, nuts and the like and it is to this that a situation so far relatively favourable must be ascribed.

I have personally visited every large city and many large villages where thousands of children have been seen and up till now this condition gives rise to no anxiety.

This question of nutrition will be further discussed in the Welfare Section of this report when the subjects of purchasing power, wages, labor questions will be dealt with and a note will be made of actual purchases made by a series of housewives in Palermo, with special reference to (a) rations issued - (b) food purchased with a criticism of the sufficiency and the quality thereof.

6. Clothing of the People.

The general turn out of the people is fair. With the continued warm weather it was impossible to judge what was merely suitable for the weather and what was the result of poverty or inability to obtain clothes. With the advent of colder conditions it will be possible to observe this and to report further on it. The Welfare Section will pay particular attention to this.

7. Housing of the People.

In the July report it will be remembered a note was made of the proposal to issue a questionnaire on the subject of re-housing the people. It was obvious that all this required time. However reports of the proposals from several of the provinces have been received and there follows a summary of the information received and action foreshadowed.

Questionnaires have been returned from only three of the provinces, namely, Palermo, Trapani and Ragusa. These reports represent a population of approximately 500,000, the city of Palermo having been omitted.

In only a few communes was it found that there existed an acute housing problem. Trapani reports 15,000 homeless, in an area now having less than half the normal population. This report indicates that approximately 4000 habitations have been destroyed, and relatively few of which are repairable in a short time. Marsala commune reports that there are approximately 14,000 homeless but that most of the damaged dwellings could be repaired in one month with available labor and materials.

It would appear, from reports rendered, that all the communes in Ragusa Province will be able to house the present population. The population of the Communes of Palermo Province, which reports an increase of approximately 82,000 as of 1 Sept., 1943, has probably become more nearly normal since the refugees from Palermo City are now returning to their homes in large numbers.

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It would appear, from reports rendered, that all the communes in Ragusa Province will be able to house the present population. The population of the Communes of Palermo Province, which reports an increase of approximately 52,000 as of 1 Sept., 1943, has probably become more nearly normal since the refugees from Palermo City are now returning to their homes in large numbers.

Most of the communes reporting state that the water supply is adequate for the present population but many report that sanitary conditions are not satisfactory.

It would appear, from questionnaires returned, that: (1) Trapani and Marsala now have an acute housing situation which may need immediate attention to prevent a serious health menace in the near future, (2) All other communes will be able to work out a program of housing the existing population.

No reports have been received from the six other provinces but from verbal reports coming to this office it is assumed that there will be an acute problem of housing in Messina Province. Additional reports will be transmitted with the October report.

As a corollary to this the Welfare Section has initiated a scheme for re-distribution of certain elements of the population. In brief it consists of a registration of persons who are in a position to find winter accommodation with relatives or friends in some part of the Island. It will be the concern of Welfare to ascertain if the proposed accommodation actually exists and to arrange accordingly. With communications defective as they are the machinery will work slowly but every possible means must be explored if winter conditions anything approaching satisfactory ones are to be obtained. Failure will mean a perpetuation of conditions almost worse than those "enjoyed" in air raid shelters in the "bad times".

Closely allied with the subject of housing and rehabilitation generally is the subject of internees belonging to friendly nations or allies. Fortunately an opportunity of working this on a small scale has presented itself in that some 200 Hugo-Slavs, Slovenes and other friendly peoples have been rounded up in Palermo. They have been housed under "Welfare" auspices and one of the Welfare officers of Public Health Division has practically administered this camp. With the small number involved this has been just possible but the experiment shows quite clearly that Welfare officers of a Public Health Division cannot assume the executive responsibilities for the administration of the large camps likely to be met as we continue our Continental advance. Already information of a camp of 10,000 men near Cozenza has come in and much greater concentrations are likely to be encountered. It is considered that purely administrative officers should be available to act as commanding officers of these camps as we take over their control - officers who will act in exactly the same way as camp commandants of similar military camps. The position of Welfare officers will then be purely advisory as visiting officers, to help in those problems which are essentially Welfare. The establishment of labour companies - of combatant units - the retraining as necessary are clearly outside the province of any officer of the Public Health Division other than in an advisory capacity.

8. Position of Universities, Medical Schools, etc.

If the medical welfare of the people is to be assured the production of a continuous flow of young doctors, dentists, nurses, allied personnel from Universities and teaching institutions is clearly indicated. With this end in view and at the request of the university authorities of Catania, made through correct channels, a conference was held at Catania. There were present the Director of Public Health - the Senior AMGOT Public Health Officer, Catania - a representative of the Chief Finance Officer, AMGOT, and the whole of the professional Senatus. The meeting was most cordial. It seemed that the idea was sound - indeed almost essential and it turned on a series of factors of which the following were dominant:

- (a) Are the buildings available.
- (b) Is the teaching staff available.
- (c) Is clinical material available.
- (d) Are students available.
- (e) Are finances available.

These topics were discussed and a report was called for 10 days later. Briefly the situation now is that AMGOT views the request sympathetically.

...of a Public Health Division... and ex-
 cutive responsibilities for the administration of the large camps likely to be
 met as we continue our Continental advance. Already information of a camp ~~10,000~~ men
 near Cozenza has come in and much greater concentrations are likely to be encount-
 ered. It is considered that purely administrative officers should be available to
 not as commanding officers of these camps as we take over their control - officers
 who will act in exactly the same way as camp commandants of similar military camps.
 The position of Welfare officers will then be purely advisory as visiting officers,
 to help in these problems which are essentially Welfare. The establishment of labour
 companies - of combatant units - the retraining as necessary are clearly outside the
 province of any officer of the Public Health Division other than in an advisory
 capacity.

8. Position of Universities, Medical Schools, etc.

If the medical welfare of the people is to be assured the production of a
 continuous flow of young doctors, dentists, nurses, allied personnel from Univer-
 sities and teaching institutions is clearly indicated. With this end in view and
 at the request of the university authorities of Catania, made through correct channels,
 a conference was held at Catania. There were present the Director of Public Health -
 the Senior ASGOT Public Health Officer, Catania - a representative of the Chief
 Finance Officer, ASGOT, and the whole of the professional Senatus.

The meeting was most cordial. It seemed that the idea was sound - indeed almost es-
 sential and it turned on a series of factors of which the following were dominant:

- (a) Are the buildings available.
- (b) Is the teaching staff available.
- (c) Is clinical material available.
- (d) Are students available.
- (e) Are finances available.

These topics were discussed and a report was called for 10 days later.

Briefly the situation now is that ASGOT views the request sympathetically.
 The advisor on education is to issue directives governing the opening of the medical
 faculty and such ancillary departments of associated facilities.

The financial aspect is being investigated locally and if satisfactory, financial aid
 will be forthcoming and the object will be achieved.

These informations may be useful for future reference elsewhere. It is
 unlikely that either Messina or Palermo Universities will be able to re-open in the
 near future, the former on account of damage and the latter because so many of its
 buildings are required for military purposes.

9. The Italian Red Cross.

The position of this body is somewhat unique in that its activities are
 protean. Thus it is responsible for maintaining civilian hospitals both in peace
 and war, it controls a considerable part of anti-malaria work. It trains nurses.
 It controls air raid first aid stations. It distributes relief. It aids prisoners
 and refugees. It has many other activities and doubtless in the past toyed with
 Fascism. The position has now been closely investigated. A new president has been
 appointed. Its duties have been more clearly defined and the supervision of these
 has been allocated between the three sections of the Public Health Division. A
 Directif on the whole subject is given in appendix V.

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10. The Italian Mainland.

This has been visited by the Director of Public Health and the officer in charge of welfare organization. A brief survey indicated that the supply situation was satisfactory, the hospital situation at Reggio was good, the standard of nutrition seemed good and the general "tone" better than Sicily. It will be possible after further and more extensive surveys to report more fully on this in the next monthly report.

11. Conferences.

It has not been found possible to arrange conferences of all the officers of the Division at one time. Frequent contacts have been made by the more Senior Officers of the Division and it has been found that much useful liaison can be done by having individual provincial officers in HQ. for 24 hours. The courier air service is useful.

The Director of Public Health attended a 2 day conference of all S.C.A.O.'s.

12. Distinguished Visitors.

Visits have been received from the B.M.S., AMHQ, the D.D. of Hygiene, AMHQ., the Advisor in microbiology AMHQ., and from many administrative executive medical officers of the Armies in the Field. Particularly welcome visitors were Colonel Treviscock of the Public Health Section, Military Government Section, Washington, and Lt. Col. Kellott of Civil Affairs Branch, The War Office, London.

The former officer spent a week with the Division when all aspects of our activities were discussed and views exchanged. This was most refreshing and the assistance of this officer, lately Professor of Public Health Administration at Yale was much appreciated. Col. Kellott had many questions which were answered to the best of our ability.

I am fully alive to the deficiencies and omissions in this report, but an attempt to only give a review of the activities of the Division as a whole has been made.

In conclusion it may be added that only by the enthusiasm, loyalty and constant industry of the officers of the Division could the results such as they are have been obtained.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient Servant

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Your obedient Servant

W. Gordon Campbell

Colonel,
Director of Public Health.

Appendices

- I. Public Health Administrative Instructions No. 6
(Relationship of Public Health Division Personnel).
- II. Public Health Assignments in Sicily at end of September.
- III. Malaria Report - September 1943.
- IV. Composition of 20 ton Medical Brick.
- V. Public Health Administrative Instructions No. 7
(Procedure for dealing with Italian Red Cross in Sicily).
- VI. Hospital State - Sicily - September 1943.
- VII. Report on Welfare Activities - Sicily - September 1943.

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APPENDIX I.

AMGOT SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS - PUBLIC HEALTH NO. 6.

Relationships of Public Health Division Personnel.

1. The Director of the Division of Public Health is responsible for the administration of the programs of the entire Division, the activities of which cover the fields of Hospital Organization, Public Health Organization and Public Welfare Organization. (See Special Administrative Memorandum - Public Health No. 1, Part 1 for specific activities).
2. All specialist officers of the Headquarters staff, including the officers in charge of the three broad activities listed above deal with officers in other Divisions in AMGOT Headquarters, and with specialists in their own fields in the provinces through the Director of Public Health.
3. Communications sent from this Division to the field are signed by the ^{Director} ~~Director~~ of Public Health when policy is involved. Other types of correspondence may be signed by the originator "for the Director of Public Health", but are reviewed daily in the office of the Director of Public Health. All communications to provinces are sent either to the S.C.A.O. marked "Attention S.A.P.H.O., S.A.P.S.O. or S.A.P.W.O." or are addressed to the Public Health representative "Through the S.C.A.O."
4. Communications from other Divisions of AMGOT reach individual officers in Headquarters through the Director of Public Health.
5. The purpose of the procedure outlined in 2, 3 and 4 is to acquaint the S.C.A.O.'s and the Director of Public Health with the technical details of activities of their specialist officers and to enable them properly to co-ordinate activities of personnel under their direction.
6. S.A.P.H.O.'s are the senior representatives of the Public Health Division in the provinces and as such are administratively responsible for co-ordinating the ac-

through the Director of Public Health.

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6. S.A.P.H.O.'s are the senior representatives of the Public Health Division in the provinces and as such are administratively responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the S.A.P.S.O.'s and S.A.P.W.O.'s in their Provinces. Correspondence from S.A.P.S.O.'s and S.A.P.W.O.'s to AMCOT Headquarters will be passed through the S.A.P.H.O.'s and S.C.A.O.'s and addressed to or through the Director of Public Health. No official communication will be addressed to an officer by name.

7. In instances where it is necessary for a S.A.P.H.O. to give orders to a S.A.P.S.O. or S.A.P.W.O. of senior grade this will be done through the S.C.A.O. and with the latter's endorsement.

By direction of Chief Staff Officer.

D. GORDON CHEWIE
Colonel
Director of Public Health.

1 October, 1943,

APPENDIX II

REPORT ON HEALTH CONDITIONS, COLONEL D. GORDON CHEYNE

Assignments in Sicily at the end of September were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS

Director of Public Health
Deputy Director of Public Health
Officer in charge, Medical Organization
Officer in charge, Welfare Organization
Assistant Officer in charge, Welfare Org.
Assistant Officer in charge, Welfare Org.
Medical Supply Officer
Malaria Control Officer

D. Gordon Cheyne, Col. (B)
L. A. Scheele, Maj. (A)
G. M. Frizelle, Maj. (B)
E. F. Witte, Maj. (A)
A. J. Vlcek, Lt. (A)
R. I. Simpson, Capt. (A)
T. W. Light, Lt. (B)
M. A. Manzelli, Lt. (A)

FIELDPalermo Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
S. A. P. S. O.
S. A. P. W. O.
A. S. A. P. W. O.

O. J. Bizzozero, Maj. (A)
E. H. Doms, Capt. (A)
R. P. Drake, Maj. (A)
A. W. Cunningham, Maj. (B)

Trapani Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

B. P. Royston, Capt. (B)

Caltanissetta Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
S. A. P. S. O.
M. S. O.

J. A. Bell, Maj. (A) (Serves also as S.A.P.H.O., Enna)
M. Hill, Lt. (A)
J. R. Arno, Lt. (B)

Agrigento Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

D. C. MacDonald, Lt. Col. (B)

Enna Province.

S. A. P. W. O.

T. Matthews, Maj. (B)

Siracusa Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

H. M. Brown, Maj. (B) (Serves also as S.A.P.H.O., Ragusa)

Catania Province.

1016

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1016

FIELD.Palermo Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
S. A. P. S. O.
S. A. P. W. O.
A. S. A. P. W. O.

O. J. Bizzozero, Maj. (A)
E. H. Downs, Capt. (A)
R. P. Drake, Maj. (A)
A. W. Cunningham, Maj. (B)

Trajani Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

B. P. Royston, Capt. (E)

Caltanissetta Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
S. A. P. S. O.
M. S. O.

J. A. Bell, Maj. (A) (Serves also as S.A.P.H.O., Enna)
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Agrigento Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

D. C. MacDonald, Lt. Col. (E)

Enna Province.

S. A. P. W. O.

T. Matthews, Maj. (B)

Siracusa Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

H. M. Brown, Maj. (B) (Serves also as S.A.P.H.O., Ragusa)

Catania Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
S. A. P. S. O.
S. A. P. W. O.
A. S. A. P. W. O.

V. M. Sanford, Maj. (A)
A. S. Spencer, Lt. Col. (A)
W. H. Savin, Capt. (A)
V. Strash, 2nd Lt. (A)

Messina Province.

S. A. P. H. O.
A. S. A. P. W. O.

A. Pino, Capt. (A)
E. C. Wills, Capt. (A)

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APPENDIX III Sheet 1.

Malaria Control - Progress Report for September 1945.

1. Malaria Control Activities.

(a) Mosquito control work is now in progress in all of the provinces. The control is mainly of a temporary type - dusting with Paris Green mixture - but in a few areas ditching and stream channeling projects are also under way. This control work is being carried on by the Provincial Anti-Malaria Committees and the Provincial Civil Engineer Offices, with funds authorized by the Provincial AMGOT Headquarters. Civilian labourers and prisoners of war are utilized.

(b) The 20th Malaria Control Unit of the Seventh Army is continuing its control program, functioning mainly in the Palermo Province malarial areas. Larvae control is being accomplished by the use of oil and Paris Green dust.

(c) The distribution of malarial suppressive and curative drugs by AMGOT is continuing. The improvement in the transportation and communication facilities has been reflected in the improvement in the drug distribution system.

(d) Obtaining transportation means for the control organizations has been a major problem for the AMGOT Public Health Officers. This problem is being solved in some provinces, with bicycles, trucks and autos being placed at the disposal of the provincial anti-malarial committees, personnel.

(e) Following are the figures of the numbers of civilians and prisoners of war employed in malaria control projects in seven of the provinces.

1. Agrigento	500 men.
2. Caltanissetta	200 "
3. Catania	200 "
4. Enna	100 " (not complete figure)
5. Palermo	117 " (not complete figure)
6. Siracusa	500 "
7. Trapani	75 " (not complete figure)

No figures are available as yet for the Provinces of Ragusa and Messina.

2. Pre-Invasion Malaria Control Organizations.

(a) Accompanying this report are organizational charts of the anti-malaria groups that existed in Sicily prior to the Allied Invasion. Two of these organizations, The Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee, and the Provincial Genio Civile (Civil Engineer Office), have been allowed to continue functioning, and have been authorized control funds by AMGOT. The advanced stage of the mosquito breeding season, and the urgent need of malaria control measures did not make feasible a re-organization in the period following the invasion.

(b) Examination of the charts will show glaring faults in the former system of malaria control. Following are several of them:-

(1) No centralizing organization existed in the Island for the purpose of coordinating the malaria control work carried out by the nine provinces. Sicily did not have a General Directorate of Public

major problem for the AMGOT Public Health Officers. This problem is being solved in some provinces, with biovials, trucks and autos being placed at the disposal of the provincial anti-malarial committees, personnel.

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(b) Examination of the charts will show glaring faults in the former system of malaria control. Following are several of them:-

- (1) No centralizing organization existed in the Island for the purpose of coordinating the malaria control work carried out by the nine provinces. Sicily did not have a General Directorate of Public Health, an organization that was to have existed for the purpose of drafting health laws and regulations for the Island and including within its scope, malaria control.
- (2) No centralizing organization existed within the individual provinces. The Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee acted in an administrative capacity only to the communes. It also advised the Provincial Genio Civile on technical matters pertaining to mosquito control. Only on request was it possible for the Committee to advise the remaining control organizations functioning within the province.
- (3) The lack of centralizing organizations within the Island led to undesirable situations. For example, a drainage ditch running from one control area to another, intra-provincially or inter-provincially, might have a different slope, width and depth in each area.
- (4) The Provincial Genio Civile gave out their share of the anti-malaria work to private contractors, a practice which seems to have resulted in very poor results with a maximum expenditure of financial expenditure.
- (5) Entirely too many control organizations existed within the provinces. A glance at the financial chart will show that practically all the funds for these various agencies came ultimately from one main source, the Minister of the Interior.

APPENDIX III

Sheet 2.

3. Re-organization Plans.

Before the 1944 malaria control season begins in Sicily, re-organization of the present system should be completed. The Italian Red Cross and the Consorzio di Bonifica will not do any mosquito control. The Provincial Genio Civile's share of malaria control within the province will be taken over by the Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee. However, the Provincial Genio Civile will be a member of the provincial Anti-Malaria Committee, as his services and knowledge are necessary in malaria control.

A general outline of the proposed system is as follows:

A.- Comune Anti-Malaria Committee

1. Will carry out control work in comune.
2. Will be directly responsible to the Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee.

B.- Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee

1. Will carry out control work areas not covered by communes.
2. Will supervise and direct work of the communes.
3. Will make estimates for the cost of malaria control within the province.
4. Will report control activities, incidence of malaria within the province, etc., to the Island Anti-Malaria Committee.

C.- Island Anti-Malaria Committee.

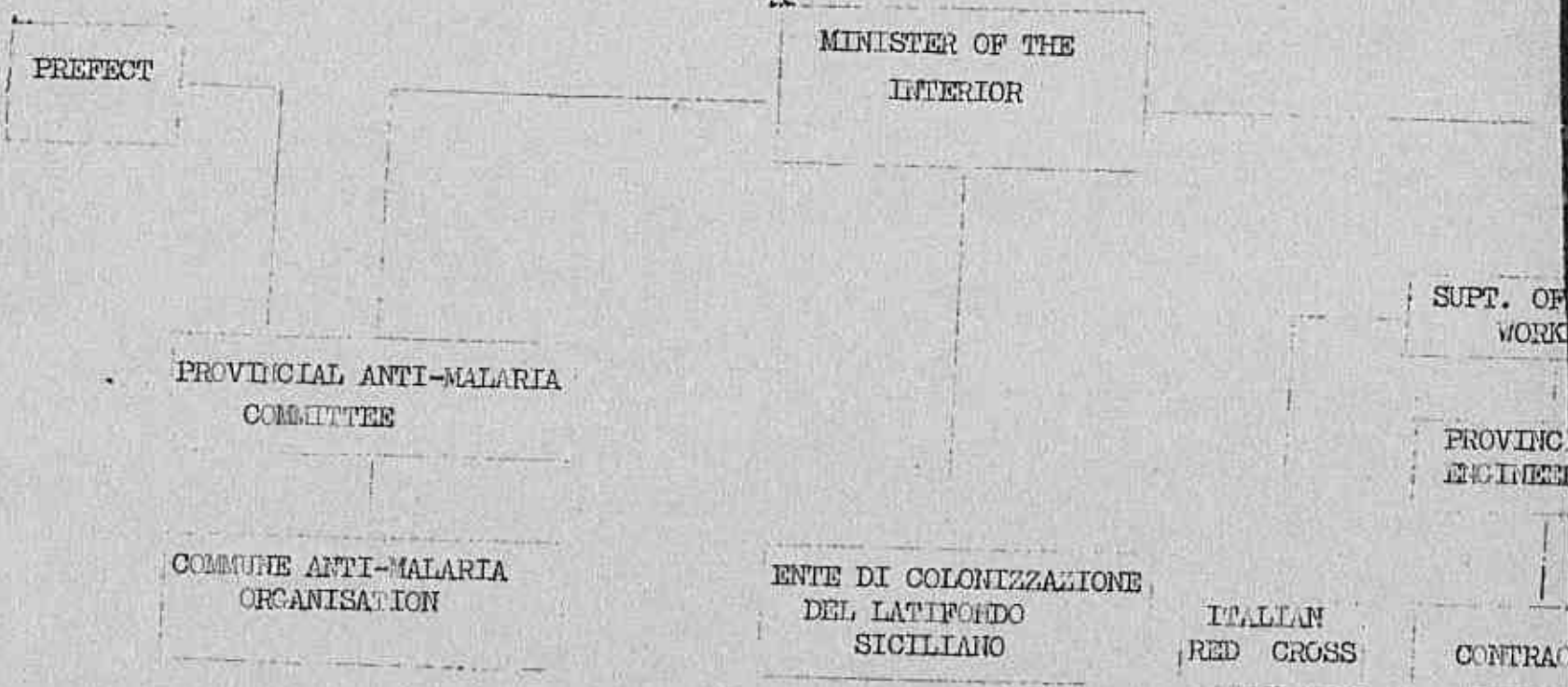
1. Will coordinate intra-provincial control work.
2. Will compile essential statistics from the provincial reports.

The above is a proposed system. The one that ultimately will be adopted is dependent on the establishment of certain governmental policies in Sicily. However, a malaria control system must be ready to function at the beginning of 1944 mosquito breeding season.

M. A. MANZELLI
1st. Lt. Sn. C.
Public Health Division.

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

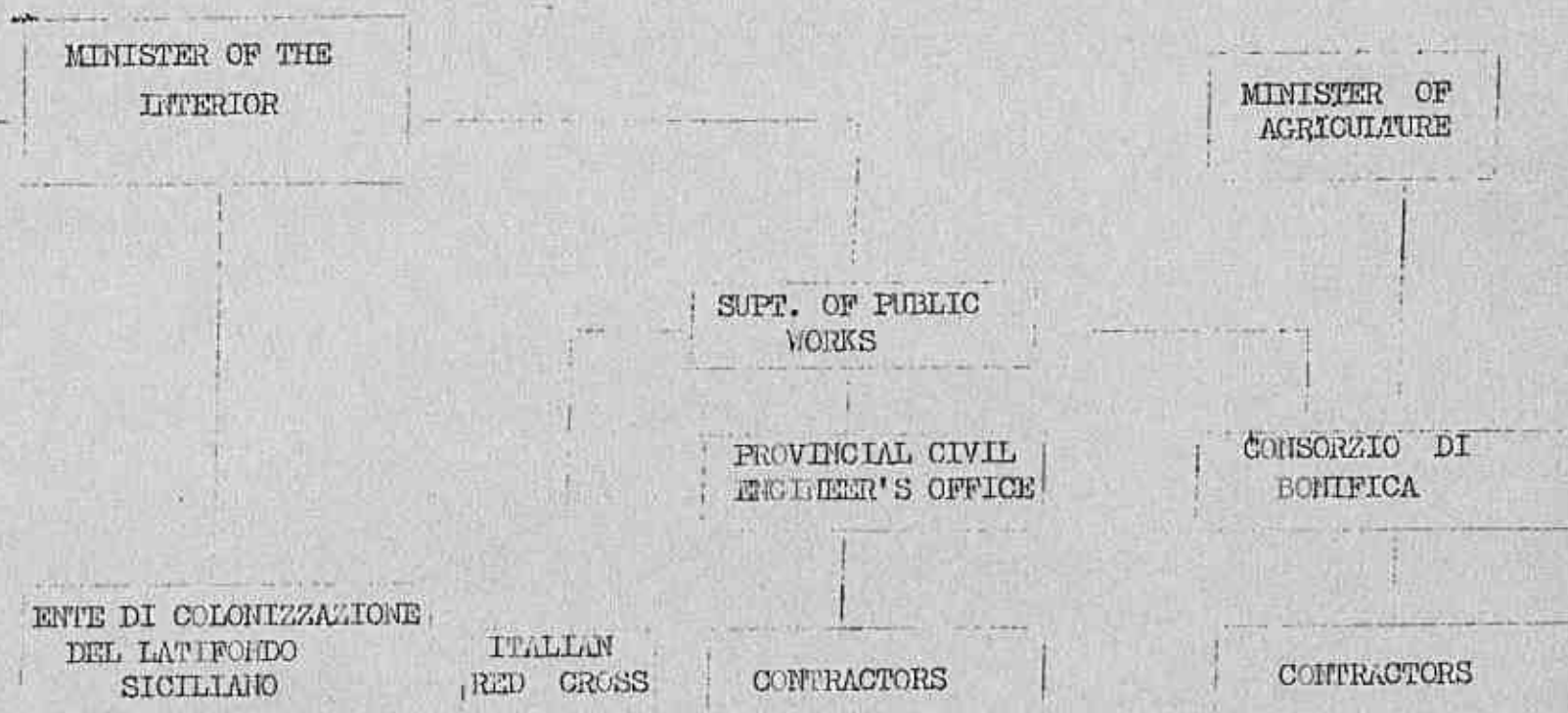
SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR THE MALARIA CONTROL AGENCIES EXISTING IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JUL



1012

APPENDIX III (Sheet 3)

LARIA CONTROL AGENCIES EXISTING IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JULY, 1943.

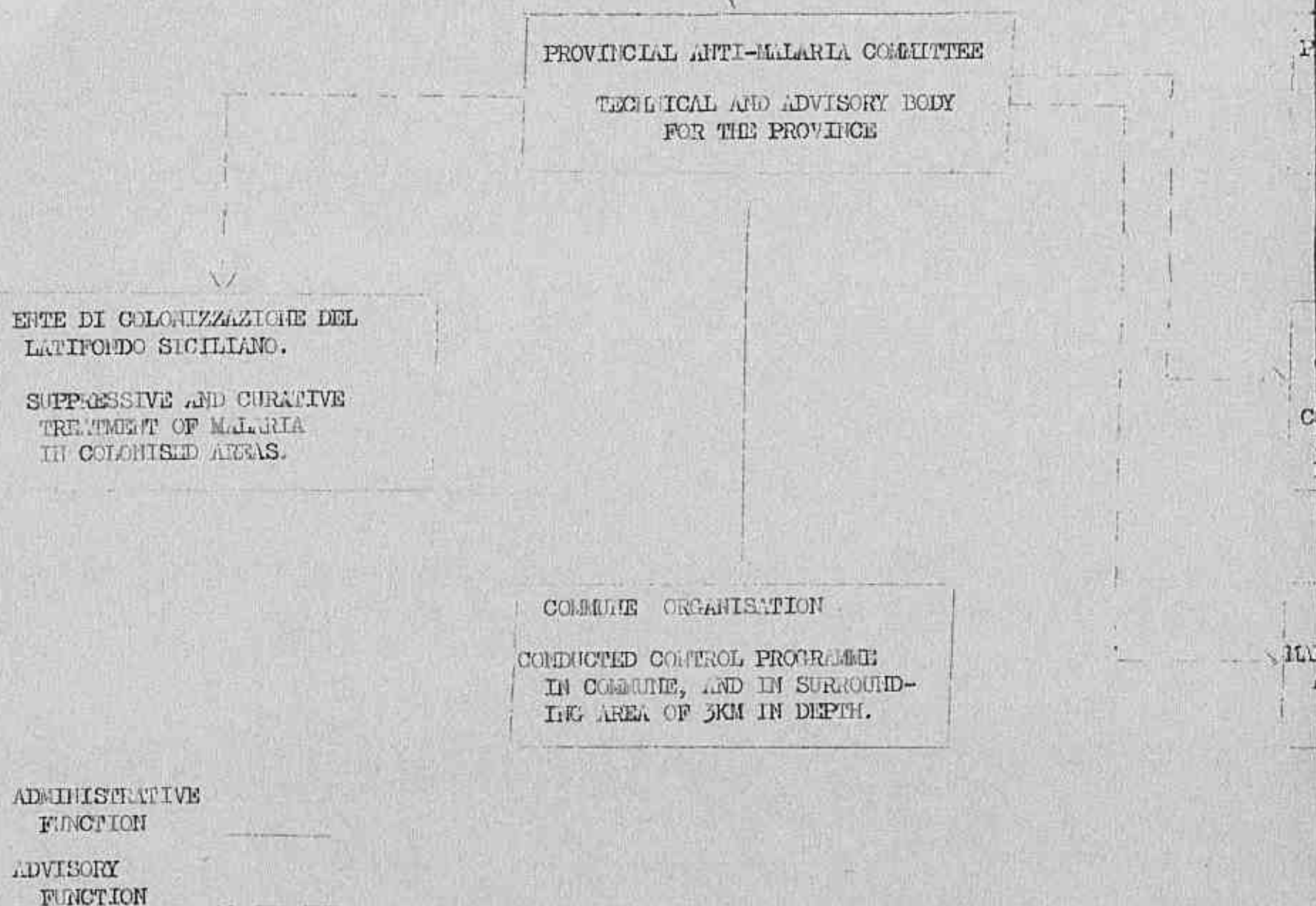


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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VARIOUS MALARIA CONTROL ORGANISATIONS IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH



APPENDIX III (Sheet A).

VARIOUS MALARIA CONTROL ORGANISATIONS IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JULY 1943.

PROVINCIAL ANTI-MALARIA COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY BODY
FOR THE PROVINCE

PROVINCIAL CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE

CONDUCTED CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE
COMMUNES' CONTROL LIMIT

CONSORZIO DI BONIFICA

CONDUCTED CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN PRIVATELY OWNED AREAS OF
LAND DEVELOPMENT.

COMUNE ORGANISATION

CONDUCTED CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN COMUNE, AND IN SURROUND-
ING AREA OF 3KM IN DEPTH.

ITALIAN RED CROSS

MALARIA CONTROL, AND/OR SUPPRESSIVE
AND CURATIVE TREATMENT IN VARIOUS
AREAS.

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+ EXISTING MALARIA CONTROL ORGANISATION IN SICILY PRIOR TO JULY 9TH, 1943.

Organisation	Function	Personnel.
Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee.	(a) Planned control work of communes (b) Obtained & distributed funds to communes (c) Conducted provincial laboratory (d) Advised communes & Prov. Civil Engrs. Office on control measures.	Prefect. Prov. Health Offr. plus Technicians Rep. of Civ. Engrs. Office " " Railroad. " Consorzio di Bonifica " Supt. of Public Works. " Prov. Agricultural Organ. " Fascist Party.
Commune	(a) Carried out anti-malaria work (Drainage ditching, larvaciding, clearing, stocking water areas with Gambusia) within Commune and within an area of 3 Km around Commune (b) Malarial suppressive and curative treatment of inhabitants.	Podesta (Mayor). Commune Health Officer. Anti-malaria squads plus Inspectors, Sanitaricians & Doctors. Prov. Health Offr. & Prov. Civil Engr. act as Tech. Advisers.
Provincial Engineer's Office. (Genio Civile)	Carried out anti-malaria work (Drainage, Ditching, larvaciding, clearing, stocking water areas with Gambusia) outside of that area controlled by Communes & by the various Consorzio di Bonifica. Work was contracted out.	Provincial Civil Engineer. (Provincial Health Officer acted as Tech. adviser). Contractors.
Consorzio di Bonifica	Carried out anti-malaria measures in privately owned areas of development.	Syndicate Head. (Prov. Hlth Officer & Prov. Civ. Engr. would advise on request. Contractor.
Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano Corporation for colonisation of the Sicilian Land Estate.	Suppressive and curative treatment of the country folks of the colonised area.	Doctors and Sanitaricians
Italian Red Cross.	(a) Malarial suppressive & curative treatment of inhabitants in areas not included in other control schemes. (b) Small scale control programs in these areas (c) Members directed some of the anti-malaria stations in Communes.	Doctors, Technicians Anti-malaria squads.

Note:- An Inspector of the Supt. of Public Works Office was to have been the liaison agent between organisations.

+ Does not necessarily mean that the organisations functioned however.

ORGANISATION IN SICILY PRIOR TO JULY 9TH, 1943.

APPENDIX I (Sheet 5).

Function	Personnel.	Establishment.	Sources of Funds.
work of communes distributed funds to communes special laboratory & Prov. Civil Engrs. control measures.	Prefect. Prov. Health Offr. plus Technicians Rep. of Civ. Engrs. Office " " Railroad. " Consorzio di Bonifica " Supt. of Public Works. " Prov. Agricultural Organ. " Fascist Party.	Laboratory.	Major part of fund came from Minister of Interior, with Prefect's office allotting a small sum.
Anti-malaria work (Drainage ditching, clearing, stocking of Cambusia) within Commune area of 3 Km around Commune preventive and curative treatments.	Podesta (Mayor). Commune Health Officer. Anti-malaria squads plus Inspectors, San- itaricians & Doctors. Prov. Health Offr. & Prov. Civil Engr. act as Tech. Advisers.	Anti-malaria stations. (Lab & Clinic) Dispensaries.	Through Provincial anti-malaria Committee.
Anti-malaria work (Drainage, Ditch- clearing, stocking water) outside of that area con- & by the various Consorzio was contracted out.	Provincial Civil Engineer. (Provincial Health Officer acted as Tech. adviser). Contractors.		Through Supt. of Public Works.
Anti-malaria measures in privately owned land.	Syndicate Head. (Prov. Hlth Officer & Prov. Civ. Engr. would advise on request. Contractor.		Supt. Public Works plus Minister of agriculture.
Preventive treatment of the colonised area.	Doctors and Sanitaricians	Lab & Clinics. Dispensaries.	Min. of Interior.
Preventive & curative treatment was not included in other control programs in these areas some of the anti-malaria measures.	Doctors, Technicians Anti-malaria squads.	Anti-malaria stations (Lab and clinics) Dispensaries.	Supt. of Public Works.

The Works Office was to have been the liaison agent between said office and the malaria control
organisations functioned however.

APPENDIX IV (a)

SUPPLIES COMPRISING 20 TON BRICK.

Acido Borico	kg.	12	
Acqua Distillata	"	35	
Acqua Bidistillata	Scat	38	
Acido Citrico	Kg.	3	
Adrenalina	fiale	141	
Adrenalina con Soluzione Fisiologica	tub.	10	
Atebrin	compr.	12500	
Acido Tartarico	kg.	2	500
Atropina Solfato	scat	15	
Alluminio Potassio Solfato	kg	0	800
Acido Tannico	kg	0	150
Acido Salicilico	kg	0	400
Ammonieca Liquida	"	4	
Alcool Denaturato	"	5	
Aspirin	Compr.	10000	
Actilfenetidina	"	9000	
Adrenalina Cloridato (Fiale)	scat.	20	
Adrenalina Cloridato	tub.	25	
Bismuto Nitrate Basico	compr.	7000	
Beccette di Brodo concentrato	n	105	
coaguleno ciba	scat	50	
Collirio Mercuric Ossido giallo	tub.	20	
Caffeina 0, 20 Sodio benzuato G.B.	scat	20	
Benzonafetolo	compr.	1000	
Catgut	scat.	6	
Chinina Cloridato e Bisolfato	Compr.	7000	
Cloroformio purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	250	
Carte Senapate	scat	3	
Carbone Vegetale	compr.	250	
Acetilsalicilico	compr.	17000	
Caffeina Sodio Benzuato egr. 20	fiale	600	
Canfora Etere Olio di Mandorle (fiale)	scat	12	
Cloruro di Stile Icosa	"	2	
Cocaina Cloridato	"	25	
Caffeina Benzuato Sodico	"	15	
Dischi Oftalmici diversi	tub.	75	
Digitossina (fiale)	scat.	9	
Dietilmalquiluren Sodica (Medinal Pari)	compr.	250	
Elmitolo	"	5000	
Ergotina Secondo Ivon	scat.	60	
Etere Etilico purissimo er Anestesia	fiale	100	
Ergotina uso Ivon	scat	20	
Emetina Cloridato	"	90	

1011

Aspirin	Compr.	5
Actilfenetidina	"	10000
Adrenalina Cloridato (Fiale)	scat.	9000
Adrenalina Cloridrato	tub.	20
Bismuto Nitratato Basico	compr.	25
Becchette di Brodo concentrato	n	7000
coaguleno ciba	scat	105
Collirio Mercurio Ossido giallo	tub.	50
Caffeina 0, 20 Sodio benzuato G.B.	scat	20
Benzonaftholo	compr.	1000
Catgut	scat.	6
Chinina Cloridrato e Bisolfato	Compr.	7000
Clorofornio purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	250
Carte Sennapate	scat	3
Carbone Vegetale	compr.	250
Acetilsalicilico	compr.	17000
Caffeina Sodio Benzuato cgr. 20	fiale	600
Canfora Etere Olio di Mandorle (fiale)	scat	12
Cloruro di Etile Icasa	"	2
Cocaina Cloridrato	"	25
Caffeina Benzuato Sodico	"	15
Dischi Oftalmici diversi	tub.	75
Digitossina (fiale)	scat.	9
Dietilmalcolilurea Sodica (Medinal Pari)	compr.	250
Elmitolo	"	5000
Ergotina Secondo Ivon	scat.	60
Etere Etílico pruissimo er Anestesia	fiale	100
Ergotina uso Ivon	scat	20
Emetina Cloridrato	"	90
Eroina Cloridrato	"	40
Etere Etílico	"	190
Fenacetina	Compr.	5000
Fenile Salicilato	"	3000
Guaiacolo Carbonato-Sodio Benz. Polvere del Dower	"	4000
Gelatina Ergotina Ivon	scat.	30
Guaiacolo Carbonato Composto-Sod. Benz. polvere del Dower	Compr.	10000
Iodio in tubette da gr. 2-4-8	N.	40
Minugi Sterilizzate	scat.	10
Ostie Rotonde	N.	14000
Olio Cmenolato 10%	flac.	4
Pimidone	compr.	4000
Polvere del dower	"	20000
Potassio Clorato	"	3000
Potassio Permanganate	"	3000
Potassio Solfoguaiacolato-Calcio Glicerofastato	"	4000
Protargol	flac	1

APPENDIX IV (c) Sheet 2.

Piramidone	flao.	80	
Potassio Clorato	"	45	
Preparazione Estemporanea dell'acqua Ossigenata	Scat	28	
Perle Etere Solforico	N	26000	
Pomata Antiluetica	Tub.	2400	
Pilocarpina Cloridrato (fiale)	Scat.	6	
Pomata All'Itrato ferrico	flao.	7	
Rofeina (compresse)	"	30	
Sulfamidopiridina	"	50	
Simpamina	Scat	25	
Solfato di Solio	flao.	25	
Seta ritorta per Suture	scat.	200	
Seta Sterilizzata per suture	"	40	
Steridrola per la potabilizzazione dell'acqua	"	500	
Siero Antitetanico preventivo	"	90	
Siero Umano per rievitori di qualsiasi gruppo	Fiale	2	
Stenamina Lepetit	tub	200	
Siero Antimeningococcico	scat	3	
Siero Antistreptococcico	scat	1	
Siero normale di cavallo	"	4	
Siero Antidissintetico	"	2	
Tenifugo Viclani	dosi	15	100
Tintura Alcolica di Belladonna	kg.	2	
Vaccino misto Formolato T.A.B. te. (mezza scatola) Fiale	kg.	5	
Vicino misto Formolato T.A.B. Te.	scat.	60	
Clocturo di Etile purissimo per Anestesia (kelena) scat.	scat.	2	
Cresosol	kg.	350	
Cotone Ordinario da gr. 250	pacchi.	300	
Cotone Idrofilo tipo A. da gr 250	"	1600	
Compresse di muscola 18 X 40	"	1400	
Compresse di muscola 36 X 40	"	600	
Cotone Idrofilo tipo da Gr. 100	"	2600	
Cotone Idrofilo Arrotolato da gr. 250	"	160	
Cotone Idrofilo da gr. 100	"	200	
Cotone Ordinario Compresso da gr. 250	"	240	
Fasce di muscola Idrofila 5 X 0,05	"	400	
" " " 5 X 0,09	"	400	
" " " 8 X 0,02	"	440	
Pacchetti di medicazione	N.	4800	
Bario Solfato Purissimo	Kg.	2	
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	6	
Cerotto Adesivo (rocchetti)	N.	12	
Canfora (fiale)	"	2000	
Esaretlentetramina	flao.	3	
Esametilentetramina (fiale)	scat.	1	
Essenza di Trementin in flacone	kg.	0	800
Essenza di Trementin	"	35	

Siero Antineningococcico	scat	3	100
Siero Antistreptococcico	scat	1	
Siero normale di cavallo	"	4	
Siero Antidissinterico	"	2	
Tenifugo Viclani	dosi	15	
Tintura Alcolica di Belladonna	kg.	2	
Vaccino misto Formolato T.A.B. te. (mezza scatola) Fiale	scat.	5	
Vicino misto Formolato T.A.B. Te.	scat.	60	
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia (kelena)	scat.	2	
Cresosol	kg.	350	
Cotone Ordinario da gr. 250	pacchi.	300	
Cotone Idrofilo tipo A. da gr 250	"	1600	
Compresse di muscola 18 X 40	"	1400	
Compresse di Muscola 36 X 40	"	600	
Cotone Idrofilo tipo da Gr. 100	"	2600	
Cotone Idrofilo Arrotolato da gr. 250	"	160	
Cotone Idrofilo da gr. 100	"	200	
Cotone Ordinario Compresso da gr. 250	"	240	
Fasce di muscola Idrofila 5 X 0,05	"	400	
" " " 5 X 0,09	"	400	
" " " 8 X 0,02	"	440	
Pacchetti di medicazione	N.	4800	
Bario Solfato Purissimo	Kg.	2	
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	6	
Cerotto Adesivo (rochetti)	N.	12	
Canfora (fiale)	"	2000	
Esametilentetramina	flac.	3	
Esametilentetramina (fiale)	scat.	1	
Essenza di Trentonian in flacone	kg.	0	800
Farina di Lino	"	35	
Piombo Acetato neutro	"	3	
Pomata all'Assido di Zinco	"	24	
Pomata di Belladonna	"	20	
Pomata Antiscabbiosa ai Polisolfuri	"	10	
Sapone bianco (pezzi)	N.	50	
Steridrola a lenta Idrolisi per uso esterno	scat.	20	
Sulfamidopiridina (compresse)	N.	15,000	
Soluzione di Sodio Cloruro e di Glucosio	Fiale	80	
Soluzione di Sodio Cloruro	"	130	
Sodio Salicilato	flac.	12	
Sodio Salicilato (compresse)	N.	5000	
Urotropina (compresse)	"	5000	
Urotropina in flaconi	"	4	
Vitamina B. C.	flac.	150	
Vasano Schering	"	75	
Vaccino Antivaioleso	"	1	
Zimema	"	12	
Piombo Acetato Basico	kg.	7	
Sulfamidotiazolo metilato in compresse	flac	1	

APPENDIX IV (a) Sheet 3.

Aceto di Vino	kg.	1	500
Acido Acetilsalicilico (Aspirina Pari)	flac.	100	---
Acido Borico	"	5	---
Bicloridrato di Chinina	kg.	3	800
Borato di Sodio	"	2	---
Dimetilamido Antipirina con Caffeina compresse	N.	4000	
Dimetilamido Antipirina compresse	N.	7000	
Forminametilencitrato compresse	N.	5000	
Linimento di Sapone con Camfora	kg.	40	
Luminale compresso	N.	500	
Laudano liquido	kg.	2	
Laudano in compresse	flac.	12	
Laudano in compresse	N.	10000	
Ossido di Zinco	flac.	5	
Olio Gomenolato	kg.	3	
Olio di Ricino	"	12	
Pomata Iodio Iodurata	"	5	
Polvere Insetticida	"	5	
Panoptium	scat.	15	
Sodio Benzuato	flac.	4	
Sulfamide compresse	N.	5000	
Sublimato corrosivo	kg.	4	
Sulfamidotiazolo Mestilato	N.	4500	
Salicilato di Chinino	kg.	1	50
Tintura Tonica Amaro	kg.	1	200
Acido picrico	flac.	1	
Amorfina Cloridrato (fiale)	scat.	13	
Cloruro di Sodio Depurato	kg.	10	
Caldo Cloruro Secco	"	20	
Carta da filtro Ideai Classica	scat.	1	
Collirio Astringente giallo	kg.	1	
Cognac (bottiglie)	N.	24	
Cocaina Cloridrato Adrenalina Cloridrato	scat.	20	
Digitale foglie	kg.	1	
Eucolorina Zembeletti (compresse)	scat.	80	
Elicor di China (bottiglie)	N.	60	
Gomma Arabica Polverata	kg.	1	
Grasso di lana Arido	kg.	2	
Iodio Bisublimato	"	1	
Ioduro di Potassio	"	2	
Iodio	"(I)	x	
Linimento Olio Calcare	"	4	
Liquido Insetticida	kg.	150	

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Olio Comencinato	flac.	3	
Olio di Ricino	kg.	12	
Pomata Iodio Iodurata	"	5	
Polvere Insetticida	"	5	
Panompium	scat.	15	
Sodio Benzuato	flac.	4	
Sulfaride compresse	N.	5000	
Sublimato corrosivo	kg.	4	
Sulfamidotiazolo Mextilato	N.	4500	
Salicilato di Chinino	kg.	1	50
Tintura Tonica Anaro	kg.	1	200
Acido picrico	flac.	1	
Apomorfina Cloridrato (fiale)	scat.	13	
Cloruro di Sodio Depurato	kg.	10	
Caldo Cloruro Secco	"	20	
Carta da filtro Ideci Classica	scat.	1	
Collirio Astringente giallo	kg.	1	
Cognac (bottiglie)	N.	24	
Cocaina Cloridrato Adrenalina			
Cloridrato	scat.	20	
Digitale foglie	kg.	1	
Eucolorina Zambelletti (compresse)	scat.	80	
Elicor di China (bottiglie)	N.	60	
Gomma Arabica Polverata	kg.	1	
Grasso di lana Anidro	kg.	2	
Iodio Bisublimato	"	1	
Ioduro di Potassio	"	2	
Iodio	"(I) x		
Linimento Olio Calcare	"	4	
Liquido Insetticida	kg.	150	
Liquido Cimicida	"	25	
Mercurio Protocloruro (Calomelano)	scat.	25	
Mercurio Salicilato	"	1	
Mercurio Bicloruro Sodio Cloruro	"	130	
Magnesio Solfato	kg.	100	
Novocaina Cloridrato con e senza Adrenalina	scat.	115	
Pomata Ammonio Solfoittiolato	kg.	20	
Pomata Antiluetica	"	3	
Perossido di Magnesio	scat.	1	
Pomata Mercuriale	kg.	20	
Pomata all'idrato ferrico	kg.	25	
Poligola Virginiana	kg.	1	
Sparteina Solfato	scat.	50	
Stricina	"	30	
Sonosina Antigrippale	fiale	48	
Siero Antitetanico curativo	scat.	1	
Steccho varie per arti superiori e inferiori	N.	18	
Tintura Valeriana	kg.	1	
Tintura Alcoolica di Arnica	"	1	

APPENDIX IV (a) Sheet 4.

Tintura di Strofantio	kg.	1	100
Vasellina Bianco flaconi	N.	3	
Vasellina Borica	kg.	8	
Vasellina Bianca in latte	"	20	
Vasellina Bianco filante uso oftalmico	pacchi	16	
Vasellina Bianca filante	kg.	1	
Vasellina Oftalmica in scatolette	N.	150	
Zinco Ossido	kg.	4	
Pernanganato di Potassio	kg.	25	
Tavolette di Sego	N.	10000	
Soluzione Alcolica di Iodio	kg.	15	
Sodio Carbonato anidro Commerciale	kg.	75	
Glicerina	kg.	6	
Cassa N.			
Fenolo liquido puro	kg.	10	
Formolo Soluzione Acquosa	"	8	
Glicerina flaconi	N.	4	
Gelatina ed Ergotina	scat.	15	
Ipecorito di Sodio Soluzione	kg.	4	800
Liquido Anisato di Ammonio	kg.	0	
Potassio Solfocianoccolato compresse	N.	6000	
Sodio Carbonato Depurato Cristallizzato	kg.	4	
Soluzione Alcolica di Anetolo	kg.	4	800
Tin tura Digitale	kg.	0	
Potassio Permanganato tipo I	kg.	4	
Bicloruro di Mercurio	kg.	4	
Talco Polvere	kg.	4	
Morfina Cloridrato	scat.	200	
Mercurio Bicloruro Sulinato corrosivo	tub.	190	
Gesso Figulino	kg.	3	800
Alcool Etilico fino	kg.	0	
Bicarbonato di Sodio	kg.	10	
Canfora	kg.	1	500
Bromuro di potassio	kg.	1	
Tarttrato Acido di Potassio	kg.	1	
Urotropina	kg.	8	
Cloradio Idrato	flac.	1	
Unguento Vescicatoio	kg.	1	
Unguento per piedi Equini	kg.	1	
Carbonato di Magnesio	kg.	1	
Zinco Ossido Precipitato	kg.	3	
Mercurio Ossido giallo	kg.	1	
Pomata Solfoalcalina	tub.	8	
Stovaina Cloruro di Sodio-acido Lattico	kg.	12	
Lobelina Cloridrato	Scat.	9	
	"	25	

Formolo Soluzione Acquosa	8	"		
Glicerina	4	N.		
Gelatina ed Ergotina	15	scat.		
Ipoclorito di Sodio Soluzione	4	kg.		800
Liquido Anisato di Ammonio	0	kg.		
Potassio Solfoglucoato compresse	6000	N.		
Sodio Carbonato Depurato Cristallizzato	4	kg.		
Soluzione Alcolica di Anetolo	4	kg.		800
Tin tura Digitale	0	kg.		
Potassio Permanganato tipo I	4	kg.		
Bicloruro di Mercurio	4	kg.		
Talco Polvere	4	kg.		
Morfina Cloridrato	200	scat.		
Mercurio Bicloruro Sulinato corrosivo	190	tub.		
Cesso Figulino	3	kg.		800
Alcool Etílico fino	0	kg.		
Bicarbonato di Sodio	10	kg.		500
Canfora	1	kg.		
Bromuro di potassio	1	kg.		
Tartrato Acido di Potassio	1	kg.		
Urotropina	8	kg.		
Cloralio Idrato	1	flac.		
Unguento Vescicatoio	1	kg.		
Unguento per piedi Equini	1	kg.		
Carbonato di Magnesio	1	kg.		
Zinco Ossido Precipitato	3	kg.		
Mercurio Ossido giallo	1	kg.		
Pomata Solfoalcalina	8	tub.		
Stovaina Cloruro di Sodio-acido Lattico	12	kg.		
Lobelina Cloridrato	9	scat.		
Guaiacolo Carb. Sod. Benzato Polvere del Dower.	25	"		
Formolo in Compresse	125	flac.		
Iodoformio F.U.	9	"		750
Acqua Ossigenata	1	kg.		
Etere Etílico Rettificato	3	kg.		
Sodio Bicarbonato	1	kg.		100
Soluzione Alcolica di Canfora	5	kg.		
Calcio Cloruro Anidro	1	kg.		
	3	kg.		

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION - PUBLIC HEALTH NO. 7

Program of the Italian Red Cross in Sicily and Procedures for dealing with the Organization.

1. Functions.

Attention is called to the instructions issued by this Headquarters on 10 September 1943 with respect to the reorganization of the Italian Red Cross in Sicily. The Red Cross in Sicily will function as an Island-wide organization. Agreement has been reached as to the program which this Organization will undertake in Sicily. **1004**

- (a) Continued operation of Italian Red Cross Hospitals where their services are deemed necessary.
- (b) Continuation of malaria control and treatment program in co-operation with Provincial Health Officers. The latter will coordinate their activities in this field within the province.
- (c) Operation of first aid stations where needed. These stations are a part of the air raid precautions organization. If air raids occur, it may be necessary to re-open some of them.
- (d) Continuation of free and pay ambulance services. The organization operates ambulances in those centers where hospitals are maintained and these are used to transport patients.
- (e) Continuation of the P.O.W. Information Exchange. Inquiries with respect to P.O.W. and other Sicilian Civilians may be forwarded to Red Cross Hq., Palermo, for action. Service in the case of P.O.W. information is necessarily limited until a clear system is established with the authorities in charge of P.O.W. Inquiries regarding other persons is limited by the extent of regular mail coverage of the Island.
- (f) Re-establishment of a disaster relief service to provide full care, medical, food, clothing and other necessities for the victims of disasters. This new responsibility will be developed as soon as conditions permit. In some areas Red Cross operates rest centers for bombed persons who have been rendered homeless.
- (g) Cooperation with existing agencies in health education.
- (i) Establishment of visiting nurses service for sick patients in their own home for those unable to pay for such care. This new responsibility will be developed in cooperation with Provincial Health Officers as circumstances permit and will be coordinated by them.

2. Finance.

As pointed out in the instructions issued on 10 September 1943, the Red Cross in Sicily is being financed by AMGOT on an Island-wide basis, and no funds should be paid to this Organization by Provincial or other officials.

In order to maintain executive control on expenditures, provincial officials of Red Cross will confer with the provincial representatives of the Public Health and Finance Divisions in preparation of quarterly budgets. Such budgets will be presented to the S.C.A.O.'s with recommendations of the Public Health and Finance Divisions Officers and the S.C.A.O.'s will, in turn, forward them in duplicate to AMGOT Hq with their recommendations. Such budgets should reach AMGOT Hq. Public Health Division

- necessary to re-open some of them.
- (d) Continuation of free and pay ambulance services. The organization operates ambulances in those centers where hospitals are maintained and these are used to transport patients.
 - (e) Continuation of the P.O.W. Information Exchange. Inquiries with respect to P.O.W. and other Sicilian Civilians may be forwarded to Red Cross Hq., Palermo, for action. Service in the case of P.O.W. information is necessarily limited until a clear system is established with the authorities in charge of P.O.W. Inquiries regarding other persons is limited by the extent of regular mail coverage of the Island.
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There are certain fund balances in banks throughout the Island credited to the Italian Red Cross. It is expected by Finance Division that a General Order will be issued in the near future removing all restrictions on withdrawals of deposits from banks. These funds will, therefore, be available to the Italian Red Cross at that time. Provincial Finance Officers should, as soon as possible, advise Headquarters, Public Health Division, as to the amount of these balances, so that these funds may be taken into account by Headquarters when financial assistance is arranged for the Island-wide organization.

3. Administration.

The Italian Red Cross officials at Hq in Palermo will be responsible for the effective operation of the program. It will be the duty of Provincial AMGOT Public Health Division Officers to maintain general supervision of the local activities of

the organization and to coordinate them with AMGOT activities in related fields. It is intended, however, that the actual administrative responsibility shall lodge in headquarters officers of the Italian Red Cross who will visit their personnel in the field from time to time. If, in the opinion of AMGOT provincial personnel, changes are required at the local level, i.e. changes of personnel, improvements in services, changes in wages, disciplinary action, change in hospital status, etc., such recommendations should be forwarded to AMGOT HQ., Public Health Division, and if approved, the matter will be dealt with between HQ. and Italian Red Cross Headquarters. S.C.A.O.'s will be advised regarding action taken on their recommendations.

4. Red Cross Hospitals.

S.C.A.O.'s are requested to consider, in consultation with their S.A.P.H.O.'s the question of the closing wholly or partially of the Red Cross Hospitals in their Provinces. The following points will guide them in reaching a decision:

1. Extent of damage to civil hospitals and time required to effect repairs.
2. Availability of bed accommodation in civil hospitals.
3. Possibility of future air raids on certain towns with consequent advisability of retaining extra beds to deal with such an emergency.

S.C.A.O.'s recommendations as to the disposal of Red Cross Hospitals will be forwarded to this HQ. where careful consideration will be given to the hospital position on the Island as a whole. Disposal arrangements will then be worked out with the Red Cross HQ. for action, with a copy to the S.C.A.O. for information.

When authority has been given for the partial or complete closure of a hospital, the HQ. office of the Italian Red Cross will issue the necessary instructions for the transfer of equipment records etc., to HQ stores or to other Red Cross Hospitals in need of such equipment or stores. In exceptional circumstances such stores may be transferred to civil hospitals as ordered by AMGOT HQ., the necessary financial adjustments being effected between the Province concerned and the HQ. Italian Red Cross. Similarly circumstances may arise when the whole of a Red Cross Hospital and its equipment and stores will be taken over by a local or Provincial hospital or government. The authority for this must come from AMGOT HQ. and here again, financial adjustments will be made by the parties concerned, after approval by AMGOT HQ. Such a change in responsibility may involve transfer of personnel as necessary to provincial or other employments.

To meet the new responsibilities of dealing with the various activities of Red Cross, a distribution of duties within the Public Health Division has been made on the following lines:

- (a) Red Cross Hospitals, personnel, nursing instruction, operation of first aid stations, ambulance services, visiting nursing services and other medical activities are the concern of the officer in charge of hospital organization of the Public Health Division.
- (b) Malaria control and treatment, health education are the concern of the officer in charge of Public Health organization of the Public Health Division.
- (c) All the other activities in the public welfare field enumerated in 1 (e) and (f) are the concern of the officer in charge of Welfare Organization of the Public Health Division.
- (d) Budgets are considered by these three officers jointly with the Executive Officer, Public Health Division. This group will recommend action to the Director of Public Health.

When authority has been given for the partial or complete closure of a hospital, the Hq. office of the Italian Red Cross will issue the necessary instructions for the transfer of equipment records etc., to HQ stores or to other Red Cross Hospitals in need of such equipment or stores. In exceptional circumstances such stores may be transferred to civil hospitals as ordered by AMGOT HQ., the necessary financial adjustments being effected between the Province concerned and the Hq. Italian Red Cross. Similarly circumstances may arise when the whole of a Red Cross Hospital and its equipment and stores will be taken over by a local or Provincial hospital or government. The authority for this must come from AMGOT HQ. and here again, financial adjustments will be made by the parties concerned, after approval by AMGOT HQ. Such a change in responsibility may involve transfer of personnel as necessary to provincial or other employments.

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- (d) Budgets are considered by these three officers jointly with the Executive Officer, Public Health Division. This group will recommend action to the Director of Public Health.

Activities listed in (a) will be the concern of the S.A.P.H.O. of each province. Those in (b) will be the concern of the S.A.P.H.O. and the S.A.P.S.O., serving under him. Other activities (c) will be under the S.A.P.H.O. Provincial Red Cross budgets will be considered by these officers jointly before recommendations are made to the S.C.A.O. It is the duty of the S.A.P.H.O. of each province to coordinate all dealings of other members of the Provincial AMGOT Public Health staff with the Provincial Red Cross authorities and their program.

By Direction of Chief Staff Officer.

D. Gordon Chelme
D. GORDON CHELME
Colonel
Director of Public Health.

APPENDIX VI

Hospital State - Sicily - September 1943.

Province	Population	No. of Hospitals.	Available Beds.	Nature of Beds.	Medic Gen
Agrigento	418,000	13	711	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental Isolation	
Syracusa	278,000	8	911	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	
Ragusa	223,000	8	678	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	
Enna	218,000	5	373	Medical Surgical Maternity	
Messina	627,000	9	2280	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental	
Catania	713,000	21	2428		
Trapani	376,000	14	694		
Caltanissetta	285,000	4	200	Medical Surgical & T.B.	
Palermo	400,000	22	2700	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental	

APPENDIX VI

1 State - Sicily - September 1943.

No. of Hospitals.	Available Beds.	Nature of Beds.	Medical Officers General Duty.	Specialists.
13	711	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental Isolation	22	1 Category unspecified.
8	911	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	27	11 Category unspecified.
8	678	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	6	6 Physicians 3 Surgeons 1 Gynecologists 2 Radiologists 3 Tuberculosis
5	373	Medical Surgical Maternity	19	4 Surgeons 2 Obstet. 2 Eye Spec.
9	2280	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental	27	6 Psychiatrists 3 T.B.
21	2428			
14	694			
4	200	Medical Surgical & T.B.	4	
22	2700	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental		1 Surgeon

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APPENDIX VII

Sheet 1.

REPORT OF WELFARE ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

The activities of the Public Welfare Section although too numerous to mention specifically, can be generally described as follows:

1. Administration of Relief.

The results of surveys and field trips into the provinces indicated a need of the coordination of the services of the various agencies in existence. This coordination was recommended to the Provincial S.C.A.O.'s through the Welfare Officers and as a result there are departments of public welfare either functioning or about to function in Palermo, Trepani, Catania, Enna and Messina. The other 4 Provinces are without the service of welfare officers, but recommendations are being made to the S.C.A.O.'s from this HQ Section and plans are now underway to integrate the various welfare functions into Provincial Departments. Whenever existent, these Departments are under the direction of a civilian director who is responsible for the administration of the entire relief program. The actual granting of family relief is done on a communal basis through the agency of the Enti Comunale di Assistenza. In order to have uniformity in all provinces, this Section has initiated a system of regular monthly reporting of relief granted for each commune, as well as a system of case recording.

2. Child Welfare.

Recommendations were made to the provinces for the integration of services of child care by the establishment of a child welfare division in each province. This has been done in Palermo and plans are underway to establish a similar agency in the other provinces.

A report form for children's institutions has been made available for each province. This form will indicate the type of service rendered by each institution, the population, the available space and the method of financing. These returns are now being received, and within another month complete information about all children's institutions in Sicily should be available.

In the field of juvenile delinquency, uniform procedures have been established with the Legal and Prisons Divisions regarding the trials of juveniles, probation and commitment to reform schools. The national institutions for juvenile delinquents in Sicily have been visited and methods are being established as to budgets, recording and releases. Due to the destruction of one of these institutions, a new building for the housing of juvenile girls has been requisitioned in Palermo, and after minor repairs and alterations will soon be in operation.

3. Red Cross.

In cooperation with Italian Red Cross officials, a plan of re-organization was approved and this agency is now functioning on an island-wide basis. Plans for issue of war information and mailing service are now underway.

American and British Red Cross officials have conferred with this Section, and representatives are soon to arrive who will cooperate with this HQ. in rendering what-

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4. Allied Nationals.

After the establishment of a camp for released political Jugo-Slav Nationals, other Allied Nationals released from concentration camps made appeals to this Section for assistance. The Jugo-Slav camp was enlarged to include all of these Nationals and a section was also established for released Italian prisoners whose homes are in the mainland. A representative of the Jugo-Slav Government has arrived in Sicily and in cooperation with this HQ. plans are now in progress to evacuate the Jugo-Slavs to either the mainland or Africa where they can join the Jugo-Slav army.

5. Social Insurance.

The re-opening of the banks and licensing of withdrawals of accounts for social insurance and social welfare organizations created immediate need for re-organization of some of the health insurance systems. Because of the complexity of the organizational structure, collection of contributions, and payments of benefits of the social insurance organizations involved, much time has been spent in the study of a plan of re-organization. This plan has been completed and is now under consideration.

APPENDIX VII

Sheet 2.

6. GIL and Dopolovoro

The material of the defunct GIL Organization of Palermo has been collected and placed in a warehouse where it will be available for the use of the provinces. This material includes, blankets, sheets, beds, dishes, furniture, children's clothing and shoes (wooden soles).

Information has been requested from other provinces regarding the property and the funds of the GIL and Dopolovoro organizations. Complete returns are not as yet available.

The Dopolovoro which has a great deal of recreational equipment as well as theaters and buildings in Palermo, has submitted a plan of re-organization for the recreation of employees of commerce, banking and various industries. This is now being studied and plans are underway for a complete re-organization on an Island-wide basis.

7. Cost of Living.

The investigation into the cost of living and purchasing power of relief wages is proceeding. A full report will be submitted later.

Ref. Reports
FACM

A.M.G.O.T. H.Q.
7th October 1943.

Memorandum to:- Colonel Spofford, C.S.O.

Subject:- Progress Report for the month of
September of the Office of
Fine Arts and Monuments.

Personnel.

1. Captain F.H.J. Maxse of the Royal Sussex Regiment reported for duty on 6th Sept. 1943 as Deputy Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.
2. Private First Class Nick Defino reported for duty as Clerk during August. His services are shared with Capt. Poore, PRO, as is the Office room.

3. A small and decrepid car, known as "Hammond's Peril", was secured during September by methods too devious to bear the cold light of print.

Tours.

4. Capt. Hammond.
 - a. Eastern Sicily, including Cefalu, Messina, Taormina, Bronte, Catania, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Caltanissetta, Enna and intervening points, from 10th through 30th Sept. Damage was examined and contact established with local AMGOT Headquarters and with Italian Officials concerned with Fine Arts and Monuments.
 - b. Western Sicily, including Segesta, Erice, Trapani, Marsala, Selinunte, Castelvetro, and intervening points, 30th Sept. through 3rd Oct. The Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily, Arch. Guiotto, and the Superintendent of Antiquities for Palermo and Trapani, Signora Bovio Marconi, were taken. Inspection was made of the condition and damage to Monuments and arrangements were made for the renewal of contracts with custodians.
5. Capt. Maxse.
 - a. Trapani. On 18th Sept. the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art for Sicily, Professor di Pietro, was taken to examine the Museo Pepoli and art objects.
 - b. Agrianto. 20th to 22nd September Professor di Pietro and Arch. Guiotto were taken to examine the condition of and damage to buildings under their charge. Contact was made with AMGOT Officers and Italian officials concerned with Fine Arts and Monuments. Arrangements were made for financing of institutions.

6. Reports on all the above tours have been submitted previously.

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Finance and Administration.

Suggestions to SCAOs and CAOs concerning the administration and financing of various institutions dealing with Fine Arts and Monuments were drawn up and distributed. These suggestions deal with the financial policy of this Headquarters with regard to the Administration of Superintendencies of Monuments and the procedure to be followed for the payment of Salaries, Maintenance Expenses and Extraordinary Expenses.

8. A similar document in Italian is being prepared for Italian officials concerned with Fine Arts and Monuments. This deal with the same questions as in the last paragraph and suggests methods of cooperation between them and AMGOT Headquarters. 1005

Progress.

9. Biblioteca Nazionale. The requisition of the Palazzo Mazarino has been transferred from the Seventh Army to the Province, represented by the Property Controller, Capt. Hellmuth. The Acting Director, Signorina Tamajo, has prepared the requisitioned rooms of the Palazzo for use and is at present transporting book shelves and the most used books by cart from the National Library to the Palazzo. The openings left by bombings in the National Library, through which thieves were entering, have been closed. The Acting Director will submit a report on these works next month. It has so far been impossible to bring the Vice-Director, Signora Daneu, from Taormina to Palermo.

10. Archivio di Stato. Work was begun on 16th August with 35 workmen clearing away rubble and recovering documents in the badly damaged Gancia Convent. The Director's report indicates that a total of 1365 days work was done at a cost of Lire 72,315. Many documents have to be spread out to be dried. The eventual labour of sorting, and of regrouping scattered leaves and determining the losses, will be immense, but as far as actual preservation is concerned, at least two thirds of the work has been accomplished. The Genio Civile has initiated work to repair the roofs of both the Gancia and the Catena Convents used by the Archivio. We should like to place on record how well, efficiently and laboriously this work has been carried out.

11. Superintendency of Galleries & Works of Art for Sicily (Prof. di Pietro) has submitted two reports of progress.

a. The first covers the transport of works of art from the Palazzo Reale to the Convent of San Martino delle Scale, (now a school) the central repository of Art Treasures. Six journeys were made with a truck provided by AMGOT H.Q. and the more important works were moved. There remain enough, however, for twelve more journeys. Before work of opening cases and examining and restoring the works is undertaken, cement is needed to make certain rooms in San Martino delle Scale fit and this office is in process of securing the cement, paid for from the grant to the Superintendency,

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b. The second report deals with the work of restoration on certain pictures in the Palazzo Reale, notably those recovered from the ruined Church of the Soledad. This exacting work is being done by the able restorer Professor

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Violante. The cost of this restoration has been Lire 49,000 to date.

12. Superintendency of Monuments for Western Sicily. Architect Guiotto has submitted a Progress Report showing progress of work carried out in the repair of Monuments in Palermo. This report is tabulated as follows:-

<u>Name of Monument.</u>	<u>Work carried out or being carried out.</u>
Cappella della Immacolata in la Chiesa di S. Francesco d'Assisi.	Prevent collapse of the Chapel. 100%
Chiesa di San Giuseppe dei Teatini	Close the doors, repair the roof, remove rubble and repair aisle cupolas.
Palazzo Abatelli	Prevent tower and front wall from falling out on the Street.
Chiesa di Santissima Annunziata.	Remove rubble, wall in the ruins and recover capitals and other architectural fragments.
Chiesa di San Salvatore	Remove rubble, close openings and repair cupola.
Chiesa di San Matteo	Repair doors and roof.
Chiesa di Santa Zita	Close openings, recover marble fragments and repair roof.

Other works were begun at the end of September on the Oratories of Santa Zita and San Lorenzo, which contain the finest stuccoes of Serpotta, and in the Renaissance Church of Santa Maria della Catena.

The approximate cost of work done in September was Lire 397,000.

Recommendations have been submitted for work on the Palazzo Reale and the Palazzo Archieviscovile but approval has not yet been received.

The Cloister of Monreale paid in Lire 7,416 in two and one Lire tickets during September. This is the only paying venture to be reported by this office.

13. Superintendency of Antiquities. Some work has been done in cleaning the Museum and the Genio Civile has begun on the roof. Payments on contracts with custodians of remote monuments were made during the trip described above.

14. Educational Institutions. The arrival of Major Gayre early in September relieved this Office of further responsibility for these institutions. A notice of Major Gayre's arrival was circulated.

Rest of Sicily.

15. As a result of the trips described above, recommendations have been submitted for works at Catania, Enna (including Assoro and Leonforte), and Agrigento. Of these approval has been given by the C.C.A.O. directly to the SCAOs concerned for works at the Church at Assoro and the Castel Ursino at Catania. Certain minor repairs were recommended to be done locally at municipal or provincial expense.

In Syracuse, work was in progress on the damaged Palazzo Eneventano on the hole in the Cathedral roof, and in tidying up the Museo Nazionale. Estimates for repairs to other Monuments in Syracuse are awaited from Dr. Bernabo-Brea, acting for Dr. Dillon.

Estimates for repairs to Monuments in Trapani are awaited from Dr. Guiotto.

16. Greek Manuscripts. Mention was made in the last report of a collection of Greek Manuscripts from the Library of Messina, alleged to have been buried under the debris of a Convent at Bronte. The three convents at Bronte are however untouched and the manuscripts do not appear to be at Bronte. Professor Martino, the Director of the University, believes that the manuscripts are at Bronte but is uncertain about their location, whilst Prof. Ettore Miraglia, at one time the Director of the Messina City Museum, doubts that the manuscripts are at Bronte. The official responsible for their safe removal has left Messina and his whereabouts are not known.

Miscellaneous.

17. London Committee. A Committee in London of Art Specialists addressed a letter to the Adjutant General at the War Office, London, giving helpful suggestions about the preservation of Monuments. This letter reached this office for consideration and approval was given by this Headquarters to send reports of our activities through the usual channels to the Civil Affairs Division at the War Office for the information of this London Committee.

18. Reports to Washington. Approval was also given to forward similar reports to Lt. Col. George C. Berry, of the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, Washington, for the Advisory Commission on the Preservation of Monuments and Works of Art.

19. Propaganda. An extract from the German broadcast of 9th September reported that the London correspondent of the Swedish "Svenska Dagblad" says that the British and Americans are already having a quarrel about the removal of Sicilian art. The experts in Sicily from the British Museum and London Art dealers wanted to bring the antique art to England. This did not suit the Americans, who also wanted to get hold of the ancient art of Sicily. The reports submitted by this Office are sufficient comment on this statement.

Radio Fascista on 28 Sept. from Buenos Aires reported that there had arrived in the United States the first shipload of precious objects and works of art stolen from Sicily. Among these was said to be the treasure of Catania Cathedral. When Capt. Hammond was in Catania on 15 Sept., he visited the Cathedral in the company of Lt. Col. Lord Wellesley and Dr. Dillon. The treasure was locked and sandbagged and to date Col. Wellesley had not succeeded in getting together the holders of the three keys necessary to open it for inspection. It contains the

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Mason Hammond

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC

Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments.

E.H.J. Maxse

E.H.J. Maxse
Capt.

Deputy Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments.

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