Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Inspection Outgoing - Region I

July 43 - Nov. 43

18711

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Public Relations Office

Saturday July 17,1943.

Allied Force Headquarters, North Africa.

As the fighting forces of Great Britain and the United States move into Sicily, the first military government of its kind in history is going along with them to govern the island.

This is AMGOT--Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory--and consists of hundreds of British and American officers and men who for months have been trained secretly to govern the occupied enemy areas as quickly as they are won. This is the first time two powers have attempted a joint military government of occupied enemy territory. Today the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly side by side at every AMGOT headquarters in Sicily. They will be flown together as symbols of the Allied Military government's supreme authority until the Allied Forces attain the final objective: To liberate the Italian people from Fascism, which led them into the war, and when this is done to restore Italy as a free nation.

AMGOT is strictly a military government, with no political implications of any kind. The governments of Great Britain and the United States authorized the organization of AMGOT through a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C., to Allied Commander-in-Chief Dwight D.Eisenhower. General Eisenhower has designated General Sir Harold Alexander commanding the Allied Forces in Sicily, as Military Governor with supreme authority there.

AMGOT is headed by Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd, of the British Army, as Chief Civil Affairs Officer, and Brigadier General Frank J.McSherry, of the United States Army, as Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. General Lord Rennell has an intimate knowledge of Italy and during the last three years has had extensive experience with British military governments in occupied countries of the Middle East and Africa, including Madagascar. General McSherry, in recent years loaned by the War Department for executive work in the most important war production and manpower agencies in Washington, has had wide experience in the conduct of civil affairs during wartime.

AMGOT officers, who are charged with seeing that the civilian population of Sicily obeys the orders in the proclamations of the Military Governor, are drawn evenly from the armies of Great Britain and the United States. The key positions alternate between British and American officers but in each case they operate as Allied officers. The AMGOT system of military government is neither British nor American, but has been developed by the combined AMGOT staffs from systems heretofore prescribed by both armies.

While under the directives of the two governments the administration of Sicily is to be benevolent so far as the civilian population is concerned, the influence of Fascism will be destroyed. As stated in the announcement of Allied Commander-in-Chief Eisenhower to the Italian people, the Fascist Party will be abolished and the ringleaders of Fascism will be removed from office. The Fascist militia and the so-called Fascist youth organizations

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While under the directives of the two governments the administration of Sicily is to be benevolent so far as the civilian population is concerned, the influence of Fascism will be destroyed. As stated in the announcement of Allied Commander-in-Chief Eisenhower to the Italian people, the Fascist Party will be abolished and the ringleaders of Fascism will be removed from office. The Fascist militia and the so-called Fascist youth organizations will be abolished. No political activity of any kind will be permitted by AMGOT. There will be no negotiations with exiles or refugees. No local politicians will be given preferential treatment. AMGOT will attempt to govern the people of the occupied provinces and cities through their own officials who are not active members of the Fascist Party. Local officials will be kept in office on the basis of cooperation, performance and good behaviour.

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The Italian people have been assured by proclamation of General Alexander that so long as they comply with military orders they may go about their normal vocations without fear. Rationing will be supervised by the proper AMGOT authority. When found necessary, medical supplies and food for the destitute will be provided. Freedom of religious worship will be upheld and the position of the Catholic Church and all religious institutions will be respected. All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color will be annulled. The physical symbols of the culture of the true Italy--buildings, libraries, monuments, archives and works of art--will be protected from damage. Within military necessity, a free press and free speech will be promulgated.

Those accused of crimes against the Allies will be tried by Allied Military Courts under AMGOT officers. The Allied Military Courts are specially constituted by AMGOT under procedure drawn from the experience of both governments.

AMGOT's officers are experts trained in law, finance, public health, public safety, and general governmental administration. They were drawn, over a period of the last ninety days, from British and American army posts as far away as Burma and California to be given specific training for the tasks they now face at a school established by AMGOT on a remote and beautiful mountain top miles away from Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa. Forty percent of them come from the United States Army's School of Military Government at Charlottsville, Va.; the Occupational Military Police School at Fort Custer, Mich., and the British Civil Affairs Staff Center at Wimbledon. They pooled their accumulated knowledge and, in closest association, they completed fitting themselves for the venture in Allied Military Government on which they are now embarked.

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AMGOT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

The following biographical sketches of the commanding and key officers of the first military government of occupied territory of its kind in history, AMGOT - Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory- are supplied to war correspondents for use as they see fit in writing or broadcasting stories of the activities of AMGOT during the current operation. The release of names and facts has been cleared through censorship.

Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd

Major General Lord Rennel of Rodd, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of AMGOT, has had experience in governing nine British occupied countries in the Middle East and Africa, including Madagascar, in this war. His father, also Lord Rennell of Rodd, was the British Ambassador to Italy for many years and the General consequently acquired a thorough knowledge of Italy and its people through association with them while living in Italy.

After Eton and Oxford and study abroad, General Lord Rennell entered the bank of England and became a specialist on the fiscal affairs of foreign countries. He was an adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England. Later, he was the first manager of the Bank for International Settlement at Basle, Switzerland. He became a partner in Morgan, Grenfell, of London, and remained with that house until he entered the military service.

Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry

Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, 51 years old, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of AMGOT, gained wide experience in dealing with civil affairs problems in wartime as the War Department's representative in the most important war production and manpower agencies in Washington, D.C. From October, 1938, until January of the current year, he devoted himself to the civilian side of the war, as an executive of these agencies.

General McSherry was born in Eldorado Springs, Mo., and attended grammar and high schools in Grand Junction, Colorado. After one year at Colorado College, he completed three years at the University of Arizona and graduated with a B.S. in Mining and Metallurgy. He completed one post graduate year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and entered the United States Army on May 12, 1917, commissioned a second lieutenant at officers' training camp. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular army on October 26, 1917, and went to France with the 62nd Artillery, a heavy gun outfit with which he served a year. After the Armistice he attended the school at Chaumont, and the Sorbonne.

General McSherry's army school record includes: Battery Officers'Course, Coast Artillery School, 1923; Advanced Gunnery Course, Coast Artillery School, 1928; Command and General Staff School, 1932 to 1934; War College, 1937. He spent four years in the Chief of the Coast Artillery's office at Washington, from 1928 to 1932, and served in Hawaii from 1935 to 1937, when he was assigned to the General Staff. He was detailed to handle the entire problem of supply for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Fall of 1938, and in September,

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Public Relations Office

AMGOT

11 August 1943

Subject: Examples of Yankee Ingenuity and British Determination by CAO's in the Course of Liquidating the Bankrupt House of Fascism in Sicily

In a hill town where the water supply lines had been smashed and there was no pipe available for repair, the CAO borrowed fire hose from the army and got the water running again.

A young New York lawyer was suddenly given the job of organizing relief for the hungry people of Palermo. He took over the lower floor of the famous Teatro Massimo—one of the largest opera houses in Europe. Now long lines of Sicilians queue up outside its balconies, not to hear Aida or Il Trovatore, but to receive relief from the Americans and the British who have liberated their island.

At Gela the CAO commandeered the town hearse when no other transport was available to carry grain to the mill for bread. Thus the chariot of death helped to keep alive the living.

"Cannibalizing" several damaged trucks to produce one that would run has been done by CAO's faced by lack of transportation all over Sicily. A wheel from this car, the engine from that one, the chassis of another, are put together to make a hybrid but useful vehicle for carrying food to the hungry, medical supplies to the sick, money to the unpaid.

The CAO at Caltagirone could not use the roads at all, because they were still given over entirely to military traffic. So he got hold of some mules, organized a pack train, and sent it, carrying food, across country at night.

The 7th Army found 250 tons of wheat the Italian Army had hidden. Instead of keeping the wheat for their own soldiers—who are still eating crackers out of their rations—they turned it over to the Allied Military Government in Palermo, and the AMG distributed it at once to the bakeries to make bread for the people of the province. Wherever the American trucks carrying the wheat were seen they were cheered by the Sicilians.

(Incidentally, it was found that the Italian Army had bins full of sawdust and other adulterants to mix with the flour they fed their own soldiers.)

Mussolini's bombastic and vainglorious sayings look funny on the walls of Sicilian towns. We generally leave them there.

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On the hill overlooking the harbor of Syracuse there is an ancient Greek amphitheatre and a Roman forum. Those ruins are full of tunnels and passages. Allied Military Government authorities found a number of refugee families living there. These people had exchanged the unsafe houses of the present for the safer ruins of the past.

At Porto Empedocle—and other Sicilian ports—the Navy cooperated by getting the fishing going again. Every two days or so a Navy truck full of tunny fish goes up to Agrigento.

Another example of Navy cooperation: When the power plant in one town failed, the Navy supplied diesel oil (carried in every tin can available) to

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Another example of Navy cooperation: When the power plant in one town failed, the Navy supplied diesel oil (carried in every tin can available) to get an alternative plant going.

One CAO was caught between the lines when the Germans counterattacked. He played dead among the casualties on the battlefield until the fracas was over. Then he got up and went back to his work.

Charles Foore
Capt. P.M.G.

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AMGOT/7001/PRO

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Public Relations Office
Information and Censorship Section

FOR RELEASE

The Allied Military Government's labor policy for Sicily is freeing employees and their employers from the despotic system of the Fascist era and establishing a procedure designed to stabilize the labor situation there.

Channels for free and democratic employer-employee relationship have been opened. At the termination of the local emergency, labor and industry will be free to proceed to a democratic selection of procedure for representation and mutual assistance, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by AMG.

A central island-wide labor office is being set up to coordinate the activities of nine provincial offices. These offices are to be directed by Sicilian civilians who will function entirely with civilian employees.

The Allied Military Government's abolition of the Fascist corporative-syndicate system was greeted with acclamation by the Sicilians, who are now making plans to choose their own leaders for the first time in more than twenty years. The records, files, and property of the abolished syndicate unions and councils of corporations are being transferred to the provincial labor offices. The funds have been transferred to AMFA--the Allied Military Financial Agency--for appropriate disposition.

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Wage studies have been instituted in each province. Meantime, the substantive wage, hour, and condition of employment provisions of existing collective agreements and wage covenants are being continued temporarily, to preserve order and avoid chaos.

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Wage studies have been instituted in each province. Meantime, the substantive wage, hour, and condition of employment provisions of existing collective agreements and wage covenants are being continued temporarily, to preserve order and avoid chaos.

Labor disputes involving existing hours, wages, or working conditions between civilian employers and their employees can be submitted by either party to the provincial labor offices for conciliation and mediation. If the dispute cannot be settled there, either party may then submit it to an impartial board of arbitration.

The initial steps taken so far clear the way for the establishment of a free labor movement.

-END-

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Public Relations Office
Information and Censorship Section

FOR RELEASE SEPTEMBER 15

All over Sicily the banks are open today. In most cities they were reopening for the first time since Allied troops occupied the island. The Allied Military Government has given each depositor the right to withdraw up to 5,000 lire on old accounts. There are no restrictions on withdrawals from new deposits, and additional withdrawals are permitted for salaries, wages, taxes, and certain governmental functions.

It is hoped that all restrictions on withdrawals may be removed shortly.

The public reaction on the day the banks reopened was difficult to predict. Had the confidence of the Sicilian people been sufficiently restored to dissuade depositors from at once withdrawing the full permitted amount, and, in fact, actually to induce them to deposit their idle cash in new accounts? Fortunately, the answer obtained in towns where the banks were reopened even before the Allied landings on the Italian mainland, was Yes.

There were no long queues at teller's windows on the day the banks opened. There were no heavy withdrawals. New deposits are being made.

In the early stages of the Allied occupation it was necessary, for obvious reasons, to close the Sicilian banks. This was accomplished by an Allied Military Government proclamation establishing a moratorium. Then the condition of the banks was surveyed by the A.M.G. Reports were obtained from all banks. These showed the cash position and deposit liabilities.

It was found that in most towns the banks had operated up to the time the Allied troops arrived. Their cash resources were seriously depleted. Much cash and securities were drained out of the Sicilian banks and taken over to the Italian mainland under instructions from the Bank of Italy and through the irresponsible action of the Mussolini government. Furthermore, a certain amount of paper money and securities had been burned at the main branch of the Bank of Italy and other branches on the island. Fortunately, however, the orders to do this were not, in most cases, carried out.

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The small currency reserves of the Sicilian banks were mobilized. But they did not provide enough money to go around. This state of affairs had been anticipated by the Allied Military Government long before the invasion began. Steps had been taken to provide an adequate supply of currency. And, in the main,

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The institution to meet this contingency was provided by the A.M.G. in the form of the Allied Military Financial Agency, or AMFA. The Allied forces brought to Sicily with them "spearhead" currency in the form of American yellow-seal dollars and British Military Authority pounds. The desirable procedure, of course, was to shift as soon as possible to the use of lire, in order to avoid introducing into Sicily large amounts of British pounds and American dollars. This has been made possible by the arrival, of shipments of Allied Military Lire from the United States. With this money AMFA provides funds for the Allied forces and for the extension of credit to governmental units and enterprises not provided by the banks.

The Allied Military Government is now overhauling price decrees and the rationing system, for, like all other governments, it must combat inflation and the black market. As the savings institutions and the tax system are put into proper operation, it will be possible to divert a part of the growing Sicilian income---augmented by the presence of Allied troops---from crowding in on the limited commodity market.

Plans for industrial and commercial rehabilitation go hand in hand with the reopening of the banks. Credit facilities will be available to meet local needs. AMFA stands by with its currency reserves and with its capacity to lend money to the banks and other institutions and enterprises. So far as possible, the financing carried on by AMFA will be accomplished through the banks, which should have abundant idle cash as confidence returns to the people of liberated Sicily.

-END-

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AMGOT HEADQUARTERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE 13 AUGUST 1943

PRESS RELEASE ON GENERAL ORDER NO. 2

FOR "SICILIA LIBERATA"

The Allied Military Government has issued General Order No. 2, requiring that all State, Provincial, and Communal taxes and imposts be paid promptly and all arrears made up at once, in order that the machinery of government may function most efficiently for the people of Sicily.

The existing tax collection system has been retained by the Allied Military Government for the collection of these taxes.

All imposts and taxes must be paid in cash. They may not be paid in postal orders, bank checks, or government coupons of any kind.

Any persons having funds on deposit in a Sicilian bank may authorize that bank to pay over in cash directly to the tax collection agency amounts due for taxes. The banks have been instructed to comply with such directions.

A most important provision of General Order No. 2 abrogates the payment of syndicate contributions.

In the past these syndicate contributions were sent to Rome and used there by the Fascists for improper payment to officials of the corporations, confederations and others and for the administration of institutions that brought insufficient benefits to the Italian people.

Some of the syndicate contributions paid by agricultural workers and their employers were turned over to the Istituto Previdenza Sociale and the Cassa Mutua Malatia in order to finance social security benefits for agricultural workers. These benefits will continue to be paid by the Istituto Previdenza Sociale and the Cassa Mutua Malatia.

In the near future the Allied Military Government will issue an order setting up a new system for payments to be made by agricultural workers and their employers to finance the costs of these social security benefits.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512
Information Sub-Commission

22 Nov 43

18002

18711

SUBJECT: Story on Authorization of Night Fishing.

1. This story was killed by Censor. (Telephone conversation 22 Nov 43 between Mr. Eugene WARNER, PWB, Palermo and Major T. L. BULLOCK, Information Sub-Commission).

for ROBERT M. DESMOND
Major, Scpe Res AUS
A/Director Inf S-C

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Allied Military Government

Information Sub-Commission

Copy in 18002

Night fishing on a commercial basis in waters off the northwestern coast of Sicily is now authorized, under strict supervision of the U.S. Navy. The move is another step toward restoring the fishing industry, an important food source for Sicilians.

About 30 boats have already been licensed for night fishing in the area and although restrictions have been lifted less than a week, results are evident in the market places.

Control plans were worked out by Allied Military Government officials and recommended to U.S. Navy authorities, in control of patrol work in the affected waters. Fishermen must be licensed by Italian port authorities and must submit a complete list of their crews. Every boat is numbered.

Native fishermen have long practiced what is known as the lampara method of night fishing; large lamps are used to attract certain varieties of fish to the surface where they are scooped up in nets.

Daytime fishing was permitted for the first time since the invasion about a month ago.

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Brig Hamlyn.

If you think the matter important enough, Capt Poore can be asked to try + get an item in the local paper on the matter.

Yes Drinkwater

B

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18711 1450

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Postal Orders by Italians

ID/2101/Q.

5 Nov 43.

HEADQUARTERS 1 DIST AMGOT

AMGOT PALERMO

1. It has been brought to notice that Italian civilians are presenting British Postal Orders for payment at British Army Post Offices. The Postal authorities are prohibited from accepting British Postal Orders from all but British personnel.

2. A District Routine Order has been published forbidding troops to give postal orders in payment to civilians.

3. It is suggested that civilians should be warned that postal orders will NOT be accepted in any circumstances from Italian subjects and therefore should not be taken in payment.

for F. V. Noble Lt Col
Col, i/c Adm.,
No. 1 District.

C.M.F.
FJN/ASF

Copy to: D.A.D.A.P.S.
S.C. A.O. Catania
Messina
Syracuse.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

To PWB Nov. 7 1943

18711

The appointment of Avv.Enrico LaLoggia di Luigi as acting director of the Regional Labor Office for Sicily was announced Saturday by Lt.Col.Charles Poletti, regional civil affairs officer for Sicily.

Avvocato La Loggia is a graduate of the University of Palermo, and an attorney. He was associated with the trade union movement in pre-Fascist days, and has had a wide experience in the field of labor law. Recently he has been acting as general secretary of the Regional Labor Office and as civilian counsellor to the Legal division of Amgot.

The office which Avvocato La Loggia now heads is responsible for the general supervision of labor relations in Sicily, and is a coordinating center for all provincial labor offices, which in turn are the agencies responsible for conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes.

###

18711

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
Quartiere Generale Regionale della
Sicilia

8/11/43

ORDINE UFFICIALE

No. 23

Considerata l'urgente necessita' di stabilire un centro di controllo e sorveglianza delle attivita' Poste e Telegrafi della Sicilia, in virtu' dei poteri conferitimi, io, Charles Poletti, Tenente Colonnello, Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili della Sicilia,

O R D I N O

1) Che si istituisca l'Ispettorato Generale delle Poste e Telegrafi della Sicilia (incluse le Isole di Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa, Ustica ed Isole Eolie), con direzione a Palermo.

2) Il Comm. Dott. Georgianni Pietro e' nominato Ispettore Generale in carica dell'Ispettorato, con giurisdizione sulla regione sudetta. Egli e' promosso al grado V, Categoria A, con effetto dal 1 Agosto, 1943.

3) Tutti i funzionari delle Poste e Telegrafi in tutta la regione saranno sotto gli ordini dell'Ispettore Generale. Qualsiasi ordine emanato dal Governo Militare Alleato che riguarda il personale o funzionamento delle Poste e Telegrafi nella regione sara' comunicato da questo Quartiere Generale all'Ispettorato Generale. Questo include anche tutti i provvedimenti finanziari.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Tenente Colonnello
Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili
della Sicilia

Distribution

B
Prefects
Reg. Postal Division 25
Spares 35

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Considerata l'urgente necessita' di stabilire un centro di controllo e sorveglianza delle attivita' Poste e Telegrafi della Sicilia, in virtu' dei poteri conferitimi, io, Charles Poletti, Tenente Colonnello, Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili della Sicilia,

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Prefects
Reg. Postal Division 25
Spares 35

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18711

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

18 Novembre 1943

Per la "SICILIA LIBERATA"

ORDINAMENTI REGIONALI

Ritorna a funzionare in Palermo, per la nostra Sicilia una istituzione indispensabile, benefica, attesa con ansia da tutte le classi sociali, da tutte le autorità da tutti gli Enti pubblici o privati.

Il Capo degli Affari Civili della Sicilia presso il Governo Militare Alleato, con sua decretazione dell' 8 corr., ha ordinata la istituzione dell' Ispettorato Generale delle Poste e dei Telegrafi della Sicilia (incluse le isole di Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa, Ustica ed isole Eolie) con Direzione a Palermo.

Con questo saggio provvedimento il Governo degli Alleati restituisce alla nostra terra uno dei più vitali organi di vita civile, e noi siamo certi che i funzionari prescelti a dirigerlo, superando ogni difficoltà contingente, ci ridaranno, al più presto e con la dovuta normalità, tutto il complesso dei servizi postali e telegrafici, dell' antiguerra con quella aderenza che è reclamata dai bisogni peculiari dei cittadini e delle Autorità.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

18711

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

17 November 1943

COMUNICATO PER LA STAMPA

SERVIZI POSTALI

Per non ritardare oltre, presso gli Uffici Centrali delle Poste di Palermo, la riattivazione dei servizi delle Casse Postali di Risparmio, di pagamenti di mandati e riscossioni per conto di veri Enti e delle corrispondenze (per ora soltanto ordinarie) sono stati, in via provvisoria, attrezzati nei locali di Via Roma N. 267 l'Ufficio Vaglia e Risparmi centro, ed in quelli di Via Roma N. 267 l'Ufficio Corrispondenze e Pacchi Centro.

Gli Uffici saranno aperti al pubblico il 18 corrente.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

For publication in Sicily

18711

Civilians in Sicily are cautioned against accepting British postal orders as payment from British personnel for goods or services. British military authorities, in addition to warning civilians, have published a routine order for Sicily forbidding troops to give postal orders in payments to civilians.

It was observed, over a period of time, that Italian civilians had been presenting British Postal Orders for payment at British Army Post Offices. Despite the fact that they were given and accepted in good faith, the Postal authorities are prohibited from accepting British Postal Orders except from British personnel.

11 Nov 43

230

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15 Nov 1943

Information Sub-Com.

18711

Open competitive examinations to fill vacant posts of Communal Secretaries, Grades VII and VIII, in those Communes of Sicily now without Secretaries, have been announced by Lt.Col.Charles Poletti, Regional Civil Affairs Officer for Sicily.

In an order released by Allied Military Government Headquarters for Sicily, Lt.Colonel Poletti directs all Prefects to notify Regional Headquarters by return mail of the number of vacant posts for Communal Secretaries, in the grades specified.

Applicants must submit to the Prefecture of Palermo (Div.2/1 Section,Communal Secretaries), before Dec.31, stamped documents showing Italian citizenship, proof that the maximum age limit of 35 is not exceeded, that political and civil rights are intact, a diploma qualifying for duties of Communal Secretary, medical certificate showing physical fitness, certificate showing clean penal record, and a certificate of good moral and political conduct.

For those candidates who were formerly bona fide civil servants, the age limit is raised to a mximum of 40. The order requires Prefects to notify all Mayors in their respective Provinces of the examination, and requires them to post the order.

####

430

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8196

10711

BY AIR COURIER.

AMGOT/7003/PR

P.W.B. Regiment.

A.P.O.

29 Sept. 3.

Reference your 74 PRGS of 25.Sept., the attached information is that called for by P.W.B., our 319 of even date refers.

10

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

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PRO
1 OCL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

NAMES OF PREFECTS REMOVED FROM OFFICE

Grazioli (Prefect) - ~~Syracuse~~ CATANIA - 2/41.

De Rosa (Prefect) - Enna - 3/48 (Para 20)

Caboni, Stanislao (Prefect) - Agrigento - 342/19

SALVATORE, COSSU - SYRACUSE - 225/3.

NAMES OF SINDACI REMOVED FROM OFFICE

Dottor Renato Mozzi - Erice (Trapani) 210/19

D.I. Martino - Modica (Ragusa) 5/1A & 5

Signore Burgio - Castelbermini (Agrigento) 44/17

Maniscalco Giuseppe - Burgio (Agrigento) 44/16

LA VECCHIA - CANICATTI (") 223/56

ANTONIO RESTIVO - RACALMUTO (") 223/56

MAURO PORTO - ALCASTELLO (?) 223/97

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11b

NAMES OF PERSONS ARRIVED FROM ABROAD

Dr. Ludovico Morani	Ragusa	
Grandold (Prefect)	Catania	2/41
De Rosa (Prefect)	Enna	3/43 (Pages 20)
Gabcal, Stanislao (Prefect)	Agrigento	342/29
Salvatore Cosua	Syracuse	223/3

NAMES OF RETURNED EXILES FROM ABROAD

Dottor Renato Meoni	Erice (Trapani)	210/29
D. L. Martino	Modica (Ragusa)	5/14 b 1
Signore Burgio	Casteltermini (Agrigento)	44/27
Ingegnere Giuseppe	Burgio (Agrigento)	43/16
La Vecchia	Canicattì (Agrigento)	223/36
Antonio Rombivo	Racalmuto (Agrigento)	223/36
Mauro Porto	Aviomontalto (7)	223/97

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Memo to C.S.O.

11D

Political Prisoners Released.

Attached is a list of 72 political prisoners arrested in the first instance by the C.I.C. or C.C.R.R. and since released. There is a further list of 63 prisoners released last week under instructions issued by S.[redacted]C. Province of Palermo. This list will be found on file 1086/PS, now in your possession.

No information is available of the names of persons released in the Eighth Army area or by AMGOT Officers acting independently of the Security services.

28th September 1943.

Lieut-Colonel,
for Commissioner of Public Safety.

Note: Labor Minister states some 400 men will be released in the next week. GB

LIST RELATING: CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS, BUT NOT OF OFFENCES, IN CUSTODY BY DECISION OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

CLASSIFICATION D (c). (Already released.)

NAME	Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Disposition.
ACCIPRENI Giuseppe			C. I. C.	Not shown.
AIGRON Rosgnale			C. I. C.	Not shown.
AMATO Vincenzo	LICATA		C. I. C.	Not shown.
ARCARO Vincenzo		23. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
ARESSE Salvatore	TRAPANI	9. 9. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
AVELLONE Daniele	PALERMO	20. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
AVELLONE Pietro A.	PALERMO	25. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
BACILLA Gaetano	TRAPANI	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
BURGALOSSI Giovanni	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
CAPPELLINO Gaetano	PALERMO	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
CAPONE Angelo	PALERMO	1. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
CARDONE Scipione		24. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
CARINA Antonio G.	PALERMO	30. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
CARNO Giuseppe	TRAPANI	27. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
CIRALA			C. I. C.	Not shown.
CUSANTIN Gaetano	TRAPANI	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
DI CARLO Natale		27. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
DEGUANI				

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Vincenzo				
ARCERI Vincenzo		29. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
ARCESE Salvatore	TERMINI	9. 9. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
AVERAMES Donnello	PALERMO	20. 8. 43.	CC. NR.	Palermo.
AVELLONE Pietro A.	PALERMO	25. 8. 43.	CC. R.	Palermo.
BACILLA Gaetano	TERMINI	25. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
BARBALOSI Giovanni	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Palermo.
BARBERINO Gaetano	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Palermo.
BARONI Angelo	PALERMO	1. 8. 43.	CC. NR.	Palermo.
BARONE Gaspare		24. 8. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
BARRETTA Antonio G.	PALERMO	30. 7. 43.	CC. NR.	Palermo.
BIANCO Giuseppe	TERMINI	25. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
BILLA			G. I. C.	Not Shown.
BURRAFATO Gaetano	TERMINI	25. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
DI BIANCO Natale		27. 7. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
DI GIACOMO Vincenzo		26. 8. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
DI GIRARDO Ettore	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. NR.	Palermo.
DI STEFANO Onofri	TERMINI	25. 8. 43.	G. I. C.	Not Shown.
DRAGO Calogero			G. I. C.	Not Shown.
[illegible]			G. I. C.	Not Shown.

(continued)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

(continued)

NAME	Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Disposition.
PASINA Giuseppe	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PIDUGIA Salvatore		29. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PRINCI Giuseppe	PALERMO	31. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PRONDI Francesco			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GRAGLIANO Giuseppe		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GRAGLIANO Stefano			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GREGO Pietro		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GRIGNIA Salvatore	PALERMO	27. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
GUALTIERO Selvo	TRAPANI	25. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GUERRERA Giuseppe	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
LA MONTE Giuseppe	PALERMO	27. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
LEONTA Gaspare			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LA FRANCA Pasquale	VILLABATE	30. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LO LUCCO Francesco		24. 8. 43.	C. I.C.	Not Shown.
LOMBARDINO Giuseppe			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LO NIGRO Giovanbino	PALERMO	26. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MAGRI Ferdinando L	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MAIONE Giovanni		27. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.

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GRAMMARADO Giuseppe		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GRAZIANO Stefano			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GRILLO Pietro		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GUIDOTTA Calogero	PALERMO	27. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
GUALLIANO Salvo	TRAPANI	28. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
GUENTILLA Giuseppe	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
LA MANE Giuseppe	PALERMO	27. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
LIGADA Gaspare			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LA FRANCA Pasquale	VILLABATE	30. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LO LUCCO Francesco		24. 8. 43.	C. I.C.	Not Shown.
MERCURIO Giuseppe			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
LO NIGRO Gioacchino	PALERMO	26. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MAGGI Ferdinando L.	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MARINO Giovanni		27. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
MANDALA Giuseppe	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MARSALA Nicolo		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
MEDOLA Antonino		29. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
MERLINO Giuseppe	PALERMO	2. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
MORROW Contessina G.		30. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.

(continued)

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(continued)

NAME	Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Disposition.
MONTEFORTE Antonino			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
ORLANDO Filippo	PALERMO	2. 8. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PARRO Guglielmo			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PERRI Gaetano	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PANZARO Antonio			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PALERMA Filippo			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PIANO Salvatore		25. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PICONI Giovanni			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PIRANDELLI Luigi			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PISCITELLO Rosario		31. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
PULERMI, Paolo L.	PALERMO	30. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PORTULANO Calogero	PALERMO	30. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
RAFFI Salvatore		24. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
SAVONA Baldassare		3. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
SCIARRINO Andrea	TRAPANI	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
SCHIERA Matilde			C. I. C.	Not Shown.
SERINO Vincenzo	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
SAVERO Ciro		29. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

PARRAVO Antonio			C. I. C.	Not shown.
PALERMO Filippi			C. I. C.	Not shown.
PIANO Salvatore		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
PEDONI Giordano			C. I. C.	Not shown.
PIERONI Luigi			C. I. C.	Not shown.
PERCITELLO Rosario		12. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
POLLI I. Paolo I.	PALERMO	30. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
PORTULANO Calogero	PALERMO	30. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Palermo.
PATTI Salvatore		2. 6. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
NOVONA Baldassare		3. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
QUARTERO Andrea	TRAPANI	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
SCHIERA Matilde			C. I. C.	Not shown.
SERINO Vincenzo	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.
SERINO Gino		29. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
SIRACUSA Biagio		26. 8. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.
SORBO Mario	MESSINA	9. 9. 43.	C. I. C.	Messina.
SCURRI Salvatore	LIDATA		C. I. C.	Not shown.
SCURTA Vincenzo	LIDATA		C. I. C.	Not shown.
SPALPINATO Alfredo	TRAPANI	25. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not shown.

(continued)

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(continued)

NAME	Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Disposition.
TRIPOLI Ferdinando	MECARA		C. I. C.	Not shown.
TRUCCHI Filippo	LEGAGA		C. I. C.	Not shown.
UGGO Cosimo		27. 7. 43.	C. I. C.	Not Shown.
VECARI Giorgio	PALERMO	29. 7. 43.	CC. RR.	Palermo.

+ 95 Internees, Carabiniere

+

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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10

AEGC 35 ARMY GROUP

Priority

A.F.H.Q.

MULTIPLE PROTOCOLAIR TRUCE (PAPER FROM ARMY GROUPS AREA TO ARMY GROUP AREA 35 PAPER) EXPIRING 1400 HRS. 7th MAY OF 20 HRS.

222

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AMGOT/1021/PS

AMGOT Hq SICILY

20 September 1943

Memorandum to: P.S.D.

PWB, Washington, has asked for the names of Fascist "Mayors" removed from office in Sicily. I assume that this would include Prefects and Sindacos and also names of political prisoners released.

Is this information readily available? At present I should like merely to know whether the information is readily available.

C. S. O. 221

C.S.O. In neither case is the information readily available. Where Fascist "Mayors" have been removed from office but not interned, the information can only be obtained from S.C.P.G.

A record of all internees, under the direction of I(b) 15 Army Group has been in progress since 5th Sept & is now concluded but the report is held up owing to shortage of clerical staff. 21/9

a list of political prisoners released will be available.

PS
C.S.O.
21/9/43

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

6

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

TO: Colonel Fairman, A. M. G.

FROM: John Perren.

1. The Office of War Information, Washington, asks us the following:

a. Names of fascist majors removed from office in Sicily, for use in Italian broadcasts.

b. Names of political prisoners released there.

c. Names of Americans of Italian origin serving in A. M. G.

We would appreciate receiving such information from you, if only in part.

220

14 Sept. 43.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

MOST SECRET

CIPHER MESSAGE
IN

26 SEP 1943

FOLIO NO: 09700
DATE 25 SEPT '43

FROM; FREEDOM SIGNED EISENHOWER
TO: FILPOT FOR AMG FOR SPOFFORD
ORIG NO: 74 CITE FHMGS

TOO L8588/25
THI NIL
TOR 0258A/26

PROMPT REPLY REQUESTED TO PWB REQUEST FOR NAMES OF FASCIST MAYORS REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND NAMES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

ALSO NAMES OF AMERICANS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN SERVING IN AMG.

INSISTENT DEMANDS FROM HOME.

AMGOT 4 ACTION

SMC 0318A/26
TT 0330A/26
KW

HEADQUARTERS
7003 Pl. HQ
27 SEP 1943
AMGOT

Action taken
20/9/43.

Actions at 10

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FOR RE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

18711

A temporary wage increase for civil servants in Sicily, and a permissive increase for private employees, retroactive to November 1, was approved Tuesday night by Brig.Gen.Frank J. McSherry, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government. It calls for increases of from 10 to 70 per cent in base pay.

The new General Order No.14 provides that "employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Provinces, Communes, Enti Para-Statale, and Public Institutions and Agencies ~~AZ~~ (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a 'temporary wage adjustment' which shall be calculated on the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary."

Private employers are permitted to grant increases in both salaries and wages not to exceed the percentages set up for civil servants. Increases are to be applied to salaries and wages fixed by Collective Labor Contracts effective as of Sept.1, 1942. In Palermo, Catania, and Messina, the percentage increases are to be based upon the contract wage so fixed plus the indemnity of Presenza. The increases are not to affect, or be affected by the Assegni Famigliari.

218

Increases in salaries ~~and~~ or wages received by ~~employees~~ private employees since Sept. 1, 1942 ~~which exceed the amount of the arrangement~~ shall be deducted from any increases granted as a result of the new General Order. Increases ~~in~~ received by employees since that date which exceed the amount of increase granted shall not be affected thereby.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Any disputes arising over wages or salaries are to be adjusted in accordance with the machinery provided in AMG General Order No.8, dated Sept. 24, ~~1943~~ 1943. The new General Order does not apply to persons directly employed by branches of the Allied Armed Forces or by contractors rendering service to x the Allied Forces.

The schedule of adjustments follows:

On 1st L 1,000 per month (or fraction thereof)	-	70%
" 2nd " " " " " "	-	~~65%~~ 60%
" 3rd L " " " " " " "	-	30%
" 4th " " " " " "	-	20%
" 5th " " " " " "	-	10%

There shall be one maximum indemnity of L 1,900 per month for salaries or wages that exceed L 5,000 per month.

###

1776