

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

ACC

10000/100/650

29 pp.

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SCAO'S REPORTS, PALERMO
JULY - OCT. 1943

29 pp.

FOLIO	DATE	REFERENCE	TO/FROM	SUBJECT
1	8 Aug	ANGOT/6/HQ	Letter	Request Reports
2	31 July	ANGOT/6/HQ	MEH. To Brig Gen. M. Sherry	
3-16	31 July	—	From SCAO. 7th Army.	
17	17 Aug	6/HQ	—	Heads of Divisions
18-23	13 Sep	6/HQ	From SCAO Palermo	Report To Rep Council
18	7 Sep		From SCAO Palermo	Monthly report (see file 6A)
19	18 "		"	"
20	18 "		"	"
21	18 "		"	Unauthorized use of trucks
22	21 "	6/HQ	To: SCAO Messina	Incident license
23	25 "	6/HQ	To: SCAO Palermo	
24-5	1 Oct	116	From: SCAO Messina	
26	7 "	CP/MFN/pm	From: " Palermo	

18-23-13 Sep.	6/HQ.	From SCAD Palermo	Report	To Rep Counsel
18 7 Sep		From SCAD Palermo	Monthly report	(see file 6A)
19 18 "		" "	"	"
20 18 "		" "	"	unauthorized use of trunk
21 18		" "	"	"
22 21 "	6/HQ	To: SCAD Messina	Investment licenses	
23 25 "	6/HQ.	To: SCAD Palermo		
24-5 Oct	116	From: SCAD Messina		
26 7 "	CP/MFN/pm	From: " Palermo		

4877

Head of each Division to see. Please
initial and pass to next Division
quickly.

FINANCE

RAM

LEGAL

W.C.C.

PROPERTY CONTROLLER *C.A.P.*

PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC HEALTH *D.S.C.*

E. & S.

11/10

[Signature]

I. C. & U.

188

AGRICULTURE

W. S.P.

LABOUR

4876

PRO

FHYM.

FHYM please return to Registry.

9/10/43

E.Y.
Registry

26

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Palermo Province

CP/MFN/pm

7 October 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer - AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

I am enclosing Headquarters Palermo Province
monthly report for September, 1943.

See File 6 B.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

ENCL -
Report



Seen by ACSO 9/10 EP.
6B circulated to Divs 9/10

PH 8/25
EP

A. M. G. O. T.

25

PROVINCE OF MESSINA

This Ref.: 116

Your Ref.: AMGOT/6/HG/

19

Enclosures: Letter

SUBJECT: - Truck stopped because of incorrect license.

To :- Chief Staff Officer.

1. Enclosed is letter written 21 September, 1943.
On it are noted Major Dring's comments.

2. It appears that the truck was on an unauthorized trip and using pass of suspicious origin.

3. Suggest disposition of truck to Palermo AMGOT Organization as Major Dring states he has no truck missing.



Stephen D. Dring LT.COL.
SCAO - Messina

PA
L.H.

*Spoke to
Capt. Lewis
concerning contents of
20 & 24
about 2000 hrs. 24th
all information
as a result of
truck arrived
Palermo
Truck is
has been*

4874

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT 24 1077

SUBJECT: Trucks stopped because of incorrect licences FILE No. AMGOT/6/HQ

TO: S.C.A.O., Messina

AMGOT HQ., SICILY

Sept. 21, 1943



1. This H.Q. has received reports from S.C.A.O., Palermo.
2. A truck driver by ^{NAME} Nigro Sebastiana who had a pass reading "Please pass Nigro Sebastiana who wishes to buy wheat for Figarra where the population is dying of starvation", signed by Major Dring was stopped on 11 September 1943 and is now being held in Palermo.
3. This truck is an Italian Army truck licence plate removed and hidden under seat. When stopped in Palermo it was carrying refugees.
4. Kindly verify the status of this truck and advise if it is yours and if it should be released and sent back to Messina.
5. If it is a Messina truck you are directed to take any necessary action with driver and any others responsible for its coming into Palermo for wheat and with refugees.
6. Your comments are awaited.

I have not issued any pass to go to Palermo for wheat. I have never used the expression "dying of starvation." Figarra is not in my territory. There is no truck entering from my territory.

Charles M. Spofford
CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief Staff Officer.

4873

Dring Major
25 Sept 1943

I have never delegated the signing of passes to anyone save L. MITCHELL.

Dring

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S.C.A.Os Reports - Palermo

6/HQ

S.C.A.O., Province of Palermo

25 Sept.

3

The C. C.A.O. wishes me to thank you for your communication of September 18 pointing out paragraphs of your monthly report for August containing information on the state of health in the province of Palermo which had not been noted by him. I understand that the C.C.A.O. has orally discussed other portions of the report with you.

dc
CHARLES H. SPOTFORD
Colonel, G. S. O.
Chief Staff Officer

7585

23

4872

pl/A
25/9
68

785015

file

1877

22

Trucks stopped because of incorrect licences

AMGOT/6/HQ

S.C.A.O., Messina

Sept. 21, 3

1. This H.Q. has received reports from S.C.A.O., Palermo.
2. A truck driver by ^{NAME} Nigro Sebastiana who had a pass reading "Please pass Nigro Sebastiana who wishes to buy wheat for Figarra where the population is dying of starvation", signed by Major Dring was stopped on 11 September 1943 and is now being held in Palermo.
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6. Your comments are awaited.

R. St.
CHARLES M. SPORFORD,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief Staff Officer.

See folio 25

P/A
22/9
4871

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Palermo Province



18 September 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer - AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

Enclosed copy of communication on Monthly Report to Chief
Civil Affairs Officer, AMGOT HEADQUARTERS.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

ENCL - letter

C-70
Rank & Name
Action at 23 say that I have
spoken to S. C. H. O.
already on current
man in the
unstable
next month
26/9
4877

20

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Palermo Province

CP/RL/pm

18 September 1943



MEMORANDUM:

TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer - PROVINCE OF MESSINA
THRU : Chief Staff Officer - AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

1. Approximately one week ago a truck, driven by Nigro Sebastiana was stopped in Palermo. The driver had a pass which read "Please pass Nigro Sebastiana who wishes to buy wheat for Figarra where the population is dying of starvation." When this truck was stopped in Palermo it was carrying a number of refugees.

2. This truck is an Italian Army truck. The license plate had been taken off and was hidden under the seat.

3. This vehicle is now detained in Palermo. Will you please verify its status. Until that time we will not release the truck to the driver.

4. I should also like to point out that a truck from one province should not be operating in another province unless special arrangements have been made and agreement reached between the two provinces involved.

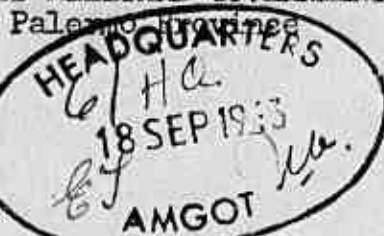
*Action taken at 22
21/9/43*

Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

19

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

CP/pm



18 September 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer - AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

When I saw you Friday, September 17, you commented that my report, while containing much description on how the health program is organized, contained no reference to the state of health in the province. May I respectfully differ with you and call your attention to the first paragraph in the section on Health, page 9. Moreover, you will note that in the part of the report which discusses communal affairs (see pages 30 to 54) there appear frequent references to health conditions in the various communes.

Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

To be brought up on CCAO's return. Mai Ricci's note.
18/9
by

Noted by CCAO.

1/18/44

DP
1249

B.V. as above

24/9 4868

DB

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Palermo Province

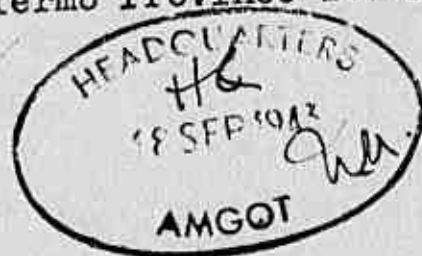
CP/MFN/ev

Sept
~~August~~ 7, 1943.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer - AMGOT HEADQUARTERS.

* I am forwarding to you the report of Headquarters
Palermo Province for August, 1943.



Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

see by C-CAO
18.9

Encl.
Report.

* See Special File 6/A

4867

17

Heads of Divisions

Legal W.C.

Finance aff

Public Safety *Plugh 2/8*

C. S. & R. *W*

Public Health *KK*

C. P. *JS*

Capt. Hammond *on H*

p/A. 22/8

To see 3-16.

Please initial and pass on to be
sent on the list as soon as possible.

G.B. 12/8 4856

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Original handed to CLAC.

TB 3/8

July 31, 1943

To: Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Fifteenth Army Group.

Introduction

The civil affairs officers attached to the Seventh Army have most ably demonstrated the great contribution that can be made by civil affairs officers to the fighting forces. On frequent occasions the commanding General of the Seventh Army and the corps and divisional commanders have commended civil affairs. In the midst of battle, these commanders have taken the time to keep civil affairs informed of their tactical plans so that civil affairs officers would be on hand for immediate action. Throughout the operations we have kept a certain number of civil affairs officers at the very front. In fact, in several instances, where troops were pushing ahead fast and bypassing places, civil affairs officers entered towns before troops had actually occupied them.

Civil affairs officers have worked with great energy, intelligence and loyalty. Their performance reflects the value of the excellent planning and training that took place in North Africa. The mere circumstance of knowing each other personally and of having been attached to the task force and sub-task forces as teams proved to be a substantial advantage.

Location of officers

Civil Affairs officers came in on D day with the assault forces of the 45th, 1st and 3rd Divisions and civil Affairs officers attached to the Seventh Army Hq. came in on D day at Cela. The

2.

1. The 45th Division group headed by Lt. Col. Story moved into Scicli, Vittoria, Comiso, Biscari and later Chiaramonte. The II Corps officers came into Vittoria where II Corps established its C.P. When the tactical plan called for the movement of the 45th Division into the area north of Gela, a few officers were left behind and others swept on with the advance troops of the 45th. Subsequently, at a conference held in Ragusa with Lt. Col. Gerry, I asked that Eighth Army Civil Affairs officers take over all of the towns in Ragusa Province. This permitted a later utilization of these released officers in northern Caltanissetta Province and two in western Agrigento Province and then later in Trapani Province. The 45th personnel then moved into communes stretching north from Caltanissetta toward Cefalu. It now stands ready to move east along coast toward Messina.

4864

2. The 1st Division officers moved north into Butera, Miscemi, Mazzarino, Riesi and later Caltanissetta. Lt. Col. Irish remained in Gela as long as Army Hq. was there and then he was directed to go to Caltanissetta to begin operations on a provincial basis. He has remained there. Five officers sent as reinforcements were attached to the 1st Division to go along with it north of Caltanissetta and then east in the drive on Messina.

3. II Corps officers came into Vittoria, which permitted my transfer of some 45th Div. personnel north. Then II Corps moved to Caltanissetta where officers worked to help men of 1st Division. II Corps then administered Cefalu. On July 29 sent seven men to administer eastern end of Palermo Province, east of Termini-Alia line. II Corps men will move on east with 45th and 1st Divisions.

3.

4. 2nd Armored Division Civil Affairs were the first to administer Butera, later taken over by 1st Division personnel. Moved with the division west and then north to San Cipirello, administering towns for short while on way through. Administration taken over later by other officers. At San Cipirello directed Major Fiore to administer Monreale and the other officer was sent to Marsala. Relieved Major Fiore, thereby permitting him to stay with 2nd Armored Hq which was located west of Palermo.

5. 3rd Division moved into Licata and then north and west. Lt. Col. McCaffrey first stationed in Licata and later at Agrigento where he was directed to stay and operate on a provincial basis. To the Hq. of 3rd Division were later sent 10 officers who are administering towns in Palermo Province west and inclusive of Termini and Alia. 4863

6. Army Hq. Civil Affairs officers have all been operating as administrators because of scarcity of personnel caused by rapid occupation by Seventh Army of enemy territory. Only Lt. Col. Rodd and myself have remained close to Army Hq. in its movements. The other officers were constantly in the field operating as administrators. Upon request of Army Hq., Rodd and I moved into Palermo as administrators on the day it was occupied. Three days later pulled in some of the Army Hq. group and then on July 29th reinforced by new arrivals. Palermo Province is being administered on provincial basis under direction of myself.

4.

6. 82nd Airborne had no Civil Affairs officers attached to it. But we sent officers to administer any territory taken by them. These officers were obtained by a reshuffling of officers attached to other divisions. Civil Affairs officers are in Trapani Province under Major Michie who forms part of Army Hq. staff. With reinforcements sent to him, he is now operating from Trapani on a provincial basis.

7. The Civil Affairs officers of 9th Division have not yet come to Sicily.

Provincial Administration

While we started with Civil Affairs teams attached to tactical units, it was soon apparent that preferable results would be obtained by adopting the provincial lines. Communications could more easily go to the Civil Affairs officer in command at the provincial seat of government. This officer in command was asked by me to keep in close contact with all officers within his province and have them report to him regardless of the tactical unit to which they may originally have been attached. There has been no interference on the part of any commanders; nothing but cooperation. Everyone has worked together. The Army has always aided either by loan of trucks, jeeps, enlisted men, military police and in numerous other ways. The Army has permitted the transmittal of messages directly from one Civil Affairs officer to another.

The four provinces of Caltanissetta, Agrigento, Trapani and Palermo are being administered on provincial basis, and Messina

Principal Activities of
CAOs in the Assault Phase

(Report of Lt. Col. Charles
Polette, SCAD Seventh Army,
to CCAD 15th Army Group,
31 July 1943 *)

- 1) Collection of arms ✓
- 1) Prisoners of War (Keep heading)
- 1) Food
- 1) Labor
- 1) Local Cleaning
- 1) Political Prisoners
- 1) Control of Civilian Movements

ACC Files 1000/650.

5.

Attitude of People

It has been obvious that people desire to cooperate fully. In several places real demonstrations of acclaim occurred. It is common for men and women to tell Civil Affairs officers that they are delighted to be freed from twenty years of slavery.

Attitude of Governmental Personnel

Public officials have been cooperative. The Carabinieri and local police have gone back on the job at once. We adopted practice of printing arm bands with the words "Civil Police". At beginning of the occupation we proceeded slowly in rearming Carabinieri and local police. Thereafter it was ordered that they be rearmed at once because population has little respect for a policeman without arms. We also pursued the practice of having one M.P. accompany two carabinieri so that our soldiers would become accustomed to them. The only recent conflict between soldiers and carabinieri has resulted from the strong desire of soldiers to collect souvenirs, a desire directed primarily on the cuts revolvers carried by carabinieri. Seventh Army has at our suggestion put out an order and it is hoped souvenir hunting will turn elsewhere.

Collection of Arms

There was no difficulty in collection of arms. In some instances the Civil Affairs officer had them taken to his office; in most cases the task was undertaken by Carabinieri and it was well performed. We asked the people to tie on each firearm a tag bearing the name and address of the owner. Permission was given to certain persons to retain arms, such as bank guards and some private policemen.

6.

Prisoners of War

In many communes there were found many soldiers and officers in civilian clothes. Civil Affairs undertook the job of rounding them up and turning them over to the Provost Marshal. Rather peculiar to see a couple of Carabinieri leading a lot of prisoners to an Allied Army pen. Military personnel in civilian clothes were very anxious to turn themselves in, particularly since our public announcements warned them that they would otherwise be considered as spies.

Ammassi System and Prices

Pursuant to plan, we have continued the system. However there is great dissatisfaction because it symbolizes the Fascist regime for the farmer. Moreover the price for wheat is considered to be far below cost of production. Both matters will have to be reviewed by AMGOT HQ.

Nonetheless we have insisted on farmers delivering wheat. AMGOT is assuming the cost of the subsidy previously paid by the state. Of course, the black market is very active and we will not be able to crack it until we have more food grown on the island and also other goods imported into it. In several cases we have sent soldiers out on trucks to fetch the wheat.

Civil affairs officers have insisted on the maintenance of previous retail prices of all goods. We directed the printing of prices in Italian and English in communities where lots of troops were. We will insist on price lists throughout the area.

7.

Banks

Civil Affairs officers soon became convinced that banks had to be opened, and toward that end communicated with AMGOT Hq. A conference was arranged at Ragusa for joint discussion with the Eighth Army. Subsequently decided to permit reopening of banks on new account basis for provincial and communal governmental transactions and also for Ammassi. It was also found necessary to obtain cash from banks. This we did and the bankers were always agreeable to it. We presented a document to the bank evidencing the amount of Lire AMGOT withdrew. Of course, now that we have received A.M. lire, this expedient is not necessary.

In my opinion banks should be reopened for general business at earliest moment. Withdrawals on old accounts can be limited to a small percentage and this percentage could vary depending upon the condition of each particular bank.

Food

When a community was vacated by Italian troops and before law and order could be reestablished by Seventh Army, considerable looting took place, particularly looting of flour and other food products. All military stores of Italian Army were likewise usually seized. In all events, this supplied the people until civil affairs officers could reorganize matters and get additional grain into town. All sorts of improvisation occurred. Civilian trucks and Italian and American Army trucks were used. At times we put carabinieri or soldiers on them in order to persuade, in a gentle manner, the farmer to give up his grain. Often the

8.

mills and bakeries were damaged or deprived of coal or Diesel oil or electricity. Transport had collapsed. Again we improvised. In a few towns only did food clamoring demonstrations occur. It is gratifying that Civil Affairs was so successful. Of course, the food problem has been the most difficult, the most pressing and the most time consuming for all Civil Affairs officers, and it still is in general.

Labor

In many towns, particularly port towns like Gela, Licata, Porto Empedocle and Palermo, the Army has requested Civil Affairs for thousands of workers. These we procured. We employed town criers to summon the workers.

STREET CLEANING

Civil Affairs officers undertook the novel task of cleaning up the streets of Sicilian towns. We had communes organize street cleaning departments. Perhaps we flatter ourselves, but it is believed we succeeded in taking off the accumulation of one century.

Civil Affairs also undertook the task of burying civilians who were killed by bombardment, and in some instances they were as many as one hundred and fifty in one town. Priests were obtained, Sicilian carts commandeered and the job was done.

Some of the Civil Affairs officers did not cherish the removal of dead horses and donkeys.

9.

Fascist Leaders and OVRA

The Prefect and Mayor of Palermo fled unceremoniously. The Deputy Mayor of Palermo made the mistake of staying. He is in prison. The Prefect of Caltanissetta is enjoying a free room. The Prefect of Agrigento, a civil servant, is being retained. I talked to him at some length. He is all right. Have not yet had a report on Trapani.

An appreciable number of Fascist leaders and members of OVRA have been arrested.

Political prisoners

Civil Affairs officers obtained reports on political prisoners in any jails and after careful examination they were released. Arrangements were made for food and for the hospitalization of the sick.

Hospitals and Health

Civil Affairs rendered help to the Army by finding hospital space, ambulances, hospital equipment. Local hospitals and jails were always checked from the health end. Presently the provincial public health authorities are back on the job. They have been given authority, as we have done for certain other officials, to circulate in any part of their province.

Control of civilian Movements

Civil Affairs never insisted on civilians remaining indoors during the day, either in town or country. Where con-

10.

ditions were pretty hot, the desired result was achieved without order from Civil Affairs. But we did restrict movement of town people; they could not leave without special passes. As soon as possible we would authorize movement within a certain radius without passes. It was always found wise to get the Sicilian off the town street and back to work on his farm. Of course this meant the presence of Sicilian carts on roads. Accordingly by order we would request the use of secondary roads. By getting townspeople into the country soon, we relieved the food scarcity. In addition to all this, scores of families moved about with furniture and particularly mattresses. All in all the movement of troops and supplies was not handicapped. There never was a mass flight of Sicilians such as occurred in Belgium. The Sicilians stayed put and then applauded when the Allied forces arrived.

Rate of Exchange

Civil Affairs found no criticism of the rate established between lira and dollar and pound. It is considered fair. In fact, some bankers are pleased to have the lira tied in value to strong currencies. Without Allied occupation and such a rate of exchange, the lira may have collapsed completely, they assert. However there is also prevalent a body of public opinion that the exchange rate will call for an increase in price level.

Relations with Church

The Catholic Church, Cardinal, bishops, Monsignors and priests have been most friendly and cooperative. Civil Affairs

11. b

officers made it a point to contact them at the earliest moment possible. They have assisted in many ways. Church bells were tolled at 1955 to announce curfew at 2000. We found it preferable to fix a definite time instead of sunset. Priests helped in burial and in finding food supplies. Also were of much help in furnishing information. In Palermo there was a series of quite formal calls on the part of General Patton, the Cardinal and Civil Affairs. The General had champagne to toast the Cardinal.

Public Relief

Civil Affairs decided at Gela that it was incongruous to have communes paying benefits to families of Italian military personnel. This decision was subsequently confirmed at the Ragusa meeting with General McSherry and Eighth Army representatives. Needy families are being cared for on relief basis, applying a means test and granting cash instead of Army rations or local food. Some communes had no functioning relief office and so we established one.

Courts

In only a few instances was it necessary for civil aff ⁴⁸⁵⁵ officers to sit as summary courts. Where done, it was primarily to let people know we meant business. Local courts are now being reopened under Civil Affairs supervision. In some communes it was found that many persons had been held in prisons for long periods of time without having been tried. Those charged with

12.

very minor offenses were released on their own recognizance. This procedure was not only just but necessary when jail was unsanitary or had been partly bombed.

Release of Prisoners of War

Civil Affairs joined others, commencing at Gela, in urging that prisoners of war be released on parole instead of transported to N. Africa and then to America and Britain. General McSherry was of great assistance in presenting the matter to Seventh Army in Palermo. General Patton has ordered the release of all Sicilian military personnel other than commissioned officers.

Civil Affairs, Provost Marshal and Judge Advocate agreed on a written plan. The P.M. will release the prisoners and Civil Affairs will assume the task of parole supervision. A special form in triplicate was prepared on which are recited all the conditions of the parole. One copy is given to the prisoner and one is retained by Provost Marshal and the other by Civil Affairs. These paroled prisoners can be made to report at discretion of Civil Affairs.

Assistance from AMGOT Headquarters.

4854

Civil Affairs officers appreciate that AMGOT Hq. exerted itself in all ways to be of assistance to Civil Affairs officers in the field. While we had no transport at commencement of occupation, our work was not impaired. As more territory was occupied we received jeeps and drivers. On July 30, we received some trucks and today more jeeps.

13.

4

Civil Affairs Section of Seventh Army were delighted that General McSherry came into Sicily early. His trips were most helpful to us.

While discussing this I wish to repeat an apprehension expressed in N. Africa. In my opinion, the relations between the authority of AMBUT staff sections and the senior Civil Affairs officer of a province and then between this senior Civil Affairs officer and the so-called specialists working within his province have not been adequately crystallized. There is grave danger of a lot of free wheeling on part of officers of AMBUT Hq. Confusion, misunderstanding and dispersion of responsibility will result. [In my opinion, the provincial seat of government must be strengthened. Functions, previously stemming from Rome, will now have to be centered in the respective provinces.

Allied Character of Civil Affairs

The performance in the field since July 10 offers overwhelming proof of the wisdom of the decision that Civil Affairs officers with both the Seventh and Eighth Armies should reflect the Allied character of the occupation, as directed by General Eisenhower. The relations between American and British officers in the field have followed in a most natural way the course of mutual trust, cooperation and warm friendship so well pursued in weeks past by General Lord Rennell, General McSherry, General Holmes, Colonel Maxwell and Colonel Spofford.

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14.

3

Reports to AMMOT Hq.

Since the landing, civil affairs of Seventh Army has rendered long and detailed oral reports to General McSherry on two different occasions, in Gela and in Palermo. This is the first written report and it will be our practice to submit written reports every two weeks.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Col.
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

485'2



Palermo, July 31, 1943.

Memorandum to : Brig. Gen. Mc Sherry AMGOT Hq. Agrigento.
Subject : Messages brought to Palermo.
From : Carel van Heukelom 1st Lt. A.C. AMGOT.

I

1) Col. Homer Jones was asked whether Gen Patton had agreed to give parole slips and in reply handed the two enclosed forms to write. These paroles are being given to enlisted men in Sicily. Col Jones does not know about the men who were taken prisoners in Port Foudrèdacle.

2) As ordered Lt. van Heukelom made enquiries about Officers' pay vouchers. The finance office of the 7th Army do not have a supply of them. Col. Brock does not know where they can be obtained. The Quarter master was also contacted but does not have any.

3) The Cigarettes and candy rations were delivered to Col. Polletti. The Col. was also given the General's message about Rations to be issued to the men. The Colonel was also given the message about the P.O. stamps being on their way.

4) Enclosed herewith a letter for Col. Craffy Smith.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

Carel van Heukelom
1st Lt. A.C.

To SER
J.C.C.A.O. *[Signature]* 4831
10/9

PA 11/5/4

785015

No. 9

APPLICATION FOR PAROLE

Richiesta di liberazione sulla parola

PLACE
Luogo
DATE
DataTO: Commanding General, Seventh Army, United States (Allied Forces).
Al Generale Comandante la 7.^a Armata degli Stati Uniti FF. AA. Alleate

Thru:

Per tramite

an officer of the Italian Army.
Un Ufficiale delle FF. AA. ItalianeDATA ON APPLICANT
Generalità del richiedenteNAME
NomeSERIAL NUMBER
Numero di matricolaGRADE
GradoITALIAN ARMY
delle FF. AA. italianeSICILY (Residence)
Residente in SiciliaTOWN
Comune diPROVINCE
Provincia diOCCUPATION
Occupazione o mestiereDATE OF BIRTH
Data di nascitaPLACE OF BIRTH
Luogo di nascitaMARRIED (if wife not living, so state)
Stato civile (coniugato, celibe, vedovo)Number of minor children or dependents other than wife
Numero dei figli minori o dipendenti oltre la moglieI, the aforementioned described individual
Io, suddetto

(Grade) (Grado)

Italian Army, whose permanent home and address is as entered above, now a
delle FF. AA. italiane, domiciliato come sopra, oraprisoner of war of the United States, request that I be released on parole for the
prigioniero di guerra degli S. U., richiedo la liberazione su parola allopurpose of going (strike out words not applicable) to (a) my home at the place
scopo (cancellare le parole non applicabili) di: (a) tornare in famigliashown above, to (b)
(b) recarmi a, and engaging in a
per assumere

ful occupation. In the event that this application is approved, by signing my name to this application, I promise and agree, on my personal honor, to be bound and scrupulously to fulfill and abide by the following conditions:

(a) On reaching my above destination I will immediately report to and register with the nearest Civil Affairs Officer (AMGOT), and thereafter will personally report to the said Civil Affairs Officer as ordered by him. I will not change my place of residence without the prior approval of the Civil Affairs Officer with whom I am registered.

(b) I will obey promptly and fully, in letter and spirit, all orders and instructions contained in Proclamations, General Orders, Ordinances or Regulations issued under authority of the Military Governor of occupied Sicily.

(c) I will refrain from all acts hostile to the Allied Forces or helpful to the enemies of said Allied Forces, from all acts of violence, and from any act calculated to disturb public order in any way.

(d) I understand fully that in the event I violate any of the foregoing conditions, my parole will be cancelled and that I may be brought to trial for such violation before a court martial. I also understand that if I am recaptured bearing arms or otherwise engaging in war against the Allied Forces I thereby forfeit the privilege of being treated as a prisoner of war and will be

immediately tried before a military tribunal and will be liable to be shot.

Prisoner of war.
Firma del prigioniero

Witness
Testimonio

Submitted thru:
Trasmesso da

Signature and rank of officer Italian Army
Nome grado (ufficiale) delle FF. AA. Italiane

Headquarters, Seventh Army
Q. Q. della 7^a Armata
A. P. O. No. 758

Date (Data)

The foregoing application is approved and the applicant will be released on parole.
By command of Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr.;

Provost Marshal

The Parolee will carry on his person at all times his copy of this document. It will be exhibited to any member of the Allied Forces or any member of the Carabinieri or local police upon demand

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AMIGO 1/21/HQ

D/O

H.Q. AMEOT,

15 ARMY GROUP.

8th August 1943

I have read with great interest your progress report on civil affairs in 7th Army up to 31 Jul. May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of what you have done and of the admirable report which you have sent.

A number of points which you have brought up in your report are of particular interest to me. I wish to comment in particular on the arrangements you made in a number of areas occupied by 7th Army under which Military Police and Carabinieri were detailed for mixed police patrol duty.

I am aware of the difficulties surrounding the Ammassi system, but as you are aware it is impossible in this case, as in a number of other cases, to destroy an existing system without having something ready to take its place. I am writing a general circular letter to S.C.A.Os in which you will recognise a number of points which you have made.

I note what you say on the subject of specialist divisions in AMEOT HQ sending touring officers. This also will be dealt with in the circular letter. On the other hand, you must appreciate that in the early stages, central directions can only be exercised by touring officers who must equally familiarise themselves with local conditions. It is perhaps inevitable in the early days that there should be the lack of central direction to which you have referred, but as you know I warned all officers in the past that in the first few weeks the only way in which a government can be set up is to rely upon individual discretion and initiative of all concerned.

To: Lt. Col. Charles Poletti.

4849

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To: Lt.Col. Charles Poletti.

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