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CALL-UP

Dec 1944

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6710

1. Exemptions file 397

2

Major Bagley R.T.O. 14115

Capt Lynch 14115

Approved
15535

*F. S. S. Reports on demonstrations
against the Call-up.*

Colonel Howard's Report.

6710

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Demonstrations in Western Sicily.

To: G.S.I.(b), HQ 3 District.

From: 21 Field Security Section.

Ref: 21/5/15

1. Demonstrations against the call-up to the Italian Army took place throughout Western Sicily during the week 10-17 Dec 44, but with the exception of AGRIGENTO Province there was little violence.

2. Reports from areas where demonstrations took place are as follows:

Palermo. Demonstrations were held every day over the period 11-17 Dec by students outside University Building, PALERMO. Walls were plastered with manifestoes, such as: "For what ideal do we fight? What are the Aristocratic Terms? Through of Militarism? Not military Service but bread and peace". On Dec 11 four students were arrested and were later released by the Questore, but towards the end of the week the students were allowed to demonstrate without hindrance. The students appeared to divide themselves into various factions -- a) Separatists, who deplored having to fight for Italy; b) Neo-Fascists who first wanted to know the armistice terms and sneered at democracy; c) Fascists, who asked to be left alone; d) and a large body who did not like the idea of having to take a blanket and a spoon (value lire 1,050) and having to eat the allegedly poor rations of the Italian Army. On 15 December Communists effaced some of the anti-call-up manifestoes and replaced them with "You wanted this war--Now get into it". Up to 17 Dec no serious incident has taken place, and by that time many people of the town has become somewhat tired of the students.

Palazzo Adriano (Palermo Prov.) At 2200 hours on 11 Dec a number of rioters set fire to the Tax office and the U.F.S.E.A. office at Palazzo Adriano (Pal.) destroying most of the documents in these offices. Hand Grenades were thrown at the Municipio and the "Intellectuals" Club, without doing any great harm. Telephonic and telegraphic communications were interrupted and rifle shots were fired at the CC.NN barracks. Five carabinieri made sorties and attempted to disperse the mob and prevent further damage. There were no casualties. The disorders were meant as a protest against the calling up of the 1914-1924 classes, against the regulations for the levy of 25 kgs a head on people with permits to grind corn, and against oil-examining operations. Public order was reestablished by the intervention of the CC.NN.

Palma di Montechiaro (Agrigento Province) The most serious incident during the week in the Western part of the Island took place at this town. At 1300 hours on 14 Dec about 300 persons started a violent demonstration against the call-up. The demonstrators were joined by over 600 other persons who carried red flags and were armed with rifles, automatic weapons, and hand grenades. They paraded through the streets of the town, causing great alarm, among the inhabitants. After the parade, they occupied the outlying points of the town, cut the telephone and telegraph wires, set fire to the offices at the Municipio (notably the Ufficio Registro and the Ufficio Anagrafe), damaged the district law court, seizing weapons which were being stored there, set fire to the local Tax Offices, and destroyed many papers and documents at the Bank of Sicily. The Post Office was also damaged and many papers destroyed. The motor-bus from AGRIGENTO was held up, the passengers robbed and their luggage ransacked. A lorry loaded

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CONFIDENTIAL

with 30 quintals of pasta for the civil population was also held up and plundered. Other lorries and cars suffered likewise. The first reinforcements of police (CC,RR and P.S. Agents) sent to the town were unable to gain control, although a number of the inhabitants invited the police into their houses so that they could fire from the windows. A second reinforcement of policemen and soldiers from the AGRIGENTO garrison (30 Mortar Bn) commanded by Capt. TONINELLI of the Gruppo Carabinieri AGRIGENTO then arrived. At about 1000 hours on 15 Dec. these policemen after keeping up firing for several hours, succeeded in penetrating the center of the town. Firing continued for several hours until calm prevailed. Up to 16 Dec the casualties were two dead and two wounded. On 17 Dec order was completely restored.

Merò (Agrigento Province) On the night of 15 Dec hand-written leaflets appeared on the walls at MRO, inciting youths not to report for military service. (Text is given as Appendix A) On 16 Dec a demonstration took place with the intention of taking possession of the Town Hall and flour mills. Reinforcements of CC,RR were sent to the town and no further developments were reported.

Campobello di Licata (Agr.) During the night of 13 Dec unknown persons wrote on the walls in the centre of the town "Revolution, yes; soldiers, no!"

Licata. During the night of 15 Dec the following slogans appeared in the town: "Long live Fascism! Don't go as soldiers! Why die? For What Nation?"

Favara (Agr.) On 14 Dec about 100 persons demonstrated against the call-up. No damage was done.

Canicattì. On 12 Dec about 3000 persons demonstrated against the call-up and attempted to burn down the Post Office. On 13 Dec the demonstration was repeated. Those taking part carried round with them notices saying: "Very soon every one to run away and hide. We do not want war; let no one report for military service." Up to 16 Dec demonstrations were broken up by local police without recourse to weapons.

Pizzolungo. On 12 Dec leaflets were posted on the walls advising youths called up not to report, but to run away. On the afternoon of the same day about 1000 persons demonstrated against the call-up and against the closing of the flour mills. The demonstration was broken up peacefully and two clubs, allegedly pro-fascist, were closed down by the police.

Alessandria della Rocca (Agr.) On the night of 15 Dec leaflets were posted in the town advising youths called up not to report, but to join the "GIULLIANI" band. (This is an outlaw band which operates on Maffin Lines). The text of these two leaflets is given as Appendix B. 62408

Agrigento During the night of 15 Dec leaflets were stuck on the walls in the main streets inciting youths not to report, but to join the "GIULLIANI" band. (Note: Rumor has it in AGRIGENTO province that the Giulliani band has Fascist leanings and will welcome all who join it in order to escape military service.

Caltanissetta. Demonstrations of a mild type took place in CALTANISSETTA on 14 and 15 Dec, where excited students made use of slogans such as: "Down with BOMMI and Company!"

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Page 3

CONFIDENTIAL.

Pisana Armerina (Rosa Prov) Here, as in ENNA, demonstrations took place on 14 and 15 Dec. The only act of violence reported to the latter date was the throwing of a hand grenade at a bus in Pisana Armerina.

Trepunti A demonstration took place in TRAPANI on the morning of 16 Dec when some 300 persons protested against the call-up. The demonstrators gathered in front of the prefettura where the Prefect endeavored to speak to them, but was unable to make himself heard over the shouting and whistling. The demonstrators carried a variety of posters affirming their unwillingness to become "mercenaries" arguing that the terms of the armistice imposed upon Italy are still unknown. They also demanded a reopening of the mills and a weekly distribution of pasta. At 1030 hours on the same day the demonstrators gathered in front of the local Italian Army HQ and at mid-day they paraded through the principal streets of the town, without provoking disorder. Inscriptions have appeared on the walls of the town praising Nazism, Fascism and Separatism.

3. It will be noted that the most serious incidents in Western Sicily have taken place in the southern half of AGRIGENTO province, where delinquents have taken advantage of the demonstrations to provoke their own particular type of disorder.

In the Field.
17 Dec 44

Copy to: 'G' 204 Sub Area.
Regional Public Safety Officer
U.S. M.O.B.
21 Port Security Section

.....Capt.
C.C. 51 P.S. Section.

6707

Appendix "A"Translation of Leaflet found at NAFQ

SICILIANS, ex-service men of all ranks DO NOT REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE.
Do not allow the name of MERCENARY to be added to those of TRAITOR and VANQUISHED.
Do not leave your work.

Remember the humiliations and sufferings you have undergone in vain.
Think of our dead and of our brothers who are still in prisoner-of-war camps.
For what object? For Whom? For what ideal?

If the English minister ELEN announced that Italy must resign herself
to the loss of her colonies, if they talk of giving TRIESTE and the whole of
ISTRIA to YUGO-SLAVIA and the Dodecanese to GREECE. Perhaps you must fight as
as to be deprived of those things?

Or maybe as a reward for your sacrifices, you are told of the foul terms
of an armistice which they have dared to sign in the name of the people?

SICILIANS, now is the time to demonstrate that you are no longer sheep.
DO NOT REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE!

A man of honour should not put on a uniform which reeks with shame,
dishonor and defeat nor, what is worse, still wear a mercenary one.

Are you not aware that the MONARCHY and the GOVERNMENT are both
subordinated to others and are only looking after their own interests?

Do you not see that the people are being betrayed?

Peasants, workers, brain-workers, do not allow your blood to be bartered
for a few sacks of flour or for a dozen or so flannel pyjamas.

Do not make your mothers weep any more.

DO NOT REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

The military authorities have no expectations of successful results
from the call-up. They are trying out the ground. And, when the people say
NO, it means NO!

(Copy of a leaflet in circulation in Sicily)

6706

APPENDIX 2B

Translation of pamphlets stuck on walls at ALESSANDRIA della ROCCA.

(1) NOTICE.

Citizens, do not report to the Distretto Militare. The time's come to put an end to it. Any Carabinieri who tries to root us out will die quickly. Anyone SE who does report is to be pitied. We have no country. WE're nobody's tool. And we won't let anyone trouble us. We brothers in arms must see eye to eye: WE've pulled ourselves out of the frying pan and now they want to chuck us in the fire. Let's all rebel! Long live Giulliani! We're your friends.

(Anyone who tears this down will be torn apart)

(2) Alessandrian Youth, join Giulliani's band! Down with the Army!

6705

Copy:

Subject:- Civil Disturbances - CATANIA No. 21PS/Sec/

To:- G.S.I. (b), No. 3 District.
10' 204 Sub Area.
Allied Commission, CATANIA.

From:- No. 21 Fort Security Section.

Ref this Section's 21 PS/Sec dated 16 Dec 44.

After a quiet night during which no fresh incidents were reported, the following day came an anti-climax. Large crowds continued to mill about the main streets, but a large porportion of these consisted of interested spectators "sight-seeing" the results of the previous days wanton destruction and arson.

Dec. 15

It was reported in the morning that probable objectives of the rioters would be the Ufficio Dazio (Tax Office), the Distretto Militare, and the main Civil Govt. "Zero hour" was said to be timed for 1030 hrs, but, although there were numerous groups of people in all the streets in the central area of the City, there was no attempt at concerted action.

Some of the fires started the day before were still burning.

Student wounded by firearms in Piazza Stesicoro

1900 hrs.

1130 hrs.

A loud report was heard in the centre of the town but investigations by Security could not determine the cause.

1200 hrs.

CC RR fired a few shots in the air in Piazza Carlo Alberto to disperse a crowd. In the stampede that followed several persons were injured. It is possible that demonstrators had designs on the Ufficio Annunario, which is the only administrative building in the neighbourhood.

1500 hrs.

Groups of youths at street corners in the afternoon gave the impression that they were waiting for a lead such as they had the previous day, but lorries carrying Italian troops patrolled the streets armed with rifles and machine-guns and no major incident developed.

The "Corriere di Sicilia" and bills posted on walls gave notice that there would be a curfew from 1800 hrs until 0500 hrs.

1600 hrs.

Sporadic firing in Piazza Stesicoro and Via Vittorio Emanuele. Again it is believed that CC RR were firing in the air to disperse crowds.

Reports of firing in the Bellini Gardens were unfounded

1615 hrs.

In Piazza Università a crowd publicly destroyed a bust of King Victor Emanuele taken from the Municipio.

It was reported that the demonstrators made attempts to fraternise with Italian troops, ensuring then that "tutti siano fratelli". They met with little response.

1745 hrs.

Six shots were heard in the Piazza Stesicoro. Investigations showed that once more the CC RR were attempting to disperse crowds.

6704

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Sheet 2.

Italian troops in lorries scattered leaflets announcing curfew and warning the people that all steps, including the use of arms, would be taken to maintain public order and prohibiting loitering or gatherings of more than three persons.

1800 hrs.

A joint manifesto was posted on the walls deploring the events of the previous day and the resultant bloodshed. The manifesto was signed on behalf of the following parties:

Partito Liberale.
Partito Democratico-Cristiano del Lavoro.
Partito Socialista.
Partito Comunista
Partito d'Azione

(N.B. Movimento Separatista did not subscribe to this Declaration.)

1900 hrs. onwards. All quiet. Curfew being strictly obeyed and enforced.

Dec. 16.

Situation returned to Normal.

Total Casualties for two days 14 and 15 Dec 44.

Killed: One civilian (NOT a student as previously reported.

Injured: Questura Police (all in civilian clothes) - 7.
Students - 3.
Miscellaneous civilians - 18.
28.

Total Killed : 1 (one), Injured 28 (twenty-eight)

Security Comments on the Disturbances.

Although there is little doubt that the initial demonstration was supported in principle by the Separatists, and backed in fact by the Youth Section of the Movement, it is almost certain that the full day's programme was NOT due to any organized plan. Resentment has for some time been openly expressed by persons of all political shades, against the call to arms - "to fight the Germans, our own brother Italians and console the Japanese, whilst our families are left behind to starve".

The underlying reason for the riots as active dissatisfaction with local administration, food control, the wages question, and public resentment in general - a situation which has been boiling up for some time, and which was touched off by the firing by Italian soldiery on Sicilian civilians. (In fairness to the Italian Military it must be added that they fired from within their own barracks and within their own courtyard, in defence of their own installation.)

The subsequent excesses by uncontrolled mobs were the result of this situation.

6703

1200 hrs. A joint manifesto was posted on the walls declaring the events of the previous day and the resultant bloodshed. The manifesto was signed on behalf of the following parties:

Partito Liberale.
Partito Democratico-Cristiano del Lavoro.
Partito Socialista.
Partito Comunista
Partito d'Azione

(M.B. Movimento Separatista did not subscribe to this Declaration.)

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The subsequent excesses by uncontrolled mobs were the result of sheer animal hooliganism of urchins, young boys, town riff-raff, and a fair sprinkling of older men, the latter out to do as much damage as possible to existing administration and all things representing it.

6703

Sheet 3.

The students of the early morning demonstration do not appear to have taken part in the excesses of the afternoon, and appear to regret their earlier participation.

A notable feature of the disturbances was the almost complete inertia of uniformed civilian police forces and CC ER, and their unwillingness to come with the situation at the start or subsequently. During the afternoon of the 14 Dec 44 in the main centres of activity, not a single uniformed police official was to be seen on the streets. It has been stated that they were given orders NOT to interfere. (Plain clothes Quastura agents were, however, amongst the crowds all day.)

The Sindaco of CATANIA would appear to have done nothing to help matters.

C.M.F.
RH.
16 Dec 44.

Capt.
O.C. No. 21 Port Security Section,

6702

Copy

CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: Demonstrations in Provinces
of ENNA and CALTANISSETTA.

To: "US" Branch, HQ 204 Sub-area.

From: 51 Field Security Section

1. Please find attached latest report on demonstrations in the Provinces of ENNA and CALTANISSETTA, with details of the more serious incident at MAZZARINO on 17 Dec 44.
2. With reference to the appearance of Fascist slogans at PIAZZA ARMERINA mentioned in the attached Report, a similar recrudescence appeared in PALERMO over the period 19/21 Dec with wall inscriptions such as:
 "Duce" Your sons await true liberation!"
 It would appear that the present situation has encouraged Fascists who have remained quiet over a long period to show their heads.

Capt.
O.C. 51 Field Security Section.

In the Field.
21 Dec 44.

Copy to: 21 Fort Security Section
 Asst RPSO, Hq Sicilia Region, A.C.
 Itell. Officer, U.S. N.O.B.

6701

Copy

SECRET

To: Capt. Oliver, 31 Field Security Section.
From: A/Sgt. King W.J.H. 7673874.

Subject: Anti-call-up* Demonstrations in ENNA and CALTANISSETTA Provinces.

The following is noted for reference only, and it is emphasized that it may have no bearing on the subject whatsoever, but in view of the fact that a somewhat similar slogan was mentioned at ALICATO (Trapani Province) some few days before the riot there it is felt best to record that:

On 5th December a slogan appeared on the walls of PIAZZA ARMEPINA bearing the legend: "Long live the Race! Down with the Communists and Socialists! Citizens! Hope for the return of Mussolini and of Fascism!"

In the town of ENNA on the morning of 10th December citizens found hands written on the walls bearing following slogans:

- (a) "The Aristocratic Government makes us laugh and blush."
- (b) "Shall they recall you to the same army that has so vilely betrayed you? Just try it!"
- (c) "We who have returned from the wars have definitely deserted."
- (d) "The population of Athens have traced a path to follow with their blood to follow Italians! Until now we have been cheated."
- (e) "Men of the 14-24 classes wake up! Don't present yourselves for military service."
- (f) "One cannot believe in and England that cannot bring itself to publish the armistice clauses."
- (g) "Sicilians of Sicily - Rebel!"
- (h) "The House of Savoy is ready to sell the survivors of the Youth of Italy to Death!"
- (i) "The people of Italy has the full right to know why it must fight - Allies what have you got up your sleeves?"
- (j) "Down with Boncai - worm - that is what you are!"
- (k) "Abyssinia, Spain, France, Greece, Russia, Yugoslavia, Lubia and Tunis. Isn't that sufficient?"

On 13th December at about 1700 hours some 100 youths liable for call-up assembled in ENNA and avowed their intention of not taking any notice of the summonses, the Prefect and the Commander of the Military District were prevailed upon to try and help them or at least make their viewpoint known to the authorities. Other demonstrations of a like nature at PIAZZA ARMEPINA, Nicosia, CALASCIBETTA, VILLACCA, SARACATANA and PITHAGALLA all of ENNA Province.

On 15th December at about 0530 hours, while it was yet dark, the Aidone-Piazza Armerina bus was stopped at BELLA (Enna Province) as it was suspected of carrying conscripts for the call-up. Two bombs were exploded some distance from the bus to intimidate passengers. 8700

On 15th December at about 1100 hours military was trying to disperse the crowds that kept forming in the Piazza when some person unknown threw a hand grenade, which exploded without doing damage.

On 15th December the Prefect of Enna forbade the gathering of more than three people at once in the squares or public places of ENNA or PIAZZA ARMEPINA.

idea that a somewhat similar slogan was mentioned at ALCAMO (Trapani Province) some few days before the riot there it is felt best to record that:

On 5th December a slogan appeared on the walls of PIAZZA ARMERINA bearing the legend: "Long live the Duce! Down with the Communists and Socialists! Citizens! Hope for the return of Mussolini and of Fascism!"

In the town of ENNA on the morning of 10th December citizens found handwritten notes bearing following slogans:

- (a) "The Armistice Government makes us laugh and blush."
- (b) "Shall they recall you to the same army that has so vilely betrayed you? Just try it!"
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On 15th December at about 0500 hours, while it was yet dark, the ALCAMO-Piazza Armerina bus was stopped at BELILIA (Enna Province) as it was suspected of carrying conscripts for the call-up. Two bombs were exploded some distance from the bus to intimidate passengers. 6700

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On 15th December the prefect of Enna forbade the gathering of more than three people at once in the squares or public places of ENNA or PIAZZA ARMERINA.

Subject: Anti-Call-up Demonstrations in ENNA and
CALTANISSETTA Provinces.

SECRET.

On 14th December in CALTANISSETTA about 600 youths assembled and shouted slogans against the call-up and against the Government. The Prefect and the Commander of the Military District were persuaded to take note and present their desires to the Government.

On 15th and 16th December at about 1600 hours some 1000 students and others assembled and publicly burnt their call-up papers and posters and papers of the Committee of Liberation of Caltanissetta exhorting them to obey the summonses. Other demonstrations were also reported from GELA, MAZZARINO, SAN CATALDO, RIUSE and MESSURALI all of Caltanissetta Province.

On 16th December an order was issued by the Prefect forbidding more than three or four persons to meet together in the public places of Caltanissetta. A curfew was also imposed between the hours of 1500 and 0600 hours.

In spite of the curfew on the evening of 17th December slogans painted in big white letters appeared on the buildings of all the public places, reading "Don't Present Yourself!"; "Clear Out of the Town!"; "We Want Peace!"; "Down With War!"; "Down With Bonasini!"; "Down With Savoy!"; Peace!"

Public opinion was strongly with the students and young men and included all political parties. Most people agreed that the following points wanted clarifying or explaining before there could be any question of a call-up:

- (a) Why should the youth of Italy be called up without knowing the allied armistice terms?
- (b) Why should the youth of Italy be called up when so many of them are still prisoners of war?
- (c) Why should the youth of Italy be called up while Italy is treated as a conquered nation?
- (d) Why should the youth of Italy be called up just before the festivals of Christmas and the New Year?

But it must be noted that the Separatist Party has NOT been specially active lately.

On 17th December Lieut. MESSINA of the Carabinieri received a tip off that it might be advisable to post extra guards at the prison in CALTANISSETTA, accordingly twenty extra military were told-off to guard that institution. An extra guard of another twenty was placed at the barracks.

On 17th December at about 1600 hours some four or five hundred students and others assembled at MAZZARINO, Caltanissetta Province, and Brigadiere of Carabinieri RIZZO tried to quell the ardour of the mob; but the crowd continually increased and included many unemployed and poor people, until it reached four or five thousand, many of whom carried guns, pistols or hand grenades. In spite of RIZZO the crowd decided to sack and burn the following places and did:

- (a) Municipio;
- (b) Offices of the U.S.E.A.;
- (c) Offices of the Vigili Urbani;
- (d) Offices of the Emattoria Comunale;
- (e) Offices of the Imposte Dirette;
- (f) The Directors Private apartment at the Imposte Dirette;
- (g) The Circolo di Minusone;
- (h) Between eight and ten homes of the most wealthy inhabitants;

Brigadiere RIZZO just managed to escape.

6699

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- (a) Municipio;
- (b) Offices of the U.S.F.A.;
- (c) Offices of the Vigili Urbani;
- (d) Offices of the Questoria Comunale;
- (e) Offices of the Imposte Dirette;
- (f) The Directors Private apartment at the Imposte Dirette;
- (g) The Circolo di Riunione;
- (h) Between eight and ten homes of the most wealthy inhabitants;

Brigadiere RIZZO just managed to stop the mob from sacking and burning the Carabinieri Station and the Guardia di Finanza Station.

6699

-3-

~~SECRET~~

Subject: Anti-Call-up Demonstrations in ZAMA and
CALTANISSETTA Provinces.

As the telephonic and telegraphic systems were destroyed Vice-Brigadiere ALFANO was sent to Caltanissetta and returned with the Commander of Carabinieri at about 2045 Hours. The Prefect and Questore were informed and reinforcements of thirty men under Lieut. MESSINA despatched. An extra 100 reinforcements of Carabinieri were sent from Palermo and arrived on the morning of the 18th.

On 18th another 20 Carabinieri were sent from Caltanissetta.

On 19th another 30 Carabinieri were despatched under the command of Lieut. SCARDOCI.

Up to the 21st December seventeen persons are reported arrested in connection with the affair but the interrogations are not yet complete.

Brigadiere BUCSALINO of the C.S. reports that among the mob crying out against the call-up at CALTANISSETTA he noted the following persons who are in nowise affected by the order: FUSCHI Michele (see Caltanissetta Security Report for week-ending 7th June) CAMPARELLI Lorenzo (See same report) and STRACCI ex-cemo Squadra di Milizia.

In the field 21st December 1944

A/Egt.

6698

Copy

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Demonstrations in Provinces
of SENE and CANTANUEVA

To: Wg Branch, HQ 204 Sub-area.

From: 51 Field Security Section

1. Please find attached latest report on demonstrations in the Provinces of SENE and CANTANUEVA, with details of the more serious incident at MAZARINO on 17 Dec 44.
2. With reference to the appearance of Fascist slogans at PLAYA ANCHERINA mentioned in the attached Report, a similar recrudescence appeared in PALERMO over the period 19/21 Dec with wall inscriptions such as:
"Duce" You some wait true liberation!"
3. It would appear that the present situation has encouraged Fascists who have remained quiet are being carried to show their heads.

Cent.
O.C. 51 Field Security Section.

In the Field.
21 Dec 44.

Copy to: 21 Fort Security Section
Asst. RPO, Hq Sicilian Region, A.D.
Intell. Officer, U.S. N.O.B.

6697

Copy:

Subject:-

Civil Disturbances : CATANIA.

No. 21 PS/Sec.

To:-

G.S.I.(b), No. 3 District.
 "G" 204 Sub Area.
 Allied Commission, CATANIA.

From:-

No. 21 Post Security Section.

The following is a summary of events in CATANIA as observed,
 etc., by Security.

12 Dec 44.

There was distributed a printed manifesto (copy attached) addressed to the Giovanni Sicilliani and advising them not to report for military service with the Italian forces.

14 Dec 44.

1030 hrs.

In Piazza Stesicoro a crowd of about 300 consisting of students, young workers and sympathizers, began led to demonstrate against the recent mobilisation order of the Italian Government. The age groups concerned were those of 1921, 22, 23. There was much yelling and shouting and many generalists cries such as:

"Why should we fight in ITALY while our families are left to starve here?"

"We will not fight against our brothers in ITALY."

"We want nothing to do with the Italian Government", etc., etc.

When properly worked up the crowd made its way to the Distretto Militare where they attempted to force an entry. Some 200 did succeed in doing so but the majority were forced out by Italian Military who fired (only from within the building) over the heads of the demonstrators.

About 50 demonstrators remained inside the building and these were fired on by the Military, still inside the premises, with the result that one (a student) was killed, one was seriously wounded and two slightly wounded.

It is pointed out that the Italian soldiery did not fire in the street but confined their activity to their own premises. During this incident it is reported that hand-grenades were thrown but these were more probably large sized thunder-flashes.

The mob then returned to the Via Etnea by way of the Villa Bellini and public gardens.

From this point onwards incidents were taking place in various parts of the city simultaneously as follows:

1230 hrs.

One crowd made its way to the civilian Post Office with the intention of doing further damage but were either distracted or dissuaded by postal officials.

In Piazza Stesicoro an Italian sergeant was dragged from his motor-cycle which was set alight. A civilian fired a pistol at an Italian fireman who had arrived at the scene.

In Via Garibaldi all documents were taken from the Ufficio Leva and the Casa Melattia adjoining and burned in the street. An attempt was also made to set the building alight.

6696

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etc., by Security.

13 Dec 66.

There was distributed a printed manifesto (copy attached) addressed to the Giovanni Siciliani and advising them not to report for military service with the Italian forces.

14 Dec 66.

1030 hrs.

In Piazza Stesicoro a crowd of about 300 consisting of students, young workers and sympathizers, assembled to demonstrate against the recent mobilization order of the Italian Government. The age groups concerned were those of 1971, 72, 73. There was much yelling and shouting and many separatist cries such as:

"Why should we fight in ITALY while our families are left to starve here?"

"We will not fight against our brothers in ITALY".

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In Piazza Stesicoro two Italian Army officers were

6696

Sheet 2

set upon by the crowd and stripped of their uniforms. (It is noted that an attempt to protect these officers was made by Vice-Commissario RISIELI, recently released from internment.)

1400 hrs.

The crowd from the Via Garibaldi made its way to the offices of the Partito d'Unione in Via Mazzini where they sacked the premises and burned the documents in the street.

1430 hrs.

Some personnel of CC NR including the City Commander, Capt. LARGALILLI arrived in the Piazza Stesicoro. Their trucks were attacked and overturned and then set alight by the mob.

By this time the affair was no longer a students' and workers' demonstration but rather an opportunity for all the irresponsible and delinquents of CATANIA to create trouble and see that things were kept moving. At every street corner of the Via Etna there were groups of 10-12 youths with a sprinkling of older people who seemed to be giving advice and instructions.

1500 hrs.

Four carabinieri were set upon by the crowd and disarmed; the demonstrators made use of the arms so acquired until, on the arrival of CC NP reinforcements, they were disarmed.

A crowd forced an entry into the Tribunale (Law Courts) at the corner of the Piazza Stesicoro and burned the documents in the Via Etna. The premises were then set alight.

1530 hrs.

The attention of all the mobs were then centered on the Municipio where they hoped (it is reported) to obtain arms from the Guardia Municipale. The building was first stoned and all its windows broken. A Grenade (or, more probably, a large thunder flash) was thrown at the door which was finally forced by the use, as a battering-ram, of a beam from the debris of a bombed building. The crowd rushed the premises and threw documents and furniture from the windows to make bon-fires in the Piazza below. They then set fire to the building; as it was burning, groups of youths under the direction of self-appointed "heroes" and ringleaders, lit smaller fires in the neighbouring streets and threw all sorts of missiles from the debris - stones, sticks, pieces of piping, etc. The building burned for approx twelve hours and is completely gutted.

1600 hrs.

A car containing some Municipio official arrived at Piazza Duomo. The crowd shouted that it was the Sindaco's car, turned the occupant out and set fire to the car. The crowd now consisted almost entirely of boys and youths who, being beer were delighted spectators in the morning, had decided to take a hand in the proceedings. By this time the Civil authorities seemed to have had enough and, in the neighbourhood of the Municipio in the course of the afternoon not one Carabinieri, Guardia municipale or special constable was seen and there was complete freedom of action for

6695

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Traffic control was early non-existent for most

6695

Sheet 3

traffic policeman seemed to have given up and before quitting acted solely as interested onlookers.

1730 hrs.

The Tax Office in Piazza Cutelli, Via V. Emanuele was looted and sacked and set on fire. This building is gutted.

1845 hrs.

A relatively small crowd went to the Banca di Sicilia, Piazza Cutelli, and sacked the premises, setting the documents alight. An attempted arson may have been made.

1945 hrs.

The house of the Sindaco in Via Manroffo then received the attention of the crowd who sprayed oil and petrol in front of the premises with the intention of arson. The Sindaco and his family were not on the premises but some women on the ground-floor successfully besought the rioters to desist.

For the greater part of the evening there were bon-fires in Piazza Duomo and elsewhere; these fires were added to by furnishings looted from the Municipio, etc. The Italian Fire Brigade had arrived late on the scene and with insufficient water and equipment. They confined their activities to the rescuing of people from upstairs offices. The building was completely gutted and was still burning the following morning.

1800 hrs.

Italian tps were turned out on patrol and from then on there were no further incidents reported.

2030 hrs.

The situation was quiet.

2100 hrs.

British Military firemen were ordered out to assist the civilian fire services.

R.E.

A questura agent has stated to Security that the reason at the Qu estura had given instructions not to interfere.

Casualties.

CC RR	-	One Carabinieri injured by a fall.
P.S.	-	Four or five injured, including Commissario COSTANTO who is reported to have been injured by a hand-grenade.
Fireman	-	NIL.
Firemen	-	NIL.
Civilians	-	One killed (reported by Questura as having been killed by a hand-grenade), six wounded.

6694

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6694

C.M.F.

RM

16 Dec 44.

Capt.,

G.C. No. 21 Port Security Section.

Copy to:-

51 Field Security Section.

Copy: GIOVANI SICILIANI,

Ancora una volta dopo lunghi anni di guerra, di sciagura e di miseria, ci si chiede contro la volontà di un popolo, di spargere il nostro sangue.

Come ieri il vile mercante ci impose di morire per la conquista di altri imperi, oggi con la stessa viltà, ci impone di conservargli col nostro sacrificio quella corona che non ha il diritto di tenere, per il suo alto tradimento al popolo tutto.

A noi giovani si uniscano le nostre madri ed i nostri padri. Il popolo tutto formi un blocco compatto per difendere questa gioventù vanamente destinata al macello.

Noi non impugniamo le armi.

GIOVANI DI SICILIA.

siate tutti solidali nell'esprimere la vostra volontà non presentandovi. Pace Pace e Lavoro: Ecco quello che vogliamo!

COPY

In the Field.

19 Dec 44.

51 Field Security Section

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Riots at ALLAMO 18 Dec 44.

To: "G" Branch, 204 Sub Area

From: 51 Field Security Section

1. Please find attached P.S. MCO's report on the riots at ALLAMO (Trapani Prov.) on 18 Dec 44. It is sent as written to avoid delay.
2. ALLAMO has always been regarded as a "hot-bed" of Separatism as well as containing a large criminal element. It is felt that any demonstration in this town is bound to be coloured by Separatist propaganda, even, on occasion, to the embarrassment of the Separatist Headquarters in PALERMO.
3. It is the opinion of this Section that the demonstrations in ALLAMO took a more violent turn than the Separatist propagandists had foreseen, and, as in other places in southern and western Sicily, hooligans took control of the situation.

Certain
O.C. 51 Field Security Section.

In the Field

19 Dec 44.

Copy to: Itell. Officer, U.S. N.O.B.

21 Fort Security Section

Asst. HPSO, HQ Sicily Region A.C.

6692

COPY:

~~SECRET~~

To: Capt. Oliver, 51 F.S.S.,
 From: A/Sgt. King W.J.R.

Subject: Riot at Alcamo, Trapani Province 18/12/44.

A certain amount of discontent and unrest was occasioned at Alcamo, Trapani Province, by the closing of certain flour mills, bakeries and bakers' shops. These essential services were closed down by order of the Alto Commissario via the Prefect for two reasons, firstly to render more difficult the activities of speculators and secondly to facilitate the accumulation of a store of grain against the threatened shortage of supplies as the season advances. This order was put into execution on 2nd December last and on that day two of the three flour mills were closed down and on the 6th December ninety bakers' shops out of a total of 120 were like-wise closed. Eight bakeries were unaffected by the order and continued to bake bread as usual.

Apparently the order played into the hands of the speculators rather than against them for the price of bread per kilo rose almost at once from approx. one hundred lire a kilo to almost two hundred lire a kilo.

The very poor, who rely on their official bread ration plus a certain quantity which they buy on the black market, were very hard hit and although there were grumbles there was no demonstration.

Public opinion was in this rather unstable state of affairs when the official "call-up" for the Italian Army was announced.

It would appear that the Separatist Party decided to make political capital out of these two grievances plus the strong anti-Anthony Eden feeling now prevailing throughout Sicily.

Accordingly on Sunday 17th December, 1944 at about 12.40 hrs. students staged an anti-"call-up" demonstration in the Piazza Ciuullo, Alcamo. Demonstrators carried banners bearing slogans: "Down with Veri", "Down with the Monarchy!" and "Down with the Army". Crowd including students and spectators was addressed by twenty-year-old Separatist agitator, student MILA770.

MILA770 cried: "We want to go to war until we know why we are going. The concentration camps of England, America, Germany and Russia are full of our prisoners-of-war and we are sick of the war. Therefore we want present ourselves for military service." He then started to talk about the bread situation and the closing of the mills.

Whereupon crowd cried back: "We want bread! Reopen the mills!"

6691

6694

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MILA770 cried: "We went to war until we know why we are going. The concentration camps of England, America, Germany and Russia are full of our prisoners-of-war and we are sick of the war. Therefore we want to prevent ourselves for military service." He then started to talk about the bread situation and the closing of the mills.

Whereupon crowd cried back: "We want bread! Reopen the mills!"

SECRET

Subject: Riot at ALCAMO, Trapani Province 18/12/46

Commissario of the Public Safety, DRAGO, tried to calm the mob and shouted that he would see the Prefect and the Commissario Prefettizio (a sort of acting Sindaco) and see about the re-opening of the mills.

Shouted back MILAZZO: "O.K. we will all meet here again tomorrow, Monday the 18th December, at 12 o'clock."

And the crowd began to disperse. Commissario DRAGO approached MILAZZO and said: "You know I can't possibly get a reply by that time."

On the evening of that day (17th December) Captain of Carabinieri, MIRAGLIA, sent panic message by phonogram to M.C. Trapani asking for reinforcements if the mills were not immediately re-opened as there was grave danger of violent public disorders.

On the morning of the 18th December Commissario DRAGO and Commissario Prefettizio GALATI set off by car for Trapani to confer with the Prefect. It was now 7 o'clock.

But by 0900 hrs. a crowd of five or six thousand thronged the Piazza Giulio. Captain of Carabinieri MIRAGLIA went about the crowd trying to quieten it and pleading with individuals to await the Prefect's reply.

At 1030 hrs (approx.) a phonogram arrived from Trapani saying that the Prefect agreed to the unconditional re-opening of the mills.

But it was too late. From balcony of RISTORANTE STELLA, twenty-seven (approx.)-year-old Avv. CASSARA Chief Representative of Separatist Youth, started to harangue the mob about "the Taxes".

This might have been a signal for the crowd almost at once started to shout "Burn down the tax offices!" And they did.

Captain of Carabinieri MIRAGLIA says that he rushed to Avv. CASSARA to stop the riot. Avv. CASSARA seems to have been frightened by the forces he set in motion and tried but no one would listen and rioters proceeded to the following places which they sacked and burned. A bonfire of papers and furniture was made in the Piazza Giulio.

- (1) Ufficio Dazio (Municipal taxes on wine &c.);
- (2) Reattoria Comunale (Taxes on land, factories &c.);
- (3) Ufficio Distrettuale Del Imposte (Stamps &c.);
- (4) Pretura (Magistrates' Offices);
- (5) U.C.S.L.A. (Ufficio Comunale Statistici, Economico Agricoltura) (Grain statistic &c.);

6690

Subject: Riot at Alcamo, Trapani Province, 18/12/44

- (6) Municipio (Town Hall);
- (7) Ufficio di Pubblica Sicurezza (Police Offices);
- (8) The residence of Commissario BRAGO (which is attached to the Public Safety Offices);
- (9) Circolo di Civili (Club premises of rich landowners and people popularly supposed to be connected with the black market).

In addition to burning all the records, furniture and other moveable objects at the above stated offices and doing enormous damage, the rioters looted the following two places:-

- (1) Magazzino Granai del Popolo, where seventy-five quintals of grain, a quantity of chemical fertilizers and a quantity of American tinned foodstuffs were pillaged.
- (2) Consorzio Agrario Succursale where the mob pillaged a considerable quantity of American tinned foodstuffs and burnt out the premises.

In addition to all the foregoing the mob attempted to burn down the Ufficio Interyrovinciale di Polizia but were foiled by the Carabinieri and Pubblica Sicurezza agents. Shots were exchanged with the crowd and one man was wounded in the leg, he remains, however, unidentified, being removed from the scene on the action by his friends. Two guns were taken away from the crowd and confiscated.

At the Municipio Captain of Carabinieri MIRAGLIA tried to reason with the mob but the only answer was the throwing of a number of hand grenades, one of which slightly wounded five of the carabinieri and another of which landed at the feet of MIRAGLIA but fortunately failed to explode. The time was now about 1200 hours and elements of the crowd began to shout: "To the Carabinieri Station! Burn it Down! Captain of Carabinieri MIRAGLIA immediately made his way with his men to the station and arrived just in time to prevent the crowd from destroying the building.

The time was now between 1300 and 1400 hours and the crowd began to disperse.

At about 1400 hours Commissario of Public Safety BRAGO returned from Trapani bringing with him twenty carabinieri and ten Public Safety Agents as reinforcements.

At about 1500 hours the Prefect, the Questore and Commandant of the Carabinieri of Trapani Province arrived on the scene.

At about 1800 hours 100 soldiers of the Compagnia di Formazione 5 Reg Fanteria S.I. Arrived from Palermo.

Soldiers, carabinieri and Public Safety agents patrolled the streets all night and interrogated citizens. No curfew was imposed. Numerous arrests were made.

6689

COPY

In the Field

19 Dec 44.

51 Field Security Section

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Riots at ALCAMO 18 Dec 44.

To: HQ Branch, 204 Sub Area

From: 51 Field Security Section

1. Please find attached P.O. MCO's report on the riots at ALCAMO (Trapani Prov.) on 18 Dec 44. It is sent as written to avoid delay.
2. ALCAMO has always been regarded as a 'hot-bed' of Separatism as well as containing a large criminal element. It is felt that any demonstration in this town is bound to be coloured by Separatist propaganda, even, on occasion, to the detriment of the Separatist Headquarters in PALERMO.
3. It is the opinion of this Section that the demonstrations in ALCAMO took a more violent turn than the Separatist propagandists had foreseen, and, as in other places in southern and western Sicily, hoodlums took control of the situation.

In the Field

19 Dec 44.

Copy to: Itall. Officer, HQS. H.O.S.

21 Port Security Section

Asst. KPO, HQ Sicilia Region A.G.

D.C. 51 Field Security Section.
Certain

6687

SECRET

1. a. Officer

Lead Forces Sub Commission A.C.

MIA

c/o 36 MIA

42

31 Dec. 44

To: Lead Forces Subcommission A.C.

(MIA)

Info: MIA 10 SICILY

1. Herewith my report for period 24 - 30 Dec 44.

2. Division Log

24 Dec

25 Dec

From SAN GIORGIO to CUNEIFA.From CUNEIFA to PIVNO CALABRIA.

Contacted Lt. Col. ARIO, head of Delegation Transport
613 at REGGIO referenced movements personnel to and from
REGGIO and numbers received at REGGIO Transit Camp.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. IMBRIER in REGGIO.

REGGIO C.

26 Dec

Visited Transit Camp at Caserma Puzosole and contacted
O.C. Col. FRASCIA. Arranged conference for Sunday 31 Dec
between myself, Col. DURANTE (C of S COMINT CALABRIA), Col.
FRASCIA and Lt. Col. ARIO, to work out plan for getting
Transit camp in order.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. IMBRIER in REGGIO.

From REGGIO C. to PALERMO.

27 Dec

PALERMO.

28 Dec

Discussed call up with Maj. LONG MIA 10 SICILY
Sgt. General MARIOTTI CCO Comando Militare Italiano
SICILIA and his C of S Col. GRUNDO.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. IMBRIER in REGGIO.

PALERMO. Saw General MARIOTTI and C of S.

29 Dec

From PALERMO to REGGIO.

30 Dec

3. Situation at REGGIO CALABRIA.

(1)

The Transit Camp at REGGIO in the Funzionale Barracks was
poorly organized and badly equipped. Sanitary conditions were disgraceful.
This was not all the fault of the Officer Commanding Col. FRASCIA, but he had
already adopted the fatalistic attitude common to so many Italian Officers
that they cannot cope with the task in hand.

6686

To Lead Veron's Subcommittee A.C.
(MIA)

Info. MIA TO SHIRT

1. Herewith my report for period 24 - 30 Dec 44.

2. Liaison Log

24 Dec

From SAN GIOVANNI to MONTENA.

25 Dec

From COSENZA to REGGIO CALABRIA.

Contacted Lt. Col. ARIOU, head of Delegation Transports
625 at REGGIO references cooperative personnel to and from
REGGIO and numbers received at REGGIO Transit Camp.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. INVIGLIATA in ROMA.

26 Dec

REGGIO G.

Visited Transit Camp at Caserma Pinconale and contacted
O.G. Col. FRASCIA. Arranged conference for Sunday 12 Dec
between FRASCIA, Col. DURANTE (C of S COMMITTEE CALABRIA), Col.
FRASCIA and Lt. Col. ARIOU, to sort out plan for putting
Transit camp in order.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. INVIGLIATA in ROMA.

27 Dec

From REGGIO G. to PALERMO.

28 Dec

PALERMO.

Discussed call up with Maj. LONG MIA ID SOCIETY
Gen. General MARJOTTI COT Comando Militare Italiano
SICILIA and his C of S Col. ARIOU.

Telephoned to Lt. Col. INVIGLIATA in ROMA.

29 Dec

PALERMO. Saw General MARJOTTI and C of S.

30 Dec

From PALERMO to REGGIO.

6686

3. Situation at REGGIO CALABRIA.

(1)

The Transit Camp at REGGIO in the Puzzone Barracks was
poorly organized and badly equipped. Sanitary conditions were disgraceful.
This was not all the fault of the Officer Commanding Col. FRASCIA, but he had
already adopted the fatalistic attitude common to so many Italian Officers
who feel they cannot compete with the tank in hand.

I do not believe Col. FRASCIA received the support he should
have had from COMMITTEE CALABRIA. I asked C of S COMMITTEE CALABRIA that

- 2 -

Summary

Improvement should begin making field intrins in the barracks immediately, and I have called a conference at REOIO for 31 Dec at which Col. FERRARI, Col. FERRARA and the ~~improvement~~ officer 1/e works REOIO will be present.

An improvement in conditions before the next big influx of personnel will be planned and carried out. COMMITTEE SICILIA has promised the loan of the additional personnel necessary to Col. FERRARA in order to carry out his task efficiently.

(III)

Lt. Col. ANICÓ gave me the following figures:

Personnel moved by rail to AFRAGOLA on 22 Dec. . . 1213

Balance left REOIO on 24 Dec. 281

Total arrived REOIO from SICILY at 24 Dec. . . 1494

(III)

The men I saw at REOIO seemed in a reasonable state of health and morale considering conditions of their civilian clothing and boots.

They were all very anxious to leave mainly, I think, so that they could receive their clothing and equipment. On 23 Dec. 10 of them escaped from the barracks and tried to get back to SICILY, but were brought in by CORR. Col. FERRARA informed me that the men arrived at REOIO with a nominal roll showing only if they were voluntarily enrolled or drafted.

He then made out another nominal roll in which specialists and volunteers for I C F were shown. The total number of volunteers for I C F amounted to 400.

(IV)

According to Lt. Col. ANICÓ the movements to REOIO by Ferry and on from REOIO by rail had proceeded smoothly.

With this very competent officer in charge of movements from Messina onwards there should be no trouble on this account.

4.

Situation at PALERMO.

The information under this heading was given either by General MANIOTTI or by S. Col. CRIGLIO or Major IOMO both in SICILY.

(I)

Propaganda prior to call up was made through the church, the press and the National Committee of liberation. In the case of the last two channels mentioned, it appears to have been insufficient and lukewarm, but see para 9(A) (c).

(II)

System of notification is for M. Districts to send out a "cartolina di presenza", warning personnel to report to District HQ by a certain date and, in the case of their living far away from the report centre, the CORR. tell them ~~which~~ special road or rail facilities are available to them. The draft order is sent out by hand through CORR. ^{in case} three days before the call up begins. General MANIOTTI stated that this system worked well and that sufficient warning was given. 6685

(III)

Organization of call up is the following:

M.F. is organized to pick up draft personnel living in the distant parts of each district and bring them to report centers. Here they are examined (a) medically, (b) for exemptions.

Those accepted are sent by road or rail to MESSINA for onward transmission to REOIO, those classified "under observation" are returned

Col. FRANCESIA and the Engineer officer I/O were REORGIO will be present.

An improvement in conditions before the next big influx of personnel will be planned and carried out. COMITTY STICILIA has promised the loss of the additional personnel necessary to Col. FRANCESIA in order to carry out his task efficiently.

(II) Lt. Col. ARICQ gave us the following figures:

Personnel moved by rail to AFRADOLA on 21 Dec.	1216
Balance left REORGIO on 24 Dec.	282
Total arrived REORGIO from SICILY at 24 Dec.	1496

(III) The men I saw at REORGIO seemed in a reasonable state of health and morale considering conditions of their civilian clothing and boots. They were all very anxious to leave mainly, I think, so that they could receive their clothing and equipment. On 25 Dec. 10 of them escaped from the barracks and tried to get back to SICILY, but were brought in by CORR. Col. FRANCESIA informed me that the men arrived at REORGIO with a nominal roll showing only 11 if they were voluntarily enrolled or drafted.

He then made out another nominal roll in which specialists and volunteers for I C F were shown. The total number of volunteers for I C F amounted to 400.

(IV) According to Lt. Col. ARICQ the movements to REORGIO by Ferry and on from REORGIO by rail had proceeded smoothly.

With this very competent officer in charge of movements from Messina onwards there should be no trouble on this account.

4. Situation at PALERMO.

The information under this heading was given either by General MARIOTTI his C of S Col. CRUCIOLIO or Major LONG MIA LO SICILY.

(I) Propaganda prior to call up was made through the church, the press and the National Committee of liberation. In the case of the last two channels mentioned, it appears to have been insufficient and lukewarm, but see para 4(c) (iii)

(II) System of notification is for HQ. Districts to send out a "cartolina di presenze", warning personnel to report to District HQ by a certain date and, in the case of their living far away from the report centre, the CORR. tell them ~~which~~ special road or rail facilities are available to them. The draft order is sent out by hand through CORR. ^{at least} three days before the call up begins. General MARIOTTI stated that this system worked well and that sufficient warning was given. 6685

(III) Organization of call up is the following:

M.F. is organized to pick up draft personnel living in the distant parts of each district and bring them to report centers. Here they are examined (a) medically, (b) for exemptions.

Those accepted are sent by road or rail to Messina for onward transmission to REORGIO, those classified "under observation" are returned at District HQ for further medical examination, those classified "sent to Hospital" are sent to the Military Hospitals either at Palermo or Messina.

Personnel exempted or rejected as untrained (only trained personnel should be called up) are allowed to return to their homes.

(IV) The main results of the first call up, up to and including 27 Dec 44, are shown as appendix A. A more detailed statement will be submitted at the end of the first call up.

(V) By 22 Dec 44 (see appendix A) out of the total called up only 16% of the men called up had reported.

Despite the serious civil disturbances which the call up provoked in Catania and elsewhere, General MANIOTTI took vigorous action to encourage the absentees to come in.

Between 27 and 28 Dec he had about 100 absentees arrested and tried by Court Martial. The arrests ceased at 24.00 hrs on 28 Dec and all Court Martials were completed by the end of the month.

On the evening of 28 Dec he had a proclamation broadcast stating that the sentences would be suspended and the men would be immediately sent with remainder of the draft to join their units. In addition, anyone presenting themselves before 3 Jan 45 would have their names dealt with instantly. This was also published in the newspapers on the 29th Dec 44.

This action, coupled with the termination of the Christmas festivities, brought in about another 1000 men between 26 and 28 Dec 44.

(VI) General MANIOTTI believes that he will raise the total of men reporting and accepted for service to 5000. I think this is optimistic, but I believe between 3000 and 4000 may finally entrain at MESSINA.

4. Conclusion.

(a) The reasons for the poor results obtained so far in MESSINA, are in my opinion the following:

(I) The political situation in the island is very disturbed. Separatist, Fascist and Communist elements all have an interest in making political capital out of the call up, and ensuring its failure. The civil disturbances made in protest against the call up have been wide spread, and in the case of Catania dangerous. Men reporting to obey the call up, have been harassed and humiliated by the crowd.

(II) The insufficiency of the family allowances granted by the Italian Government, is a great deterrent. The families of men called up cannot exist on the present allowances. This factor, already felt in the first call up because Sicilians marry young, will make itself increasingly felt as the older classes are recalled to the colours. In addition, the situation in the main small Sicilian towns appears to be worse than that in the towns on the mainland.

(III) Propaganda for the call up on the civil side has been lukewarm, and the support given to General MANIOTTI by the civilian authorities insufficient.

(b) I consider that General MANIOTTI is handling the whole call up extremely well.

He has many difficulties to cope with, but is a man of character, courage and energy. His response to the call up is a credit to his leadership.

6684

(IV) the main results of the first call up, up to and including 29 Dec 44, are shown in appendix A. A more detailed statement will be submitted at the end of the first call up.

(V) By 22 Dec 44 (see appendix A) out of the total called up only 16% of the men called up had reported.

Despite the serious civil disturbances which the call up provoked in Catania and elsewhere, General MANIOTTI took vigorous action to ensure the absence to come in.

Between 27 and 28 Dec he had about 100 absentees arrested and tried by Court Martial. The arrests ceased at 2400 hrs on 29 Dec and all Court Martials were completed by the end of the month.

On the evening of 29 Dec he had a proclamation broadcast stating that the sentences would be suspended and the men would be immediately sent with remainder of the draft to join their units. In addition, anyone presenting themselves before 3 Jan 45 would have themselves dealt with leniently. This was also published in the newspapers on the 29th Dec 44.

This action, coupled with the termination of the Christmas festivities, brought in about another 1000 men between 26 and 28 Dec 44.

(VI) General MANIOTTI believes that he will raise the total of men reporting and accepted for service to 2500. I think this is optimistic, but I believe between 2000 and 4000 very fine quality entrains at KATOLO.

Conclusion.

(a) The reasons for the poor results obtained so far in SICILY, are in my opinion the following:

(1) The political situation in the island is very disturbed. Separatist, Fascist and Communist elements all have an interest in making political capital out of the call up, and ensuring its failure. The civil disturbance made in protest against the call up have been wide spread, and in the case of CATANIA dangerous. Men reporting to obey the call up, have been harassed and mishandled by the crowd.

(11) The insufficiency of the fairly allowances granted by the Italian Government, in a great deterrent. The families of men called up exist on the present allowances. This factor, already felt in the first call up because Sicilians marry young, will make itself increasingly felt as the older classes are recalled to the colours. In addition, the situation in the main Sicilian towns appears to be worse than that in the towns on the mainland.

(111) Protests for the call up on the civil side has been intense, and the support given to General MANIOTTI by the civilian authorities insufficient.

(b) I consider that General MANIOTTI is handling the whole call up extremely well.

He has many difficulties to cope with, but is a man of character, courage and energy, who refuses to be intimidated by men or events. The organization of the call up appears efficient on paper, I shall know how it works in practice, when I have toured the island.

6684

3. Recommendations.

(a) Every effort should be made to induce the Italian Government to increase its family allowances.

(b) General MASIOVIS head should be strengthened by (i) the immediate despatch of the armored cars promised him. (ii) The release of P. Itellien M/T (he has asked the Minister for SO) to cover his HQ at FALLUPO and 8 other District HQ's.

His commissions need improving, and I feel that any difficulties over matters such as of personnel and security can be overcome.

(c) The arrival at REGGIO should be kept there for a minimum period and transported North in draft of 300.

Special trains for these small drafts are not necessary.

(d) Every effort should be made to clothe and equip the Italian drafts on arrival.

At the moment, they feel Italian and not Italian. Morale is not low, but the money they are absorbed into their units and are soldiering normally, the long chance then will be of discontent and of separation asserting themselves.

(e) The Italian Government should ensure that the High Commission and Prefects give the maximum support to the Military Council and that a favourable press campaign is initiated.

H. A. Thompson
Lt Col GSO 1 (C)
MOTIA IS MANTOVA G. E.

6683

CALL UP SICTY

Appendix A

First Phase 15 - 22 Dec 44 classes 1922, 1923, 1st quarter 1924.

	<u>15 to 22 Dec.</u>	<u>23 to 28 Dec.</u>	<u>Total 15 to 28 Dec.</u>
Total called up	14.732	-	14.732
Total Reported	4.416	948	3.366
Total Exempted	1.202	435	1.637 (B)
Total left REGIO for REGIO	1.814	513	1.727
Total left REGIO for North	1.215 (A)	(C)	1.215

(A) These are Italian statistics

(B) Made up as follows:- 642 Hospitalized or under medical observation
403 Sent home for special leave, untrained men etc.
394 Demobilized

(C) On 27 Dec 44 500 left REGIO for North.

- (v) For those needed to run the naval supply services and industrial (essential) trades were organized for the "first days" of the September will up, but several a country (allies) and on arrival at Messina they were either sent on to the pen and (day) of (day) or if they arrived too late to enter the last many had over, they stayed the night at Messina.
- (vi) At Messina further details of the war's previous services and experiences were taken in an order to group them into specialist and other organizations.
- (vii) Students of the 1902-1903, and their quarters (two classes were not called as under Messines, are unknown, and are not therefore liable for the census in the call-up.
3. Revision of Third and Second Years of the Military.
- (a) The results of the call-up, up to 25 January 1940 are shown in Appendix from figures have been supplied by the General Directorate of Messines.
- (b) Figures for those arrivals and departures of Messines (allies), figures for which, were supplied by telephone 65 (Italian any consents of the Messines).
- (c) Appendix 11 shows the total numbers of volunteers registering for service by province.
4. Summary of Results of Call-up by Province.
- (a) There are three serious holes in the net of the call-up and through these holes potential manpower resources are lost. They are:

- (1) The census. The census is based on a public notice (see Appendix 11). This not reporting the census can only be discovered and eventually brought into the net as a result of a very laborious process which involves checking all military records, the lists of men in service, and the number of men belonging to the classes being called-up. This have registered for civilian (and industrial).
- In spite of the enormous difficulty the census on which the whole call-up is based, that in the service of Messines, the town of Messines with 50,000 inhabitants called up 337 men having the same place, showing the town of Messines with 5,000 inhabitants called up only 15.
- In fact the census, starting towards the end of January was not given sufficient time to operate before the call-up began on January 1940, but even so it is evident that it worked better in the provincial capitals where the records are more easily available and more time is now being proposed to deal with them than in the small provincial towns.
- (2) Men of the census, completed by at least two of the Minister Messines, but in Messines of Messines the

6680

(vi) At least further details of the man's previous service and experience were taken in an order to give the into specialist and other subgroups.

* Results of the 1901 - 1911, and that further 1900 classes were not called by order (1901), are attached, and are not otherwise liable for the census of the call-up.

3. Results of that and special items of the call-up.

The results of the call-up, as in December 1911, are shown in Appendix 1. These figures have been supplied by the various departments as follows:

Appendix 1: Shows details and experience of 1900 classes, figures for which, were supplied by departments 15 (British Army) and 16 (British Navy).

Appendix 2: Shows the total numbers of volunteers reporting for service by province.

4. Summary of call-up for 1911.

(a) There are three persons shown in the list of the call-up and through these hold potential taxpayer status with regard to the tax.

(4) The census. The census is based on a public notice (see Appendix 1). There are no reports in census and only be discovered and eventually brought into the list in a result of a very numerous persons which were shown during the military census, the lists of which are given, and the names of men belonging to the census being called-up, who have registered for military service.

An example of how the census is based on what the whole call-up is based on that in the census of 1901, the total of volunteers with 15, 000 individuals called up 107 men during the first phase, whereas the basis of the call-up with 10,000 individuals called up only 45.

In fact the census, starting towards the end of 1901, was not shown on the list to operate before the call-up began on December 1911, but even so it is evident that it would better in the individual months where the census was made easily available and where there is more detailed personnel in each side than in the call-up period.

In all of the census, recorded by at least two of the military authorities, and by several departments the census is on available information of the men liable for military service initially available in the census, and the census, however, designed with this view and now on the following figures in years at census:

Appendix 3: Shows details of call-up, classes 11 to 15 and 19 to 23 - 1,000 total, all classes 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 - 1,000

Call-up list.

Number of men.

Available for military service total 2,000

1911-1912

6680

4. (a) (1) cont'd.

Number of cases in 1964.

Approx. 10,000

The difference between the two totals, according to General Morrell, can be found easily in killed, missing, etc. etc. It is not clear, however, whether the figure 10,000 refers to the number of people for the Russian forces or actually called to arms. If the latter, then the figure is not a relevant one for General Morrell's argument.

For the first two phases the numbers called up on the basis of the census was 13,000.

(44) Exemptions

Exemptions fall into three categories, all figures refer to the first two phases.

Firstly - exemptions on account of medical Italian Government regulations. These amounted to 3,253 out of a total of 15,137 reported. An example of this class of exemption is given in Appendix "A".

Secondly - hospitalization, or under observation at 27,000, or less etc. The total for these was 2,944, of which 916 were eventually declared fit for duty and sent to 23,000.

Thirdly - exemptions on account of the Allies. These amounted to approximately 1,000, of which about 1,000 were on account of 1,000, 200 left men.

I consider that exemptions on account, both of the Italians and the Allies were too high, being respectively 20% and 7.5% of the total reported.

(44a) Propaganda

Of the total of 13,000 men called up, only 15,137 reported (44b). General Morrell believes he will get 50% of the balance to report within the next thirty days. I consider this too optimistic, however, the bulk of the desertions were from the mainly rural provinces where unrest and a lack of discipline (mistrust of the army) is difficult, especially if they take to the hills.

(b) Propaganda against the call up was everywhere violent, and in the main directed towards the army. It was carried out by students etc. In the great majority of cases were not liable for service. Propaganda for the call up was weak, however, and insufficient. In most districts as to how, and often, it should have been carried out appears to have been given by the Central Military and District authorities, to their provincial counterparts, and not enough time was allowed for a propaganda drive. Absentees from the call up were greater from the small provincial towns and less from the big cities and provincial capitals. The reason for this was, probably, that it was easier to sway and propaganda in the latter and the mobility of the call up men were different.

(c) No organization for the call up was made, but the following points are worth noting:

(4) Insufficient time was allowed for industrial concerns to send out their "cartellini di presenza". For instance, the C.I. the Italian industrial concerned the system to be in the 8 Jan. 1941

6679

The difference between the two totals, amounting to several millions, can be found easily in Italy, where, P.C., P.S., etc. It is not clear, however, whether the figure 20,000 refers to the number of people for the National Council or actually called to vote. In the latter, then, the figure is not a relevant one for General Martelli's argument.

For the first two phases the report is based on the basis of the census was 33,000.

(41) Statistics

Statistics fall into two categories, all figures refer to the first two phases.

Firstly - statistics on account of Italian Communist registration. These amounted to 1,911 out of a total of 18,157 reported. An example of this alone of statistics is given in Appendix "B".

Secondly - statistics, or rather observation of 7,000,000, or 10,000,000. The total for these was 2,000,000, of which 916 were eventually declared fit for duty and sent to Italy.

Thirdly - statistics on account of the allies. These amounted to approximately 1,000,000, of which about 1,000 were on account of U.S., 300,000 were.

I consider that statistics on account, both of the Italians and the allies were too high, being respectively 20% and 7.5% of the total reported.

(41) Propaganda

Of the total of 13,000 men called up, only 18,157 reported (M.P.). General Martelli believes he will get 10% of the balance to report within the next thirty days. I consider this too optimistic, however, the bulk of the statistics are from the mainly rural provinces where street and collection (autodiffusione) is difficult, especially as they take to the hills.

Propaganda against the call up was everywhere violent, and in the case of disturbed provinces successful. It was carried mainly by students who, in the great majority of cases were not liable for service. Propaganda for the call up was fairly, however, and insufficient. No exact directives as to how, and when, it should have been carried out appears to have been given by the Central Military and Civilian authorities, so their provincial executives, and not enough time was allowed for a propaganda drive. However, from the call up was greater than the small provincial headquarters and from the big cities and provincial capitals. The reason for this was, probably, that it was easier to carry out propaganda in the latter and the machinery of the call up was more efficient.

The organization for the call up was fair, but the following points are worth noting:

Firstly - the call up was almost the identical as orders to read out their "autodiffusione di servizio". For instance, the P.C., the P.S., Martelli received an order to begin the 8 Jan. 1950 call up on the 1st January. On 6 January he was able to send out the "autodiffusione di servizio" which reached the men on the same day. This allowed them 2, hours or less in which to get their own affairs straight, take leave of their families and report.

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A. (45) Cont'd

to trial U.S. allotted to carry on from the report submitted (copy). The reasons for this were, firstly, that men were ordered to use them in view of the anti-air raid up demonstration, and secondly, that men were reported long after they were intended to, and third, in several districts, the U.S. facilities had already been cancelled.

(46)

The special train allotted to the first phase of the call up, a few men on their way to the U.S. to the U.S. never had more than ordinary passenger trains were used.

(47)

Christians and the New Year showed an almost negligible quantity of arrivals at the U.S. (See Appendix "A"), but the political situation following on them brought in an influx. A number of all movements pointed out in previous reports in that with two eyes on the German calendar.

General Comments

(a)

While varied according to whether the men reporting were called up or volunteered, and to the various circumstances in which the facilities of these leaving for the continent found themselves, except for volunteers blankets were issued only at the starting point en route, and not for the train journey, which given the winter conditions prevailing, both in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, seemed considerable hardship. Few men had ornaments and most of them were thinly and badly clad.

(b)

The present pre-occupation in the minds of all the men was that of how their families were going to exist in their absence. At the time of writing this report this pre-occupation has in no way been allayed, nor have the Government taken satisfactory steps to tackle the problem.

(c)

Students belonging to the classes 192/1923, and first quarter 1924, were not called to arms under Russian, and therefore being these elements were probably somewhat amongst the two blue-shirted in the province of Serbia, and elsewhere.

(d)

A great number of men who described themselves as volunteers several months ago, changed their minds when the first batch of volunteers were called up in position. The reasons for this were that during the time lag between their first volunteering and their being called up, economic conditions all over the world had grown worse, our resources had increased, and Allied arms had suffered a reverse. Volunteers should be accepted for service and sent away within a month after they have asked to join the service.

(e)

General Harlotti's system of sending the military tribunal round to the provinces where the call up was producing poor results, arresting, trying, and convicting men locally, and speedily, in a second case. Where things were going better (even if not according to the Allied War Table) no late date action was taken against men reporting late. General Harlotti is going on the principle that the Allies want the men, and that this constitutes the paramount factor -- not the time by which they should be available. As regards this theory is probably correct, an unimpaired and violent action against men would undoubtedly be a disaster.

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(iv)

Departments and the New Year showed an almost negligible quantity of arrivals at REMED (see Appendix 7), but the problems immediately following on them brought in an influx. A lesson that I have already pointed out in previous reports is that all movements programmes for the Italian army must be planned with care as the German soldiers.

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General Comments

(a)

Results varied according to whether the men reporting were called up or volunteered, and as the records circumstances in which the formation of these leaving for the continent found themselves, except for volunteers bladders were issued only at the staging areas en route, and not for the train journey, which given the winter conditions prevailing, both in the inland and in the individual meant considerable hardship. Few men had overcoats and most of them were tidily and badly clad.

(b)

The greatest pro-oo agitation in the minds of all the men was that of how their families were going to exist in their absence. At the time of writing, this report this pro-oo agitation has in no way been allayed, nor have the Government taken satisfactory steps to tackle the problem.

(c)

Students belonging to the classes 192/1925, and first quarter 1926, were not called to join under German, and therefore being distributed were not likely to report for the German or the call up. These elements were probably foremost amongst the two elements in the provinces of Russia, and elsewhere.

(d)

A good number of men who inscribed themselves as volunteers several months ago, changed their minds when the first batch of volunteers were called up in January. The reasons for this were that during the time lag between their first volunteer call and their being called up, economic conditions all over the world had grown worse, war weariness had increased, and Allied arms had suffered a reverse. Volunteers should be exempt for service and sent away within a month after they have asked to join the colours.

(e)

General Mariotti's system of sending the Military Tribunal round to the provinces where the call up was producing poor results, arresting, trying, and convicting men locally, and speedily, is a sound one. These things were going better (even if not according to the Allied Plans Table) in late 1944 when action was taken against men reporting late. General Mariotti is acting on the principle that the Allies want the men, and that this constitutes the permanent factor -- not the time by when they should be available. As regards this theory is probably correct, as widespread and violent action against men not reporting would undoubtedly produce widespread and violent reaction. In addition the GMR and District H.Q. machinery is not sufficiently good to ensure that the absconded men all be brought in at once.

6678

- 5 -

6. Recommendations for Future Call-ups

- (a) There also should be given to prepare the ground for a call up and to carry it out, and I suggest:-

1st period
two weeks - 1945 same previous arrangement to prepare for call up and begin propaganda drives. Radio and newspaper propaganda drives, posters, poster military exercises, marches, national exercises of liberation, and so-called "laugh" in provincial capitals prepare for call and then subscription in towns and squares.

2nd period
three weeks - Census taken, propaganda drive carried by Christian and Church authorities, as depicted by above in towns and squares. Propaganda should be made to provide and call-up propaganda committees etc., being carried out.

3rd period
Call-up begins and lasts in accordance with order of summons recalled to arms. Here, as in the case of 1942, nearly eleven classes are organized I believe 8 weeks are necessary, always providing that there are no delays or suspension in the call up due to internal strife.

- (b) For three holes in the net and closing

(1) Census is a matter for the Italian authorities over which I am not competent to advise.

(11) The system of exemptions on Italian and Allied account should be studied by the War Ministry in conjunction with RLA, with the object of effecting a solution in their favour.

(111) Summons etc. referred to report should be brought in by a certificate of fitness and loyalty. In the first stage of distribution military personnel with subsidiary summons should be set up in provincial capitals.

(c) A concrete effort to improve the positions of soldiers' families must be made. Reports suggest that the Government leaves somewhat by RLA concerning the relief of soldiers' families are totally inadequate. Furthermore there has been no evidence that those persons are going to be equally exploited. I suggest that a system already proposed by Mr. Morrell, Minister Governor 1940/41, should be studied by the War Ministry. This system envisages the issue of an order, 100 grams of bread and pasta per hour to a soldier's dependents - the next to be met by the Italian Government. A similar scheme can, I believe, be put into operation in Italy by the Government.

(d) In an emergency, the previous should be applied with clothing 6677 to arms for all men being conscripted for service with the colonies. In addition an extra ration of 25 cigarettes might be issued on arrival at the first staging area.

(e) Volunteers as already stated, should not be kept waiting longer than 4 weeks before being called up.

(f) Making the propaganda phase of a call up particular attention should be made to statistics.

(1) Explaining the causes and results of a call up.

(11) Showing that they do not carry out an order against of inhibition and violence against men reporting for service.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

tail method
Call-up begins and leads to conversation with a Sam of almost equalled to one above, as in the case of small, nearly eleven eleven are converted I believe I would very naturally, always providing that there are no delays or responses to the call up due to technical faults.

(b) the three holes in the net were closed

(1) German is a rather low the Italian authorities over which it is not expected to arrive

(11) The system of equations in (10) and (11) cannot itself be solved by the our strategy in conjunction with (10), with the caveat of obtaining a reduction in their system.

(133) Government's refusal to request should be brought in by a combination of demands on London. On the first stage of "descriptive military problems with ordinary forces" should be set to its structural analysis.

[illegible]

(a) is an experiment, the machines should be supplied with clothing with scale for all men being employed for service with the infantry. In addition an extra ration of 25 cigarettes might be issued on arrival at the front trenches area.

(c) *pollutants* are already *strictly* *controlled* but *no* *large* *subsidy* *longer* *then*
A *union* *before* *being* *called* *in*.

(3) collect the integrals given of a well up particular attention should be made to the above.

(4) applying the current set members of a cell to the previous set.

(11) *My countrymen will continue to insist on asserting that they do not buy into an either/or of individualism and violence against non-violence, but neither.*

High demand -

59 2015

MIMIA LO

ATTACH A.

MEMORANDUMMILITARY DISTRICT,WASHINGTON.

The Ministry of War has ordered the census of soldiers of the classes 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and the 1st quarter of 1924, (from between February and 1st March) to be carried out in whole.

All soldiers of whatever rank, arm, or service, of the legal age, present in the provinces of ALGERIA, are obliged to report whatever their leave or other status is: unlimited, provisional, revocable, absolute, etc., on parole reported according to:

The census commission will function in the "own hall" of each commune from 07.00hrs to 16.00hrs on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of this month of November.

For the census of ALGERIA, the census will take place at the Military District building (A. 2nd Battalion) on the following days:-

Classes 1914, 1915, 1916,	25th November, 1924.
Classes 1917, 1918, 1919,	26th November, 1924.
Classes 1920, 1921, 1922,	27th November, 1924.
Classes 1923, and 1st quarter 1924,	28th November, 1924.

Those reporting must be furnished with identity cards, and all Military Documents in their possession.

Soldiers will be dealt with under the existing laws. Those unable to report personally for the census because of sickness, or other valid reasons, will have to justify their absence on the same day on which they should have reported with documentary proof sent by hand of a member of their family, or other person designated for the task, bearing a letter signed by the absentee.

Every soldier will be given a document to show he has reported for the census and is being sent on special unlimited leave without pay. This document will, on all occasions, be produced on request to the C.C.R.

6676

WITNESSED 1st November 1924

Officer Commanding,
The District.

Lt. Col. W. PAUL COLONEL.

APPENDIX C.

Date.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Destination.	Remarks.	Balance.
Dec: 15	34.				34.
16	73.				109.
17	211.				320.
18	123.				443.
19	258.				706.
20	285.				991.
21	151.				1142.
22	87.				1229.
23	356.				370.
24	21.		AFRAGOLA.		381.
25	--				381.
26	37.				418.
27	71.				509.
28	182.				691.
29	218.				409.
30	313.				722.
31	18.				740.
Jan: 1	--				
2	--				255.
3	180.				255.
4	386.				435.
5	332.				1021.
6	91 Volunteers.				1144.
7	170.				1014.
8	739.				999.
9	127 Volunteers.				
10	68.				932.
11	1 Volunteers.				1473.
12	369.				1473.
13	122 Volunteers.				1575.
14	--				2535.
15	402.				
16	299.				
17	381 Volunteers.				
18	224.				6674.
19	274.				
20	497.				
21	101.				
22	294.				
23	52 Volunteers.				
24	285.				
25	325.				
26	105.				
27	294.				
28	52 Volunteers.				
29	285.				
30	325.				
31	105.				
32	294.				
33	52 Volunteers.				
34	285.				
35	325.				
36	105.				
37	294.				
38	52 Volunteers.				
39	285.				
40	325.				
41	105.				
42	294.				
43	52 Volunteers.				
44	285.				
45	325.				
46	105.				
47	294.				
48	52 Volunteers.				
49	285.				
50	325.				
51	105.				
52	294.				
53	52 Volunteers.				
54	285.				
55	325.				
56	105.				
57	294.				
58	52 Volunteers.				
59	285.				
60	325.				
61	105.				
62	294.				
63	52 Volunteers.				
64	285.				
65	325.				
66	105.				
67	294.				
68	52 Volunteers.				
69	285.				
70	325.				
71	105.				
72	294.				
73	52 Volunteers.				
74	285.				
75	325.				
76	105.				
77	294.				
78	52 Volunteers.				
79	285.				
80	325.				
81	105.				
82	294.				
83	52 Volunteers.				
84	285.				
85	325.				
86	105.				
87	294.				
88	52 Volunteers.				
89	285.				
90	325.				
91	105.				
92	294.				
93	52 Volunteers.				
94	285.				
95	325.				
96	105.				
97	294.				
98	52 Volunteers.				
99	285.				
100	325.				
101	105.				
102	294.				
103	52 Volunteers.				
104	285.				
105	325.				
106	105.				
107	294.				
108	52 Volunteers.				
109	285.				
110	325.				
111	105.				
112	294.				
113	52 Volunteers.				
114	285.				
115	325.				
116	105.				
117	294.				
118	52 Volunteers.				
119	285.				
120	325.				
121	105.				
122	294.				
123	52 Volunteers.				
124	285.				
125	325.				
126	105.				
127	294.				
128	52 Volunteers.				
129	285.				
130	325.				
131	105.				
132	294.				
133	52 Volunteers.				
134	285.				
135	325.				
136	105.				
137	294.				
138	52 Volunteers.				
139	285.				
140	325.				
141	105.				
142	294.				
143	52 Volunteers.				
144	285.				
145	325.				
146	105.				
147	294.				
148	52 Volunteers.				
149	285.				
150	325.				
151	105.				
152	294.				
153	52 Volunteers.				
154	285.				
155	325.				
156	105.				
157	294.				
158	52 Volunteers.				
159	285.				
160	325.				
161	105.				
162	294.				
163	52 Volunteers.				
164	285.				
165	325.				
166	105.				
167	294.				
168	52 Volunteers.				
169	285.				
170	325.				
171	105.				
172	294.				
173	52 Volunteers.				
174	285.				
175	325.				
176	105.				
177	294.				
178	52 Volunteers.				
179	285.				
180	325.				
181	105.				
182	294.				
183	52 Volunteers.				
184	285.				
185	325.				
186	105.				
187	294.				
188	52 Volunteers.				
189	285.				
190	325.				
191	105.				
192	294.				
193	52 Volunteers.				
194	285.				
195	325.				
196	105.				
197	294.				
198	52 Volunteers.				
199	285.				
200	325.				
201	105.				
202	294.				
203	52 Volunteers.				
204	285.				
205	325.				
206	105.				
207	294.				
208	52 Volunteers.				
209	285.				
210	325.				
211	105.				
212	294.				
213	52 Volunteers.				
214	285.				
215	325.				
216	105.				
217	294.				
218	52 Volunteers.				
219	285.				
220	325.				
221	105.				
222	294.				
223	52 Volunteers.				
224	285.				
225	325.				
226	105.				
227	294.				
228	52 Volunteers.				
229	285.				
230	325.				
231	105.				
232	294.				
233	52 Volunteers.				
234	285.				
235	325.				
236	105.				
237	294.				
238	52 Volunteers.				
239	285.				
240	325.				
241	105.				
242	294.				
243	52 Volunteers.				
244	285.				
245	325.				
246	105.				
247	294.				
248	52 Volunteers.				
249	285.				
250	325.				
251	105.				
252	294.				
253	52 Volunteers.				
254	285.				
255	325.				
256	105.				
257	294.				
258	52 Volunteers.				
259	285.				
260	325.				
261	105.				
262	294.				
263	52 Volunteers.				
264	285.				
265	325.				
266	105.				
267	294.				
268	52 Volunteers.				
269	285.				
270	325.				
271	105.				
272	294.				
273	52 Volunteers.				
274	285.				
275	325.				
276	105.				
277	294.				
278	52 Volunteers.				
279	285.				
280	325.				
281	105.				
282	294.				
283	52 Volunteers.				
284	285.				
285	325.				
286	105.				
287	294.				
288	52 Volunteers.				
289	285.				
290	325.				
291	105.				
292	294.				
293	52 Volunteers.				
294	285.				
295	325.				
296	105.				
297	294.				
298	52 Volunteers.				
299	285.				
300	325.				
301	105.				
302	294.				
303	52 Volunteers.				
304	285.				
305	325.				

19	238.				706.
20	245.				991.
21	191.				1142.
22	87.				1229.
23	396.			AFRAGOLA.	370.
24	11.				531.
25	--				391.
26	57.				438.
27	71.				509.
28	182.				691.
29	219.			ORVISTO.	409.
30	313.				722.
31	18.				740.
Jan: 1	--			ORVISTO.	255.
2	--				255.
3	180.				435.
4	516.				1021.
5	532.				1444.
6	91 Volunteers.				--
7	170.			CESSANO.	1614.
8	719.				995.
9	127 Volunteers.			CATANZARO. CORR.	982.
10	68.				
11	1				
12	369.				
13	122 Volunteers.				
14	--				1473.
15	402.				1473.
16	289.				1875.
17	381 Volunteers.				2355.
18	124.				
19				CESSANO.	196.
20				CULLA SALV.	588.
21				ASTRONI.	698.
22				CATANZARO. CORR.	97.
23					
24				ASTRONI.	890.
25				AFRAGOLA.	502.
26				CATANZARO. CORR.	31.
27					
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Continued

2.

Date.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Destination.	Remarks.	Balance.
Jan: 23	103.				
24	285.				671.
25	36.	34.	Catanzaro.	OCRR.	958.
	34 Volunteers.	106.	Benevento.	Volunteers.	946.
26	- -				946.
27	239.	10.	Catanzaro.	OCRR.	
	136 Volunteers.	823.	Astroni.		548.
	-----	-----			-----
<u>Totals.</u>	9584.	9036.			548.
	-----	-----			-----

- 6672

VALUATION LISTING INDEX FOR MEXICO, GUATEMALA, 19 TO 25th January, 1962.

DISCOUNT.	No. called up after original amount.	No. remaining and unpaid balance.	No. completed with 1st phase call-up.	
VALUATION.	42.	6.	—	
WORTH.	231.	153.	77.	
CATANIA.	298.	150.	142.	
ACHENHOF.	6.	50.	7.	
TRAFAL.	56.	56.	3.	
BRANTON.	34.	54.	27.	
LAGUNA.	45.	22.	9.	
SCIA.	22.	2.	2.	
WATKINS.	227.	114.	3.	
TOTAL.	<u>1064.</u>	<u>664.</u>	<u>301.</u>	

APPENDIX D.WASHINGTON LAYERS GROUP FOR KOREA, CHINA, UP TO 25th January, 1965.

No. called up after original enrolment.	No. reporting and detached since.	No. detached with last phase call-up.	<u>TOTAL</u> detached.
62.	14.	—	62.
231.	153.	97.	230.
252.	150.	160.	512.
62.	20.	20.	76.
24.	26.	20.	80.
21.	21.	27.	76.
10.	22.	14.	34.
20.	2.	20.	26.
<u>257.</u>	<u>116.</u>	<u>34.</u>	<u>118.</u>
<u>100.</u>	<u>60.</u>	<u>101.</u>	<u>100.</u>

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DETAIL OF EXEMPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONAPPENDIXPROVINCE OF AGRIGENTO

Type of Exemption	1918	1919	C L A S S					1922	1923	1924	TOTAL	P. P.
			1920	1921	1921	1921	1921					
Agricultural leave	51	33	20	16				43	65	25	352	
Compassionate cases; 1 Brother killed under arms	1			2				2	2		7	
Compassionate cases; Son of War Widow				2				2	2		6	
Medical students	2	3	3	3				3	4	1	19	
Invalided out (Riformati) of service	4	5	2	3				2	1	1	18	
State Employees	2	3									5	
3 Brothers under arms	4	4	4	3				8	8	7	38	
5 Younger children under arms	1	1	1					5	7		15	
Untrained; inscribed in 1925 class	2	4	5	10				6	31	12	70	
Sick leave	15	20	13	15				13	11	5	97	
Sickness in family	12	15	12	16				14	10	6	85	
Navy & Air Force	2	4	3	5				7	5	3	29	
TOTALS	76	92	128	135				140	166	64	741	

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EXEMPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IMPEACHMENTAPPENDIX 'B'PROVINCE OF AGRIGENTO

Item	1918	1919	<u>C L A S S</u>		1922	1923	1924	TOTAL	REMARKS
			1920	1921					
Acres	51	33	81	46	48	85	29	352	
Under 100	1			2	2	2		7	
Under 100				2	2	2		6	
Under 100	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	19	
(Reformed)	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	18	
Under 100	2	3						5	
Under 100	4	4	4	3	8	8	7	38	
Under 100	1	1	1		5	7		15	
Under 100	2	4	5	10	6	31	12	70	
Under 100	15	20	18	15	13	11	5	97	
Under 100	12	15	12	16	14	10	6	85	
Under 100	2	4	3	5	7	5	3	29	
	76	92	128	125	110	166	64	741	

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COMANDO DELLA ZONA MILITARE DI MESSINA
Ufficio Personale

2/0/59 di prot.

Messina 7 gennaio 1957-195

9.9.5.1.1.0: Ufficio per i P.E.G. di C. di Siracusa.

AL COMANDO DEL CORPO D'ARMATA DELLA SICILIA
(rimb. foglio N. 1/5181 del 29/12/1956)

P A L E R M O

Per l'applicazione della circ. del Ministero della Guerra il 1° Capitano P.A. P'AMICO Giuseppe in servizio presso i P.E.G. di C. di Siracusa, non avendo credito di prester servizio presso alcun altro Ente, viene ricollocato in congedo il 30/11/56 e presso il Comando Federale di Catania non fu assegnato altro ufficiale per cui il posto è tutt'ora vacante.

In esecuzione delle disposizioni impartite da questo Comando nel foglio N. 1/77500 del 10/11/1956, il 1° Capitano P.O. ROSSITTO Vincenzo sostituisce il pari grado in A.N.C. CARPULLA Luigi, presso l'O.N.B. di Siracusa.

Il Capitano CARPULLA ricevette entro il 30/11/56 le consegne del distretto del Distretto militare di Siracusa dal ROSSITTO il quale, in senso e completa disposizione delle predette organizzazioni giovanile presso la quale presta servizio fin dal 1° dicembre 1956 (foglio di congedo Comando 1/7701 del 25/11/56).

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Se il 1° Capitano ROSSITTO pervenesse a prester servizio presso i P.E.G. di C. di Siracusa rimarrebbe senza ufficiale l'O.N.B. della stessa Città.

Sembra per altro che il 1° capitano ROSSITTO non sia troppo gradito dal Federale di Siracusa. A questo è dovuto una ragione per cui l'attuale comandante di Siracusa è stato sostituito da un generale di Brigata.

Rm Phase

<u>Ref</u>	<u>40 d</u>	<u>Ref</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>Ref</u>	<u>1/3</u>	
9	350	1	137	2	104	64
10	200	2	84	3	127	104
11	272	3	47	4	33	127
12	325	4	9	5	111	33
13	190	5	69	6	124	111
14	15	6	111	7	57	124
15	574	7	75	8	143	57
16	377	8	92	9	42	143
17	260	9	63	10	63	42
18	324	10	90	11	19	63
19	66	11	5	12	140	19
20	173	12	161	13	93	140
21	23	13	35	14	37	93
22	154	14	161	15	77	37
23	98	15	91	16	58	77
24	64	16	72	17	129	58
25	296	17	75	18	6	129
26	72	18	20	19	26	6
27	153	19	202	20	13	26
28	40	20	80	21	71	13
29	68	21	50	22	25	71
30	230	22	25	23	14	25
31	147	23	65	24	136	14
		24	38	25	136	136
		25	10	26	10	10
		26	109			
		27	106			
		28	71			
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		100				

Q/R	Answer	Answer	Repeats	
9	408	1/2	1/3	64
10	250	2	2	104
11	284	3	3	127
12	272	4	4	23
13	325	5	5	111
14	190	6	6	121
15	15	7	7	17
16	574	8	8	143
17	377	9	9	42
18	260	10	10	63
19	324	11	11	19
20	66	12	12	144
21	173	13	13	93
22	23	14	14	37
23	154	15	15	27
24	99	16	16	58
25	64	17	17	129
26	296	18	18	2
27	72	19	19	26
28	153	20	20	13
29	18	21	21	71
30	68	22	22	25
31	231	23	23	14
32	147	24	24	1536
	5023	25	25	10
	147	26	26	
	5023	27	27	
	147	28	28	
	5023	29	29	
	147	30	30	
	5023	31	31	
	147	32	32	
	5023	33	33	
	147	34	34	
	5023	35	35	
	147	36	36	
	5023	37	37	
	147	38	38	
	5023	39	39	
	147	40	40	
	5023	41	41	
	147	42	42	
	5023	43	43	
	147	44	44	
	5023	45	45	
	147	46	46	
	5023	47	47	
	147	48	48	
	5023	49	49	
	147	50	50	
	5023	51	51	
	147	52	52	
	5023	53	53	
	147	54	54	
	5023	55	55	
	147	56	56	
	5023	57	57	
	147	58	58	
	5023	59	59	
	147	60	60	
	5023	61	61	
	147	62	62	
	5023	63	63	
	147	64	64	
	5023	65	65	
	147	66	66	
	5023	67	67	
	147	68	68	
	5023	69	69	
	147	70	70	
	5023	71	71	
	147	72	72	
	5023	73	73	
	147	74	74	
	5023	75	75	
	147	76	76	
	5023	77	77	
	147	78	78	
	5023	79	79	
	147	80	80	
	5023	81	81	
	147	82	82	
	5023	83	83	
	147	84	84	
	5023	85	85	
	147	86	86	
	5023	87	87	
	147	88	88	
	5023	89	89	
	147	90	90	
	5023	91	91	
	147	92	92	
	5023	93	93	
	147	94	94	
	5023	95	95	
	147	96	96	
	5023	97	97	
	147	98	98	
	5023	99	99	
	147	100	100	
	5023	101	101	
	147	102	102	
	5023	103	103	
	147	104	104	
	5023	105	105	
	147	106	106	
	5023	107	107	
	147	108	108	
	5023	109	109	
	147	110	110	
	5023	111	111	
	147	112	112	
	5023	113	113	
	147	114	114	
	5023	115	115	
	147	116	116	
	5023	117	117	
	147	118	118	
	5023	119	119	
	147	120	120	
	5023	121	121	
	147	122	122	
	5023	123	123	
	147	124	124	
	5023	125	125	
	147	126	126	
	5023	127	127	
	147	128	128	
	5023	129	129	
	147	130	130	
	5023	131	131	
	147	132	132	
	5023	133	133	
	147	134	134	
	5023	135	135	
	147	136	136	
	5023	137	137	
	147	138	138	
	5023	139	139	
	147	140	140	
	5023	141	141	
	147	142	142	
	5023	143	143	
	147	144	144	
	5023	145	145	
	147	146	146	
	5023	147	147	
	147	148	148	
	5023	149	149	
	147	150	150	
	5023	151	151	
	147	152	152	
	5023	153	153	
	147	154	154	
	5023	155	155	
	147	156	156	
	5023	157	157	
	147	158	158	
	5023	159	159	
	147	160	160	
	5023	161	161	
	147	162	162	
	5023	163	163	
	147	164	164	
	5023	165	165	
	147	166	166	
	5023	167	167	
	147	168	168	
	5023	169	169	
	147	170	170	
	5023	171	171	
	147	172	172	
	5023	173	173	
	147	174	174	
	5023	175	175	
	147	176	176	
	5023	177	177	
	147	178	178	
	5023	179	179	
	147	180	180	
	5023	181	181	
	147	182	182	
	5023	183	183	
	147	184	184	
	5023	185	185	
	147	186	186	
	5023	187	187	
	147	188	188	
	5023	189	189	
	147	190	190	
	5023	191	191	
	147	192	192	
	5023	193	193	
	147	194	194	
	5023	195	195	
	147	196	196	
	5023	197	197	
	147	198	198	
	5023	199	199	
	147	200	200	
	5023	201	201	
	147	202	202	
	5023	203	203	
	147	204	204	
	5023	205	205	
	147	206	206	
	5023	207	207	
	147	208	208	
	5023	209	209	
	147	210	210	
	5023	211	211	
	147	212	212	
	5023	213	213	
	147	214	214	
	5023	215	215	
	147	216	216	
	5023	217	217	
	147	218	218	
	5023	219	219	
	147	220	220	
	5023	221	221	
	147	222	222	
	5023	223	223	
	147	224	224	
	5023	225	225	
	147	226	226	
	5023	227	227	
	147	228	228	
	5023	229	229	
	147	230	230	
	5023	231	231	
	147	232	232	
	5023	233	233	
	147	234	234	
	5023	235	235	
	147	236	236	
	5023	237	237	
	147	238	238	
	5023	239	239	
	147	240	240	
	5023	241	241	
	147	242	242	
	5023	243	243	
	147	244	244	
	5023	245	245	
	147	246	246	
	5023	247	247	
	147	248	248	
	5023	249	249	
	147	250	250	
	5023	251	251	
	147	252	252	
	5023	253	253	
	147	254	254	
	5023	255	255	
	147	256	256	
	5023	257	257	
	147	258	258	
	5023	259	259	
	147	260	260	
	5023	261	261	
	147	262	262	
	5023	263	263	
	147	264	264	
	5023	265	265	
	147	266	266	
	5023	267	267	
	147	268	268	
	5023	269	269	
	147	270	270	
	5023	271	271	
	147	272	272	
	5023	273	273	
	147	274	274	
	5023	275	275	
	147	276	276	
	5023	277	277	
	147	278	278	
	5023	279	279	
	147	280	280	
	5023	281	281	
	147	282	282	
	5023	283	283	
	147	284	284	
	5023	285	285	
	147	286	286	
	5023	287	287	
	147	288	288	
	5023	289	289	
	147	290	290	
	5023	291	291	
	147	292	292	
	5023	293	293	
	147	294	294	
	5023	295	295	
	147	296	296	
	5023	297	297	
	147	298	298	
	5023	299	299	
	147	300	300	
	5023	301	301	
	147	302	302	
	5023	303	303	
	147	304	304	
	5023	305	305	
	147	306	306	
	5023	307	307	
	147	308	308	
	5023	309	309	
	147	310	310	
	5023	311	311	
	147	312	312	
	5023	313	313	
	147	314	314	
	5023	315	315	
	147	316	316	
	5023	317	317	
	147	318	318	
	5023	319	319	
	147	320	320	
	5023	3		

P. R. O. - M. S. F. O. P. I. A.

Il Comando Aeronautico della Sicilia trasmette il rapporto personale compilato dal 1° Comandante dell'Aeronautica della Sicilia T. Celentano A.A.R.N. RINZONI Giuseppe, relativo al servizio prestato dal 1° Cap. R.E. osservatore DE MATTEA Alberto dal 2 - 10 - 34 al 10 - 6 - 35 in qualità di osservatore in servizio continuativo di volo.

- La circolare Ministeriale N° 250/4/4655 (Direz. Gen. Pers. Uff. Div. Mov. Ser. J.) prescrive:

«I Comandi di C.d'A. sono pregati di porre che:

..... il comandante (Com/1 di Squadriglia e di Gruppo) cerchi il proprio giudizio su tutto ciò che riflette servizio di volo (attività alle spiccate servizio, attività, interessamento, competenza ecc.)

.....
 «I fluidi circa le qualità intellettuali e professionali in relazione con la competenza del Comandi del R.E. in sede di note caratteristiche».

L'ultima parte del rapporto compilato dal Ten. Col. RINZONI riguarda le qualità militari e di carattere dell'ufficiale.

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Ciò contrasta con le disposizioni sopra riportate. Inoltre, il Mago- lante per i documenti caratterizzati al N° 22, trasmette l'argomento "punti di vista" al 3° osservatore, stabilisce che ad evitare una reazione di emulazione che venga annullata, è vietata trascrivere nel testo del rapporto personale la analisi delle punizioni riportate.

Per quanto sopra dobbiamo restituire il rapporto personale al Comando Aeronautico perché sia riveduto e messo nelle disposizioni in vigore.

Il Comando Aeronautico della Sicilia trasmette il rapporto personale compilato dal gdn Comandante dell'Aeronautica della Sicilia T. Calancone A.A.R.N. RIZZOLO Giuseppe, relativo al servizio prestato dal 1° Cap. R.S. osservatore DE NICOLA Alberto dal 2-10-34 al 10-6-35 in qualità di osservatore in servizio continuativo di volo.

- La circolare Ministeriale N° 250/4/4635 (Direz. Gen. Pers. Uff. Div. Ver. Ser. 5°) prescrive:

"I Comandi di U.d'A. sono pregati di porre che:

..... il censiliatore (Com/11 di Squadriglia e di Gruppo) formi il proprio giudizio su tutto ciò che riflette servizio di volo (abitudine alle speciali servizio, attività, interesse, competenza ecc.)

"I giudizi circa le qualità intellettuali e professionali in genere e di competenza dei Comandi del R.S. in sede di note caratteristiche.

L'ultima parte del rapporto compilato dal Ten. Col. Rizzoli riguarda le qualità militari e di carattere dell'ufficiale.

Ciò contrasta con le disposizioni sopra riportate. Inoltre, il Regolamento per i documenti caratteristici al N° 22, trattando l'argomento "punizioni" al 3° capo, stabilisce che evitare che restino tracce di annotazioni che vanno annullate, è vietato trascrivere nel testo del rapporto personali la serie delle punizioni riportate.

Per quanto sopra dobbiamo restituire il rapporto personale al Comando Aeronautico perché sia riconsultato a norma delle disposizioni in vigore.

Nota: Il rapporto è stato restituito al Comando Aeronautico della Sicilia per essere riconsultato a norma delle disposizioni in vigore.

6668

<u>2nd Phase</u>		<u>Shipper from</u>		<u>Marine</u>	
<u>Sp</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>1/3</u>	<u>2/3</u>	<u>3/4</u>	<u>4/5</u>
1	61	25	25	25	25
2	290	2	213	2	56
3	284	3	13	3	22
4	940	4	129	4	97
5	231	5	45	5	83
6	470	6	67	6	217
7	39	7	10	7	133
8	179	8	14	8	169
9	542	9	116	9	31
10	589	10	116	10	104
11	370	11	32	11	187
12	245	12	27	12	24
13	182	13	257	13	144
14	20	14	17	14	88
15	89	15	120	15	80
16	99	16	40	16	4
17	61	17	165	17	87
18	90	18	17	18	102
19	233	19	13	19	53
20	137	20	79	20	71
21	30	21	31	21	2013
22	71	22	153	22	6214
23	731	23	26	23	2160
24	6214	24	45	24	2015

1	1/2	2.5	1/3	248
2	2	2.13	2	156
3	3	1.3	3	22
4	4	1.27	5	97
5	5	4.5	6	83
6	6	6.7	7	217
7	7	10	8	133
8	8	5.4	9	169
9	9	11.6	10	31
10	10	16	12	104
11	11	3.2	13	107
12	12	2.7	14	27
13	13	2.67	15	144
14	14	1.7	16	88
15	15	1.20	17	80
16	16	4.0	19	4
17	17	1.65	20	87
18	18	1.7	21	102
19	19	5.3	22	83
20	20	7.9	23	71
21	21	3.1		<u>2013</u>
22	22	1.53		6214
23	23	4.6		2160
24	24	6.5		2013
25	25	16.7		<u>10387</u>
26	26	17.3		
27	27	6.0		
28	28	<u>2160</u>		
1	1/2	2.5	1/3	248
2	2	2.13	2	156
3	3	1.3	3	22
4	4	1.27	5	97
5	5	4.5	6	83
6	6	6.7	7	217
7	7	10	8	133
8	8	5.4	9	169
9	9	11.6	10	31
10	10	16	12	104
11	11	3.2	13	107
12	12	2.7	14	27
13	13	2.67	15	144
14	14	1.7	16	88
15	15	1.20	17	80
16	16	4.0	19	4
17	17	1.65	20	87
18	18	1.7	21	102
19	19	5.3	22	83
20	20	7.9	23	71
21	21	3.1		<u>2013</u>
22	22	1.53		6214
23	23	4.6		2160
24	24	6.5		2013
25	25	16.7		<u>10387</u>
26	26	17.3		
27	27	6.0		
28	28	<u>2160</u>		

Sinologo movimento richie ti
(a tutto il giorno 23/3)

Idonei secondo gli specchi
giornalieri

Imbarcati a Messina

1° Fase 4973

4920

4058

2° Fase 8837

8721

10387

Dineapi
Ospedali 1232

1259

15042

14900

14445

2505

16950

Volontari 2505

15042
14445

14900
14445
455

10387
8721
1662

12000
14445
2505

Additional Subst.

6667



comando militare d'la sicilia

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S. M. P.

10 marzo 1944
16-17 aprile
18-19

Sum = 17,000

16.2451
15.164
15.042
122
1782
2440
1782
658

15.164
1st Place 4978
2nd Place 8837
From Hospital 1232

21st
Volunteers
Feb 21 15,042
2,440
17,482

2322

13810

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

8000

Palermo, 12 maggio 6 XIV

ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI GUERRA

TORINO

Ufficio S.M. - Sezione 2^a

1/3246-

: Rapporto personale per il 1° Cap.R. Esercito osservatore
dall'aeroplano DE MATTEA Alberto.

Con riferimento al foglio N° 1295 del Comando di Aeronautica
della Sicilia - in data 25 aprile pari oggetto inviato per conoscenza
a cotesto Comando, come così che il rapporto personale del 1°
Cap.di Fanteria DE MATTEA è stato restituito al predetto Comando
perchè venga ricompilato secondo quanto prescrivono le norme in vigore.

d'ordine
IL COLONNELLO CAPO DI S.M.
(A.O. Capri)

*mandare
go. p. p. p.*

6665

To Mission
24 of 192 from

210
121
210
201
151
177
105
57
03
190
101
323
10
161
605
205
176
490
2504

1st Phase

11/10 - 234
12 145
18 254
19 362
12/10 124
20 295
20/1 15
21 145
22 36
23 18
26 146
27 2
27 175
28 329
29 226
30 78
31 18
2/1 105
3 701
4 526
5 423
6 251
7 59
4520

0000

6664

2541