

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

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AMGOT ADMIN REPORT 1943
AUG. - OCT. 1943

AMGOT HQ SICILYFile No.: 319.125 October 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for September 1943 on AMGOT Administration

TO : General Officer Commander-in-Chief, 15 Army Group

(1) Herewith is the report on AMGOT administration for the month of September. The report covers Sicily where Allied Military Government was in its third month. It also covers the early phase AMGOT operations on the mainland with the 5th and 8th Armies. Although during the month this AMGOT personnel was attached to tactical command and was therefore not under the direct control of the C.C.A.O., a preliminary report on Regions II and III is nevertheless included for the sake of continuity in the record.

ADMINISTRATION

(2) Early in the month of September AMGOT administration completed its organization with the arrival of substantially all of the HQ staff in Sicily. Several additions to the staff were made, notably in the communication and public works field. The process was completed of removing to HQ the specialist officers in the field who had served as C.A.O.s during the early stages of the occupation.

(3) Contacts with the 9 provincial administrations in Sicily (Region I) and with the newly formed Regions II and III were maintained by personal visits of the C.C.A.O. and D.C.C.A.O. as well as by numerous trips and tours by the Division Chiefs and members of the HQ staff. Regular reports from the provincial staffs were received and reports on special subjects of investigation or inquiry began to come in. Owing to the difficulties of communication and the shortage of clerical personnel in the provinces, reporting was still not as complete as it should be. For this reason personal inspection took the place of written reports wherever possible.

(4) The Executive Council, consisting of the C.C.A.O., D.C.C.A.O., C.S.O. and the Division Chiefs, continued the practice of weekly meetings. Matters of policy and general administrative questions referred to the Executive Council showed an increase as the many governmental problems of the second phase came up for consideration.

(5) Because of the number and importance of the economic and financial matters brought before the Executive Council raising questions outstanding across divisional lines, it was thought advisable to establish as a fact finding and advisory body an Economic and Financial Council, with membership drawn from the staff divisions mostly concerned with economic and financial problems. This Council was established by order of the C.C.A.O. dated 27 August 1943 and held a number of meetings in September. It considered, among other things, a plan for the reorganization of the plan for the reorganization

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(6) The Resources Boards, which were established in the month of August, continued their meetings in September. The monthly meeting of the Island Resources Board, which was held at AMGOT HQ and attended by representatives of No. 1 Area, Island Area Section, and the interested divisions of AMGOT, discussed a variety of matters including priorities on repair of roads and highways, turnover of transportation and communication facilities to civil operation, uniformity as to regulation of fishing, wage levels for labor employed by the military, and allocation and control of electric energy.

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(7) Effective 25 September the Civilian Supply Division was reorganized into four separate divisions, each reporting directly to the C.C.A.O. The resulting divisions and their functions are as follows:

Economics & Supply Division: Estimating and meeting essential civil requirements; supervision of rationing, other than in respect of agricultural products; survey, development and control of natural resources, other than agricultural resources; supervision of price control, other than agricultural products; development and regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises and activities, other than those engaged in transportation, communication or utilities.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities: Civilian transport by rail, water, highway or otherwise, other than AMGT organic transport; rehabilitation and maintenance of civil communications; rehabilitation, regulation and control of telegraph, telephone, gas and water utilities; rehabilitation and supervision of public works, including roads, bridges, water supply and sanitary facilities.

Agricultural Division: Supervision of agriculture, including cropping and production and methods for improvement; rationing and price control of agricultural products; estimating and meeting agricultural requirements; supervision of forests and fisheries.

Labor Division: Supervision and control of all matters relating to labor supply, including regulation of wage levels for both civil and military labor; supervision of regional labor offices; and all other matters affecting labor.

(8) This reorganization in effect merely reorganized the staff set up, which had already existed within the Division. It became advisable as a result of the increasing responsibilities and additions to the staff of certain sections, notably transportation, communication and utilities, which made the former organization unwieldy.

(9) During the month of September assignments of field personnel in Sicily became more stabilized. While it was necessary to reduce provincial staffs somewhat, an effort was made to avoid all but essential shifting of personnel in order to promote continuity of administration.

(10) During the month the AMGT organization for Region II was formed, under Group Captain Benson, RAF. The personnel was attached to 8th Army for operation Baytown and numbered approximately 100 officers, all of whom were drawn from AMGT personnel in Sicily, except 20 British officers sent from the Middle East. The group established temporary HQ at Tarantina and moved forward with 8th Army into the Calabrian peninsula. A report on operations in Region II appears below at paragraphs 118 to 129.

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(11) Also during the month the organization for Region III was set up and the personnel attached to 5th Army for operation Avalanche. The AMGOT contingent for this operation was mounted relatively late, owing to the fact that AMGOT was made responsible for Region III only shortly before the scheduled time for the operation. However, the D.C.C.A.C., in consultation with officers in charge of personnel at the training center at Tial Ouzou, selected British and American officers from there, to which were added approximately 30 experienced officers from Sicily, including representatives of each of the staff divisions. The entire group was placed under the command of Col. E. E. Hume, U.S.A. A report on operations in Region III appears below at paragraphs 130 to 151.

REGION I (SICILY)Political Developments

(12) There were no political developments of an extraordinary nature in Sicily during the month. The ban on political activity continued in effect but it was unnecessary to bring it to the attention of as many individuals and groups as had been the case in the first weeks of the occupation. The Separatist movement appeared to be less active, presumably due to the warnings given to its leaders when its activity first came to the attention of AGOST officers. There was an exception in one province where there was evidence of a certain amount of independence agitation.

(13) Communist agitation continued on a small scale in one or two provinces. In one province there was reported the merger of the Communist, Labor and Liberal parties behind a program of socialism of the means of production, the limitation of private property to dwellings and chattels, and the autonomy of the island within a Federation of Italian Socialist Republics. In one province these and several other political groups or parties have united to form a United Front for Liberty. A group of leaders of all political parties, except the Separatists in Palermo, drew up a message to the Italian people to be broadcast to the mainland and requested broadcasting time for the purpose. The message was entirely in order and the request was granted those concerned as individuals but not as representatives of their political parties.

(14) There was continued rumors and some definite indications that the Mafia was reorganizing and might be regaining certain power. Due to the peculiar code of the Sicilians and the Mafia form of organization, the Mafia is a difficult group to combat, particularly when working through Sicilian law enforcement agencies. It is probable that the Mafia has a part in black market operations. It is also alleged by informed persons that the large landowners are either supporters or passive sympathizers with the Mafia. It is significant that Mafia activity is less in the province of Agrigento where the two mafiosi apprehended for the murder of Baron Comandante were immediately brought to trial and sentenced to death by an Allied Military Court. A careful investigation is being made of signs of Mafia activity.

(15) During the month further progress was made in the elimination of Fascists from positions of control and responsibility. Removals from office were fewer than those of the preceding month but were more selective. One difficulty encountered by both AGOST and the military security officers in eliminating active and leading Fascists from office was the lack of uniform criteria in the different provinces; also there is in all cases the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on political backgrounds through informers and other local sources. To get a more reliable basis for these removals as well as for the review of the cases of individuals who had already been removed and imprisoned, a "Schedule of Removals" or questionnaire

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An analysis and report will be made of the final results. It is thought that it may not only furnish valuable information on the political records of the individuals in the Sicilian administration but may also be a guide to a more effective technique for obtaining political intelligence in future operations.

(16) Civilian morale varies between provinces, the most accurate index of the state of morale in any locality being the supply situation. The announcement of the armistice was extremely popular. There was evidence of real enthusiasm and spontaneous and friendly demonstrations in most of the cities in Sicily. The basis of much of the enthusiasm was the feeling that the war was over, but it was nevertheless possible to detect a sincere feeling of relief over the termination of the unnatural alliance with the Germans. Relations of civilians with Allied troops continue friendly in spite of continued acts of indiscipline by the troops, which are happily decreasing.

(17) A continued source of embarrassment is the shortage of supply in the face of statements made by responsible officials of both governments as to what has been done and what is to be done in supplying the civilian population. No one realizes more the difficulties of importing civilian supplies in the face of overriding military demands than AMOT supply officers who are working daily with the supply and transportation officers of the armies and base sections. The difficulty is rather with the propaganda agencies. These must realize that enemy populations are prone to remember promises made even over the air and that the result of predictions which cannot be carried into effect is the reverse of that intended.

(18) The attitude of the various sections of the population toward the Badoglio regime is, of course, colored by pre-existing political views. On the whole the actions of General Badoglio, both before and since the armistice, have been popular and his speeches in particular have been well received. There is much less enthusiasm for the King. This is particularly true in liberal and democratic circles. From the evidence that has reached AMOT it is fair to say generally that the House of Savoy has little hold on the population of Sicily, at least on those sections of the population that are articulate.

(19) The Church has continued its friendly attitude. In some provinces the local priests have proven extremely helpful to the C.A.C. in connection with personnel problems and questions of administration. In other localities the local clergy has reserved a hands off attitude.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

(20) There are no major developments to report on the condition of crime and law enforcement for the month. The incidence of crimes of violence in the urban centers seems to be no greater than might normally be expected. Crime in the rural areas has increased in certain localities, robbery, thefts of food and livestock and like acts having been reported. This may be due in part to the confiscation of the fire arms and weapons which has deprived the rural residents of the self-protection on which they have relied in the past. The enforcement agencies are making particular efforts to cope with the lawlessness in the rural areas. The recrudescence of the Mafia has already been noted.

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(21) The following is a compilation of crimes reported during the month to the Superintendent of Civil Police for the Island. The reporting system was not yet functioning satisfactorily so that it cannot be stated that these figures are either complete or accurate.

Cases Reported		Cases Reported	
1. Murder	9	8. Breakings	275
2. Attempted Murder	15	9. Animal thefts	25
3. Manslaughter	6	10. Theft - All other cases excluding the above	-
4. Assault on Police	5	11. Moral Offences	2
5. Pillage	94	12. Firearms	24
6. Robbery without fire arms	1112	13. Fraud - excluding Black market	72
7. Robbery with fire arms. No data		14. Blackmail	5287

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Statistics with relation to ordinary Civil Crime prior to the occupation are also incomplete due to destruction and loss of records so that comparable figures are not available.

(22) On the evening of September 8, the day on which the signing of the Armistice with Italy was announced, the C.A.O. of Mistretta relaxed the curfew order in Mistretta. There was a good deal of excitement in the town, and crowds gathered outside the Municipio and part of the crowd entered the building and demonstrated against the former Fascist regime. The crowd got out of control but order was restored by the C.O.R.R. Two Carabinieri received wounds from a hand-grenade which was thrown by a member of the crowd, who was later arrested. Some official records, including some AMOT files, taken from offices in the Municipio were burned. Investigations were conducted by the Carabinieri under the direction of the External Group Commander, Messina Province, and three special investigators were detached to this group by the Superior Command of the C.O.R.R. in Palermo. Twenty-eight arrests in all were made and the defendants held for trial by an Allied Military Court.

(23) The law enforcement agencies on the whole showed a marked improvement during the month of September. The Carabinieri are gradually regaining their morale and progress has been made in working out the relationship between the Carabinieri command at HQ and at the various provincial headquarters. The closest relationship has been maintained between AMOT Superintendent of Civil Police and the Commander of the C.O.R.R. in Sicily which has been facilitated by establishing the office of the Superintendent of Police at the Carabinieri HQ. During the month authority was received to organize a training battalion of 500 men. Steps were also taken to move officers and N.C.O.s from their present locations to new stations in accordance with the long standing policy of the organization.

(24) Since there were many mined areas which were by-passed during military operations the bomb disposal problem has become serious with civilian casualties being frequently reported. A bomb disposal squad is being organized under the C.O.R.R. with experts from the Italian army who are to be charged with the clearance of the whole island.

(25) During the month of September the cases of 1161 persons who had been arrested or detained on political or security grounds by the C.I.C., P.C.P., or AMOT officials up to 31 August were reviewed by a committee of representatives of 15 Army Group, 7th Army and 8th Army and AMOT. As a result of these reviews the individuals were classified and recommendations were made that 49 be released unconditionally and 120 be released on good behavior. An improved procedure for maintaining the records of and handling individuals arrested or detained for security or political reasons was developed and recommended to 15 Army Group.

(26) September saw the substantial completion of inspection of prisons and places of confinement in Sicily. The total number of places of confinement now recorded is: 27 local prisons, 19 general prisons, 1 female institution.

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(26) September saw the substantial completion of inspection of prisons and places of confinement in Sicily. The total number of places of confinement now recorded is: 97 local prisons, 19 general prisons, 1 female institution, 2 reformatories, 1 penal establishment and 1 criminal lunatic asylum. During the month instructions were issued to close down 46 places of confinement as unserviceable for imprisonment over 30 days. These will, however, be required to remain open for confinement of prisoners awaiting trial in the locality.

(27) During the month progress was made in establishing a system of criminal registration and recording of individuals held in prison, including returns of all persons to HQ by name. No prison offenses have been recorded except at Noto penal establishment where a disturbance arose by some 20 unruly prisoners who had expected liberation by AMGOT. The prisoners in question have been transferred. An inquiry was held to investigate conditions of neglect on the island of Favignana which was closed in August by order of the C.C.A.O. The inquiry determined that the director and commander had not conducted the administration satisfactorily. The accounts are

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examination and until the matter is completed the officers have been suspended from duty. The 150 prisoners were transferred to Central Prison in Palermo.

(26) The prisoners detained on the island of Ustica, who were mostly political prisoners, were transferred to Palermo for investigation, upon completion of which all were liberated or transferred to a camp. The officials of the prison were placed under arrest pending trial on charges of mal administration of the institution. While there has been marked improvement generally in prison administration, particularly in feeding prisoners, much remains to be done and constant supervision is required to bring standards of prison administration up to the point required by AMCOT. It is unfortunately not possible to eliminate the use of communal cells for sentenced prisoners. It is under consideration whether the practice of keeping untied prisoners and others together should be permitted. Overcrowding still exists but is being remedied.

(29) Recommendations have been made for an increase in the salaries and wages of the prison staffs which are substandard. Arrangements have also been made for furnishing clothes and uniforms, using prison labor for manufacture. Hours of duty have also been adjusted and placed on an organized basis.

(30) Fire and civil defense services have been inspected in most of the large cities and now should be attaining reasonably high standards of efficiency due to changes in personnel and repairs and reallocation of equipment. During the month a plan for registration of vehicles and control of their operation on an island-wide basis was completed and put in effect by General Order No. 9. The plan should serve to reduce unauthorized use of vehicles and give the civil authorities considerable more control of truck transport, which is still a vital necessity. During the month arrangements were also made for passes for civilian travel by rail in the Palermo area. Schemes were also completed for the control of fire arms, registration of aliens and for the issue of circulation passes generally.

Legal

(31) By the end of September Italian courts were in operation in each province in Sicily, although difficulties in regard to transport were greatly hampering the work. Italian judicial officials had in many cases removed their homes from the congested centers where their presence was most needed and it had not been possible to arrange for the permanent return of all of them owing to the lack of transportation and accommodation, or to arrange transport for their daily attendance. The transportation of prisoners awaiting trial in jails in the interior of the island to the courts for trial also seriously delayed the administration of justice. The appointment of further personnel (referred to in the next paragraph) who can operate on a wider area and the continuing efforts to obtain transportation should somewhat ease the position.

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(32) Sessions of 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 individuals having been selected.

(33) Action was taken to improve the standing and morale of the legal profession in the island. This was at a low level at the time of occupation, mainly owing to the control of the Fascist party and the existence of the professional syndicates. After consultation with leading Italian lawyers a plan for the reorganization of the bar association and council of lawyers was prepared. It is believed that the approval of the scheme will mean an improvement in conditions generally in the administration of justice. The decision to continue payment of the preoccupation indemnities has also caused satisfaction as the Italian judicial officials were poorly paid, at least in comparison with American and British standards.

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(34) The work of reopening courts has been hampered by the destruction of some court buildings in the course of operations and the requisitioning of courts for army use. Moreover, in spite of directives of the Army commanders, requisition has usually been followed by dispersal of court records. While the destruction was unavoidable, it is doubted whether requisitioning of court buildings was in many cases necessary.

(35) The work of the Allied Military Courts was large in Sicily in September. The following table shows the incidence of cases received from the several provinces for examination during the month.

	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Total
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Palermo	3	-	9	-	365	68	445
Catania	-	-	7	2	113	23	145
Messina	-	-	2	4	20	8	34
Agrigento	2	-	24	4	224	16	290
Trapani	-	-	6	-	65	6	99
Siracusa	4	1	5	3	115	15	143
Ragusa	-	-	2	-	99	8	109
Caltafissetta	-	-	16	2	4	-	22
Enna	-	-	NONE REPORTED		-	-	-
TOTAL	9	1	73	15	1025	144	1267

The following statement indicates the type of offenses dealt with:

	Black Wire		Possession of		Thefts, Pillage and possession of Allied Property		Curfew violations		All other offenses		Total
	Market Cutting Cases	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	Fire Arms etc.	
Palermo	100	2	3	3	11	236	20	20	20	20	374
Catania	24	1	5	5	31	41	18	18	18	18	120
Messina	15	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	22
Agrigento	32	-	10	10	58	52	68	68	68	68	250
Trapani	34	1	6	6	6	16	28	28	28	28	93
Siracusa	11	3	2	2	30	28	50	50	50	50	126
Ragusa	6	-	1	1	18	75	3	3	3	3	101
Caltafissetta	-	-	6	6	12	-	2	2	2	2	20
Enna	-	-	NONE REPORTED		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	222	7	35	35	173	478	189	189	189	189	1004

1 Case under Italian penal code. Transcript not completed - death penalty in the murder of Baron Genardo.

(35) The work of the Allied Military Courts was completed in September. The following table shows the incidence of cases received from the several provinces for examination during the month.

	General Courts Guilty	Not Guilty	Superior Courts Guilty	Not Guilty	Summary Courts Guilty	Not Guilty	Total
Palermo	3	-	9	-	365	68	445
Catania	-	-	7	2	113	23	145
Messina	-	-	2	4	20	8	34
Agrigento	2	-	24	4	224	16	290
Trapani	-	-	8	-	65	6	99
Siracusa	4	1	5	3	115	15	143
Ragusa	-	-	2	-	99	8	109
Caltafruseta	-	-	16	2	4	-	22
TOTAL	9	1	73	15	1025	144	1267

The following statement indicates the type of offences dealt with:

	Black Market	Wire Cutting Cases	Possession of Arms etc.	Thefts, Pillage and possession of Allied Property	Curfew violations	All other offences	Total
Palermo	100	2	5	11	236	20	374
Catania	24	1	5	31	41	18	120
Messina	15	-	-	7	-	-	22
Agrigento	32	-	10	58	82	68	250
Trapani	34	1	6	6	18	28	93
Siracusa	11	3	2	30	28	50	126
Ragusa	6	-	1	18	73	3	101
Caltafruseta	-	-	6	12	-	2	20
TOTAL	222	7	35	173	478	189	1004

1 Case under Italian penal code. Transcript not completed - death penalty in the murder of Baron Genuardo.

(36) Crime against military government has not been extensive, except the cutting of military telephone wire, curfew violations, black market offenses, and the illegal possession of Allied property. The most serious of these, although not the most prevalent, has been the cutting of military telephone wires, as to which 15 Army Group has requested strong action. Directives were given to prosecute all cases of alleged cutting of telephone wire and proposed more severe sentences, but it was decided not to stipulate minimum sentences as had been suggested by HQ 15 Army Group.

(37) The defendants in the case involving the murder of Baron Genuardo were sentenced to death by a General Military Court at Agrigento during September for possession of arms contrary to Article V of Proclamation No. 2. The crime undoubtedly had Mafia connections and it is thought that the prompt trial and sentence has had a favorable effect in the region.

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(38) The extension of the control exercised by the Allied Military Government in Sicily after the first phase of occupation required additional military legislation. Under the powers granted by the military governor to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer certain General Orders were published. The following were approved during September.

- General Order No. 4 - Price Control
- General Order No. 5 - Declaration of Essential Supplies
- General Order No. 6 - Rescinding of Banks
- General Order No. 7 - Amendments to Proclamations Nos. 2 and 4
- General Order No. 8 - Labor Reorganization
- General Order No. 9 - Circulation of Motor Vehicles
- General Order No. 10 - Termination of Restrictions on Financial Institutions

Numbers 1 and 2 of the Sicily Gazette, containing copies of Proclamations and General Orders in book form, were printed and distributed during September.

Finance

(39) The full monthly report of the Finance Division setting forth its operations in detail is attached as Appendix A. The following paragraphs contain certain of the more important matters therein noted.

(40) Large deficits throughout the various governmental subdivisions continued to prevail generally through the month of September. Advances by AMST for normal recurrent expenditures, principally relief and grain payments, generally maintained the same levels set in July and August, although as a result of closer controls relief payments were in some localities considerably reduced. Major items of advances newly developed during the month were the state railway payrolls and operating expenses of the Italian Red Cross, the financial requirements of which were in each case supplied by the HQ of the respective organizations on an island-wide basis prior to the occupation.

(41) During the month the revenue section shifted its emphasis from the investigation of machinery of tax and budgetary operation to the stimulation of tax collection. Progress has been slow, owing to the continuing difficulties of communication, damage to office buildings and records, and the continued suspension of many business enterprises. Certain of the more prosperous and undamaged communes reported that collection of taxes are restored almost to normal. In other it was necessary to grant partial postponement, permitted by the Italian law.

(42) In order to improve the control of expenditures a tightening of the procedure governing disbursements by C.A.O.s and the requiring of more frequent reporting by P.O.s was put in effect. In addition, instructions to communal and provincial authorities on the preparation of budgets for the coming year have been worked out and distributed.

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(43) Under General Order No. 6 published in September the banks were reorganized on a restricted withdrawal basis in Palermo province on 6 September and in the balance of the island on 15 September. Protection of the banks against the permitted withdrawals was arranged through credit agreements with IMPT, more fully discussed in the Finance Division report (Appendix A). The limited withdrawal plan was entirely successful, new deposits having greatly exceeded withdrawals in all provinces by the end of the month. On the basis of this experience plans were made in the latter part of September for the termination of all restrictions on withdrawals throughout the island. The resumption of normal operations includes payment of assigned circolari and vagli bancari, which will afford relief to the large number of holders of this paper.

(44) Reports were called for on the position of the postal savings deposits in the provinces but had been received only from Palermo province by the end of the month. It is planned to reopen the postal savings and postal current accounts contemporaneously with the lifting of restrictions on banks generally. No action is contemplated regarding payment of postal savings bonds, service on these being suspended in accordance with the C.C.S. directive.

(45) A study of social insurance institutions has continued and information as to the five principal organizations in the province of Palermo has resulted in recommendations for the resumption of their activities. This will require advances by AMFA to take the place of deficit financing usually furnished by the central government. In order to simplify somewhat the complicated scheme of social insurance, two of the agencies (Cassa Mutua Infermi Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infermi sul Lavoro) have been amalgamated. This will reduce administrative costs and will probably be followed by similar consolidations of various other agencies which were overlapping or performed closely related functions.

(46) A statement of AMFA assets and liabilities is set forth in paragraph 27 of the Finance Division report. Total assets and liabilities of L.9,857,289,475 are shown as compared with the corresponding figure of L.2,164,077,974 at the end of August. The increase in liabilities was principally due to the receipt from Washington of L.7,600,000,000 during the month.

(47) The postal services which have continued to be operated under the supervision of the Finance Division were further extended during the month of September. On 17 September an interprovincial delivery service was instituted for unsealed mail weighing up to 30 grams. Trunk service to provincial capitals will be handled by bus line inaugurated by AMOT for the transportation of civilian officials and essential personnel. Deliveries within the provinces are left to the devices of the postal authorities in each provincial capital. The army censorship branches have provided a censor for each of the provincial capitals. Some prisoner of war mail has been received and dispatched and further mail is expected. Inquiry has been made, with a recommendation for favorable action, as to the possibility of setting up the mechanism for remittances from the United States to relatives in the occupied parts of Italy, payments to be arranged by AMFA at this end.

(48) A problem that received careful study during the month was the inflationary tendency which followed the occupation. Uncontrolled prices have risen sharply since the occupation. There are requests for wage increases among various groups of wage earners, particularly the police and other civil servants. Stocks of consumer goods of all sorts remain low. Added to this is the tremendous purchasing power introduced into the island by the Allied Forces. To combat this an anti-inflation program was approved by the Executive Council and steps were taken by the interested staff divisions to

(45) A study of social insurance institutions has continued and information as to the five principal organizations in the province of Palermo has resulted in recommendations for the resumption of their activities. This will require advances by ANPA to take the place of deficit financing usually furnished by the central government. In order to simplify somewhat the complicated scheme of social insurance, two of the agencies (Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro) have been amalgamated. This will reduce administrative costs and will probably be followed by similar consolidations of various other agencies which were overlapping or performed closely related functions.

(46) A statement of ANPA assets and liabilities is set forth in paragraph 27 of the Finance Division report. Total assets and liabilities of L.9,857,259,479 are shown as compared with the corresponding figure of L.2,164,077,974 at the end of August. The increase in liabilities was principally due to the receipt from Washington of L.7,600,000,000 during the month.

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Property Control

(49) A detailed report of the Controller of Property for the month of September is attached hereto as Appendix B. As there indicated the Controller of Property has made progress in taking over properties of the various types specified in the plan.

(50) Allied properties which had been sequestered by the Italian Government have for the most part been examined, inventoried and taken into custody. In very nearly all of the provinces there was found real property of Allied ownership. In general the existing sequester (Bark of Sicily in many cases) was left in possession, subject to the control of ANPA by ANPA. Among the more important properties was the Bronte estate, formerly by

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the heirs of Lord Nelson. The legal complications in connection with the sequestration and expropriation of this estate under Italian laws have been referred to in previous reports. The C.P. has personally inspected the property and has appointed a manager to conserve its assets until the final disposition is determined.

(51) The valuable property in the City of Palermo belonging to the late Duc de Guise has been taken into custody, inventoried and many valuables stored. A directive is still awaited as to the treatment of this and other French property and properties of nationals of the United Nations other than the United States and the British Commonwealth.

(52) The dissolution of the numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in the C.P. assuming custody of a good deal of real and personal property of these bodies. Formal custody has also been taken of a number of State buildings and properties and several semi-state undertakings, including in particular the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano.

(53) Proceedings under Italian Law for the handling of abandoned real property have been worked out satisfactorily in Palermo province and are to be adapted in other provinces. The procedure permits the C.P. to be kept informed of the status of the various abandoned properties so that in proper cases he may take formal custody thereof.

(54) Of the industrial and commercial undertakings taken into custody the two most important are the oil installations of AGIP, into which had been put the former installations and assets of the Shell and Standard Oil groups in Sicily. In many cases the installations are in the actual custody of the armed forces. The operations of AGIP are, however, being conducted under special commissioners who were formerly officials of the Shell and Standard Oil companies in the territory. The asphalt mines in Ragusa present a complicated picture. The C.P. after investigation has decided to take custody of the two British mining concessions and of a third which is owned by the Italian Government. These constitute three of the four more important concessions for the mining of asphalt rock. The centralizing of control in the C.P. should facilitate the operation for requirements of the military and essential civilian uses.

(55) Every state industrial enterprise which were taken under control during the month of September include the following:

Ente Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche (E.N.I.C.) which controls cinemas through Palermo and elsewhere.
 Unione Militare - a cooperative society providing Italian Officers with uniforms and other articles. Operations suspended.
 Printing Press of the Corriere di Sicilian in Catania - printing establishment as to which ownership and proprietorship is confused.
 State Stud Farms - Catania.

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(55) Enemy state industrial enterprises which were taken under control during the month of September include the following:

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 State Seed Farms - Catania.

Public Health

(56) The general status of public health in the island of Sicily, which includes the activities of the Public Health Division during the month of September, are set forth in the report of the D.P.H. dated 11 October attached as Appendix C.

(57) The health of the population of the island continues good. The small outbreaks of typhoid fever referred to in previous reports have been controlled. In the view of AMO health officers these epidemics cannot be attributed to war conditions or to the occupation. Through the efforts of AMO health officers considerable improvement can be looked for in conditions

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in every locality in the island which had typhoid cases. Malaria appears to be more prevalent than statistics have indicated. The Allied Forces and the malarialogists attached to the Public Health Division AMSCOT have been active in measures to suppress and prevent the spread of the disease as indicated in an annex to the Public Health Division report (Appendix C).

(58) While regular reports of communicable diseases have not been possible by reason of the disruption of communications between physicians and command and provincial health officers and between provincial capitals and AMSCOT HQ, weekly and monthly reports are beginning to come. A table based on report from approximately 1/2 of the commandos (other than in Palermo) emphasizes the importance of typhoid, tuberculosis and malaria as the three principal communicable diseases on the island.

(59) The constant attention of the Public Health Division has been given to the problem of nutrition, particularly in distressed areas such as Messina as to which reports have been current of starvation conditions. For the purpose of both investigation and of assistance to the provincial health officers medical officers have been detailed from AMSCOT HQ. In no case have the alarmist reports proven accurate. The condition of the people nutritionally remains favorable. While rationing has been difficult and meagre food available in the provinces of Trapani and Messina have been critically low, starvation has not existed in any part of the island and the situation is improving. With improved transportation and import of certain necessary supplies the situation should improve.

(60) The housing study has not been completed in all provinces as indicated in the report of the D.F.H. A critical housing situation exists in the cities of Trapani and Marsala. Steps are being taken to meet this emergency by the completion of housing projects and authorization of emergency repairs. A detailed report has not been received from Messina province but it may be assumed that an acute housing situation exists there. A report from the province of Siracusa indicates that the City of Augusta, where it was thought a serious problem would be presented, has rehoused its people satisfactorily and no resettlement or outside assistance will therefore be required.

(61) As a corollary of the housing problem the resettlement of refugees, both Italian and of foreign nationality, has been undertaken. Machinery has been established in each province for registration of refugees. When exact information and statistics are available steps for resettlement or housing will be taken under the supervision of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division. A small project has been undertaken in Palermo where a camp has been established for 200 Yugoslavs. This camp has been directly administered by the Welfare Section but it has been recommended that a special division be created and charged with the care of friendly nationals who have been and undoubtedly will be found in much greater numbers on the mainland of Italy.

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(62) During the month of September agreements were reached with the local officials of the Italian Red Cross for the reorganization of that institution under personnel satisfactory to the Allied Forces. The Italian Red Cross in Sicily has responsibilities beyond those of Red Cross Societies in the U.S. and U.K. It is responsible for maintaining civilian hospitals, for anti-malaria work, the training of nurses and operation of first aid air raid stations. The distribution of relief and communication with and aid to prisoners and refugees is also handled by the Italian Red Cross. A program of activities has been agreed upon as set forth in an annex to the report of the D.P.H. AGOST has undertaken to supply financial aid formerly furnished by the Red Cross in order that these essential activities may be continued. The Red Cross will work in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Public Health Division, AGOST HQ.

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(63) During the month considerable progress was made in reorganizing the administration of relief in several provinces. Departments of Public Welfare were either functioning or about to function immediately in Palermo, Trapani, Catania, Brna and Messina. Plans for the extension of these activities are under way for the other provinces. The plan for the consolidation of relief agencies includes integration of services of child care and the establishment of a children's welfare agency in each province. Reports for children's institutions have been made available for each province. In the field of juvenile delinquency a uniform procedure has been recommended to the Legal Division and the Prison Section.

(64) As a result of discussions with Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, during his visit to Sicily early in September, Red Cross relief officials were invited to the island to discuss ways in which facilities of the American and British Red Cross organizations might be made available to the civilian population under the general supervision of AMSCOT. Conferences in Palermo resulted in a program being agreed upon which calls for the furnishing of Red Cross personnel to perform the following functions:

- (a) Working with the Italian Red Cross in getting the P.O.W. clearance center functioning more adequately. (Particularly in connection with foreign countries.)
- (b) Providing supplies (clothing, food, medical).
- (c) Helping to register, relocate, rehouse and repatriate refugees.
- (d) Helping operate camps for the temporary care of homeless Sicilians, released political and other prisoners, Allied nationals, etc.
- (e) Assisting in the handling of pension claims of foreign residents and civilian communications abroad.
- (f) Community organizations of welfare services.
- (g) General assistance in other welfare activities.
- (h) Assisting in the development of local voluntary effort.

Red Cross personnel has arrived and certain of the approved activities are already underway.

Civilian Supply

(65) During the month the former Civilian Supply Division was split up and reorganized as stated in paragraph 7. The activities of the new divisions during the month are discussed separately.

(66) The matter of food supply, particularly grain, continued to be the critical problem confronting the division during the month. Revised estimates were made of crop yields and every effort was made to increase the amount of grain under the prescribed procedure. The status of the grain problem during the month will be more fully summarized under the heading Agriculture. Imports of wheat during the month amounted to 1,000 tons at Palermo and 2,500 tons at Catania, of which 2,000 tons were diverted to Reggio di Calabria, as a stockpile for Region II.

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(67) In order to obtain more complete information on existing stocks in the island General Order No. 5 was published regarding declaration of stocks of all important commodities. All critical articles, including foodstuffs, fuels, automotive equipment, and building material, were included in the schedule of articles required to be declared. While 100% compliance with this order is hardly to be expected, it was felt that it would be a useful weapon in the hands of the police agencies in enforcing black market regulations, since failure to declare scheduled articles itself constitutes an offense, of which the only proof required is that of possession. Reports from the provinces on existing stocks continued to be fragmentary and unsatisfactory due to the difficulties of provincial supply officers maintaining information on stocks on hand and faulty communication.

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(68) The coal situation was a matter of considerable concern during the month. Prior to the operation requirements of coal for the operation of essential civilian industries and utilities were estimated at 6,000 tons a month. This estimate proved to be substantially correct, and was allowed for in the import program. However, the import program was not adhered to and such coal as was imported was diverted to military uses. In addition, the greater part of the coal stocks found on the island had to be turned over for the use of the military. The resulting coal shortage was felt critically, particularly in the reestablishment of essential electric service and milling of wheat. A revised coal program has since been agreed upon and it is thought that the situation will accordingly improve.

(69) During the month the previous estimates as to long range requirements of Sicily were checked against experience and available information in the island and requisitions were submitted.

(70) During September a survey of the situation regarding the mining and export of sulphur was completed and a report separately transmitted. As a result of the survey steps were taken to reopen and place in operation certain of the sulphur installations and to commence exports. Arrangements for transport of stocks at the mines in the interior to the ports were completed.

Agriculture

(71) During September the previous estimation of grain deficiency were confirmed, although exact information is not yet available. Lack of rainfall, deficiency of fertilizers and war damage were the principal causes of decreased yields. Quantities amassed were low and there was little doubt that grain was being retained by farmers beyond the legally permitted quantity. This action was due probably to the tendency of farmers to hoard irrespective of prices or to sell to black market operators at figures considerably above the official prices. The preoccupation practice of recourse to the black market for supplies was continued by the population rather generally, although plans have been worked out with the Public Safety Division directed at breaking the black market and were put into effect during the latter part of the month.

(72) Available information indicates that grain for distribution through official channels in Sicily will be exhausted at the end of the year. Local shortage, of course, will be felt sooner and in grain deficient provinces the shortage will be accentuated by transportation difficulties. Various plans were in effect in the provinces for forcing the surrender of hoarded wheat. In view of the prospective shortages, requisitions were made for imports to provide a reserve against a break down of transport in the various grain deficient provinces and to take care of the island-wide shortage prior to the next harvest.

(73) The average daily ration on September 30 was approximately 165 grams of bread and 15 grams of pasta. Some provinces were receiving the

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(73) The average daily ration on September 30 was approximately 155 grams of bread and 15 grams of pasta. Some provinces were receiving the maximum permitted ration of bread of 300 grams and 40 grams of pasta, while in one province (Messina) the ration was as low as 100 grams of bread. The large portion of the ration in Messina was supplied from imported stocks which were practically exhausted at the end of the month. Interprovincial transportation complicated the problem, which was solved in part by consular shipment.

(74) On 24 September instructions were issued for the control of olive oil for the 43-44 season and prices were fixed. The supply of fruit and vegetables, owing to the seasonal decrease, with the exception of such articles as lemons and nuts, was generally deficient. Some 8,000 tons of phosphate in the island were allocated for distribution as fertilizer and consideration was given to the provision of the requirement of about 100,000

tons in time for sowing. Due to the shipping shortage it seems impossible to meet this requirement. The supply of nitrates for use in the early spring is regarded as more than a possibility and estimates for requirements have been put in with the requisition for import by mid February of 5,000 tons of nitrate fertilizers.

(75) In order to simplify the complicated problem of regulating the black market, it was decided to eliminate all articles from control except the main essentials. Accordingly, as from 1 November, rationing will be confined to bread, pasta, flour, sugar and olive oil. Revised ration cards, giving effect to this system, were prepared and were in the process of printing at the end of the month.

(76) Fishing was permitted on all coasts of Sicily during the month, subject to limitations laid down by the Navy. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for the inland towns.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities

(77) Transportation continues to be one of the most difficult problems of AMGOT administration. The lack of transportation makes itself felt in all activities - the movement of supply, the movement of civilian personnel, transportation of mail and official communications and many others.

(78) Considerable progress was made in reestablishing the railway facilities but this was not of direct advantage to AMGOT, owing to the demands of the military for virtually the entire available lift. Operation of the railways continued to be directly under the military, the 27th Railway Operating Battalion in the American area and Fortbase in the British area being the responsible units. In both British and American areas a successful effort was made to return the actual operation to the civilian employees. AMGOT transportation officers were engaged primarily during the month in liaison work and in arranging for the payment of railway employees. All matters in regard to payment of railway personnel were referred to AMGOT.

(79) A start on an island-wide program for motor transport was made. Virtually all operating transport was removed from civilian and AMGOT control by the military shortly after the occupation. Under the orders of 7th and 6th Armies some vehicles were returned to AMGOT and a portion of them were put into operating condition. S.C.A.O.s of most provinces organized their own motor pools, engaged primarily in the transportation of supplies. The creation of a motor transport subsection at AMGOT HQ laid the groundwork for an island-wide organization by turning over to Istituto Nazionale Trasporti (the truck and bus subsidiary of the State Railways) certain vehicles and by requisitioning garages and repair shops in Palermo capable of caring for approximately 100 trucks. IRT is being used as the agency of AMGOT for operating an island-wide truck service with terminals and garage facilities in the provincial capitals. The motor transport subsection continued the operation of a bi-weekly bus service throughout the island on the route Palermo - Agrigento - Ragusa - Siracusa - Catania - Enna - Caltanissetta - Palermo. This service has been important in moving government officials to

(76) Fishing was permitted on all coasts of Sicily during the month, subject to limitations laid down by the Navy. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for the inland towns.

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(80) A water transport subsection was established under a U.S. Naval officer who was assigned for the purpose. Two schooners were transferred to AMGOT, one of which is a 450-ton boat used for water supply for the island of Ustica. Several smaller boats at Trapani were also taken over, which were made available to the S.C.A.C. Trapani to move in grain from Agrigento. During the month AMGOT also arranged for the shipment in landing craft to Messina of wheat to relieve the acute food shortage there. The cooperation of the U.S. naval authorities was prompt and extremely helpful. A civilian

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shipping organization has been set up to take over the operation of the water transport facilities required by AMOT under the supervision of the Water Transport Section.

(81) Considerable progress may be reported in the restoration of civil telephone exchanges to civilian operation. In the eastern portion of the island (provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa and Enna) all local telephone exchanges and urban facilities were turned over to AMOT for civil operation with the exception of that for the commune of Augusta, which is being operated by the Royal Marines. In the western portion of the island (provinces of Palermo, Caltanissetta, Agrigento and Trapani) all local commercial telephone exchanges, including the distribution facilities within each local exchange area, were released by the Island Base Section, subject to military requirements for operation and maintenance by civilian personnel under AMOT supervision, except the exchanges and facilities in the towns and communes of Palermo, Licata and Porto Empedocle.

(82) As the telephone exchanges and facilities have been released an effort has been made to restore them to their normal operation as soon as possible, except for interurban service. Telephone exchanges in all provincial capitals, except Caltanissetta and Messina, were operating by the end of September. The exchange in Palermo is being operated by the Signal Corps of the Army. Small magneto exchanges in less important communes have also been put in operation. It is estimated that approximately 10% of these exchanges were functioning by 30 September.

(83) A plan for rehabilitation of the telegraph system was drawn up by AMOT officers and engineers of the PTT calling for the repair of the circuits linking provincial capitals first followed by the linking of the more important towns and rural communities. By reason of military needs no telegraph circuits were installed or placed in operation during September but permission was granted by military authorities to place circuits in operating condition in operation on 1 October.

(84) The State submarine cable Palermo - Cagliari (Sardinia) was apparently intact. Arrangements were made for testing this cable.

(85) During the month of September further efforts were directed toward rehabilitating the electric generating and transmission facilities in the island. Two more diesel generating plants in Marsala and Mazara del Vallo started, thus further relieving transmission network. The strict conservation of power continued to be essential to ensure meeting military requirements until reservoirs can be replenished in the late fall. Accordingly, orders continued in effect restricting use of power to essential civilian needs, e.g. medical, governmental, police, etc. The Palermo steam plant was also put in service, which further reduced the load on the network in this important center.

(86) During the month the Highway and Public Works Section was organized. Conferences with the British and American military for designation of first and second priorities on repair of military and civilian highways were held. Steps were taken to reestablish A.A.S.S. (State Highway Dept.) and the Prov-

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Labor

(87) The directive of the C.C.S. regarding termination of Fascist institutions contemplated the elimination of the labor syndicates and corporations which were wholly of Fascist origin. The directive anticipated, however, that a study of the labor situation would be undertaken before the directive was fully implemented.

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(88) As a result of study of the labor problem on the island, discussions with Italian authorities, the assistance of the Allied Forces and others in the employment of labor, a labor plan was drafted by Captain Morse, Chief of the Labor Division, approved, and made effective by General Order No. 6 on 1 October. This plan formally abolished the Fascist labor system, including the provincial unions and their subsidiary and constituent units and the various provincial councils of corporations. It established a regional labor office and 9 provincial labor offices. The principal functions of these offices were to collect and compile information on labor demand and supply, to establish central employment offices and to conciliate or arbitrate where necessary. The right to organize by free and secret ballot is provided and the right of collective bargaining is guaranteed. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden during the emergency. It is felt that this machinery will permit the play of the natural forces within the island and that a free labor movement can and will develop within its framework.

(89) By the end of the month the program was gotten under way with the appointment of provincial labor officials and offices were being established in the provincial capitals. The adoption of the plan appears to have had a favorable reaction throughout the island.

Fine Arts & Monuments

(90) During the month of September the advisor and deputy advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments completed an inspection of the entire island, examining damage to monuments and conferring with superintendents of monuments and antiquities for the various regions. As a result of conferences with these officials and with S.C.A.O.s a pamphlet containing suggestions to C.A.O.s concerning the administration and financing of the various institutions handling fine arts and monuments was drawn up and distributed. The document has been likewise printed in Italian and distributed to the various officials concerned.

(91) Work authorized earlier in the occupation proceeded in Palermo. The most used books of the National Library, which was badly bombed, have been transported to the Palazzo Mazarino where library facilities have been installed. The openings left by bombings in the National Library have been filled to prevent further losses. State archives are being extracted from the rubble of the badly damaged Gancia convent. The labor involved in sorting and regrouping scattered leaves and drying documents will be tremendous but approximately two thirds of the work calculated to prevent further loss and deterioration had already been accomplished by the end of the month.

(92) The Superintendency of Galleries and Works of Art for Sicily has reported that the transfer of certain works of art to a central repository for cataloging and restoration was started, transportation for this purpose having been furnished by AMGOT HQ.

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Chiesa della Immacolata in la Chiesa di S. Francesco S'Assisi.	Prevented collapse of the Chapel
Chiesa di San Giuseppe dei Teatini	Closed the doors, repaired the roof, removed rubble and repaired aisle cupolas.
Palazzo Abatelli	Prevented tower and front wall from falling out on the street
Chiesa di Santa Anna Annunziata	Removed rubble, walled in the ruins and recovered capitals and architectural fragments

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Chiesa di San Salvatore

Removed rubble, closed openings and repaired cupola

Chiesa di San Matteo

Repaired doors and roof

Chiesa di Santa Rita

Closed openings, recovered marble fragments and repaired roof

Education

(94) With the arrival of the Educational Advisor early in September the undertaking of the education program commenced.

(95) The supervision of the National Universities, located at Palermo and Catania, was taken over by the Educational Advisor from the provincial S.C.A.O.s. The director of the University of Palermo was removed because of his strong Fascist record and the systematic examination of the political records of the faculty members was undertaken.

(96) In order to permit the reopening of the primary and secondary schools as soon as physical facilities could be found, a plan of reorganization of the provincial educational system was distributed to the S.C.A.O.s. This called for the appointment of a satisfactory provveditore agli studi and a committee or council to advise on the suitability of texts and teaching staffs. In several of the provinces this organization was well under way by the end of the month.

(97) Examination of the primary and secondary texts showed that contrary to our first information a great deal of the teaching material was strongly Fascist and objectionable. A review of the official texts was undertaken with a view to revision either by the removal of certain pages or by reprinting where necessary. Collection of texts from various schools had been initiated by the end of the month.

(98) While no assurance was given to the provincial authorities that it would be possible to reopen the schools every effort was and is being made to advance preparations so that reopening should not be delayed any longer than necessary.

Press and Public Relations

(99) The Sicilian press has consisted for the most part of two daily papers - one published in Palermo and one in Catania. The respective publications are the Sicilia Liberata and the Corriere di Sicilia. Supervision of the publications has been by P.W.E. in close cooperation with the Public Relations Officer of AMGOT. Considerable latitude has been allowed the editorial writers in expression of opinion, including some criticism of AMGOT administration and policies. With unimportant exceptions this privilege has not been abused.

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(100) Several small weekly papers in outlying regions have been established, strict control being maintained, however, over all publications in order to conserve the supply of news print on the island.

(101) The Public Relations Officer has continued to make information on AMOOF policies and operation available to members of the allied press who continued their interest in military government activities during the month.

NOTES ON THE PROVINCES INDIVIDUALLY

(102) Since conditions vary considerably between the various provinces it may be well while to comment briefly on high spots of the administration in each of the 9 provinces of Sicily.

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Palermo

(103) The month of September saw the appointment of a new Prefect as well as a Sindaco of Palermo City, two of the most important posts in the province. Other vacancies have been filled and appointments made, all of which tend in the desired direction of indirect rule. The urban feeding problem continued to be acute. Palermo City has never had any wheat reserve and in bad weather or due to failure of transportation facilities, daily flour requirements have not always been received.

(104) Excellent progress has been made in clearing up the City of Palermo, which is reflected in the reopening of stores and shops and the almost complete return of the population. The transportation situation is showing slow improvement. The province has made headway in consolidating various administrative agencies and eliminating Fascist departments. The provincial employment office has also proven successful, having registered approximately 45,000 individuals from 31 July to 25 September, of which placement for 17,000 was found. Improvement in relief investigation procedure was reflected in the reduction of average daily payments from 400,000 L. during the latter part of August to 260,000 L. during the corresponding period in September.

Trapani

(105) The economic situation continued unsatisfactory. The province has a normal grain deficiency and amassing has been below the usual levels. The new prefect seems to be competent and is actively assisting in the grain problem. Considerable disorder in the rural areas was noted during the month. The unsatisfactory economic condition coupled with the severe bomb damage at Trapani and Marsala will make this one of the difficult provinces during the winter months. Water borne transport and fishing have been impeded by the failure of authorities to clear mines from the coastal areas.

Agrigento

(106) This province has a grain surplus, from which Trapani has been in part supplied. The reopening of the sulphur mines will ease the unemployment situation considerably. The state of public order has improved since August, although thefts of cattle and hijacking in the rural districts is still reported. The administration in this province is in general proceeding satisfactorily.

Reggio

(107) This province continues quiet. A new prefect has been appointed who appears to be popular. The operation of the asphalt mines is the principal industrial activity in the province, which has reduced unemployment.

Caltafesta

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Ragusa

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Caltafiumotta

(108) This province continues quiet, except for a demonstration in one of the communes arising from unemployment in the sulphur mines, as a result of which 21 persons were arrested. Further removals of Sirdacos are reported. The grain situation is said to be unsatisfactory with a drop off from the usual figures of grain amassed. Since this province supplies the deficiencies of Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania and Palermo the deficiency may be serious and is being carefully studied. During the month the water supply became critical, owing to heavy demands and breaks in the aqueducts from war damage. Repairs of the more important lines have been completed and adequate supply is now assured. Electricity continues to be a problem. The Prefect of the province is an extremely aggressive individual. Accordingly, the S.C.A.C. has placed the administration in the hands of the Italians to a greater degree than of the other provinces.

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Enna

(109) This province also reports a shortage in the amassing of grain, although amounts have so far been regularly supplied to Messina and Catania. As previously reported, there have been a number of administrative experiments conducted in this province. Since it is primarily rural country with no large cities, the problems are not comparable to those of the large provinces. The amalgamation of the various administrative organizations apparently has continued to be satisfactory. Considerable political sitting is reported from this province.

Siracusa

(110) This was one of the earliest provinces to complete a satisfactory organization and this situation has continued. Crime is low, supply continues satisfactory. A small export trade in Malta in wine and lemons has been started. No instruction of bombed areas has been prompt and effective.

Catania

(111) The refugee and food problems continue to be difficult ones and progress in clearing bomb and battle damage is slower than had been expected. The shifting of Portbase from Catania to the mainland should relieve the military congestion which has been one of the administrative problems. Several important officials have been removed during the month in the supply agencies. Owing to the variation in the rates of pay permitted by the Armed Forces, the wage situation was confused but has been clarified by promulgation of the new schedules. The administrative situation seems to be improving.

Messina

(112) Following the successful operation across the straits AMOAT HQ was moved back into the city. Housing conditions remain bad with 50% of the houses not habitable by any proper standards. The food shortage has been critical and remains unsatisfactory. While the province has always had a grain deficiency no grain has been amassed since this harvest. Assistance from AMOAT HQ on supply and health matters has been given on several occasions. The refugee situation presents a serious problem, both from the standpoint of congestion, feeding and disease. Health continues to be better than expected under the circumstances.

Small Islands (Pavignana)

(113) These islands have been taken under the administration of Trapani province. The C.A.O. Pavignana was responsible for the rescue of several American airmen during the month who were forced down off shore. The prison has been closed down as elsewhere reported.

Ustica

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Ustica

(114) This island has been placed under administration of Palermo province. The prison has been closed as elsewhere reported. Supply of food and water has been arranged by means of small vessels now being operated by AMOCT HQ.

Isle Islands (Lipari and Stromboli)

(115) These islands have been placed under the administration of Messina province but during September were supplied by AMOCT HQ. Food and water are furnished by coastal transport. There was apparently considerable political activity, which has subsided with the removal of several of the leading fascists on the island. As previously reported all political prisoners were removed before Allied occupation.

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Pantelleria

(116) While this island was nominally under the control of AMGOT HQ all during September communications with the island were not established until the latter part of the month. Four officers were, however, in residence and report conditions quiet. Reconstruction of the town has commenced. Supplies are being furnished mainly from the stockpile established in North Africa at the time of capture. It is planned to reduce the staff to two officers in the near future.

Lampedusa

(117) Communication was established with Lampedusa shortly after the first of October. This island had been practically cut off from outside communication since its capture. The two officers stationed there, however, have done a commendable job in rehabilitation and in reorganization of the island economy. Fish canning has been started and supplies amassed adequate for the winter, upon a ration basis considerably in excess of that established in Sicily. Exports of fish have been offered to the mainland when transportation becomes available.

REGION II - (Calabria and Lucania)

(118) As above stated the AMGOT organization assigned to 8th Army for operation Baytown was mounted at Taormina under Group Captain Benson, RAF, and Lt. Col. Harvey Gerry, AUS. Basic plans were developed by these officers in conjunction with AMGOT HQ, and a nominal table of organization was arrived at, personnel to fill which were supplied mainly from AMGOT Sicily. Motor transport was drawn mainly from 8th Army.

(119) The arrangements with 8th Army for loading and moving forward AMGOT personnel and vehicles were most satisfactory. Twelve officers were on the mainland on D day. 25 officers with transport reached there on D + 1 and 8 additional officers with equipment on D + 2. Region II HQ was established at Reggio immediately.

(120) Reggio was found to be less damaged than had been anticipated. Water was available from the first to the extent of about 50% and electricity was available by D + 3. Through the prompt action of AMGOT officers stocks of flour were taken into custody and protected. Bakeries were started forthwith and a bread ration of 150 grams was established. The wheat supply was further augmented by the diversion of a coaster from Catania to Reggio with 2,000 tons of flour ex North Africa.

(121) Eighth Army unit commanders had been particularly requested not to disarm Carabinieri. These requests were effective with the result that 90 Carabinieri were at their posts and on patrol in Reggio on the afternoon of D day. The usual civilian looting had started in a small way but was quickly put down by the intervention of AMGOT officers and the Carabinieri.

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(122) Ample stocks of enemy medical stores were discovered. Hospital facilities in Reggio were adequate and health conditions seemed to offer no cause for alarm.

(123) The AMGOT personnel assigned to 8th Army continued with the advance of 8th Army through Calabria and into Lucania. On 19 September headquarters were moved forward to Corigliano. The rapid advance made communications more than usually difficult. However, C.A.O.s were established in each provincial capital and in large cities as they were occupied and an administration patterned after first phase administration in Sicily was established.

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(124) During this period of the advance a considerable problem was presented by the demobilized and deserting soldiers of the Italian army who were clogging the roads and congesting the towns in large numbers heading for Calabria and Sicily. Some of them were armed and some had thrown away their arms. There were certain units still under their own officers fully armed. The feeding of these units was made the responsibility of 8th Army after AMGOT had indicated its inability to handle the problem. Notwithstanding the presence of the Italian forces in the area the usual proclamations were posted and steps taken to enforce the same.

(125) On the capture of Cosenza there was discovered a concentration camp of about 2,000 persons composed of Poles, German Jews, Czechs, French, Yugoslavs and a few Chinese. AMGOT HQ was immediately notified by the regional officers and representatives of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division were detailed to inspect the camp and take over supervision temporarily. It was suggested that the American and British Red Cross might take over permanently the administration of this camp until repatriation could be arranged.

(126) The advance through Calabria and into Lucania was so rapid that communication can be said to be the most difficult problem.

(127) The political situation throughout Calabria and Lucania differed from that in Sicily in that the higher officials with active Fascist records had been removed by Badoglio. His reform, however, had not extended down to the Podesta and minor officials, many of whom AMGOT had to remove. The AMGOT officers continued to follow the policy of removing all former active Fascists in collaboration with P.S.P., 8th Army.

(128) With certain exceptions, such as Cosenza, war damage was not great throughout Calabria and Lucania and the services, such as water and sanitation, were in satisfactory condition through the territory. In the provinces of Catanzaro and Cosenza there was a fair amount of grain and the food situation was therefore not serious at the time of occupation. Investigation of stocks known from this year's harvest was undertaken to determine the long range requirements.

(129) While the advance up the Calabrian peninsula was in progress AMGOT officers were attached to the units which occupied Tarento on the 11 and 12 September. Some confusion was caused by the dispatch of this personnel direct from North Africa without the knowledge of Region II HQ. When the King and Marshall Badoglio arrived in Tarento the Allied Military Mission under Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane assumed responsibility for civil administration in that area and determined that military government under AMGOT would not be established. Accordingly, AMGOT personnel, consisting of about 12 officers, served as liaison officers with the Italian prefects and other administrative officials and in this way assisted in maintaining relations between the Allied Military Mission and Badoglio and the King. There was at this time nothing that could be called a government since the King had arrived without Ministers and Marshall Badoglio was accompanied only by military officers who took no part in civil administration. The

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REGION III - (CAPANIA)

(130) As above stated, personnel for Region III was selected and assembled in North Africa shortly prior to embarkation. The personnel was made up in part of experienced officers drawn from Sicily. The majority, however, consisted of officers arrived from the U.S. and U.K., some of whom had had a short period of training at the training center at Tizi Ouzou, and some of whom had just arrived in the theater. Many of the officers were graduates of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville. The full establishment of equipment was drawn in North Africa and was able to move at the time of embarkation.

(131) Both the 5th Army and the U.S. Navy were cooperative in loading and moving forward AMCOF personnel. The first wave was landed on the beaches of Paestum and Salerno in part on D day (Sept. 9) and the balance in the following few days. Practically the entire staff of Region III was landed by D + 12, on the assumption that the army advance might be rapid and the officers needed. As the tactical situation developed, however, the personnel was not required but they were most gainfully employed, prior to the fall of Naples, and were disposed about the cities and towns of the occupied area, thus receiving valuable experience. The delay also served to give further time for the perfecting of organization and laying of plans for the occupation of Naples.

(132) Salerno was captured on D day and headquarters of the city and provincial staffs were established at once and the work of restoring the badly damaged city began. This was made most difficult by the continued bombardment of the city from enemy positions on the heights surrounding the city.

(133) Regional headquarters was established at Agropoli during the early phases, with officers assigned to maintain close liaison with Fifth Army Headquarters and Corps and Division units. At the outset the function of AMCOF consisted largely of aiding the army commander in various ways, including the controlling of vast numbers of refugees who crowded the roads. This constituted a danger to security, since enemy spies might freely mingle with the refugees and obtain information concerning Allied emplacements.

(134) In cooperation with C.I.C. and the army provost marshal, AMCOF prepared an order issued by the army commander, prohibiting civilian movement across enemy lines, under penalty of death, and also warning that severe penalties would be imposed for cutting of communication wires. Later, when the refugee movement continued on a large scale, a program was laid out by the regional C.A.P.O. for establishing control points at which all civilian stragglers were halted, questioned and after proper investigation given passes of identification.

(135) Greatly aggravating the situation was the large scale movement of Italian soldiers who deserted or broke ranks and flooded the roads in movements to their homes in the South. The status of these men was not clear, but AMCOF assisted in a program to gain information as to the prescribed treatment of Italian soldiers, and meanwhile diverted many hundreds of them into useful labor.

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(136) The army received great assistance from AMGOT in the recruiting of civilian labor to work on the beaches, handling cargoes off the convoys, and at the dumps. All army demands for labor were met by employment offices established by AMGOT. Our officers also gave the army information and assistance in procuring food and other supplies locally.

(137) Because of the resistance encountered by the army, it was decided by ARHQ and the army commander, after consultation with AMGOT, to hold up the loading of civilian supplies in Africa, but when it appeared that Naples was to fall shortly, and would be in grave need of food and medical supplies, a program was worked out whereby flour, milk, dehydrated soup and medical supplies were offloaded from convoy ships onto a coaster made ready for earliest possible entry into Naples harbor.

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(135) During the early phase five casualties were sustained. Four officers were wounded, none gravely, and one officer is missing and presumed captured.

(139) The supply situation in the province of Salerno was found to be acute. This was due to presence of German troops and the cutting of the normal sources of supply, the use by the Italians and Germans of all means of communication prior to the occupation and their destruction by allied and enemy action in the course of the operations. There was considerable looting by the population during the early phases in the towns. While it was not possible to bring supplies in while maintenance was over the beaches, AMGOT supply officers were able to arrange for the movement of stocks which were discovered hidden in the hills from one locality to another and thus to ease the almost complete disruption which existed in the area. Because the supply situation had been only temporarily acute there was found to be no chronic undernourishment or starvation in the province. Vegetables and fruits in abundance helped to stave off actual starvation in all the area south of Naples, and AMGOT supply officers helped in the distribution of these commodities to communities badly hit by bombs and without adequate transport facilities.

(140) Health conditions in Salerno were moderately satisfactory. Hospitals were pre-empted for military purposes but civilian casualties were in all cases given treatment. Medical supplies were furnished to civil hospitals where given required attention.

(141) Naples was occupied on September 30. The D.C.C.O., accompanied by the Regional C.C.O. and a small staff, entered the city simultaneously with the first 5th Army patrols. They proceeded directly to the municipio where contact was made with the municipal and provincial authorities and essential information as to the status of supply, utilities, health and other conditions was obtained and transmitted to the rear. The full staffs for the city of Naples, which had been billeted at Castellammare, were brought forward on the day Naples came into our hands, and on the same day orders were dispatched to Stropoli and the full regional staff was ordered forward.

(142) Conditions in the City of Naples and the surrounding area were less acute than had been expected. Food was in extremely short supply but on the first day of the occupation AMGOT officers were able to locate stocks which had been hidden from the Germans in the back country and in conjunction with the Italian officials put them into circulation. Six days after the occupation the port facilities were restored and shipments of flour and milk were unloaded and distributed. The ration was established at the beginning at 100 grams of bread and pasta per day, but it was hoped to raise it to 150 grams. The Italian authorities were brought into control of the situation and worked harmoniously on the problem of food distribution with AMGOT officers.

(143) When our forces entered Naples they found that there was an almost total failure of the water supply. People were carrying water in pails, jugs, bottles and every type of container. There was a small trickle of water from some of the hydrants, but many persons standing in line were unable to receive enough to quench thirst. The Germans had blown up the main aqueduct in seven

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(144) The work of restoring the water supply was begun at once, but it was ten days before water flowed in part of the city taps, and two weeks before the entire city was served.

(145) The lack of water, plus the destruction of sewer mains, created a most hazardous threat of epidemics. But even if water had been available the sewers could not have functioned in the absence of pumping facilities, which were sabotaged by the enemy, and of power. Naples' sewer system is in large part constructed so as to require pumping from low levels. By a careful instruction of the public, carried out in the daily Italian newspaper published by PWs, and by posted notices, sanitary measures were adopted, but it must be stated that severe epidemics of typhoid and dysentery might have resulted but for sheer good fortune and several hard rains providing the people with an opportunity to gather water in pans, and which also served to flush out the sewer systems. Water sterilization supplies were flown in by AMGOT as a precaution against epidemics due to the loss of pressure in the water system and the breaks in the sewage system.

(146) The health situation was better than had been expected. Rumors of outbreaks of cholera and typhus had been received before the occupation. AMGOT medical officers made an immediate inspection which showed that there were no epidemics, that the incidence of infectious diseases was lower than in corresponding periods of the two previous years, and that the hospital situation was satisfactory. Medical supplies were landed in Naples from North Africa and in addition 40 tons of emergency stores had been sent forward by coaster from the AMGOT depot in Sicily.

(147) It had been expected that electric utility installations would be demolished by the enemy and in fact extensive damage was found to exist. A survey immediately after the occupation by 5th Army Engineers and AMGOT officers indicated that one large thermal station (Capuano) had been demolished beyond repair in the near future and that of the three high voltage substations, one was completely destroyed but the remaining two were repairable. Some of the hydroelectric installations were found virtually intact and material was available to repair breaks in the transmission system. It was estimated that with the materials at hand and by improvising means about one sixth of the normal energy requirements of Naples would be available by October 25. Plans were laid for careful use of this power, with priorities given, after military needs were served, to hospitals, flour mills, water system and communications. It was not expected that lighting, or even cooking by electricity, could be provided within thirty days or more. The telephone system was paralyzed, and the main exchange blown up by the Germans, but partial service was restored by use of two subsidiary exchanges.

(148) The damage to installations in and around Naples was considerable. Harbor and railway facilities were, of course, completely wrecked. All hotels and buildings which might be used as headquarters were demolished with one exception, which was spared. Severe damage of the post and telegraph building which was damaged by a time bomb, has been reported in the press. This building, one of a group of comparatively new Fascist public buildings, was directly

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(149) Among the more barbarous acts of demolition was the burning of the University of Naples. This was a deliberate undertaking by a demolition squad which laid and spread the fire with gasoline and prevented the department from extinguishing or controlling the blaze. Two Carabinieri

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attempt to interfere were publicly executed. The fire resulted in the destruction not only of the buildings but of many valuable books and manuscripts. The University of Naples was one of the three oldest universities in Europe. Its destruction had a considerable psychological effect on the population.

(150) Before their departure, the Germans released all prisoners in the jails and prisons of Naples, of which there are about a dozen, one of them the largest in Italy. While we have been able to rearrest many of the criminals this act of the Germans has been productive of much danger and loss of morale to the civil population.

(151) The morale of the population was high in the entire Naples area and the Allied troops were greeted with genuine enthusiasm. The officials to date appear cooperative. The purge by the Badoglio government prior to the armistice resulted in the removal of the leading Fascists. It remains to be seen how thoroughly the job has been done. MCOF is continuing to investigate the political antecedents of the administrative officers with whom it is dealing and is removing those which it considers unfit either by reason of political background or inefficiency.

(152)

(152) I do not wish to conclude this report without noting the continuing energy, resourcefulness and devotion to duty of the MCOF officers. In Sicily they have with few exceptions turned from the combat conditions of the first phase to personnel and administrative problems of the present phase with commendable adaptability. On the mainland the officers with 5th and 8th Armies have gone forward with the combat units to establish military government as soon as combat conditions permitted and have done a prompt and effective job. Relations between British and American officers have continued to be close and entirely satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

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Frank J. Wooten
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer

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Frank J. McSherry
 Frank J. McSherry
 Brigadier General, U.S. Army
 Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer

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APPENDIX A

Subject: Report on Activities of Provincial Division -
September, 1943.

SECRET

ALCOE/2051/E.

AMST H.Q. SICILY.

C.S.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.P.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 trip 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".

PUBLIC FINANCES.

4. During the month of September the Revenue Section has changed its emphasis from the investigation of the machinery of taxation and treasury 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 been in only sporadically and a comprehensive statement on

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5. Large deficits continue to prevail generally throughout the various governmental subdivisions. Advances by ANGOI for normal recurrent expenditures 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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2. (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 AMGOT 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 saw of the Provinces, the S.C.A.O.s and P.O.s 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 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.

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.O.s 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.O.s and P.O.s 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 income, as this was derived only from commissions.

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.

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.Gs and P.Gs have proposed that Sindaco, 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.

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.Gs 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.Gs and P.Gs 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 income, as this was derived only from commissions.

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 now fully discussed later in the Section on A.M.F.A.

3.

11. Banca Agricola Popolare di Reggio was not immediately reopened, due to the need of ousting 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 Catagirones, 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 assegni 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 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 AMBCT depository in Region 2. The Senior Finance Officer despatched to that area reported on 27th September that the Bank of Italy branch in Reggio had in its

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.

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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.

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18. The Bank of Italy has been selected as AMCOI depositary 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 AMCOI 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.

19 (Contd.)

We have requested M.C.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 AGOT 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 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 regard Private Insurance, no new facts have been disclosed to alter the principle laid down in the C.F.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 organisations 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 organisations have resumed operations and have received advances from AGOT Pinacior Officers to make this possible. It has been planned to make the resumption general, starting with Palermo Province possible 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 same, an alternative method of effecting premium payments will have to be devised.

23. An amalgamation authorised by Italian Law, of two of the social insurance companies has been completed with the help of AGOT Officers. The two institutions concerned are the Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul lavoro, both covering obligatory workers' accident compensation insurance. The last mentioned is a better run organisation and the fusion should produce economies. The combining of these two also serves as a model for future

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.O.S.

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23. An amalgamation authorized by Italian Law, of two of the social insurance companies has been completed with the help of ANGOI Officers. The two institutions concerned are the Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro, both covering obligatory workers' accident compensation insurance. The last mentioned is a better run organization 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 organization 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 organizations 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 workers' booklets, have been in arrears since January, 1943.

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 Provinciali. We have instructed that these be segregated in special earmarked account subject to AMOT'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 AMOT 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 S.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.	1,306,446.
Current Accounts - Banks -	888,350.
	2,205,005.

Funds held by AMOT Officers in the field.

Balances with Banco di Sicilia as a	1,055,690.
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Provision against credits granted by

A.M.F.A.

A.M. Stamps. ++	1,639,964.
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Payments on account of AMOT Civilian

Supplies Division.

Advances to State Institutions.	5,343.
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Loans to Banks

	46,902.
--	---------

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 S.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.

Current Accounts - Banks +

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Expressed in thousands of Lire.

2,205,005.

Funds held by AMGOT Officers in the field.

Balances with Banco di Sicilia as a

provision against credits granted by

A.M.F.A.

A.M. Stamps. **

Payments on account of AMGOT Civilian

Supplies Division.

Advances to State Institutions.

Loans to Banks.

1,639,964.

54,290.

5,346.

46,902.

124,470.

Payments on account of Occupation Costs.

To: United States Army.

To: United States Navy.

To: British Army.

3,131,296.

15,906.

1,247,680.

736.

AMGOT Expenditures, less revenue.

* Banco di Sicilia. 786,590.

Banco di Napoli. 101,760.

9,857,289. 5263

** Including delivered to Post Offices 2,100.

LIABILITIES.

New A.M. Lire Notes Received.
New A.M. Stamps Received.
Deposits by AMGOT Divisions (pending allocation to
revenues or other accounts).

9,772,182.
54,290.

Civilian Supplies Div.
Others.

304.
510.

Deposits by Banks.

30,000.

9,857,239.

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", "A OT 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. in advance 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 Fascisti 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 in which the banks are paying to A.M.F.A. a rate of interest equaling 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 of A.M. stamps received as a liability, and to show the same figure as sub-divided into "revenue" and "disbursements" of the Section of AMGOT.

Total assets and liabilities of 2,857,252,473 lire as shown above compare with totals of 2,154,077,974 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, AMOCT receipts and disbursements will be allocated to proper accounts ("advances", "in the field", 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 AMOCT 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 F.O.s. Moreover a plan is being formulated to have all advances made directly by A.M.F.A. in advance 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 AMOCT 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 7,500 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 issuing A.M. stamps on A.M.F.A.'s balance sheet was changed so as to show the cumulative total of A.M. stamps received as a liability, and to show the same figure as an asset, sub-divided into "reserve", "in hands of Postal Section of AMOCT", and "delivered to Post Offices, etc.". The proceeds received by the Sicilian Post Office from the sale of A.M. stamps are retained by it as postal revenue and does not enter A.M.F.A.'s accounts.

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

AMOCT disbursements, major items, are:

(a) Additional transfers to AMOCT officers in the field amounting to 445,594,723 lire. (b) This amount, 445,594,723 lire were paid to AMOCT officers on the Mainland of Italy.

30 (Contd.).

7.

(b) Additional payments on account of purchases in Sicily of supplies for export to the United States, 1,323,600 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 12,470,457 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 - 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.	<u>Lire 3,441,368,000.</u>

31. 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	238,105,334.
New A.M. lire received during September.....	<u>7,608,984,000.</u>
Total, available during September.	7,847,089,334.
Cash on hand and in banks, including mutilated, 30 September.....	<u>2,205,005,133.</u>
Total disbursements during September.	<u>5,642,034,198.</u>

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, lire, 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 A.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 \$5,192 and £145. 9s. on 31 August to \$79,425 and £1,572 6s. on 30 September.

under these agreements amounts to 1,637,964,543, 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 - in number.

(c) Expenditure 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.
<u>Total Armed Forces.</u>	<u>Lire 3,441,368,000.</u>

31. 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.
<u>Total, available during September.</u>	<u>7,847,089,331.</u>
Cash on hand and in banks, including mutilated, 30 September.....	2,205,005,133.
<u>Total disbursements during September.</u>	<u>5,642,084,198.</u>

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, 100 pounds, and lire) redeemed and held by A.M.F.A. increased from 1,706 lire at the end of August to 35,605 lire at the end of September.

Holdings of dollars and A.M. lire 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 5262

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:

30 (Contd.).

(b) Additional payments on account of purchases in Sicily of supplies for export to the United States, 3,323,600 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 121,470,457 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 1,639,964,545, and is carried as a 100 per-cent reserve in the form of a deposit with the Banco di Sicilia in the various provincial outposts - 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.	<u>Lire 3,441,368,000.</u>

31. 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	238,105,334.
New A.M. Lire received during September.....	7,608,284,000.
Total available during September.	7,847,089,334.
Cash on hand and in banks, including mutilated, 30 September.....	2,205,005,133.
Total disbursements during September.	<u>5,642,084,198.</u>

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, 100 pounds, and lire) redeemed and held by A.M.F.A. increased from 1,706 lire at the end of August to 39,605 lire at the end of September.

Holdings of dollars and B. I. L. 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 \$7,192 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

under these agreements amounts to 1,539,964,543, 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 - 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.
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 Total Armed Forces.	 Lire 3,441,368,000.

31. 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, 100 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 P.L.A. 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 \$5,192 and £145. 9s. on 31 August to \$79,426 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 7,500,000,000 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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23 (Contd.).

(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.M. Lire from Washington, and estimating future requirements for A.M. 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.A., Finance and other Officers. To the end of September about 100 such reports have come in. As 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 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 Organisation;
- (d) Sale of Excess of Supplies.

In connection therewith, A.M.P.A. and the Controller of Financial Institutions joined in a letter to all banks having Credit Agreements with A.M.P.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.P.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 these 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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- (b) Payrolls;
- (c) Provincial Accounting Organization;
- (d) Sale or Issue of Confiscated or Captured Supplies;
- (e) Transactions between Armies and A.M.P.A.;
- (f) Submission of Reports of Receipts and Disbursements for Region 2.

37. The Section has taken over the handling of A.M.P.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 A.M.P.A.

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.

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ATTACHMENT 3

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY FOR SEPTEMBER 19431. 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 task. 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 U.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 Guccia was posted to Region 2 on 27 August, and Major Mander on 17 September.

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 in 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 sequesterator), 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 rapid 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) Trapani Province.

The only sequestered allied property in this province, a wine factory, referred to in para 9 (i) 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.

The Bronte Estate, which at the date of Italy's entry into the war belonged to

and 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. 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. and their Italian officials are for the moment devoted to more pressing tasks.

3. Since the end of August the already original staff of this division has been diminished by two officers; 2/Lieut Casella was posted to Regim 2 on 27 August, and Major Mander on 17 September.

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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) Trapani 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.

The Bronte Estate, which at the date of Italy's entry into the war belonged to Viscount Belfort, and was first sequestered and then expropriated in favour of the Duke di Colomandione del Latitante Siciliano, has been formally taken into custody, and I have appointed Luigi Bottoni 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 Duke di Colomandione with third parties should be respected. I was informed by Signor Molino that estimates made by the Duke 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 Molino prior to my taking over the estate, and I propose to continue the suspension pending further investigation as to the nature of these contracts. Further consultation with the Legal Department.

(v) Messina Province.

The principal allied properties in this province are the numerous villas in towns belonging to English and American citizens. The A.C.F. 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. Requisitions 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) Syracusa Province.

There is only one allied property in this province, consisting of a villa at Francoforte and an orange grove at Riscione, which I was informed had been burgled about a year ago, 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 Orsini 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 A.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) Daily 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 movable assets either removed to the A.C.P.'s warehouse or lent to various new organizations created by ANGOI, 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, and have appointed Mr. Tasso Fontana as Special Commissioner to manage and control

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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. Tascia Bordonaro as Special Commissioner to manage and re-organize this Ente, with Dott. Vincenzo Zarnovino of the Bank of Sicily as Vice-Commissioner, but I have now released Cav. Tascia from such appointment in view of his having become Sindaco of Palermo, and I have appointed Dott. Zarnovino as Special Commissioner, with Prof. Muccio 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 misadministration, 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 realized 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

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.C.P. of the Province. In this way the A.C.P. is kept informed of what is being done in regard to abandoned property, and in any appropriate case could take formal custody thereof himself.

5. Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

(a) Allied Properties.

(1) 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 other institutions, and the fact that a large number of installations are still occupied by the Allied Forces, records will require considerable time to complete. In view of the large Allied interests involved, I have appointed Signor Giacomo Cataldi, ex vice-manager of the MAPA (Shell) Company, ex Special Commissioner to manage A.G.I.P., with his assistants, Sig. Francesco Bernaroli, ex vice-manager of the SLAP (Standard), and Sig. Elia Mastrolilli, head of the accounting section of the Italiana office of A.G.I.P., who was placed in charge of the business by the manager, Baron Zanca, whom he fled from the island. The managers of the Sicilian branches of MAPA 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. Balances 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 Allied 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.

(2) 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) Limer and Verucchio | } British. |
| (b) Val di Favara | |
| (c) A.B.C.P., owned by the Italian Government. | |
| (d) Avellana - 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 bitumastic, made by mixing asphalt powder with bitumen. The A.B.C.P. owns in addition plants 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.P. used

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, corporately 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 Catalini, an vice-manager of the ENI (Shell) Company, as Special Commissioner to manage A.G.I.P., with his assistants, Sig. Francesco Bernardini, as vice-manager of the SLAP (Standard), and Sig. Elvio Anselmetti, head of the accounting section of the internal office of A.G.I.P., who was placed in charge of the business by the manager, Baron Zanca, when he fled from the island. The managers of the Sicilian branches of ENI 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. Enquiries are being made to obtain records of all seizures and requisitions of A.G.I.P. stocks, and of the occupation and use 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) | Limar and Vervole | } British. |
| (b) | Val de Invers | |
| (c) | A.S.C.D., owned by the Italian Government. | |
| (d) | Avellino - 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 Bentich, made by mixing asphalt powder with bitumen. The A.S.C.D. owns in addition plants 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.S.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.S.C.D.

Since the completion A.S.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 E.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 Limar plant. The Avellino 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. 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.C., 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 Mey, an arrangement which it is proposed to continue. Since (with the exception of the Avellina) 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 E.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.

(141) Subsidiary 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 amount 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 Salvo, to know if the firm 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 my rate for an experimental period, and have appointed a temporary manager.

6. Enemy State Properties.

(a) Dato Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche. (D.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 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) Enigma 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, DNO, A.P.M.Q., in conformity with directions of Allied Forces H.Q. The name chosen for this paper was that of a pro-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. Fortbase, 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 Cordisani, 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 Legal Department. Actually, I have been told that there are several pretensions to such ownership, on the grounds that they had been appropriated at one time or another. I am taking over this establishment until such time as ownership can either be decided or established. Meantime the present manager of the "Corriere di Sicilia" will be

Gene 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 manager.

6. State Property.

(a) Ditta Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche. (S.M.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 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 275,000 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.

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The "Corriere di Sicilia" is a new newspaper which was started by the Psychological Warfare Bureau, INC, A.P.H.Q., in conformity with directions of Allied Forces 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. Portuese, and operated as Printing Press "A" - which was to serve both the "Corriere di Sicilia" and the "8th Army News". On 1 September 43, 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 Coriciani, 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 Legal Department. Actually, I have been told that there are several pretensions to such ownership, on the grounds that they had been expropriated at one time or another. I am taking over this establishment until such time as ownership can either be decided or established. Maintaining the present manager of the "Corriere di Sicilia" will be required to pay rental for the premises and the use of the printing machinery. An inventory is being taken, and the "Corriere di Sicilia" are preparing a statement of their accounts.

(d) State Stud Farm.

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 ANGO 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

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. Pagnas, 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.

(c) 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 Terapani Provinces, and 2/Lieut. Shaine (U.S.), A.C.P. Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Ragusa Provinces.

Chas H.
C. E. S. HARRIS.
Lieut-Colonel,
Controller of Property.

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Controller of Property.

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APPENDIX C

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

AMGOT/3014/TH

AMGOT H.Q. SICILY.

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

11 Oct. 41.

Sir,

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

1. Organization:

The organization of the Public Health Division has continued on the lines indicated in the planning programme an organization 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 disavowed. 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 organization in Sicily it has been actively 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. The Division was prepared to carry on with 5 Senior AMGOT Provincial Health Officers for 9 Provinces with a proportionate reduction in the number of 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 favorable 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 McKinnon 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 AMGOT Sicily Public Health Division were detached for duty with the 8th Army in the invasion of Italy. These were:-

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 discounted. 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 I). It appears that such a diversion of duties and responsibilities is well suited to AMOCT.

With the development of Health organisation in Sicily it has been actively 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 AMOCT 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 AMOCT and did not become a charge of any extent on AMOCT 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 AMOCT where the administration must of necessity vary very greatly from administration as we know it in America or Britain.

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Seven officers of AMOCT 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. Hall }

In the initial stages.

and

Major H.B. Pollitt }
Major W.D.R. Thompson } R.M.C.
Captain C.P. Jones }
Captain F.P. Anderson, St. Caris }
Captain L.G. Norman Welfare }

at later phases.

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

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

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

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This party was later reinforced by Captain W. 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 AMHQ. 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 draft up in some degree of uncertainty especially with the advent of an American 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 AMHQ 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 AMHQ 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 AMHQ activities. At the moment Region 1 looms as the horizon as an additional AMHQ 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 SOGGI, MOSCINI, FOLLINI and lately a sharp outbreak has been reported at GENTILE. 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 insure 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 losses which might have been averted 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 yore and here again this must be taken as a reflection of the housing condition 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 domestic standard of living commensurate with American and British standards, and

anticipated will replace MGOF HQ. in Region 1 and for Provincial Public Health Staff 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 MGOF 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 MGOF activities. At the present Region 1 looks to the horizon as an additional MGOF commitment of the near future.

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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.

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Communicable Diseases

An effort has been made to reestablish reporting of communicable diseases 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 RC.

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

Province and Period	Disease										
	Communes in Province	Communes Reporting	Chicken Pox	Typhoid Fever	Pure-Typhoid Fever	Influent Fever	Kala Azar	Dysentery and Group	Whooping Cough	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Poliomyelitis
1. <u>Argento</u> 10/2 - 24/2	41	21	1	17		1	1			4	122
<u>Calindinetta</u> 2/10 - 10/5	22	5	1	52	1	4		1		6	75
<u>Catania</u> 1/2 - 27/2	33	24		148	12	4			1	29	8
<u>Enna</u> 2/5 - 21/2	20	9		(50)				1	33	4	42
<u>Messina</u> 2/2 - 24/2	89	24		166	5			1	1	11	121
<u>Palermo</u>	76	0									
<u>Ragusa</u> 1/3 - 31/2	12	3		41	12			1	6	6	72
<u>Siracusa</u> 23/8 - 25/3	13	8		47	4	1		1	6	1	12
<u>Torremare</u> 1/5 - 16/2	20	16		100						326	183
										67	1

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

1.	Communes in Frontline	Communes Reporting	Chicken Pox	Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Unusual Fever	Kala Azar	Diphtheria and Croup	Whooping Cough	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Polio-myelitis	Malaria	Leprosy	Trachoma	Anthrax
Armenia and Azerbaijan	42	21	1	17	1	1	1			4	122	113			
Armenia	22	5	1	32	1	4		1		6	75	6			
Armenia	33	24		116	12	4		1	29			8			
Armenia	20	9		(50)				1	35	4	42				
Armenia	89	24		166	5			1	1	11	121				
Armenia	76	0													
Armenia	12	9		41	12			1		6	72				
Armenia	19	8		47	4	1		1		6	1	12			
Armenia	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 is highly incomplete in some areas in some areas and that this report is fragmentary. It does serve to focus attention on most of the principal C.D. problems, namely, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

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Hospital Organization.

The structural condition of Sicilian hospitals is dependant upon their position as regards the centers 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 centers as Trani, Ragusa and Trepard. 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 UNOSCT 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 in some cases 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.

Nursing.

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 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.

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Standards.

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Wc.

All hospitals of any importance - including communal hospitals - have a main drainage system and in no majority of cases this has not been damaged and is working satisfactorily.

Accommodation.

A number of the communal hospitals are capable of considerable expansion with in 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 total number of dentists even in possession 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.

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Medical Stores.

Medical stores are obtained from two sources - (1) Captured Italian material, (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 Calamita, a town approximately in the center of the island, from which all the provinces draw their requirements. These stores are not yet a true issue and a system of accounting is being prepared, by which each one draws its medical stores upon requisition.

Each Province has received initially a 20 ton brick containing such essentials as wool, gauze, iodine, bandages, anesthetic, suture material, serum and vaccines, sulfanilamide, denatured alcohol, insulin and antiseptics. In addition two such bricks 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 vaccines 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 American 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. Therefore often takes a long time for information to filter through from the central 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 bricks is given in extenso in appendix IV. Every endeavor 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 men and contain the essential drugs for the efficient treatment of disease. The Italians are being so informed.

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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 much harm has been done to J.M.O.T. administration by false and alarmist reports. These have varied from single 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 worry involved for the department is. These reports must be investigated. It is a matter of attention to convey the idea that everything in the garden is lovely. That will equally wrong. The rationing has been extremely difficult. The amounts in certain provinces, notably Treponti and Messina, have been and are critically low and this I have a cumulative effect and it is therefore obvious that a machinery must be lived 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.

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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 eked 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 early 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 1600 habitations have been destroyed, and relatively few of which are repairable in a short time. Ragusa 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.

Most of the communes reporting state that the water supply is adequate for

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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 foreseen.

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 1000 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.

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 internment belonging to friendly nations or allies. Fortunately an opportunity of working this on a small scale has presented itself in that some 200 Hugo-Slave, Slovians and other families 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 responsibility for the administration of the large camps likely to be set up as we continue our Continental advance. Already information of a camp of 2000 men near Comuna 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 consulting 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 continuous flow of young doctors, dentists, nurses, allied personnel from Universities and teaching institutions is clearly indicated. With this end in view and 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 AGCT Public Health Officer, Catania - a representative of the Chief Finance Officer, AGCT, 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 AGCT views the request sympathetically. The advisor on education is to issue directives governing the opening of the medical faculty and such auxiliary departments of associated faculties. The financial aspect is being investigated locally and if satisfactory, financial aid

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Briefly the situation now is that AMCOF 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 faculties.

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 them has been allocated between the three sections of the Public Health Division. A Director 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 such 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.O.A.O.'s.

12. Distinguished Visitors.

Visits have been received from the B.M.S., A.H.Q., the D.D. of Hygiene, A.H.Q., the Advisor in Malariology A.H.Q., and from many administrative executive medical officers of the Army in the Field. Particularly welcome visitors were Colonel Ira Haddock of the Public Health Section, Military Government Section, Washington, and Lt. Col. Kellett 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. Kellett 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

W. J. P. ...

Colonel,
Director of Public Health.

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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.

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 bureaus 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 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 activities of the S.A.P.S.O.'s and S.A.P.W.O.'s in their Provinces. Correspondence from

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 AMBOT 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 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.F.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."

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6. S.A.F.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.F.O.'s and S.A.P.H.O.'s to AMBOT 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 correspondence will be submitted to an officer by name.

7. In instances where it is necessary for a S.A.F.H.O. to give orders to a S.A.P.S.O. or S.A.P.H.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.

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D. GORDON GEMINE
Colonel
Director of Public Health.

1 October, 1943.

APPENDIX II

REPORT ON HEALTH CONDITIONS, COLOMBIA, GORDON CHAZON

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 Chayna, Col. (B)
L. A. Schaefer, Maj. (A)
G. M. Pringle, Maj. (B)
E. F. Witte, Maj. (A)
A. J. Vlcek, Lt. (A)
R. L. Simpson, Capt. (A)
F. W. Light, Lt. (B)
M. A. Manzelli, Lt. (A)

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. Bisciaro, Maj. (A)
F. H. Doria, Capt. (A)
R. P. Drake, Maj. (A)
A. W. Cunningham, Maj. (B)

Treviso Province.

S. A. P. H. O.

B. P. Royston, Capt. (B)

Calabria Province.

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

J. A. Dell, Maj. (A) (Serves also as S.A.P.H.O., Enna)
H. Hill, Lt. (A)
J. R. Arns, Lt. (B)

Aggrigento 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.

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

V. M. Sanford, Maj. (A)
A. S. Spencer, Lt. Col. (A)

Officer in charge, Welfare Organization
 Assistant Officer in charge, Welfare Org.
 Assistant Officer in charge, Welfare Org.
 Medical Supply Officer
 Malaria Control Officer

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)
 F. H. Downs, Capt. (A)
 R. P. Drake, Maj. (A)
 A. W. Cunningham, Med. (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. (E)

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. Sarfari, 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. Pano, Capt. (A)
 E. C. Mills, Capt. (A)

Sheet 1.

APPENDIX III

Malaria Control - Progress Report for September 1943

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 AMCOF Headquarters. Civilian laborers 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 AMCOF 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 AMCOF Public Health Officers. This problem is being solved in some provinces, with bicycles, tricycles 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	400 "
5. Palermo	117 "
6. Siracusa	500 "
7. Trapani	75 "
	(not complete figure)
	(not complete figure)
	(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 Civil (Civil Engineer Office), have been allowed to continue functioning, and have been authorized control funds by AMCOF. 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 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 Civil

control is being accomplished by the use of oil and Paris Green dust.

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

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- (2) No centralizing organization existed within the individual provinces. The Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee acted in an administrative capacity only to the comune. 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

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.- Commune Anti-Malaria Committee

1. Will carry out control work in commune.
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.

2. Will be directly responsible to the Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee.

B.- Provincial Anti-Malaria Committee

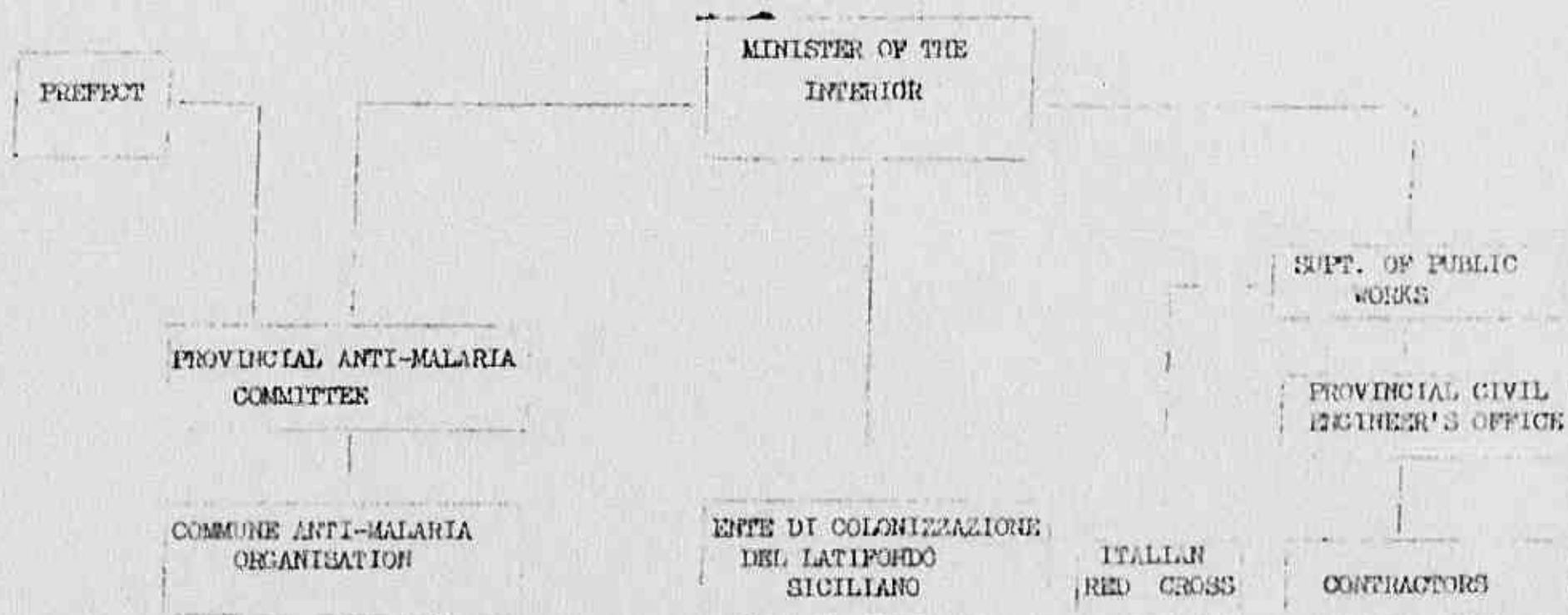
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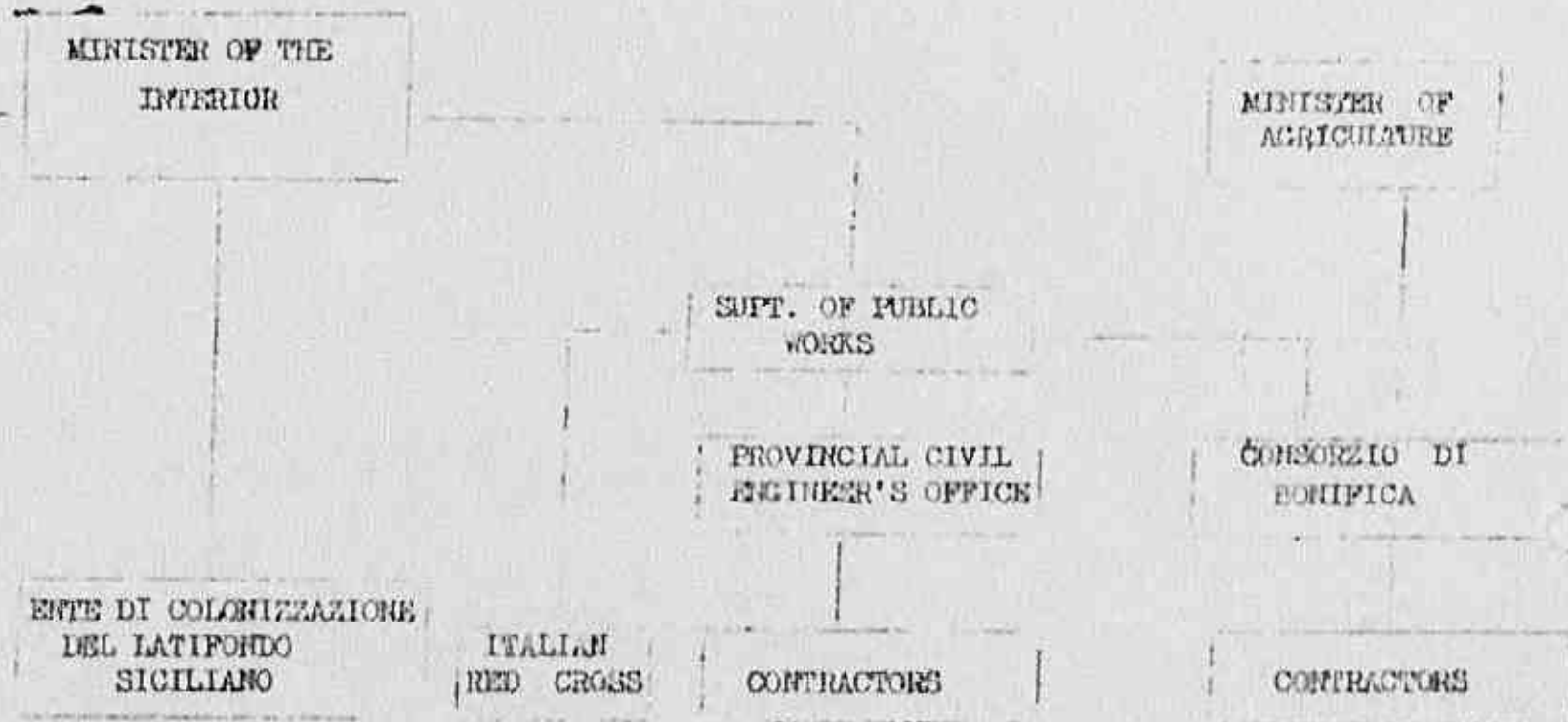
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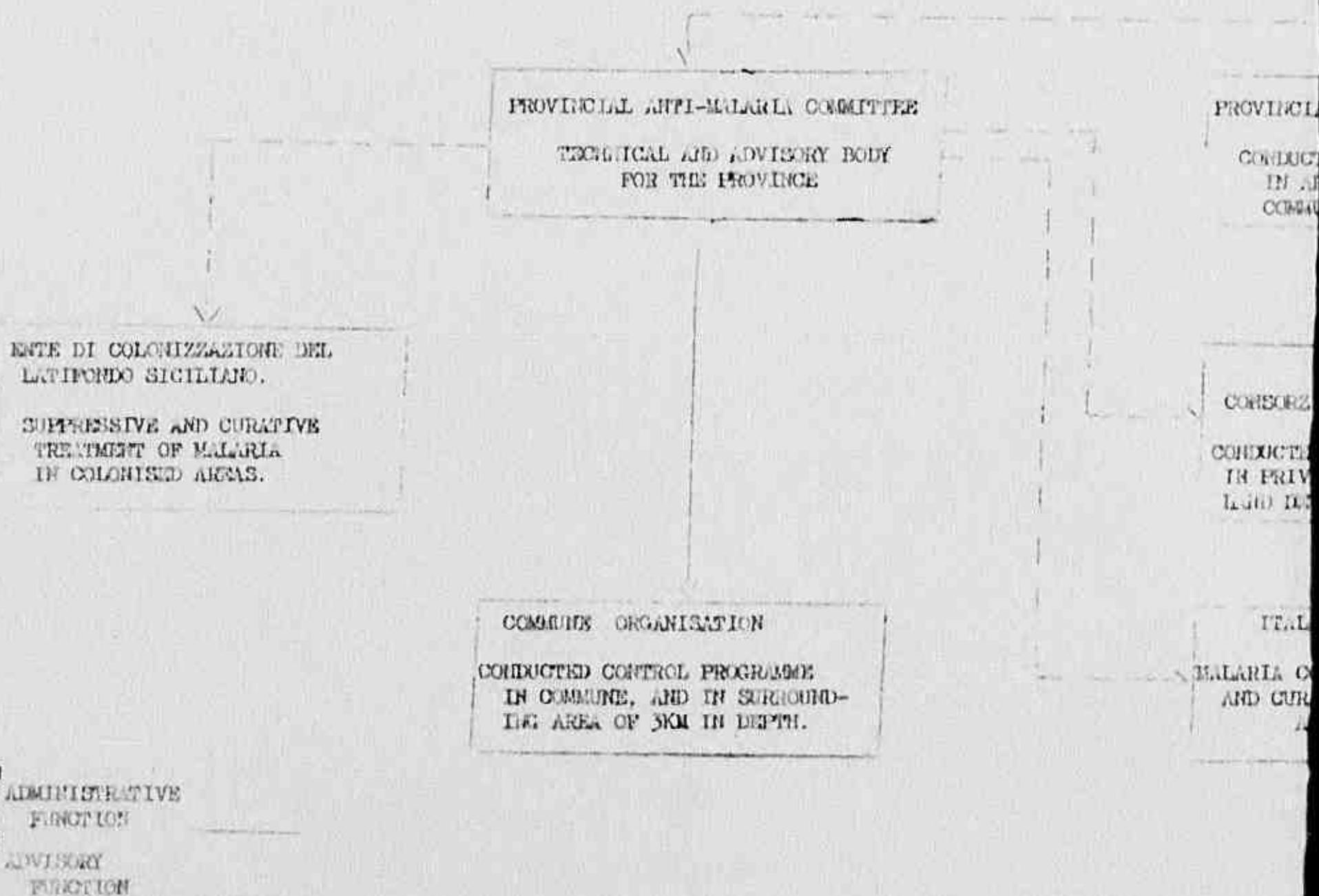
M. A. MANZONI
1st. Lt. Sn. C.
Public Health Division.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR THE MALARIA CONTROL AGENCIES EXISTING IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JULY, 1943.

APPENDIX II (Sheet 3)

FOR THE MALARIA CONTROL AGENCIES EXISTING IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JULY, 1943.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VARIOUS MALARIA CONTROL ORGANISATIONS IN SICILY PRIOR TO 9TH JULY 19

APPENDIX III (Sheet 4)

BETWEEN THE 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.

COMMUNE ORGANISATION

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

ITALIAN RED CROSS

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

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

Organisation	Function	Personnel.	Establishment
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 Organs " Fascist Party.	Laboratory
Comune	(a) Carried out anti-malaria work (Drainage ditching, larvaciding, clearing, stocking water areas with Gambusia) within Comune and within an area of 3 Km around Comune (b) Malarial suppressive and curative treatment of inhabitants.	Podesta (Mayor). Comune Health Officer. Anti-malaria squads plus Inspectors, Sanitariana & Doctors. Prov. Health Offr. & Prov. Civil Engr. act as Tech. Advisers.	Anti-malaria stations (Lab. Dispensary)
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 colonization of the Sicilian Land Estate.	Suppressive and curative treatment of the country folks of the colonised area.	Doctors and Sanitariana	Lab & Dispensary
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.	Anti-malaria stations and Dispensary

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

* Does not necessarily mean that the organizations functioned however.

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

APPENDIX I (Sheet 5).

Function	Personnel.	Establishment.	Sources of Funds.
Planned control work of communes obtained & distributed funds to communes conducted provincial laboratory 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.	Laboratory.	Major part of fund came from Minister of Interior, with Prefect's office allotting a small sum.
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. Malarial suppressive and curative treatment of inhabitants.	Podesta (Mayor). Commune Health Officer. Anti-malaria squads plus Inspectors, Sanitariums & Doctors. Prov. Health Offr. & Prov. Civil Engr. act as Tech. Advisers.	Anti-malaria stations. (Lab & Clinic) Dispensaries.	Through Provincial anti-malaria Committee.
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.		Through Supt. of Public Works.
Carried out anti-malaria measures in privately owned areas of development.	Syndicate Head. (Prov. Health Officer & Prov. Civ. Engr. would advise on request. Contractor.		Supt. Public Works plus Minister of Agriculture.
Suppressive and curative treatment of the poor folk of the colonised area.	Doctors and Sanitariums	Lab & Clinics. Dispensaries.	Min. of Interior.
Malarial suppressive & curative treatment of inhabitants in areas not included in other control schemes. Small scale control programs in these areas. Members directed some of the anti-malaria stations in Communes.	Doctors, Technicians Anti-malaria squads.	Anti-malaria stations (Lab and clinics) Dispensaries.	Supt. of Public Works.

The Supt. of Public Works Office was to have been the liaison agent between said office and the malaria control

by which the organisations functioned however.

APPENDIX IV (B)

SUPPLIES COMPRISING 20 TON BATCH.

Acido Borico	kg.	12	
Acqua Distillata	"	35	
Acqua Edistillata	scat	36	
Acido Citrico	kg.	3	
Adrenalina	fiale	141	
Adrenalina con Soluzione Fisiologica	tub.	10	
Atropin	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
Ammoniacca Liquida	"	4	
Alcool Denaturato	"	5	
Aspirin	Compr.	10000	
Acetilfenetidina	"	9000	
Adrenalina Cloridato (Fiale)	scat.	20	
Adrenalina Cloridato	tub.	25	
Bismuto Nitrate Basico	compr.	7000	
Becchette di Brodo concentrato	"	105	
coaguleno cibo	scat	50	
Collirio Mercurio Ossido giallo	tub.	20	
Caffeina O, 20 Sodio benzuato G.B.	scat	20	
Benzocraftolo	compr.	1000	
Catgut	scat.	6	
Chinina Cloridato e Bisolfato	Compr.	7000	
Clorofornio purissimo per Anestesi	fiale	250	
Carte Sempate	scat	3	
Cartone Vegetale	compr.	250	
Acetilsalicilico	compr.	17000	
Caffeina Sodio Benzuato agr. 20	fiale	600	
Canfora Etere Olio di Mandorle (fiale)	scat	12	
Cloruro di Etile Icosa	"	2	
Cocaina Cloridato	"	25	
Caffeina Benzuato Sodico	"	15	
Dischi Oftalmici diversi	tub.	75	
Digitossina (fiale)	scat.	3	
Dietilmalonilurea Sodica (Medinal Pari)	compr.	250	
Elmitolo	"	5000	
Ergotina Secondo Iven	scat.	50	
Etere Etileo purissimo er Anestesia	fiale	100	
Ergotina uno Iven	scat	20	
Emolina Cloridato	"	90	
Eroina Cloridato	"	10	
Etere Etileo	"	190	
Penacetina	Compr.	5000	
Penile Salicilato	"	3000	
Quinacolo Carbonato-Sodio Benz. Polvere del Dower	"	4000	
Calatina Eretina Iven	scat	50	

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Alluminio Potassio Solfato	kg	0	500
Acido Tannico	kg	0	150
Acido Salicilico	kg	0	400
Ammenica Liquida	"	4	
Alcoli Denaturato	"	5	
Aspirina	Compr.	10000	
Acetilfenetidina	"	9000	
Adrenalina Cloridrato (fiale)	scat.	20	
Adrenalina Cloridrato	tub.	25	
Risuto Nitrito Benico	compr.	7000	
Beccette di Erio concentrato	"	105	
coaguleno ciba	scat	50	
Collirio Mercurio Ossido giallo	tub.	20	
Caffeina 0, 20 Sodio benzato G.B.	scat	20	
Benzonafatolo	compr.	1000	
Catgut	scat.	5	
Chinina Cloridrato e Bisolfato	Compr.	7000	
Clorofornio purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	250	
Carte Sempate	scat	3	
Carbone Vegetale	compr.	250	
Acetilsalicilico	compr.	17000	
Caffeina Sodio Benzato cgr. 20	fiale	600	
Canfora Etere Olio di Mandorle (fiale)	scat	12	
Cloruro di Etilo Iodato	"	2	
Cocaina Cloridrato	"	25	
Caffeina Benzato Sodico	"	15	
Diluchi Oftalmici diversi	tub.	75	
Digitossina (fiale)	scat.	5	
Diethylammonium Sulfate (Medinal Pari)	compr.	250	
Elmitolo	"	5000	
Ergotina Secondo Iyon	scat.	60	
Etere Etilico purissimo ex Anestesia	fiale	100	
Ergotina uso Iyon	scat	20	
Ergotina Cloridrato	"	90	
Eroina Cloridrato	"	40	
Etere Etilico	"	190	
Penacetina	Compr.	5000	
Penile Salicilato	"	3000	
Guaiacolo Carbonato-Sodio Benz. Polvere del Dower	"	4000	
Celatina Ergotina Iyon	scat.	30	
Guaiacolo Carbonato Composto-Sol. Benz. polvere del Dower	Compr.	10000	
Iodio in tubette da gr. 2-4-8	N.	40	
Minugi Sterilizzate	scat.	10	
Olio Eterico	N.	14000	
Olio Camenolato 10%	fial.	4	
Pimidine	compr.	4000	
Polvere del dower	"	20000	
Potassio Clorato	"	3000	
Potassio Permanganato	"	3000	
Potassio Solfoguaiacolato-Calcio Glicerofosfato	"	4000	
Protargol	fial	1	

APPENDIX IV (c) Sheet 2.

Pirimidone	flac.	80	
Potassio Clorato	"	45	
Preparazione Estemporanea dell'acqua Ossigenata	Scat	25	
Perle Stere Solforico	N	26000	
Pomata Antiluetica	Tub.	2400	
Pilocarpina Cloridrato (fiale)	Scat.	5	
Pomata All'Iodato ferrico	flac.	7	
Rofeina (compresse)	"	30	
Sulfamidopiridina	"	50	
Stimulina	Scat	25	
Solfato di Sodio	flac.	25	
Seta ritorta per Suture	scat.	200	
Seta Sterilizzata per suture	"	40	
Steridolo per la potabilizzazione dell'acqua	"	500	
Siero Antitetanico preventivo	"	90	
Siero Umano per rievitori di qualsiasi gruppo	"	2	
Stenamina Lepetit	Piale	200	
Siero Antirringococcico	tub	3	
Siero Antistreptococcico	scat	1	
Siero normale di cavallo	scat	4	
Siero Antidissintetico	"	2	
Tenifugo Viciani	"	15	
Tintura Alcoolica di Belladonna	dosi	2	100
Vaccino misto Formolato T.A.E. te. (acqua scottola) fiale	kg.	5	
Vicino misto Formolato T.A.E. Te.	scat.	60	
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia (kelena) scat.	scat.	2	
Crisosol	kg.	350	
Cotone Ordinario da gr. 250	pacchi.	300	
Cotone Idrofilo tipo A. da gr 250	"	1600	
Compresse di iuscula 15 x 40	"	1400	
Compresse di Muscolin 36 x 40	"	500	
Cotona 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	
Passo di iuscula Idrofila 5 x 0,05	"	400	
" " " 5 x 0,09	"	400	
" " " 5 x 0,02	"	440	
Pacchetti di medicazione	N.	1800	
Bario Solfato Purissimo	kg.	2	
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	6	
Carotto Adesivo (pacchetti)	N.	12	
Canfora (fiale)	"	2000	
Esantlentetramina	flac.	3	
Esantlentetramina (fiale)	scat.	1	
Essenza di Prevention in flacone	kg.	0	
Parina di Lino	"	35	
Piombo Acetato neutro	"	3	
Pomata all'Assido di Zinco	"	24	
Pomata di Belladonna	"	20	
Pomata Antiscabbiosa si Polisolfuri	"	10	

Solfato di Solio	flac.	25
Seta ritorta per Suture	scat.	200
Seta Sterilizzata per suture	"	40
Steridrol per la potabilizzazione dell'acqua	"	500
Siero Antitetanico preventivo	"	30
Siero Urino per rilevatori di qualsiasi gruppo	Fiale	2
Steramina Lepetit	tub	200
Siero Antimeningococcico	scat	3
Siero Antistreptococcico	scat	1
Siero normale di cavallo	"	4
Siero Antidissenterico	"	2
Tenifugo Vicland	dosi	15
Tintura Alcolica di Belladonna	kg.	2
Vaccino misto Formolato T.A.B. te. (messa scatola) Fiale	kg.	5
Vicino misto Formolato T.A.B. te.	scat.	50
Ciccuoro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia (kelena)	scat.	2
Cr. ascol	kg.	150
Cotone Ordinario da gr. 250	pacchi.	300
Cotone Idrofilo tipo A. da gr 250	"	1600
Compresse di muscola 16 X 40	"	1400
Compresse di Muscola 35 X 40	"	500
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
Passce di muscola Idrofila 5 X 0,05	"	400
" " " 5 X 0,09	"	400
" " " 3 X 0,02	"	440
Pacchetti di medicazione	N.	4800
Perio Solfato Purissimo	kg.	2
Cloruro di Etile purissimo per Anestesia	fiale	6
Cerotto Adesivo (rocchetti)	N.	12
Canfora (fiale)	"	2000
Esametilentetramina	flac.	3
Esametilentetramina (fiale)	scat.	1
Essenza di Tereftian in fialone	kg.	0
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
Steridrol 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 fialoni	"	4
Vitamin B. C.	flac.	150
Vasone Schering	"	75
Vaccino Antivaioloso	"	2
Zinca	"	12
Piombo Acetato Basico	kg.	7
Sulfamidotiazolo metilato in compresse	flac	1

APPENDIX IV (p) Sheet 3.

Aceto di Vino	Kg.	1	500
Acido Acetilsalicilico (Aspirina Pari)	flac.	100	---
Acido Borico	"	5	---
Bicloridrato di Chinina	Kg.	3	500
Forato di Sodio	"	2	---
Dimetilamido Antipirina con Caffeina compresse	N.	4000	---
Dimetilamido Antipirina compresse	N.	7000	---
Fondamentalecitrato compresse	N.	5000	---
Linfamento di Sapone con Canfora	Kg.	40	---
Luminale compresse	N.	500	---
Laudano liquido	Kg.	2	---
Laudano in compresse	flac.	12	---
Laudano in compresse	N.	10000	---
Ossido di Zinco	flac.	5	---
Olio Camencelato	Kg.	3	---
Olio di Ricino	"	12	---
Pomata Iodio Iodurata	"	5	---
Polvere Insetticida	"	5	---
Parompium	scat.	15	---
Sodio Benzato	flac.	4	---
Sulfamide compresse	N.	5000	---
Sublimato corrosivo	Kg.	4	---
Sulfamidotiazolo Metilato	N.	4500	---
Salicilato di Chinino	Kg.	1	50
Tintura Tonica Amaro	Kg.	1	300
Acido picrico	flac.	1	---
Aquaerina Cloridrato (fiale)	scat.	13	---
Cloruro di Sodio Depurato	Kg.	10	---
Calcio 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	---
Euclovina Zambelletti (compresse)	scat.	80	---
Ellice di China (bottiglie)	N.	60	---
Gomma Arabica Polverata	Kg.	1	---
Grasso di lana Anidro	Kg.	2	---
Iodio Bisublimato	"	1	---
Ioduro di Potassio	"	2	---
Iodio	"(r)	x	---
Linfamento Olio Calceare	"	4	---
Liquido Insetticida	Kg.	150	---
Liquido Cinicida	"	25	---
Mercurio Protocloruro (Calomelano)	scat.	25	---
Mercurio Salicilato	"	1	---
Mercurio Bicloruro Sodio Cloruro	"	130	---
Mercurio Solfato	Kg.	100	---

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Linfamento di Sapone con Canfora	kg.	12
Luniale compresso	N.	500
Laudano liquido	kg.	2
Laudano in compresse	flac.	12
Laudano in compresse	N.	10000
Ossido di Zinco	flac.	5
Olio Camencelato	kg.	3
Olio di Ricino	"	12
Pomata Iodio Iodurata	"	5
Polvere Insetticida	"	5
Pancreum	scat.	15
Sodio Benzato	flac.	4
Sulfacide compresse	N.	5000
Sulimito corrosivo	kg.	4
Sulfamidotiazolo Metilato	N.	4500
Salicilato di Chinino	kg.	1
Tintura Tonica Amaro	kg.	1
Acido picrico	flac.	1
Apocurina Cloridrato (fiale)	scat.	13
Cloruro di Sodio Depurato	kg.	10
Calcio Cloruro Secco	"	20
Carta da filtro Ideai Classica	scat.	1
Collirio Astringente giallo	kg.	1
Cognac (bottiglie)	N.	24
Cocaina Cloridrato Adrenalina	scat.	20
Cloridrato	kg.	1
Digitala foglie	scat.	30
Eucolorina Zambelletti (compressi)	N.	60
Eliocr di China (bottiglie)	kg.	1
Gomma Arabica Polverata	kg.	2
Grasso di lana Anidro	"	1
Iodio Bisublimato	"	1
Ioduro di Potassio	"	1
Iodio	"(I)	x
Linfamento Olio Calceare	"	4
Liquido Insetticida	kg.	150
Liquido Cimidica	"	25
Mercurio Protocloruro (Calceolare)	scat.	25
Mercurio Salicilato	"	1
Mercurio Ricloruro Sodio Cloruro	"	150
Magnesio Solrato	kg.	100
Novocaina Cloridrato con e senza Adrenalina	scat.	115
Pomata Ammonio Solfitotiolato	kg.	20
Pomata Antilustica	"	1
Perossido di Magnesio	scat.	1
Pomata Mercuriale	kg.	20
Pomata all'idrato ferrico	kg.	25
Poliola Virginiana	kg.	1
Sparteina Sulfato	scat.	50
Stricina	"	30
Sompsina Antigrippale	fiale	43
Siro Antitettanico curativo	scat.	1
Steccho varie per arti superiori e inferiori	N.	18
Tintura Valeriana	kg.	1
Tintura Alcolica di Arnica	"	1

APPENDIX IV (a) Sheet 4.

Tintura di Strofantio	kg.	1	100
Vasellina Bianca flaconi	N.	3	
Vasellina Borica	kg.	8	
Vasellina Bianca in latte	"	20	
Vasellina Bianca filante uso oftalmico	pacchi	16	
Vasellina Bianca filante	kg.	1	
Vasellina Oftalmica in scatolette	N.	150	
Zinco Ossido	kg.	4	
Perningonato di Potassio	kg.	25	
Tavolette di Sego	kg.	10000	
Soluzione Alcolica di Iodio	N.	15	
Sodio Carbonato Anidro Commerciale	kg.	75	
Glicerina	kg.	6	
Classe N.			
Pencolo liquido puro	kg.	10	
Formolo Soluzione Acqua	N.	3	
Glicerina flaconi	scat.	4	
Gelatina ed Ergotina	kg.	15	
Ipecolento di Sodio Soluzione	kg.	4	
Liquido Anisato di Aniano	kg.	0	800
Potassio Solifugiuoccolato compresse	N.	6000	
Sodio Carbonato Depurato Cristallizzato	kg.	4	
Soluzione Alcolica di Aristolo	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 Solimato corrosivo	tub.	190	
Cesio Figulino	kg.	3	800
Alcool Etílico fino	kg.	0	
Bicarbonato di Sodio	kg.	10	500
Canfora	kg.	1	
Bromuro di potassio	kg.	1	
Tartrato Acido di Potassio	kg.	1	
Urotropina	kg.	1	
Clorurio Idrato	flac.	1	
Unguento Vesicante	kg.	1	
Unguento per piedi Equini	kg.	1	
Carbonato di Magnesio	kg.	1	
Zinco Ossido Precipitato	kg.	1	
Mercurio Ossido giallo	kg.	1	
Pasta Solfoalcalina	tub.	1	
Stovaina Cloruro di Sodio-acido Lattico	kg.	1	
Lotelina Cloridrato	scat.	1	
Quinacolo Cart. Sod. Benzato Polvere All Down.	flac.	1	
Formolo in Compresse	"	1	
Iodoformo P.U.	kg.	1	750
Acqua Ossigenata	kg.	1	100

Case N.

Fenolo liquido puro
 Formolo Soluzione Acquosa
 Glicerina
 Gelatina ed Ergotina
 Ipecollorito di Sodio Soluzione
 Liquido Anest. di Ammonio
 Potassio Solfogluccolato compresso
 Sodio Carbonato Depurato Cristallizzato
 Soluzione Alcoolica di Anetolo
 Tin turn Digitale
 Potassio Permanganato tipo I
 Bicoloruro di Mercurio
 Talco Polvere
 Morfina Cloridrato
 Mercurio Bicoloruro Bulimato corrosivo
 Censo Pigulino
 Alcool Etílico fino
 Bicarbonato di Sodio
 Canfora
 Bromuro di potassio
 Tartrato Acido di Potassio
 Urotropina
 Cloridio Idrato
 Unguento Vesicatoio
 Unguento per piedi Equini
 Carbonato di Magnesio
 Zinco Ossido Precipitato
 Mercurio Ossido giallo
 Pomata Solfoalcalina
 Steovaina Cloruro di Sodio-acido Lattico
 Lobelina Cloridrato
 Guaiacolo Carb. Sod. Benzurato Polvere di
 Formole in Compresse
 Iodoformio P.U.
 Acqua Ossigenata
 Etere Etílico Rettificato
 Sodio Bicarbonato
 Soluzione Alcoolica di Canfora
 Calcio Cloruro Anidro

APPENDIX V.SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION - PUBLIC HEALTH NO. 7Program 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. The essential activities will be:

- (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 Hqs., 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.
- (h) Establishment of visiting nurse service for sick patients in their own homes 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 AMSCOF 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.C.'s with recommendations of the Public Health and Finance Divisions Officers and the S.C.A.C.'s will, in turn, forward them in duplicate to AMSCOF for their recommendations. Such budgets should reach AMSCOF Hqs., Public Health, not later than the 10th day of the last month preceding the new quarter for which funds are required. The first quarter for the operation of this plan will be October, November

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- are deemed necessary.
- (b) Continuation of salary 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.
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 - (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.
 - (h) Establishment of visiting nurses service for sick patients in their own homes 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.C.'s with recommendations of the Public Health and Finance Divisions Officers and the S.C.A.C.'s will, in turn, forward them in duplicate to AMGOT. Their recommendations. Such budgets should reach AMGOT HQ., Public Health Division not later than the 10th day of the last month preceding the new quarter for which funds are required. The first quarter for the operation of this plan will be October, November and December, 1943, although there will be obviously a delay in submitting the new budget. AMGOT HQ will then confer with the Red Cross HQ. officials in preparation of the final budget.

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

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the organization and to coordinate them with AMCOF 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 AMCOF 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 AMCOF 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 AMCOF 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 AMCOF HQ. and here again, financial adjustments will be made by the parties concerned, after approval by AMCOF 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 (a) 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.

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- (c) All the other activities in the public welfare field enumerated in (a) and (b) are the concern of the officer in charge of Welfare Organisation 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.

Activities listed in (a) will be the concern of the S.A.F.H.O. of each province. Those in (b) will be the concern of the S.A.F.H.O. and the S.A.P.S.O., serving under him. Other activities (c) will be under the S.A.F.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.F.H.O. of each province to coordinate all dealings of other members of the Provincial AMCOF Public Health staff with the Provincial Red Cross authorities and their program.

By Direction of Chief Staff Officer.

Signature
B. GORDON CHENE
Colonel
Director of Public Health.

APPENDIX VI

Hospitals State - Sicily - September 1943

Province	Population	No. of Hospitals.	Available Beds.	Nature of Beds.	Medical Officers General Duty.
Agrigento	418,000	13	711	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental Isolation	22
Syracusa	278,000	8	911	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	27
Ragusa	223,000	8	678	Medical Surgical Maternity T.B. Infectious	6
Enna	218,000	5	373	Medical Surgical Maternity	19
Messina	627,000	9	2280	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental	27
Catania	713,000	21	2428		
Trapani	376,000	14	694		
Caltanissetta	285,000	4	200	Medical Surgical & T.B.	4
Palermo	400,000	22	2700	Medical Surgical Maternity Mental	

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APPENDIX VI

Hospitals - 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

ALPHABETICALLY

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, Trapani, 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. However 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 Comunali 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 Prison 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 the year of war information and relief 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 whatever welfare services are possible.

4. Allied Nationals.
After the establishment of a camp for released political Anglo-Slav Nationals,

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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 whatever welfare services are possible.

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 those Nationals and a section was also established for released Italian prisoners whose names are on 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 books and keeping of withdrawal 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.

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APPENDIX VII

Sheet 2.

6. GIL and Dopolevoro

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 Dopolevoro organizations. Complete returns are not as yet available.

The Dopolevoro 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.

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