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Political Reports from FSO's
Sep 1943 - Apr 1949

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SECRET

POLITICAL REPORTS FROM

F.S. Os.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 9(a) and 5(b) or (c)
NAGS, DIA, 1/19/81

17

POLITICAL REPORTS FROM

F.S.Os.

DECLASSIFIED
EO 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (B)
DATE 4/14/81

17

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1647

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM SEPT 43
TO APR 44
CATALOGUE

21

0819

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

785016

0820

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

785016

1/2 M.319 I(6). 18 Sep From Major Pollock.

CAT./123.

DEMONSTRATIONS

P/P/15

POLITICAL

ACTIVITIES

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
Palermo

AGT/TWG/11

REF 104

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

1st. April 1944.

SUBJECT: Financing of Italian Government and Local Service.

TO : All Heads of Divisions

THROUGH: Regional Commissioner;

and TO: Provincial Finance Officers

THROUGH: Provincial Commissioners;

R E G I O N I.

1. Financing of Italian State, for at tel, Provincial and Communal Organizations is now a matter entirely in the hands of the Italian Government. Circular No 1238 dated 21st. February 1944, signed by Marshal Badoglio, and issued by the Italian Ministry of Finance, codifies the Italian procedure in regard to budgets, advances of funds, and accounting.

2. There is no provision in this procedure for the intervention of A.C.C. officials. A.C.C. officials will not sign or initial any documents, for example CRO 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 or sorting vouchers or estimates, signifying approval or disapproval or any form of recommendation of any project, proposal, estimate or request in Italian financial affairs.

3. The correct rôle of Heads of Divisions and Provincial Commissioners and Finance Officers is merely to hold a watching brief in financial affairs and to report through normal channels to the Regional Chief Finance Officer, Region 1, any information which in their opinion warrants his attention, for report to **4913**
H. C., A. C. C.

4. Whilst there is no objection to A.C.C. officials guiding interested Italians in the mechanical operation of their own financial system as laid down in the Circular, it is to be clearly understood that ACC is not a buffer between the public

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 THROUGH: Regional Commissioners;
 and TO: Provincial Finance Officers
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4. Whilst there is no objection to A.C.C. officials guiding interested Italians in the mechanical operation of their own financial system as laid down in the Circular, it is to be clearly understood that ACC is not a buffer between the public and their Government, neither will ACC officials act as intercessors.

5. Precise instructions to F.F.O's will be issued in the near future.

For Lt. Col. A. R. HADCOCK

APC

Hadcock

Hadcock
 A. C. T U B B
 Lt. Colonel
 R. C. F. O.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

SECRET

Regional Control & Military Government Section

Ref/59/8/GA.

SECRET

4 April 1944.

POLITICAL SUMMARY NO. 3.

4 March - 21 March 1944.

1. On March 4, it was locally reported that President Roosevelt had stated at a press conference in Washington that one-third of the Italian fleet which had surrendered to the United Nations would be made available to the Soviet Government. Press accounts of the President's statement were confused and gave rise to the interpretation in liberated Italy that the United States and Great Britain intended to hand over a number of Italian vessels to the Soviets. The Badoglio Government and Italian public opinion as a whole were deeply disturbed by the implications of such a proposal and the Government threatened to resign. This political crisis was, however, averted since both the President and Mr. Churchill made further statements on the subject showing that there was no present intention to make delivery of any Italian ships but only that they or their equivalent might be utilized by the Soviets. It is generally believed that Badoglio's position was reinforced by the strong stand he had taken against a transfer.

2. As a result of the agreement with the Allied authorities cancelling the strike on March 4, the Party of Action, Socialist and Communist Parties and the Confederation of Labor held a mass meeting in Naples on March 12. The meeting took place without incident or disturbance to public order, and an estimated attendance varied between six and ten thousand, of which the Communists were the most prominent and best organized. The meeting approved a resolution to intensify Italy's war effort requiring as the essential condition therefor that the national administration be purged beginning with the supporters of the Monarchy and that a democratic Government composed of all political parties be created. It is noteworthy that this was the first proclamation of any of the Parties condemning the Monarchy as an institution.

3. It will be recalled that the mass meeting was to be followed by the preparation of a petition to demonstrate the extent of popular support of the opposition. Immediately following the meeting there was strong support for the petition particularly from the Communist Party, and the Giunta agreed the petition might be circulated in the name of all six parties. Enthusiasm therefor has markedly waned since that time. It would appear that the Communists have now become indifferent and it seems likely that the whole plan will be dropped. This change of attitude of the Communists has no doubt been influenced by the announcement that the Soviet and Italian Governments had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives.

312

4 March - 11 March 1944.

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4. Following conversations between the Soviet representative, M. Bogomolov, and Marshal Badoglio the Italian Government issued a statement on March 14 to the effect that agreement had been reached with the Soviet Government to exchange diplomatic representatives. No prior consultation with the British and American Governments had taken place, and following Anglo-American inquiries at Moscow it appeared that the intention of the Soviet Government was not to derogate from the authority either of the Allied Control Commission or of the Advisory Council for Italy. In fact, the Soviet appointment of the diplomatic representative

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carries only the rank of Counsellor or Minister and he will be under the orders of the Soviet representative on the Advisory Council for Italy. Regardless of the form that these relations may take, however, there is no doubt that the Soviet move has had a marked influence throughout liberated Italy. Various interpretations have been given to it. Some consider that it will strengthen the hand of the Badoglio Government and others believe that it will increase the influence of the Communist Party throughout Italy. There is no question that since the announcement was made the tone of the Communist press and Communist declarations has altered. Many rumours are current that this will lead to changes in the Government and possibly even in the King's position in the near future. So far, no positive steps in this direction appear to have been taken.

5. The leader of the Communist Party in Italy, Mario Tagliatti, otherwise known as Togliatti, arrived in Italy on the 26th March from Moscow after eighteen years of exile. Immediately following his arrival the leaders of the Communist Party were convoked in Naples. Indications are that his leadership will be undisputed. A statement of Communist policy is expected in the first days of April.

6. Marshal Badoglio paid a short visit to Sicily at the end of the month to be present for the induction into office of Francesco Musotto the newly appointed High Commissioner for Sicily.

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Regional Commissioner, Region I	(10)
" " " " Region II	(10)
" " " " Region III	(4)
" " " " Region IV	(4)
" " " " Region V	(4)
" " " " Region VI	(4)
" " " " Region VIII	(1)
" " " " Region IX	(1)
S.C.A.O. 1st Fifth Army	(1)
S.C.A.O. 1st Eighth Army	(1)
PWB Liaison Officer	(1)

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"	Region VI	(4)
"	Region VIII	(1)
"	Region IX	(1)
S.C.A.O. MG Fifth Army		(1)
S.C.A.O. MG Eighth Army		(1)
PWE Liaison Officer		(1)
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2 Sec, PRS.		(1)
Experimental Det., G-2, Room 41,		(1)
Bank of Naples Building, Naples		(1)
I.S.L.D., 126 Via Alessandro		(1)
Mazzini		(1)
Security Branch		(1)
Political Section		(10)

EDUCATION

ALLIED OFFICE OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT
No. 354

Subject: AEO 345.5

8 April 1944

1. Relations of Allied Military Forces to Civil Authorities.

- 2. Regional Commissioners (2).
- 3. Heads of Divisions (1).
- 4. Liaison Officer No. 1 District (5).
- 5. Liaison Officer I.D.G. (3).
- 6. Liaison Officer Italian Authorities (1).

1. Attached herewith for information copies of A.M.G. Instruction No. 3, "Powers and Rights of Allied Forces and Allied Military Government in Unoccupied Italy" dated 15 March 1944.

2. Copies have been forwarded by A.M.G. to both No. 1 District and I.D.G. Liaison Officers can assist by drawing the attention of the staff to this instruction.

3. In the event of any difference of opinion due to action by the military in the civil sphere, negotiations by provincial Commissioners and Liaison Officers should be with the relative military authority and based on this instruction.

For the Regional Commissioner:

D. K. FLEISCHER
D. K. FLEISCHER,
Major, The Rifle Brigade,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

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OUT. AAI/3064/A(O)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO 6

15 March 1944

POWERS AND RIGHTS OF ALLIED FORCES AND ALLIED
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN UNOCCUPIED ITALY

On 11 Feb 44, that portion of ITALY South of Northern boundaries of the provinces of SALERNO, POTENZA and BARI, together with SICILY and the adjacent islands, was handed over to the Italian Government and jurisdiction, subject to the guidance and instruction of the Allied Control Commission under the Chief Commissioner acting for the Commander-in-Chief A.I. The following paragraphs indicate the more important rights possessed by Allied troops in the territory mentioned above, which is referred to in this instruction as 'unoccupied ITALY'.

2. General:

Full powers of government will be possessed by the Italian authorities in unoccupied ITALY, subject only to such rights as have been reserved by the Commander-in-Chief by agreement with the Italian Government. The most important of these rights are given in paras 3 - 9 below.

Apart from these rights, Allied Military Government in unoccupied ITALY comes to an end. All Proclamations and Orders of the Military Governor and those made by his authority cease and are no longer operative; no such Proclamations or Orders can be issued in the future.

Although there will be officers of the Allied Control Commission in unoccupied ITALY they will be there to advise and control the Italian Government and not as governors. One of the most important functions of the Regional and Provincial Officers of A.C.C. will be liaison between Allied military formations in the area and the Italian administrative officials. All but the most routine dealings between the Italian administration and the Allied Military authorities must be conducted through the A.C.C. When the Italian Government is directly represented on a control board or committee, the Military may, of course, deal directly with that organization without the intervention of A.C.C.

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3. Requisitioning:

The Allied Forces have retained the power and right to requisition private and public property and services in unoccupied ITALY - this right must be exercised sparingly and only for reasons of genuine military necessity. This right will be exercised through the Italian authorities. If, for example, a building is needed by the military it should be requisitioned through the Sindaco of the town where the building is situated, with the assistance of the Provincial officer of the A.C.C. The usual formalities of requisitioning used in occupied territory should be strictly followed in unoccupied ITALY. The property of dissolved fascist societies must not be seized without giving a receipt and then only if required for reasons of military necessity.

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4. Allied Military Courts:

As the Proclamation of the Military Governor ceases to operate in unoccupied ITALY, all crimes will normally be tried under Italian law and in Italian courts. The Allied Forces, however, have reserved to themselves the right to hold Allied Military Courts in unoccupied ITALY for the trial of civilians who commit acts seriously hostile to the Allied Forces and to punish them in accordance with the Italian Penal Codes.

The reservation of this right is not intended to encourage the trial of civilian offenders by Allied Courts but only to deal with the most serious offences against Allied personnel or property which cannot be properly dealt with by the Italian Courts. If such an offense has been committed the military authorities should give a full statement of the facts to the local representative of the A.C.C. with the request that an Allied Military Court be convened to hear the charges. It will be the responsibility of A.C.C. to frame the charges and constitute the Court.

Consequent on reservation of the power to try such offenders there is reserved to the Allied Forces the power to arrest persons who are believed to have committed such offenses. High ranking Italian officials and officers of the Italian armed forces should, however, only be arrested in collaboration with the appropriate Italian official (e.g. the Prefect or the Commanding Officer of the officer concerned). In all cases of arrest the agreement of the local A.C.C. officer will be obtained beforehand, except in an emergency, when he should be informed immediately after the arrest.

5. Military Zones:

The right is reserved by the Commander-in-Chief to declare specific areas in unoccupied ITALY to be Military Zones. Upon the issue of such a declaration, the right to exercise the powers of military government in the zone in question becomes once more vested in the Commander-in-Chief. It is hoped that the need for the establishment of such Zones will never arise, but should the situation in any area become such as to convince the District Commander that such action is necessary, he should, after consulting the Regional Commissioner, report accordingly to HQ A.A.I. giving full reasons to justify his view. The Allied Forces may also re-occupy any part of Italian territory but the right to constitute a Military Zone will render it unnecessary to exercise this right in respect of any local disorders.

6. Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees:

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6. Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees:

The Allied Forces may continue to hold or require the Italian Government to hold in custody military or civil prisoners of war in unoccupied ITALY. If the Allied Forces require to arrest any person for security or other reasons such arrest should, be carried out in collaboration with Italian officials unless in any particular case it is thought that a request to the Italian police to arrest a suspect would be ineffective. In all cases, except in emergency, the local A.C.C. officer must be informed of the intention to make any such arrest, whether by the Allied or Italian authorities. If he is not in agreement the matter will be referred to higher authority. Normally such persons will be detained in 371 P.M. Camp.

7. Use of Troops in Aid of the Civil Power:

It may happen that the local Italian authorities may ask for the assistance of Allied troops in quelling civil disturbances.

If such request is made the local commander will point out that quelling of civilian riots or disturbances is a matter for the Italian Administration and he will refuse such assistance unless he is of the opinion that it is necessary for the protection of Allied Military Interests. Furthermore, before requesting his assistance that the territory in question will be made forthwith an Allied Military Zone (see para. 5 above).

If time permits the local commander will consult the local A.C.C. officer and seek instructions from his Superior Commander before giving assistance; in any event he will inform his Superior Commander of any request made to him and the action taken thereon without delay.

8. Process in Italian Courts:

No member of the Allied Forces may be prosecuted or sued in Italian Courts.

9. Provinces of APULIA:

Heretofore, the Allied Forces had none of the powers of Military Government in the Provinces of LECCE, TARANTO, BRINDISI and BARI. The agreement now reached with the Italian Government makes the rights of the Allied Forces in these Provinces identical with their rights in the areas recently transferred from Allied Military Government to Italian control. Accordingly, all the rights described above as reserved to the Allied Forces, such as the right of requisitioning and of convening Military Tribunals for the trial of acts hostile to the Allied Forces, may be exercised hereafter in the four Provinces named above.

10. Emergency Action:

It is appreciated that an emergency may arise which requires immediate action by the Allied Forces for their protection and security but except in such emergency all action required from the Italian Administration should invariably be taken through the medium of the Regional or Provincial Commissioner. Where immediate action is taken without previous reference to A.C.C. for emergency reasons, the appropriate A.C.C. officer will be informed as soon as possible.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - Each Provincial Commissioner
- 1 - Heads of Divisions
- 5 - Liaison Officer, I.B.S.
- 5 - Liaison Officer, No. 1 District
- 25 - Spares

/s/ F. H. Robertson
Major-General,
C.A.C.

4908

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Crichton 010
Beard 000.*

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HQ.
APO 394

File: REO C4C

22 April 1944

SUBJECT: Re-occupation of Italian Controlled Territory.

TO : All Provincial Commissioners, Heads of Divisions and others concerned.

1. In the event that Allied Military Government may have to be imposed in any areas of territory which have been turned over to the Italian Government, the following directive is issued for the guidance of all concerned.

2. The Provincial Commissioner, in whose Province the area is located in which Allied Military Government may be imposed, will be charged with the responsibility of establishing Allied Military Government.

3. Personnel available for such Allied Military Government will consist of the following:

- a. The Provincial Commissioner will be authorized to make full use of personnel assigned to his Province.
- b. Such personnel as the Regional Commissioner can make available from Regional Headquarters.
- c. Such additional personnel as can be made available by the Regional Commissioner, from other Provinces in Sicily, or other source.

4. Full use of any transportation under the control of the Provincial Commissioner is authorized together with such transportation, requisitioned by the Provincial Commissioner as may be necessary.

5. All methods of communications will be available to Allied Military Government including telephone, telegraph, motor vehicle couriers etc.

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 - b. Such personnel as the Regional Commissioner can make available from Regional Headquarters.
 - c. Such additional personnel as can be made available by the Regional Commissioner, from other Provinces in Sicily, or other source.
4. Full use of any transportation under the control of the Provincial Commissioner is authorized together with such transportation, requisitioned by the Provincial Commissioner as may be necessary.
5. All methods of communications will be available to Allied Military Government including telephone, telegraph, motor vehicle couriers etc.
6. In the event that Allied Military Government becomes necessary for any area, a proclamation will be issued in the name of the Provincial Commissioner, in accordance with orders of A.C.C.
7. The Provincial Commissioner is authorized, upon assuming control of an area within his Province, to call upon all Italian officials, agencies, and personnel in that area, or having control of that area, to submit to orders.
 - a. All police and public safety agencies shall, at once, be organized under the direction of the Provincial Commissioner to restore law and order.

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- b. All courts in the area will be directed to remain open but will function under the control of the Allied Military Government.
- c. All banks and financial institutions may be closed, as the situation may require.
- d. Such other actions may be taken by the Provincial Commissioner as reasonably may be required by the situation.
- e. The Regional Headquarters will direct such Italian officials, agencies or personnel, outside the Province in which the Allied Military Government area is located, to cooperate fully in restoring law and order and rendering such assistance to the Provincial Commissioner as he may require.
9. The assistance of Military Forces will be called for only upon the authorization of Regional Headquarters except in an emergency and only when ordinary means at the disposal of the Provincial Commissioner have proved themselves to be inadequate.
10. The restoration of Allied Military Government will be effected only upon order of A.C.C. Headquarters

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DISTRIBUTION:

"A"

20 Spares

One Hancock
A. M. HANCOCK, Lt. Col.
Lt. Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

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Can Hancock
A. N. HANCOCK, Lt. Col.
Lt. Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

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DISTRIBUTION:

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7
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO. 394

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION)

FILE NO: RPS/200.2. DATE 30th May, 1944.

SUBJECT: Control of Movement.

TO: Heads of Divisions, Region 1. HQ.
Education

1. The attached copy of memo dated 26/4/44 from RC and MG. Section, ACC, HQ. together with relevant directives are forwarded for your information.

For the Regional Commissioner.

B. J. Hefford

B. J. HEFFORD,
Major,

Ass't. Regional Public Safety Officer

4906

905

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

COPY

SECRET

Ref/316/78/CA.

26 April 1944.

SUBJECT: General Order N°. 24 - Movement of Civilians.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Regions I, II, III, V and VII.
S.C.A.Os. Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. Copies of the above order, in English are forwarded herewith, together with the instructions for carrying out the provisions.
2. The Italian version is in course of preparation and will be issued within the next few days.
3. It is appreciated that the order cannot become effective in respect of Article IV until publication of the Italian version, but the instructions regarding the issue of passes are to be followed immediately on receipt of this order.
4. The provisions of the order should be brought to the attention of the local Italian authorities at once.
5. The Rear Army Control Line (see 316/77/CA of 26 April enclosed) is now and until further notice the line of the Biferno and Volturno Rivers.

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive Commissioner. 4305

Copy to: HQ. A.A.I. - GSI(b).

COPY

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY
GENERAL ORDER N° 24

MOVEMENT OF CIVILIANS AND THE ISSUE OF CIRCULATION PASSES

I, Maurice Stanley LUSH, C.B.E., M.C., Brigadier, Executive Commissioner, hereby order as follows :-

ARTICLE I

Restriction on the Movement of Civilians

Section 1.

No person shall :-

(a) travel more than ten kilometers beyond his usual place of residence in the territory north of the Control Line;

(b) travel northwards across the Control Line;

(c) travel from one province to another in territory administered by the Allied Military Government, or vice versa;

unless such person is in possession of a pass which authorises such travel and which has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Allied Control Commission.

Section 2.

The possession of a pass to travel to a point north of the Control Line does not exempt a person from the necessity of obtaining a permit to travel, more than ten kilometers from his place of residence.

Section 3.

The location of the Control Line will be notified from time to time.

ARTICLE II

Applications for Passes

Section 1.

Every request for a pass shall be made by the applicant in person to the Allied Control Commission officer nearest to his usual place of residence, or to such other officer, or office, as may be designated.

- 2 -

Section 2.

Each applicant must produce his identity card and show good and sufficient reason for his journey.

Section 3.

A pass to cross the Control Line or to enter Foggia Province will usually be issued only in circumstances in which the purpose of the journey will be of direct benefit to the Allied cause.

Section 4.

A pass which will have a validity not exceeding three months may be issued to a person who has good and sufficient reason for frequent inter-provincial travel.

Section 5.

A pass is valid only for the specific occasion and purpose for which it has been issued and must not be transferred to, or be used by, any person other than the one to whom it has been issued.

Section 6.

Any pass issued hereunder may be revoked at any time.

ARTICLE IIIPersons Exempt from this Order

The provisions of this Order shall not apply to any member of the Italian Armed Forces on specific duty and in possession of proper credentials.

ARTICLE IVPenalties

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Order shall upon conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both such imprisonment or fine, as the Court may direct.

ARTICLE VEffective Date

This Order shall become operative in each Province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Dated: 26 April 1944.

5903

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
S.C. & S.G. Section
APO 394

CCPXSECRET

Ref/316/77/CA

26 April 1944

SUBJECT: Control of Civilian Movement.

TO : Regional Commissioners Regions I, II, III, V and VI
S.C. & S.G. Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. With reference to 316/76/CA of 26 April 1944 on this subject all allusions to "Control Line" should be construed as meaning "Rear Army Control Line".

2. The location of this line will be notified from time to time and care should be taken in the framing of Regional and Provincial Orders on this subject that references to boundaries are not linked with the words "Rear Army Control Line" in the same document.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

11/11

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

R.C. & M.G. Section

AFO 394

COPY

SECRET

Ref/316/76/CA.

26 April 1944.

SUBJECT: Control of Civilian Movement.

TO : Regional Commissioners Regions I, II, III, V and VI.
S.C.A.O.'s Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. Introduction.

It is evident that the enemy intends to continue his efforts to introduce espionage and sabotage agents into Southern Italy on a considerable scale. In order to meet this threat and to neutralise as far as possible the activities of such agents, it has been decided that a wider and more effective system of control of civilian movement will be introduced.

Allied Control Commission officers are therefore requested to accord the Military Security Services every possible assistance, and to see that the restrictions referred to herein are properly and strictly imposed.

2. Restrictions.

(a) Army and Corps Areas.

In the Army (and Corps) areas the existing regulation will continue to apply whereby civilians are forbidden to travel more than 10 km. from their own homes without an AMG pass.

Those civilians who wish to proceed into such areas will require to obtain a special pass which will normally be issued by the AMG authority of the area into which they intend to travel.

(b) Territory under AMG.

In territory under Allied Military Government in rear of the Army (and Corps) areas, restrictions on inter-provincial movement is to be re-imposed forthwith, i.e. civilians in this area will be forbidden to travel from one province to another without an AMG pass.

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In territory under Allied Military Government in rear of the Army (and Corps) areas, restrictions on inter-provincial movement is to be re-imposed forthwith, i.e. civilians in this area will be forbidden to travel from one province to another without an AMG pass.

(c) Italian Administered Territory.

There will be no restriction on movement within that part of Southern Italy which is administered by the Italian Government, nor within Sicily and Sardinia. An Allied Control Commission pass will, however, be required for movement between Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, and also for all movement from AMG territory into King's Italy and vice versa.

3.

Check Posts.

(a) In Restricted Areas.

In Army (and Corps) areas and in territory administered by Allied Military Government every effort will be made to enforce the above restrictions by means of a widespread system of 'snap' check posts, which will be established for a few hours daily at irregular times and at varying points. The responsibility of arranging such checks will rest with F.S.S. or C.I.C. units.

The object of these check posts will be : (i) to turn back those seeking to move outside the prescribed limits without a pass, (ii) to take action against those who have committed serious and flagrant breaches of the regulations, (iii) to question or detain for investigation persons whose conduct or "story" is suspicious.

(b) In Unrestricted Areas.

In territory administered by the Italian Government a similar system of 'snap' check posts will be established. In this instance, however, the objects will be limited to (1) briefly questioning those passing the point with a view to discovering suspicious individuals who should be subject to further interrogation and investigation, and (2) instilling a sense of insecurity in the minds of agents or other undesirable individuals so that they may hesitate to move about or even abandon their mission.

(c) Organisation and Composition.

This system of check posts will be organised by Army, Corps, District and Base Section Headquarters and NCT by AMG/ACC, both in AMG and ACC territories.

These check posts will normally be manned by appropriate combinations, according to circumstances of F.S.P./C.I.C., S.I.M. (C.S.), CC.R.R. and Guardia di

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(c) Organisation and Composition.

This system of check posts will be organised by Army, Corps, District and Base Section Headquarters and NOT by AMG/ACC, both in AMG and ACC territories.

These check posts will normally be manned by appropriate combinations, according to circumstances of F.S.P./C.I.C., S.I.M. (C.S.), CC.RR. and Guardia di Finanza.

Every effort will be made by Allied Control Commission officers to ensure the fullest co-operation of the Italian Police in connection with these duties.

Passes.

(a) Army Areas and Foggia.

In the case of persons wishing to move North-Westwards across the "Control Line" (which follows the general line of the Rivers Biferno and Volturno) or to enter Foggia Province, the existing procedure

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- 3 -

will normally be followed whereby they must first obtain (through their local AMG/ACC representative) a pass issued by the appropriate AMG authority in the area of their destination.

(b) AMG Provinces.

For other journeys involving movement into, or between, Provinces within the restricted area (e.g. from Bari to Avellino or from Foggia to Naples) a pass will be issued by the local AMG/ACC representative at the point of departure.

(c) Discretion of Provincial Commissioners.

The procedure described in para. (b) above may be employed in cases described in (a) above when, for urgent administrative, economic or other reasons, the procedure described in (a) would be impracticable owing to the time factor. In such cases the passes will be issued by the Provincial Commissioner or by a member of his staff on his behalf who will immediately forward details of the issue of such passes to the SCAO or PC of the area of destination.

(d) Reasons for Travel.

It is essential that the issue of passes to cross the "Control Line" or to enter Foggia Province be strictly limited to those cases where the journey will benefit the Allied cause, or where there are important administrative or economic reasons, or in exceptional cases, where there are urgent compassionate grounds. The issue of other passes will be limited to persons who show good and genuine reason why they wish to travel, whether on official matters, business or family grounds.

(e) Issue of Travel Tickets.

Allied Control Commission officers will ensure that transport tickets will not be issued by the railway authorities or other travel agencies to places within restricted areas unless the persons applying for tickets

pass will be issued by the local AMG/ACC representative at the point of departure.

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It is essential that the issue of passes to cross the "Control Line" or to enter Foggia Province be strictly limited to those cases where the journey will benefit the Allied cause, or where there are important administrative or economic reasons, or in exceptional cases, where there are urgent compassionate grounds. The issue of other passes will be limited to persons who show good and genuine reason why they wish to travel, whether on official matters, business or family grounds.

(e) Issue of Travel Tickets.

Allied Control Commission officers will ensure that transport tickets will not be issued by the railway authorities or other travel agencies to places within restricted areas unless the persons applying for tickets are in possession of a proper to their intended destination.

(f) Italian Government Officials.

Passes for Italian Government officials will be issued by this Headquarters and signed by the Secretary General or by the Deputy Secretary General, Allied Control Commission, and will be issued after application has been received from the Government Department concerned or from Italian Liaison Section, Allied Control Commission, and considered by the appropriate Sub-Commission

who will be responsible for examining the application as to actual necessity for the proposed journey. Such passes will be prepared for signature by the Sub-Commission concerned.

(g) Italian Military Personnel.

The movement of members of the Italian Military Forces is unrestricted providing they are on duty and in possession of proper credentials. The Italian Military Forces when not on duty, e.g. when on leave, are subject to the same restrictions as civilians.

(h) Issuing Officers.

It will be within the discretion of the Provincial Commissioner to authorise specified and approved officers of the Questore or CC.RR to issue passes for inter-provincial travel. It is emphasised, however, that passes permitting persons to enter the Army areas or Foggia Province must be issued by AMG/ACC officers.

(i) Semi-Permanent Passes.

In the case of persons living near a Provincial boundary and whose place of employment is in, or partly in, and adjoining Province or Provinces, a semi-permanent pass may be issued and such passes shall expire on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December annually, and then become renewable upon further application. Such passes may also be issued to all persons who have sufficient reason for frequent travel between Provinces.

(j) It is suggested that when an application for travel into an Army area or into Foggia Province is received in AMG/ACC territory that the officer concerned completes the pass on behalf of the applicant (provided he is satisfied with the sufficiency of reasons for such travel) and forwards it to the SCAO/PC of the destination for approval; signature and return.

5. It will be seen that in future, Provincial Commissioners will be authorised under certain circumstances to issue passes for

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(h) Issuing Officers.

It will be within the discretion of the Provincial Commissioner to authorise specified and approved officers of the Questore or CC.RR to issue passes for inter-provincial travel. It is emphasised, however, that passes permitting persons to enter the Army areas or Foggia Province must be issued by AMG/ACC officers.

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(j) It is suggested that when an application for travel into an Army area or into Foggia Province is received in AMG/ACC territory that the officer concerned completes the pass on behalf of the applicant (provided he is satisfied with the sufficiency of reasons for such travel) and forwards it to the SCAO/PC of the destination for approval; signature and return.

5. It will be seen that in future, Provincial Commissioners will be authorised under certain circumstances to issue passes for entry into Army areas or Foggia Province without prior permission from the point of destination (vide 4 (c)) and further that the movement of members of Italian Military Forces is unrestricted, (vide 4(g)).

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

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

COPY

SECRET

Ref/316/74/CA.

26 April 1944.

SUBJECT : Standard form of civilian pass.

TO : Regional Commissioners Regions I, II, III, V and VI.
S.C.A.C.'s Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. It has been decided to adopt a standard form of pass incorporating the "Special" and "General" passes which have hitherto been in use. These are being issued in books of 50 with duplicates so that copies may be retained. As from the date of receipt of this memorandum the new pass will be taken into use, and all stocks of old passes will be destroyed.

2. It is necessary that uniformity shall be observed in the wording of facilities granted and therefore the following instruction will be strictly observed:

- (a) Passes will be completed in ink or typewritten -
pencil will not be used.
- (b) The identity card number of the bearer will be endorsed on every pass at the time of issue.
- (c) All amounts, weights, sizes, involving the use of figures will be written in words as well as figures.
- (d) The precise nature of the journey must be clearly defined, and the nature and quantity of goods to be carried must be stated.
- (e) No pass shall be issued in one province to enable persons to purchase "emasped" foods in another province without the prior approval of the Sezione Alimentazione concerned.
- (f) Permission to travel during hours of curfew will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.
- (g) The limit of availability of the pass shall not exceed the minimum of time necessary to complete the proposed journey and to transact the applicants business.

When duplicates are made of this memorandum the new pass will be taken date of receipt of this memorandum the new pass will be taken into use, and all stocks of old passes will be destroyed.

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- (e) No pass shall be issued in one province to enable persons to purchase "amassed" foods in another province without the prior approval of the Sezione Alimentazione concerned.
- (f) Permission to travel during hours of curfew will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.
- (g) The limit of availability of the pass shall not exceed the minimum of time necessary to complete the proposed journey and to transact the applicants business. If unforeseen circumstances render an extension necessary the officer amending the pass will advise the original office of issue of his action. All amendments to, or endorsement upon, passes (e.g. with regard to extension, validity or duration) will be made on the back of the pass, and worded simply and clearly so that no question of ambiguity arises.

3. Passes of the more general kind such as those permitting inter-provincial travel or freedom from curfew restrictions may, at the discretion of the Provincial Commissioner, be issued by

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- 2 -

specified officers of the Questore or Carabinieri.

4. Supplies of the new form of pass are being forwarded under separate cover.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A".

468

Carceri Mandamentali di Esperia

Elenco nominativo dei detenuti in queste
carceri in attesa di essere giudicati.

N. d'ordine	Cognome e Nome	Nazionalità	Età	Sesso	Domicilio	Citolo del reato
1	Plumari Silvestro	Italiana	33	maschio	Croina	furto
2	Plumari Antonino	"	43	"	"	"
3	Di Giampa Mariano	"	63	"	"	"
4	Bottitta Francesco	"	48	"	"	furti
5	Tanaitello Giuseppe	"	65	"	"	"
6	Calici Salvatore	"	19	"	"	"
7	Suranti Basilio	"	67	"	"	"
8	Cimpanaro Giuseppe	"	35	"	"	"
9	Tomasi Francesco	"	38	"	"	"
10	Vignera Francesco	"	24	"	"	"
11	Campis Alessandro Pietro	"	53	"	"	"
12	Castellano Concetta	"	52	femminile	"	"
13	Sautero Maria	"	72	"	"	"
14	Saladino Grazia	"	32	"	"	M.P. Simulacro

Croina 10

H



Età	Sesso	Domicilio	Cittolo del reato	Data d'arresto	Autorità giudiziaria competente per il giudizio
33	maschio	Croina	furto	9. 8. 1943.	Promotore della Legge Nicotia
43	"	"	"	9. 8. 1943.	"
53	"	"	"	9. 8. 1943.	"
8	"	"	furti	10. 8. 1943.	"
5	"	"	"	10. 8. 1943.	"
9	"	"	"	10. 8. 1943.	"
1	"	"	"	10. 8. 1943.	"
1	"	"	"	10. 8. 1943.	"
1	"	"	"	12. 8. 1943.	"
1	"	"	"	16. 8. 1943.	"
1	"	"	"	22. 8. 1943.	"
	femminile	"	"	31. 8. 1943.	"
	"	"	"	5. 9. 1943.	"
	"	" M. P. Simetka		7. 9. 1943.	Dai R. Q. Carabinieri di Croina

4890

Croina 10 Settembre 1943.

H. Putoff ff. Direttore
Pty

Carceri Mandamentali di Orsina

Elenco nominativo dei detenuti in questo
Carcere in attesa di essere giudicati.

N. Ordine	Cognome e Nome	Nazionalità	Età	Sesso	Domizio	Titolo del card
1	Plumari Silvestro	Italiana	33	maschio	Enrica	fuerto
2	Plumari Antonino	"	43	"	"	"
3	Di Simata Mariano	"	63	"	"	"
4	Bottica Francesco	"	68	"	"	"
5	Tomassello Giuseppe	"	65	"	"	"
6	Palui Salvatore	"	19	"	"	"
7	Suranti Basilio	"	64	"	"	"
8	Ciripanoaro Giuseppe	"	36	"	"	"
9	Tomasi Francesco	"	38	"	"	"
10	Vigneri Francesco	"	24	"	"	"
11	Campis Alessandro Pietro	"	53	"	"	"
12	Castellana Concetta	"	52	femminile	"	"
13	Sautoro Maria	"	22	"	"	"
14	Saladino Maria	"	32	"	"	M. P. S. ...

Enri
4

Età	Sesso	Domicilio	Titolo del reato	Data d'arresto	Autorità giudiziaria competente per il giudizio
33	maschio	Enoia	fucista	9.8.1943.	Promissoria della legge Enna
43	"	"	"	"	"
63	"	"	"	"	"
48	"	"	"	10.8.1943	"
65	"	"	"	10.8.1943	"
19	"	"	"	"	"
67	"	"	"	"	"
36	"	"	"	11.8.1943	"
38	"	"	"	12.8.1943	"
24	"	"	"	16.8.1943	"
53	"	"	"	21.8.1943	"
52	femminile	"	"	31.8.1943	"
72	"	"	"	5.9.1943	"
32-	"	"	Mr. P. Sciarra	7.9.1943.	Dai PP. Carabinieri di Enna

Enoia 10 Settembre 1943.

A. Pulosi ff. Direttore
Pol. P.



4894

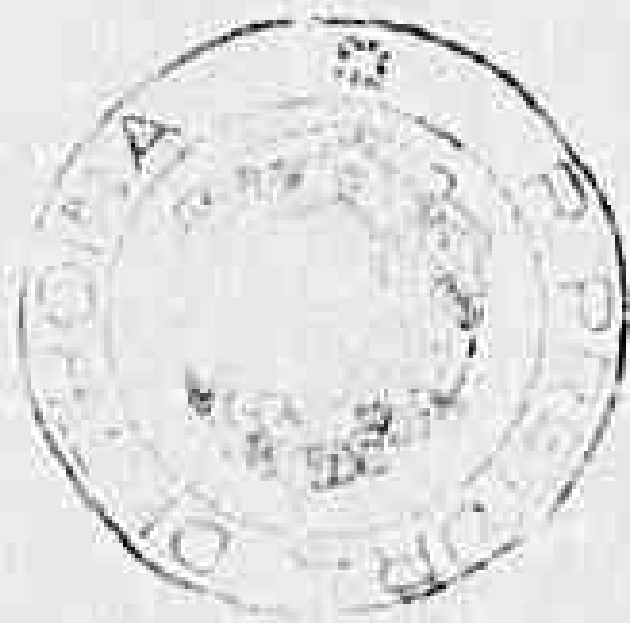
Carceri Mandamentali di Croina

Elenco nominativo del personale dei
custodi al servizio in queste carceri.

1 Ragusa Giuseppe - custode.

Croina 10 settembre 1848.

H. Petouff. Direttore
F.ely



4893

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

14 October 3

This will serve to certify that ANDREA FRICARO of
Gerda has been to be an anti-Fascist of long standing
and that his record seems otherwise to be favorable to
the Allied cause.

A. I. RAFFA, Major, AC
Chief, Political Intelligence
Section, AMGOT HQ.

4895

anti-fascist ^{unity}
Seimone Fordello
interrogated by
Marcellino Campo - (F)
Aug. 23, asked a
number of political
questions - Grilled for
two hours.
Instructor. Combined with
interrogation only

Palermo

Visto il messaggio del Generale Eisenhower che vieta ai cittadini dei territori occupati di esplicare attività politica durante il periodo di occupazione e su conforme ordine del Comando Militare Alleato 11 23 corrente il noto Pardiella Simone è stato diffidato insieme ad altre persone ad astenersi da qualsiasi attività politica.

Il Pardiella rappresenta il partito comunista in seno al Comitato per la Sicilia del "Fronte Unico della Libertà".

Palermo 24 Agosto 1943-

Alto Campo
For Major Ratta
Rom 56
Amato
Marshal warned
(see small paper) held
2 hrs. - warned
against political activity

4891

It is brought to the attention of this office that for about two years - between several functionaries of the Office of Civil Engineers of Palermo and certain construction societies - there has developed a criminal association - damaging to the state and to the citizens. The specific facts are the following:

These associations and workers were entrusted by the Civil Engineering Officers with constructing protective air-raid shelters, the repair of damaged buildings, caused by bombardments and the clearing away of debris from damaged homes, with the end in view for the latter to help the persons who eventually remained alive - but imprisoned among the debris.

The payment of this work - which was all wrong with the result that the air-raid shelters did not correspond with the purpose for which they were built, the homes were not repaired according to prescribed regulations and the clearing away was done without any care or assistance to the victims. - was carried on through contracts drawn up by the contractors. On the bill of the contract was added 10% and this amount went into the hands of the Functionaries of the Civil Engineering Office who did no supervision whatsoever.

As a result of this combination between constructors and functionaries, the associations of Public Works (subscribed to the "Albo Nazionale") because of moral and honest reasons, did not want to lend themselves to this combination - were deprived of work which was rightfully theirs. Some, which had work given to them at the beginning, were later persecuted, so much so that payments were refused the work done, and forced to abandon all other work which had been assigned to them.

From such situation, brought about by the "Punitori del Gino Civile" caused that persons without technical capacity, and without morals, because, in no time at all millionaires. Those principally connected with these underhanded doings are:

Ing. Bertuzzi, ex-engineer of the "Genio Civile" at present Inspector of the Office of Provisions of Public Works - Piazza Verdi (An Ardent Fascist, who, it is said, was Political Secretary of the Fascio in Rovigo.)

The Engineer Angelelli (was Section Chief) who before the emergency left for Bologna.

Messrs. Alberto Di Meo, Luigi Rossi, Luigi Zanardi, Peterman and others who were members of War Damages Section, denominated Quarter First Section.

Mr. Roberto Arlota, bookkeeper, who effected the payments on behalf of Societies, particularly the criminal association, neglecting the others.

The irregularly enriched undertakings are:

Salvatore Moncada, who was a simple workman and now, it is said, has about 20 millions.

Filippi Liuzza, who as a driver and now has many millions.

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Filippi Liuzza, who as a driver and now has many millions.

Paolo Monerda, Salvatore's brother, simple workman till last year, and now enriched very much.

Raffaele Compione, a worthless contractor, now millionaire.

Enrico Cossina, Road Works Contractor, became also a millionaire (he was protected by the Fascists because he has given two millions for the construction of the Fascio House in Tirana, Albania because of his Fascist merits

recently he was appointed Count.)

The first undertaking C.I.B.I. which was almost on the point of insolvency and now, after the works to repair the damages caused by bombardments, has large tangible assets.

Many other persons are still involved in this racket and their names may be had from the Civil Engineering Office.

The following persons may witness the truth:

Michele Abate, now "Carabinieri-Reale", ex-doorman at the building No. 40 Via Villafranca;

The Catholic Priest Mistretta, who lives in Convent S. Domenico;

Luigi Zelanda headman in "Argento Society";

Antonino Amoroso, whose business was damaged by failed payments.

Rosario Civelli, as above;

Domenico Viola, employee in Bonci & Rutelli Society;

Sasquole Moira, merchant;

The proprietor of the Sosillipo Restaurant, where the above mentioned men ate up very expensive dinners;

Mrs. Angelo Cigno and her mother Luigina Libizzi Cigno.

Engineer Mario Ravetto, who seized a motor car bringing the Eng.

Bertuzzi and Moncada and having a license number of Civil Engineering Office; instead it belongs to Moncada and was used by Eng. Bertuzzi.

The following persons may witness the truth:

Michele Abate, now "Carabinieri-Reale", ex-doorman at the building
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Rosario Civelli, as above;

Domenico Viola, employee in Bonci & Rutelli Society;

Sasquole Moira, merchant;

The proprietor of the Sosillipo Restaurant, where the above mentioned
men ate up very expensive dinners.

Mrs. Angelo Cigno and her mother Luigina Libizzi Cigno.

Engineer Mario Ravetto, who seized a motor car bringing the Eng.
Bertuzzi and Moncada and having a license number of Civil Engineering
Office; instead it belongs to Moncada and was used by Eng. Bertuzzi.

1888

1

It is brought to the attention of this Office that for about 2 years - between several functionaries of the Office of Civil Engineers of Palermo and certain construction societies - there has developed a criminal association - damaging to the State and to the citizens. The specific facts are the following:

These associations and workers were entrusted by the Civil Engineering Offices with constructing protective air-raid shelters, the repair of damaged buildings, caused by bombardments and the clearing away of debris from damaged homes, with the end in view ^{for} the latter to help the persons who eventually remained alive - but imprisoned among the debris.

The payment of ~~this~~ this work - which was all wrong with, the result that the air-raid shelters ^{did} ~~were~~ not correspond with the purpose for which they were built, the homes were not repaired according to prescribed regulations and the clearing away work ^{went} without any care or assistance to the victims. - was carried on through contracts drawn up by the contractors. On the bill of the contract was added 10% and ~~over~~ this amount went into the hands of the functionaries of the Civil Engineering Office who did no supervision whatsoever.

As ^a the result of this combination between contractors and functionaries, the associations or Public Works subcontracted

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The payment of ~~these~~ this work - which was all wrong with the result that the air-raid shelters ^{did} ~~were~~ not correspond with the purpose for which they were built, the homes were not repaired according to prescribed regulations and the clearing away was ^{done} without any care or assistance to the victims. - was carried on through contracts drawn up by the contractors. On the bill of the contract was added 10% and ~~was~~ this amount went into the hands of the functionaries of the Civil Engineering Office who did no supervision whatsoever.

As ^{on} ~~the~~ result of this combination between construction and functionaries, the associations of Public Works (subcontracted to the "Albe Nazionale") because of moral and honest reasons, did not want to lend themselves to this combination - were deprived of work which was rightfully theirs. Some, which had work given to them at the beginning, were later persecuted, so much so that payments were refused

2. the work done, and forced to abandon all other work which had been assigned to them.

From such situation, brought about by the "Fanzionari del Genio Civile," caused that persons without technical capacity, and without morals, persons, in no time at all millionaires those principally connected with these underhanded doings are:

Ing. Bertuzzi, ex engineer of the "Genio Civile," at present Inspector of the Office of Provisions of Public Works - Piazza Verdi - (An ardent Fascist, who, it is said, was Political secretary of the Fascio in Livorno.)

The Engineer Angelelli ~~who~~ (was Section Chief) who before the emergency left for Bologna.

Messrs Alberto Di Meo, Luigi Rossi, Luigi Zanardi, Peterman and others
~~and~~ who were members of War Damages Section, denominated Quarter
First Section.

Mr. Roberts Arlotta, book-keeper, who effected the payments on behalf of Societies, ^{particularly} ~~including~~ the criminal association, neglecting the others.

The irregularly enriched undertakings are:

Salvatore Minnada, who was a single workman and now, it is said, has about 20 millions.

Filippo Sironi, who was a driver and now has many millions.

Seulo Monenda, Salvador's brother, single workman till last year and now enriched very much.

Raffaella Campanini, a worthless ~~under~~ ^{contractor} contractor, now millionaire

Enrico Cossima, Road Works ^{Contractor} ~~Contractor~~, became also a millionaire (he

~~some~~ who were members of War Damages Section, denominated Quarter First Section.

Mr. Roberto Arlatto, book-keeper, who effected the payments on behalf of Societies, ~~particularly~~ in the criminal association, neglecting the others.

The irregularly enriched undertakings are:

Salvatore Moncada, who was a simple workman and now, it is said, has about 20 millions.

Filippo Fianza, who was a driver and now has many millions.

Enzo Moncada, Salvador's brother, simple workman till last year and now enriched very much.

Raffaele Campione, a worthless ~~contractor~~ ^{contractor}, now millionaire

Enrico Cassina, Road Works ~~Contractor~~ ^{Contractor}, became also a millionaire (he

was protected by the fascists because he has given two millions

for the construction of the fascist House in Tirana, ^{Albania} because of his

fascist merits recently he was appointed Count).

The fascist undertaking C.I.B.I., which was almost on the point of

insolvency and now, after the works to repair the damages

caused by bombardments, has large tangible assets.

Many ~~other~~ ^{other} persons are ^{still} involved in this ~~matter~~ ^{matter} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~kind~~ ^{kind}

may be had

from the Civil Engineering Office.

The following persons may witness the truth:

Michèle Abatte, now "Cambiniere Reale", ex door-keeper ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the}

building n. 40, via Villafraia;

The catholic priest Mistretta, who lives in Convent S. Domenico;

Luigi Zelanda head-man in "Argento Society";

Antonino Ameroso, whose ~~undertaking~~ ^{business} was damaged by failed

payments.

Rosario Civelli, as above.

Domenico Vida, employee in Bonci & Rutili Society;
Pasquale Moore, merchant;

The proprietor of the Sordillo Restaurant, where the above mentioned
~~men~~ ate up very expensive dinners.

Mrs. Angela Cigno and her mother Luigina Ribizzi Cigno.

Engineer Mario Ravetto, who seized a motor-car bringing the Eng.

Bertuzzi and Moncade and having a license number of Civil
Engineering Office: instead it belongs to Moncade and was
used by Eng. Bertuzzi.

POS/527

Subject:- Political Activities.

S.C.A.O.
Siracusa.

1. Information has been received that the establishment of a Labour Front in the Island is in progress.
2. In Siracusa Province, the Provincial Committees are reported to be:-

(a) Dr. Cundari Nicola. (b) Sgr Totis Guerone. (c) Avv. Colino Vincenzo	Communist. " Socialist.
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3. Prof. Giansiracusa Enrico, a Journalist, who describes himself as a Social Democrat, has been invited to collaborate with the Committee in running a newspaper and he has agreed to do so.
4. At the second meeting of the various defunct trade unions, - which had been approved by this H.Q. but carefully watched - it is reported that Totis was elected by agreement with some of the leaders of the different Unions, as Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro.
5. There was apparently no voting, and the approbation was not general, as the moderate section indicated their disapproval by leaving.

(a) It is obvious that an attempt is being made by the Communists to grasp the direction and control of the resurrected trade unions. Cundari is already said to have formed a Communist Centre in Siracusa town. Other centres are already said to have been established in Avola, Ioto, Palazzolo, and Canicattini.

Further enquiry into this matter is being actively pursued. Propaganda pamphlets are said to be secretly distributed throughout the Province to people considered trustworthy in the early stages of the re-opening of this campaign, or by leaving them in trains etc.,

(b) A copy of one of the leaflets being distributed is attached. It is hoped that other copies of similar pamphlets will be forthcoming in the near future. Enza is said to be the stronghold of this movement and also where some of the pamphlets are printed. Cundari is said to have declared that the printing of Communist leaflets is also being carried on in a private house at Caltanissetta. Another active centre is said to be in Nigusa, and there has apparently been a strong unsuppressed Communist element in Lentini for many years, during the Fascist Regime.

With regard to Siracusa, meetings are said to be held in the houses of various members of this movement, and that Cundari has held meetings in the office of the Previdenta Sociale of which he is in charge, in Via Littorio, commonly referred to as Via Maltacotti.
6. The first step to be taken by the Labour Front is to propose to the Prefect that Avv. Colino be elected Mayor of Siracusa.

4884

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With regard to Siracusa, meetings are said to be held in the houses of various members of this movement, and that Cundari has held meetings in the office of the Previdenta Sociale of which he is in charge, in Via Littorio, commonly referred to as Via Malteotti.

6. The first step to be taken by the Labour Front is to propose to the Prefect that Avv. Golino be elected Mayor of Siracusa.
7. The more moderate section intend to propose Conte Mario Tommaso Gargallo, who is at present in Rome. A mayor is already in office.
8. The next move proposed by the Labour Front is toward the establishment of a newspaper in Siracusa.
9. Already people in Siracusa have been approached by two local Communists Cicero, Concetto and Serrato Sebastiano who are in process of ascertaining persons willing to become subscribers to a society neatly described as the Societa Antinima.

10. From what I can gather the Communist note is being played low at present and the reasons put forward to potential subscribers of 100 Lire is that the paper is for educational purposes, and so forth, but is in fact to become the Communist Journal for the Island of Sicily.

11. Application has now been received from Totis, as Secretary of the Combined Trade Unions requesting permission from the Allied Government to go ahead with his programme of reviving the movement.

12. As is stated above, the Communists at the moment, are taking the lead and are occupying the principal positions in this locality. What conditions are elsewhere I cannot say, but in view of the island wide scope of the movement, it is essential that Angot policy towards such matters is clearly defined.

13. It is obvious that if we decide to prohibit all political activity, as ~~and~~ here circumstances render this possible, I feel sure we shall simply succeed in driving it underground. This will only add to our difficulties particularly in view of the uncertain and possibly difficult period we are entering upon.

11/10. Directions are therefore asked as to the general policy to be adopted in regard to :-

- (a) Authority to permit political meetings under Proc. No. 11,
- (b) Consideration of the many applications likely to be made by the various shades of political opinion for permission to publish newspapers.

15 Oct 45.
JRG.

Andrews 1983

Major. S.C.A.P.O.,
Siracusa Province.

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14. Directions are therefore asked as to the general policy to be adopted in regard to :-

- (a) Authority to permit political meetings under Proc. No. 14,
- (b) Consideration of the many applications likely to be made by the various shades of political opinion for permission to publish newspapers.

Submitted.

15 Oct 43.
JHC.

Andrews 1883

Major. S.C.A.P.O.,
Syracusa Province.

*Received from Mr. Totis
by hand of JHC
20/10/43*

Questore report

Siracus 13 ottobre 1943

CUNDA i Nicola di Antonino e di Stempa
Natalina nato a Cosenza il 22/1/912 coniugato
e qui residente dal 24/5/42 ~~si~~ abita in Via
Maestranza 101. Egli è proveni^{ente} da Potenza
ed è stato qui trasferito in qualità di Diret-
tore della Previdenza Sociale. In questo periodo
di tempo si è tenuto appartato dalla politica e
fascista e non ha dato mai valore con la sua
condotta in genere.

Dal momento dell'entrata delle Truppe Alleate
in questa città, si è manifestato di essere un
fervente socialista ed ha preso parte a tutte
le riunioni che si sono tenute nella improvvi-
sata camera del lavoro, prendendo parte attiva
al dibattito.

In linea riservata viene segnalato,
quale faceva parte del partito comunista.

Communi.

Siracusa 13 Ottobre 1943

TOTIS Guerrino di Giobatta e fu Guzzi
Maddalena nato a Treppa Carmine il 12/11/
918 si trova in questa città fin dal 6
Settembre 1942 quale soldato al Smanio
Deposito 75 Fanteria Div. Napoli I. Compagnia

Egli venne segnalato dalla Questura di
Udine quale persona politicamente pericolosa
perché miliziano rosso e arruolato nella
legione straniera. Ha scontato due anni di
carcere di polizia, ma venne chiamato
alle armi. Durante il suo periodo di tempo
trascorso qui (militare), non è stato luogo
di ricerche per la sua condotta però, con la
caduta della 8^a Truppa Alleata si liberò dal
militarismo e si fece subito a far parte
al partito socialista di questa città, tenen-
do, che è stato nominato segretario della
locale improvvisata camera del lavoro.

E' impiegato alla locale Cassa Mutua
Malattia quale Ispettore.

Communisti

Siracusa 13 Settembre 1943

L'Avv. GOLINO Vincenzo di Antonino e fu Santangelo Concetta nato a Siracusa il 17/9/1886 residente in Via Capodieci 39 risulta di buona condotta morale senza precedenti penali. Egli milita nel passato nel partito socialista e si occupa in seno al quale svolge attività propagandistica.

Con l'avvento al potere del fascismo non esito a dimostrare avversione verso il nuovo regime ed optò per il partito unitario.

Nel periodo quarantennale passo all'opposizione costituendo in questo capoluogo.

Dal 1926 egli si è appassionato della vita politica ed ultimamente simpatizzava per il fascismo. Con l'entrata delle Truppe Alleate in Sicilia si è dato subito a far parte al suo partito di socialista e si vede in tutte le riunioni della improvvisata camera del lavoro, prendendo parte attiva.

Socialist

as are also

Prof. Gian Siracusa

and

Avv. di Giovanni

*who I think are connected
with the movement:*

Lettera del 1934

All' Ufficiale Superiore addetto agli Affari civili

SINACUSA

Oggetto: Costituzione e scopi della Camera del Lavoro (Trade Unions)

La caduta del Regime fascista, conseguente all'occupazione da parte delle truppe alleate della Sicilia e alla irriducibile opposizione del popolo italiano, ha travolto con sé tutte le istituzioni del regime comprese le organizzazioni sindacali dei lavoratori.

Prima dell'avvento del regime fascista, i lavoratori italiani erano organizzati in leghe che comprendevano gli appartenenti ad una determinata categoria; le leghe a loro volta si riunivano nella Camera del Lavoro provinciale, le quali a loro volta aderivano alla Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

Il regime fascista, per potere controllare e soffocare ogni libera iniziativa dei lavoratori italiani, condusse un'aspra lotta contro la Camera del Lavoro, mediante aggressioni, rapine e violenze di ogni genere, finché con la sua andata al potere non ne decretò lo scioglimento, istituendo al loro posto i Sindacati fascisti dei lavoratori e dei datori di lavoro.

A tali sindacati, che aderivano alle dieci confederazioni fasciste dei lavoratori e dei datori di lavoro (industria, agricoltura, commercio, credito e assicurazione, professionisti e artisti) furono affidati i compiti di assistenza sindacale e di tutela delle categorie rappresentate, compiti che questi in realtà, per il presupposto poliziesco che presiedeva al sindacato fascista, rifiutarono a svolgere in misura del tutto irrilevante, e comunque mai di gradimento degli interessati.

Se lo scioglimento dei sindacati fascisti risponde ad una viva aspirazione di tutti i lavoratori, non è meno vero però che gli stessi sento vivo il bisogno di riavere quella libertà sindacale che il fascismo aveva loro tolto. A questo scopo essi intenderebbero senz'altro riformare alla forma elettiva del sindacato, così come avveniva nelle disiolte Camere del Lavoro, e fanno perciò pressurosi voti perché le stesse vengano ricostituite.

Organi della Camera del Lavoro sarebbero. Il consiglio delle leghe, che raggruppa i rappresentanti di tutte le categorie; il Presidente del consiglio delle Leghe, nominato dal consiglio stesso, ed un Segretario provinciale, che è l'organo di amministrazione e colui che assicura la continuità e l'organizzazione dei vari servizi.

Compiti essenziali della Camera del Lavoro sono: l'assistenza a tutti i iscritti; le proposte per l'attuazione e la stipula dei contratti collettivi di lavoro; la discussione e la soluzione dei conflitti di lavoro, mediante la decisione nei collegi arbitrali dei rappresentanti dei lavoratori; la nomina, in tutti quegli organi ove sia richiesto dalla legge, dei rappresentanti dei lavoratori, ecc.

Per svolgere tali compiti naturalmente la Camera del Lavoro ha bisogno di un trattamento e di propri bilanci, e a tali spese si farebbe fronte

nizzati in leghe che comprendevano gli appartenenti ad una determinata categoria; le leghe a loro volta si riunivano nella Camera del Lavoro provinciale, le quali a loro volta aderivano alla Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

Il regime fascista, per potere controllare e soffocare ogni libera iniziativa dei lavoratori italiani, condusse un'aspra lotta contro la Camera del Lavoro, mediante aggressioni, rapine e violenze di ogni genere, finchè con la sua andata al potere non ne decretò lo scioglimento, istituendo al loro posto i sindacati fascisti dei lavoratori e dei datori di lavoro.

A tali sindacati, che aderivano alle dieci confederazioni fasciste dei lavoratori e dei datori di lavoro (industria, agricoltura, commercio, credito e assicurazione, professionisti e artisti) furono affidati i compiti di assistenza sindacale e di tutela delle categorie rappresentate, compiti che questi in realtà, per il presupposto poliziesco che presiedeva al sindacato fascista, rifiutarono e svolgere in misura del tutto irrilevante, e comunque mai di gradimento degli interessati.

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Organi delle Camere del lavoro sarebbero: il consiglio delle leghe, che raggruppa i rappresentanti di tutte le categorie; il Presidente del consiglio delle Leghe, nominato dal consiglio stesso, ed un Segretario provinciale, che è l'organo di amministrazione e colui che assicura la continuità e l'organizzazione dei vari servizi.

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Per svolgere tali compiti naturalmente la Camera del lavoro ha bisogno di un proprio patrimonio e di propri bilanci, e a tali spese si farebbe fronte col contributo volontario dei soci. Onde ottenere ciò è necessario che si provveda al tesseramento dei soci, sempre volontario, e che si disponga di un minimo di attrezzatura tecnica (locali, cancelleria ecc.).

L'assemblea provvisoria, per mezzo del suo rappresentante, Segretario della Camera del Lavoro provinciale di Siracusa Totis Guerrino, fa voto perchè gli venga concesso un locale, dove potere tenere le proprie periodiche adunanze, e gli venga permesso di potere dare inizio al regolare tesseramento dei soci, e alla raccolta delle quote sociali per la consegna.

IL SEGRETARIO DELLA CAMERA DEL LAVORO
(Totis)

Subject: Constitution of Trade unions

The fall of fascism in consequence of invasion by the Allied troops has overturned all fascism's organizations.

Before the fascism all Italian workmen were organized in unions formed with all the workmen belonging to a same profession. With the fascism these unions were substituted by the Sindacati. The purpose of Sindacati it was to assist and helping and assisting the associated, but for the truth the ~~Sindacati~~ ~~damaged~~ workmen were damaged.

If the disavowment of Sindacati it has been good for the workmen, now they ask the Allied Government in for the Authorization of rejoining the old unions.

Duties of this unions are to assist all the membership; to face proposal for the stipulation of contracts - to resolve the conflicts derived from the work - with the interference of Law.

FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE FAS - ISTA DELLE MUTUE DI MALATTIA PER I LAVORATORI AGRICOLI

MUTUA DI MALATTIA PER I LAVORATORI AGRICOLI DELLA PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA

Prot. N.
(da chiudere nella risposta)

Siracusa,
"L'Espresso" Archimede, 23 - Tel. 1882

193 A.

~~OGGETTO:~~ In order to carry on its duties
the office of Grade Unions needs of the
Authorization by the Allied Government.
For such purpose the union has need of
a patrimony - This patrimony will be
formed with the share that the membership
will pay voluntarily -

The Secretary of the Grade Union is Mr. Eotio
Querrero and he beg to you if you
may give him a permit - and he asks
to you if he may ~~carry on~~ commence his
job. -

Unità e lavoro - Italia e Popolo.

UNITÀ E LAVORO D. AZIONE E POPOLARE

FRONTIERE DEL LAVORO

Lavoratori,

Nel 1922 la casta reazionaria e capitalistica italiana, con la complicità della monarchia corrotta e corruttrice, sbandierando dei falsi ed ipocriti principi di patriottismo e rigettando tutta la colpa delle miserie del dopoguerra sui lavoratori italiani, colpevoli solo di aver chiesto un po' di giustizia per le classi che maggiormente avevano dovuto soffrire per la guerra, sovvenzionò palesemente ed apertamente il movimento fascista, con lo scopo essenziale di imbavagliare la classe dei lavoratori e soffocarne per sempre le più legittime aspirazioni. Coloro che dal sangue e dal fango delle trincee avevano tratto ricchezza e potenza, non solo si rifiutarono di riconoscere, sia pure in minima parte, il debito contratto verso la gran massa degli operai e contadini macerati in quattro anni di dura lotta, ma con un'abile manovra propagandistica, facente leva sui sentimenti più intimi del popolo, prepararono ed imposero l'ignobile truffa fascista e la turpe tirannia di venti anni.

Lavoratori,

il fascismo sconfitto dalla tenace, eroica e continua resistenza della nostra classe, di cui fanno fede gli innumerevoli compagni caduti lungo il cammino, le prigioni ed i campi di confino dove a migliaia i migliori tra di noi hanno consumato la loro giovinezza, le infocate zolle di terra di Spagna, dove i più puri hanno arso nell'estate eroica della guerra rivoluzionaria e proletaria la messe della loro vita, profittando della situazione di disagio e delle immancabili miserie che questa guerra lascerà come pesante e maledetta eredità, tenderà di ripresentarsi sotto mentite spoglie e di ripetere il giuoco di allora. Voi sentite di nuovo gli accenti patetici, le false promesse, le larvate minacce, le maschere ipocrite, di cui la reazione ama circondarsi, e che tutte avranno un solo effettivo scopo: imbavagliare la classe dei lavoratori per negarle quella giustizia cui essa ha sacrosantemente diritto, non solo per oggettivi criteri d'ordine universale, ma anche perchè a buon diritto essa sola può affermare di non aver mai tentennato durante i venti anni di oppressione. Se tale tentativo dovesse riuscire, allora vano sarebbe stato di avere sempre mantenuta efficiente l'organizzazione dei quadri malgrado la polizia segreta e il tribunale speciale, e di avere combattuto contro difficoltà di ogni genere nell'eroismo diurno e segreto dell'attività clandestina, svolta col disprezzo più profondo del plotone di esecuzione, della galera e del confino. Perchè le vostre menti siano distolte da quelli che sono i vostri veri problemi, problemi di giustizia sociale, di equa distribuzione dei beni e di onesta valutazione delle fatiche e dei sacrifici di ciascuno, vi attireranno con lo specchietto per allodole delle riforme costituzionali, invischiando la vostra azione e inceppando la vostra libertà di movimento. Tenteranno in tutti i modi di spezzare l'unità del vostro fronte di battaglia, facendo qua qualche concessione, mormorando altrove qualche vaga promessa, lusingando abilmente le aspirazioni di qualcuno, stuzzicando ed infiammando i risentimenti di altri.

4880

Lavoratori,

nel 1922 fummo vinti non già perchè noi fossimo deboli ed i nostri nemici forti, ma soprattutto, ed è doloroso constatarlo, perchè la maggior parte di coloro che si dicevano nostri capi, sacrificarono alle loro ambizioni personali l'unità del fronte proletario, ed all'azione decisa e risoluta preferirono il facile accomodantismo e l'abbandono graduale delle nostre posizioni, travestendo questa che era senilità e debolezza politica con ridicoli filosofemi di inopportunità economica e di immaturità politica in Italia per l'applicazione di avanzate riforme. Venti anni di resistenza, di lotta e di martirio del proletariato italiano hanno dimostrato quanto tali affermazioni fossero false e gratuite. Oggi che il proletariato italiano vede finalmente coronata dalla vittoria la sua lunga lotta contro il fascismo, è più che mai necessario che esso stesso prenda coscienza della propria forza, ed unito in un fronte unico di resistenza e di battaglia la faccia finita una volta per tutte con le ingiustizie sociali e l'accomodantismo faccione ed utilitario, e riconosca che il suo problema non può essere scisso in molteplici problemi individuali o di categoria, ma che è unitario per tutti i lavoratori, e che risolvendo questo, risolverà automaticamente e di un sol colpo tutti gli altri.

Nel 1922 la casta reazionaria e capitalistica italiana, con la complicità della monarchia corrotta e corruttrice, sbandierando dei falsi ed ipocriti principi di patriottismo e rigettando tutta la colpa delle miserie del dopoguerra sui lavoratori italiani, colpevoli solo di aver chiesto un po' di giustizia per le classi che maggiormente avevano dovuto soffrire per la guerra, sovvenzionò palesemente ed apertamente il movimento fascista, con lo scopo essenziale di imbavagliare la classe dei lavoratori e soffocarne per sempre le più legittime aspirazioni. Coloro che dal sangue e dal fango delle trincee avevano tratto ricchezza e potenza, non solo si rifiutarono di riconoscere, sia pure in minima parte, il debito contratto verso la gran massa degli operai e contadini macerati in quattro anni di dura lotta, ma con un'abile manovra propagandistica, facente leva sui sentimenti più intimi del popolo, prepararono ed imposero l'ignobile truffa fascista e la turpe tirannia di venti anni.

Lavoratori,

il fascismo sconfitto dalla tenace, eroica e continua resistenza della nostra classe, di cui fanno fede gli innumerevoli compagni caduti lungo il cammino, le prigioni ed i campi di confino dove a migliaia i migliori tra di noi hanno consumato la loro giovinezza, le infocate zolle di terra di Spagna, dove i più puri hanno arso nell'estate eroica della guerra rivoluzionaria e proletaria la messe della loro vita, profittando della situazione di disagio e delle immancabili miserie che questa guerra lascerà come pesante e maledetta eredità, tenderà di ripresentarsi sotto mentite spoglie e di ripetere il giuoco di allora. Voi sentite di nuovo gli accenti patetici, le false promesse, le larvate minacce, le maschere ipocrite, di cui la reazione ama circondarsi, e che tutte avranno un solo effettivo scopo: imbavagliare la classe dei lavoratori per negare quella giustizia cui essa ha sacrosantemente diritto, non solo per oggettivi criteri d'ordine universale, ma anche perché a buon diritto essa sola può affermare di non aver mai tentennato durante i venti anni di oppressione. Se tale tentativo dovesse riuscire, allora vano sarebbe stato di avere sempre mantenuta efficiente l'organizzazione dei quadri maigrado la polizia segreta e il tribunale speciale, e di avere combattuto contro difficoltà di ogni genere nell'eroismo diurno e segreto dell'attività clandestina, svolta col disprezzo più profondo del plotone di esecuzione, della galera e del confino. Perché le vostre menti siano distolte da quelli che sono i vostri veri problemi, problemi di giustizia sociale, di equa distribuzione dei beni e di onesta valutazione delle fatiche e dei sacrifici di ciascuno, vi attireranno con lo specchietto per allodole delle riforme costituzionali, invischiando la vostra azione e inceppando la vostra libertà di movimento. Tenteranno in tutti i modi di spezzare l'unità del vostro fronte di battaglia, facendo qua qualche concessione, mormorando altrove qualche vaga promessa, lusingando abilmente le aspirazioni di qualcuno, stuzzicando ed infiammando i risentimenti di altri.

Lavoratori,

nel 1922 fummo vinti non già perché noi fossimo deboli ed i nostri nemici forti, ma soprattutto, ed è doloroso constatarlo, perché la maggior parte di coloro che si dicevano nostri capi, sacrificarono alle loro ambizioni personali l'unità del fronte proletario, ed all'azione decisa e risoluta preferirono il facile accomodantismo e l'abbandono graduale delle nostre posizioni, travestendo questa che era senilità e debolezza politica con ridicoli filosofemi di inopportunità economica e di immaturità politica in Italia per l'applicazione di avanzate riforme. Venti anni di resistenza, di lotta e di martirio del proletariato italiano hanno dimostrato quanto tali affermazioni fossero false e gratuite. Oggi che il proletariato italiano vede finalmente coronata dalla vittoria la sua lunga lotta contro il fascismo, è più che mai necessario che esso stesso prenda coscienza della propria forza, ed unito in un fronte unico di resistenza e di battaglia la faccia finita una volta per tutte con le ingiustizie sociali e l'accomodantismo facile ed utilitario, e riconosca che il suo problema non può essere scisso in molteplici problemi individuali o di categoria, ma che è unitario per tutti i lavoratori, e che risolvendo questo, risolverà automaticamente e di un sol colpo tutti gli altri.

Lavoratori,

contro le insidie che da ogni parte vi si tendono, contro il pericolo di un ritorno dell'odiato regime di tirannia che ci ha fatto sanguinare per venti anni, non c'è che un mezzo solo di difesa e di offesa: l'unione in un solo fronte di battaglia di tutte le forze del lavoro italiano, contro la reazione capitalistica industriale, finanziaria e feudataria, per il conseguimento dei nostri fini, che saranno realizzati solo quando il proletario avrà piena ed integra la responsabilità del potere politico.

Nel nome dei nostri morti, per l'avvenire dei nostri figli! Avanti!!! verso la Vittoria!!!

Unity and Work - Action and people Front of work

Workers,

In 1922 the Italian capitalist and reactionary cast, with the complicity of the corrupted and sullen monarchy, taking out false and hypocritical sources of patriotism and rejecting all the fault of the misery of the after-war over the Italian workers, only culpable in demanding some justice for the classes that were obliged to suffer for the war, subverted and openly and evidently the fascist movement with the essential object to dare the worth to the class of workers and to suffocate definitively the most legitimate aspirations. -

Workers, the fascism that has been defeated by the tenacious heroic and continuous resistance of our class, of whom the greatest number of our comrades that fell during the struggle the prisons and the thousands of our the warm

monarchy, and rejecting all the faults of the
of patriotism and rejecting the Italian workers,
misery of the after-war over the Italian workers,
only culpable in
demanding some justice for the classes
that were obliged to suffer for the war, subventions
and openly and evidently the fascist movement
with the essential object to close the mouth to
the class of workers and to suffocate definitively
the most legitimate aspirations. -

Workers, the fascism that has been defeated by the tenacious heroic and continuous resistance of our class, of whom the greatest number of our comrades that fell during the struggle were thousands of our concentration camps where the youth, the warm best men conspired where the clearest burning clouds of the regime's land where revolutionary the harvest of their life of revolution, and proletarian war, give evident manifestation, awaiting of the situation of poverty and of this inevitable misery that this war shall let as heavily and excited inheritance, will attempt to represent himself under

falsified spoils and to repeat the preceding game. You shall hear again the pathetic words, the false promises, the phantomatic menaces, the hypocritical marks of whose the reaction have to surround herself and that shall have only one end: To close the mouth to the ~~workers~~ class of workers to the end to deny that justice that she has for - inviolably right. Not only for objective criticisms of universal order but also because ^{was} only our class can affirm that she never ^{was} shaking during the twenty years of oppression. ~~If~~ ^{if} ~~she~~ ^{she} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~succeeded~~ ^{succeeded} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~her~~ ^{her} ~~attempts~~ ^{attempts} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~maintain~~ ^{maintain} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~efficient~~ ^{efficient} ~~organization~~ ^{organization} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~runts~~ ^{runts} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~spite~~ ^{spite} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~secret~~ ^{secret} police and of the special tribunal and to have fought against difficulties of every kind in the secret and continuous of the clandestine activity, developed by the most profound contempt of the platoon of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~concentration~~ ^{concentration}

one end to the other to deny
 class of workers to the end to deny
 justice that she has for - inviolably right.
 not only for objective criticisms of universal
 order but also because only our class can
 affirm that she never ^{was} shaking during the
 twenty years of oppression... ^{if such an}
 attempt ~~to~~ ^{succeed}, then ~~she has been~~
 a vain thing to maintain the efficient
 organization of the ranks in spite of secret
 police and of the special tribunal and
 to have fought against difficulties of every
 kind in the secret and continuous of the
 clandestine activity, developed by the most
 profound contempt of the platoon of
 execution, of the jail and of the concentra-

cion's camps.

~~What is the end?~~ So that your winds be
 diverted from your questions, question of
 social justice, of equitable distribution of
 goods and of honest valuation of the la-
 bours and sacrifices of everyone ^{will} attract
 you by the mirror for the mylarks of

Constitutional reforming, confusing your
action and flattery your ^{all} of motion.
They will attempt in every way to break
the unity of your front of battle, according
here some thing, murmuring there some
vague promise, flattery cleverly the
aspirations of anybody and inflaming
the resentments of others.

Workers, ^{Because}
in 1922 we were ^{not} defeated
we were weak and our enemies were strong
but, above all, because the greatest chiefs
of the persons who told to be our chiefs
sacrificed to the personal ambition, the
unity of proletarian front and ^{they} preferred
the treacherous and decided action and the gradual
then easy accommodation and disguising
abandon of our positions, political weakness
this deceptions and political words of error
by ridiculous philosophical ^{is} invention
une opportunity and political application of

the resentments of ^{not} defeated
Workers, because
in 1922 we were ^{not} defeated
we were weak and our enemies were strong
but, above all, because the greatest part
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abandon of our position, disquising
this decapitators and political weakness
by ridiculous philosophical words of ¹⁹²⁰
ine inopportunities and political innovation
ty in Italy for the application of
advanced reforms. - resistance, of struggle
Twenty years of Italian proletariat have
and torture of the Italian proletariat were false and
explained how these affirmations were that
generations - Italian proletariat sees that
To-day since the Italian proletariat his long struggle
The victory has crowned

against the farism, it is necessary that the proletariat takes conscience of its force and united in ^{united} front of resistance and of battle, break in one time, all the social injustices and the early and useful arrangement and recognize that his ~~the~~ question cannot be divided in manifold individual questions or in questions of class, but that is unique for all the workers and that resolve this question, all the others shall resolve immediately.

Workers,

against the ambassadors that, from every part, are extended to you against the peril of a return of the hateful system that has done sanguining during twenty years there is only means of defense and offense: the union in only in front of battle of all the forces of Italian workers against the industrial capitalist reaction, for the realization of our ends, that shall realized in when the proletariat will have the

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the union is only in front of battles of
all the forces of Italian workers against the
industrial capitalist reaction, for the
realisation of our ends, that shall realise
only when the proletariat will have the
responsibility of political power

On the wings of our dead, for the
future of our sons! Forward!!!
towards the Victory!!!

Al Comando delle Truppe Alleate di occupazione
(Amministrazione per gli affari civili)

Si è costituita a Siracusa un Comitato per la pubblicazione di un giornale settimanale dal titolo "Siracusa libera".

Nel titolo è implicito il programma del Giornale, che si può meglio rilevare dalla circolare a stampa ai cittadini, che si alliga alla presente domanda.

Il sottoscritto, a nome del Comitato, fa istanza a questo Comando che voglia autorizzare la pubblicazione del Giornale.

Con ogni osservanza.

Siracusa, 30 settembre 1943

Per il Comitato

(Prof. Umberto Di Giovanni)

Prof. Umberto Di Giovanni

SIRACUSA LIBERASettimanale di notizie e informazioni
per SIRACUSA e PROVINCIA

AMMINISTRAZIONE

Siracusa, 30 settembre 1943

Egregio Signore,

Sarà pubblicato prossimamente a Siracusa un giornale settimanale dal titolo « Siracusa Libera » di notizie e informazioni per Siracusa e Provincia.

Nel titolo stesso è implicito il programma: il giornale vuol essere la libera voce delle coscienze libere del siracusano; un appello agli uomini onesti di buona volontà della Città e Provincia, perchè, destati dalla voce della Patria, dolente per mille ferite, in questa aurora di libertà risorgente, contribuiscano alla riorganizzazione della nostra vita civile.

Liberati dalla piovra del fascismo, dobbiamo mostrare di non attendere tutto dagli Alleati; ma di essere in tutto degni della libertà e di sapere operare virilmente per il nostro avvenire.

I cittadini amanti della Patria, che approvano l'iniziativa, la incoraggino, dando la loro adesione nella presente scheda, sottoscrivendo per un abbonamento *annuo sostenitore di almeno cento lire*, quale contributo modesto per le spese non indifferenti che si debbono affrontare per la pubblicazione.

IL COMITATO

N. B. — *Le schede e le somme sottoscritte vanno indirizzate all'Avv. Alfredo D'Amico, via dei Cordai N. 3.*

4876

SIRACUSA LIBERA

Settimanale di notizie e informazioni per Siracusa e

Provincia.

COMITATO DI REDAZIONE

Barresi Lar. ns avv. Gaetano

D'Amico avv. Alfredo

Di Giovanni Ot. avv. Edoardo x

Gallino avv. Vincenzo x

Puzzo Prof. Giuseppe

Randazzo Prof. Renato

Di Giovanni Prof. Umberto - Red. Resp.

Mr. (Maurice) Gioacchino +
Prof. (Maurice) Gioacchino

4875

C.O.

I think the
suggestions on
p. 1 were adequately
covered by the
CCAO at the
SCAO's conference
on 20 Aug. but
he may wish to
see the FS
attitude

RMH
19/9

7187

✓

Cohy
~~SECRET~~ 2Subject: - Political Reports by F.S.Os.Main H.Q.,
Eighth Army, C.M.F.
M 319 I(b)

Sep 43 (8)

Gp. Capt. Benson,
AMGOT HQ,
Eighth Army

1. Attached special report from a F.S. Section is sent to you in case it is of any use to you.

2. F.S.O's have the opportunity of feeling the pulse of the population, possibly in rather a different manner from Political Officers.

Consequently we will make a pint of keeping you informed of their views on purely political matters, although it is of course appreciated that politics are not within our province.

3. The attached report is a representative specimen of the sort of thing we have been getting from all F.S.O's.

(sd) G. de Freitas Major
Lt. Col.
G.S.I.

Field.
GDF/DB.

Of Public Safety, Palermo.

(1) Copy forwarded for info by direction
of Group Captain Benson.

(2) Ack: sent to G.S.I. (b)

Hollock Major
for the Region 2

15/9/43

SECRETSUBJECT: Policy of Allied Govts in SICILY

To: GSI, HQ, 13 Corps.

From: 17 FS Section.

1546

1. It will be readily appreciated that although F S secs are NOT officially concerned with political matters, there are many aspects of F S work which are directly affected by the policy of the Allied Govts towards occupied territories.
2. There is for example, the question of the attitude to be adopted towards persons and hitherto underground orgs with anti Fascist sentiments, who, up to now, have generally been regarded as "White List" personnel, and likely to be of assistance to the Allies.
3. For obvious security reasons, and in accordance with Proclamations, any meetings of such persons have been forbidden. The time has now arrived, however, when it would be of great assistance to know what encouragement and discrimination may be shown.
4. Such orgs usually fall under one of the following headings:
 - (a) Purely anti Fascist, with NO alternative policy.
 - (b) Socialist.
 - (c) Sicilian Independence Movements.
5. Those in the first category offer less difficulty, as their sentiments are obviously, in accord with the general policy of the Allied Govts. It has to be remembered however, that the policy of the Italian Govt is now also anti Fascist, and there is a slight danger that the mere label of anti Fascist might be used by those in favour of the BADOLIO Govt.
6. Members of the ex Italian Socialist Party constitute a more difficult problem in that they are labelled "Comunist" by the population. Axis propaganda has so long preached the bogey of Communism that to give the slightest encouragement to such persons (even purely on the grounds that they are anti-Fascist) may easily give rise to misunderstanding of our future policy towards SICILY.
7. It is in the direction of the independent SICILIAN movement that the most difficulty is at present felt. There is a large body of the population who would like to see SICILY a republic, and it is felt that now is the time to disillusion these people, if there is NO possibility of their hopes being materialised. FS personnel are frequently placed in the somewhat difficult position of having to damp (however tactful) the enthusiasm of people otherwise

Fascist sentiments, who, up to now, have generally been regarded as "White List" personnel, and likely to be of assistance to the Allies.

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Field.

23 Aug 43

(Sgd) D. Stewart,

Capt.

O i/c 17 F S Sec.

0904