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2/12/1944

Intelligence Reports - Gletty

Nov. 43 - Apr. 44

CIRCULATION SLIP
 (Please pass quickly) Date. 27 June 1944

From: - Information Division, ACC

To: _____ : Seen &
 : _____ : initialled
 : _____ : by

- : Chief Commissioner :
- : Deputy Chief Commissioner :
- : V. Pres. Admin. Section :
- : V. Pres. Economic Section :
- : Executive Commissioner :
- : Deputy Executive Commissioner :
- : Directors Political Section :
- : Security Branch :
- : Public Relations Officer :
- : Sub Commission :

→ Captain Collins
Archivist
(Sec'y Gen Office)

SEE:

FOR: - Information and ~~return~~
 Appropriate Action

— Retain —
RETAINS

27 June 44 - Sent to Archivist ~~John~~

SECRET

Information for

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

TBJ/eg

Military Government Section

3 April 1944.

MGS 319.1

SUBJECT: Report on Italy.

TO : HQ ACC

Attached for information is copy of Appx VIII of War Diary for month of February submitted by Naval officer in charge R-N Base Catania to S.N.O. Eastern Sicily which will be of interest to you.

T. R. Jackman
Major.

HEADQUARTERS
5 APR 1944
A. C. C.

Incl:
as above.

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APPENDIX VIIIFROM NEWS.

The transfer of the administration of Sicily from A.S.G.T. to the Badoglio Government on 18th February did not become generally known in Catania until some two or three days later. There were no disturbances but, amongst most sections of the community a sort of dull grey apathy was apparent. 'Now it will be just the same all over again/ Why do the Allies say that they are fighting Fascism and still leave the Fascist in power. That, in substance, was the unanswerable question put to me by many acquaintances. Frequently a complete disbelief was expressed in the validity of the 'election' promised after the capture of Rome.

To some extent this was engendered by their opinion of the Anzio position but, much more so, by their belief that any such election would be so arranged that it would not really be a free expression of individual opinion and secondly that it would certainly be arranged in Italian, as distinct from Sicilian interests.

The handing over of administration to Badoglio has certainly increased the desire for 'separation' amongst the 'have not' classes of Catania - which make up the majority.

Appreciable fear of ultimate victimisation exists among Sicilians who have worked for the Allied Forces since the early days of the invasion of Sicily. I submit that it is most essential that strong steps should be taken to allay the fear and to counter the probability, not only as a matter of justice but also as an example which would prove to our advantage as our occupation of Italy increases and that of other countries begins. If a really strong announcement on the matter could be made I believe the benefit to ourselves would be very real.

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ALLIED FORCE HQ
Mil. Govt. Section

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MGS 319.1

SUBJECT: OSS. Summary Italian Reports -
Conditions of Sicilian Peasants

TO : SIS

Source : Summary of a report of 7 pages which report was prepared by a member of the Partito D'Azione in Palermo, Sicily. The author is an anti-fascist and a member of the Bar

From the above explanation, it appears quite clear that Sicily's progress is handicapped by:

- 1) Excess taxes and lack of wealth,
- 2) Distrust of public authority by people
- 3) No sense of solidarity in Sicilians who are highly individualistic,
- 4) Scarcity of means of communications, little water, and no drainage,
- 5) Low standard of living and illiteracy
- 6) Large property ownership.

Therefore, it is necessary:

- 1) To drain Italy both materially and morally,
- 2) To prevent the growth of delinquency,
- 3) To oblige the authorities from the prefect to the P.S. agent to do their duty with the utmost impartiality,
- 4) To control the administration in order to avoid abuse,
- 5) To assure the people that the law includes everybody and they must be observed equally by all,
- 6) To raise the standard of living, both by improving the sanitary conditions and by eliminating illiteracy,
- 7) To promote facilities for communications by the construction of roads, railways (Fascism built few new roads in 20 years; it simply improved those already existing)
- 8) To wipe out salaries,
- 9) To eliminate large property by the formation of small, individual properties which respond to the character, customs, and aspirations of Sicilian peasants.

Sicilian country is not fertile and only the peasant's hard labor can effectuate intensive cultivation.

Good results can be obtained only by obliging proprietors to rent their lands to peasants, to improve conditions, to construct homes for the tenants and their families. The expenses are to be paid in advance by the Bank Corporation with interest charged to the government to be paid by the peasant on installments for a period of 60 years. But not all proprietors are susceptible to land division and improvement. These lands will be taken over by cooperatives which will manage them according to local economic exigencies.

It is not to be forgotten that the individualistic spirit of the present and his extreme poverty are to be remedied. It is for this reason that the Partito D'Azione has already begun the vast work of organization of cooperatives and leagues.

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The leagues for the assistance and defence of the peasant in his relations with the employer, will elevate his economic and moral conditions and determine a radical change in his mode of living. The cooperatives will accomplish all this, providing they are directed by trustworthy, capable people.

Thus, with the aid of the Allied Governments, which can afford all necessary public works for the redemption of Sicily, it will be possible to transfer the conditions of the peasants who constitute the majority of the Sicilian population.

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HEADQUARTERS ISLAND BASE SECTION
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
APO 350 U.S. ARMY

Information - Sicily
8.11.17
Haw

6 December 1943

SUBJECT: Notes on meeting held at HEADQUARTERS ISLAND BASE SECTION on 3 December 1943, to discuss SECURITY OF THE WESTERN PART OF SICILY.

1. See Distribution.

2. Present at the meeting were:

Name	Representing
Colonel R. G. Kirk	Public Safety, Hq AIG
Colonel S. Murray	Public Safety, Hq AIG
Colonel A. E. Young	Intelligence, Hq AIG
Lt. Col. R. A. Snook	Public Safety, Region I
Lt. Col. J. S. Smy	Provost Marshal, IBS
Major Collingwood	Provost Marshal, #1 District
Major A. Coventry	U.S. 3, 4, #1 District
Major J. V. Arnold	Security Committee, Hq. AIG
Major F. J. Snowden	CIG, IBS
Lt. Corral	Public Safety, Hq AIG
Lt. A. G. Spielman	Intelligence, IBS
Lt. E. Varner	PSB, Palermo

2. Major Coventry stated that the Commanding General, #1 District desired information of intelligence and security character covering western Sicily from AIG and IBS.

3. Lt. Col. R. A. Snook, in order to supply the necessary background for the conference, gave a brief estimate of the situation, outlined as follows:

- a. The main threat to security is the lack of food. This lack of food leads to general unrest and is exploited by criminal and political factions.
- b. At present the Carabinieri have the people under control. The Carabinieri are being strengthened and prepared for possible serious uprisings. It is not contemplated to call for the assistance of troops against unruly crowds unless the Carabinieri can no longer cope with a situation.
- c. The two main problems in organizing the Carabinieri are:
 - (1) restricted communication facilities.
 - (2) limited transportation.

Both these factors delay the movement of Carabinieri in force to any one spot to meet an emergency.

d. AIG is now setting up machinery to collect data on tribal, political movements and other factors leading to unrest.

e. The accessibility of explosives in the form of hand grenades etc. to civilians complicates the security enforcement.

4. Collection of information

a. #1 District must have an up-to-date overall picture of the security.

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situation in the entire Island in order to discharge its security responsibilities. Only a complete picture permits the timely spotting of brewing unrest at otherwise unpredictable locations. (Major Coventry)

5. Undesirable civilian office holders under AMG

a. Two types:

- (1) those who were and still are fascists and use their office to organize fascist opposition to the Allied cause.
- (2) those who were fascists, but have now opportunistically thrown their lot with the Allies.

b. Type (1) should be removed for their anti-allied activities. Type (2) should be removed because they antagonize the population, even if they are efficiently discharging their duties as capable public servants.

c. The removal of undesirable office holders is of immediate importance, second only to the food shortage.

d. Only CIC and PS channels of information can be considered reliable for the removal of undesirable office holders. Carabinieri records and black lists are necessarily of no value against fascists. Some SCAD's have not taken advantage of information when given to them by CIC and PS personnel which proved that an office holder fell into one of the categories in par. 5a (Major Coventry, confirmed by Major Snowden).

e. Concrete policy on undesirable office holders is being worked out by AMG and machinery to carry out the policy is being established. (Lt. Col. Snook)

f. The most efficient way to enable SCAD's to take action against undesirable office holders is to let CIC or PS agents transmit information in individual pages direct to SCAD's and keep Region I current on all information and action taken.

6. Political groups

a. The following are in existence:

- Social Democrats
- Christian Democrats
- Socialists and Communists
- Independent Sicily Party
- Ex-fascist groups.

The Christian Democrats are attracting the wealthy and professional classes as well as absorbing a large number of ex-fascists. This party stands in best with AMG. (Major Coventry). The Christian Democrats have not been officially accepted by AMG and civilian officials and advisors continue to be chosen on the basis of individual merit rather than on their party affiliations.

b. The basic policy toward political parties, as set forth in proclamations, virtually prohibits all political activity, this is being adhered to and enforced. Data are presently being collected by Region I to clarify AMG's stand on the individual parties. (Lt. Col. Snook)

c. The political picture is very complicated. There is little or no subversion under political guises. Politics are in a child-like stage. Politicians are coming to AMG for help and information. All parties, except the Independent Sicily Party, have issued manifestoes to rally around AMG and to keep calm. When the contemplated turnover of Region I to the Italian government has been effected it is assumed that more freedom will be given to political expression.

7. Newspapers

a. AMG may grant authority for publication, but has granted it to only three papers: those in Palermo, Catania and Messina. No other papers have been authorized because of scarcity of newsprint. The authorized papers are

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Supervised by military censors (Mr Warner)

Unauthorized papers are being published under the signature of local SOA's in Ragusa and Calaisiotta. These papers are being printed in violation of orders by the Regional Civil Affairs Officer. (Mr Warner)

Military press censors permit the printing of constructive criticisms. Any matter that may hinder the war effort is forbidden. Agitation for independence Sicily is considered to fall into the latter censorable category. (Mr Warner)

3. Civil unrest

Military forces will be called upon only after it has been demonstrated that the Carabinieri cannot cope with a situation.

Since Public Safety, Region 1 is the first line of defense against civil unrest their estimate of the situation should be used in cases of emergency calling for the use of troops. (Lt. Col. Brock)

The Commanding Officer IBS, has been requested, by the General Official Commanding No. 1 District to be responsible for the direction of troops in the provinces of Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento in case of an emergency. The District is responsible for direction of troops in the remainder of the Island.

4. Use of CID Station, IBS

CID is attached to IBS for the purpose that Headquarters in carrying out its security mission since the intelligence responsibility now includes not only the security of the Headquarters, its troops and installations, CID is assigned the mission of investigating cases involving the security of the Island as a whole will be furnished to IBS, if applicable, to Region 1. (Lt. Colonel)

The CID Station, IBS, in carrying out its mission must also keep Headquarters advised of the general security picture in western Sicily. Requests exchange of information with local SOA's will be continued whenever possible. Special requests by IBS for specific investigations can be handled, provided the SOA available personnel permit it, but such requests will take secondary priority after the attachment's principal mission. (Major Snowing)

ADAM G. SPENCER
1st Lt. C.A.
Assistant Intelligence Officer

Distribution
Commanding General Seventh Army
Commanding General 6th District
Commanding General IBS
Commanding Officer IBS
1st Lt. C.A., SPENCER
Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region 1, 400
Each officer present at the meeting.

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Consolidated Report 14
November 17th, 1943

ARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION & CH SCIENCE SECTION
AFG 512
Psychological Warfare Branch

INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON SICILY

The following summary is based on information received to date from members of PWB staff in Sicily. It is not to be regarded as representing the final and considered opinion of PWB on conditions in the island, nor does PWB vouch for the accuracy of statements made by Sicilian contacts. Passages marked with a line at the side must NOT be used in propaganda.

Part I. General Situation

1. The bread position

In Sicily the economic situation continues to hold public attention to a greater extent than either political or military developments. The main problem is the bread and pasta supply, which remains unsatisfactory especially in the big towns. Although the official ration has been 300 grams a day, in certain towns (such as Palermo) the population was often only able to draw 150 grams. The ration never dropped below this, but on some days bakers were closed for lack of flour. It is stated to have been practically impossible to obtain pasta on the open market.

On November 5th, it was announced that a uniform maximum bread ration of 200 grams was to be introduced for the whole of Sicily, while the price of grain would be fixed at 500 lire. Several Sicilians have expressed the opinion that in view of the general rise in prices, this rate is too low and that severe disciplinary action will be necessary to make the farmers turn in their stocks to the pools. According to these persons the farmers will be unable to meet the cost of labour and their own personal needs, unless the price is raised.

As yet no transport difficulties, the main cause of the shortage has been the flourishing black market, a legacy of fascist days. (It is stated that under the Fascists the Black Market price of grain varied between 1000 and 2000 lire a quintal, and even rose to 3000. When the Allies arrived, it dropped to 700 lire, in expectation of new supplies. According to one informant, it has now risen again to about 2000). The official price of bread is 2,000 lire per kg, but it is stated to sell at a far lower price on the black market, where there are many purchasers, both those who are willing to dip into savings or capital rather than to hunger, and workers whose wages have been doubled or even tripled in the last three months.

After consultation with Army authorities, the editor of the Catania newspaper, Corriere di Sicilia, published some frank articles on the subject of bread and pasta control. It is stated that this open expression of views can

1. The bread ration

In Sicily the economic situation continues to hold public attention to a greater extent than either political or military developments. The main problem is the bread and pasta supply, which remains unsatisfactory especially in the big towns. Although the official ration has been 300 grams a day, in certain towns (such as Palermo) the population was often only able to draw 150 grams. The ration never dropped below this, but on some days bakers were closed for lack of flour. It is stated to have been practically impossible to obtain pasta on the open market.

On November 8th it was announced that a uniform minimum bread ration of 200 grams was to be introduced for the whole of Sicily, while the price of grain handed in to the pools is now fixed at 500 lire. Several Sicilians have expressed the opinion that inflation of the national price is vicious, the rate is too low and that severe disciplinary action will be necessary to make the farmers firm in their stocks on the pools. According to them there persons who farmers will be unable to meet the cost of labour and their own personal needs, unless the price is raised.

As yet the Government's difficulties, the main cause of the shortage has been the insufficient black market, a legacy of fascist days. (It is stated that under the Fascists the black market price of grain varied between 1000 and 2000 lire a quintal, and even rose to 3000. When the Allies arrived, it dropped to 700 lire, in expectation of new supplies. According to one informant, it has now risen again to about 2000). The official price of bread is 3,00 lire per kg. but it is stated to sell at a far lower price on the black market, where there are many purchasers, both those who are willing to slip into savings or debts rather than go hungry, or anyone whose wages have been equalled or even tripled in the last three months.

After consultation with IFF authorities, the editor of the Catania newspaper, Corriere di Sicilia, published some frank articles on the subject of bread- and pasta-control. It is stated that this open expression of views on delicate subject brought relief to the situation, and had the effect of convincing people that the authorities were interested in the matter.

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2. Olive Oil

The pooling system for olive oil is to remain in force, and the ration has been fixed throughout the island at half a litre per person weekly. This represents an increase of about 12 percent over the entire fats ration (including oil, butter and lard) issued under the Fascist system. The price of edible oil to the consumer varies from 21.50 to 33.50 lire per litre.

2. Wages

The following are some typical examples of wages paid to civilians employed by the Allied Armed Forces, and by contractors working for these forces:

	Maximum per day	Minimum per day
Sherds (man)	100	70
Tyants (woman)	80	60
Drivers	100	70
Bakers	90	70
Briclayers	100	75
Carpenters	120	90
Electricians	120	75
Skilled labourers	80	60
Stevedores	75	70

On October 28th all employers in the Palermo area were officially asked to grant their employees and workers an increase of at least 10% on their total earnings for the month of October, to help meet the increased cost of living. In the following day this announcement was cancelled, owing to difficulties of application, but the competent authorities are dealing with the matter, and it is expected that further steps will be taken in the near future.

4. Transport

The transport situation in the island, although still difficult, is gradually improving. Although there is no island wide service for civilians, short distance train journeys are being resumed. From November 5th, for example, it has been possible to travel from Palermo to S. Stefano in the east, Alcamo in the west and Corleone to the south, stopping at intermediate stations. From November 5th one train a day has been running between Catania and Caltanissetta.

5. Public Works

More than 2,000,000 lire have been spent on road repairs in the province of Palermo alone. Considerable work has been put into repairing bomb damage, or demolishing badly damaged buildings. Repairs are carried out in accordance with a scale of priorities. Among these now undergoing repair are 35 State buildings, 14 schools, and a number of buildings classified as State monuments. Altogether 28,000,000 lire have been expended on repair work during the two months September and October.

6. Labour Organisation

Bakers 90
 Bricklayers 100
 Organizers 120
 Electricians 120
 Skilled laborers 60
 Stevedores 70

On October 28th all employers in the Palermo area were officially asked to treat their employees and workers on average of at least 50% on their total earnings for the month of October, to help meet the increased cost of living. On the following day this announcement was cancelled, owing to difficulties of application, but the competent authorities are dealing with the matter, and it is expected that further steps will be taken in the near future.

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5. Public Works

More than 2,000,000 lire have been spent on road repairs in the province of Palermo alone. Considerable work has been put into repairing bomb damage, or demolishing badly damaged buildings. Repairs are carried out in accordance with a scale of priorities. Among those not undergoing repair are 35 State buildings, 14 schools, and a number of buildings classified as State monuments. Altogether 26,000,000 lire have been expended on repair work during the two months September and October.

6. Labour Organization

Following the introduction by AIF of Labour Offices (see consolidated Report No 6 para 4) a number of Labour Organizations have come into being. These appear to be small local organizations of workers with similar interests, rather than anything on the scale of island-wide Trade Union. Among such local organizations reported to have been formed in the Palermo area are the Unione Impiegati Beniari (Union of bank employees); Lega degli Impiegati Cantieri (League of Tentation Office employees); Unione dei Lavoratori delle Spettacolo (Union of entertainment workers).

7. Education

The re-opening of schools throughout the island is scheduled for December 1st. The Fascist "Scuola Media" has been abolished. Its place will be taken by the Junior High School (Ginnasio Inferiore), the Junior classical school (Ginnasio Superiore Inferiore) the scientific school (liceo scientifico) and the

-3-

junior technical institute (istituto tecnico inferiore)

Although no definite date has yet been fixed, it has been decided to re-open Palermo University. Registration for first faculties has been re-opened. The Rector of the University, professor Giovanni Biviani, a well-known anti-fascist is working in close co-operation with Allied educational officers.

Palermo University re-opened on November 4th. General Clark was present at the inaugural ceremony.

8. The Legal Profession

At the end of October, a new set of regulations for the legal profession was issued. This instituted a new council consisting of seven, eleven or fifteen members to represent the profession. Any lawyer who has been practicing for not less than five years may be elected to this council, provided that he has never held office in the Fascist party or the Corporative System, or shown himself a pronounced Fascist. Until it becomes possible to elect this council, its functions will be exercised by the Court of Appeal. As a lawyer of Meisur, AM in setting up special commissions to take over the property of the liquidated Fascist legal syndicates and to represent the profession where this may be necessary.

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PART II REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

9 Five further detailed replies have been received in Palermo to the questionaire issued to selected radio listeners to discover their individual reaction to Allied propaganda. These replies are not quoted as representing the general opinion of the Sicilian audience, but they are interesting examples of a certain type of reaction. It should be born in mind that the Italian agent who passed out these questionnaires is a man of left political views.

10 a. An Industrial Accountant (nature of name not known) prior to the occupation he listened to the B.B.C. on 19 and 25 March, to listeners to London, Palermo and occasionally to Moscow on 613 metres. He now resides in Palermo, New York through London, and United Nations Radio Advertis. Reception varied with the wireless set, but could be improved with the addition of a special aerial. While jamming could be partly eliminated with a San Ducato. The best sets, in his opinion, were Alaschio, Bochino, Fendi, Kenwood and Phillips. American sets were good but too expensive.

He thought that news and comments from Allied stations achieved their end. They were never always born out by facts, though occasionally he has the impression that their statements were "in slight contradiction with the evidence" as when they broadcast semi-official reports of insurrection in Italy which occurred in fact were "sporadic acts of only very relative importance".

Broadcasts on internal events in Italy from London, to a special degree and also from New York, were welcomed by all Italians, including the Fascists, Carbinieri and the Milizia di Publica Sicurezza, because they gave a clear picture of the economic, military and political state of the country and interpreted the opinion of the majority of the Italians. In his opinion, broadcasts from London had a great part in the demoralisation of the Italian army and people.

Today however, the B.B.C. does not raise such great enthusiasm with the masses of the people. The reasons for this are threefold: economic, military and political. He explains on this theme at length. Under the heading "economic factors" he claims that, before the landing, the B.B.C. broadcast a "quasi program" for the supply of foodstuffs to the starving population, which would include the abolition of ration cards or at least a further liberal ration. After the landing, on July 16th, the B.B.C. continued to announce the departure of ships loaded with wheat and other foodstuffs from American ports. But nothing happened. He follows this comment with two heartrending pictures of the Black Market in action.

Under the heading "political factors" he refers to B.B.C. denunciations of leading Fascists before the occupation, and voices the complaint that many Fascists had only been punished with a few months imprisonment or, even worse, had been punished with a few months of the cell.

Prior to the occupation he listened to the B.B.C. on 19 and 25 March, to New York through London and was similarly to Moscow on 6/3 March. It now listens to London, Palermo, New York through London, and United Nations Radio 4/10. Reception varied with the wireless set, but could be improved with the addition of a special aerial, while jamming could be partly eliminated by the introduction of a dampening filter, the Radiostyle, manufactured by C. M. Ducrest. The best sets, in his opinion, were Allocchio, Beckino, Ford, Minerva and Phillips. American sets were good but too expensive.

He thought that news and comments from Allied at times achieved their end. They were nearly always borne out by facts, though occasionally he had the impression that their statements were "in slight contradiction with the evidence" as when they broadcast semi-official reports of insurrection in Italy which occurred in fact were "sporadic acts of only very relative importance"

Broadcasts on internal events in Italy from London, to a special degree and also from New York, were welcomed by all Italians, including the Fascists, C. Rabinieri and the Milizi di Publica Sicurezza, because they give a clear picture of the economic, military and political state of the country and interpreted the opinion of the majority of the Italians. In his opinion, broadcasts from London had had a great part in the demoralisation of the Italian Army and people.

Nevertheless, the B.B.C. does not possess such great enthusiasm about the masses of the people. The reasons for this are twofold: economic, military and political. He expands on this theme at length. Under the heading "economic factors" he claims that, before the landing, the B.B.C. has done a "good program" for the supply of foodstuffs to the starving population, which would involve the abolition of ration cards or at least a far more liberal ration. After the landing, on July 10th, the B.B.C. continued to announce the destruction of ships loaded with wheat and other foodstuffs from American ports. But nothing happened. He follows this comment with two heartrending pictures of the Black Market in action.

Under the heading "political factors" he refers to B.B.C. denunciations of leading Fascists before the occupation, July 1943 the complaint that many Fascists had only been punished with a few months preventive imprisonment or, even worse, had been retained in office under the protection of the Allied armed forces. As "military factors" he cites an alleged Sicilian dislike of Italy's co-belligerent status under the regis of King Victor Emmanuel. The King, he claims, is unpopular even in the ranks of the C. Rabinieri and among officers of the Italian Army.

There is no doubt that A. was taking advantage of the questionnaire to give voice to his personal political opinions. He suggested that the B.B.C. and Radio Palermo should give more close attention to the Sicilian economic and social position and channel the general praise of Colonel Stevens and Gaudius as radio personalities. He would, however, prefer less standardised themes for broadcasts. New York had not, in his opinion, the same force as London.

11 B. A University student. (5 valve Telefunken)

He formerly listened to London and Moscow on short waves, and occasionally to United Nations Radio. Since the occupation he listened to London, Paris, Brussels, Monteceneri and Moscow. Recently, except for Moscow, was good. He also praised Gaudius and Colonel Stevens, stated that he liked listening to America, but felt American broadcasts had not the same effect as those from London. Colonel Stevens still dealt with questions of general Italian interest, but he was not so widely accepted, because, in the opinion of this student, he no longer showed full understanding of Italian problems. The economic question, in particular, absorbed all this student's attention. On Radio Palermo, he could not bear the repetition of the phrase "Italia Radio Palermo, avanti o deli' Italia liberata". In his opinion, this should only be reported at the beginning and end of transmissions. The succession of news items without relief seemed dull to him. He suggested that news should be given once every two or three hours, with "more useful" broadcasts in between. United Nations Radio, Algiers and, in his opinion, very much the same as Radio Palermo.

12 C. A hotel worker. (5 valve Philips)

Before the occupation he listened to London and occasionally to New York through London. He was not always successful in tuning in to these stations. He now listens to London and Palermo, and reception is fairly good. He prefers news to comments, even those of Stevens and Gaudius. News should be strictly true, and for this reason he deprecated the promises that things with coin and redlines would arrive in Sicily immediately after the Allies arrived. Some wireless stations had even announced the arrival of these ships as a fact, whereas for Palermo, at least, he knew that it was not true. Before the Allied occupation, news on internal events in Italy had been welcome as encouraging those who worked for liberty. Now such items were no longer well received, because they dealt with nationalistic and conservative themes, which brought the listeners twenty years back to the days before Fascism. He would like more time given to discussion of the urgent social problems which must be solved as soon as the war is over.

13 D. A physician.

He formerly listened to London, New York and occasionally Moscow. He had never tried to get Algiers. At present he listened to London and Palermo. He improved his reception by introducing a special aerial in his set. He had approved of news and comments from London and New York, but asked that more personalities of the workers and medical movements, and leading Italian political circles, should be given an opportunity to express their views freely. Moscow was interesting only when it dealt with world problems and economic questions.

14 E. An intellectual. (Inca Radio)

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13 D. Archivist.

He formerly listened to London, New York and occasionally Moscow. He had never tried to get Algiers. At present he listened to London and Mexico. He improved his reception by introducing a special aerial in his net. He had approved of news and comments from London and New York, but asked that more personalities of the workers and syndical movements, and leading Italian political circles, should be given an opportunity to express their views freely. Moscow was interesting only when it dealt with urgent problems and economic questions.

14 E. An intellectual. (Inca Radio)

Before the occupation he listened to London, New York, Moscow, Algiers and Montecarlo. He now listens to London, New York, Moscow and Palermo. Except for Moscow, reception had improved since the occupation. He asked for more space to be given to talks by political personalities, reviews of the Press, news on internal events given by radio generally corresponded with the truth. But occasionally news from New York was contradicted by events. News from Moscow he regarded as true, but felt that Moscow commentaries were not always successful.

1. ALL NEW ISOTHERM BOMBS
SHOULD BE BUILT BY NOVEMBER 1944
2. ALL NEW ISOTHERM BOMBS
SHOULD BE BUILT BY 1000 HOURS

After B(4)
277 1/2
13 2/3
AMG 8/2

HEADQUARTERS
7 NOV 1945
AMG 8/2

1. Appointment of Chairman.
2. Appointment of Secretary.
3. Appointment of I. C. C. C. C.
4. Issues of previous meetings.
5. Matters arising.
 - (a) Wages for Civilian Labor.
 - (b) Control of essential materials. Supplies under solution available at Palermo.
 - (c) Training, Amendments of Limitations.
 - (d) Report of meeting of I. C. C. C. C.
6. Allocation of Asphalt Supplies.
7. Transport, policy, control etc.
8. Fuel for Villa Franco Cement Works.
9. Provision of 6 schooners and 1 fast launch for essential military requirements (No 1 District).
10. Replenishment of flour received by I. C. C. C. C.
11. Co-ordination by I. C. C. C. C. of demands on Military Supplies and etc.
12. Policies Carried required for military purposes.
13. Collection of empty Army patrol cans.
14. Compensation of civilian employees employed on job rate based on account of sickness.
15. Inadequacy of prices set on local produce.
16. Procurement of Agricultural lands.
17. Other business.
18. Next meeting.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

- (a) I. C. C. C. C. I MEMBERS:
 1. Lieut. Colonel Charles Colvett, I. C. C. C.
 2. Lieut. Colonel C. P. Holick, I. C. C. C. I. Division.
 3. Major J. Clayton, Economics and Supply Division.
 4. Capt. W. A. Morse, Acting Chief, Labor Division.
- (b) I. C. C. C. C. HEADQUARTERS:
 1. Lieut. Colonel C. J. Hayes.

5. Matters arising:

- (a) wages for civilian labor.
- (b) control of essential supplies. Supplies under control available at Lahore.
- (c) Training, assignments of specialists.
- (d) reports of working of F.C.S. Officers.
- Allocation of asphalt yards.
- Reports, policy, control etc.
- Cost for Hill Drive Cement works.
- Division of 6 Companies and 2 base launch for maintenance military requirements (No 1 battery).
- Replacement of fleet borrowed by A.S.S.
- Co-ordination by A.S.S. of demands on military supplies.
- William Birnie required for military purposes.
- Collection of army army petrol cans.
- Geographical of civilian employees injured on job or absent on account of sickness.
- Immediacy of prices set on local products.
- Vacuation of Agricultural lands.
- Other business.
- Next meeting.

ATTENTION IN ATTENDANCE

- (a) 4. 1. Major I HINDS AMBIA;
 - 1. Lieut. Colonel Charles Jolivet, F.C.S.
 - 2. Lieut. Colonel G.F. Solick, F.C.S. I. Division.
 - 3. Major J. Clayton, Economics and Supply Division.
 - 4. Capt. J.A. Morse, Acting Chief, Labor Division.
- (b) 4. 1. Major I HINDS AMBIA;
 - 1. Major. Colonel G.F. Hayes.
- (c) 4. 1. Major I HINDS AMBIA;
 - 1. Colonel A.A. Curry; F.C.S.I.
 - 2. Colonel J.A. Varnish, Administration.
 - 3. Lieut. Colonel R. Marshall, Chief Engineer.
- (d) 4. 1. Major I HINDS AMBIA;
 - 1. Col. J.A. Marshall, Director of Services F.C.S.
 - 2. Lt. Col. G.L. Prayler, C.I., In inner section.
 - 3. Lt. Col. J.A. Mouton, Area Purchasing Agent.
 - 4. Lt. Col. A.A. Lowe, Transport.
 - 5. Major I.H.A. Driver, F.C.S.; Area Purchasing.

Handwritten signature and date
21/1/5

(1) Leo J. ...

1. ...

Lieut Colonel Charles ...

2. ...

Lieut ...

3. ...

Mr. ...

4. ...

The minutes of the previous meetings were then read and ...

5. ...

(a) ...

Capt. ...

It was ...

(b) Control of essential materials, supplies, rubber ...

Colonel Stubblebine pointed out that three agencies, ...

control the island of Sicily, the Headquarters, is give his opinion that M.C. could be likely to continue to function actively for some time up the Italian peninsula were it at some ready to assume responsibility.

4. Levels of previous meetings.
The minutes of the previous meetings were then read and confirmed.

5. Wages issue.
(a) Plan for civilian labor.
Capt. Crane reported that nothing had transpired since the previous meeting re the proposal for new scale of wages for workers in private industry. Had been held up as it was considered by ... that wage increases will cause inflation. Capt. Crane stated that a number of considerations of their and others had prevented by premises of consideration of their wage scale. A number of Carabinieri had deserted owing to their low scale of pay. There was a great inequality of pay for army and civilian work and the situation was critical.

It was agreed that the Commanding General, ... /e advised that this Board recommends immediate action be taken to increase wages and salaries of civilian employees. The ... situation on the island is critical, unrest is general, and failure to act on reasonable wage demands based on cost of living. Accepting legal official prices only and ignoring black market levels has resulted in great loss of Allied personnel and threatening the Allied military security position.

(b) Control of essential materials. Supplies.
Solution available at present.

Colonel Stubblebine pointed out that three agencies, I.S.S., No. I District and I.S.S. were independently working on securing similar supplies for various purposes via: U.S. Army Africa and U.S.S.A. He suggested that there should be coordination under one distributing head.

Major then referred to the lists of frozen materials presented by I.S.S. and No. I District. Col. Stubblebine pointed out that the I.S.S. list included items which may be required for export but the No. I District list was based on Army requirements.

One being agreed that a central allocation committee be headed by [redacted] to deal with the export of any surplus. Local needs to be determined here.

It was agreed that the materials shown on the lists given by I.I.C. in No. 1 District should be frozen and that a sub-committee be formed to deal with the location of these materials.

A sub-committee consisting of Major Chayton (I.I.C.), Colonel Power (I.I.C.) and Colonel McKee (No 1 District) was appointed with authority to act on all matters of location of these materials without coming before the Board. Urgent matters should be decided without reference to the sub-committee, but should be submitted for subsequent confirmation.

(a) Lighting arrangements of installations.

Major Chayton reported that there was a difference in the lighting conditions between the western and eastern sections of the Island and suggested that action be taken to make lighting all over Region I subject to the same set of conditions.

The Board agreed that it would make representations to I.I.C. in accordance with this end in view.

(a) Report of meeting of I.I.C. Officers.

Owing to the absence of the No 1 District Officer, on a survey of the Island, the meeting had been postponed to Sunday 22 November 1943.

6. Allocation of available supplies.

The Board agreed that it would side with by the sub-committee previously mentioned. No 1 District advised that they did not propose to ask for any, but will require further.

7. Imports, Police, Control, etc.

No 1 District and I.I.C. agreed subject to military requirements to assist in the transport to ports of goods for export. All requests for transportation in I.I.C. are to be coordinated through Colonel Holick.

8. Co. I for Mills, P.A.A. Genet, etc.

It was pointed out that the Cement Works requires 2100 tons of coal each month and 1200 kv for continuous working and the production of 1500 tons of cement. The present coal situation made it doubtful if this could be supplied, the cement output was considerably in excess of local military requirements.

Col. Holick reported that the electric power situation was one of the

(c) The above information is confidential.

Mr. Wharton reported that there was a difference in the fishing conditions between the western and eastern sections of the Island and suggested that action be taken to make fishing all over Region I subject to the same set of conditions.

The Board agreed that a like represent time to C.I.C. in view of this and in view.

(a) Report of meeting of J.C.I. officials.

Due to the absence of the Mr. Detrelean Officers on survey of the Island, the meeting had been postponed to Oct 22 November 1942.

6. Meeting held with Lt. Supplies.

The meeting held with Lt. Supplies with by the Mr. Commodore previously mentioned. No I District at sea that they did not propose to ask for any, but will require equipment.

7. Reports, Delick, Council, etc.

10. I District and IIS agreed subject to IIS IV requirements to assist in the transport to ports of goods for export. All I.C. requests for transportation in IIS are to be coordinated through Colonel Delick.

11. Mr. Villa, British, Canada, etc.

It was pointed out that the Cement works requires 2,000 ton of coal each month and 1200 kw for continuous working and the production of 1500 tons of cement. The present coal situation was it doubtful if this could be supplied. The cement output was considerably in excess of local military requirements.

Col. Delick reported that the electric power situation was in critical owing to the breakdown of one of the generators and it might not be possible to continue to supply power to Villa, etc. or Palama Cement works.

Col. Southcombe revealed that IIS held considerable stocks of cement and the Army requires cement for all. He suggested that I.C. should discuss the

Further with the view to releasing some of the present for potential civilian use.

1. The Division of ... (The I District)

The spread ... the above vehicle in the I District

10. The ... of ... (The I District)

Colonel Curry ... the above ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

11. The ... of ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

12. The ... of ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

13. The ... of ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

14. The ... of ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

15. The ... of ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

Colonel ... (The I District)

It is ... the above ... (The I District)

11. AGREEMENT THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS ON 12/15/45 BY SUPPLYING...

Agreed that the demands would be coordinated. Under the...
...the distribution of supplies through...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

12. AGREEMENT THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS ON 12/15/45 BY SUPPLYING...

It is reported that they required...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

13. COLLECTION OF...

It is reported that...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

14. COMPENSATION OF...

Colonel Hunter reported that...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

15. INDETERMINATE...

Colonel Stubbins...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

16. AGREEMENT...

It is reported that...
...the U.S. Government...
...the U.S. Government...

...

17. ~~Chief, Security~~

a. ~~Chief, Security~~ ~~for I.C. Employees.~~

Colonel Bolick suggested that the I.I. Service should consider the problem in the I.I. Service and close items of equipment and facilities to civilian employees. It is suggested that the I.I. Service should be set from Army supplies. This suggestion was not accepted by the I.I. District and the matter was not pursued.

b. ~~Chief, Security~~

Colonel Bolick reported that schedules for the I.I. Service and I.I. Service facilities throughout the I.I. Service, subject to military requirements have been proposed and approved by the I.I. District and will be written for the I.I. District.

c. ~~Chief, Security~~

Colonel Bolick reported that since the I.I. Service is one of the plants the electricity situation will be set up in the I.I. Service and will be set through the office.

3. ~~Chief, Security~~ ~~for I.I. Service.~~

The I.I. Service reported that since the I.I. Service is one of the plants the electricity situation will be set up in the I.I. Service and will be set through the office.

18. ~~Chief, Security~~

The I.I. Service reported that since the I.I. Service is one of the plants the electricity situation will be set up in the I.I. Service and will be set through the office.

21 November 1943

Distribution:

- 40. ~~Chief, Security~~
- 10. ~~Chief, Security~~
- 601. ~~Chief, Security~~
- 600. ~~Chief, Security~~
- 4000. ~~Chief, Security~~
- 01. ~~Chief, Security~~

Handwritten: R.O.V. I.I. Service, 1st Lieutenant, Secret RM.

15555

requirements have been proposed and will arrive from No 1 District.

c. Electricity

Colonel Bolick received that only to ... one of the firsts the electricity situation ... the ... would have to be ... through the office.

d. Fuel for the ...

... to be ... of 1000 ... the Italian Army ... produced ... to be ... by ... would be supplied by American ...

16. ...

... the next meeting of the Island Resources Board will be on Friday 2 December 1943 at 1000 hrs at ...

Handwritten: ...

Handwritten: P.O. ... 1st ...

21 November 1943

DISTRIBUTION:

- AC, ...
- Col. ...
- CO ...
- ... of Island Resources Board.
- ... Officer, ...
- ... Officer.

15655

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR AND COMMISSION
ART 512

12 November 1943

Memorandum:

The following are excerpts taken from letter to H.Q.A.G., Region I from Major Shelton C. Turner dated 7 November 1943:

General areas: It is well known that wage rates in Italy have long been among the lowest in Europe, and particularly in Sicily. It is not within the scope of this report to discuss the effect on prices of the depreciation of the value of the lire, in conjunction with the addition of occupational forms of currency, of the effect upon prices caused by an acute shortage of most consumable foods. According to the wage data attached hereto, employees in public, private, and agricultural employments find themselves at an increasing disadvantage in relation with other members of the body politic. The situation has become critical for the lowest paid workers and salaried employees.....

Emergency measures: Emergency measures have already become necessary in order to curb social unrest. Effective 1 October 1943, the wages of employees of flour mills and paste factories in the provinces of Caltanissetta were increased 30%; and according to my information, certain wage rates in the building trades in the city of Caltanissetta have been increased 75%; while the same classifications in the city of Messina received an increase of 5%. Such adjustment, although haphazard, was undoubtedly necessary.....

Sulphur Miners: It will be observed from the wage schedules of sulphur miners throughout Sicily, for all classifications of labor, that the average daily wage is \$14.93. Prior to the occupation, this wage was supplemented, first, by the indemnity di presenza, and second, by the family allowance. The indemnity di presenza, was in effect, a wage increase authorized by the Italian Government in order to meet the increase in the cost of living. According to my information, it amounted to ten lire per day in most cases -- a very substantial part of the daily wage -- of which six lire was paid by the employer and four lire by the Institute di Providence. It is my understanding that the amount of the contribution previously paid by the Institute di Providence, in the case of private as distinguished from public employments, have been discontinued by directive, and that many employers have accordingly discontinued their contributions. It is doubtful whether, even if the indemnity di presenza were included, the miners would return to work at existing wage rates, and it is quite probable that if they are obliged to so, labor unrest, strikes, and even acts of violence may be anticipated.....

The most important industry in Sicily, aside from agriculture, is sulphur mining. It is highly important that this industry be revived as quickly as possible. Police reports disclose a sharp increase in crime in the mining areas. For this reason we recommend that the public in these areas be advised as to the steps being taken to rehabilitate the mines, and the adjustments of wage rates in these areas will be

of the value of the lire, in conjunction with the addition of occupational forms of currency, of the effect upon prices caused by an acute shortage of most consumable goods. According to the wage data attached hereto, employees in public, private, and agricultural employments find themselves at an increasing disadvantage in relation with other members of the body politic. The situation has become critical for the lowest paid workers and salaried employees.....

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The most important industry in Sicily, aside from agriculture, is sulphur mining. It is highly important that this industry be revived as quickly as possible. Police reports disclose a sharp increase in crime in the mining areas. For this reason we recommend that the public in these areas be immediately advised as to the steps being taken to rehabilitate the mines, and that an announcement be made of permissive adjustments of wage rates in order to circumvent present labor agitation. Reemployment in the mines will be gradual, extending over two or three winter months.

1. Are there signs of a Catholic political movement among the peasants and/or the lower clergy?

Fear of the consequences of Russian victory and the possibility of communism have found expression in a political movement aiming to defend the interests of an independent Catholic Church. This movement is the Partito Popolare Cristiano, made up largely of peasants and loyal middle class Catholics and encouraged by the lower clergy. This party is a local Christian organization having only a loose connection with similar Catholic groups in Southern Italy. Its leaders earlier feared the triumph of Nazism and the consequent destruction of Catholic freedom.

What signs are there of other types of political movements, e.g., liberal socialist, communist, in the towns and the country?

The following information, which is drawn from a number of reports in our files, deals only with Sicily.

It should be stressed that all these activities in Sicily at present are in the form of spontaneity rather than of organized parties or movements. The Fascist regime gave the lack of any real political tradition have left little basis for stable political organization. The future organization of the existing tendencies will depend upon the solution of the present economic difficulties, political developments in Northern Italy (which politically is much more advanced), and upon the role played by the Allies.

There exist, however, many economic and social tensions in Sicily which are finding expression in the creation of small parties, or factions. The factions to report potential nuclei for future political developments. The following groups may be discerned: (1) Liberal Party, (2) Party of Action, (3) Democratic Christian Party, (4) The Social Republican Party, (5) Socialist Party, (6) Communist Party. In addition, there may be added the separatist coalition and the republican fascist groups.

None of these groups, despite their placards and newspapers, appear really to represent any large section of the people, and information is lacking on the actual numerical strength of the parties. In reality, Sicily is a political vacuum; the groups by and large are apolitical or quiescent. That group which can provide, or pretend to provide, a way out of the present economic difficulties will automatically command a large following on the island.

(1) The Liberal Party is not liberal in the British or American sense, but appears to be based largely on opportunism and personal interests; a group fearing a left wing uprising but possessed of no positive principles. It is reported to have a very small following, and is distrusted by many people as representing those who permitted the advent of fascism.

(2) The Party of Action in Sicily is distinct from that on the mainland, though at times it intimates affiliation with the latter. The party is reported to serve as a cover for men much compromised by the past, reactionaries with little interest in the actual welfare of the island.

(3) The Democratic Christian Party, unlike the two preceding groups which seem to be made of opportunists, has a definite program, a political philosophy, and some historical roots in its religious orientation. It is discussed more fully under question 1.

(4) The Social Republican Party has formed a coalition with the Socialist Party and the Communist Party: The Fronte del Lavoro. The Social Republican Party represents the right wing of this coalition. The Labor Front, which appears to be reformist rather than revolutionary, seems to have the support of a large section of the workers and represents a clear break with the fascist or semi-fascist past.

(5) The socialist Party is made up of moderate socialists and is reported to have a fairly strong representation.

(6) The Communist Party, though small, appears to be aggressive and well organized. As a movement it seems to be relatively concrete. In addition, however, to active communists, a large number of people in all classes have been attracted by communism, not so much perhaps by its economic and social program as by admiration for the military and national strength of Russia, which is perceived to be a consequence of communism. It is quite possible, therefore, that many people, whose social and economic position would not normally take them well disposed toward communism, may support it as a means to national revitalization.

The Separatist coalition is not actually a party but appears to be a group of people, without political principles, who are using separatism as a means of preserving the interests of the old controlling group, the large landowners. It is discussed more fully under question 4.

The Fascist party, as such no longer exists; many of the old fascists are reported to have entered the Liberal Party, the Party of Action, and the separatist coalition. The republican fascists are not numerous but can be dangerous as trouble makers.

3. How strong is nationalism?

The following information is limited to Sicily.

At the present time in Sicily nationalist sentiment, in the sense of being a desire to maintain a unitary national state, is very uncertain because of the situation created by the war.

A sense of Italian nationalism is felt primarily among the intellectuals and the middle class. It also appears in those commercial groups which carry on trade with continental Italy, provided they believe they can control their commercial relations with the peninsula. Moreover, there appear to be few businessmen in Sicily who desire to create a regional industrial system.

Nationalism is much weaker among the working groups, but it is always possible that the mass of the workers, for the most part farmers, might return to the idea of a unitary nationalism if they could see an economic advantage in so doing.

Undoubtedly there exists a considerable national tradition in Sicily with literary, historical and cultural roots. It seems likely, however, that the future attitude towards nationalism will be principally dependent upon economic factors. If the people as a whole are convinced that greater economic prosperity will result from a strong national state, nationalism will be revived. If, on the other hand, the feeling prevails that Sicily must free itself from the economic domination of north Italy, Italian nationalism will be supplemented

by some form of Sicilian localism.

4. Is there any sign of a desire for local autonomy?

The following information, which deals only with Sicily, has been drawn from reports in our files.

There are many signs of a desire for some degree of local autonomy, but it is difficult to assess their weight among the people as a whole. On the one hand, there are certain resentments which the island has felt against the mainland, and on the other, there is evidence that separatism is being used as a tool by groups desiring to maintain their hold on the island. Moreover, the facts that Italy has become a co-belligerent and that the Italian government has not consolidated its position have further complicated the situation.

Sicilians long have felt that they have been overlooked by the Italian government or treated almost as a colony and that they have been exploited economically by the industrial interests of North Italy. Moreover, with the invasion of Sicily there was a feeling that the island had been deserted by the government. The words of Savoy & Sons to have little popularity. As a consequence of these factors there is a widespread demand, not so much for independence as for a greater degree of local autonomy, frequently in the form of being taken out of a group of federated Italian regions. The practical means of organizing such a movement have not been very clear, however, and the movement appears to be primarily a reflection of the wish to avoid economic and administrative domination.

There is also, however, a widely held view that Sicily will inevitably -- as it always has been because of its strategic location -- depend upon some outside power. It is to some extent from this sentiment that suggestions have arisen for a Britain or American protectorate.

In addition to these general sentiments, which seem to be those of a substantial number of people (a criticism or criticism and of domination by North Italy appears in most party programs), there is also a definite separatist movement. There is evidence that this movement, as a specific program, is backed by the extramontani and large landowners. An independent, agricultural Sicily would be conducive to the continuation of their control over the economic life of the island. The Comitato per l'Indipendenza Siciliana, the most notable organ for this program, has for its key-note, "La Sicilia ai Siciliani". As a practical program it is not well thought out.

The future of this separatist movement will be to a large extent dependent upon the character of the new Italian government and upon the attitude of the Allies. There appears to be little approval of the King and Mussolini, and increased dissatisfaction with the prospects of Italy's future will naturally increase the influence of the organized separatist groups. It seems clear, however, that a demand for a greater degree of autonomy, especially in economic affairs, is a relatively stable conviction.

What has been done (a) Sicily; (b) South Italy; (c) Sardinia during the last seven years (1) to improve the water supply; (2) to drain the land; (3) to check malaria?

Water supply in south Italy.

The Apulian aqueduct and its branches, considered the largest structure of its kind in the world, was begun in 1885 and can not be considered complete even today. In Calabria a new aqueduct was started in 1933 (near Viro; Province of Catanzaro) and when completed is to supply 14 nearby municipalities. In 1939 the aquedotto dell'Alto Calore was built in eastern Campania to supply 29 municipalities in eastern Avellino province and nine municipalities in Benevento Province.

Water supply in Sicily.

During the 1930's a number of important aqueducts were built, in whole or in part. The most extensive of these were the Aqueducts (Montescuro East and West, and Favara di Burgio) built by the State Railways for use along their lines and for nearby communities.

The Sicac Etneo Aqueduct (Catania Province) is 29 miles long (principal line) and is designed to serve a population of about 55,000. It was under construction in 1935, and has now been completed.

The Favara di Burgio aqueduct is 44 miles long and serves the railroad from Calinise to Porto Empedocle and a total population of 70,000. It was reported to be in operation in 1942, with supplementary work in progress.

The West Montescuro aqueduct serves the railroad line Lercara - Palauzo Adriano and a total population of 55,000. It was reported in operation in 1942 with supplementary work in progress.

The West Montescuro aqueduct was designed to have a total length of 80 miles, with only 14 miles built in 1938 but with further construction during the following years. It serves the railroad San Carlo-Salimata and Santa Ninfa-Salimi, plus a population of 135,000.

The Sorgenti aqueduct (Agrigento Province) was designed to serve the railroad station at Licata and a total population of 120,000. It was under construction in 1938 and has apparently now been completed.

Nicosia - town water supply: Plans were made in 1938 for a new aqueduct, with water from the springs of Polizza Generosa (the aqueduct to serve also the comune of Sperlinga).

Mazara - The present municipal water supply is not adequate, and a new supply has been projected, to be obtained from the Corchigliate springs.

Syracuse - The present municipal water supply is insufficient, plans have been made to drill more artesian wells, but this has not yet been done, according to latest report.

Trapani - The municipal water supply is very unsatisfactory; plans were made in 1938 to bring in additional water from the West Montecore aqueduct. This has not yet been done, according to the most recent report.

1. U.S.S. Topographic Intelligence Study, Southern Italy, West VIII, pp 75 ff.
2. U.S.S. Topographic Intelligence Study, Sicily, pp 205 ff.

Land Drainage and Malaria

In accordance with the law of the Benficio Integrato of 1928, steady progress in reclaiming swamp lands continued until 1936 in Southern Italy (Lucania, Campania, Umbria, and Puglia).

Sicily, and Sardinia. From then on, projected reclamation efforts were slowed down by diversion of labor and funds to steadily increasing war demands. From 1937 to 1943 swamps, stagnant pools, and ditches have been drained and dried out, an area whose reclaimed soil could be utilized to supply chemicals required in war industries or to host war-camp areas. Malaria control stations have been established and maintained in conjunction with these land reclamation projects. However, in other malaria infested regions little progress has been made in the last six years other than the increased distribution of quinine to malaria sufferers. Greatest progress since 1936 has been made in Campania and Lucania, the most notable projects being the Benficio of Piana di Porto, about 40 kilometers south of Salerno, and in the Volturno area at Santa Maria Capua Vetere. In Sicily development of the Benficio in the areas of Ragusa, Catania, and Trapani have been retarded by war plans and finally suspended by the war itself. Most uninterrupted progress in the last three years has been made in the draining of the swamps in the Province of Trapani. Progress in drainage and malaria control in Sardinia since 1936 has been slow and relatively ineffective. It has been confined largely to coastal areas near Cagliari and Sassari.

When the latifondi are broken up, would some form of cooperative farming among peasant owners be desirable; e.g., a cooperative society for purchase of machinery, seeds, fertilizers, etc., and for sale of produce?

In its present form the question is unanswerable. The existing agricultural situation in Sicily and the unprogressive attitude of the farmers would make any sudden adoption of a cooperative system unfeasible.

The Sicilian farmer has had no experience with the type of cooperative undertaking indicated in the question, and because of his extreme individualism it would be necessary to develop over a considerable period of time a pattern of cooperation suitable to the island.

Cooperatives for the acquisition of machinery, seeds, etc. are theoretically possible, but actually the farmers have generally shown themselves to be diffident in accepting agricultural machinery or new methods. Consequently, a considerable program in agricultural education would be a necessary preliminary to any effective cooperative of this type. Moreover, although there exist in Italy the Consorzi Agrari, which provide the farmers with necessary supplies, the farmers play only a passive role.

The creation of co-ops,atives for the sale of produce would require considerable revision in the existing marketing system.

In summary, any abrupt change such as the question implies could result only in confusion.

Has electrification seen any progress in South Italy or Sicily during the last several years?

Sicily.

The principal developments in electrification in the last several years have been the construction of a 70 kv grid connecting the eastern and western halves of the island and the construction of the group of hydroelectric plants on the Gornio River. These projects were undertaken to increase the interchange of power across the island, obtain its own electricity, and to reduce Sicily's dependence upon imported coal.

The three large hydroelectric plants are at Catania, Porto Empedocle, and Palermo. These were completed in 1939 by a 70 kv line, Catania - Castellibate - Porto Empedocle - San Vito - Palermo. A year or two later a second line at 70 kv was built between San Vito and Palermo. The three hydroelectric plants on the Gornio River - San Vito, Poggio Bianco, and Favara, with respective capacities of 6, 23 kv, 3,740 kw and 6,000 hp (combined) - were built between 1936 and 1942. They operate as a group.

The total output for Sicily in 1939 was 210,000,000 kw (181,000,000 for 1937), which increased somewhat in the following years by the addition of the Poggio Diana and Favara plants.

The other projects under consideration before the war - lines for the electrification of the railroad between Palermo, Messina, and Catania; a power line from Agrigento on the mainland, and new plants at Castrolibate and Castellibate - have not been carried out and are now at a standstill for lack of material.

The present situation is not good. The 70 kv line has been interrupted, as a result of military operations, between Grottescazio and Catania, with the result that power cannot be transmitted across the island. The thermal plants at Porto Empedocle and Palermo are out of service. Palermo is, therefore, dependent upon the hydroelectric plants in the western half of the island, with little and the San Vito group. The slight rainfall so far this year may further impair this supply.

South Italy.

Less information is at hand for this area. Electricity production for the years 1937-1939 was as follows (in millions of kw):

	1937	1938	1939
Campania	188.7	200.3	229.7
Apulia	0.2	1.0	1.0
Basilicata	12.8	13.9	15.0
Calabria	513.0	512.1	562.7
Total	714.7	727.3	808.4

The only new plant construction for which we have information is that of the San Mango plant on the C. S. River, completed in 1938 with an installed capacity of 17,000 kw and Appollino IV, which probably began operation at the end of 1941, with an annual output of 70 million kw.

1. Office of Strategic Services, R & A No. 790, Topographic Intelligence Study: Southern Italy, Section VIII - Utilities, p. 8.
2. Office of Strategic Services, R & A No. 575, Topographic Intelligence Study: Sicily, Section V - Public Utilities, pp. 175-177.

What are the conditions of the sulphur industry as regards (a) output, (b) conditions of labor?

(a) OUTPUT: (in metric tons)

1901	221,243 (this is the maximum year)
1905	226,782
1910	222,230
1917	183,193
1920	225,219
1922	225,230
1925	227,723
1940-41	350,000
1941-42	350,000
1942-43	120,000 (barely)
1943-44	60,000 (estimated)

(b) LABOR CONDITIONS.

Like other industries, the sulphur industry is obliged to insure workers against accidents, disability, and old age. Families with numerous children enjoy family benefits. There is no female labor and only a limited amount of child labor. The working day varies from year to year between six and eight hours, with higher pay for overtime and for holidays. Hospitals are provided for diseases resulting from mining, and medical dispensaries exist in the interior regions where the sulphur mines are located, but there is no information as to how useful they are.

During the war years food has been insufficient for all classes of workers and especially for poor workers who have bread as their principal, if not sole, food. Steps taken to improve housing for the workers seem too little and too late. The two years of 1941 and 1942 accomplished little. There are a sufficient number of doctors available but not of hospitals.

Note on conditions at Lerocara Friedi (Province of Palermo): wages are completely inadequate; skilled workers receive wages up to 2.50 lire an hour and men to 2.25 lire (this represented the new wage level which came into force on April 21, 1943, and previously the maximum was 2.35 lire). The miners have now given a ration of 150 grams of bread a day, while it is well known that Sicilian miners eat an average of 2 kilograms a day. This situation was worsened by the fact that, shortly before the allied occupation of Lerocara Friedi, the mines were closed and 300 workers were turned away for a month.

Number of Workers Employed.

1905	37,814
1911	24,128
1917	11,509
1921	17,712
1923	12,955
1927	11,552
1938	11,949

L'industria mineraria solifera, p. 26, Accessions 209, p. 19, and 25, p. 7.
Accession 209, pp. 29-31.
Accession 104.
Accession 104 (English version).
L'industria mineraria solifera Siciliana,
p. 177, Accession 209, p. 21.

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