

ACC 10000/143/2351

610 A

SITUATION REPORTS PS

NOV. - DEC. 1943

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	To From whom	Subject
1	3 DEC	016/57/3115/80	To Col. Kien	Intelligence Situation Reports from Reg.
2		R.P.S. 333.14	From Public Safety Region 2	Demonstrations
3	2 DEC	R.P.S. 333.14	To Public Safety Region 2 Hq.	- acknowledging receipt of R.P.S. 333.14
4	29 Nov.	MEMO.	From Lt. Col. P. L. L.	- R. Security Reports - Memo. # 38
5	1 Dec.			Strikes and Disorders in Palermo provinces
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4466

10000 / 43/2351

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM

NOV 43

TO

DEC 43

CATALOGUE-

SD/610

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN CALABRIA

- (8)
- 1: The owners of livestock in the Province of Catanzaro (District of Crotona) Calabria, would like to call the attention of the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission before it is too late, to the important problem of cattle for the devastated and liberated territories of Italy. Owing to the Decree lately published prohibiting the slaughter of livestock there will be available by next spring in this province some very serviceable cattle in the shape of oxen, cows and sheep.

It appears that in March there is going to be a requisition of livestock, nominally to give back some livestock to the peasants of the devastated lands. The owners in Calabria would be only too glad to help their more unfortunate brothers, but at the same time would like to be sure that in depriving themselves of useful and valuable animals these should really arrive at their destination. But there seems already to be a plan afoot that this very delicate question should be handled by a few very well recommended shyster cattle merchants, who are interested in this because large sums of money are involved - and larger ones can be counted upon by furnishing the Black Market. As the Sub-Commission must be informed, such an affair is already in full swing in the Provinces of the Marche and Umbria and very few of the badly needed cattle are given to the peasants who need them.

2. I think it useful to bring to the notice of the Agricultural Sub-Commission the following:

Land given to the peasants in the Province of Catanzaro under H.E. Gullo's Decree, that is; uncultivated or badly cultivated land was to be so used as to increase production. The practical result is, as the A.C. Officers down there have probably reported to H.Q., that a shortage of flour for the bread for the civil population was caused by giving wheat seed to the peasants concerned. The peasants duly sold the seed wheat on the black market and sowed "favetta" (chickling vetch) for fodder for their animals. The landowners had been prepared to lend their machinery and to give the peasants the necessary ~~xxxxxx~~ seed but this proposal was refused because the peasants wanted no efficient control over their doings. The result will be a great diminution in wheat production next year

Translation.NEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT TARANTO

The engineer who arrived from Taranto on November 9, gives some news on the political situation as it is in that City. Such news, by reflex, bear interest on the whole region and Southern Italy.

He says that party activities are scarce while tendencies towards communism are becoming more intense. He was deeply impressed by the presence of the soviet "people's commissaires", both men and women. They can be identified by their red hat with the emblem of the Soviet Union. They go around the street on automobile and meet in quarters reserved to them. Contemporary to the appearance of these "Commissaires of the people", Bills have been posted, of which he saw a copy, representing Garibaldi & the Soviet Unions flags in the center and those of the U. S. A. & Gr. Br. & Canada, three for each side and smaller, with a prolonged arm towards the flags and it points to the Soviet Union's flag. There is printed on the poster: "These are our friends".

The interpretation may be that Garibaldi indicates or points to the Soviet Union's flag as that of the friends.

It is not known whether the "commissaires" speak Italian.

The man refers that it is common belief that "Sicily" rides decidedly towards separatism, as people in Southern Italy believe. Such a policy or tendency of Sicily, it is said also in Naples, may be supported though not wanted by the Americans.

The origin of this hearsay is not identified yet - but, though generic, it is very widespread.

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NOTIZIE SULLA SITUAZIONE POLITICA A TARANTO

Un ingegnere arrivato da Taranto il giorno 9 Novembre da alcune notizie sulla situazione politica come si presenta in quella città. Tali notizie, per riflesso, interessano tutta la zona ed anche l'Italia Meridionale.

Dice che l'attività dei partiti è scarsa, mentre si fanno sempre più intense le tendenze verso il comunismo. Egli è rimasto molto impressionato dalla presenza di "commissari del popolo" sovietici, sia uomini che donne. Costoro sono identificabili dal berretto rosso con l'emblema dell'Unione Sovietica.

Girano per le strade in automobile e si riuniscono in locali riservati a loro.

Contemporaneamente alla comparsa di questi "commissari del popolo" sono stati notati dei cartelli murali, di cui egli aveva potuto avere una copia, con la figura di Garibaldi e le bandiere dell'Unione Sovietica in centro ed ai lati quelle degli Stati Uniti, Gran Bretagna, Canada, tre per lato, e più piccole, col braccio teso, verso le bandiere, poggia l'indice su quella della Unione Sovietica. Una scritta commenta il Cartello, essa dice: questi sono i nostri amici.

La interpretazione che se ne trae è che Garibaldi indichi la bandiera dell'Unione Sovietica come quella degli "amici".

Non si sa se i "commissari" di cui sopra parlino italiano.

= 2 =

Lo stesso ingegnere riferisce che è opinione diffusa tra le popolazioni dell'Italia Meridionale che la Sicilia si avvia decisamente verso il separatismo. Tale indirizzo della Sicilia a quanto si dice, anche a Napoli, sarebbe sostenuto se non voluto dagli Americani.

L'origine di tale diceria non è identificata ma essa, per quanto molto generica, è molto diffusa.

// // // // // // // // // // // //

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
and
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

ATT. Colonel Young.

November 15, 1943. (6)

SUBJECT : Public Safety Situation Report.

Causes before the occupation and aggravated afterwards by the addition of several other conditions, have determined the actual Public Safety situation in SICILY.

Fascism arose as a reactionary movement chiefly against subversive elements, but Communism in Sicily, save some sporadic and unconvincing manifestations, had no continuation and Fascism did not find convenient ground for a rapid and general affirmation.

However, after having lived through both uncertainty at the beginning and forgetting the way of the period before, the people adapted themselves to the new regime, in which they saw the possibility of obtaining progress which they had not been able to reach under the former Government System. With the improving of roads, fighting of malaria, and the miraging of other promises, but chiefly the fight against delinquency, which no other regime had succeeded to conquer, Fascism deserved gratitude from the population, especially the agricultural one, which found themselves free from the octopus of Mafia in all its various forms and manifestations.

By siding in war with Germany and by a series of unreasonable provisions, Fascism lost sympathies.

Sicily, who furnished the mainland with industrial raw materials, was exploited and became very poor.

The various economical institutions, generally entrusted to incapable, puffed up and presumptuous chiefs, did not work, or worked badly, and food supplies were not regular, thus causing the black market to flourish again with all its well known consequences.

The bombardment, the disorganization of the relief services, hierarchic vexations and self conceit, the state of perpetual agitation, large want of occupation, all impoverished the inhabitants, who were obliged to sacrifice their savings. The forced evacuations from towns - in order to refuge families - often compelled them to live in an insanitary, non-hygienical and debasing condition.

From this situation, unlawful people profitted, throwing themselves into any kind of speculations, and the town, being deserted, became an easy prey to thieves.

After the occupation by the Allied Armies, with the consequent fall of the Italian authority, people were completely left at the mercy of the out-laws.

The majority of the people welcomed the Allied Armies as liberators, as has been shown by the cordial receptions everywhere given to the troops, hoping that after the fall of the Fascist Regime, which had become hateful and insupportable, the conditions would become better. But other phenomena arose which made the situation worse instead of better. The depreciation of national currency, and the issuing of occupational currency, has, with the enormous purchasing power of our troops, resulted in the increasing of prices with the consequent increase in the cost of living. Thus, a large amount of equilibrium came to existence among the various social classes, and the ones that suffered the most were the employees, and generally those on a steady income. Nowadays, they are unable to exist, the currency has lost any purchase power if we look at the very insignificant wages, ranging from 500 lires to 4000 lires monthly, the latter for the very highest grades, when a loaf of bread costs 60 lires a kilo, and pasta 80 lires, and sugar 150 lires a kilo.

Thus, the employees lost their security and are compelled to live under very unsatisfactory conditions. All this, in addition to other preoccupations, which most of them have, who have their families far away in unoccupied zones, where fighting is still on, and from whom they have no news. Yet, employees personnel have remained at their place of work, and have accomplished their duties in a loyal spirit, hoping for an early improvement of their conditions.

However, efficiency has very much decreased, and so the whole functioning of Public Offices has rather weakened and is inclined to get weaker every day, if the situation does not improve. The persistent inoccupation of some classes, the returning of soldiers, or prisoners on parole, people released from prisons or confinement, the lack of means of transportation and communications, the deficient distribution of bread, the lack of distribution of all these objects which are of first necessity in life, which before the occupation were served out in intervals, such as spaghetti, sugar, oil, and others, have created a delicate situation.

All these elements, in the end are laying on peoples' minds and often you hear somebody say - "Quanto si stava peggio si stava meglio" - "We lived better when we thought we lived worse" or "Under Fascism at least we ate and our personal property was safe", or "They gave us liberty - what for? - to starve!" This mentality is bad, for upon such feelings, saddy elements may take easy advantage.

The police have been unable to develop proportionate action. Crimes amongst anti-socialist elements, who still have their liberty, are increasing. Bands of these are armed with rifles, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., which have been picked up from the armies. They roam around the country, singly or in groups, with the intention of committing all sorts of crimes, and leaving the peace-ful population in a state of dejection, threatening to ruin their property and their lives.

4460

MAFIA - which draws its origin feudal functions, rose to defend those who did not find protection under the law, but afterwards it degenerated into a dangerous organisation.

Before the advent of Fascism, the Mafia was fought by liberal democrats. Unfortunately, these were unable to produce any results, as the Mafia had even penetrated into the governmental positions, causing inefficiency and action was limited to sporadic acts, with getting to the root of the causes.

Fascism, with the help of special laws, given full liberty of action, and abundance of means to the police, and with the institution of a special inter-provincial service of Public Safety, was oppressd with great relief for the laborious and quiet population. THE MAFIA

There now is noted an uprising of the old elements of the Mafia, freed from jails by us, who now put on an air of victims of the Fascists. They created a new category of delinquent, ~~that~~ seeing in the collapse of Fascism, the possibility of liberal development of their own power.

And so, robberies, cattle stealings, and murders all over the Island have been recently verified.

It will, of course, be, only a question of time before these gangs are organised and with the coming of elections they should not have to much difficulty to put their own men in positions that would give them protection.

Again, the deficient feed distribution ties in with the unemployment of ex-soldiers and others, youngsters out on the streets instead of being at school, to make a very fertile ground for certain organizations.

Various accidents have been verified in different communes and discontent reigns everywhere.

Before all, it is necessary to eliminate the black market, considering ^{it} ~~as~~ an economical aspect and not only as a police problem, because the situation would only be aggravated by a stronger repression as increased risk would naturally increase prices. Since we are unable to put the minimum amount of bread on the market.

Instead, it seems that by abandoning the quantities of feedstuffs to the various markets, by reactivating transportation and communications so as to favour rapid exchange from one province to another, would limit the risk and expenditure on transport and also resolve other social problems connected with it, which will be naturally explained.

With the normal circulation and the distribution of merchandise re-established, it is natural that bargaining will be inclined to balance, therefore, the black market will have to disappear.

It is necessary to, therefore, to reinforce the authority and the prestige of the police by giving to it, liberty of action and financial and material aid to combat with all their power, the delinquents' and their proceedings, and ~~it is~~ ^{it is} them before they go too far.

There seems to be three aspects of this problem:-

PERSONNEL, ORGANISATION and MEANS.

PERSONNEL. - If it is impossible or not advisable to procure them from the continent it is necessary to provide immediately new recruiting for all categories, as at present, most of the offices are understaffed, on account of the prohibition of examination during the period of war, and also on account of the transfer of Sicilians outside of Sicily in accordance with the provisions practised by the Fascists, and many times not substituted, or substituted by inferior elements. It seems necessary that the new personnel be employed by passing an examination rendering technical and morale assurance, reserving, if necessary a probation period before confirmation of employment or dismissal of inefficient or unsuitable elements. Promotions should be made among the worthy personnel more useful in a higher grade. Effect transfers from one seat to another for the better repatriation of the personnel and for the efficiency of the service.

ORGANISATION. - In regard to the organisation it seems necessary to create a central police organ in Sicily to co-ordinate the activities of the Questuras, Carabinieri, and other officers of Public Safety on the Island. Create inter-provincial offices of Public Safety in order to combat the delinquency association. The police confinement institution for common crimes, admonition and warnings should be re-opened. To increase efficiency of service, the police should be furnished with heavy and light transportation, sub-machine guns, horses, etc. and such financial means necessary.

DEPOLITICALISE P.S. from top down. In the zones particularly of interest to P.S. it is necessary to destinate prefects that show a keen attitude to conduct the battle against the delinquents, without regard to a party, elevating if necessary to the grade of prefect any functionary of Public Safety that is capable.

Give the people the possibility of a sound political orientation with a serious propaganda keeping in mind that the population of the Island have not in general, a high elevated culture or political preparation which makes them easily led.

Public and private demonstrations for Communism have already been observed. This, being a Propaganda and Public Relations problem now, could easily become a Public Safety problem of the worst kind.

Lt. Carl E. Fehr

C.M.P.

4458

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMY AND AIR FORCE
Public Safety Division

1 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Strikes & Labor Disorders in Palermo Province.

TO : Lt. Col. E.M.J. Martin, Acting Sup't Special Police Section.

As per your instructions an investigation was initiated into and about the subject matter supra, for the purpose of developing relative information as:

- (1) Strikes affecting Public Services.
- (2) Causes.
- (3) Action taken to settle them.
- (4) Results.
- (5) Names of leaders and their political history.
- (6) Connection if any with political organizations.
- (7) Extent if any of advantage taken of these strikes to further Fascist Republican Propaganda.

SUMMARY

General observations definitely indicate no serious trouble exists or can be anticipated from labor affecting public services to the detriment of military necessity, if the food situation should be remedied in the near future in that an adequate supply of bread and pasta must be available to all categories of workers through legal channels.

DETAILS

- (1) Spazzini (sanitation; street cleaners and garbage collectors).

On or about Oct. 18th, a petition was prepared for this group of workers by Simone Fardella, their representative, asking a wage increase. This petition was handed Professore Bellerio, Director of the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" on the above date. No action was taken on this petition and Simone Fardella called a mass meeting of the workers on the morning of Nov. 18th, who then voted to strike. This meeting was held in defiance to instructions given Fardella by Provincial C.A.C. Fardella was temporarily detained for investigation on the order of the C.A.C. However, his release was effected immediately on order of higher authority. This latter action increased the workers' confidence in and respect for Fardella. The following day, Nov. 19th, the published General Order # 14, "Temporary Wage Adjustment" effective retroactively to Nov. 4th. This order was believed by the workers to have been the result of Fardella's action, or at least an inference was drawn to that end by the workers. Fardella did state his action resulted in the wage adjustment. The workers immediately returned to their duties apparently satisfied.

-2-

Subsequent to Faradella's release he was again detained, this time by C.I.O. and has not been released as of this date.

Faradella was employed by various unskilled Baboif groups as a professional and experienced organizer prior to 1922 on the Italian mainland. He is very communitistic in his ideals and beliefs. He is said to be Anti-Fascist solely because of his inability to have obtained a position of authority over labor under the Fascist regime. Little is known of his activities between 1922 and date, however it is understood C.I.O. is now checking on him.

(2) Societa' delle Telefunco (S.T.T.) - General Electrical Employees.

In Nov. 4th, 680 employees left their work in search of food, leaving on duty at the various plants a skeleton force of approximately 50 men. This action on the part of the employees was caused by the closing of a canteen by the Company as of Oct 31st. The canteen was operated for the benefit of the employees. The Company posted notices of its discontinuance setting forth the reason thereof as being unable to purchase food for the canteen and advising employees to look to normal markets for all future food purchases. In fact, no bread or flour could be purchased by them at normal markets.

I.L.B. was notified of this strike and immediately arranged whereby each employee with a family of 4 members could purchase from I.L.B. 1/2 ration of 6 cans per day for 60 lire and 1/2 would give them without cost 2 loaves of 6 1/2 white wheat bread. The employees complained of the cost price stating that their salaries would not justify such expenditures. As an example, on Nov. 1st, one kilo of figs cost one days salary.

I.L.B. then arranged that the aforesaid workers could buy 1/2rd 6 ration, 2 cans daily, with 2 loaves of bread free for the price of 80 lire. The Company officials were present when this arrangement was made. The Company agreed to pay 15 lire of the cost price of 1/2rd 6 ration, the balance of 10 lire to be paid by each purchasing employee. This arrangement satisfied the employees who returned to work with the subsequent wage increase. They appear now to be entirely satisfied.

The food purchasing arrangement above referred to was publicized to such an extent that other working groups became envious of it and subsequently the Petrolina workers as well as other Utility workers and also a group of workers at a Box Factory who are working on a military contract were all included in the ration purchasing arrangements.

There is much anxiety and dissatisfaction existing in other working groups not so privileged, such as shipyard and cement workers and water work employees.

X This is denied by C.I.O.; was
he "left town."

4456

-3-

It is obvious that the issue involved in each group of workers is the lack of sufficiency of bread, flour, and pasta at legal prices.

We found nothing to indicate Fascist Propaganda being furthered. We did however find a Communist air existing in general as in such expressions as "In unity there is strength", and "With good leadership our demands will be met."

It is noted that there is now a secretly published bulletin called "Riscossa" which is distributed to various labor groups advocating Communist policies.

It appears that General Order #9 referred to supra was published at a time when approximately 2,000 men were on strike. These workers as well as many others think the wage increase was the result of their demands.

FRED O. PRIEST,
1st Lt., S. A.

Int. I.

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division, Sq. A-1.
2 December 1943.

FROM: Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin, Acting Supt of Special Police.

I instructed Lt. Philby and Lt. Mastrolia to make this independent investigation although the matter is mainly a regional one. Col. Young, Chief Security Intelligence and Major Hickingbotham, Col. Snook's deputy, were advised that the investigation was being made.

Although the situation has now cleared up, the deductions which can be made are not without interest to Public Safety.

I suggest that copies of the report be sent to Col. Young and to the R.S.A.C. Region I for information.

R.M.J. MARTIN,
Lt. Col.,
Acting Supt. Special Police
Sub-division.

+ "In Union there is Strength"
Motto of great State of
Kentucky! Was.

4455

La Riscossa is published by an old Republican
is not sponsored by the Communist party! Was

SECRET

SECRET

AUTH: R3AO
 INITIALS: E.W.T.
 DATE: 30 Nov. 1943.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
 APO 394

29 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM:

NO 38:

SECURITY REPORTS

- (1) The following is a copy of communication received from Major General G. Clark, Commanding No. 1 District:

"This Headquarters is responsible for the general security of the whole of SICILY. To carry out this duty efficiently it is essential that reports on incidents and general conditions as a whole be sent direct to this Headquarters by S.C.A.O.'s of Provinces. At present such reports are sent either to your Headquarters or to I.B.S., and it is only when a situation is thought to be grave that this Headquarters is informed.

In order to assess the gravity of a situation, it is essential to know first the circumstances which appertained before the crisis arose. This cannot be done on the present system.

Will you therefore please instruct the S.C.A.O.'s of all Provinces to forward direct to this Headquarters on 10th and 25th of each month, a report on conditions generally in their Provinces. This will be supplemented as necessary by reports of particular incidents, of which this Headquarters must know, if it is to carry out its role.

This is not to be confused with the Military Security Reports which are the responsibility of the C.I.S. and P.S. Section who work in close touch with S.C.A.P.O.'s and whose reports are forwarded direct to 7 Army, I.E.S. and No. 1 District."

- (2) A report will be submitted by each S.C.A.O. direct to Commanding General No. 1 District on 10th and 25th of each month a copy will be furnished Sicily Region Headquarters.

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DISTRIBUTION

"2"

Reg TS Div. 2
Reg EC 3

CHARLES PULETTI
Lt. Colonel
Regional Civil Affairs Officer

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

REF; AMG./SI/311.5/510

Dec.2, 1943

SUBJECT; Demonstrations.

TO; Public Safety Division, Region I Hq.

Thank you for your report file FPS. 330.14 receipt
of which is hereby acknowledged.

A.E. YOUNG

Colonel

Security Intelligence

4453

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
APO. 394.

FILE R.F.S. 330.14.

SUBJECT - DEMONSTRATIONS.

TO - SECURITY OFFICER, HEADQUARTERS A.M.C.

1. The following is a brief statement of incidents which have occurred in Region 1 and which has been extracted from reports received.

2. ROSARIO, SALERNO: 3rd November, 1943.

At 5 pm., 3rd November, 1943, about 100 persons assembled in the street outside the Municipio protesting that bread had not been distributed.

The crowd increased to about 1000 and started to throw stones at the Municipio. One member of the CC.BB. fired his pistol in an endeavour to disperse the crowd.

SENESI, Nicolo (Civilian) on duty at the entrance to the Municipio was killed by a shot fired by some unknown person in the crowd. Stone throwing continued but gradually the crowd dispersed and order returned to normal.

(Major Snowden, CIG. investigated).

3. RAFFAELLI, GORIZIA: 5th November, 1943.

At about 8 am., 5th November, 1943, a riot, involving approximately 1000 persons, occurred in the Town of Raffaelli. They marched to the Municipio, disarmed the Civil Affairs Officer, destroyed a large quantity of public records, stole 24,000 lire and threatened to damage other Government material.

Apparently the riot was caused by the lowering of the bread ration, the elimination of the pasta ration and the retention in office of former Fascist employees.

A red flag was carried in the procession and it is considered that the riot was premeditated and organised by Communist elements.

No firearms were showing but one man was armed with a sledge hammer which was used to break down the door of the Municipio.

A total of 52 people have been arrested.

/ s. CANICATTI.

FILE REF. 239 MH

SUBJECT - DEMONSTRATIONS. (Continued).4. CANICATTI, AGRIGENTO: 8th November, 1943.

At about 4-45 pm., 8th November, 1943, about 400 persons participated in a riot at Canicatti. Primarily they were demonstrating on the reduction of the bread ration and the elimination of the pasta ration but this was worsened by the fact that four trucks loaded with grain for the Province of Trapani were standing nearby. The mob were angered by the thought that whilst their grain was being shipped out of the Province they were obliged to exist on lowered rations. They built a barricade across the street, supplemented by a bonfire to prevent the trucks being moved out of town. A few endeavoured to remove the sacks of grain from the trucks and some slight damage was done to the trucks by throwing stones and slashing of tyres with knives.

The Civil Affairs Officers, assisted by the Carabinieri, endeavoured to disperse the crowd and some shots were fired with this object. Three civilians were wounded; one seriously.

As it was not possible to move the trucks out of town it was decided to unload them into a nearby store. This was accomplished with full assistance of the rioters.

Gradually the mob dispersed but before conditions returned to normal about 7 pm. a few youths threw stones and broke the windows of the Mayor's house.

Five suspected leaders were arrested.

5. ALESSANDRO DELLA ROCCA, AGRIGENTO. 9th Nov'r, 1943.

At about 10 am., 9th November, 1943, a mob, estimated at approximately 200 persons, yelling for more food, conducted a demonstration at Alessandro della Rocca.

The demonstration in this case was apparently spontaneous. No violent incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

6. S. STEFANO, AGRIGENTO. 9th November, 1943.

At 8 am., 9th November, 1943, a demonstration of about 500 persons voiced their disapproval of the reduced bread ration and demanded the removal of the Sindaco and other Fascist Municipal employees.

15 suspected leaders were arrested.

/ S. BIBERA.

4451

FILE - RFS. 0014.

SUBJECT - DEMONSTRATIONS (Continued).

7. RIBERA, AGRIGENTO. 10th November, 1943.

On 10th November, 1943, it was necessary to move 75 American troops into the town of Ribera as a riot was anticipated.

Communist activities in this place have been strong. No incident developed.

8. PORTO EMPODOLE, AGRIGENTO. 11th November, 1943.

At about 8-30 am., 11th November, 1943, a demonstration, ostensibly against the reduced bread ration, occurred at Porto Empodole.

Approximately 150 persons were involved. No violent incident occurred and no arrests were made.

9. PASTERSO, CATANIA. 15th November, 1943.

At 11 am., 15th November, 1943, a crowd demonstrated before the Municipio on the lack of bread. Some of the crowd forced their way into and set fire to the Ration Registration Office.

A member of the Municipal Guard fired three shots one of which wounded a boy of 12 years of age. The Guard then ran to take refuge in a room on the second floor of a nearby school. He was pursued by the crowd, caught, badly beaten and then thrown from the second floor onto the street.

The position was normal by 4-30 pm.

The condition of the Guard was serious but the boy's condition was satisfactory.

Three persons were arrested.

10. TERMINI IMERSE, PALERMO. 20th November, 1943.

At about 11 am., 20th November, 1943, about 50 persons, mainly women and children, demonstrated on the lack of bread outside the Municipio at Termini Imersa.

The demonstration was dispersed, without incident, by the Carabinieri.

11. REALMONTE, PALERMO. 21st November, 1943.

About 1 am., 21st November, 1943, some unknown persons set fire to the Municipio at Realmonite and thereby destroyed a quantity of documents and some office furniture.

The fire was easily extinguished and no person was hurt.

It is presumed that this affair was conducted by a few persons directly concerned in the destruction of records and not as an indication of popular feeling.

FILE - RPS, 330.14.

SUBJECT - DEMONSTRATIONS.

12. TERMINI IMERESE, 22nd November, 1943.

At 8-15 am., 22nd November, 1943, about 2,000 men and women gathered in the Municipal Square at Termini Imerese, Palermo, to demonstrate against the order to grain producers to turn in 50 % of grain.

No untoward incident occurred other than that in which an enlisted man, George Alexiades, employed as a driver, was involved. He heard a boy make a remark against the Allied flags and boxed his ears. An old woman joined in and she was shaken by the arm. This caused the crowd to turn nasty but it gradually dispersed.

Note - The enlisted man was transferred to Palermo forthwith.

13. TRABIA, PALERMO, 23rd November, 1943.

At 9-30 am., 23rd November, 1943, about 1000 men and women demonstrated outside the Municipio at Trabia because of the lack of bread.

They broke into the building, took papers and furniture outside and set these alight. The fire spread to the building itself and it was extensively damaged.

The demonstrators then broke into the flour mill and stole some sacks containing wheat and flour. These have nearly all been recovered by the Carabinieri.

On 11/11/43 a total of 17 persons had been arrested by the Carabinieri.

It is stated that at the time of this disturbance the main body of the local C.I.M. were absent on the duty of grain collection.

14. No further incidents have been reported to this Headquarters to date.

W. Lusk
 W. Lusk
 Lieutenant
 Security Officer
 Region 1 N. Ops.

1st Ind.

File RPS, 330.14.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS APO 514.

TO - SECURITY OFFICER, HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Forwarded.

-4-

RUSSELL A. BRUCE, Lt. Col.
CHIEF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

AMG/S.I/311.5/510

3 December 1943.

SUBJECT : Intelligence/Situation reports from Regions.
TO : Colonel, P. G. Kirk, Chief of Public Safety.

1. Referring to our previous discussion on this matter, you will appreciate that it is necessary for this office to receive reliable information from all Regions under our jurisdiction.

2. As you know, I believe that the Special Police channels of Public Safety will be much more effective for this purpose than the provision of an individual S/I Officer as my representative in each Region. Such an elimination of any agency other than Special Police dealing with these matters in a Region, would, I think, obviate the possibility of misunderstanding or overlapping.

3. I attach specimen Reports showing the type of information I require and I would be glad if you would say whether you would be able to undertake the collection of this information for me.

A. E. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Security Intelligence.

444N

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Weekly Situation Reports:(1) Political.

Giving brief appreciation of any significant political activity or changes.

(2) Industrial.

(a) Showing estimate of unemployment.

(b) Activities of Trade Unions.

(c) Dissatisfaction with industrial conditions i.e., hours of work, pay.

(3) General.

A brief appreciation showing the trend of public opinion showing the extent of co-operation.

(a) With the Italian Administration.

(b) With Allied Military Government and indicating also the state of public morale.

4447

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Basic Report: To be furnished initially and subsequently to changes.

(1) Political.

- a. Political parties existing.
- b. Their views.
- c. Popularity.
- d. Programs.
- e. Prominent members.

(2) Industrial.

Summary of general industries and industrial conditions including particulars of Trade Unions or similar organizations.

4446

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Action Report: To be furnished immediately after the following events,

- (1) Serious political demonstrations or disturbances.
- (2) Serious disturbances of public order.
- (3) Industrial Strikes or Lock-outs.
- (4) Activities of any subversive individuals or agencies.
- (5) Indication of any pro-fascist sympathies or activities.
- (6) Acts of Sabotage.

4445

1765

