

0800

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

785016

ACC

10000/132/152

26 331
ACC Italy
bx 3

385.0

SICIL

Jan, 19

0801

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

10000/132/152

AG 331
A/C Italy
bx 3

385 01

SICILY

Jan, 1944 - Jan, 1945

0802

CONFIDENTIAL

389
JAN 22 1925

6/9055
JAN 23 1930
ROUTING

ALLIED GARRISON CODES SARDINIA
PA 31000, DISTRICT

FOR INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

1 killed 11 injured in anti cell up demonstration held GARDIA 18 January. City
now quiet.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RECE

- ACTION & SAFETY
- INFO
- CHIEF COMMISSIONER
- COB
- C A BAC
- NAVY
- LAND FORCES
- AIR
- P E BR
- POLITICAL
- PRR

5350

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRETEX 24812
JAN 141445C/8006
JAN 150500
TRINITY

AFHQ, BIGNED, SACRED CITE PHOEN, PHOCT

NOY LO 204, SEE AREA INFO INFO DICTO, 1204, SEE AREA, AREA, ALONG DICTO FOR AREA,
ALONG, AREA LO BARDINA, NOVOIT

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

SECRET.

Reference our FA 81335 of 5 January and AREA ID 2058 of 7 January. LO BARDINA ?
ALONG ? For Public Safety Commission. 12th Italian light tank are being loaded in
vessel BRIGHTON via CAMERO 21 January. Agreed

FOR INFORMATION

Info-action: P. Safety
: L. Forces
Info: A. President
Chief Commissioner
D.O.B.
C. A. Sec. 5343
Navy
Air
Pol. Sec.
P. A. C.
File

SECRET

HE
1-1-45
C

RESTRICTED

SITE 800-176

JAN 17 1964

C/8305

JAN 17 1964

ROUTINE

ALONG WITHIN REGION (GARR)

E4 ALONG FOR VICE PRESIDENT ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

RESTRICTED.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

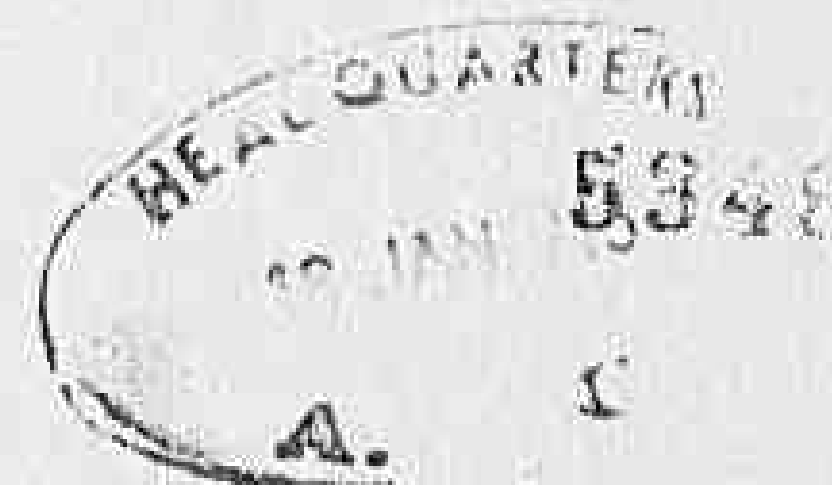
1. Subject is recent disorders.
2. Regional Commissioner has made personal tour of district affected and information will be included in general report now being compiled.

Dist

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Action - CA Sec
 Info - A/President
 Chief Commissioner
 S o S
 Pol Sec
 P Safety
 Navy
 Land Forces
 Air
 PRO
 File

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

20 199

References

0/8078

DOI 10.1002/for

【摘要】目的：探讨不同浓度的地塞米松对体外培养人脐静脉内皮细胞增殖的影响。方法：用流式细胞仪检测不同浓度地塞米松处理的人脐静脉内皮细胞的DNA含量，并计算其增殖指数。结果：随着地塞米松浓度的增加，细胞增殖受到抑制，且呈剂量依赖性。结论：地塞米松可抑制人脐静脉内皮细胞的增殖。

771-338442

[illegible]

FEB 1957

1. Surrender of Hovda and 24th RTI now quiet.
2. Remainder of Island OK.
3. No further Sitrops being issued.

WILEY
Publishers since 1807

Information + Safety

398 張其成

Info - 1/President
Chief Commissioner

100

Figure 1

Navy



1114

0-1234567

212-0

5347

HEALOWARTERS
15 JAN 1945
A. C.

DESIGNING

RESTRICTED

428 16/1705

1944-1945

7/8/68
JAN 17/1300
RECEIVED

11

1. Safety
 2. President
 3. Chief Commissioner
 4. Sec
 5. Navy
 6. Board of
 7. Air
 8. C. B.
 9. Local
 10. File

BEAC
 1

53

HEADQUARTERS
17 JAN 1945
A. C.

THE

RESTRICTED

C/8011

Pol. Sec. *HA*

CITE

RPT 83

JAN 141305A

JAN 151230A

PRIORITY

ALBON REGION (CARR)

RE ALBON KONE (H) F SAFETY SO rpt for INFO: HQ 204 SUB AREA AND
USNSO PALERMO

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RESTRICTED.

Special Sitrep.

1. Situation ALBON Province remains tranquil.
2. Disorder at BAGO AGUSANTU Province now quelled and situation in hand.
3. Unrest reported at BAGO AGUSANTU DI BUNDA and CARICATTI AGUSANTU Province.
4. Remainder of Island HTH.

Dist

Action - F Safety
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
C o S
CA Sec
Pol Sec
PHG
Navy
L Forces
Air
File



5345

RESTRICTED

1. Introduction
 2. Background
 3. Methodology
 4. Results
 5. Conclusion
 6. References
 7. Appendix
 8. Glossary
 9. Index
 10. Summary

GO 54
JAN 14 1975

0/7950
JAN 14 1953
RECEIVED

王 明 明

APRIL (4) QRUZ ZAPOT: APRIL (4) QRUZ ZAPOT, ZAPOT, ZAPOT 10

gsm: 11500 Hz, 16 bits.

Ref our 5075 of 13 January.

1. Reported minor current at CORPORA DI LIPARI and CASIGLIARI
2 0560. Details wanted.
2. Remainder Island ETS.

参考文献

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Info-action - Safety

1000-4302/01/0004-0000\$10.00/0

Info - 1/President

Chief Commissioner

100 100 100

24. 100%

11/11/2011

1E

Time

101

1110

53

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

HEADQUARTERS
15

45-108119-15



RESTRICTED

Pohl

MA
WSCITE: 03
JAN 11 1600A4/7/65
JAN 11 1520A
TELETYPEFROM: [illegible] (0300)
TO: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]**FOR INFORMATION ONLY**

RE: [illegible]

1. Special Sitrep. No use previous reported returning to normal but operations in progress against rioters who have taken to country.
2. Order given by military commander to surrender arms but none recovered.
3. [illegible] quiet.
4. Disorders reported at [illegible] and [illegible] both in [illegible] Province. Reinforcements sent to both places. Communications difficult owing to heavy snowfall and damage to telephone lines.
5. Report received of attack on British soldier now in hospital suffering from knife wounds but not serious. Motive of attack unknown. Enquiries in hand.
6. Remainder of Island NTR.

FOR INFORMATION ONLYHEADQUARTERS
11 JAN 1965
A. E.**RESTRICTED**

List

Action - P Safety
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
C o S
Ct Sec
Navy Sec
Land Forces
Air
P R Br
Political Sec
File

534

SECRETDATE 10/22/10
JAN 1951

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

0/7390
JAN 14 1951
ROSTINE0000 0000 0000 0000, 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000

SECRET.

Report for 10 January. 00000 reported 78 accepted 99. 000000
 reported 50 accepted 45. 000000 reported 161 accepted 63 000000
 reported 49 accepted 47. 000000 reported 39 accepted 44. 0000000000
 reported 41 accepted 41.

New subject.

000 troops from 0000000 entered VITRO in early 1951 time (?)
 January. Casualties reported troops wounded 3 civilians wounded 10
 killed 3. 000000 held by rioters. Italian troops grouping on
 VITRO 1951 road for operations.

List

Action - Land Force (2)
 Info - A/President
 Chief Commissioner
 F Safety
 G o B
 C o B
 Navy
 Air 20
 PRC
 Pol Sec
 File

SECRET

5342
 HEADQUARTERS
 14 JAN 1951
 A.
 C.

0547-1
0547-2

11. **QUESTION** **ANSWER** (5.0/10)

CREATING WARM AIR

7506/3

201412

702-703-704

1007

DEPT. OF THE ARMY.

1. Special forces KODUSA Province 12 January.
2. Italian troops entered Guala on 11 January without resistance.
3. Some rioters have taken to open country. Operations now in progress to restore order throughout NAGBON Province.
4. Disorder reported evening of 11 January at LALO, MANDIGONO.
5. Carabinieri reinforcements sent.
6. Unrest also reported at OCEANA but no disorder there at present.

5/27/2014

1945

100

CRICK: Safety
 INFO: /President
 Chief Commissioner
 C.O.D.
 C.O.D. Gen
 Navy
 Land Forces
 Air /C
 HQ
 Tel
 File

15
16
17
18

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

RESTRICTED

68 79

JAN 13/1035A

8/7758

JAN 13/1710

ROUTINE

DISTRICT

AFHQ (03 113), INFO: AFHQ (03-01), AFHQ, AFHQ, AFHQ 10.

DISTRICT.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Ref sur 00 74 of 11 January.

1. Situation throughout RUMBA revised returning to normal.
2. Stand down state order in RUMBA ordered ref 1700 hrs 12 January.
3. Remainder of island ntr.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DMS

Info-Action: 1. Forces (3)

2. Safety

Info: 1. President

Chief Commissioner

C & B

US Sec

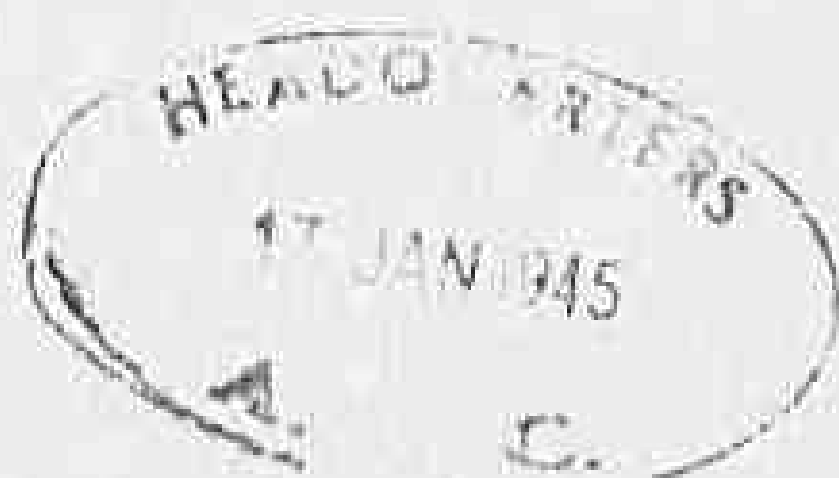
Pol Sec

Navy

Air

Ar Br

File



5340

RESTRICTED

100-100000-100000

9700

15 January 45

PRIORITY

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: MR. JAMES H. KELLY, JR., Director, Security Division

SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

100-100000-100000

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Office of the Chief of Staff

300

G. W. L. STAPP

100-100000-100000

5353

CITE: 1082/9

07704
JAN 12 1948
URGENT

ACQUITT REGIONAL

AC REGIONAL

IN CLEAR.

Following report by districts for 8 and 9 January. LAMBO reported 240 accepted
183. MENDI reported 167 accepted 117. CUBA reported 257 accepted 167 accepted 167
reported 135 accepted 131. CUBA reported 61 accepted 29. LAMBO reported 53 accepted
53. CUBA reported 81 accepted 74. Figures include 190 volunteers. Disturbance
prevent earlier and more complete reports from all districts.

HOW SOURCE

Battle in progress at LAMBO. Bridge blown 1 mile south of LAMBO on road to
LAMBO. British troops relieving Italian troops on 10 installations on Cuba Island.
LAMBO reported quiet.

END

ACTION LAMBO (2)
INFO A/REGIONAL
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FOR LAMBO
CO
CA 100
MAY

AS CLEAF.

Following report by districts for 8 and 9 January. ALBINO reported 260 accepted
163. MAGNUS reported 167 accepted 117. CANADA reported 327 accepted 167 accepted 167
reported 135 accepted 135. MAGNUS reported 61 accepted 27. MAGNUS reported 53 accepted
53. CANADIAN reported 81 accepted 74. Figures include 190 volunteers. Disturbances
prevent earlier and more complete reports from all districts.

REPORT

Little in progress at present. Bridge blown 2 mile south of HOLLYWOOD on road to
LAWSON. British troops relieving Italian troops on 10 installations on Cote d'Ivoire.

AGUA reported quiet.

INFO

ACTION LAMB TROOP (2)
INFO / AGUA
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
JUN 1945
CO
CA 1945
DAVE
AID
P. 1945
POL 1945
FILE

5353



GO 61
JAN 12/1023A

Pol Sec
C/7628
JAN 12/2133
ROUTINE

DISTHREE

AFHQ (G3 OPS), INFO AFHQ (G2G1) ALCOM MMIA, MMIA LO.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RESTRICTED.

Ref our GO 43 of 11 January.

1. RAGUSA Province. Towns between SYRACUSE and RAGUSA outwardly calm. Situation RAGUSA town returning to normal. Italian tps. entered VITTORIA morning 10 January. Final elimination of resistance continues. Unconfirmed reports say Ops against COMISO postponed. Inform difficult owing breakdown comms SYRACUSE - RAGUSA.
2. State swallow ordered in CATANIA owing repeated rumours disorders likely between 10/14 January. Leaflets attributed to seperatists distributed but no incidents reported.
3. Remainder island NTR but further disorders thought likely owing resentful feelings population.
4. CATANIA military dist report that out of 2910 persons due to be called up in 1922/4 classes 2284 reported.

AC DIST
Info-Action Land Forces (2)
Info Pub Safety
A/President
Chief Commissioner
C o S
C.A.S.
Navy
Air
P.R.Br
Pol Sec
File

HEADQUARTERS
13 JAN 1945
5336

GO 74
JAN 121730A

Pol Sec
7655
JAN 131002A
ROUTINE

DISTREE

FOR INFORMATION L.C.Y.

AFHQ (G3 OPS) INFO AFHQ (G2 G1) ALCOM MMIA MMIA LO

RESTRICTED.

Reference our 61 of 12.

1. RAGUSA Province all quiet. Tps entered COMISO 1200 hrs 11 January meeting no resistance. Situation COMISO calm with no reaction to entry tps.
2. MMIA and ALCOM reps in SICILY concerned that total number rioters so far arrested small.
3. CATANIA no incidents. Disturbances NARO G 8255 11 January. Details awaited Remainder Island NTR.
4. Unconfirmed reports state head of Separatist movement FINOCCHI RO APRILE intends visit towns RAGUSA Province starting 15 January,

	AC DIST
INFO-ACTION	Pub Safety
" "	Land Forces (2)
INFO	A/President
	Chief Commissioner
	C o S
	C.A.S.
	Navy
	Air
	P.R.Br
	Pol Sec
	File

HEADQUARTERS
13 JAN 1945
A. 5356

SECRET

300/176
JAN 09MPT

C/729/
24K 101-20A
IMMEDIATE

HA/MAAF 5800

AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION OPERATED BY ALLIED COMMISSION. AFHQ, 3 DISTRICT
P.C. SICILY REGION, 8. BULLETS AIR FORCE

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

SECRET.

Last sentence of second addressee signal 9484 January 6th is not repeat not understood. This R. has not been consulted or given approval for the employment of any repeat any Italian aircraft in connection with Sicilian disturbances. If the Italian authorities wish to make a case for the use of Italian aircraft for such purposes as reconnaissance or supply dropping that case should be put up by Air Ministry through AFM HUNGARIAN. It will be considered here and, if approved in consultation with AFHQ, ACC BULLETS Air Force, under whose operational control the IAF squadrons are, will be authorized to make appropriate arrangements through you to release the aircraft required, for employment under Italian Command and on Italian responsibility in SICILY. In no circumstances are any orders or requests to be accepted except through this channel and no repeat no aircraft are to move without approval as above. It is most unlikely that the use of fighter aircraft will be authorized in connection with present disturbances for which on present information they appear to be entirely unsuited.

2). It is understood that some 573 may already have moved to CATANIA. If

this is so

(s) You are to report by whom and to whom was this order issued, and

0820

AIR FORCE SUBCOMMISSION REPORTED HQ ALLIED COMMISSION, AFHQ, 3 DISTRICT

U.S. SICILY BRIDGE, HQ ALLIED AIR FORCE

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

SECRET.

Last sentence of second addressee dated 2400 January 6th is not repeat not understood. This HQ has not been consulted or given approval for the employment of any repeat any Italian aircraft in connection with Sicilian disturbances. If the Italian authorities wish to make a case for the use of Italian aircraft for such purposes as reconnaissance or supply dropping that case should be put up by Air Ministry through AFHQ DISCUSSION. It will be considered here and, if approved in consultation with AFHQ, HQ ALLIED AIR FORCE, under whose operational control the Air squadrons are, will be authorized to make appropriate arrangements through you to release the aircraft required for employment under Italian Command and on Italian responsibility in SICILY. In no circumstances are any orders or requests to be accepted except through this channel and no repeat no aircraft are to move without approval as above. It is most unlikely that the use of fighter aircraft will be authorized in connection with present disturbances for which on present information they appear to be entirely unsuited.

2). It is understood that some 579 may already have moved to CATANIA. If this is so

(n) You are to report by whom and to whom was this order issued, and

RECEIVED
10 JAN 1945
1. C

SECRET

5356

395.01

- 2 -

(JCS/176 - 9 Jan continued)

SECRET

under whose orders they are now, and

(b) Immediate instructions should be issued that they are in no repeat no circumstances to be employed on anything but reconnaissance, supply dropping or transportation.

(Note: This message received from MAC (see phasing).)

MAC

ACTION: Air Force S/C

INFO: A/President

Chief Commissioner

C.O.S.

C.A. Sec

Land Forces

19 Br

Safety

Political Sec

Local Govt

File

SECRET

5334

under whose orders they are now, and

(b) Immediate instructions should be issued that they are in no repeat no circumstances to be employed on anything but reconnaissance, supply dropping or transportation.

(Note: This message received from that deciphering.)

ALAC

ACTION: Air Force #/C
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
C.O.S.
C.A. Sec
Land Force
Mr Dr
Safety
Political Sec
Local Govt
File

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

17 JAN 1945

2. C

5337

14
FH
#3

DISTURBANCE ACTION RPTD AFTER INFO RE SICILY REGION INFO

9484

8 Jan

OPS TRICITY

SECRET ID

PARA ONE ID SEVERAL DISTURBANCE REPORTED RAGUSA PROVINCE OCCASIONED BY
ENFORCEMENT OF CML IF ID COMMUNICATIONS ARE DIFFICULT BUT THE FOLLOWING HAS
BEEN REPORTED ID

PARA TWO DISTURBANCE ACTION RPTD AFTER INFO RE SICILY REGION INFO FROM ID ALBOM
FROM CIVIL AFFAIRS RAGUSA

PARA TWO ID TOWN GOING SEIZED BY RIOTERS CMA THERMATE LINE RAGUSA TO GOING
OUT CMA ARTILLERY UNIT SENT TO STATE WEARER DISARMED CMA TWO HUNDRED IDENTITY
LEFT STRUCKS SIX JANUARY MET OPPOSITION CLARATANO AND FAILED TO REACH GOING
CMA SIX OTHER AND FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED THIS PROBABLY EXAGGERATED ID

PARA THREE ID GENERAL ROMBA LEFT CATANIA FOR RAGUSA WITH FORCEY CAPATINIERI TO
TAKEN COMMAND ID

PARA FOUR ID COLONEL LEONARDA PROCEEDING WITH ONLY AVAILABLE TANK TRAC^{To}
ARTILLERY UNIT ID SIX FIGHTER AIRCRAFT LACED DISPOSAL GENERAL ROMBA[^]

5353

AC DISTRIBUTION:
Chief of Staff
Political Sec.
Pub Saf S/C
Log Govt S/C

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

437

NICHOLAS FIGORINO
CWO, USA
Ass Adjutant.

Sicilian Demonstrations

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE
14/12	-	Modica Palma Montechiaro	Ragusa Agrigento	Against call up	Nil	Set town hall on fire
14/12	-	Milistello Palenzo Adriano Messina Palermo	Cattania Palermo Messina Palermo	Students responsible	Nil	Nil
1 2	AM	Palermo	Palermo	Students demonstrated	Nil	Nil
11/12		Palermo	Palermo	Against call up. Handgrenades thrown at Municipal Offices	Nil	Nil
12/12.		Valguarnere	Enna	50 young men protest against call up	Nil	Nil
12/12	1100	Palermo	Palermo	1200 mostly students against call up carrying slogans such as "We want to live in peace"	Police arrest 5	Nil
12/12		Ragusa	Ragusa	2000 protest against call up	Italian police disbanded them	
12/12		Vittoria		200 demonstrated against call up	Broke into Town Hall	Disbanded
13/12	-	Castelvetrano	Trapani	200 protested against call up carried slogans such as "Down with the war & those who want it"	Nil	Nil
13/12		Comiso Sicilia Monterosso Alba	Ragusa	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil
13/12		Calascibetta	Enna	150 demonstrated Tore up call up Cards	Nil	Nil
14/12	2030	Ionia	Catania	Demonstrated against call up and tried to set fire to town hall.	Nil	Nil

Sicilian Demonstrations

PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFO
Montechiaro Agrigento	Against call up	Nil	Set town hall on fire	Sicily
Catania	Students responsible	Nil	Nil	Sicily
Adriano Palermo				
Messina				
Palermo				
Palermo	Students demonstrated	Nil	Nil	Sicilia
Palermo	Against call up. Handgrenades thrown at Municipal Offices	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ.
Enna	50 young men protest against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ
Palermo	1200 mostly students against call up carrying slogans such as "We want to live in peace"	Police arrest 5	Nil	CC.PP. HQ
Palermo	2000 protest against call up	Italian police disbanded them		
Palermo	200 demonstrated against call up	Broke into Town Hall	Disbanded by Ital police	
Trapani	200 protested against call up carried slogans such as "Down with the war & those who want it"	Nil	Nil	No Incidents CC.PP. HQ
Palermo	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ
Enna	150 demonstrated Tore up call up Cards	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ
Catania	Demonstrated against call up and tried to set fire to town hall.	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE
15/12		Modica	Ragusa	Against call up	Nil	Damage to enlistment office and Town Hall	1 CCG CCG
15/12		Sclafani	Ragusa	Against call up	Wounded 2 CC.PP. 3 PS Agents with stores	Nil	
15/12		Giarratana	Ragusa	Against call up set fire to mil truck	Nil	Nil	
15/12		S. Catello	Caltanissetta	700 against call up	Nil	Nil	
16/12		Termini Imerese	Palermo	400 against call up	Nil	Nil	
15/12		Aidone	Enna	300 against call up	Nil	Nil	
14/12		Gola	Caltanissetta	50 against call up	"	"	
15/12		Caltanissetta	Caltanissetta	Against call up and burnt call up cards	"	"	
16/12		Palermo	Palermo	1000 against call up	"	destroyed 1000 schedules of 1926 class	
16/12		Scordia	Catania	Against call up	"	damage to town hall upside offices Pretura	
14/12		Palma Montechiaro	Agrigento	600 against call up	2 civilian wounded 2 killed PS Agent wounded	Set fire to income Communal Tax Office Office and Banca di	
16/12		Trapani	Trapani	1500 against call up	Nil	Nil	
17/12		Solarino	Siracusa	Hand grenades against CC.PP. barracks	"	"	
17/12		Mazzenino	Caltanissetta	4000 against call up	"	Damage to municipal	
17/12		Marsala	Trapani	400 against call up	"	Nil	

PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFO.
Ragusa	Against call up	Nil	Damage to enlistment office and Town Hall	74 83 85 15
Ragusa	Against call up	Wounded 2 CC.RR. 3 PS Agents with stores	Nil	
Ragusa	Against call up set fire to mil truck	Nil	Nil	
Caltanissetta	700 against call up	Nil	Nil	
across Palermo	400 against call up	Nil	Nil	
Enna	300 against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Caltanissetta	50 against call up	"	"	"
ta Caltanissetta	Against call up and burnt call up cards	"	"	"
Palermo	1000 against call up	"	destroyed 1000 schedules of 1926 class	"
Catania	Against call up	"	damage to town hall upside offices Pretura	"
techiaro Agrigento	600 against call up	2 civilian wounded 2 killed PS Agent wounded	Set fire to income office Communal Tax Office, Post Office and Banca di Sicilia.	"
Trapani	1500 against call up	Nil	Nil	
Siracusa	Hand grenades against CC.RR. barracks	"	"	
Caltanissetta	4000 against call up	"	Damage to municipality & Tax office	
Trapani	400 against call up	"	Nil	

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE
17/12		Ramacca	Catania	4 Hand grenades thrown cause:- tst of grain to Catania and call up	Nil	Nil
17/12	1800	Ramacca	Catania	Demonstration	CC.RR. killed 2.	burned Town hall
12/12		Messina	Messian	600 persons wanted men called up justice for Ital Govt. and Equalities of rights with Allied Nations	Nil	Nil
14/12	-	Polia	Callanissetta.	Demonstrated against call up	Nil	Nil
15/12	-	Erice	Trapani	Demonstrated against call up and posters put up	Nil	Nil
15/12	-	Miscomi	Callanissetta	Demonstrated against call up	Nil	Nil
15/12		Castel de Indicia.	Catania	Against grain	5 wounded	Police barra Surrounded
17/12		Pedara	"	5 Handgrenades	Nil	Nil
14/12	1730	Serra di Palco	Callanissetta	1000 demonstrated against call up Slogans " We will not leave "	Nil	Nil
14/12		Paceco	Lipari	1000 against call up No incidents	"	"
14/12		Gela	Callanissetta	50 against call up	"	"
15/12		S'Agata Militello	Messina	20 against call up	"	"
15/12		Patti	Messina	150 tried to prevent departure of truck of draftees. CC.RR. held the crowd back	"	"
15/12		Callanissetta	Messina	50 held 2 trucks up which were to have held draftees.	"	"
15/12		Sommatino	Callanissetta	200 against call up	"	"

PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFM.
Catania	4 Hand grenades thrown cause:- tpt of grain to Catania and call up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Catania	Demonstration	CC.RR. Killed 2.	Burned Town hall	CC.RR. HQ
Messina	600 persons wanted men called up justice for Ital Govt. and Equalities of rights with Allied Nations	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Callanisetta.	Demonstrated against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Trapani	Demonstrated against call up and posters put up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Callanisetta	Demonstrated against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR. HQ
Catania	Against grain	5 wounded	Police barracks Surrounded	
"	5 Handgrenades	Nil	Nil	"
Callanisetta	1000 demonstrated against call up Slogans " We will not leave "	Nil	Nil	"
Lepani	1000 against call up No incidents	"	"	"
Callanisetta	50 against call up	"	"	"
Messina	20 against call up	"	"	"
Messina	150 tried to prevent departure of truck of draftees. CC.RR. held the crowd back	"	"	"
Callanisetta	50 held 2 trucks up which were to have held draftees.	"	"	"
Callanisetta	200 against call up	"	"	"

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE
17/12		Note	Siracusa.	Against call up, hand grenades	P.S. Agent & boy hurt	Nil
17/12		Delia	Caltanissetta	2000 against call up	Nil	Nil
12/12		Palermo	Palermo	300 against call up	Nil	Nil
13/12		Caltanissetta	Caltanissetta	600 against call up	"	"
14/12		Naro	Agrigento	1000 against call up CC.FR. dispersed	"	"
14/12		Delia	Caltanissetta	200 against call up	"	"
14/12		Campofelice Boccella	Palermo	300 Against call up CC.FR. dispersed.	"	"
15/12		Ragusa Comunes.	Ragusa	Various demons against call up	"	"
12/12		Caltanissetta	Caltanissetta	Notices against call up	"	"
15/12		Piazza Amerina	Enna	Notices against call up 1 grenade	"	"
14/12 & 15/12		Caltanissetta	Caltanissetta	Demonstration against Govt. Posters "We will have Revolution"	"	"
19/12		Gela	Caltanissetta	300 against curfew	"	"
17/12		Trapani	Trapani	Against call up	"	"
12/12	1900 hrs	Messina	Messina	Students demonstration against call up	"	"
17/12	1130	S. Agata Militello		Demonstration against oil search	"	"
17/12		Baggioreale	Trapani	Notices inciting called up not to present themselves	50 bombs exploded	"
17/12		Calatahimi	Trapani	Writings on walls praising Duce. Notices on posters advising not to join colours.	Nil	"

0831

PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFM.
Siracusa.	Against call up, hand grenades	P.S. Agent & boy hurt	CD CN CD LD	Nil
Caltanissetta	2000 against call up	Nil	Nil	
Palermo	300 against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.RR.
Caltanissetta	600 against call up	"	"	"
Agrigento	1000 against call up CC.RR. dispersed	"	"	"
Caltanissetta	200 against call up	"	"	"
Palermo	300 Against call up CC.RR. dispersed.	"	"	"
Ragusa	Various demons against call up	"	"	"
Caltanissetta	Notices against call up	"	"	"
Amerina Enna	Notices against call up 1 grenade	"	"	"
Caltanissetta	Demonstration against Govt. Posters "We will have Revolution"	"	"	"
Caltanissetta	300 against curfew	"	"	"
Trapani	Against call up	"	"	"
Messina	Students demonstration against call up	"	"	"
Militello	Demonstration against oil search	"	"	Min Interior D.P.S.
Trapani	Notices inciting called up not to present themselves	50 bombs exploded	"	Min Interior D.P.S.
Trapani	Writings on walls praising Duce. notices encouraging ap; does not to join colours.	Nil	"	" " "

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE
15/12		Salemi	Trapani	Antimilitarist propaganda	CC	Nil	CC
17/12	1200	Alcamo	Trapani	Demonstration anti-call-up	CC	"	AC
18/12		Alcamo	Trapani	Discontent re closure of flour mills	"	"	"
17/12	0900	Alcamo	Trapani	5000 or 6000 persons thronged for re-opening of mills	looking of tax offices Granai del burnt. Popolo 'e Consorzio Agrario One man wounded 5 CC.RR. wounded		AC
17/12		S Cataldo	Gelatanisetta	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil	C
18/12		Terraini	Palermo	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil	C
		Imarese.					

PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Trapani	Antimilitarist propaganda	CC CC Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ Rome.
Trapani	Demonstration anti-call-up	CC CC "	"	AC HQ Sicilia
Trapani	Discontent re closure of flour mills	"	"	" " "
Trapani	5000 or 6000 persons thronged for re-opening of mills	locking of tax offices Granai del burat. Popolo ' e Consorzio Agrario One man wounded 5 CC.PP. wounded		AC HQ Sicilia
Caltanissetta	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. CC.
Palermo	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Nil	CC.PP. HQ

0834

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

5336

DATE	TIME	PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFO
14/12	1100	Catania	Catania	Protecting against call up numbered 500 1 Handgrenade	1 killed 18 wounded 27 arrests	Damage to bldg of Comire de Sicilia Jus Palce & Ital YMA Comunal	CC.CC. F 27 Arree CC.RR. Call up
14/12	1500	"	"	Against call up	Nil	Set town hall on fire	CC.RR.
14/12	1800	"	"	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Set fire to collection office & Banca Sicily	

5320

PLACE	PROVINCE	NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION	CASUALTIES	DAMAGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
ania	Catania	Protecting against call up numbered 500 1 Handgrenade	1 killed 18 wounded 27 arrests	Damage to bldg of Comiro de Sicilia Jus Palce & Ital VRA Communal	CC.CC. HQ 27 Arrests CC.RP. HQ Call up Office
"	"	Against call up	Nil	Set town hall on fire	CC.RP. HQ
"	"	Demonstration against call up	Nil	Set fire to collection office & Banca Sicily	

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

Ext: 300.

SUBJECT: FWB Report on Disturbances in Sicily due
to a Military Call-Up.

Ref: 3618/COS

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

28 December 1944.

1. The following minute has been received from Political Section.

"This is the usual weekly FWB report sent to us for vetting. Do you think the long report on disturbances in Sicily at the end of sufficient interest (and accuracy) to include it? Alternatively, we might ask FWB to summarise it."

2. Would you please comment on the accuracy of the report and make your recommendations whether we should ask FWB to withdraw it, summarise it, or leave it as it is.

W. Stipp

Lt. Col.
Chief Staff Officer.

Let it down
I have asked them to do so. but to send us a copy of the report for our files
Political Section 1 minute a summary of 2 or 3 pages
28/12 x [initials] back to [initials]
W. Stipp

5525

0857

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

21 November 1944

Mr. W. W. Schott, Vice President
Allied Commission
Rome

Dear Mr. Schott:

I thought you might be interested in the attached
copy of an excerpt from a report from Sicily dated 14 November.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Egan
GEORGE W. EGAN
A.D.P.W.O. Italy (Lib.)

38501

enc.

5824

FROM: P&B, SICILY - REPORT

GENERAL:

Information gathered from various sources indicates that the Separatists are losing ground with the general public. Furthermore, in view of the firmer attitude of the authorities, the Separatists leaders seem to be moving more cautiously.

The undersigned visited Enna and Nicosia on Saturday and Sunday, 11 and 12 November, on the invitation of the Enna Prefect, Dr. Bruno, and Prof. Pietro Vento, publisher of *Il Solco*, Enna thrice-weekly newspaper. After an official luncheon on Saturday, the Prefect took us to the Grotte Calde sulphur mines which are State property, and for which he has submitted to the Italian Government a plan to resume work. He feels, and it is the general feeling in Enna, that reopening of these mines would do much to alleviate the economic distress in Central Sicily. Prefect Bruno reported that the government was favorably disposed toward his plan, and that he expected to have the mines in operation again soon.

On Sunday our party went to Nicosia by car. The Prefect was greeted at the entrance to the city by the local band, and we marched behind the band to the Municipio. The Prefect made a speech from the balcony of the Municipio in which he strongly denounced the Separatists as traitors and criminals, linking them to the latifondisti and the mafia, and asserting that Separatism was the enemy of the laboring classes. Although Nicosia is reportedly a Separatist stronghold, there was frequent applause during the speech from the crowd massed in the piazza, and no reaction whatsoever from the Separatists.

Prefect Bruno, who is the last of the Prefects named for Sicily by AMG, impressed this observer as an extremely capable and sincere executive, and one definitely striving for the economic renaissance of Sicily within the framework of the Italian state. His strong stand against Separatism contrasts favorably with the somewhat supine attitude of Prefect D'Antoni of Palermo Province.

The roads in Enna Province are, in general, in better condition than the roads in most of Sicily's other provinces. There is a roadbed of a railway running northward from Enna to Nicosia and the coast which was never put into operation. The Prefect expressed the hope that after the war this roadbed could be converted into a truck highway after the manner of the super-highway in Pennsylvania. Since the tunnels along the right of way are single-track passage only, motor traffic would have to be controlled, but this would not be difficult, and the Prefect feels that use of the roadbed for a motor highway would be more economical than to try to operate a steam or electric railway. He expressed the hope that other secondary rail lines in central Sicily could be converted into truck highways.

5323

#2.

He also spoke of the benefits that would accrue to Central Sicily from the construction of dams in the Madonia mountains of north central Sicily, which would not only provide water for irrigation during the rainless summer months, but also provide water power for generating electric current so badly needed by so many communities. Most of the electric current produced in Sicily at present is generated in power plants fueled by coal, all of which has to be imported. Yet, with its mountainous terrain and its abundant rainfall and snowfall in the winter months, Sicily could produce a large proportion of its electrical energy by water power, once the dams are constructed.

After meeting so many Sicilians whose chief interest seems to be "intrallazzo", or obtaining special favors, it is refreshing to meet an official of the caliber of Prefect Bruno. Some of the lesser officials of Enna Province made an equally favorable impression, and the undersigned returned to Palermo Sunday evening with a more optimistic view of the future of Sicily.

An interesting sidelight about Prefect Bruno is that his nephew is Captain Bruno, chief of the Rome office of JICA.

B-701100000000

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 385.01

24 November 1944

On 24th October, Ambold wrote to Harold Gaccia in a letter numbered 155/0/0 asking about a report on conditions in Sicily by an American Psychological Warfare Branch Officer. This report was in fact communicated to the Commission who communicated a copy to the Embassy on which they only based their dispatch No. 91. The Regional Commissioner of Sicily was asked to furnish his observations on it and I enclose a copy of his minute to the Political Section. I hope this will give the Resident Minister's Office all the information they require.

Philip Broad, Esquire
Office of the Representative
at War of the Resident Minister
Central Mediterranean
Bari

285.01

5821

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

WFO:RG/201

10 Nov 1944

My dear Se.lett

During my visit to the National Civilian Control Administration
 Harold Gillis, showed me the enclosed correspondence for
 comment and to take note that I was aware of
 Fitzgerald's report. The comments were made on the minute
 enclosed to the Political Section.

I left the copies in our office as presumably some-
 one will wish to refer to the United States letter.
 When I got back yesterday, to my quarters I found
 that the papers had been sent - presumably in error - back
 to me here.

I am, therefore, returning them to you for your action
 as may be required and I am fully aware of the contents.

Yours sincerely
 M. C. Carr

M. C. Carr
 Director
 Political Section

5320

Mr. Se.lett
 Vice President Political Section
 National Civilian Control Administration
 Washington

Political Section

Folio
11/15

I have read the attached report. I cannot recall having seen it before but as it covers a period just prior to my taking over it may be that there is a copy of my staff. I will check on this on my return.

The report gives a fair though perhaps somewhat exaggerated picture of conditions especially if it is read in the light of the situation prevailing elsewhere in Italy. In my opinion if the writer carried out a similar tour in SARDINIA or in most other parts of liberated ITALY, he would have the same story to tell - except that the Sicilian is by nature a better adept at corruption than many others and that Separatism or a ~~dominant~~ feeling that the Allies ought to pull all the ~~strings~~ ~~strings~~ ~~strings~~ out of the fire is a feature peculiar to SICILY. I think it can be safely said that P.C.C. are aware of the conditions outlined in the report and that they are taking the same action to improve the situation as is being taken as regards all other parts of Italian Government territory. The report does not contain anything that is not already known.

10.1.1944

Mr. Brigadier
Regional Commissioner
SICILIAN Region.

5319

310

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

28 APR 45

Staff Memorandum No. 8

Hours of Work

1. The following hours will be adopted by Region I H.Q. as from 1 MAY to enable exercise, swimming etc. during the summer months and to conform to local military and Italian practices.

Daily 0800 hrs - 1700 hrs
 less 1 hr for lunch)

Sundays Duty officers and clerks as
 necessary

2. Divisional Chiefs will determine additional hours and Sunday duties as necessary according to the local situation.

3. Luncheon hours - "leap-frogging" of British and American staffs will be utilized when convenient to maintain continuity of duty.

4. I.B.S. and U.S. Navy hours are 0300-1700 (7 day basis)

1 DISTRICT hours are 0800-1300 and 1600-1900 (7 day basis)

ITALIAN authorities hours are 0700 or 0800-1400 (6 day basis)

5. Provincial Commissioners are advised to adopt H.Q. Region I hours for morning work, and to conform either to I.B.S. or 1 DISTRICT hours for afternoon work according to situation and preference. Duty personnel will be

Office of the Resident Minister,
Central Mediterranean.

24th October, 1964.

155/0/0.

T/ean Harold.

You have already seen the Embassy's despatch No. 21 of October 12th about conditions in Sicily, or at any rate its enclosure which is assumed as the summary of a report made from American F.W.D. officers. The Minister's attention has been brought by this report and he has asked me to make sure that a copy is in the hands of the A.C.O. I imagine that F.W.D. must have given A.C.O. a copy. Assuming that they did, the Minister also wanted to know whether the A.C.O. had considered it and if so what action if any they had taken on it.

Ysm

155/0/0

HWS

10/10/64 (10/10/64) signed [unclear]

A. Amboldi.

F. A. Casella, Esq.

5318

COPY

Summary of impressions gained by J.A. Gengerelli on tour of Sicily with PWA sound truck for the Granai del Popolo campaign, from July 30 to Aug. 30, inclusive, with specific reference to some towns visited on final tour from Aug. 18 to Aug. 30, inclusive:

A. GENERAL

The impression gained in consequence of the tour through the provinces is one which, on the whole, is distinctly bad. The observations and inferences may be conveniently grouped under four heads; 1. Conditions of hunger and distress; 2. Lack of confidence in either local or national Italian authority; 3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiment.

1) Conditions of hunger and distress

The present writer has never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty, and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted as a matter of course by men and women. For example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they had money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the royal carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from Allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy, and money.

2) Lack of Faith in Italian Authorities.

This is another depressing aspect of conditions on the Island. The authorities are held in suspicion if not in outright contempt, and the latter is more often the case among the people one meets. That justification exists for such attitudes it is of course very difficult to say, although there can be no doubt that some justification exists. This will be dealt with in another section of the report.

In this sometime flaming denunciation of the honesty and integrity of Italian authorities are included 1) ministers and commissioners, 2) prefects, 3) questors, 4) carabinieri, 5) sindaci, 6) town councils, 7) consorzi agrari, 8) the region, on alimentazione, 9) everyone who has, or is a symbol of, authority. There are also persons holding no official position who are objects of popular resentment and suspicion: these are 10) proprietors, 11) millers, 12) bakers, 13) "big shots" generally, 14) merchants.

The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency all that is needed for social upheaval is the element of organizational skill, leadership, and revolutionary tactics. A factor in the direction of conservation is the fact of the absence of political sophistication among the Sicilian masses, and their deep, almost superstitious, religiosity.

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3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiment.

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Another factor in the direction of conservatism, although one difficult to isolate and evaluate, is an implicit and profound faith in the Allies. This faith is directed, it would seem, more toward the Americans than toward the British, and is something which is almost child-like and at times even pathetic. There is, of course, the traditional obedience to authority among Sicilians which should be kept in mind in the interests of perspective, but after due allowances have been made for this, it must be recorded that Allied military officials are looked upon as a class of super-men who can change conditions by a touch of the hand. "The Americans will do it" "The Allies will straighten it all out" "The Anglo-Americans will help us" "America is rich and powerful, she will not let us suffer". These are some of the most common remarks heard as one goes through the Island; they are spoken by the officials in the municipio as often as by the man in the street.

This blind belief in the Anglo-American alliance, the Americans especially, is a very real and vivid thing, and should never be lost sight of by those whose business it is to make policy. It can be a great force in our favor, or it can be a powerful factor for complete disillusionment and the social consequences which this brings.

In this connection it is appropriate to comment on the American P.I. as an embodiment of good-will. It may be said flatly that, as far as Sicily is concerned, he was "terrific." This colloquialism is the only thing which adequately describes the situation. Men and women, old people and young people, all seem to be agreed that the "American" was friendly, kind, easy to get along with, joking, and "wonderful with the children." Men and women they thought too much, perhaps, and it was "all in good fun" and "well, they did that, did not do out of a spirit of meanness." After all, the Sicilian view is pretty clear. The contribution of American money and American organization and "entirely" to this state of affairs is undoubtedly considerable; this is attested by the fact that whenever an American official appears a crowd of children forms as if by magic and immediately begins to shout only for "cigarettes" and "candy." As an American military truck goes swiftly through a village, children's faces light up, they frantically wave their hands, and shout "Hi, Hi!" This is a phenomenon which occurs everywhere, even in the remote villages in the interior.

1) Corruption and venality

As one generally perceives the outer layer of the mentality and social formation, one becomes aware of a sort of corruption and venality which permeates the island. However, although always indirect, gradually accumulated to this effect. Most of it comes from disarmed and hungry people on the street, and a considerable amount comes from well placed persons and officials who should know. In this connection, it is to be noted to underline that the word "intralluso" has become a pass-word among Sicilians of all classes, and is used on every possible and imaginable occasion. It is hard to translate exactly, but its approximate meaning is that of "cut-throat" or "racket". Indeed, its popularity and ubiquity seems paralleled that of the American word "racket" in the U.S. in the middle '30's. The word "intralluso" is used in conversation more or less in any way in the same connotation as the American word "racket" was used. The connotation of "what's your racket?" is here "the intralluso racket?" The word is said to be of Catalan origin; at least, this is the convention of Sicilians living in the eastern part of the island.

No one seems to be excluded from the influence of graft. Candidates are scorned of participating in the black market traffic, either directly or indirectly. Such a statement is heard every where in every town virtually such statements as these are not proof, but in this connection it is important to bear in mind the fact that it is physically impossible for the candidate to support himself and his family on the salary he receives. He must therefore either live at a subsistence level or engage in some form of racketeering.

The candidates are cited only because they traditionally represented in Italy the element of order and rectitude. Actually, to hear Sicilians talk, corruption is to be found everywhere and to something which has become an integral part of the daily business of living. Straight-forward concealed transactions, it would seem, are no longer possible, and anyone carrying out his business on an honest basis is regarded with incredulity and wonderment. Furthermore, things seem to

(a) Local government of Salvo, working with a local agent, is alleged to have been clandestinely, through the owner of the mill, a kilo for the milling. It is reported that this mill brings from 3 to 4 quintals of wheat clandestinely each day. The chief miller in the group establishment in Salvo is said to be known to the local authorities. Another beneficiary of this clandestine activity is the owner of the mill, a certain Vincente Rodriguez. The other beneficiary is a very wealthy man according to the informant and it is very doubtful that a profit from these illegal activities, although he may have some share.

(b) The reputation of the Democratic in Salvo, according to an informant who should be in a position to know, "is the worst possible." Some months ago, when filled grain came into the port of the island, 70 trucks of wheat appeared, it is believed, with the complicity of some persons on the island. The officials appointed by the Government to use false names about the person to whom grain is given. Also the owner is permitted to give wheat and grain in warehouses, and finally, grain is delivered to the consumer. This is a thing which occurs in other provinces as well, according to the informant. The project of Salvo is to prevent and in the case of the local authorities. Special honorification in this regard has been given to Salvo and Logio, on one occasion, were permitted to control the market on vegetables, it is alleged, and subsequently influenced the project to legislate in their favor.

The action on administration in Salvo is partly of favoritism in that it favors quantities of food to the local agent and their friends, ostensibly for house-hold purposes, but this material shows its way on the black market.

(c) The local economy of Salvo, owned by a certain state, requires many medical supplies which it sells on the black market. This is particularly true of sulfur drugs and quinine. The medical brothers, doctors, sell blood plasma on the black market at very high prices. Several of these persons are in jail for having trafficked in stolen textiles, but they have representation who manage to carry on selling blood plasma.

(d) Another fish, known as the blue mackerel, but not otherwise identified by the informant, makes a specialty of buying about 200 kilo a year and selling them at Salvo for 3-4000 kilo a pair.

(e) Control of prices in Salvo by the Guardia Municipal is still because the personnel is so badly paid that it cannot live. Hence they are paid in protection by the merchants of the town, and in return the merchants are "protected". The merchants here often use biased balances, these balances having been used even for the sale of food items sent into the island by the allies. Transactions profits are being made in Salvo which have been known since the early days of the invasion. These are bought at 1-500 kilo for 3 pesos and sold at 4,000 to 15,000 kilo. One of the centers in black market dealings in Salvo is the market for bananas.

(f) Fishing boats in for the shore of "Madrugada" in Salvo. The boats of fishing boats use their craft for transporting passengers clandestinely to and from across the ocean straits at night, rather than for catching fish, which is much less lucrative.

military trucks, etc. Also the IMF is given fuel for these vehicles at heavily discounted prices, and the vehicles are hired at proportionate rates.

3. Governmental Corruption

The feeling about Sicily cannot vary on under the old order of things is something which is a deep-seated, and anything can be found everywhere on the island. The sentiment is somewhat different, different manifestations in accordance with the economic and social conditions of which the speaker is a member. This attitude is closely bound, of course, with the widespread lack of confidence in Italian authority and administration. A specific form of this sentiment is the frequently expressed opinion that Sicily has always been neglected by the Italian Government and that there is no reason to believe that things will be different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive type of business man, or well or certain unimportant officials. It is argued by persons of this category that Sicily should be taken over in some way and governed by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sorts of arguments are used, most of them being distinguished more by their wishfulness than by their logic. One argument which is common and quite often is that Sicily is a good "ditching ground" for American goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually at a loss to define their position on accurately.

At the other extreme of the spectrum scale are the fanatics and illiterate people who know nothing of international trade balances, but who know, or at least believe, that local government is dishonest and that something better should be substituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of government, but a question of personnel. They just don't seem to trust their fellow islanders. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans -- who, in their opinion, are honest, competent, up-to-date and efficient. The fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and powerful is another important factor in the situation.

4. DATA FROM RESEARCH WORK

1. Photography

It was not feasible to talk with any of the townsfolk here, hence the data obtained is from the local officials. The most important opinions expressed by the officials in the principal towns are: 1. That the Americans should take over the governing of Sicily. 2. That the prices of all articles, such as clothing and other necessities, should be controlled as well as the price of bread and grain. As things now stand, the peasant feels that he is being discriminated against, and that the authorities are always picking on him, leaving the merchants and the other classes to get free. 3. There is a recurrence of armed lawlessness, carried out by well armed bands.

2. Travel

When we arrived at Mesina, no rooms were available in the local hotel, and the party had to sleep in rooms in the town. The rooms were taken by a great number of persons who had come to Mesina from Palermo and other places because of an investigation which was being made of some suspected persons who were charged with failing to declare some 100 pounds of grain. The Government and some six or seven of his friends ate at a special table in the hotel dining room, with a cover

Italian government and that their is no reason to remove the
different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive
type of business man, as well as certain municipal officials. It is argued by
persons of this category that Italy should be taken over in some way and governed
by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sort of arguments are used,
most of them in distinguishing more by their weaknesses than by their logic.
and argument that in common and kind order in fact Italy is a good "discri-
bution point" for various goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually
at a loss to give their position any consistency.

At the other extreme of the spectrum are the reactionaries and illiterate
people who know nothing of international law, economics, but who know, or at
least believe, that local government is dishonouring and want something better sub-
stituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of govern-
ment, but a question of personnel. They just don't want to trust their fellow
Italians. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans --
who, in their opinion, are honest, experienced, up-to-date and efficient. The
fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and powerful is another
important factor in the situation.

B. DATA FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

1. Photographs

It was not possible to talk with any of the townfolk here, hence the data
obtained is from the local officials. The most important opinions expressed
by the officials in the municipality were: 1. That the Americans should take over
the governing of Italy. 2. That the prices of all articles, such as clothing
and other necessities, should be controlled as well as the price of bread and
grain. As things now stand, the peasant feels that he is being discriminated
against, and that the authorities are always picking on him, leaving the mar-
chants and the other classes to goot free. 3. There is a resurgence of armed
lawlessness, carried out by well armed bands.

2. News

When we arrived at Bari, no news was available in the local hotel, and
the party had to sleep on sofas in the lounge. The rooms were taken by a great
number of persons who had come to Bari from Palermo and other places because of
an investigation which was being made of Count Spadolini. This was charged with
finding to decide on some 100 specimens of grain. The Count and some six or seven
of his friends ate at a special table in the hotel dining room, with a waiter
minister present at the table. The next day the Count was accompanied when he
went out by a carabinieri; the following day, however, it was noted that the
carabinieri was not present at the table nor accompanied the nobleman when he
went out of the hotel.

The Countpeople had a grain interest in seeing whether a count could be
convicted on the charge of hiding grain, just as anyone else.

Conversations with the townspeople showed a uniform dissatisfaction with
the existing situation. The observer was informed that it was a physical im-
possibility to live on the current bread ration; this is covered by the fact
that people are delivering economically or not at all for long periods of time.
The result is that people are forced to pay on the black market, and have to sell
what little goods and belongings they possess in order to pay the very high prices.
If only the Italian were free to sell their goods at the price of the
black market.

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The Commission at Lima does not enjoy a good reputation. An informant declared that the Commission was established at Lima in response to public opinion that there was no alternative but to transfer to Peru.

Several persons declared: "It would be so much better if we were governed by the Union instead of by a bunch of outsiders."

J. Conclusions

The following was observed in conversations with officials in the municipality:

1. That the persons of political origin who went abroad also to limited and are...
 2. That...
 3. That...
 4. That...
 5. That...
 6. That...
 7. That...
 8. That...
 9. That...
 10. That...

A great mass of excited and angry people gathered around the observer and created a considerable commotion. Some, men and children shouted simultaneously that they were hungry and naked. Several persons were overheard to say when the observer on the local speaker began: "Why don't they talk about clothes and shoes instead of about food?" At this point the crowd became more and more excited and impatient, so that the observer was able to get away only with considerable difficulty. The following are some of the highlights: 1. "We are willing to make our grain, even at a low price, but we don't get any lack after in other ways. We simply can't live with prices as high as they are. We can't carry on. There are no shoes, no fertilizers, no medicine. We are discouraged by everything." 2. The flour given to the population is frequently very bad, having a large amount of husk and waste. 3. There are very few hospitals here, and most of them are out of work. 4. There are about 200 refugees in the town, living pretty much at a subsistence level.

K. Population

The towns of the milling and around the observer was reported here. While speaking with some people on the main street, the observer and several of the town of the town: "That are you people going to do. We are hungry; we are naked." There were many other desperate people in the crowd, asking the observer questions, or if he also had thought of them: "How can we live, with prices as they are, with no work, and no food? That are we going to do with 200 grams of wheat a day?" The observer presently learned himself from the crowd by going to a house nearby. The observer was surrounded by some townspeople and it was possible to converse in a few persons of a time. Along other things, most of which are repeated in every town, it was indicated that the local authorities do not give much satisfaction to the population; the mayor, for example, is out of town to look after his own business, and some things are...

The civil authorities expect a great deal of aid from America in the form of wheat and other necessities. When the observer pointed out that the Americans had the task of feeding all of Europe, one young man, an official in the municipality, answered: "I am a young man and got my education..."

5313

5. Spain

The authorizing in the manifesto contained the following: 1. The small grain producers object to sending their wheat away from the town to be ground; their experience is that their good wheat is run away to be ground and it comes back in the form of bad flour containing a lot of dust and other elements. 2. The Cortesado has the worst possible reputation with the people. It is believed by nearly all people that the Cortesado, as an entity between the producers of the grain and the consumer, takes a substantial "take-off" for itself. 3. On January of this year, a decrease in rations was announced, hence the contribution of grain to the market on the part of the producers was made correspondingly greater. The Cortesado has not as yet paid for this additional wheat transferred to the market.

Conversing with people who had gathered around, the following expressions of opinion were obtained: 1. "We can't carry on with the price of clothes and wheat so high and the price of grain so low. There is not enough bread. That will happen in that the farmers will increase their animals and their pastures and decrease the land sown to wheat." 2. "The flour which is given out is poor and is full of dust." 3. "The peasants are afraid to go out in the country because of the presence of bandits that roam the countryside." 4. "After the plagues from immediately that they cannot live on the fixed salary of 1000 liras a month."

In this town there were a number of refugees from Tripoli. These persons do not receive any help from the community.

The observer noted the definite impression here that the grain producers were genuinely afraid of the penalties for evasion of the market. They showed definite anxiety.

6. Ionian

The following facts were forthcoming from conversations with the very large crowd that gathered here: 1. The new system of penalties have frightened some of the big landowners, who were previously recalcitrant, into consigning their grain to the market. 2. The new system of penalties have created a considerable impression among the people in general. 3. The flour sold to the population is frequently mixed with a considerable proportion of husks and bran and makes the bread hard to eat and costly. 4. People complained bitterly of the high prices of shoes and clothing and that they were practically asked. 5. A large proportion of the population is constituted of day laborers and these have no work. 6. "We don't have an Allied military dictatorship, with fixed prices on all necessities as well as on linen and grain." 7. A writer mentioned that the observer complains of the individuals in the town who have financial sympathies and are unfriendly to the Allies; these persons, according to the documents, have official positions in the town; the names are: ⁵³¹⁶ Gerasim and Santa Iustina. 8. The crowd gathered around the observer excited and among other things entered into violent arguments among themselves.

7. Calcutt

Although no program was given in this town, the following facts were ob-

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8. Remarks

The following letter was submitted here:- 1. The remarks seem to be pretty much covered by the main paragraph and by the observations with which they are supplied. 2. "The remarks are less and things are so tight here because of many arrests that it is impossible to buy the things we need on the black market; we just have to starve." 3. Complaining to the effect that the authorities are so vigilant that black market prices here are much higher than in neighboring towns, where vigilance is not so rigid; this fact was great news to the people of the town, since black market prices are higher than they otherwise would be. 4. There is a serious situation in regard to the barley problem; a group of car drivers for the observer to their bail and pointed out that unless they could get barley for their animals, they would be unable to do their work, as their animals were too weak to carry on. 5. The usual bitter complaints about the impossible prices of shoes and clothing. 6. Complaining that while the ration was small and inadequate, at least it should be delivered regularly. 7. Complaining that in the municipio, the community, and the Aliemontinas, there were many children and functionaries. 8. "This is a region of heavy disease production, yet it sells for 10 times the kilo, because it is not understood like poultry it should be marketed also." 9. There is a great deal of unemployment.

While talking with a group of car drivers, there were explosions and flashes of light in the night sky. The crowd gathered as if by magic, and in a moment the streets were full of running, screaming people who thought the Germans were attacking our side. The population was thoroughly terrified.

The observer was told several times that American authorities were needed to straighten out the local administration. It is also believed that some of the local population that the mixture of barley and other elements with the flour is done on the orders of the local authorities, who keep for themselves the portion of good flour for which the barley and other elements have been substituted.

Several people stopped the observer while he was walking down the street and asked him if something couldn't be done about delivering the pasta ration, since the population had planned to have some pasta at least for the feast of San Giovanni. "All we eat are garbanos."

9. Notes

The following matters were brought to the observer's attention by conversations with various individuals: 1. For a period of time rationed bread was very poor but it has improved somewhat of late. 2. The usual bitter complaints about high prices in clothing and footwear, the steepness of soap. 3. The problem of barley for the animals occupied a large place in the community, as there are a number of car drivers in the community. 4. The car drivers complain, furthermore, that the main barley which should be sold to them for use by their animals are sold instead by the community to their friends. 5. It was asserted that a Cardenaria Prefectissimo is governing the town, and that he has all his friends in the municipio. The former mayor, who belonged to the old 1931 fascist party, was thrown out. 6. It is believed that the small man who hides grain from the community gets caught, but that the important functionaries get away with it; the names Antonio, Spedaro, and others were cited as instances of this latter. 7. There are many unemployed functionaries here. 8. It was asserted that the functionaries employed to arrange and store the grain are dubious characters, and that some of them are certainly stealing.

10. Notes

1. There are a number of camps scattered here and other day laborers meet of them are not out of work. 2. There are approximately 400 refugees from North Africa and life from the region of Casablanca (arrived given by people on the phone). These from North Africa have only the military and food distributed common sense. These from North Africa have only the military and food distributed common sense. The refugees from the former Italian possessions in Africa are in very bad shape. 3. Several returning relatives complained that their parents in the postal and telephone service had been taken by others, including women, and that the employees were not disposed to reimburse them. 4. A great deal of distrust was expressed in the integrity of the local authorities, since the changes were very large and hard to substantiate. 5. There were many young boys who asked if it were possible to get employment with the American services. This question is asked not infrequently throughout Italy in Italian and boys. The public official expressed the opinion that there should be one American officer to stand watch over each local public official.

11. Italy

1. There were some complaints about the malpractices of the natives, but the crowd seemed pretty well disposed, and there was none of the element of excitement and hysteria which is the rule. 2. The rationed bread was said to be pretty good. 3. The mayor of the town said that there were some five or six big landowners who did not seem very enthusiastic about the general campaign.

12. Notes

A very large crowd, possibly three thousand, gathered to witness the performance, but it was definitely an urbanite crowd, full of small and middle class elements and urban employees. These were all in favor of the granting of the wheat and as a group they were singularly unimpressed. They rarely came to see the "show"; thus, while in the country the crowd hardly ever expresses a opinion, in this instance all the speakers were readily applauded; the audience obviously had no grain to deliver.

The following items were obtained: 1. Bread manufactured at home from the rationed flour is superior to the rationed bread which is made by public bakeries (this is about a universal rule throughout the island.) Bread made by bakers seems to be better, easier, and to contain more extensive elements. 2. Pasta (an rarely overabundant on the island) is not delivered regularly. 3. The ration is not enough to sustain heavy work.

13. Florida

1. Some (into) interns had made in giving the local great a lot of difficulty, since he disagreed with the authorities as to what he should have. 2. There has been no pasta distributed to the population for a month. 3. Rationed bread is quite often pretty bad; bread baked at home with rationed flour is always superior to bread made at public bakeries. 4. There is only one baker in the town and he has become a very rich man, although, it is asserted, he started with nothing. 5. There is much unemployment here, since the loan industry (which is important in this region) has been dislocated by the war. 6. Fruits, although

11. India

1. There were some complaints about the quality of the ration, but the crowd seemed pretty well satisfied, and there was more of the element of excitement and hysteria which in the past. 2. The rationed bread was said to be pretty good. 3. The mayor of the town said that there were some five or six big landowners who did not seem very enthusiastic about the rationing campaign.

12. Egypt

A very large crowd, possibly three thousand, gathered to witness the performance, but it was definitely an urban crowd, full of well-dressed and middle-class elements and urban employees. These were all in favor of the execution of the wheat and as a group they were singularly unimpressed. They merely came to see the "show"; that is, while in the country the crowd hardly ever applauds a speaker, in this instance all the speakers were roundly applauded; the audience obviously had no grain to deliver.

The following items were obtained: 1. Bread manufactured at home even the rationed flour is superior to the rationed bread which is made by public bakeries (this is about a traditional rule throughout the island.) Bread made by bakeries seems to be better, softer, and to contain more nutritious elements. 2. There is no nearly anywhere on the island) is not delivered regularly. 3. The ration is not enough to sustain heavy work.

13. Florida

1. Don't like the ration del. It is saving the local people a lot of difficulty, since he disagrees with the authorities as to what he should buy. 2. There has been no price differential to the population for a month. 3. Rationed bread is quite a pretty thing bread taken at home with rationed flour is always superior to bread made at public bakeries. 4. There is only one baker in the town and he has become a very rich man, although, it is asserted, he started with nothing. 5. There is much unemployment here, since the lemon industry (which is the main source of income) has been dislocated by the war. 6. Private, although the government in this region) has been dislocated by the war. 7. There is a great deal of angry sentiment against the local government in this town. 8. There is a great deal of angry sentiment against the local government in this town. 9. There is also much angry sentiment against the owners of the bread and ration ration and the poor quality of the flour which is given. 10. The local authorities are roundly denounced. 11. It is alleged that a great deal of armed robbery is going on in the country-side in the province of Mexico. 12. Clothes and foodstuffs, coming from America or elsewhere to be distributed to the poor and needy, is distributed among the friends of the functionaries in the province, it is alleged. This has happened also with medicinal supplies.

14. Savings

No program was given in Catania, but in conversation, an employee in the municipality said that the Commission and the Italian and large grain producers often worked hard in Catania. The techniques utilized in Catania have the producer sign laws when to the general authorities that is indicated in his declaration to the local office. Another source of grain is worked up between the authorities and the Italian. The Italian source of grain is the Italian a designated market of grain and, but the need is constituted of a higher percentage of grain and grain and a smaller percentage of pure grain flour than is required by law. The good wheat flour which has been removed is the grain. A certain in Catania, the good chairman of the Italian source of grain of Catania leaves a high man after certain, for some time in the Commission, and recently bought two motor-carriage boats.

15. Education

Not much data was available here, in very few people that in an appropriate for the program. 1. Local education is not enough for normal requirements. 2. People who have received in the university are such more likely to get community help than those who have no such friends, even though such people are in large need of community help. 3. With the case old teacher group of the municipality.

16. Sorting

No very serious case present. The following reactions were obtained: 1. There has been no identification of parts for two months. 2. The bread is quality had when prepared and baked by public bakeries. 3. Nearly all the day laborers are out of work, and find it impossible to support their families. 4. Clothing and foodstuffs which are to be distributed to the poor and needy go to the friends of employees of the municipality. 5. Refugees from North Africa get no assistance. 6. A great many assertions that the local administration is dishonest. 7. Allegation that a certain bank, head of the local social assistance, is crooked. 8. A man to be secured by the municipality. 9. The mayor of the town took the observer aside and said that any of the complaints for social assistance came from people who really did not need it.

17. Catania

No program was given in Catania; however, certain observations were made.

1. Conversation with one of the carabinieri elicited the opinion that the program could be much more disposed to contribute to the benefit if they were administered by Italian or Italian authorities; the people have no faith in administration in the Italian authorities. 2. A few weeks ago, four carabinieri were wounded, one of them fatally, when they tried to stop a band carrying out a robbery. 3. Operation in the vicinity of Catania (Syracuse) is a powerful gang of fresh recruits that terrorizes the country-side. It is known as the "Syracuse" gang. The authorities have had as many as 100 carabinieri and an equal number of agents of the government after the gang, but no results have been forthcoming as yet. The gang is heavily armed. 4. Officers of the local carabinieri and the carabinieri for American cigarettes from the observer very much as about the area of the population, and create a very poor impression. 5. The brigadier of the local carabinieri asserts that Catania towns with pick-pockets and other criminals, and that it is heavily safe to go abroad in the dark. 6. In the local market place, boys and men, with arms loaded with bread loaves, made their way among the people and the bread loaves at 20.14.

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19. Lentini

1. It was the opinion of many persons in the place that the big chavostopere were the worst offenders against the grain. 2. A retired carabinieri said that there was even dissimulation with the allies because the bread ration is so low. This was the only time such a statement as this was made point blank to the observer, although at times there have been people who obviously had this in mind, but did not express it. 3. About 50 per cent, it was estimated by some, of the day laborers are unemployed. 4. There is a considerable number of people who believe that the big landowners hide their wheat to sell it on the black market. 5. There are a considerable number of persons here who want the city retained broken up and the land distributed among the peasants to individualize. The wind was expressed in this connection that a U. S. businessman be organized to manage the situation. 6. The observer drove away from the place in the two wheels, people in the crowd set up a chant for land and bread.

20. Intel

1. A big landowner, a baron by the name of the family, was arrested for hiding his grain under ground, as well as hiding some 2 million lire worth of munitions and military supplies in his estate (towers, underground, and similar items). He was convicted and given a 3 year and 7 month jail sentence, and a fine of 400,000 lire. According to an official of the carabinieri, higher ups are at present at work trying to get him free of the sentence. The population of the town is aware of what is going on and is bitterly resentful a rich ruling class seemed to be organized.

2. The mayor of the town of San Piero (Intel) was denounced by the mayor of the carabinieri for having hidden 6 quintals of grain from the enemy. Now pressure is being brought to bear on this official from high places in order to have the whole matter squashed. This pressure came from the carabinieri, although the officer conveying this information to the observer would not be more explicit.

3. The constant of civilians (Intel) has been without for some days. The mayor of the town has been away looking after his own affairs for about a month, and leaves the town to its own devices. This man, according to the informant, was in an official of the carabinieri, is one of the worst scoundrels in the business, but no one so far has been able to get anything on him. The informant summed up the situation by saying, "It's even worse than Sicily. I saw many things under fascism but even of the things that are being worked here today are worse."

4. At the little town of Intorollone, an uprising was feared the population has received only 100 grams of bread in several days. A group of 16 extra carabinieri were sent (informant, official of carabinieri).

21. Intel

5008

In this town occurred the wildest riot since the observer has witnessed in his tour of the island to date. A large crowd caused trouble the observer and passed closer and closer until finally three carabinieri intervened. These three carabinieri were completely surrounded by the crowd; finally it was necessary for

23. Initial

1. High Intensity, is known by the name of Hoffmann, was arrested for hiding his main under ground, as well as hiding, near 2 million lire worth of additional and military equipment in his area (three, such children, and children). He was convicted and given a 3 year and 7 month jail sentence, and a fine of 120,000 lire. According to an official of the carabinieri, his father was at present at work trying to get the price of his sentence. The population of the town is now of what is going on as it is bitterly resentful a situation and cannot be contained.

2. The mayor of the town of San Piero (2000) was denounced by the chief of the carabinieri for having hidden 6 minutes of order from the mayor. Non presence in being brought to bear on this official from high places in order to have the whole matter squashed. This pressure came from Messina, although the officer conveying this information to the observer would not be made explicit.

3. The camera of (Hoffmann) has been without for some days. The mayor of the town has been away looking after his own affairs for about a month, and leaving the town to its own devices. This may, according to the informant, who is an official of the carabinieri, is one of the worst sentences in the business, but no one so far has been able to get anything on him. The informant, standing up the situation by saying, "it's even worse than that. I saw very strong order facilities but none of the things that are being written here take the case."

4. At the little town of Inverness, an uprising was feared the population has received only 100 grams of bread in several days. A group of 16 extra carabinieri were sent (informant, official of carabinieri).

24. S. Lucia

5308

In this town occurred the wildest and some the observer has witnessed in his tour of the island to date. A large crowd gathered around the observer and pressed closer and closer until finally three carabinieri intervened. These three carabinieri were heavily armed by the event; finally it was necessary for the observer to agree to them to be quiet, otherwise it was impossible to hear their explanation. Nevertheless, everybody insisted in shouting at the carabinieri, so that it was a physical impossibility to make out what was being said. The observer was also to distinguish the usual pattern of chatter and complaints in the label of violence; just among the local officials; starvation among the population; fantastic prices of clothing, shoes and other necessities; many placed making the observer to intervene in the personal difficulties of particular persons. Since it was impossible to carry on any systematic questioning, the observer made his way through the shouting crowd under escort by the carabinieri. As the party left the piazza in the car, there were cries of "cassa the carabinieri" "no more bread" "no more bread."

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C. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In the foregoing and other reports no effort has been made to convey all the material which came up in these conversations with persons who have come to the prize to listen to the program. The reason for this lies in the fact that fully fifty percent of the time is spent in listening to the personal problems of individual persons. These problems range all the way from a wife's to the observer to get in touch with some relative of the person who is residing in America, to interceding with the Allied authorities to grant compensation for an injury to some unfortunate child who was hit by a military vehicle. One of the most distressing aspects of these surveys for the observer is precisely the fact that in answer to the hundreds of pleas literally hurled at him, he can only say "I am sorry, I can't help you; there is nothing I can do". In spite of these frequent expressions of impotence on the part of the observer, admissions which everyone present can hear, nevertheless the endless stream of personal problems and complaints continue until the observer forcibly interrupts by asking questions of his own or leaving the group.

A complaint heard universally from the men, but which has not been recorded in the body of the report because it was a constant factor in every group, was that because it is impossible to get tobacco legitimately because it is asserted to be not available, there is plenty of tobacco of all sorts available on the black market. When it is objected that this is natural that American cigarettes are available only on the black market, it is pointed out that Italian as well as American cigarettes are plentiful on the black market.

Another factor which made itself apparent everywhere was, and without exception, was the belief that the ration is too low. The opinion was invariably expressed that for the Sicilian worker, the ration of 200 grams of bread daily and 125 grams of pasta weekly is too low to permit of the carrying out of the normal daily routine of life and work. If the population were really to live on the official ration, it is urged, the farm work would never be done, because the farmer and the day laborer would be too weak to do it. Most people were of the opinion that the Sicilian laborer required between 400 and 500 grams of bread daily to carry on, plus about from 70 to 100 grams of pasta. These data are set down as given by the various people who were questioned, with no attempt being made to evaluate them from the nutritional point of view.

Nearly everyone questioned on the matter replied that if the authorities could distribute such a ration as that indicated, the population would no longer find it necessary to buy on the black market, and hence most of the abuses and difficulties encountered by the population would be overcome.

Two other matters were also found to be quite constant in their appearance whenever we went: 1. The belief that the prices of all necessities should be controlled. The wheat producer complains bitterly the fact that the price of his wheat should be beaten down and controlled by law whereas the price of other items are not regulated, thus permitting the merchants to speculate wildly at the expense of the farmer. While the following is merely an opinion of the part of the observer, it is felt that this fact is doing more to discredit the prestige of the Allies than any other single thing. 2. Pasta is

5307

to grant compensation for an injury to some unfortunate child who was hit by a military vehicle. One of the most distressing aspects of these surveys for the observer is precisely the fact that in answer to the hundreds of pleas literally hurled at him, he can only say "I am sorry, I can't help you; there is nothing I can do". In spite of these frequent expressions of impotence on the part of the observer, admissions which everyone present can hear, nevertheless the endless stream of personal problems and complaints continue until the observer forcibly interrupts by asking questions of his own or leaving the group.

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There is one final matter which the present observer touches upon with some hesitation, since it is not a fact, but a deduction on his part from little clues which he believes to have detected. It is believed by the writer that a number of Sicilians are beginning to hold the following sentiment with regard to the Allies, even though in many cases this sentiment is vague and not clearly formulated, viz.: "Before the Allies came, we had Fascism, which had many faults. However, it kept public order and had control over things. Now the Allies have come and they let things go; people emerge whatever price they please; everybody goes

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everybody gouges everybody else, and there is no one to whom we can appeal. You have conquered us, you have pulled down our government, but for heaven's sake, don't leave us in an administrative vacuum. If you were going to leave us in a vacuum why did you come here in the first place?"

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

21 November 1944

Mr. H. L. d'A. Hopkinson, Acting Vice President
Allied Commission
Rome

Dear Mr. Hopkinson:

I thought you might be interested in the attached
copy of an excerpt from a report from Sicily dated November 14th.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Egan
GEORGE W. EGAN
A.D.P.W.O. Italy (Lib.)

enc.

38501

5505

FROM: PWB, SICILY - REPORT

GENERAL:

Information gathered from various sources indicates that the Separatists are losing ground with the general public. Furthermore, in view of the firmer attitude of the authorities, the Separatists leaders seem to be moving more cautiously.

The undersigned visited Enna and Nicosia on Saturday and Sunday, 11 and 12 November, on the invitation of the Enna Prefect, Dr. Bruno, and Prof. Pietro Vento, publisher of Il Solco, Enna thrice-weekly newspaper. After an official luncheon on Saturday, the Prefect took us to the Grotte Calde sulphur mines which are State property, and for which he has submitted to the Italian Government a plan to resume work. He feels, and it is the general feeling in Enna, that reopening of these mines would do much to alleviate the economic distress in Central Sicily. Prefect Bruno reported that the government was favorably disposed toward his plan, and that he expected to have the mines in operation again soon.

On Sunday our party went to Nicosia by car. The Prefect was greeted at the entrance to the city by the local band, and we marched behind the band to the Municipio. The Prefect made a speech from the balcony of the Municipio in which he strongly denounced the Separatists as traitors and criminals, linking them to the latifondisti and the mafia, and asserting that Separatism was the enemy of the laboring classes. Although Nicosia is reportedly a Separatist stronghold, there was frequent applause during the speech from the crowd massed in the piazza, and no reaction whatsoever from the Separatists.

Prefect Bruno, who is the last of the Prefects named for Sicily by AMG, impressed this observer as an extremely capable and sincere executive, and one definitely striving for the economic renaissance of Sicily within the framework of the Italian state. His strong stand against Separatism contrasts favorably with the somewhat supine attitude of Prefect D'Antoni of Palermo Province.

5304

The roads in Enna Province are, in general, in better condition than the roads in most of Sicily's other provinces. There is a roadbed of a railway running northward from Enna to Nicosia and the coast which was never put into operation. The Prefect expressed the hope that after the war this roadbed could be converted into a truck highway after the manner of the super-highway in Pennsylvania. Since the tunnels along the right of way are single-track passage only, motor traffic would have to be controlled, but this would not be difficult, and the Prefect feels that use of the roadbed for a motor highway would be more economical than to try to operate a steam or electric railway. He expressed the hope that other secondary rail lines in central Sicily could be converted into truck highways.

#2.

He also spoke of the benefits that would accrue to Central Sicily from the construction of dams in the Madonia mountains of north central Sicily, which would not only provide water for irrigation during the rainless summer months, but also provide water power for generating electric current so badly needed by so many communities. Most of the electric current produced in Sicily at present is generated in power plants fueled by coal, all of which has to be imported. Yet, with its mountainous terrain and its abundant rainfall and snowfall in the winter months, Sicily could produce a large proportion of its electrical energy by water power, once the dams are constructed.

After meeting so many Sicilians whose chief interest seems to be "intrallazzo", or obtaining special favors, it is refreshing to meet an official of the caliber of Prefect Bruno. Some of the lesser officials of Enna Province made an equally favorable impression, and the undersigned returned to Palermo Sunday evening with a more optimistic view of the future of Sicily.

An interesting sidelight about Prefect Bruno is that his nephew is Captain Bruno, chief of the Rome office of JICA.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. ATN/res
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 18 1944

OFFICE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALYTHE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Palermo, Italy - November 15, 1944.

SECRETThe Honorable
Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

In a report from S.I.M. for the month of October,
it was indicated that the Separatists would press for
the opening of a Russian Consulate in Catania. If any-
thing in this connection comes to your attention, I
would appreciate being informed.

Very truly yours,

Alfred T. Nester,
American Consul General.
Copy to George L. Brandt, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Naples, Italy.

5102

Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
Economic Section

JH/si

Tel: 478807

11 November 1944

Ref: 21-2/18/FOOD

SUBJECT: Wheat Situation Sicily

TO : AFHQ, C-5 SECTION

1. It is desired to clarify the past and present situation with regard to Sicilian wheat.

2. The statement was originally made that Sicily would be self-sufficient in wheat production on a 300 gram ration basis, which was the ration prevailing when estimates for wheat requirements were first made.

3. When the question of the 300 grams ration first arose, the estimated amassing figure for Sicily was given by Agriculture Sub-Commission as 297,000 tons. This was not considered unreasonable, as amassing totals for year 1937-1940 had been well above that figure. In addition, it was then considered a possibility that numbers of ration card holders might be reduced to 2,200,000, which was the average number from October 1941 to March 1942. The 300 gram ration based upon that number of Ration Card Holders could just have been supplied from the 297,000 tons amassing estimate. Self-sufficiency for Sicily was therefore still a possibility and the goal at which we aimed.

4. In early August two new factors arose. First. The number of Ration Card Holders could not be reduced below 3,200,000. Second. A revised estimate of amassing brought the total down to 221,000 tons.

As a result of this, it was then recognized that imports would be required over the year if the 300 gram ration were to be retained. In our memorandum to you of 7 August 1944 it was stated that Sicily would require wheat imports of 130,000 metric tons during the year beginning 1 July 1944.

5. This view was not publicized beyond our memorandum to you, as it was considered essential psychologically to keep the pressure upon the Sicilians to amass to the greatest possible extent. It was, however, included in the estimates prepared by Food Sub-Commission in mid-September and shown to you before being taken to Washington by Colonel LEO. That program called for a resumption of wheat imports in February 1945, with a total of 121,000 metric tons to June 30, 1945. Amassing estimate was still retained at 221,000 tons.

6. Later, revised amassing estimate was fixed at 200,000 tons, but the Commissioner does not think that we shall get more than 150,000 tons without repressive measures, which are not considered advisable at the moment. If this view is accepted, then Sicily cannot feed itself after the end of December. It is therefore proposed to bring into Sicily one shipload of wheat in December and to tell the Italian Government that with this help the island must support itself until January 15. Shipments in January and subsequently must depend upon the general food situation in Italy.

Wheat Situation: Cont.

7. Recent estimates submitted of wheat imports required to maintain bread ration of 300 grams, i.e. 165,000 tons monthly from November 1944 onwards, are in line with the situation expressed in Para 6.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Aga
A. G. ANTONINI D
Acting Deputy
Chief of Staff
Economic Section

Copies to:

Chief Commissioner
Food Sub-Commission
Political Section
File

5200

SECRET

~~See also Br.~~

H/H

The "UNIONE REPUBBLICANA A-PARTITARIA ITALIANA" (U.R.A.P.I.) asks for the intervention of the Allied Commission to put an end in Sicily to separatist movements promoted by seditious elements who are, probably, paid by the enemy.

X

~~See~~ un. 9.

5233

Old Communist Military Regt.
Anti United - Roman

Un pugno di rinnegati, agenti pagati dai
nemici nemici della nostra Italia, che vorrebbero
spuntarla anzi che completarne l'unità con le
nostre terre, che abbiamo conquistato, - fa opera
di disprezzo e di tradimento in Italia, la
più bella isola del mondo.

Abbiamo sede nel Governo e negli uomini. Se
gli Stati Uniti d'America e il comunismo di
far cessare quest'opera indegna di loro.

Nome - Difficoltà di immunità, arretrati gli esecutori.
Viva l'amicizia eterna Italia - America!
Ciò desidera un'Italia completa nella sua Unità
30.8.44

385.01

Unione Repubblicana
Apostolica Italiana
(M R A P I)

Primo

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

3 November 1944

Ref 385.03

Memorandum to Ambassador Kirk

There is attached hereto, prepared for reproduction should it be referred to the Department of State, a copy of a memorandum prepared by Jica, Sicily, which contains an account of the first congress of the Separatist Movement held in Thessalonica on 20, 21, and 22 October 1944 inclusive. An additional copy of this report likewise is attached hereto.

WILLIAM S. SCOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

385.03

5297

On. WINBONE formally assumed chairmanship of the Committee and reads out a poem dedicated to WINMOCCHILARC-NEPHELE, "symbol of the Sicilian land".

On. Santi RINDONE
Don. Lucio TASCIA
On. LA ROSA

Don. CALABRIGLIO Paterno CALABRIGLIO, President of the Separatist Youth Leagues.

Avv. RILLINGGI }
Avv. DELL'ARCA } exponents of the Sicilian Communist Party - Separatist.

On. Concetto BATTIATO, leader of the Sicilian Labourist Party.
Sig. Calogero VIZZINI, leader of the branch of Separatism which claims support of United States.

The Committee for the Congress was then appointed as follows:-

President	On. le Prof. Santi RINDONE	CATANIA
V. President	On. le Luigi LA ROSA	CALTANISSETTA
"	Ing. Edoardo Emilio CATTANI	MESSINA
"	Dott. On. Lucio TASCIA	PALERMO
"	Dott. Francesco FOMA	TRAPANI
"	On. le Bruno di BELMONTE	CATANIA
Secretary	Avv. Salvatore ARRIGO	PALERMO
"	Avv. Silvio NICALE	PALERMO
"	Dott. Paolo CIANCHI	SYRACUSE
"	Avv. Gaetano ROMEO	CATANIA
"	Dott. Giuseppe MATRAXIA	CALTANISSETTA
"	Sig. Michele FOMA	TRAPANI
Press Office	(Clandestino)	
	Prof. Avv. Ulisse GALANTE,	CATANIA
	Dott. Concetto CALLO	
	Prof. Avv. Francesco BENTUCCIA	MESSINA
	and Silvestro LONGO	

5466

On. RINDONE formally assumed chairmanship of the Committee and reads out a poem dedicated to PIRROCHIANO-APRILE, "Symbol of the Sicilian Island".

On. PIRROCHIANO-APRILE then takes the rostrum and delivers the political report to the congress.

Following are the high lights of this report:-

1. CONFERENCE OF MOSCOW, TEHRAN, CAIRO, QUEBEC - STATEMENTS MADE BY ARRA PEARSON.

"We knew that Sicily had been mentioned in the conferences of Moscow, Tehran, Cairo and Quebec, and that the exceptional importance of our movement had been emphasized. We also knew that some disagreement existed between the allies as to the future status of Sicily, but for the good of our own cause we remained discreet."

SECRET

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To-day, however, after the statements made by the American newspaperman DREW PEARSON, it is no longer necessary to maintain secrecy. These statements should be considered reliable in view of the close relationship between DREW PEARSON and the White House. On 27 May 1944 DREW PEARSON wrote: "Churchill's speech in the Commons last week has thrown a new light on the political discrepancies existing between him and President Roosevelt. These discrepancies lie in the future status of Sicily and India as well as in the possibility of the Italian islands in the Mediterranean becoming British Naval Bases."

The speaker proceeds and states: "The fact that Roosevelt and Churchill had discussed and are discussing the future status of Sicily clearly signifies that this future status ought to be different than the actual status, that is, it ought to be different than the status of unity with Italy, because otherwise there would be no reasons for any discussion."

2. PEACE CONFERENCE AND SHAPING OF THE POST WAR WORLD.

"In his speech of 27 May, Churchill spoke of an armed peace dictated by the Big Powers to Europe, and failed to mention the part to be played by the smaller nations. His idea is that the United States, Great Britain and Russia should dominate the world, dividing it among themselves. Such a programme is not devoid of dangers for the future and this has been emphasised by other people. It has been emphasised by a man of high intellect, the Polish Premier, MIKOLASZYK, who stated that all states which had suffered the consequences of war should play a part in a durable peace. I believe we ought to endorse the statements made by Mikolaszyk. If we have suggested that a Sicilian delegation be admitted to the Future Peace Conference, it is not only to back Mikolaszyk's ideas but also to solve the specific problems of our own land."

3. STATEMENTS OF MARCO VERRI AND OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

"Considerable comment has been made in the past few days on statements of the American and British governments denying any sponsorship of any movement aimed at the separation of any part of Italy. These statements are not new. They have a purely casual value. Whereas some Separatist groups had stated that they were sponsored by America and other groups by Great Britain, both powers denied these statements and could not do otherwise to safeguard the loyalty of their own reciprocal relations. We are pleased with these statements because they will help us to deny the absurd legend created by our enemies to the effect that our movement was financially subsidised by either Great

Churchill has discussed the fact that this future status ought to be different than the actual status, that is, it ought to be different than the status of unity with Italy, because otherwise there would be no reasons for any discussion."

2. PEACE CONFERENCE AND SHAPING OF THE FUTURE WORLD.

In his speech of 27 May, Churchill spoke of an armed peace dictated by the Big Powers to Europe, and failed to mention the part to be played by the smaller nations. His idea is that the United States, Great Britain and Russia should dominate the world, dividing it among themselves. Such a programme is not devoid of dangers for the future and this has been emphasised by other people. It has been emphasised by a man of high intellect, the Polish Premier, MIKOLAJZYK, who stated that all states which had suffered the consequences of war should play a part in a durable peace. I believe we ought to endorse the statements made by MIKOLAJZYK. If we have suggested that a Sicilian delegation be admitted to the future Peace Conference it is not only to back MIKOLAJZYK's ideas but also to solve the specific problems of our own land."

3. STATEMENTS OF MARIO SCALFI AND OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

"Considerable comment has been made in the past few days on statements of the American and British governments denying any sponsorship of any movement aimed at the separation of any part of Italy. These statements are not new. They have a purely casual value. Whereas some separatist groups have stated that they were sponsored by America and other groups by Great Britain, both powers denied these statements and could not do otherwise to safeguard the loyalty of their own reciprocal relations. We are pleased with these statements because they will help us to deny the absurd legend created by our enemies to the effect that our movement was financially subsidised by either Great Britain or America. But the truth is that independence from our own actions, America and Great Britain continue to be actively interested in Sicily and it does not appear as if this interest consists in keeping Sicily united to Italy."

4. COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS OF INDEPENDENT SICILY.

"The participation of Sicily to the Peace Conference is necessary from another point of view. At this conference, the future of all colonies will have to be settled, and we can not but be present at such an event. Sicily has a right to those colonies where her countrymen are in a majority or to those colonies which are closest to Sicily and with which she has racial affiliation."

12. The Foreign Minister Eden once stated, Italy is to be denied not only the colonies she acquired under the Fascist regime, but also the colonies she acquired prior to Fascism, there is no reason why an equitable distribution of colonies should not be made to the Mediterranean states. Libya as well as Tunisia would become ours because they are inhabited by a majority of Sicilians. France would yield Tunisia for a just compensation."

Comment: It is not yet clear what compensation PIMMCHILRO-LEPINE intends to offer France in exchange for Tunisia.

5. THE SICILIAN PROBLEM.

"I believe that the solution to the Sicilian problem will be found shortly; it will perhaps be found before the Peace Conference which will then only have to ratify a de facto situation."

Comment: It is believed that PIMMCHILRO is referring to a possible coup d'etat in which the Separatists would overthrow the Italian government in Sicily.

6. THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

".....The actual Italian government calls itself democratic but it is not....Togliatti is in Italy as a helmsman of Stalin and Russian Bolshevism....Togliatti and Panni are now the power behind the Benoni Government. They are smart. They are getting prepared. For the moment they are granting concessions only to the Christian Democrats, but in due time they will also throw these overboard. Once MILAN, ROMA, and BENONI are liberated, they will attempt a totalitarian conquest of the government and the installation of the Red Dictatorship...."

....The Benoni experience has failed. As stated in Roman newspaper, three months of democratic government have clearly demonstrated the incapacity of the Italian democracy to rule the country."

....The speaker recalls the position assumed by the government towards the Separatist movement and protests against the persecution of his followers.

"Our movement is proceeding steadily towards its aim. In every commune the propaganda committees are collecting new members. It is a whole people which is flocking to us. The Unitarian parties in Sicily are on the decline. We have seen Communists tear up their membership cards and join our movement."

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7. THE FOLLICIONE TARIERS WHICH JOINED THE MOVEMENT.

"The admission of numerous political parties to our movement is of comfort to us. They did not join the movement on account of our

THE SICILIAN PROBLEM.

"I believe that the solution to the Sicilian problem will be found shortly. It will perhaps be found before the Peace Conference which will then only have to ratify a de facto situation."

Comment: It is believed that PI ROCHERO is referring to a possible coup d'etat in which the negotiations would overthrow the Italian government in Sicily.

THE VOLUNTARY GOVERNMENT.

".....The actual Italian government calls itself democratic but it is not....Moglietta is in Italy as a representative of Stalin and Musolin Echeverria.... Moglietta and Kenni are now the power behind the Benomi Government. They are shrewd. They are getting prepared. For the moment they are granting concessions only to the Christian Democrats, but in due time they will also throw these overboard. Cacciari, Muri, and Cacciari are liberated, they will attempt a totalitarian conquest of the government and the installation of the Red Dictatorship...."

"....The Benomi experience has failed. As stated a Roman newspaper, three months of democratic government have clearly demonstrated the incapacity of the Italian democracy to rule the country." "The speaker recalls the position assumed by the government towards the Separatist movement and protests against the persecution of his followers."

"Our movement is proceeding steadily towards its aim. In every commune the propaganda committees are collecting new members. It is a whole people which is flocking to us. The Unitarian parties in Sicily are on the decline. We have seen Communists tear up their membership cards and join our movement."

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THE POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH JOINED US.

"The adhesion of numerous political parties to our movement is of comfort to us. They did not join the movement on account of our political-mindedness as has been said, but only on a spontaneous impulse of freedom. Of these parties, the Partito Siciliano del Lavoro was the first. Then came the Partito Liberale Democratico Siciliano of which I am a member, the Sicilian Christian Democratic Party, the Labourist Party, the Sicilian Socialists, Sicilian Communists, and Sicilian Socialist Communist Party, representative of our working classes."

THE FUTURE OF THE MOVEMENT OF 19 OCT.

"It is with deep emotion that I notify you that a serious conflict has thrown all of Sicily into mourning. Hungry youths to which the Italian government has not been able to give bread or jobs, had

SECRET

- 4 -

started a peaceful demonstration in front of the Prefettura di Palermo. The Italian government answered with hand grenades and machine guns of the Suburba Division. We wish to express our indignation at such cowardly actions (shouts of "Down with the House of Savoy, the Italian government is a government of murderers.")

FINOCCHIARO then proposes to postpone the Congress in order to return to Palermo, but the delegates decide that they should remain in Trapani pending further developments.

The Sicilian Communists then decide to send a telegram to Togliatti which reads: "The Sicilian Communist Party represented at the first National Congress for the Independence of Sicily stigmatises the policy of the Italian government culminating in the cowardly aggression of workers, women and children by the soldiers of the King who were asked by you." (Signed) E. DELL'ARCA, General Secy. of the Sicilian Communist Party.

The next day, the Congress resumed its sitting and various speakers discussed FINOCCHIARO's report.

Following are some of the more interesting comments:-

1. AVV. MILLIMACI (Leader of the Sicilian Communist Party.)

The speaker insists that the new Sicilian state be given a Republican form. He proposes the constitution of a government consisting of four ministers:

- A President of the Executive Committee
- A Minister for Interior
- A Minister of Press and Propaganda
- A Minister of Finance
- A Minister of Foreign Affairs

The MILLIMACI proposal is hailed by shouts of "Let us set up a government" but it is officially disapproved by the Congress.

2. ING. CALLABIANI

This speaker attempts to demonstrate at length how Sicily possesses all the characteristics of a nation, and his conclusions are that the members of the movement for Independence are not separatists but are merely requesting recognition of their national rights.

3. Prof. CALABRO of MESSINA.

The speaker dwells at length against the Monarchy, against autonomy, and against federalism. He argues that the plebiscite of 1860, 1863 decided the annexation of Sicily by Italy and not the union of Sicily to Italy.

4. MILLIMACI Junior of MESSINA.

which reads: "The Sicilian Communist Party represented at the first National Congress for the Independence of Sicily stigmatises the policy of the Unitarian Government culminating in the cowardly aggression of workers, women and children by the soldiers of the King who were armed by you." (Signed) V. DELL'ARCA, General Secy. of the Sicilian Communist Party.

The next day, the Congress resumed its sitting and various speakers discussed PINOCCHIO's report.

Following are some of the more interesting comments:-

1. AVV. MILELLI (leader of the Sicilian Communist Party.)

The speaker insists that the new Sicilian state be given a Republican form. He proposes the constitution of a government consisting of four ministers: A President of the Executive Committee

A Minister for Interior

A Minister of Press and Propaganda

A Minister of Finance

A Minister of Foreign Affairs

The MILELLI proposal is hailed by shouts of "Let us set up a government" but it is officially disapproved by the Congress.

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3. Prof. CALABRO of MESSINA.

The speaker dwells at length against the Monarchy, against autonomy, and against federalism. He argues that the plebiscite of 1860³ decided the annexation of Sicily by Italy and not the union of Sicily to Italy.

4. MILITANT Junior of MESSINA.

This speaker recalls how the members of the separatist Youth League have repeatedly requested the Allies to fight under their own Sicilian banner as volunteers on the Western as well as on the Eastern front.

He also speaks about the alleged ambiguous attitude in Messina of certain high-ranking Allied officers. "Col. STOKI told me you will have Free Sicily and then told me you will not have Free Sicily. Capt. PINO first promised me all his support and then refused to receive me. We have been betrayed!" (Unfavourable comments from the audience towards the Allies.)

The young speaker concludes "There is talk of rebuilding the Italian

SECRET

army. We, youths of the separatist leagues, ask On. PI ROCHMANO-
MIRRELL, President of the epiblic, to inaugurate the Sicilian
military movement and to mobilize the youth."

5. AVV. TRIAMACHO OF MESSINA.

This speaker asks the Congress to adopt a policy to be adopted
towards the allies. He proposes the appointment of a committee
whose functions would be to maintain contact among allied
personnel.

The speaker also requests the mobilization of Sicilians to fight
under the Sicilian flag.

6. AVV. PI FIAMMA (President of the Palermo Court.)

This speaker announces the announcement of the movement by the
Sicilian Christian Democrats. He recalls that he has been a
Christian Democrat long before (1930) and (1931) of "Death to
MUSOLINI."

7. Don Guglielmo Palermo Carmine.

The speaker sums up the activity of the Separatist Youth Leagues.
He states that 66 sections have been set up on the island, that 85
meetings have been held, that 60 members have been arrested, and
36 members wounded in various incidents.

He concludes: "The National Committee of the Separatist Youth
Leagues, does not wish to disclose any Federalist programme because
it is and always shall be for the total and complete independence
of Sicily. We shall fight until the end. We shall fight in the
hills, we shall fight in the woods, we will never surrender!"

Report prepared by:

Capt. George A. RILEY, MC, 7002

MAC, Sicily.

SIC No. 231.

Byron E. SWITZER

Col. AG 7001

Chairman, SICANA.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

On August 11, 1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

(a) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

(b) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

(c) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

(d) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

(e) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

Let $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$

Integral Equations (Topic for substitution of $\pi\alpha$, α obt.)

Arthur V.
Wickster, Public Safety Officer
Colonial Station.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

JI/mi

Tel: 761

ACC/21-2/FOOD

26 October 1944

INTER OFFICE MEMO

SUBJECT: Investigation Report

TO : Political Section

1. Reference your memorandum of 21 October 1944 on the subject of imports of wheat into Sicily.
2. Sicily during the last four years has never amassed sufficient wheat to cover the needs of the population on a 300 gram bread ration basis. The quantities amassed, however, have always been low compared with the total harvest.
3. The estimate of selfsufficiency of grain in Sicily was made on a 200 gram bread ration basis. As a result of the increase of the ration to the equivalent of 300 gram, and a lowering of the estimated amass to 200,000 tons, it was realized that imports of grain into Sicily would be necessary by February 1945. These estimates which include a figure of 8,000 tons for February and 29,000 tons per month subsequently were included in the figures recently presented to Washington by Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer and Col. Legg.

[Signature]
A/G. ANTOLINI
Acting Head
Economic Section

Copy to: Acting Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff

5288

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

21 October 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Economic Section.

You will see from the attached copy of the Roman newspaper "IL TRIBUNA" that the Italian High Commissioner for Sicily yesterday said:

"It will be recalled that the amount of wheat presently available for feeding Sicily is scarcely sufficient for two months and that a responsible authority in the ACC even yesterday stated that the Allies have decided not to send more wheat to Sicily, as they were certain that in this respect Sicily was self-sufficient.

That is the result of propaganda put out by the separatists, which is based amongst other things on the self sufficiency of the island in foodstuffs.

The truth is that Sicily, especially in these last four war years, has always received wheat from continental Italy to cover six months' need."

Should he have?

HAC
H. A. Ceccia
Vice-President

Copies to:
Chief of Staff
Acting Chief Commissioner

*See also copy of
"Foodstuffs Policy"
21 Oct 44*

5207

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CMF
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref 515/47/COS.

10th October, 1944

SUBJECT: Sicilian Separatist Movement.

TO : Political Section
Mr. Schott.

1. I enclose a copy of a translation of a letter from Prime Minister to the A/CC.

2. In regard to the alleged broadcast message by Mayor La Guardia it is not clear where the quotation ends nor is it stated from what American newspaper the quotation is made.

3. I am telling the Chief of Staff who will tell the A/CC that I am asking you to take the matter up with Ambassador Kirk with a view to putting a stop to such comments in the American press. It may be of course that the whole thing is an invention or at any rate a gross distortion of something La Guardia said.

E. M. A.
Major,
Office of the Chief of Staff.

5226

785.01

TRANSLATE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

Rome, 9 October 1944

Dear Admiral,

Following my letter of the 7th, I send you two original signals of the Comando Generale of the CC. RI. Corps, from which it can be seen that the Sicilian separatist movement pretends to be backed up by the United States of America, to reinforce its propaganda.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Gallery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
R o m e

5285

Trans. E.O.

COMANDO GENERALE DELL'ARMA
DEI CARABINIERI REALI

Ufficio Servizio - Situazione - Collegamenti

n. 75/49 R.P.

Rome, 5 October 1944

SUBJECT: Separatist propaganda

TO	:	H. EX. The Minister of the Interior	ROME
TO	:	H. EX. The Undersecretary of State to the Interior and for communication;	ROME
TO	:	H. EX. The President of the Council of Ministers	ROME
TO	:	The Presidency of the Council of Ministers	ROME

In the first hours of September 2nd, in Agrigento, there appeared on the walls of via Atene about ten propagandist manifests, of separatist tendencies, posted up by unknown people.

We enclose a copy of the manifest.

IL COLONNELLO CARO DI S.M.
Romano dalla Chiesa

5285

C O P Y

Broadcast message of Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York, fully acknowledging Sicily's right to a plebiscite, has written thus in the columns of the American newspapers:

"While battle is raging on the various fronts and the Allies are studying the means of giving a new structure to the world, the people of the most beautiful island in the Mediterranean ask the Allies to acknowledge one of its rights: INDEPENDENCE."

The movement for Sicilian independence is historical and has a national character, and for these reasons, it is deeply felt by all Sicilians who ask the Allies to acknowledge a right admitted by the Atlantic Charter.

No people will be denied the right of choosing its own destiny.

Long live America

Long live Sicilian Independence

P.O.C.

IL CASO SICILIO
MIL. Ruggiero Ruggieri

5283

COMANDO GENERALE DELL'ARMA
DEI CARABINIERI REALI
OFFICIO SITUAZIONE

R. 76/74 R.P.

Rome, 3 October 1944

SUBJECT: wall inscriptions in the streets of Syracuse, extolling separatism, liberty and the Allies.

TO	:	H.M. The Minister of the Interior	ROME
TO	:	H.M. The Undersecretary of State to the Interior and for communication	ROME
TO	:	H.M. The President of the Council of Ministers	ROME
TO	:	The Presidency of the Council of Ministers	ROME

On September 6 the following wall inscriptions, written in chalk, appeared in Syracuse:

the
"Long live separatism" - "the want Freedom of speech, of press
and of meeting that the Allies have brought us" - "Long live the
Allies" - "Long live independence" - "Down with the fascist regime"
"We want independence" - "Long live America". -

Il Generale di Corpo d'Armata
Comandante Generale
Fedele Orlando

5282

Trans. S.C.

HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIC
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref 9256/1/COS

4th October, 1944

SUBJECT: High Commissioner's Interview
with the Press.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Sicily.

1. There is forwarded for your information a cutting from today's "Il Tempo" which describes an interview granted by the Italian High Commissioner in Sicily to that paper.

2. This is forwarded for your information and any observations you might care to make.

W. G. L. L.
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to:
Political Section.

5227

Personal

TO : Colonel Shipp
FROM : Political Section

4 October 1944

Despite all the extremely clear directions on who is dealing with what under the present reorganization, I am at a loss to know to whom I should address the following suggestion. The attached article in today's number of "Il Tempo" contains an interview with the Italian High Commissioner in Sicily. It would be normal practice in my trade to send such an article to the representative concerned (Regional Commissioner, Palermo), for his information and any observations which he might care to make.

I do not know whether this is thought worth-while and if so, who it is who is supposed to be looking after this. Sorry.

M. R. CACCIA.

5280

Filer
WWSDRAFT

Memorandum to Allied Force Headquarters

The Chief of P.W.B. in Sicily reports increasing activity by the Separatists who attempt to discredit the Bonomi Government and the High Commissioner for Sicily, continue to sabotage the Granai del Popolo, cooperate with the revived Mafia and instigate innumerable acts of violence. They perpetuate the idea which now is widespread that the Separatist movement has the support of the Allies whose silence in the matter is taken at least as tacit approval of the movement. High Commissioner Aldisio is apprehensive of the situation and considers it necessary to combat this idea by the publication of articles in refutation of it, in the P.W.B.-controlled Sicilian press. Directors of the latter however are of the opinion that the publication of a series of articles exposing the fallacy of separatism should be preceded by the appearance of an official statement by high Allied sources, refuting the Separatists' claim to Allied support. They state that separatism itself need not be denounced but a disavowal of its support by the Allies would emasculate the movement and vitiate its strength thereby removing a distraction which precludes the Sicilians from making a real contribution to the war effort.

I have discussed this matter with the British and American representatives on the Advisory Council who concur in my belief that the desired statement should be made, and at the highest possible level.

Drafted by Mr. Schott
Political Section
1 October 1944

5213

DRAFT

Memorandum to Allied Force Headquarters

The Chief of P.W.B. in Sicily reports increasing activity by the Separatists who attempt to discredit the Bonomi Government and the High Commissioner for Sicily, continue to sabotage the Granai del Popolo, cooperate with the revived Mafia and instigate innumerable acts of violence. They perpetuate the idea which now is widespread that the Separatist movement has the support of the Allies whose silence in the matter is taken at least as tacit approval of the movement. High Commissioner Aldisio is apprehensive of the situation and considers it necessary to combat this idea by the publication of articles in refutation of it, in the P.W.B.-controlled Sicilian press. Directors of the latter however are of the opinion that the publication of a series of articles exposing the fallacy of separatism should be preceded by the appearance of an official statement by high Allied sources, refuting the Separatists' claim to Allied support. They state that separatism itself need not be denounced but a disavowal of its support by the Allies would emasculate the movement and vitiate its strength thereby removing a distraction which precludes the Sicilians from making a real contribution to the war effort.

I have discussed this matter with the British and American representatives on the Advisory Council who concur in my belief that the desired statement should be made, and at the highest possible level.

5278

Drafted by Mr. Schott
Political Section
1 October 1944

SECRET

(COPY)

5 Sept. 1944

To: Mr. John Hayner, D.P.W.O. PWB Italy
 George Wilson, A.D.P.W.O., PWB, Italy (Lib.)
 James Minifie, Liaison, PWB-ACC

Gentlemen:

Following is a secret communication about an extremely delicate matter on which in the opinion of the undersigned some action should be taken soon.

It is probably no news to any of you that the Separatists are becoming increasingly active in Sicily; that they are doing everything possible to discredit the Bonomi government and the High Commissioner for Sicily, Alcide; that at first they openly advocated resistance to the Grand del Popolo and only changed their tune when they found that the Allies were solidly behind the Grand campaign -- they then gave lip service to the campaign while, at the same time, sabotaging it under cover; that they are constantly asserting that their movement has the support of America and Britain, and have propagated this claim so successfully that many persons believe them (one of their favorite assertions is that, while England and America can not openly come out in favor of Separatism because of the war, the movement is secretly supported by the British government and by American capitalists and government officials); that they have now linked up with the revived Mafia in the rural districts and that in many places this Mafia is terrorizing peasants who have turned in their full quota to the Grand del Popolo and refusing to let them use seed for next season (this is not an idle rumor, heard from many sources, it was confirmed to the undersigned by the High Commissioner); that there are increasing instances of violence instigated by the Separatists -- for instance, the mayor of the Castro Marone ten days ago when, for two hours Minister Scialoja tried to make himself heard and was finally forced to postpone his speech, and the wounding of Lt. Gen. Communist leader, at Villalba by hand grenades reportedly thrown by Separatists. Innumerable other instances of trouble caused by Separatism or ascribed to them could be cited, but the foregoing would be sufficient.

On Saturday, 23 Sept., the undersigned was invited to call on the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Alcide, who apologized for not coming to the PWB office and giving us a reason the greater privacy available in his own office. The undersigned was cordially received by Sig. Alcide, who launched into a frank exposition of the problems facing Sicily, especially those created or aggravated by the Separatists. He spoke particularly of the idea propagated so successfully by the Separatists that their movement had Anglo-American backing, and opined the necessity of combatting this idea.

He then expressed the desire to see certain articles published in the Giornale di Sicilia, PWB-controlled Palermo daily which has island-wide circulation, refuting the misrepresentations of the Separatists. He said the publishers of the paper had declined to publish anything against Separatism on the ground that it was contrary to their agreement with PWB.

-2-

SECRET

(COPY)

I told the High Commissioner that it was the policy of FNB-controlled papers to avoid polemics and confine themselves to a factual presentation of the news, but that in view of present evidence that some of the Separatist activities were prejudicial to the Allied war effort, I had no objection to the paper publishing a few sober, moderate articles refuting some of the Separatist misrepresentations.

He promised to prepare an article immediately and send it to me, giving me full liberty to make any excisions or changes that I felt were necessary. His secretary brought the article to my apartment that same evening. I read it over carefully, finding it moderate in tone, although it hinted at stronger action to be taken if the Separatists continued their policy of violence. One of the main points in the article was refutation of the Separatist propaganda about Allied support for their movement.

On Sunday noon, I took the article in person to the Giornale di Sicilia to discuss it with Federico Ardizzone, one of the two publishers, and with Comm. Enrico Wolleb, the responsible editor. Both of them felt it was too strong, and were not at all anxious to publish it. Since it dealt with an Italian internal problem, I did not feel justified in insisting that it be published, without specific instructions from higher authority.

Both Ardizzone and Wolleb argued that, while they personally did not believe the Separatist claim of having Allied backing, this idea was so widespread that only an official statement from a high Allied source refuting this claim would have any effect. In that, I am inclined to agree with them. They said that if such a communique would be issued by a responsible Allied agency, they would not only publish it but would then be willing to follow it with a series of articles showing the fallacy of Separatism. They argued that Allied silence on the subject has been taken to mean tacit approval of the movement, which the Separatists are exploiting for all they can get out of it.

They further admitted their fear of an attack on their plant by the more violent Separatists if they began publishing articles against Separatism without an official Allied disavowal of the movement having been issued. They seemed to feel that if the Allies would publicly disavow support of the Separatists, much of the strength of the movement would drift away.

Therefore, this letter is being written to ascertain whether some high Allied agency, such as A.C.C. or the Allied Advisory Council for Italy would be willing to issue such a statement. It need not necessarily denounce Separatism, but simply make clear that Separatist claims of Allied support are wholly unfounded. I personally think that such a statement would have an extremely beneficial effect in Sicily and would bring about a great Sicilian participation in the war effort. It is this observer's impression that Separatist activities have done more than anything else to distract the people of this island from making a major contribution to the war effort (the Grenai campaign and the Separatists' open, and later secret, opposition to it is but one example.)

536

-3-
SECRET

(COPY)

This whole matter is so delicate that I did not want to risk discussing it with you by telephone. I would like to get some kind of signal in reply to this letter as soon as possible. May I, therefore, suggest the following code arrangement to give no preliminary information pending a more detailed reply in writing:

1. If there is no hope of such a statement being issued, I suggest a signal reading: "publicity plans vetoed" which is vague enough to avoid suspicion.
2. If there is hope but not certainty of such a statement, I would appreciate a signal reading: "Your proposal being studied."
3. If there is certainty of such a statement, the signal might read: "Campaign plans approved."

I would then greatly appreciate a letter containing further instructions on the policy I should follow, as the chief for Sicily, in this extremely delicate matter.

I fully realize that as the representative can intervene in the internal political situation of a country, and I have no desire to do so. On the other hand, with full controlling two of Sicily's three dailies, we have to decide whether we are going to keep these organs to the legally constituted authorities in their campaign against the disruptive influence of Separatism. Under the terms of our agreement, with the Giornale di Sicilia, they are obliged to publish anything we want published, and should I use this power to insure the publication of articles against Separatism which the High Commissioner has requested?

I am sure the High Commissioner would be willing to make another trip to Rome if you felt it necessary for him to discuss this matter with you personally, or with other Allied officials.

In the meantime, awaiting word from you, I shall take no action whatsoever. Hoping for a star reply concerning this literary problem at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. FRANKS
Chief, FWE, Sicily.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 334

29 August 1944

H.E.

In case of possible repercussions I enclose a translation of a letter which the President of the Sicilian separatist movement, Signor Andrea Finocchiaro-Aprile, has addressed to various high personalities in which it is claimed that the Sicilian people are being oppressed by the Italian Government. The letter ends with a request that the United States and Great Britain should militarily reconquer the island and that subsequently a plebiscite should be held under international control so that the inhabitants of Sicily should be given the chance to opt for self government in a sovereign and independent state.

The allegation of oppression lacks substance and the demand for the return of military government might be regarded by the Italian Government as something near treason. In fact Visconti Venosta, who had somehow received a copy of this letter, told Stone that the Italian Government were wondering whether they could really let this go by without reacting. He said his advice was that the letter was indictable under Italian law.

Fortunately Colonel Hancock happened to be in Rome on relinquishing his post as Regional Commissioner in Sicily. So he consulted him. His advice coincided with our own judgment that it would be a great mistake for the Italian Government to attempt to take any steps against Aprile, at any time at the present time. Aprile had been openly pursuing this tack for a year or so and on his own showing in Paragraph 4 of his letter could only claim "several hundred adherents".

Stone later spoke to Visconti Venosta in this sense and has since heard that the Italian Government intend to let this alone.

Everyone here including the Italian Government of course realize that there is a Sicilian problem. But that is another matter.

I am sending a copy of this memo to Rome Mexico.

Sir Noel Charles, Rt., M.C., M.G., M.O., etc., etc.
British High Commissioner to Italy.

44-52-1

385-01

COPY

MOVEMENT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF SICILYNational Committee.

TO THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO THE BRITISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO THE RUSSIAN COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO GENERAL DE GAULLE

TO MR. CHIANG KAI SHEK

TO THE CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE OF HIS HOLINESS

TO THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,

DENMARK, GREECE, JUGOSLAVIA, NORWAY, HOLLAND, POLAND, SWEDEN.

Palermo, 23 July 1944.

The exceptional situation in which the Italian Government has placed the great majority of the Sicilian people, aspiring to its freedom and independence, obliges the National Committee to address a warm appeal to all the Chancelleries.

We live here under a regime of the most abominable oppression.

Not only all liberties are denied to us, but we are exposed to violences of all kinds.

Whilst the freedom of the press is granted to all political parties, even to those who have only a few scores of members, we are not allowed to publish one single newspaper, notwithstanding the fact that the independence movement comprises by now several hundred adherents. Thus, we are the object of criticisms and insults by a gang of political profiteers, without our being able to reply.

To us, and to us only, it is prohibited to print even the smallest manifesto as all printing works are daily visited by the police who do not allow that anything coming from us be printed.

523

Thus also, under futile pretexts or by inventing imaginary reasons, such as the fear that we might do propaganda so that the wheat will not be handed to the granaries - which is absolutely false - we are denied the right to assemble, which, instead, is granted to all parties, and this in the intent to avoid that the people continue to manifest, as they have always done, their great sympathy for the independence of Sicily.

So that the adherents to the independence movement not only are registered as reproaches in special lists, but are constantly subjected to torments and reprisals: the adherence to the movement is considered a demerit with the effect that nothing can ever be achieved, or obtained.

The result is that our friends, who at the time of the liberation were called by the Allies to occupy public posts are invited to resign, although they have fulfilled their task in a praiseworthy manner, and, otherwise, are threatened with dismissal.

As if this were not sufficient, we are subjected to the most vile attempts on our persons. For instance, at Ragalbuto, where a few of us had gone, with the most peaceful intentions, to explain the reasons that militate in favour of independence, we were assaulted by a band of communists and royalists, amongst who were even officers of the "Sabauda" division, all armed with Tommy-guns, or revolvers, or hand-grenades, and it was a miracle we were not all murdered. The band had been organized by the Prefect of Enna, a certain Bruno. Now, the Government authorities not only do they not deplore the behaviour of Bruno and his henchmen, but express their implicit approval of the aggression.

The Italian Government have had the impudence to ask the Allies for authorization to proceed to the arrest of the president of our National Committee, whose only guilt is ardently to love our Sicilian motherland and to want to see it freed from oppression, servitude and exploitation in which it has been kept, for nearly a century, by Italy.

We might add that our cities are almost in a state of siege. Not only a vast number of Carabinieri and policemen are to be seen, but the streets are full of officers and troops of the Italian Army who have a provoking bearing, whilst it would be better to give them a task on the battlefield. Their presence in Sicily, in function of intimidation, dominating and violence is not at all welcome and incidents are frequent and at any moment there might be dangerous reactions.

It is to be borne in mind that the Italian Government are taking everything out of Sicily, as if to punish her for her hostile attitude. Railway rolling stock, autobusses, motor cars, electric turbines, industrial plants, materials and goods of every kind are being taken away to Italy, rendering our life impossible. The Italian Government want that Sicily be deprived of everything.

We however register our most energetic protest against this uncivilized and barbarous behaviour of the Italian Government which becomes daily more undeserving of the support of the United Nations and unworthy of having cobelligerency changed to alliance as they insistently and pitifully ask for.

The National Committee, in the name of the oppressed Sicilian people, asks that this intollerable state of affairs, created by the Italian Government, be ended in accordance with the supreme laws of civilization and humanity and confidently appeals to all the Chancelleries in order that they inform the Italian Government that they deplore their action, inviting them to desist from employing methods which not even the fascist regime had ever applied in Sicily.

Our sufferings, the absolute privation of freedom, the hatred of the Italian Government towards us leads us earnestly to wish that the United States and Great Britain will militarily re-occupy the Island in order to put an end to our plight.

The National Committee, faced by the chaos that the Government has created between Italy and Sicily, takes the opportunity to confirm its intention undiminished to continue the fight for the separation of the two Nations, in accordance with the moral, political and economic supreme necessities of the Sicilian people and renews the suggestion that the people be called to declare BY A PREBISITE UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, not having any faith in the Italian Government, their will for self-government in a sovereign and independent state.

Please accept the expression of our highest consideration.

The Secretary General
Antonio Varvaro

The President
Andrea Pinocchiero-Aprile

144 6

GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF SICILY

National Committee.

TO THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TO THE BRITISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TO THE RUSSIAN COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TO GENERAL DE GAULLE
TO MR. CHIANG KAI SHEK
TO THE CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE OF HIS HOLINESS
TO THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DENMARK, GREECE, JUGOSLAVIA, NORWAY, HOLLAND, ITALY, SWITZERLAND.

Palermo, 20 July, 1944.

The exceptional situation in which the Italian Government has placed the great majority of the Sicilian people, aspiring to its freedom and independence, obliges the National Committee to address a warm appeal to all the Chancelleries.

We live here under a regime of the most abominable oppression.

Not only all liberties are denied to us, but we are exposed to violences of all kinds.

Whilst the freedom of the press is granted to ~~500~~ 30 political parties, even to those who have only a few scores of members, we are not allowed to publish one single newspaper, notwithstanding the fact that the independence movement comprises by now several hundred adherents. Thus, we are the object of criticisms and insults by a gang of political profiteers, without our being able to reply.

TO THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 TO THE BRITISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 TO THE RUSSIAN COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 TO GENERAL DE GAULLE

TO MR. CHIANG KAI SHEK

TO THE CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE OF HIS HOLINESS

TO THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
 DENMARK, GREECE, JUGOSLAVIA, NORWAY, HOLLAND, POLAND, SWEDEN.

Palermo, 20 July, 1944.

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Not only all liberties are denied to us, but we are exposed to violences of all kinds.

Whilst the freedom of the press is granted to ~~5270~~ political parties, even to those who have only a few scores of members, we are not allowed to publish one single newspaper, notwithstanding the fact that the independence movement comprises by now several hundred adherents. Thus, we are the object of criticisms and insults by a gang of political profiteers, without our being able to reply.

To us, and to us only, it is prohibited to print even the smallest manifesto as all printing works are daily visited by the police who do not allow that anything coming from us be

-2-

printed.

Thus also, under futile pretexts or by inventing imaginary reasons, such as the fear that we might do propaganda so that the wheat will not be handed to the granaries - which is absolutely false - we are denied the right to assemble, which, instead, is granted to all parties, and this in the intent to avoid that the people continue to manifest, as they have always done, their great sympathy for the independence of Sicily.

So that the adherents to the independence movement not only are registered as reprobates in special lists, but are constantly subjected to threats and reprisals: the adherence to the movement is considered a demerit with the effect that nothing can ever be achieved, or obtained.

The result is that our friends, who at the time of the liberation were called by the Allies to occupy public posts are invited to resign, although they have fulfilled their task in a praiseworthy manner, and, otherwise, are threatened with dismissal.

As if this were not sufficient, we are subjected to the most vile attempts on our persons. For instance, at Regalbuto, where a few of us had gone, with the most peaceful intentions, to explain the reasons that militate in favour of independence, we were assaulted by a band of communists and royalists, amongst whom were even officers of the "Sabauda" division, all armed with tommy-guns, or revolvers, or hand-grenades, and it was a miracle we were not all murdered. The band had been organized by the Prefect of Enna, a certain Bruno. Now, the Government authorities not only they do not deplore the behaviour of Bruno and his henchmen, but express their implicit approval of the aggression.

The Italian Government have had the impudence to ask the Allies for authorization to proceed to the arrest of the

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wheat will not be handed to the granaries - which is absolutely false - we are denied the right to assemble, which, instead, is granted to all parties, and this in the intent to avoid that the people continue to manifest, as they have always done, their great sympathy for the independence of Sicily.

So that the adherents to the independence movement not only are registered as reproaches in special lists, but are constantly subjected to threats and reprisals: the adherence to the movement is considered a demerit with the effect that nothing can ever be achieved, or obtained.

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The Italian Government have had the impudence to ask the Allies for authorization to proceed to the arrest of the president of our National Committee, whose only guilt is ardently to love our Sicilian motherland and to want to see it freed from oppression, servitude and exploitation in which it has been kept, for nearly a century, by Italy.

-3-

We might add that our cities are almost in a state of siege. Not only a vast number of Carabinieri and policemen are to be seen, but the streets are full of officers and troops of the Italian Army who have a provoking bearing, whilst it would be better to give them a task on the battlefield. Their presence in Sicily, in function of intimidation, domineering and violence is not at all welcome and incidents are frequent and at any moment there might be dangerous reactions.

It is to be borne in mind that the Italian Government are taking everything out of Sicily, as if to punish her for her hostile attitude. Railway rolling stock, autobuses, motor cars, electric turbines, industrial plants, materials and goods of every kind are being taken away to Italy, rendering our life impossible. The Italian Government care not that Sicily be deprived of everything.

We however register our most energetic protest against this uncivilized and barbarous behaviour of the Italian Government which becomes daily more undeserving of the support of the United Nations and unworthy of having cobelligerency changed to alliance as they insistently and patently ask for.

The National Committee, in the name of the oppressed Sicilian people, asks that this intolerable state of affairs, created by the Italian Government, be ended in accordance with the supreme laws of civilization and humanity and confidently appeals to all the Chancelleries in order that they inform the Italian Government that they deplore their action, inviting them to desist from employing methods which not even the fascist regime had ever applied in Sicily.

5200

Our sufferings, the absolute privation of freedom, the hatred of the Italian Government towards us lead us earnestly to wish that the United States and Great Britain will militarily re-

siege. Not only a vast number of Carabinieri and policemen are to be seen, but the streets are full of officers and troops of the Italian Army who have a provoking bearing, whilst it would be better to give them a task on the battlefield. Their presence in Sicily, in function of intimidation, conincering and violence is not at all welcome and incidents are frequent and at any moment there might be dangerous reactions.

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We however register our most energetic protest against this uncivilized and barbarous behaviour of the Italia Government which becomes daily more undeserving of the support of the ~~xxxx~~ United Nations and unworthy of having cobelligerency changed to alliance as they insistently and pitifully ask for.

The National Committee, in the name of the oppressed Sicilian people, asks that this intolerable state of affairs, created by the Italian Government, be ended in accordance with the supreme laws of civilization and humanity and confidently appeals to all the Chancelleries in order that they inform the Italian Government that they deplore their action, inviting them to desist from employing methods which not even the fascist regime had ever applied in Sicily.

Our sufferings, the absolute privation of freedom, the hatred of the Italian Government towards us lead us earnestly to wish that the United States and Great Britain will militarily re-occupy the Island in order to put an end to our plight.

The National Committee, faced by the chasm that the Govern-

3208

-4-

ment has created between Italy and Sicily, takes the opportunity to confirm its intention undauntedly to continue the fight for the separation of the two nations, in accordance with the moral, political and economic supreme necessities of the Sicilian people and renews the suggestion that the people be called to declare BY A FREEBORN UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, not having any faith in the Italian Government, their will for self-government in a sovereign and independent state.

please accept the expression of our highest consideration.

The Secretary General
Antonino Varvaro

The President
Andrea Finocchiaro-Aprile

5267

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APC 512

15 December 1943

7
SUBJECT: Sicilian Patriotic Organization
TO : Region I

1. The attached copies of correspondence are forwarded for your information and any action which you consider necessary.
2. Please report action taken and return the attachments.

By order of Colonel SPOFFORD:

W. Driffeld White
major G.C.
W. DRIFFIELD WHITE
Major
as Chief of Staff.

Encls.

1st Ind.

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division, No. 1 Region.

1. Attached correspondence relates to a political organisation known as the Siciliani Volontari Arditi conducted by one Mario GIANCANA and others.
2. This matter has been dealt with by S.C.A.O., Palermo Province, therefore, I suggest the papers be passed to him for information and attention.

385.01

G. Richardson
G. Richardson, Major,
Special Police Section.

18/12/43.

TO: S. C. A. O., Palermo Province.

Forwarded for information and attention please.

By Order of Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti.

18/12/43

Russell A. Snook
Russell A. Snook; Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety Division,
No. 1 Region.

0918

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

DSJ/DW/mit

22
DEC 4/5 (031)

WGS-080-4

3 December 1943

SUBJECT: Sicilian patriotic organisation

TO : HQ AMG, CMF



Reference the attached copy of a letter from the Office of the Intelligence Officer, HQ Island Base Section, and copies of documents relating to the Movement "S.V.A." attached thereto.

1. The matter has been referred to this Section by G-2 (CI) NATOUSA, who hold originals of the documents relating to the Movement "S.V.A." signed by Gen. Mario Giancana.

2. It is assumed that you are fully aware of this organisation, but in case there are points in the attached documents which cast fresh light on the case they are forwarded for information and any action which may be necessary.

[Signature]
D. S. JACKLING
Lt. Col.

Incls.
As above.

5265

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals English U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ISLAND BASE SECTION
OFFICE OF THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
A.I.O. #550

15 November 1943

SUBJECT: Sicilian Patriotic Organization.

TO : A C of S, G-2 Section, NATOUSA, APO #534.
(THRU: CG, No. 1 District.)

1. Attention is invited to inclosed letters.
2. Mario Giancana presented himself to Major Betz, Commanding Officer of the Prisoner of War Inclosure, in Palermo, by whom subject was referred to this office.
3. Subject had previously presented himself at the office of the CIC Section attached to this headquarters. The CIC investigation instituted then has revealed no indications that subject may be an undesirable person.
4. Subject claims to have collected the signatures of some 1,500 Sicilians for his movement and that he can, with the blessing of the Allies, increase this number to at least 10,000.
5. Since any kind of civilian organization not properly supervised is liable to slip into the wrong tracks, subject has been advised to refrain from further propaganda for his movement pending an official opinion from higher headquarters.

S/ Alan G. Spielman,
ALAN G. SPIELMAN,
1st Lt., C. E.,
Actg Intelligence Off.

2 incs.

5264

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Equals English U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

SICILIANI VOLONTARI ARMATI
MOVIMENTO "S. V. A.,,
Palermo

Il movimento ha lo scopo di servire la causa antifascista e di abbattere il Tedesco invasore.

Palermo, 9/9/1943

"The movement is the only object to serve better the cause against the fascism and to beat off the german invader.,,

IL DIRIGENTE GENERALE DELL'ISOLA

"The General Director of the Island,,

GEOM. MARIO GIANCANA

MOVIMENTO "S.V.A."

THE MOVEMENT PROPOSES TO ITSELF THE OBJECT TO RECRUIT THE BEST ELEMENTS AMONGST THE SICILIAN YOUNG BOYS AND TO LEAD THEM TOWARD THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADER.

THE MOVEMENT BY UNIFORMING ITSELF TO THE HIGHEST IDEAS OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY, SUBJECTS ITSELF TO THE GLORIOUS NATIONAL TRADITIONS, BECAUSE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE SINCE EPOCH OF MUNICIPALITIES UNTILL THE EPOCH W.W. 1915-1918 HAS HAD THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS VERACTIONS ENEMY.

THE MOVEMENT ISCHRITS THE VOLUNTARIES PASSION AND THE SCAM OF STRUGGLING OF THE MOVEMENT GARIBOLDINO AND WANT TO CREATE IN THE YOUNG BOYS BY AWAKING THEM FROM THE FASCIST DROWSY DESTROYER OF EVERY SPIRITUAL FORCE AND TRUTHFUL ACQUAINTANCE TO OPERATE WITH THE ALLIED ARMY FOR TO LIBERATE FROM NAZI-FASCISM OPPRESSORS ALL PEOPLE THAT CRYE UPON THE MEDIEVALIST FOUND OF THE TEUTONIC IMPERIALISM.

MARIO GIANCANA

MOVIMENTO S.V.A. GENERAL PROP. ORGANIZATION

- 1 - GENERAL DIRECTOR-PRESIDENT -- MARIO GIANCANA
- 9- INSPECTOR OF THE PROVINCE -- AND PROP. OFFICERS

TRAPANI rag. Franc. G. COLO-via Palermo 59-Inspector of Province
doctor. R. Mizzuto, rag. Di Gaetano, rag. Giuseppe Como, rag. Marceca,
ing. G. Cascio, avv. On. N. Costa, avv. Cosentino, Captain Biazzo, Prop. Officers.
MARSALA-avv. St. Pellegrino, LAZARA-avv. Raja, CASTELLAMARE-avv. Fodera,
PARTANNA-avv. L. Leone, CASTELVETRANO-lieten. G. Varin, S. Minfa Prof. Martino,
SALERNO-liutenant. geom. Lo Castro, S. BUCA, S. MARONERUTA, SCIACCA, RIBERA, MERTI
ALCANO-rag. S. De Simone, Sig. G. Taormina.....
PALERMO - doctor Franz FERRO via Macqueda 334-Inspector of the Province.
avv. F. Sanfilippo, rag. Cuccia Prop. Officer

Da Nominare

CATANIA-On. Rindone, On. Castiglione, avv. D'Albergo, SIRAGUSA-avv. On. Di Giovanni
MESSINA-avv. Martino, avv. Di Modica, On. Stancanelli, On. Faranda Prop. Officers
CALTANISSETTA-On. G. Amella, TRAPANI-Sca. Faure la Rocca Cappellano M.

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

SICILIANI VOLONTARI ARDITI
Movimento "S.V.A.",
Palermo

Il movimento ha lo scopo di servire la causa
antifascista e di abbattere il Tedesco invasore.

Palermo, 3 NOV. 1943

"The movement is the only object to serve
better the cause against the fascism and to beat
off the german invader.,,

IL DIRIGENTE GENERALE DELL'ISOLA
"The General Director of the Island.,,
GREG. MARIO GIANCANA

ECCELLENZA IL GENERALE
COMANDANTE LE FORZE ARMATE
PALERMO

DEL NIO CIRC DI PROPAGANDA NELL'ISOLA FORTI IL PROFUGO DELLA ZAGARA
E IL PROFUGO DELLA GIOVENTU SICILIANA DI CUI VI FACCIO DONO.
E NEL CUORE GEMOSO E FORTE DI QUESTA NALDA GIOVENTU RASSEMBLE
PASSIONE DI COMBATTERE ACCANTO ALLE FORZE ALLEATE
NELLA LOTTA CONTRO IL TEDESCO.
QUESTE FORZE NUOVE FRESCHE TENACI VENGONO DAL TERRO DI QUEST'ISOLA
VERDE MADRE GENEROSA DI PASTORI E PORTI VAGABONDI.

VOGLIATE SIG. GENERALE, GRADIRE IL VOTO DI FEDELTA DI MIGLIAIA
DI GIOVANI SICILIANI UNITAMENTE A QUELLO DEL VOSTRO DEVOTISSIMO

MARIO GIANCANA

SUBALF. FORCE ARMY -	TRAPANI	500
PROV.	TRAPANI	500
PROV.	PALERMO	800
PROV.	AGRIGENTO	?

5202

385.01

For 9 am m 5261

Jordan

Seen 4 bang notes
in this area
Now to C.I.C. as
in Nov. above.

Signatory Major
for the 1st group
Chief, Sub-Group
in Nov. Reg.

12/6/43

Region
Patten
Setch

than

RCDO.

C.I.C.

1st group

Major

Pal. 1st group

Pal. 1st group

SCAO
Pal. 1st group

1st group

Major

Pal. 1st group

Pal. 1st group

Pal. 1st group

2

3

MOVEMENT "S.V.A."

The movement "S.V.A." has the purpose to recruit the best elements of the young Sicilians fellows and to let them find their way towards the efforts against the german invaders.

The movement "S.V.A." inspiring itself to the highest idealism of Justice and of Liberty draws ~~many~~ the sea-way from the glorious national traditions, because the Italian people, from the period of Communes to the war 1915-1918, has always find the Germans their enemy.

The movement "S.V.A." inherits the voluntarily passion and the sense of combativity of the Garibaldism and wants to create in the young fellows - awaking them from the long fascist torpor, distructor of the best spiritual energies, the precise knowledge of the necessity to contribute aside the Anglo-Americans Force to free the Nation from the Lanzichenecchi Nazist.

Palermo, Sept. 9th. 1943

The General Dirigent of the Island

MARIO GIANCANA

For adhesion address to: to the Dirigent Inspectors, to the Provincial and Communal Dirigents Officers, Doct. Franz Ferro 334 Macqueda Street, Dirigent Inspector of the Province.

5260

PA. Political
TRANSLATIONALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

/mip

Number 753

11 November 1943

From information received I perceive that the situation in Sicily presents some aspects which are little reassuring:

1. Strong propaganda and organizational activity by Communists. Many parts of the Island are by now in the hands of Communists, who are also heavily armed. Up to the time American military occupation prevails they remain quiet; if this should cease, it is certain that some activity will be shown;
2. Extended and active black market with relative high increase of the cost of living and natural dissatisfaction;
3. Inability (or impossibility) to act on the part of political and administrative authorities;
4. Poor efficiency and grave defections among the Carabinieri and the police;
5. A sorrowful and difficult situation for the families of officers and non-commissioned officers. These are either prisoners or are unemployed. In both cases the families do not receive allotments and because of this they are in grave circumstances.

The above produces much dissatisfaction against the Italian Government, which is accused of neglect.

Officers and non-commissioned officers apply daily, trying desperately to be employed in some capacity.

I mention the above to you so that the Anglo-American Island Command may take whatever action it is able in this matter.

Badoglio

5209

DRAFT

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Lef/AMG/AMG

WFW/AMG/AMG
125 January 1941

SUBJECT: Political Meetings

TO :

1. The Italian people in Sicily are from now on authorized to take part in any political activities, provided they are of a non Fascist character, and that they do not lead to disorders and public disturbance.

Are therefore, allowed meetings of a proper nature, of political committees, publication and distribution of pamphlets of political character and any other activity of a similar nature.

2. Finally, political internees are notified not to participate to such political activities, which may thereby turn into public disorder.

385.01

translation by Major Hunsford.
who was asked "what the man
in the street would understand
by the order

5258

DRAFTARTICLE I

The Italian People of Sicily, from now on are authorized to take part in political activities^{ies}, provided they are not Fascist, and if such activities do not lead to disorder or public demonstrations which disturb the public peace.

However, peaceable assemblies, meetings of political committees, publication of political pamphlets and all other activities of a similar nature are permitted.

ARTICLE II

Specifically, former political detainees (probably means person formerly interned by Fascism) are especially warned against taking part in political activities which might lead to, or cause, disturbances and disorders against the public peace.

Translation by Le Washburn
who was asked what the
order in the street should
be maintained by the order.

ALL CONTROL COMMISSION - INCOMING DATE

4908

Pd. Sec.

CLASS: CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

W/C NO: 34/7

FROM:

REF NO: 2-7398

FROM: BEANS

FILED: 071700

TO: FATMA

RECD: 072215

AT 1030 HOURS FIVE MARCH ABOUT 300 MEN BELONGING TO (SEARS FOR BANGKOK TO FATMA CITY
 NEO-110) SEPARATIST PARTY ASSEMBLED AT PALERMO FOR DEMONSTRATION. THEY WERE DISPERSED
 BY CIVIL POLICE FORCES AVAILABLE AND SUFFICIENT FOR THE PURPOSE. SEVERAL SLIGHTLY IN-
 JURED. NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE. CASES QUICKLY RESOLVED. NO SUBJECT. REFERENCE FATMA
 1676 ADDRESS OF MR. MICCI IS 488 NORTH AVE JORDSTON, PENN



A.C.C. DIST

SUBJECT ONE

ACTION - CMB.

INFO - SECY GEN

" - DEPLCC

" - POL SEC

" - PUBLIC SAFETY SEC

SUBJECT TWO

ACTION - REGT S-1

FILE

FLDNT

CONFIDENTIAL

5256

8 MAR
0700555.01
540

SECRET

8321



APR 29 2100

"

O-2611

NONE

NONE
SECRET
IMPORTANT

HQ AAI

ACTION AAIHQ INFO ACC (by ELS)

INFORMATION HERE SHOWS FORMATION OF KNIGHTS OF LIBERTY MOVEMENT IN SICILY IS SPONSORED BY ITALIAN GOVT AND LEAD BY LT. COL. PAROLLI UMBERTO. IBS PATERNO STATE FOR YOUR HQ HAVE INSTRUCTED THEM TO ISSUE 150 UNIFORMS TO PROMOTE RECRUITMENT. NO PREVIOUS INTIMATION RECEIVED HERE. CINC AAI HAS INSTRUCTED GENERAL MASON MACFARLANE TO INFORM MARSHALL MACDONALD THAT NO ENCOURAGEMENT OR ASSISTANCE WILL BE GIVEN BY ALLIED NATIONS AND THAT ITALIAN GOVT MUST TAKE STEPS TO STOP MOVEMENT. REQUEST YOU ISSUE ORDERS TO IBS NOT TO ISSUE UNIFORMS AND SUPPLY US WITH ALL INFORMATION YOU HAVE ON HOW THIS MOVEMENT WAS INITIATED.

ACC DIST

INFO: SECY GEN

POW SEC

DCS

CA BR

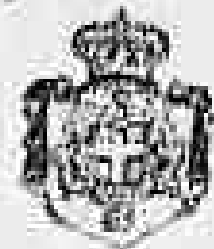
FILE

FLOAT

385,01

5255

SECRET



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

Spoken - Salerno 14 - febbraio 44.

ho chiesto - un Dip

Caro Generale Mac Farlane,

Come già eravamo verbalmente d'accordo nel consiglio dei Ministri che avrà luogo il 17 sarà discussa la nomina di un alto commissario per la Sicilia -

Le tendenze sono due: nominare un uomo politico, fiancheggiato da un comandante delle forze militari - oppure nominare un ufficiale generale -

Nel primo caso il nome che raccoglie l'unanime consenso è quello del Signor Musotto - Nel secondo caso sarebbe scelto l'E. Gaggera -

Come in tutte le mie azioni, io desidero anzitutto procedere in perfetto accordo con Voi, e Vi prego di volermi rendere nota per quale dei due sistemi avete preferenza.

Vi ringrazio per quanto avete
operando per il Sig. Philippon, e
però spero la sua nomina fuo-
ra che voi non mi avvertirete
dell'atto dei vostri passi -

Vi avverto che ho pensato di
attribuire all'Agricoltura il Vic-
tiani, che passerò alle comunicazioni,
col Marchese Kuipers specialmente
competente per quanto riguarda le
coltivazioni. Attualmente il Kuipers
fu da voi nominato prefetto a Cateu-
zaro -

Nominato Cavaliere, primo presidente
della Corte di Cassazione, ministro
della Giustizia e Finanza.

Cari più amichevoli saluti -

Vostro aff. Badoglio

0933

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

3 papers

7 Jan 44

21 Feb 44

22 Feb 44

Allied Finance Agency, Finance Sub-Comm And Civ
Aff Committee to various hqs.

Remittances to Sicily from U.S.A.
and Great Britain.

FILED: 421

5252

0934

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U.S. Army

January 31, 1944.

Sir:

There follows paraphrase of a telegram, No. 14, dated January 26, from the Italian Legation at Bern:

From D'Ajeta: I have received the following telegram from our Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires: "In view of great interest Italian communities there attach to question inform me please whether news is true that re-establishment postal tele-graphic communications with Sicily imminent. To all intents and purposes, but to point out great advantage - also from political viewpoint - of such a measure." Question of communications to which I have drawn kind attention at these Anglo-American Missions presents - as concerns also this sector - an ever increasing importance so that a prompt, even if partial solution, would be extremely desirable. The possibility of re-establishing communications is being considered with maximum interest by competent authorities of their respective Governments, I am assured by my Anglo-American colleagues.

Believe me, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Political Section

His Excellency,
don Renato Prunas,
Secretary General,
Royal Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

5251

285,01

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Civil Affairs Office

January 28, 1944

TO: Political Section,
c/o Brigadier GUETERBOCK,
Headquarters, Allied Military Government,
Naples.

SUBJECT: D'AJETA's No. 14 for Royal Italian Government.

Please transmit to the Royal Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs the following paraphrase of telegram 14, dated January 26, from D'AJETA:

I have received the following telegram from our Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires: "In view of great interest, Italian communities there attach to question inform me please whether news is true that reestablishment postal telegraphic communications with Sicily imminent. To all intents and purposes, beg to point out great advantage - also from political viewpoint - of such a measure." Question of communications to which I have drawn kind attention of these Anglo-American Missions presents - as concerns also this sector - an ever increasing importance so that a prompt, even if partial solution would be extremely desirable. The possibility of reestablishing communications being considered with maximum interest by competent authorities of their respective Governments, I am assured by my Anglo-American colleagues.

H. J. L'Heureux

H. J. L'Heureux
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

5280

0936

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref: 351/45/GA.

SUBJECT: Appointment of Giunta Consultiva.

21 April 1944.

TO : Political Section.

1. Major Bullock of the P.R.O. Section has been sent back from Sicily by the Regional Commissioner to report on Lt. Col. Hancock's grave anxiety concerning action taken by Badoglio in appointing Giunta Consultiva for Sicily without previous consultation with High Commissioner - action which has caused High Commissioner to come here by air today.
2. Decree which appointed the Giunta is dated 12th April and the list of it including the names of the Giunta appeared in Sicilia Liberata this morning.
3. Lt. Col. Hancock's views are explained in the attached telegram which has not yet arrived.
4. Musotto on arrival in Naples insisted on seeing Col. Poletti and unfortunately Major Bullock allowed this. I have instructed Col. Poletti on no account to get involved in Sicilian affairs.

385.01

MSL/RAC.

M.S.L.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Tel Sent 146

MS/20/4

53-3

DECREE DATED ONE TWO APRIL ONE NINE FOUR FOUR PAREN STUBBLE-
BINE FROM HANCOCK TO TATIA FOR LUSH CITE REC DASH ONE NINE TWO PAREN
APPOINTING NINE MEMBERS OF GIUNTA CONSULTIVA FOR SICILY JUST
RECEIVED BY HIGH COMMISSIONER WHO INFORMS HE HAS NOT BEEN
CONSULTED REGARDING ITS COMPOSITION PD HE CONSIDERS THAT THE
GIUNTA IS DEFECTIVE AS TO POLITICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL
REPRESENTATION PD SUBMIT THAT INTERIOR SUBCOMMISSION BE ASKED TO
INTERVENE AND THAT MEMBERS OF GIUNTA BE SCREENED AND ESSENTIAL
THAT HIGH COMMISSIONER BE FULLY CONSULTED BEFORE DECREE IS
PROMULGATED PD

COPIES

TOP SECRET

FATIMA 1272

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE G CORR)

25th. April. 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

HIGHLY

GEN MACFARLANE

FROM RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS A.A.I.

DURING OUR DISCUSSION THIS MORNING BASCCLIO STRESSED THE DIFFICULTIES HE ANTICIPATED
 FROM THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT IN SICILY TO PARISE TO FREEDOM FOR OUR CMA BRITISH RESIDENT
MINISTERS OFFICE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS AAI FOR GENERAL
ALEXANDER AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PHASE HE IS MOST ANXIOUS
 THAT THE NUOVE JURIA CONSULTIVA UNDOCTE FOR SICILY SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF FIVE SEPARATIST
 MEMBERS TO BE REPEATED PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED HIGH APPRECIATION OF COLONEL HANCOCK OUR
 REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA FOR OUR ASSISTANCE TO SICILIAN ADMINISTRATION AND ASKED ME TO
 ARRANGE FOR A MEETING BETWEEN HIMSELF CMA MYSELF CMA COLONEL HANCOCK AND REQUESTED THE
 HIGH COMMISSIONER CMA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

345.01

 NOEL MASON MACFARLANE 52, 3
 Lieutenant-General.
 Chief Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

DRAFT:

PROPOSALS FOR SICILIAN AUTONOMY PREPARED BY THE ITALIAN
SOCIALIST FEDERATION

The following notes summarise plans for
Sicilian Regional Autonomy prepared by the Italian Socialist
Federation and brought from Palermo to Naples by Sebastiano
Lo Verde.

Signor Lo Verde is an active member of the
Separatist Movement in Sicily which is headed by Finocchiaro
Aprile, a wealthy landowner and former admirer of Mussolini.

OUTLINE:

1. Sicily will enjoy ^{regional} autonomy ^{while} ~~as~~ remaining a part of
the Italian State.

2/ Sicilian autonomy will include:

- (a) Independent judiciary and Court of Final Appeal.
- (b) Independent regional police.
- (c) Independent schools up to high-school grade;
the University to remain under Italian State control; Italian
model schools of all categories may be freely established.
- (d) The development of agriculture and industry to be
supervised by a Public Economy Administration.
- (e) Development of internal and foreign trade to be
supervised by Commerce Administration.
- (f) Control of communications will include post,
telephones, telegraphs and national and international communication
by air, land and sea.
- (g) There will be independent financial administration

385.01

Lo Verde.

Signor Lo Verde is an active member of the Separatist Movement in Sicily which is headed by Finocchiaro Aprile, a wealthy landowner and former admirer of Mussolini.

OUTLINE:

1. Sicily will enjoy ^{regional} autonomy ^{while} remaining a part of the Italian State.

- 2/ Sicilian autonomy will include:
- (a) Independent judiciary and Court of Final Appeal.
 - (b) Independent regional police.
 - (c) Independent schools up to high-school grade;

the University to remain under Italian State control; Italian model schools of all categories may be freely established.

(d) The development of agriculture and industry to be supervised by a Public Economy Administration.

(e) Development of internal and foreign trade to be supervised by Commerce Administration.

(f) Control of communications will include post, telephones, telegraphs and national and international communication by air, land and sea.

(g) There will be independent financial administration with annual tribute to the Italian State Treasury. 52.06

(h) There will be an autonomous customs system; no tariffs between Sicily and Italy, no foreign tariffs higher than those imposed by Italy but liberty to set foreign tariff rates lower than those of Italy.

Administrative service for labour, hygiene and

public works will be created according to need.

/p2.....

0940

385.01

3. A Sicilian Legislative Assembly will be elected by universal suffrage on lines established by a Sicilian Constituent Assembly, also elected by universal suffrage.
4. The Sicilian Constituent Assembly will establish the functions and powers of the various administrations. Other functions of the S.C.A., will be:-
 - (a) Promulgation of communal electoral laws based on direct secret universal suffrage.
 - (b) Delimitation of communal, provincial and regional powers.
 - (c) To draw up a charter of Sicilian autonomy.
5. The Legislative Assembly will elect a ~~First~~^{his} ~~Deputy~~ charged with forming a cabinet. ~~These~~ will hold power as long as it has the confidence of the Assembly as expressed by a majority vote or until the Assembly's term ends.
6. The duration of the Legislative Assembly will be fixed by the Sicilian Constituent Assembly. (7) The National Government will appoint a General Commissioner for Sicily who will ensure that the Sicilian administration respects the Italian constitution and the Sicilian Charter of Autonomy.
8. The General Commissioner will have the power of veto, but in that case must return the law to the Legislative Assembly within ten days, with a statement of his reasons for vetoing it. The Legislative Assembly may override the veto by a three-fifths vote of those present and voting.
9. The National Government can temporarily suspend the Statute of Autonomy only if the Sicilian Executive Power

(a) Promulgation of communal electoral laws based on direct secret universal suffrage.

(b) Delimitation of communal, provincial and regional powers.

(c) To draw up a charter of Sicilian autonomy.

5. The Legislative Assembly will elect a ~~First~~ ^{first} Deputy charged with forming a cabinet. ~~These~~ ^{It} will hold power as long as it has the confidence of the Assembly as expressed by a majority vote or until the Assembly's term ends.

6. The duration of the Legislative Assembly will be fixed by the Sicilian Constituent Assembly. (7) The National Government will appoint a General Commissioner for Sicily who will ensure that the Sicilian administration respects the Italian constitution and the Sicilian Charter of Autonomy.

8. The General Commissioner will have the power of veto, but in that case must return the law to the Legislative Assembly within ten days, with a statement of his reasons for vetoing it. The Legislative Assembly may override the veto by a three-fifths vote of those present and voting.

9. The National Government can temporarily suspend the Statute of Autonomy only if the Sicilian Executive Power violates public or private liberties; i.e. political, ^{52/53} syndical, religious and co-operative freedom to organise; ~~Liberty~~ of meeting, voting, thought, speech and press; ~~The~~ sanctity of the home. Intervention must be requested by one-third of the members of the Legislative Assembly or by popular petition signed by one-fifth of the number of voters in the previous regional elections.

-3-

10. Suspension can only last three months, after which the Legislative Assembly will elect a new First Deputy.
11. All taxes are to be levied only by the Legislative Assembly paid only to Sicilian officials and turned into the Sicilian Treasury.
12. Sicily will pay a global annual tribute to the Italian Treasury, proportional to the Sicilian tax receipts, to the taxes paid by other regions and to services rendered by the Italian State to Sicily.
13. Military policy, foreign policy, regional public works on a large scale and administration of the national debt will remain within the competence of the National Government and parliament in which Sicily will have representatives elected in the same way as other regions of Italy.
14. No distinction will be made between Italians and Sicilians in respect to eligibility to Sicilian public office or employment. This decree, once adopted by the National Parliament or the Italian Constituent Assembly, cannot be rescinded or modified except by consent of the Sicilian people expressed through their Legislative Assembly and confirmed by popular referendum.

c00

5244

ACTION COPY

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

21 FEBRUARY 1944

TO (ACTION) : FENCE FOR FARGO FOR LUSH
(INFORMATION) : HOME
FROM : SEARS FOR HARGOCK
DATE TIME SIGNED : 211530A
DATE TIME REC'D : 211835A
REF NR : S7409
CITY : REC-76

6 copies

22 FEB

6113.
FOLLOWING IS A TRANSLATION OF A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE PREFECTS AT
A PRIVATE MEETING HELD ON 20 FEBRUARY AT PALERMO AND CONVENED ON THEIR
OWN INITIATIVE FOR YOUR INFORMATION SIGNED BY/PAZIO, CATANIA/ MANGANO,
AGRIGENTO/ DRUSO, ENNA/ RANTONI, TRAPANI/ CARTIA, RAGUSA/ SCANGANELLI,
MERIDIA/ CAMMARATA, EX-CALTANISSETTA/ "THE PREFECTS OF SICILY, OTHER THAN
THE PREFECT OF SYRACUSE (CARBON PREFECT) AND THE PREFECT OF CALTANISSETTA
BUT WITH THE ADDITION OF THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SUPPLIES FORMERLY
PREFECT OF CALTANISSETTA HAVING MET TOGETHER IN PALERMO AND HAVING EX-
AMINED THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES CONSEQUENT UPON
THE TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY FROM THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO THE ITALIAN
GOVERNMENT AND AS INTERPRETERS OF THE FEELINGS OF THE SICILIAN PEOPLE
PLACE ON RECORD THEIR KEEN GRATIFICATION ON THE RE-ESTABLISHED UNITY BETWEEN
SICILY AND ITALY, LOOK FOR THE EARLY VICTORY OF THE ALLIED FORCES AS THE
GUARANTEE OF LIBERTY AND CIVIL PROGRESS, ASSURE THE ALLIED AND ITALIAN

345.01
Sax. Muscovito, Tinnuakoo

533

GOVERNMENT THAT ABOVE EVERY DIFFERENCE OF PARTY THE SPIRIT OF SICILY IS
 REACHING OUT WITH VIGOR TOWARDS THE/WHICH IS THE ASSURANCE OF A UNITED
 AND INDEPENDENT ITALY AND REAFFIRM THEIR PRAYER THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
 WITH A CONSCIOUS APPRECIATION OF THE SENTIMENTS WHICH ANIMATE THE SICILIAN
 PEOPLE WHO ARE JEALOUS OF THESE LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH THEY MADE SO
 GLORIOUS A CONTRIBUTION AT THE TIME OF THE RISORGIMENTO, MAY ACCEPT THE
 PROPOSAL ALREADY SIGNIFIED BY THE DEPUTES OF SICILY TO THE MINISTER BEALS
 AND FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY HIM THAT AS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SICILY THERE
 BE NOMINATED THE HON. FRANCESCO MUSCATO VETERAN OF VITTORIO VENETO AND
 DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY."

ACTION: HQ ACC ✓
 INFO: G-2
 CG
 SECY

22 FEB

ACTION COPY

ACC DISTRIBUTION
 (ACTION) - Pol. Sec
 (Info) - Secy Gen
 " - Dep. Secy Gen
 " - CA Sec (for Sec Gen)
 " - Interior Sec.
 " - J. Sec.
 " - 3 Secy
 Page 2

WD, SC, FORM No. 7
(REVISED AUG. 1942)

Signal Corps, United States Army

FEB 21 1944 19 04

Received at

PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

MJAQ V LHUB NR16 A LHUB 211530A MJAQ QX GR286

(S7410) FOLLOWING IS RESOLUTION PASSED BY PREFECTS AT A PRIVATE MEETING HELD IN PALERMO TWO ZERO FEBRUARY AND CONVENED ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE PAREN SEARS FOR HANCOCK TO PENCE FOR FARGO FOR BADOGLIO CITE REG DASH EVEN SEVEN PAREN SIGNED BY FAZIO CMA CATANIA PD PANAMO CMA AGGIDENTO PD BRUNO -50- CMA ENNA PD DANTONI CMA TRAPANI PD CARTIA CMA RAGUSA PD STANGANELLI CMA MESSINA PD GAMMERATA CMA ENA DASH CALTANISSETTA PD QUOTE RIUNITI IN PALERMO CMA AGGENTI QUELLO DI SIRAGUSA CMA PREFETTO DI CARRIERA NON INVITATO E QUELLO DI CALTANISSETTA CMA PRESENTE IL SOVRAINTENDENTE REGIONALE PER GLI APPROVVIGIONAMENTI CMA CIA -100- PREFETTO DI CALTANISSETTA SMCN ESAMINATA LA SITUAZIONE POLITICA DELLE VARIE PROVINCE IN CONSEQUENZA DELL'ERASFERIMENTO DEI POTERI DAL GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO AL GOVERNO ITALIANO CMA INTERPRETI DEL SENTIMENTO DEL POPOLO SICILIANO CMA ESPRIMONO IL LORO VIVO COMPLACIMENTO PER LA RISTABILITA UNIONE DELLA SICILIA ALL ITALIA SMCN AUSPICANO

LA PIU SOLLECITA -150-
211840A

15460

N-3578

5241

WD SC FORM No. 7
(REVISED AUG. 1962)

Signal Corps, United States Army

Received at

PAGE TWO OF TWO PAGES
MJAQ V LHUB NR16

VITTORIA DELLE FORZE ALLEATE GANENZIA DI LIBERTA E DI CIVILE
 PROGRESSO SMCLN ASSICFRANO I GOVERNI ALLEATI E QUELLO ITALIANO
 CHE AL DI SOPRA DI OGNI DISSENSO DI PARTITO CMA L'ANIMA DELLA
 SICILIA E PROTESA NELLO SFORZO PER IL CONSEGUIMENTO DELLA
 VITTORIA CHE E SICUREZZA DELLA UNITA E INDIPENDENZA D ITALIA -200-
 SMCLN RICONFERMANDO IL VOTO CHE IL GOVERNO ITALIANO CMA CON
 CONSAPEVOLE COMPRESIONE DEL SENTIMENTO CHE ANIMA IL POPOLO
 SICILIANO CMA GELOSO DELLE ISTITUZIONI LIBERALI PER LE QUALI
 TANTO DIEDO DI CONTRIBUTO GLORIOSO AL RISORGIMENTO ITALICO
 CMA ACCOLGA CMA LA DESIGNAZIONE GIA SEGNALATA DAI PREFETTI
 DELLA SICILIA A S PD E -250- PD IL MINISTRO REALE E DA QUESTI
 FAVOREVOLMENTE ACCETTATA CMA PERCHE SIA NOMINATO ALTO COMMISSARIO
 PER LA SICILIA L ON FRANCESCO MASOTTO CMA COMBATTENTE DI
 VITTORIO VENETO CMA DECORATO AL VALORE PD TRANSLATION FOLLOWS
 BY CABLE

RECD CABLE 211732 OFF

Antoni - Hgace
Orfo - G-2
...
...
C. G.

5240

15460

MINISTERO AFFARI ESTERI

B. October 25th, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Allied Military Mission

On October 24th Rome Radio broadcast as follows:

" A Swiss newspaper publishes that a secrete clause of the armistice signed September 3rd foresees the renonciation by the House of Savoy to all sovereign rights on Sicily and that the autonomy of the island will be proclaimed as soon as the war is over. It is pointed out in Fascist ciroles that such renonciation has been approved and undersigned by the House of Savoy but not by the Italian State nor by its people. This new betrayal will be without effect if, as it is certain, the Axis will win the war."

Allied Military Mission

BRINDISI

C O P I A

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

I prefetti della Sicilia riuniti sotto la presidenza del benemerito Colonnello Poletti riaffermano la loro unione al grande nome d'Italia.

Reclamano la piena autonomia amministrativa della regione.

Ritengono ancora che nella grave ora che il Paese attraversa, sia necessario di unire tutte le forze del Paese per affrettare la liberazione d'Italia, salvo ad ognuno la completa libertà di decisione sul problema istituzionale.

D E L I B E R A N O

di fare appello alla concordia ed all'unione nella lotta contro il nemico tradizionale.

Palermo, 14 - 12 - 1943

FIRME:

*(Palermo) Francesco Mosetta
(Agrigento) Antonino Pancamo
(Trapani) Paolo d'Antoni
(Messina) Antonio Stancanelli
(Siracusa) Stella Luigi
(Enna) Ferruccio Bruno
(Ragusa) Giovanni Cartia
(Caltanissetta) Arcangelo Cammarata
(Catania) Antonino Fazio*

5233

To Freedom,
U.S. Department of State
Re: Italy - Winter in Italy

OUTSIDE 18/12/44

SECRET 20/13
ROUTINE 1527
IN-DA 18/12/44
FIREDA

ARMY HAS DISAPPEARED OF ITALY AND HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
SECOND COMMISSION OF ITALY. THE ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
IN THE ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
TO ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
ARMY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
JOYCE PD THAT ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
IS IN ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS
AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION THROUGH THE AUTHORITY OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER. THE ITALY HAS
RETURNED TO ITALY HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TO ITALY HAS

SSS. 01
505. 10/12/44

ATTACHED:

ROBERT S. DOW
Major, A.G.O.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - g Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Seber

5233

Cable

7 Feb 44

Paletti (Sears) to Dish:

ACC recommends Francesco Musotto as Ital.
High Commissioner for Sicily.

FILED: 505 - Musotto, Francesco

585,011

Memorandum

11 Dec 53

Gaccio to?

Projects in Sicily will quit if they must swear by the King. The King is associated with Fascism in their minds.

FILED: 385.01

*Sgt. Henry Van Horn**385.01*

Political Section
625

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.G. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/57/CA

11 Sept 1944

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)

NUMBER 73)

ISLAND OF ELBA

Effective 0001 hours 20 September 1944 the island of ELBA ceases to be administered by HQ ACC and becomes a part of LIVORNO Province, Region VIII.

785.011

[Signature]
M.S. DUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION

"C" Plus Group 2 - List "A"

5236

CONFIDENTIAL

Report on Visit to ELBA - 7-10 SEP 44

11 SEPT. 1944

Major F.E. GILBERT, 5 Innis D.G. of the Information Division A.C.O. visited ELBA 7-10 SEP 44 and submits the following report.

PATRIOTS:

1.A

(i) So called Patriots in ELBA constitute a small party under the leadership of a Committee called the National Committee of Liberation.

(ii) This Committee has 20 odd members including 8 leaders, is communist in outlook, and has 200/300 lukewarm supporters.

(iii) Small meetings have been held at street corners when odd fascists have been beaten up. Necessary action was taken and the meetings dispersed.

(iv) (a) Recently a meeting was called in an endeavour to claim the workers right to take over the iron ore mines.

(b) Immediately on hearing that a clandestine meeting relating to this meeting had taken place, the S.C.A.O. ordered the three Sindacos, who had attended this preliminary meeting, to report to him.

(c) One Sindaco failed to report, was sent for and brought in, by French troops, under arrest.

(d) The 3 Sindacos were then arraigned before the S.C.A.O., sitting with his full complement of C.A.O.'s, and each Sindaco was given an envelope enclosing a copy of Proclamation No 3 with the paragraph relating to the "holding of meetings" under lined in red, together with an appropriate covering letter.

385011

5255

- 2 -

(e) These Sindacos were then ordered to sign a declaration stating that they had had their attention drawn to the above mentioned paragraph and that they fully understood its implication so far as their personal responsibility was concerned.

(f) The Sindacos wished discussion and made an attempt to offer excuse but the S.C.A.O. maintained a strong front saying that simple fulfillment of the proclamation was all that was necessary.

(g) To ensure that the Sindacos were in a position to enforce authority troops were sent to parade the rendez-vous of the proposed meeting. A number of people had congregated in the village square but the meeting had been cancelled. At a later hour, when the S.C.A.O. went himself to collect his C.A.O. who had gone there as observer, he was greeted with cheers and shouts of acclamation.

1.B

OBSERVATIONS

Patriots

(a) It would seem, very definitely, that official support for the Patriots in ELBA is a somewhat delicate question, although there are some, ready to fight anywhere.

Political

(b) A pointer to the immediate political situation can perhaps be found in the following:-

(i) On the one hand there are all the unemployed industrial workers who are confessedly communist in outlook.

(ii) On the other hand there is the conservative agricultural community, part of which is undoubtedly fascist and a great part of which, in the past, paid lip service to fascism.

(iii) Whatever may have been the political status of the latter (ii) they are all attacked as fascists by the former (i).

5254

- 3 -

(c) I am convinced, that as soon as AMG leaves ELBA, active communism, under the leadership of the National Committee of Liberation will, immediately endeavour to assume power.

(d) From information obtained locally it is deduced that of the island's population, the Communists and Fascists are about of equal number. If this assumption is correct, it would appear that a small body, with authority, should be able to maintain the balance.

A.M.G.

(e) During my brief visit to the island I have been increasingly impressed with the efficiency with which Military Government has been implemented in the island and I have no hesitation in stating that the report by the S.C.A.O. at the recent monthly conference and such other information as is available at HQ AGO does scant justice to his efforts or those of the other officers concerned.

Not only is the liaison with the French Military Garrison on a most friendly and co-operative basis but it is also obvious that a firm understanding exists with the islanders of whatever political persuasion.

Garrison

(f) It is understood that the S.C.A.O. has put forward a recommendation that 100 Garrison Troops be sent when the hand-over takes place.

(g) Since discussing the foregoing (para f.) with the S.C.A.O. agreement has been arrived at that, to maintain law and order efficiently, it is essential to divide the island into 3 areas (viz, at MAROLINA MARINA, PORTOFERRAIO, and RIO MARINA - Total 3 officers 150 men). Allied troops being unavailable, it is recommended that good Italian troops be sent to the island.

2.

Italian personnel available for service.

(1) It seems there is a number of italians available for service. These are divided into 3 categories:-

(a) 1400 Italian nationals of service age who avoided service for one reason or another and who are resident in ELBA. 5213

- 4 -

(b) 400 in a similar category to (a) but who are resident on the mainland.

(c) 250 who carried arms under German pressure and who deserted on the arrival of the Allies. In this category there are 12/20 individuals whose loyalty is in doubt.

(ii) The personnel mentioned in (a) (b) (c) above is not included in the official recorded island population and consequently a problem arises in regard to their welfare.

(iii) Most of these Italians have been issued with Ration cards but cannot buy AMG rations. Some time ago they were supported by the inhabitants, but now, in view of the reduced ration, steps are being taken to see that all are in possession of Ration cards and also to grant relief at the rate of 4 Lire per diem (Present AMG ration costs only 2 Lire per diem - ELBA scale of relief is 8 Lire for the head of a family, 4 for others).

OBSERVATION.

The foregoing would appear a simple and satisfactory solution to the problem for the moment.

3.

CIVILIAN RELIEF

(i) In regard to civilian relief a decree had been issued and a scheme is in force in the 8 Communes.

(ii) In each commune a committee of 4 is formed comprised of the Doctor, Curé, a workman and a woman.

(iii) These committees scrutinise and agree the lists of persons requiring relief.

(iv) These committees are, in turn, responsible to a central finance committee which is comprised of the 8 Sindacos who are not permitted to serve on the relief committees.

5882

- 6 -

4. Communications.

The question of communications has been enquired into and is being taken up with the various HQs concerned.



P.E. GILLETT
Major,
5 Innis D.G.

Distribution:

V. President Political Section.
Executive Commissioner.
Civil Affairs Branch.
Patriots Branch
M.M.I.A.
Regional Commissioner - Region VIII
S.C.A.O. - ELBA
File.

5281

0959

~~11/30~~
~~11/30~~

Tel. 473808

15 December 1944

Ref. 520/86/008

SUBJECT: Handover of VBA.

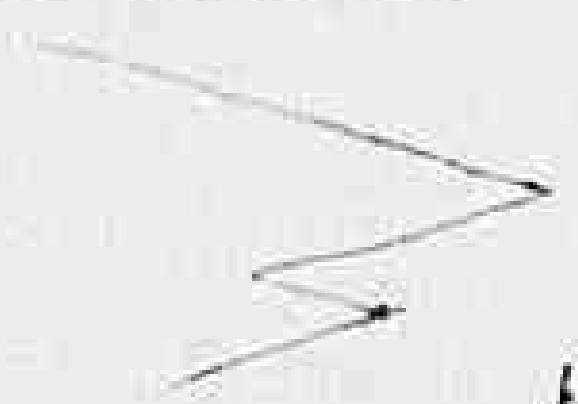
TO : Distribution below.

1. The French Garrison were evacuated from Nibn 14 Dec 44.
The French Military Governorship terminated on that date and administration by us became effective.

2. Executive Memorandum No 73 transferring administration to Tacana Region becomes effective 20 Dec 44.

L. W. Stapp
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Dist. Tacana Region
Establishment Section
Rumole Section
Civil Affairs Section
Land Forces S/C
ECGAD HQ AAI.
Political Section.



5230

0960