

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

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CIVILIAN SUPPLY, POLICY
FEB. - AUG. 1943

278.

AMGOT / 11/48.

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AMGOT/11/HP

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
PALERMO

FI/33.042/CIR
11/2/43

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SUBJECT: Electricity Supply, Eastern Sicily

TO : Signor Tricomi, General Manager
Societa' Generale Elettrica Della Sicilia

1. Major Arthur Crowther has been designated as Allied Military Government Utilities representative to supervise the operation of all electric facilities in Eastern Sicily; Provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, and Ragusa and will be stationed at Catania.

2. All instructions and directions given to you or any employee of S.G.E.S. by Major Crowther either verbal or written, will be complied with immediately.

3. On September 21, 1943 the Societa' Generale Elettrica Della Sicilia was directed to take over the responsibility for production and distribution of electricity in the Provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa and Ragusa.

4. All questions affecting policy, allocation of electric power, and the procurement of supplies will be referred to Major Crowther.

5. Requests for electric service:

a. All requests for electricity for military purposes will, in all cases, be supplied upon authorization of military representative of No. 1 District.

b. Non-military requests for the use of electricity will be authorized by the Provincial Supply officers of Messina, Catania, Siracusa and Ragusa.

c. The officers designated in par. 5 b. above will exercise full authority on requests for electric service. The authorized service will include the following categories:

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(1) Water purification and pumping for community supply.

2.

(2) Hospitals, prisons and other public institutions providing essential human needs.

(3) Flour mills and bake shops.

(4) Commercial refrigeration essential to the preservation of perishable foods.

(5) Allied Military Government offices, (lighting only), Red Cross buildings, Allied Forces Newspaper facilities, police and fire stations.

(6) Italian newspapers authorized by P. W.B.

6. No loads other than those listed in par. 5 will be connected without the authorization of Major Crowther.

7. Major Crowther will act as liaison between all military officials, Allied Military Government officials and the electric company officials in all matters concerning electric supply from Eastern Sicily.

8. The General Manager of S.G.E.S. will be responsible for continuity of service and also that distribution of electricity will be maintained at the correct voltage and frequency.

9. The S.G.E.S. hydro plants will be utilized to the fullest extent possible for supplying the base load 24 hours per day. For the present, one unit at the Catania steam plant will be operated from 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. for peak load requirements. This plant to be shut down on order of Major Crowther for deferred maintenance and major repairs, as soon as sufficient hydro power becomes available.

DISTRIBUTION:-

R.C.A.O.	15
S.C.A.O. Messina	1
Catania	1
Siracusa	1
Ragusa	1
No. 1 District	20

CHARLES POLETTI

Lt. Colonel

Regional Civil Affairs Office

ST SECRET

AMGOT/263/HQ

HEADQUARTERS AMGOT

MINUTES OF MEETING OF S.C.A.O.s AND AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

STAFF HELD AT HQ AMGOT, PALERMO

20 - 21 AUGUST 1943

PRESENT

Major General Lord Rennell
Brigadier General McSherry

Col. Cheyne

Col. Thorne Thorne

Col. Grafftey Smith

Lt. Col. Chanler

Lt. Col. Harris

Lt. Col. Hayes

Lt. Col. Martin

Lt. Col. Seitz

Lt. Col. Spefford

Lt. Col. French

Lt. Col. Gerry

Lt. Col. Irish

Lt. Col. McCaffrey

Lt. Col. Poletti

Lt. Col. Rodd

Lt. Col. Storey

Lt. Col. Thurburn

Lt. Col. Thomas

Lt. Col. Lord Wellesley

Major Pirie

Major Croft

Lt. Van Heukelom

Lt. Col. Kellett, of the war office was
present by invitation.

C.C.A.O.
D.C.C.A.O.
D.P.H.
S.S.O.
C.F.O.
C.L.O.
C.P.
Deputy D.C.S.R.
Acting D.P.S.
D.C.S.R.
C.S.O.
S.C.A.O. Siracusa
S.C.A.O.
S.C.A.O. Caltanissetta
S.C.A.O. Agrigento
S.C.A.O. Palermo
S.C.A.O. Enna
S.C.A.O. Messina
S.C.A.O. Ragusa
S.C.A.O. Trapani
S.C.A.O. Catania
M.A. to C.C.A.O.
Secretary
Recorder

1. The meeting was called to order by C.C.A.O. at 1800 hours.

2. Introductory remarks.

C.C.A.O. stated that he wished to place great emphasis on the principle of indirect government. That all should be prepared for the day when the island would be left with but one garrison only and that consisting of no more than one division in strength. The S.C.A.O.s should not count on any guard troops.

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 Lt. Col. Martin
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The political trend would be dependant on developments on the mainland of Italy, and were, as yet, not clear on the island.

The first flush of enthusiasm on the part of the people was now over, and they were already beginning to ask for - and later they would probably be demanding - assistance of all forms. To prevent this, as far as we could, we should do our utmost to make the Sicilians more self-reliant.

The C.C.A.O. pointed out that from the political standpoint he saw three possible sources of difficulty:

- (a) The Sicilian Independence movement, which was making itself felt throughout the island, should be discouraged and all meetings forbidden. We should discount all Sicilian statements that they would really like to be governed by some other country.
- (b) Communism - the most evident signs of this emanate from the Sulphur miners where unemployment and delay in wage payments is now existent.

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- (c) The Mafia - Recrudescence of this was apparent but the C.C.A.O. did not believe it existed to any great extent throughout the island. It was thought to exist, however, in Trapani, Agrigento and Caltanissetta.

As to the general administration of ANGO the C.C.A.O. expressed his opinion that the Administration had now been set up, at least in a preliminary way. Public opinion abroad seemed, now, to be favorable to ANGO but he warned that this condition need not necessarily continue. At the present moment main criticism was directed to the point that ANGO had still been allowing many Fascists their freedom while many Anti-Fascists were still behind bars.

3. Reports from S.C.A.O.s (Item 2 Agenda)

A. S.C.A.O. Palermo

- (1) Politics - The situation is quiet.

- (2) Health and Welfare - The health question has not presented any difficulties. As regards welfare the S.C.A.O. had set up a new ECCA office and eleven subsidiary offices throughout the Province on an alphabetical basis. At the present the scale of relief throughout Palermo City was L.20 + 5 and in the Country L.15 + 5. The S.C.A.O. expressed his belief that these might later be reduced to 15 + 5 and approximately 12 + 5 respectively.

- (3) Finances - The S.C.A.O. has established a policy of avoiding direct financing of the Ente and was also trying to centralize them through Communal or Provincial Agencies. His policy was one of emphasis on centralization.

- (4) Civilian Supply - This, in the opinion of the S.C.A.O., was the most difficult problem. He reported that on the whole C.A.O.s were still inclined to look after the interests of their own towns and people rather than taking a wider view of the island's needs as a whole.

In order to relieve the tight grain situation the S.C.A.O. reported he was now sending out jeeps with cash to pay for same at local Ammassi. Entes throughout the Province were being re-organized with a view to centralization of responsibility.

The City of Palermo had no grain reserves. 600 quintals per day were being brought in and wheat was now, perforce, being milled outside the City because of bomb damage to city mills. Firm and drastic measures were planned to ensure the turning in of all wheat. If necessary seizing of wheat would be ordered.

- (5) Courts - Black markets were still in evidence. Curfew violations,

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- (5) Courts - Black markets were still in evidence. Curfew violations, originally numerous, were now diminishing. Security is satisfactory, there being only a few cases of looting to report. The S.C.A.O. expected that the most serious problems would now commence with the city, at present, being "On Limits" to troops.
- (6) Italian Personnel - Many leaders had left their posts before we occupied the City - those have now, to a great extent, been replaced. The Deputy Mayor and the head of the Food Administration has been arrested. A total of about 150 active Fascists have been jailed but the personnel situation, generally, was reported as encouraging.

B. S.C.A.O. Siracusa

- (1) Politics - There was very little activity and what there was was not of a troublesome nature. C.C.A.O. recommended closer liaison with G.2, C.I.C. and Field Security.
- (2) Health and Welfare - The health conditions were satisfactory except for an outbreak of typhoid in Rossolini where it may be expected to

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increase. Welfare question has been in the hands of 3 Mayors who were being closely checked - names of all those benefiting from relief were being posted.

- (3) Financial - The S.C.A.O. had no report to make pending the preparation of a report now being completed by his F.O.
- (4) Civilian Supply - The S.C.A.O. was of the opinion that, whereas the situation was now satisfactory, conditions would, by October, definitely be bad. 65-70 tons of wheat daily would then be required. A Provincial organization to combine all Entes had been set up and was functioning satisfactorily. The milk situation was poor; later in the year his province would be able to export oranges.
- (5) Courts - The only difficulty was with sabotage cases. Many sentences could not be imposed owing to insufficient evidence being supplied by the Army. The General Court meets on Monday. Referring to the Army's having left insufficient evidence, General Rennell requested that a full report on that subject be submitted.

C. S.C.A.O. Catania

- (1) Politics - The popularity of the Allies was quite extraordinary. S.C.A.O. had witnessed flag raising demonstrations with cheers which had impressed him greatly. He found that all Fascist records had been burned. All posters and references to Sanctions had been pulled down. There were, too, many signs saying "E viva li Alleati." Anti-Fascist groups had come to the S.C.A.O. seeking his blessing but had been discouraged.

In one small town there was a problem raised by Communist elements who were intimidating the Podesta.

- (2) Health and Welfare - The health situation was good except for an outbreak of typhoid totaling 50 cases in one place.

In connection with health the S.C.A.O. brought up the question of civilian rationing and expressed his view that these were hardly sufficient to maintain a good health standard.

The S.C.A.O. reported he had established the relief rate of L.10 + 5 which he thought was enough.

- (3) Financial - The S.C.A.O. reported that he had a most excellent F.O. in the person of Major McFadzean.

- (4) Civilian Supply - A report had been sent to Col. Seitz on the

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- (3) Financial - The S.C.A.O. reported that he had a most excellent F.O. in the person of Major Moradzean.

- (4) Civilian Supply - A report had been sent to Col. Seitz on the question of transportation. The S.C.A.O. further reported that he had been able to gather from 20 - 27 tons of wheat per day when the Army had been helping him but that as the Army had now left his transportation situation would deteriorate drastically. The S.C.A.O. asked for 15 3-tonners to help feed the 550,000 people in Catania and the nearby towns.

- (5) Courts - Several sessions had been held. The S.C.A.O. however 4981 pointed out the lack of legal officers.

- (6) Italian Personnel - The S.C.A.O. reported he had an excellent Podesta and a new Prefect. The Questore had been locked up as a result of earlier reports. Reports on him now, however, were proving more favourable. Field Security had been very good in assisting him. The S.C.A.O. reported that he still had many complaints to make on the subject of Military and Naval breaches of discipline.

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D. S.C.A.O. Messina

- (1) The S.C.A.O. reported that he entered the city the morning it was captured between 1100 and 1130 hours and found 60% of the buildings in ruins. Only one quarter of the population was left in the city, this, in his estimation totaling 50-55,000 people. 15,000 or more were known to have been living in Tunnels, caves and shelters. There was practically no food in the City.

As far as he had been able to ascertain in the short period he had been there the S.C.A.O. believed the health situation was still satisfactory. The S.C.A.O. reported that upon entering Messina he was offered the hospitality of a Seminary by the local monks. After being shelled 3 times during his first night he moved his quarters into the centre of the City. Despite shelling still continuing he reported the populace to be cheerful.

At 1400 hours 19 August 1943, the U.S. Forces were relieved by the British. That night the S.C.A.O. found that he and his AMOT contingent were the only military in the city as a consequence of which he and his subordinates were obliged to mount guard through the night.

The Podesta was found to be competent and a good engineer. Work on roads had already been started.

- (2) Health - The S.C.A.O. reported that his Medical Officer was working on the problem of sanitation. There were originally four hospitals but only two are now able to function.

The water situation was found to be good except in the higher levels of the town.

- (3) Civilian Supply - The wheat supply was non-existent. The city had, in the past, been dependent upon imports from across the Straits for its grain. Owing to its position on the island, Messina had become the refuge of many motor vehicles - Military and Civilian - as many as 700-800 of varied sorts. He felt certain that he would soon be in a position to distribute a considerable amount of transportation to those who needed more vehicles. In the meantime the local Stadium was being used as a concentration point and all efforts were being made to save as many tires as possible. Prisoners of War were being used to assist in this work.

The S.C.A.O. reported that he had a most cooperative staff and that his need for a Supply Officer was urgent. He emphasized the shortage of Military Police.

The C.C.A.O. directed that a Supply Officer be sent immediately.

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The C.C.A.O. directed that a Supply Officer be sent immediately.

- (4) The meeting was temporarily adjourned at 1940 hours.
 (5) The meeting was reconvened at 0900 hours 21 August 1943.
 (6) Reports from S.C.A.O.s (continued).

E. S.C.A.O. Trapani

- (1) Politics - It was reported that a slight separatist activity was evident in this province and that the Province was reported to be one of the strongest Anti-Fascist sectors of the Island.

- (2) Health and Welfare - A good deal of malaria was found. The Medical Officer was now working on his report. There were also a few mild cases of typhoid but the S.C.A.O. was not yet in a position to

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estimate the exact total. The S.C.A.O. had visited the prison on the island of Favignana. The conditions there were extremely bad. There had been extensive bombing. Most of the cells were below seal level and water had seeped in through the cracked walls. The prison chief had apparently been cheating the prisoners of a great part of their meagre rations with the consequence that they were in an unbelievably starved and emaciated condition. They were all suffering severely from scabbies. The prison Doctor was promptly dismissed and replaced by an Army Doctor. Rations are now being distributed more equitably. A recommendation to have this prison evacuated was now being prepared. There were 139 prisoners involved. The C.C.A.O. ordered that the prison be evacuated immediately to Ustica.

Both Trapani and Marsala have been heavily bombed and Provincial engineers have been put to work on immediate reconstruction of dangerous walls. Debris is being hauled away but the housing problem is acute. The S.C.A.O. is working on a scheme to convert a large barracks into a home for approximately 500 families. The cost of this would approximate £30,000 - and a survey would be submitted shortly.

(3) Financial - All the bank buildings had been destroyed. A financial survey would shortly be submitted. To date, excluding individual projects, L. 16,000,000 had been spent.

(4) Civilian Supply - The S.C.A.O. reported that 69,000 quintals of wheat per annum were his requirements. According to his estimates he would now have only enough wheat for the next four months. The population are living on a hand to mouth basis and are being assisted by a recently set up system of trucks sent out to collect wheat direct from the farmers.

Many farmers were misinterpreting the wording of the Proclamation which ordered all farmers to turn in their grain "by Oct. 31." Instead of turning it in forthwith they claimed they were holding it in order to turn it in by that date.

The S.C.A.O. reported that the industry of his province was primarily that of growing wine. He was endeavouring to obtain supplies of a much needed chemical from North Africa. Gen. Rennell requested that the 8th Army be approached with a view to the S.C.A.O. selling them some of his wine.

(5) Courts - While progress had been slow to date action had just commenced and S.C.A.O. expected satisfactory results. Security offered no major problems. Most of the Fascists had left the province. The present prefect, allegedly a mild Fascist, was now being charged.

One of the S.C.A.O.'s difficulties was the complete loss of all

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One of the S.C.A.O.'s difficulties was the complete loss of all former records and files. He was also looking for a mine disposal detail.

Col. Poletti asked whether any policy had been arrived at in connection with housing projects. The reply was that so far there had been no advance. C.C.A.O. directed that each case be handled on its own merits. The same to apply to damaged buildings. The questions of emergency and priority on materials should come before the question of money. In connection with the rebuilding of bridges, C.C.A.O. advised the meeting that Gen. Alexander had ordered all Engineers of both Armies to work on this problem forthwith subject only to Military priorities. The only present priority was that of the Messina - Catania road, otherwise all remaining units were to work on Railroads and Bridges submitted to HQ for priority.

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S.C.A.O.s were, in the meantime, to carry on as best they could with private labor. The C.C.A.O. further directed that the Genio Civile and Public Works were to be used, as they now are, to carry on under the advice of Army Engineers.

Col. Poletti asked Col. Thomas whether he could supply Palermo with some of the Trapani fish. Col. Thomas was obliged to regret as he, himself, was still short of fish for his own Province. This was apparently a condition prevalent throughout all Provinces.

F. S.C.A.O. Enna

The S.C.A.O. first commented on the fact that his Province was newly created and suffered from many obvious consequent handicaps. Boundaries, for instance, had been drawn with disregard to Railroads and Public Works.

- (1) Politics - There had been signs of the Independent Sicily Movement but the leaders were incompetent, and activity harmless. There were some signs of the Mafia movement which seemed to support poachers against whom evidence would not be borne.

The S.C.A.O. reported that there were two mining villages where serious unemployment existed. In some communes riots had nearly broken out but these only theoretically of an Anti-Fascist character.

The Carabinieri were not only insufficient but also weak.

- (2) Health & Welfare - The reported cases of malaria were 29 and typhoid 9. The population was without vegetables and meat, existing on bread and pasta only. Rations were 340 grams including Pasta. The present relief basis was L. 8 + 3 - believed by the S.C.A.O. to be adequate. The Commune has now been instructed to employ all the unemployed. The S.C.A.O. also reported that a large hospital with free space was available, and that he could accommodate another 250 patients provided they are supplied with their own beds.

- (3) Financial - The S.C.A.O. reported that the main banker in his territory needed close watching. Cash is required for the financing of wheat purchases particularly as the millers were withholding cash. As a result of the S.C.A.O.s directions four local Entes have been amalgamated under one organization which now comes under the Provincial Budget and he is now able to contract for wheat from farmers right through to consumer. He is, however, handicapped by a shortage of local staff.

The C.C.A.O. directed that both the S.C.A.O. of Enna and the S.C.A.O. of Siracusa forward their respective reports on amalgama-

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(4) Civilian Supply - The S.C.A.O. reported that he merged all transportation into one organization and that all welfare institutions had been abolished and that all their functions were now brought under the Provincial Administration.

C.C.A.O., at this point, directed all S.C.A.O.s to continue a Provincial management of Railroads, roads, and other public works until this could be handled on an island-wide basis by the State.

The S.C.A.O. further reported that he had instructed the tax collectors to collect half of the taxes due before receiving instructions from HQ on this point. He, however, expressed confidence in his ability to collect the balance at a later date.

As regards Sulphur which was the main product of his area, the S.C.A.O. recommended closing the mines in order to save pumping. There was plenty of available sulphur lying around.

The wheat has been satisfactorily brought in and the millers were being organized.

- 7 -

The black market in grain was reported to be small whereas the black market in flour was large. In this connection the S.C.A.O. stated that his police force was inadequate to assure proper control.

The local millers were still being used, but they are the ones responsible for the flour black markets.

C.C.A.O. requested A.D.P.S. to study the question of transfer of personnel and also stated that sulphur could now not be taken away as ships bringing supplies into the island and leaving empty could not, as yet, be delayed by the time required to load them.

The S.C.A.O. further stated that he had railroad facilities in the greater part of his Province which he would like to use for the transport of vegetables, etc.

C.C.A.O. directed that a report on this be submitted to HQ.

(5) Courts - There was no crime to speak of except for common and sexual assaults. The local courts had been reopened and were now functioning satisfactorily. However, the people were evidencing a preference to being tried in these courts in the hopes of postwar amnesties. The S.C.A.O. recommended that if C.A.O.s were to act as magistrates for offences under Italian law they must have a more complete knowledge of the Italian Penal Code.

(6) The Security situation was reported as good. The permit situation however was bad. The S.C.A.O. reported that he had set up his own system of license plates on cars which served simultaneously as a control of taxes paid.

The C.C.A.O. directed that the S.C.A.O. of Enna be given directions on permits on cars.

As regards personnel it was reported that the Prefect and several Mayors had been replaced. The S.C.A.O. stated that his Province was very short of efficient administrative personnel and he thought he might look to some of the neighbouring Provinces for civil servants and interpreters.

The C.C.A.O. directed that he should do this and further directed all S.C.A.O.s to send in names of any spare interpreters.

The S.C.A.O. reported that he had sufficient facilities in his jails to accommodate another 80 inmates.

G. S.C.A.O. Agrigento

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- G. S.C.A.O. Agrigento
- (1) Politics - The S.C.A.O. reported the usual symptoms of Sicilian Independence and on his having been approached by the leaders. They were, however, sent home. There had also been evidence of radical elements which had been cleaned out at Sambucca in the western part of the Province. The S.C.A.O. had seen some signs of labor agitation and also commented on the change in the general attitude. He had heard comments such as "when are the Allied going to live up to their promises to give everyone a hearing?"
- The C.C.A.O. directed that the C.A.O.s make a point of seeing everyone they can.
- The S.C.A.O. reported that a further grievance the people had shown was on the score of the suspension of the Sussedi Militari and that the relief was not more than the Sussedi Militari.

79.

- 8 -

- (2) Health and Welfare - There were many refugees in Agrigento Province and the S.C.A.O. was pursuing the policy of discouraging their leaving. There were also many refugees from North Africa and these were being sent to where they had families where possible.

The S.C.A.O. reported that he had set up soup kitchens where the needy could obtain free meals. There was considerable distress among the miners who were unemployed and who still had back wages coming to them from private companies.

The C.C.A.O. directed that private companies be compelled to pay these back wages. In connection with the soup kitchens Gen. Rennell directed the S.C.A.O. to pay out relief and that the people who then chose to go to the soup kitchens be made to pay for what they consumed.

- (3) Financial - The S.C.A.O. reported that the situation was poor.

- (4) Civilian Supply - The Province is short of both coal and charcoal and a shutdown of mills is feared.

There is a large wheat surplus, the crop estimate being 150,000 - 175,000 quintals.

The usual complaint is current as regards wheat being fixed in price and other goods being sold at high prices. There is also a shortage of olive oil.

Fish is coming in satisfactorily but a serious problem has arisen because the wholesalers are not paying cash to the fishermen when the fish is auctioned and are buying on credit. Their inability to pay cash is due to the closing of the banks and delay caused by the salting process.

The C.C.A.O. directed that the S.C.A.O. take up the question of making advances for financing these purchases. On the question of buildings and roads the S.C.A.O. reported his problem to be the same as that of Trapani. The C.C.A.O. told the S.C.A.O. that he would be receiving some military assistance.

- (5) Courts - Decisions rendered so far are considered to be fair.

The C.C.A.O. drew the meetings attention to the high fine imposed and promptly paid on a decision made by C.A.O. Licata.

- (6) Italian Personnel - The S.C.A.O. reported that the Prefect had been removed by the C.I.C. Several Podestas had been removed and replaced

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25 Fascists had been evacuated. It was also discovered that one man had complete control over all fisheries and upon his removal to North Africa the fishermen were free to carry on without interference.

The Carabinieri had lost some prestige and as a result their position was rather uncertain.

H. S.C.A.O. Ragusa

- (1) Politics - The S.C.A.O. reported there was a general feeling against all who had served the Fascists. He had experienced difficulty in finding good replacements. Attempts to hold meetings for Sicilian Independence had been stopped.

- 9 -

- (2) Health and Welfare - The health report was good, there being only a few cases of Malaria and typhoid. The civil hospitals were good but suffered from a shortage of medical supplies.

The usual complaints existed against relief instead of Sussedi Militari.

- (3) Finance - The Intendente had been paying all salaries.
- (4) Civilian Supply - The grain position is generally satisfactory and when that is not so the Carabinieri will be able to handle it. The situation in Vittoria was also reported to be satisfactory.

While originally a surplus of meat had been indicated, owing to considerable sales to both Armies, this would now be reduced.

The fish catches had been very small. The S.C.A.O. reported on the lack of transportation and asked whether it would be considered advisable to make enquiries in North Africa.

- (5) Courts - These were functioning and trying some cases of looting. The C.C.A.O. directed that if S.C.A.O.s wished the question of looting, etc. by military personnel to be followed through they should furnish AMGOT HQ with reports so that he could take them up with the G.O.C-in-C.

- (6) Italian Personnel - The S.C.A.O. reported that there were not more than six of the original top administrative personnel left in his area. The Carabinieri, a great many of whom were called from the reserves, were unsatisfactory and the S.C.A.O. suggested that released Sicilians be recruited.

The C.C.A.O., however, pointed out that as the Carabinieri were a part of the Italian Army there might be a legal question involved.

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- (1) Politics - The S.C.A.O. reported that in addition to the usual Independent Sicily movement he had come in touch with another organization entitled Christian Democrats. One of the leaders of the movement with whom he had come in contact had hardly given him the impression of being either a Christian or a Democrat. In the opinion of the S.C.A.O. this was probably a rabid anti-Fascist organization. There were also some communist elements in the area.

- (2) Health & Welfare - The health report was good, with only 5 known cases of typhoid. The relief basis was L, 8 and 3.

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- (2) Health & Welfare - The health report was good, with only 5 known cases of typhoid. The relief basis was L. 8 and 3.
- (3) Financial - S.C.A.O. was confident his F.O. had the situation well in hand. The S.C.A.O. brought up the question of what the policy as regards helping the wives of officers should be.
- (4) Civilian Supply - The S.C.A.O. reported that provincial production of wheat would amount to about 600,000 quintals and consumption 200,000 quintals but this year, owing to the armies' consumption and the black markets there would be a reduced surplus.

The coal shortage was the Province's greatest problem. The S.C.A.O. reported that he was working on a scheme to exchange wheat for meat and other foods.

- (5) Courts - General cases of looting and unlawful possession of arms were being tried. One sabotage case was now being tried by a General Court. The S.C.A.O. reported that the prison was found to be in better condition than expected. He had, however, found many cases of individuals who had been imprisoned from 1 to 5 years without trial.

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The C.C.A.O. directed the C.L.O. to take up the case of over 100 Arabs who were imprisoned.

- (6) Italian Personnel - The S.C.A.O. reported that the Prefect was anti-Fascist in sympathy. The Vice-Prefect was weak and had been replaced by a stronger man who was also public spirited.

6 Sindacos had been replaced. The Carabinieri were weak and unsatisfactory.

REMARKS MADE AFTER S.C.A.O.'S REPORTS

The C.C.A.O. said that on hearing the Reports of the S.C.A.O.s three points in particular had struck him as of special importance.

- (1) Rates of Relief. It was evident that uniform rates throughout the island were not practicable. All S.C.A.O.s were to report on rates they were now paying and submit their recommendations. They were to bear in mind winter conditions.

- (2) Court Procedure and Sentences. There had obviously been a great disparity of views. Greater severity was directed and the C.C.A.O. stated that he wished the sentences to err on the heavy rather than the light side. Some of the sentences he had heard of seemed ridiculously light, particularly since he had the power to reduce, and did not have the power to increase sentences.

All violations of Proclamations and the Black Market were to be dealt with severely - both fines and imprisonment were recommended.

There was to be no suspension of any sentence pending his decision as to whether or not he would revise it. Cases of sabotage and carrying of arms without permission were to be tried by Allied Superior or General Courts only.

Carrying of arms was to be stopped and the carrying of Allied arms to be punished with double severity.

- (3) Carabinieri and Police Forces. It must be realized that the Carabinieri are the backbone of law enforcement. Requests for promotions, transfers, and removals must be sent through AMGOT HQ. The question of a complete reshuffle of the force was now under consideration. In some cases the command of the Carabinieri was inefficient and the question of recruiting new personnel was difficult.

- (4) The D.C.C.A.O. commented on the road situation. He considered this of great importance particularly when one considered the wet weather which was soon due. He urged that all possible efforts be made to rectify the present conditions of roads and bridges as the food supplies will be

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(5) { The meeting recessed at 1130 hours.

{ The meeting reconvened at 1145 hours.

MATTERS BROUGHT UP BY HEADQUARTERS

6. (a) Headquarters Staff

- (1) Curfew "at Dark" - It was decided that no change would be made.
- (2) Extension of 10 km. restriction - Agreed (Action C.S.O.)
- (3) Granting of arms permits - Approved as amended (Action C.S.O.)
- (4) Allowing Real Estate sales up to L. 50,000 - It was decided that it would be the responsibility of each S.C.A.O. to approve the sale if he considers each sale to be at an equitable price.

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- (5) Eliminating word Podesta and substituting Sindaco - Agreed (Action C.S.O.).
- (6) It was decided to change the time of arrival of Legal Reports, Public Safety Reports, and General Reports from the third day of each month to the seventh day of each month (Action C.S.O.).
- (7) The suggestion was made to have the possibility investigated of perplees reporting to the C.A.P.O. and not to the C.A.O. (Action C.S.O.).

(b) Public Health Division

- (1) Available medical supplies - It was decided that M.O.s were in future to be given information by S.C.A.O.s (Action D.P.H.).
- (2) Weekly reports for D.P.H. - Agreed (Action D.P.H.).

(c) Public Safety Division

- (1) Police personnel - had been previously dealt with.
- (2) Mafia and lawlessness - had been previously dealt with.

(d) Property Control Division

- (1) Records and inventory of State property - Agreed (Action C.P.).

(e) Public Relations Officer

- (1) Reception of Palermo radio broadcasts in the field.
- (2) Possibility - S.C.A.O.s were requested to send in information to HQ - of reinstalling towns with loudspeakers. ((1) and (2) Action S.C.A.O.).
- (3) It was directed that distribution of newspapers be made by S.C.A.O.s in districts where no such service exists and that a charge be made. (Action P.R.O.)

(f) Financial Division

- (1) Wages and Relief - Discussion was deferred.

7. The meeting was temporarily adjourned at 1225 hours.

8. The meeting reconvened at 1430 hours.

(g) Civilian Supply

- (1) The D.C.S.R. discussed inter provincial arrangements for

4977

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(g) Civilian Supply

- (1) The D.C.S.R. discussed inter provincial arrangements for grain. Insisted on no "Raiding."
- (2) In preparation for the coming cold weather a specially prepared questionnaire will be issued in order to obtain information on clothing, leather, etc.
- (3) General Order Nos. 4 and 5 were referred to.
- (4) Explanation of orders and list of Maximum prices will shortly be sent out. (Action D.C.S.R.)
- (5) With reference to a proposed draft for Agricultural Control, S.C.A.O.s were requested to send in their suggestions.
- (6) The same request made on labor. D.C.S.R. stated that he was contemplating the abolition of both Employers' and Employees' Syndicates and that a plan would be circulated.
- (7) A truck and rail system was now commencing. Initially it is to be an intra and later inter provincial project.
- (8) D.C.S.R. directed that no street cars, no elevators, and no other non-essential use of power be allowed.
- (9) D.C.S.R. directed that permission be first obtained from HQ before starting any new industries. He further directed that details as to the essential nature of the end product and its use be submitted.

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- 12 -

- (10) S.C.A.O.s were directed to send in their suggestions on the question of imports and exports.
- (11) Fishing could now be permitted all around the coast of Sicily but the warning was given that the naval authorities should be contacted at all points where fishing existed.
- (12) It was requested that all S.C.A.O.s send in the paper on cost of living.

(9) Responsibility of S.C.A.O.s for AMGOT operations in Provinces (Appended to Agenda). The D.C.C.A.O. briefly reviewed a Memorandum on the above subject which had been circulated before the meeting. This was approved.

(10) General questions raised by S.C.A.O.s

(a) Question was raised by Lt. Col. Rodd as to what could be done about the Armies removing existent supplies of gasoline and other fuel. D.C.S.R. replied that he would take up the matter with the Armies. (Action D.C.S.R.)

(b) Question of being supplied with soap was raised but D.C.S.R. expressed the view that it will be unlikely that soap will be available except for hospitals on Medical Officers' recommendation. Caustic soda and fats are the most important deficiencies.

(c) Question was asked as to use of electric light in the evenings. D.C.S.R. advised S.C.A.O.s to use light as long as they can until grid is functioning and must be supplied.

(d) The S.C.A.O. Palermo, suggested that the A.A.S.S. be handled by AMGOT HQ and not provincially. The C.C.A.O. agreed to this.

(e) The S.C.A.O. for Palermo asked which prisons would be handled by HQ and Col. Martin suggested that all those now handled by the State Prison Service be handled by HQ.

(f) S.C.A.O. Caltanissetta suggested that all Sindaci be paid salaries. S.C.A.O. Palermo concurred in this recommendation on the ground that this was a wise move to encourage self government. The C.C.A.O. said he would look into this.

The meeting was then addressed by D.C.C.A.O. He said that AMGOT had now completed the first phase of its activities and was entering on the second. The D.C.C.A.O. emphasized that S.C.A.O.s should all have offices and homes which would bring prestige to AMGOT. This should apply equally to C.A.O.s and individual officers. The importance of making the Sicilian people govern themselves was again stressed. This self government must be developed to such a point of efficiency and reliability that a real economy of expenditure of funds and effort

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The D.C.C.A.O. directed S.C.A.O.s to visit their C.A.O.s more often and to commend to HQ their good officers. He also stressed the importance of all AMGOT officers making every effort to, at all times, maintain a military appearance.

The D.C.C.A.O. concluded his remarks by saying that so far the job has been well done.

The meeting adjourned at 1540 hours.

Distribution to those present

Captain Martin

CARL VAN HEUKELM
1st Lieut., AC
Secretary

785015

182327B

PRIORITY

SVC 3338

TO: CG 7TH ARMY

THRU MILITARY CHANNELS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS WILL
GO FORWARD. THIS IS A PARAPHRASE OF FREEDOM 2898 CITE 7TH ARMY SVC
74 CANCEL. OUR ORIGINAL UNDECIPHERABLE VERSION. ENTIRELY CONCURRED
IN ARE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN YOUR 5164, 18 AUGUST 1943. LIST PREPARED
IN CONNECTION WITH PLANNING AND SUBMITTED BY NAEB INDEPENDENTLY
OF ANY REQUEST FROM AMG

SIGNED CINC

TIME SIGNED: 181815B

SIGNED CINC CITE FHMGs TO AGWAR FOR SOMERVILLE FOR CLAY TO 7TH
ARMY FOR AMG FOR SEITZ.

SECRET

351D

18 AUG 43

HEADQUARTERS

0940

21 AUG 1943

AMGOT

RAD

8

NO TRACE

Supply
No action necessary
P.A.

RECEIVED HQ
190045Z

4976

SECRET

785015

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Province of Palermo

7 CP/ev

11/11/43 18 August 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : C.C.A.O., AMGOT HQ.



1) Undoubtedly consideration has been given by AMGOT Hq. to the reopening of the shops that sold salt, tobacco, stamps etc. We await your orders.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel, AUS
Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

4975

0 5 4 8

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

111857

R 49
2351A

11/MS.

RAD

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

REF, NR 133

TO: CG SEVENTH ARMY



ACTION ON YOUR NUMBER 680 OF 10 AUGUST BEING TRANSFERRED TO
GEORGE FOUR X (TO SEVENTH ARMY FOR RENNELL FOR SETTX SIGNED CINC
CITE FMGS) X SHALL FOLLOW UP INFORMALLY X VERY NECESSARY THAT
ACTION XK ON ALL SUPPLY MATTERS, INCLUDING INQUIRES, BE GIVEN
TO ARMY SUPPLY AGENCIES, AND FOR INFORMATION TO MELE

Civil Affairs action

CONFIDENTIAL

4974

Pa

14 Aug

11/42
5

ABOUT PILSOT

131008

THROUGH

15 Army Group

REPT 25

Mailings for civil supplies in regard your 777 Aug 4 accept necessity of mailings as directed by you but urge addition of word quote REPT requests which REPT is using on civil medical supplies on US Cash 12 and which makes identification possible in manifests and unloading this end (.) Your views desired

Wm J
12/18

Deferred

P/P 13/82

4973

785015

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Civilian Supply in Occupied Countries.

HEADQUARTERS

9 AUG 1943

AMGOT

BIGOT

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in AGWAR cable FORTUNE 92, dated 13 April 1943, the Allied Force Commander is responsible for procurement and distribution of essential civilian supplies in occupied areas and countries from military or other supplies available to him, from time of occupancy and for a period in his discretion which is assumed to be a minimum of at least 90 days.

2. Responsibility for requisitioning and distributing supplies to meet the minimum essential needs of civilians in occupied areas is delegated to the "Military Commander on the Ground" (normally designated and hereafter referred to as "Military Governor").

3. Requisitions will be complied:

a. To include minimum essentials of

(1) Food

(2) Clothing

(3) Medical

(4) Special items to repair, not rehabilitate, utilities to meet military requirements; supply water to civilians; and under adverse conditions to provide minimum necessary shelter for civilians.

b. By supply branch or service:

(1) US
Q.M.

(2) Medical

(3) Engr., Etc.

British
(1) S.T.

(2) Medical

(3) Ordnance, Etc.

TO SER

CIVIL SUPPLY

4972

W449

L 10/6

c. With statement as to specific use and needs:

- (1) By section or town (if appropriate)
- (2) By projects for repair with necessity prescribed.

4. The Military Governor will "screen" the requisitions to essentials and forward thru military Supply (A) and Service (Br) channels to AFHQ, G-4, where they will be segregated to proper supply branch and approved for forwarding.

4. Requisitions will be filled from existing stockpile in the theatre:

- a. British Army
- b. U S Army
- c. NAEB

6. Requisitions for stockpiling is the responsibility of the Allied Force Commander and will be based upon known conditions prior to occupation, and first hand estimates after occupation by Military Governors and/or special representatives delegated to assist the Military Governor. Stockpiles will be built up by requisitions placed on:

- a. U.K.
- b. U.S.
- c. NAEB or any like procurement agency as may be designated by the Theater Commander.

7. Items requisitioned and found not to be available and substitution is deemed advisable may be referred to Military Government Section for consideration prior to making such substitution.

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

785015

August 1943

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government SectionJAT/egb
3 August 1943

MIS/AGC

MEMORANDUM TO: G-4

1. The following comments and recommendations are offered with respect to the attached draft:

- a. FORTUNE 92 should not be made the basis of the C-in-C's responsibility. He will continue to be responsible so long as the territory is occupied.
- b. That the term "Military Governor" be substituted for "Military Commander on the Ground" as being more appropriate and definitive.
- c. That responsibility for estimating requirements and placing requisitions be specifically assigned as follows:

(1) G-4 and MIS to prepare jointly such estimates as may be required before other agencies are prepared to do so, i.e. Staffs of Task Forces and AMB organizations. Included here would be such matters as replying to the request from AGWAR now in hand, the building up of stockpiles of civilian supplies in the theater which are not committed at the time of requisitioning to specific operations or areas, and the coordination of estimates made by several Task Forces involved in ~~the~~ simultaneous operations. These advance estimates would, of course, be reviewed and all shipments phased by the Task Force Commanders.

(2) Estimation of requirements to be made by AMB representatives after occupation, but all requisitions to be the responsibility of the Military Governor.

d. It is not believed feasible to list the supplies considered "essential". Such a list would vary for different areas and the essential nature of particular items will depend upon local situations and the general nature of the economy.

e. It is recommended that the specific instructions with reference to the manner of submitting requisitions be eliminated from this paper, and made the subject of directives from G-4. Experience thus far indicates that such specific instructions are extremely important and should be worked out in detail before future operations begin. They should also include internal directives for the guidance of the supply agencies in processing the requisitions, since most of the items will be unusual from the point of view of army supply. In this connection it should be recognized that it would be almost impossible to break down requisitions for civilian supplies even approximately on the lines of the particular items handled by each American and British supply agency, as suggested in the original draft (Para.3(b)).

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f. With reference to para. 4, it is recommended that requisitions be forwarded by the Military Governor direct to AFHQ rather than through the separate supply branch and service channels. It is presumed that the Military Governor will be advised by his regular supply and service staffs in reviewing requisitions prepared by the AMG representatives, but there would appear to be considerable advantage in having requisitions for civilian supplies come direct from him to this headquarters in composite form.

g. In line with the recent statements of the Deputy Theater Commander, priority as to supply sources should be established. It is believed, also, that "local" resources should not only include North African, but also such surplus supplies as can be made available through NAEB from Mideast or West Africa.

h. Para. 5 (original draft) would appear to limit supply sources to stockpiles on hand in the theater, whereas it is expected that many requisitions will be filled by direct shipments from U.S. and U.K. (Coal for example.)

2. A revision of the original draft which embodies the above recommendations is attached for your consideration.

3. With reference to the proposed directives for the Military Governors of Lampedusa and Pantelleria, it is not understood what advantage will be gained by submitting the requisitions through NAEP channels above the Military Governor, since they will come to G-4 AFHQ for action in any event. Also, it is planned that the 2690th Air Base Command will soon be removed from Pantelleria and the island incorporated into the territory under the jurisdiction of General Alexander of the 15th Army Group. Meanwhile, it is recommended that requisitions for civilian supplies for these two islands be submitted direct to G-4, AFHQ, in the same manner as 15th Army Group requisitions.

J. C. HOLMES,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Chief, Military Government Section.

Col. East 3
Don Holman
signed this as Mallow
and it is now in G-4.
I hope it is along the
lines you desire. As you
know by this time, I failed to
stop the return of the requisition
for a special outfit to
G-4, AFHQ, for handling
our staff, and believe
that mistake will
be worked out pretty
fast. I hope you are
in G-4, one of
your staff must probably handle
most of them
Today

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DRAFT

1. The Allied Force Commander is responsible for the administration of occupied territory, including the procurement and distribution, where necessary, of essential civilian supplies. For a period presumed to be not less than 90 days, beginning with occupation and ending at the discretion of the Allied Force Commander, such civilian supplies will be procured and distributed entirely by military agencies.
2. Except as otherwise delegated by them, G-4 and Military Government Sections, AFHQ, will be jointly responsible for the estimation of civilian requirements and the placing of requisitions for stock piles in advance of operations.
3. The Military Governor of Occupied Territory, who will be initially the Commander of the occupying Forces, will be responsible for calling forward and distributing stock piled supplies and the requisition of additional materials to meet the essential needs of the civil population in the occupied areas under his jurisdiction. It is expected that these requisitions will usually be prepared by the representatives of Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory on the staff of the Military Governor. Such requisitions will be submitted in all cases, however, through the Military Governor who will be responsible for determining that supplies requisitioned are for purposes in accord with approved policies. Unless otherwise directed, they will be forwarded direct to G-4, AFHQ, where they will be segregated and referred to the appropriate supply agency. Requisitions will be prepared and submitted in the form prescribed by G-4, AFHQ.
4. Before final action is taken, items requisitioned which are not available, those for which substitutes are proposed, or which appear designed for purposes not believed essential will be referred to the Military Government Section, AFHQ, whose responsibility it is to insure that the maintenance of civilian populations in occupied areas is in accordance with approved policy.
5. Stockpiles of civilian supplies will be built up in accordance with estimates and requisitions prepared under par. 2 by requisition upon the following sources.

-2-

In order of priority:

- (a) Resources of North Africa and adjacent areas (such as Mideast and West Africa) which will be investigated and made available by NAEB.
- (b) Existing army stocks in the theater,
- (c) U.S. and U.K.

6. Subsequent requisition from occupied areas will be filled from the same sources and in the same order of priority, after existing stockpiles have been exhausted. G-4, AFHQ, will be kept currently informed by NAEB as to supplies which can be made available and all demands upon NAEB for making available civilian supplies for occupied territory will be made by G-4 before referring requisitions to the Army supply services.

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ARMY FORM C.2128

MESSAGE FORM

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(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

No. of Groups
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Serial No.

Office Date Stamp

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Originator's Number

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Date

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This Message May be sent AS WRITTEN
by any means
* (Except)

) Wireless

Signature

This Message must be sent IN
CIPHER if liable to interception
or to fall into enemy hands

Signature

Originator's Instructions
Degree of Priority

Time of Origin

1715.

T.H.I.

T.O.R.

* Originator may delete "Except" and insert "Including."

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS ONLY.)

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7/84957

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

ARMY FORM 100 (Pads of 10)

MESSAGE FORM

Serial No. 38

CALL
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OUT

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Dist AMGOT Adv

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

No. of Groups
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OFFICE DATE STAMP

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TO

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FROM

Freedom

Originator's Number

6117

Date

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In Reply to Number

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BOIGOT MOST

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For

AMGOT

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Following message

repeated

for

your

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before I reply

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by

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quote

Considered desirable is

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markings of

supplies for

be

used

Example of marking

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY ANY MEANS (EXCEPT WHEELS).

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION OR TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS.

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN

SIGNED

SIGNED

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

T.H.I.

SYSTEM IN

TIME IN

READER

SENDER

SYSTEM OUT

TIME OUT

READER

SENDER

SYSTEM OUT

TIME OUT

READER

SENDER

T.O.R. 4966

* Originator may delete "except" and insert "including."

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

ARMY FORM 6125. (Pads of 100)

MESSAGE FORM

CALL
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No. of Groups

GR.

Serial No.

OFFICE DATE STAMP

1970

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO

(3)

FROM

Originator's Number

Date

In Reply to Number

goods shipped on a specific order
 MARK ACK and concurrence sought
 unquote

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY
ANY MEANS (ENCRYPT)

WIRELESS.

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER
IF LEAVE TO INTERPRETER OR TO FALL
INTO ENEMY HANDS

SIGNED

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN

1815

T.H.I.

302057

T.O.R.

* Originator may delete "except" and insert "including."

(G. P. 137) W. 14075/1533. 900M Pads. 9/42. B. & S. Ltd. 51-5410.

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

MESSAGE FORM

ARMY FORM 1212a (Pads of 100)

Serial No. 38

CALL
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No. of Groups
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OFFICE DATE STAMP

1970

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO

(2)

FROM

Originator's Number

Date

In Reply to Number

is BOBO-QM 1-TOG Two
Para the third part of the
address CMA TOG CMA will be
the identifying combination for all
shipments destined for the American govt
of occupied territories ① Para the
additional (ARABIC?) numeral will identify

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY
ANY MEANS (WIRELESS)

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER
IF LIKELY TO INTERPRETATION OR TO FALL
INTO ENEMY HANDS.

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN

SIGNED

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

T.H.I.

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T.O.R.
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* Originator may delete "except" and insert "including."

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MOST
SECRET

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IMPORTANT
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2
OLIO 843
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FROM; SIGNED FHCIC CITE FHGDS 750E
TO; ACTION FORTBASE ADVANCE, AMGOT
ORIG NO; 7771

TOO; 1355B/04
THI; *****
TOR; 0050

PROPOSED MARKING OF AMGOT SUPPLIES SUGGESTED BY AGWAR ACCEPTED
REFERENCE OUR SIX ONE ONE SEVEN CITE FHGDS OF JULY THIRTY AND YOUR
AMGOT FOUR ONE AUGUST THREE.
THESE MARKING CONFORM TO STANDARD PRACTICE OUTLINED IN INSTRUCTIONS
RELATIVE TO MARKING SUPPLIES TO US FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA.
THE LETTERS DESIGNATING SUPPLY SERVICE MUST BE DETAINED.

SMC DISTRIBUTION:

AMGOT 3 ACTION

SMC.0143B/06

T.T.0215B/06 JFJ

IMPORTABT
BIGOT
MOST SECRET

ACTION

To KK

CIVIL Supply

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