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

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1006223 - News Clippings Regarding
Mussolini & Fascist Activities
JANUARY - July 1944

94

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LONDON, May 25 - Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, commander of an Eighth USAAF photo-reconnaissance wing, had been awarded the British CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) for outstanding work in the North African Campaign.

The decoration was awarded by Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces. (C/II)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL SPEAKS ON SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS; CALLS FOR ARMED WORLD ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE

LONDON, May 25 - Discussing the break in relations between the Polish Government and the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons yesterday, at the opening of a two-day debate on foreign affairs, that he and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had labored for a long time to bring about the resumption of relations between the two governments. He said:

"We are the ally of both governments. We went to war because Germany made an unprovoked attack upon our ally Poland. We have signed a 20 years' treaty with our ally the Soviet Union, and this treaty is the foundation of our policy. Polish forces are fighting with our armies and they have recently distinguished themselves remarkably in Italy. Polish forces under Russian guidance are also fighting with the Soviet armies against the common enemy.

"Our efforts to bring about a renewal of relations between the Polish Government in London and the Soviet Union have not succeeded. We deeply regret that fact, and we must take care to say nothing that will make an agreement more difficult in the future. I must repeat that the essential part of any arrangement is the regulation of the Polish Eastern frontier and that, in return for any withdrawals made by Poland in that quarter, she should receive compensation for her territories at the expense of Germany which will give her an ample seaboard and a good, adequate, and reasonable homeland in which the Polish Nation can safely dwell.

"We must stress that we are all engaged in a struggle with the common foe, and that nothing can surpass the bravery of our Polish allies in Italy, on the sea and in the air, and in the heroic resistance of the underground movement to the Germans.

"I have seen over hero men who came only a few days before from Poland, and I have been told how they are under orders of the present Polish Government in London. I am most anxious that this underground movement shall not clash with advancing Russian armies, but should help. Orders have been sent by the Polish Government in London that the underground movement is to help the Russian armies in every way possible.

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"I have the impression that things are not so bad as they may appear on the surface, between Russia and Poland. I need not say that we and the United States would welcome any arrangement made between the powers concerned, or with the help of His Majesty's Government or any other government.

"In the meantime, our relations with the Soviet and Polish governments remain as stated and regulated by public statements which have been repeated during the course of the present war. What we want is, namely, united action of all Poles with all Russians against all Germans." (Cheers)

Commenting on the position of the French Committee of National Liberation with regard to the coming invasion of France, Mr. Churchill stated that the Committee will exercise leadership in the matter of law and order in liberated areas, under the supervision of the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief, as long as military exigencies last. He said:

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PWB NAPLES

26 MAY - 1944

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"At the same time, I must make it clear that we must have no dealings with the Vichy Government, or with anyone stained with that organization, because they have decided to follow the path of collaboration with our enemies and many of them have definitely desired and worked for a German victory.

"We are not able to take the decision at this time to treat the French Committee of National Liberation as the full, and lawful embodiment of the French Republic.

"In Norway and in the Low Countries," Mr. Churchill said, "it is different, for there we shall find a continuity of lawful government maintained by governments which we recognize as representing the whole of the nation and with which we are in intimate relations."

Mr. Churchill, in reviewing the history of the present war, said: "As this has progressed it has become less ideological in its character, in my opinion. The fascist power in Italy has been overthrown and will, in a reasonable period of time, be completely expunged, mainly by the Italian democracy itself. Profound changes have taken place in Soviet Russia. The victory of the Russian armies have been attended by a great rise in the strength of the Russian State and a remarkable broadening of its views. The religious side of Russian life has had a wonderful rebirth.

"The terms offered by Russia to Rumanian make no suggestion of altering standards of society in that country and were in many respects, in not all, remarkably generous. Russia has been very patient with Finland. The Komintern has been abolished - that is sometimes forgotten.

"Recently some of our representatives from the Ministry of Information were allowed to make a considerable tour in Russia and found opportunities of seeing for themselves what they wished. There seemed to be a great desire among the Russian people that Britain and Russia should be friends.

"These are marked departures from conceptions which were held some years ago on both sides. Many terrible things have happened, but we began 50 years ago marching forward with the Russians in battle against the German tyranny of the Kaiser. We are now marching with them again, and I trust we shall until all forms of German tyranny have been extirpated.

"As to Nazism, we intend to wipe that out utterly, however drastic may be the methods required. Throughout the whole of the British Dominions and the United States and all the United Nations, there is only one opinion about that.

"For the rest, whatever may be said of former days, there is nothing that has occurred which should in any way make us regret the 20 years' treaty we have signed with the Russians, and which will be the dominating factor in the relations we shall have with them."

Citing the Atlantic Charter as a guiding signpost for the future, but which in no way bound the Allies about the future of Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

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Citing the Atlantic Charter as a guiding signpost for the future, but which in no way bound the Allies about the future of Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

"I have repeatedly said that 'unconditional surrender' gives the enemy no rights, but relieves us from no duty. Justice will have to be done, and retribution will fall upon the wicked and the cruel. Miscreants who set out to subjugate first Europe, and then the world, must be punished. So also must their agents who, in so many countries, have perpetrated horrible crimes. They must be brought back, to face the judgment of the populations they have outraged, to the very scenes of their atrocities.

"There is no question of Germany's enjoying any guarantee of any kind that she will not undergo territorial changes, if it should seem that the making of such changes will render more secure and more lasting the peace of Europe."

On the question of world order and organization after the war, Mr. Churchill said that there must be a world assembly of powers, but that its relations to the controlling power for the purpose of maintaining peace he was in no position to define, as it would be presumptuous for any one power to attempt to prescribe in precise detail an exact solution. He said:

"The future towards which we are marching - across bloody fields and frightful manifestations of destruction - must surely be based upon broad and simple virtues and upon the nobility of mankind. There must be an end to predatory exploitation of nationalistic ambitions. This does not mean that nations should not be entitled to rejoice in their traditions in all the splendor of their achievements, but they will not be allowed by armed force to gratify appetites of aggrandizement at the expense of other countries just because they are smaller, weaker, or less well-prepared; and measures will be taken to have available armies, fleets, and air forces to prevent anything of that kind coming about.

"We must arm our world organization, and make sure that, within the limits assigned to it, it will have overwhelming military power. We must remember we shall all be hard put to gain a living, to repair the devastation which has been wrought, and to give all a wider life and the more comfortable life which is so deeply desired. We must strive to preserve the reasonable rights and liberties of the individual. There must be room in this new great structure of the world for the happiness and prosperity of all, and it must also be capable of giving happiness and prosperity even to guilty and vanquished nations.

"There must be room within this great world organization for an organism like the British Empire, and I trust there will be room also for a fraternal association of the British Commonwealth and the United States. We are bound by our 20 year treaty with Russia. Besides this, we should try to raise the glorious continent of Europe, parent of so many powerful states, from its present miserable condition as a kind of volcano of strife and turmoil, to its old glory as a family of nations and as a vital expression of Christendom." (REUTER)

EDEN OUTLINES BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, May 25 - There is no part of the British Foreign Office policy to which more importance is attached than the restoration of the independence of France, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said today in winding up the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons.

There is not the least desire to introduce military government for occupied territories in France, the Secretary said.

"We are dealing," he added, "with the French Committee of National Liberation in matters which concern Metropolitan France as the French

individual. There must be room in this new great world for the happiness and prosperity of all, and it must also be capable of giving happiness and prosperity even to guilty and vanquished nations.

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"We are dealing," he added, "with the French Committee of National Liberation in matters which concern Metropolitan France as the French authority which will exercise leadership in France as liberation proceeds."

The Foreign Secretary added that the British Government hoped forthcoming conversations with General De Gaulle, who has been invited to London for a series of conferences, would clear up any misunderstanding "however formidable," which had existed up to now. Eden described the British Empire as the one really successful experiment in international cooperation. Sometimes, he said, the links that held it seemed so frail that they would snap at the first pressure. To think that such was the case was a mistake that foreigners, including Ribbentrop (former Ambassador to England) made. The British Government, Eden said, might take decisions for short-term advantages which in the light of long-term policy it would prefer not to take, but in spite of all difficulties, in the four years of conflict, the British Government had not entered into any secret engagement of any kind with anyone.

11

Referring to the criticism by a Member of Parliament of Britain's treatment of neutrals, Eden said:

"I know that many regard our methods as being harsh, sometimes, and that they may think that we take too little account of the rights of the small nations. If so, we regret that. But we asked for no measures, nor have we taken any steps beyond those which are to be considered within our rights according to the terms of our alliance. We must insist to the limit on what are our rights for it is our duty to do all in our power to shorten this struggle and, therefore, if to neutrals we have seemed sometimes outrageous and urgent, I regret it, but it is a fact that such actions as we ask them to take are in their own interests."

These actions, he added, shorten the war which all neutrals wish to see come to an end as soon as possible.

He suggested that the House would like to send to the smaller occupied countries of Europe a message of encouragement and hope that their liberation might not be long in coming, within the last few days, he pointed out, Britain had signed an agreement with Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands. These agreements, he said, could not be made public, because they contained not only the political, but also military clauses which would effect them if and when their countries were liberated. Political clauses, he added, were designed to give these countries full control of their own affairs at the earliest possible moment.

After the war, the Foreign Secretary said, there must be close cooperation between the British Commonwealth, the United States, Russia and China, to make sure that Germany will not "start this business again." Referring to Russia, he added that it was in the interests of both Great Britain and the Soviet Union that it should be acknowledged that certain difficulties existed in the task of collaboration; but, he said, it was his personal opinion that Britain should make the 20 years treaty with the Soviet Union succeed. The USSR, he said, had promised to approach the Japanese Government with regard to certain aspects of Japanese treatment of British prisoners of war in the Far East.

British Commonwealth authority and influence in the world could and should be used to promote unity and prosperity in Europe, Eden said.

"We want in our relations with other countries to try to maintain a standard of honesty and fair dealing and international good faith," he said.

"Progressive deterioration of international standards was one of the main contributory causes of this war. It became inevitable because Hitler and Mussolini refused to observe ordinary standards of international conduct, and more than that, because they used the desire of other nations to maintain those standards to obtain concessions, profit-
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Eden said Hitler told Germany could never really accept the Versailles Treaty, because it had been imposed upon the country. At the same time, Hitler agreed to abide by the Locarno Treaty, which was freely negotiated. Eighteen months after that conversation, Eden added, the Treaty of Locarno had gone the same way as that of Versailles. There can be no enduring peace as long as men practice such methods and techniques, Eden said.

"What we can do in our conduct and by our leadership," he added, "is to try to establish and maintain those standards of international conduct without which there cannot be peace. That, I conceive to be the duty of British foreign policy."

(Reuter=OWI)

100623

PRB 2.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Release - ^{1400 W 15 May} ~~Immediate~~.

15 May 1944.

The Allied Control Commission announces:

The price of wheat for the 1944 crop at the Ammassi in territory under AMG is hereby established at 1,000 lire per quintal for hard wheat and 900 lire per quintal for soft wheat.

In the meanwhile the price of bread will not be affected. For bread derived from the 1944 wheat crop the price will continue to be rigidly controlled.

4004

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

100623

PRB 2.

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE 1430 HRS

15 May 1944.

The Italian Government announces:

In order to assure uniformity of prices in all liberated Italy,
the price of wheat for the 1944 crop is hereby established at

1,000 lire a quintal for hard wheat

900 lire a quintal for soft wheat.

In the meanwhile the price of bread will not be affected.
For bread derived from the new wheat crop, the price will be only
moderately increased and will continue to be rigidly controlled.

Sede del Governo Italiano, 15 Maggio:

L'Ufficio Stampa del Governo comunica:

Per assicurare uniformita di prezzi in tutta l'Italia liberata,
il prezzo del grano per il raccolto 1944 è così stabilito:

1,000 lire al quintale per il grano duro

900 lire al quintale per il grano tenero.

Per ora il prezzo del pane rimarrà invariato. Per il pane che
sarà fatto con il grano del nuovo raccolto, il prezzo sarà solo
moderatamente aumentato e continuerà ad essere rigidamente controllato.

4003

PRESS RELEASE
PRO ACC

100623

(Caprio)
May 14

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VERSO LA DISTRIBUZIONE DELLA PASTA

Entro questo mese si inizierà la distribuzione della pasta in ragione di grammi 40 giornalieri a persona, da prelevarsi col tagliando del pane. Agli effetti dell'acquisto della pasta, il tagliando varrà per i consueti 200 grammi di pane, oppure, a richiesta del consumatore per 150 grammi di pane più 40 grammi di pasta.

Il Governo Militare Alleato della Terza Regione, nel dare comunicazione di quanto sopra, avverte che nei primi giorni della distribuzione, le scorte di pasta saranno sufficienti per rifornire soltanto un numero limitato di esercizi. Col passare dei giorni però la dotazione sarà affidata ad un sempre maggiore numero di negozi in maniera che al più presto sarà possibile per tutti di rifornirsi presso il proprio distributore.

Ration is 200 gr. of Bread OK 150 gr. of Bread + 40 gr. Pasta.

Pasta distribution should increase shortly.

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

May 15

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

100623

Giovanni De Lorenzo, 49, of Naples, was sentenced to two and half years in jail yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court for illegal possession of gasoline and allied tires. He was discovered altering the tires to prevent identification.

He received a second sentence of three months for contempt of court. He had failed to appear in court on the scheduled day on the excuse he was not well. When Italian doctors said he was physically capable of making an appearance, the judge added three months to his term for quiet contemplation of his condition.

4002

17 b

RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE

The High Command of the Rumanian Army announces: In Crimea, fifty six Soviet planes were shot down. On the lower Dniester and in Bessarabia there is nothing to report. In Moldavia, north of Jassy strong enemy attacks were repelled.

INDIAN FRONT

During the battles which took place near Kohima, whereby the Indian troops conquered numerous localities, the enemy left on the ground 5,070 dead, the Japanese divisions continue to advance. Fierce battles are in progress.

STATUTES OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOR SCIENCE AND ARTS

In the course of a series of meetings held at Headquarters under the presidency of the Duce, the law on the institution of a Unified Federation was approved and the statutes of the General Federation of Labor, Science and Arts were laid down.

Here is a summary of the Statutory rules:

Art. 1) The General Federation of Labor, Science and Arts protects the general interests of all workers; makes it possible for them to take an active part in the political, economical and social life of the country, aims at the moral education and material well-being of all workers; protects their interests, sees to their welfare organizations and to their education in general. The National Syndicates are attached to the Federation, as are Welfare and Insurance organizations; Leisure-time associations and professional training centers.

Art. 2) The Federation sees to the coordination of all Syndical activities and aims at the fostering of a deep Syndical consciousness among the various categories of workers. It will endeavor to create in the various factories an atmosphere in which the workers feel at ease and realize that their labors are of use to the country. It will see to improving the working conditions, to the welfare of the workers, the discipline of the Syndical organizations and to the settling of any dispute which may arise between the various syndicates and the welfare institutions.

Art. 3) Matters of social rights pertain exclusively to the Syndicates and the associations which belong to the General Federation.

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Art. 3) Matters of social rights pertain exclusively to the Syndicates and the Associations which belong to the General Federation.

Art. 4) The Federation is entrusted with the task of calling on all the elements which may be required for the achievement of its statutory aims.

Art. 5) The organs of the Federation are: the Assembly, the Directorate, the President and the Vice President.

Art. 6) By request of the President, the Secretaries of the Federation and the National and Provincial Syndicate Secretaries may be admitted to the meetings, but without the right to vote.

Art. 7) Under normal conditions, the Assembly will meet once a year. Members of the Directorate have no right to vote on matters referring to their own administration.

Art. 8) The Assembly rules on all matters submitted to it for examination, it appoints the members of the Directorate, controls their activity and may appoint a college of syndicated (special commissioners) for each financial year.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PWB Naples
11 May 1944 -- A-B-C
1006223

Art.9) The Directorate consist of the President and twenty other members. Managers, Directors, Employees, Technicians, Administrators, Artisans, Professional Men and Artists must be represented in the Directorate. The members of the Directorate are appointed for a period of three years and may be re-appointed.

Art.10) The Directorate sees that the statutory aims are furthered, rules on institutional regulations, draws up an estimated budget by October 31 and advises on matters of discipline.

Art.11) The Vice-Presidents are chosen from representatives of the various categories of concerns.

Art.12) The President of the Federation is appointed by the Head of the State and represents the Federations for all intents and purposes.

Art.13) A Provincial Union is to be set up in every provincial capital, to which the provincial Syndicates for the various categories of workers will be attached.

Art.14) The organs of the Provincial Union are: the Assembly, consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Syndicates, and the Directorate, consisting of the Presidents of the Syndicates.

Art.15) Under normal circumstances the Union Assembly will meet once a year.

Art.16) The Assembly rules on all matters referring to the interests of the workers within the scope of the Province.

Art.17) The Directorate rules on all matters submitted to its examination, appoints the Union representatives and the President of the Provincial Union. The Directorate holds a meeting at least once a month.

Art.18) A Communal Union is to be set up in every Commune, to which Communal and Factory syndicates will be attached. The Union represents the categories of workers which are members of the local political and administrative organizations.

Art.19) The organs of the Communal Union are: the Assembly, the Directorate and the President.

Art.20) Under ordinary circumstances the Assembly will meet once every three months its rules on all questions pertaining to the interests of the workers within the scope of the Commune and appoints the members of the Directorate.

Art.21) The Directorate will rule in the place of the Assembly on matters of particular urgency.

Art.22) The Directorate designates the representatives of the Union and appoints the President and the Vice-President.

Art.23) The income of the Federation is derived from compulsory contributions, interests there of and other specific interests, as well as voluntary donations.

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Art.21) The Directorate will rule in the place of the Assembly on matters of particular urgency.

Art.22) The Directorate designates the representatives of the Union and appoints the President and the Vice-President.

Art.23) The income of the Federation is derived from compulsory contributions, interests there of and other specific interests, as well as voluntary donations.

Art.24) The patrimony of the Federation consists of the assets of the Federation which have been dissolved, moneys and landed property and other assets, whether purchased by the Federation or donated to it. Compulsory expenditure includes general expenses, expenditures for Syndical administration, welfare, education and donations to the Leisure Time Organization (Opera Nazionale Popolare), to the Balilla organization and Mother and Child Welfare Organization. All other expenditure is optional and must not amount to more than twenty per cent of the ordinary income of the Federation.

Art.25) The patrimony of the Federation will be administered as per the articles of the law dated January 8, 1944.

Art.26) The President of the Federation is empowered to reprimand, also to dismiss for a maximum period of three months any association leaders who fail to fulfill their duties. The persons concerned may appeal to the Minister of Corporative Economics.

19b

Art.27) The President is empowered to propose the denunciation to the competent authorities of any leaders whose dismissal is justified, owing to their being found guilty of the same faults which had caused the penalties mentioned in Art. 26 to be imposed on them.

Art.28.) Any alteration to the present Statutory rules may be suggested by the President, the Directorate or by one-third of the members of the Assembly.

Art.29.) Whenever required by circumstances, the meetings for the appointment of members to the various posts, may be called by referendum.

The President will have to submit the particular regulations agreed upon in each case, to the Minister of Corporative Economics for approval.

Art.30.) All cases which are not contemplated by the present Statutory rules will be ruled by the general principles of common law.

1006223

Radio Rome Reports:-

The Former Secretary of The Fascist Party, Carlo Scorza, and others have been indicted before the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State.

*(Radio Monitoring Report - Psychological Warfare
Branch - Peninsular Base Section - Jan. 19*

The Duce's speech to the commanders of the Republican Army has been commented on in the enemy's countries with an interest no less than that registered in the Tripartite countries. But, of course, with very little enthusiasm by the Allies. All, friends and enemies have agreed that the speech more expresses the resolution, but the evident fact that Italy is again in war with a stronger will to contribute to the victory together with Germany.

In Germany, particularly the words of Mussolini have been heard with very strong and profound satisfaction and it is expressed that they will be not only be able to give a tonic to the moral situation of Italy, but also will create the conditions of an effective rebirth of the country. Particularly emphasized the newspapers of the Reich the hint by the Duce, of the fatiguing work undertaken by Government of the Fascist Republic, for the reconstitution of the army

after the treason which had caused Italy to be lacking abruptly all the defense possibilities, and even the most immediate possibility of recovery to the troubled conscience of the people.

The Romanian and Hungarian papers also are commenting with satisfaction on the passionately found words of Mussolini, which have been interpreted as a sign of great awakening of the national conscience of the Italian people.

PWB NAPLES

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1006223

NALDO RESIGNS

LONDON: Filippo Naldo, under State Secretary in the Badoglio government has asked to be relieved from his post, Radio Bari announced. Naldo had been severely criticized because he is suspected of having acted in a Fascist manner.

PWB-NAPLES

2/1/44 PBS

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CHRONICLE.

Cutting dated 4 JAN 1944 194

Civil war may face Nazis in Northern Italy

100622Zm Our Own Correspondent

ZURICH, Monday.

ALL efforts to restore a neo-Fascist regime in Northern Italy have failed completely and a situation approaching civil war is developing, says a Milan message to the Swiss journal "Libera Stampa."

Few German troops have been left in the area now that the High Command has sent all available forces either to the Italian front or to France.

Those remaining are fully occupied dealing with battles between neo-Fascists and anti-Fascists. They are reinforced by Italian workers who have been brought back from Germany to act as S.S. police.

POLICE PATRIOTS

But even the police are joining the resistance movement.

In spite of severe reprisals against families, German call-up orders are being ignored, and organised shootings of Nazis and Fascists continue.

New Year's Day reprisals in Milan included the sentencing to death of five patriots, among them Angelo Scotta, the lawyer who directed the regional liberation committee after the armistice. His sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

In Savona seven hostages were executed after a bomb explosion.

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New Disclosures in Ciano's Death

LONDON, Jan. 12—More details about the execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Benito Mussolini, were disclosed yesterday by Radio Rome. Ciano's last words before his death, according to Radio Rome, were:

"I may have made a mistake, but let there never be any talk of my having committed treason."

Details of the trial of the former Italian Foreign Minister were also disclosed, including part of the plea of the count's defense lawyer. The lawyer was quoted as saying:

"It would be impossible to believe that Ciano could have harbored any idea of harming or endangering Mussolini, to whom he not only owes much but is also related. When escaping, his destination was not enemy or neutral territory, but Germany, our ally. While Mussolini was under arrest Ciano kept German authorities informed as to the Duce's whereabouts."

The tribunal which tried Count Ciano and other Fascist leaders sat for four hours behind closed doors before pronouncing sentence, the broadcast stated. Ciano assertedly stated that he had been misquoted by witnesses who had him denouncing Mussolini's leadership. He was asked why he had not told Il Duce that there was a plot against him. His answer was that then he was no longer Foreign Minister and consequently that he could no longer easily approach Il Duce.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet reported that Count Ciano cried and completely broke down when he was brought into court to hear his judgment. He tried to recover himself while the sentence was being read and partly succeeded, the correspondent said.

When the death sentence had been passed, he asked for a cigarette and he was given one, the reporter said.

Il processo di Verona ^{13/1/44} ~~Naples - Risorgimento~~ Fucilazione

di De Bono, Marinelli, Pareschi, Gottardi
insieme al conte Ciano

LONDRA, 12

Oltre al Conte Ciano sono stati fucilati a Verona il Maresciallo De Bono e altri tre ex membri del Gran Consiglio fascista: Marinelli, Pareschi e Gottardi. Essi erano stati giudicati e condannati da un Tribunale speciale fascista repubblicano, controllato dai tedeschi, per la parte avuta nel far dimettere Mussolini nel luglio scorso.

Mussolini non era presente al processo dei suoi ex collaboratori. Notizie di fonte tedesca dichiarano che egli è gravemente ammalato. A Londra si fa notare che gli imputati avrebbero potuto con le loro dichiarazioni mettere Mussolini in una posizione alquanto imbarazzante. Marinelli, per esempio, era al corrente della parte avuta da Mussolini nell'assassinio di Matteotti; De Bono avrebbe potuto con la sua testimonianza sulla inettitudine militare di Mussolini, far ricadere su di lui la colpa della disfatta italiana.

RISORGIMENTO
13-1-44 NAPLES

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STARS AND STRIPES
13-1-44 NAPLES

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Statements of Marshall

at Forti Bocca
Cavelleri this with

Antonio he had

moved to Badoglio's

Succession Memorandum

PWB-RADIO MONITOR REPORT

15-1-44 NAPLES

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Fascisti

Bari

25 1 44

Naples

Sicily

Sardinia

Martini

author of fascist
Revolt in Sardinia who
failed 20-1-44

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Manchester Guardian

Cutting dated 3 JAN 1944

FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

Sardinian Plot

GOVERNMENT'S 'PURGE' DECREE

From our Special Correspondent
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT H.Q.,
JANUARY 1.

News has reached the Italian Government of an attempt by "Fascist Republicans" at Sassari, Sardinia, to incite islanders to throw off their allegiance to the King.

The ringleaders, an officer in the Fascist Militia and a dozen confederates, have been arrested by the Italian Military Governor and a quantity of incriminating documentary evidence seized. The plan was to exploit the latent autonomist tendencies of the Sardinians and under cover of this camouflage to gain a fresh hold for Fascism.

The Government has decided to take into account the particularist leanings of both Sardinian and Sicilian populations and appoint High Commissioners with wide powers for each island, if possible men of local origin. This decentralisation of administration is all the more advisable in view of the present difficulty of communications.

The Sardinian incident is not the only evidence of underground Fascist activity in liberated Italy. It is known that secret meetings of the Republican Fascist party are being regularly held in towns in Southern Italy. The word "ritornello" ("we shall return") may be seen not infrequently chalked on walls, and discreet house-to-house propaganda is done by Fascists, sometimes a warning to the people that Fascism is not dead and that they had better watch their behaviour, sometimes exploiting the hardships caused by the Allied invasion and saying, "Well, is this better than Fascism?" Clearly the roots of Fascism are still fully alive.

GOVERNMENT'S PURGE

The full text of the decree giving effect to the Government's previously published directives for the removal of Fascists from...

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GOVERNMENT'S PURGE

The full text of the decree giving effect to the Government's previously published directives for the removal of Fascists from public service is now available. It is a most detailed and comprehensive instrument, covering not only civil and military services and the hierarchy of organised Labour but all public institutions under State supervision and private companies performing services of public utility. The persons to be expelled from these services are broadly described as those having performed militant service in the Fascist party, but a detailed interpretation of this phrase is given, and it is fairly extensive. Its operation as regards liberated Italy is to be completed within three months.

It is unofficially expected that between 6,000 and 10,000 people will eventually lose their jobs. The decree is certainly a completely well thought out measure for purging the public services of undesirable elements, with just sufficient elasticity to allow the Government to save a valuable public servant if his activities as a Fascist have not rendered him over-notorious. If properly carried into effect during the next three months it should succeed in removing from the Government the stigma which it at present possesses in the eyes of the Opposition of being nothing but a screen for Fascism.

2995

About 200 aviators of the Republican Fascist Air Corps paraded through the streets of Turin along with the Republican Guard and the Carabinieri. The hymns of Garibaldi and Mameli were sung amidst the applause of the spectators. A wave of patriotism was aroused.

AXIS Broadcasts

Another criminal episode committed by the mercenaries of Roosevelt and Churchill in Lucania is reported. Drunken Canadian soldiers are said to have broken into a convent, manhandled one of the monks, and damaged the church. The intervention of the Father Superior caused them to leave. Also from neutral sources (unstated) eight priests were allegedly arrested because they preached "Italianity" from the pulpit. After their arrest on the part of the Allied military authorities nothing more has been heard of the priests.

Roosevelt and Churchill, being Protestants, wish to match their "atheist" colleague Stalin in showing a fierce disdain for all things Catholic. A proof of this is their refusal to hear the pleas of the Holy Father for a just peace and the Holy Father's pleas that the civil populations be spared the horrors of an aerial war. Of course the Anglo-Americans who are in cahoots with the atheistic Bolsheviks could not act otherwise.

Fourteen bandits were arrested in the region of Bergamo by the National Republican Guard. These men were common criminals who had committed numerous acts of violence. These are the criminals that Radio London would like to describe as patriots.

PWB - Radio Monitor Report
15-1-44 NAPLES

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Purge Spreading In North Italy

LONDON, Jan. 14 — All reports from the continent agree that a blood purge of all those who ever wavered in their loyalty to Benito Mussolini and his Axis policies is now taking place in northern Italy. Latest estimates place the number of former high officials who have been executed during the past week at more than 70. Today, according to the German-controlled Vichy radio, the trial of Carlo Scorza, former secretary of the Fascist Party, was begun.

Most of the news about the Italian "treason" trials have been significantly coming from German sources. The trial and execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, were first announced by the German news agency, with the Rome radio carrying the news hour later. Radio announcements of such trials, incidentally, usually and with the words "Long live the Fascist Republican Government!" although Mussolini's name has not been connected in any way with the actual proceedings.

Scorza's "treason" apparently consists of the fact that when Mussolini fell from office he failed to mobilize the Blackshirts to a defense of Il Duce. On the other hand, he was known as an extremist and in one of the last radio speeches he made he called upon the Italian people to resist the Allies.

Another Axis report today was that General Dominico Mittica, of the Fascist militia, a member of the tribunal which sentenced Ciano to death, had been killed in an automobile crash.

Anche l'ex segretario
Carlo Scorza deferito
al Tribunale Speciale

Radio Roma comunica che l'ex segretario del partito fascista Carlo Scorza ed altri gerarchi sono stati deferiti al tribunale speciale.

RISORGIMENTO
20-1-44 NAPLES

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Edda Ciano e Dino Alfieri
riparano in Svizzera

BERNA, 21. Un comunicato ufficiale diramato oggi informa che la contessa Edda Ciano Mussolini si trova attualmente in Svizzera. La contessa Ciano arrivò segretamente in Svizzera il 3 corrente e venne provvisoriamente internata. Attualmente dimora coi suoi tre figli, giunti in Svizzera nel dicembre scorso ed è sottoposta a stretta sorveglianza da parte della polizia.

L'ex ambasciatore a Berna, Dino Alfieri, giunse segretamente in Svizzera la notte del 22 ottobre. Dino Alfieri è attualmente ricoverato in un ospedale, ed in considerazione della sentenza di morte cui venne condannato il 10 corrente, le autorità svizzere non intendono, almeno per il momento, espellerlo dal territorio svizzero. L'ex ambasciatore dovrà abbandonare il territorio svizzero non appena lo consentiranno le sue condizioni di salute.

STARS-STRIPES
15-1-44 NAPLES

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RISORGIMENTO
22-1-44 NAPLES

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NAZI OCCUPIED EUROPE

Italian Patriots Active

BERNE, January 23----A dispatch from Chiasso to the Swiss paper "Der Bund" Friday reported that the situation in Genoa is considerably aggravated following the execution of two German officers in the main street of the city by an unidentified assailant, who escaped. The Swiss paper said that as retaliation the German Command advanced the Curfew, closed public localities, completely banned bicycle traffic and made "numerous arrests".

The paper said that it also had learned that eight Italian youths had been killed by the Germans in Genoa for sabotage in a military barracks.

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency in a dispatch from Chiasso on Friday said that despite the winter, patriot activity was increasing in Northern Italy. It reported that near Alba, in Piedmont, a patriot group forcibly seized gasoline, crude oil and weapons from a German truck.

In Bergamo a German military court was said to have ordered the execution of a youth charged with supplying arms to the patriots.

The Transkontinent Agency said Friday in a Dispatch from Venice that 5 prominent persons had been arrested for giving money to Italian patriot organization.

The Berne, correspondent of a Stockholm paper, on Thursday, reported the comment of a Milan underground paper on the Fascist trials at Verona. The paper said "We do not worry about executions enacted by Mussolini's order, which only leave fewer for us to square accounts with." (OWI)

Printed Broadcasts

PWB - UNITED NATIONS NEWS SERVICE
NAPLES - PBS - 23-1-44

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Nazi Officials fleeing Rome, Press Says 15762.25

LONDON, January 23: Press services report that the road out of the Italian capital to the north was filled with official cars, as both, German and Fascist officials fled the city because of the Allied forces closing in from the south. These reports said that the headquarters of the German Quartermaster Corps had been moved north to Florence, and that communication centers for the German army commands had been pulled to Chiuso, about 130 kilometers northwest of Rome. A dispatch from the Swiss border to the Swedish paper "Morgen Tidningen" reports that Italians in northern Italy greeted the new landing with violent demonstrations against the Nazis, especially in the industrial areas.

The new Allied landing in Italy aroused great interest in Moscow. The latest Allied message of operation is prominently displayed in all Russian papers. (PWB).

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Italy Patriots Asked to Aid Landings

PWB - UNITED NATION'S NEWS SERVICE
MEDITERRANEAN FRONT - PBS
23-1-44

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The Turin section of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the defense of the State met in Tortona to try the assassins of Raffaele Pagano, Chief Squadleader of the Republican National Guard.

The author of the crime, Giovanni Pistone (di Domenico), 21, of San Vittore Bonferrato, was sentenced to death. Eduardo Manelli was sentenced to seven years reclusion for having given assistance to Pistone. Teresa Castagnavi was acquitted for not having committed the act. PWB AXIS Broadcast
The execution of the death sentence of Giovanni Pistone took place at 07:30 this morning at Tortona. 23-1-44 1006223

PWB-Radio Monitor Report
23-1-44 NAPLES

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Here is further proof of Allied opinion of Victor Emmanuel. The "Times" writes: "The inoffensive King is supported only by a few army officers, some of the older government officials and the conservative land owners' class. There is no complete accord even in these circles. In other factions, his name is mentioned only with reproof." 2

PWB AXIS Broadcast

The first edition of the new daily, "Repubblica Fascista", was published in Milan, this morning. The newspaper is directed by Gold Medal holder Carlo Borsani, President of the Association of War Invalids. 24-1-44
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PWB-Radio Monitor Report
24-1-44 NAPLES

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MILANO: In the course of the scheduled clearing out actions of the Ministries of politically unreliable and unfit elements, the Minister for the Interior, Buffarini, has sent into retirement 10 General Directors, 79 Prefects and 18 General Inspectors all from the Ministry of the Interior. Axis Broadcasts PWB
25-1-44 1006223

PWB-Radio Monitor Report
25-1-44 NAPLES

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High Fascist Chief Slain In Bologna

BERNE, Jan. 28—German police nets have been thrown around northern Italy to apprehend the assassins of Dr. Eugene Pacchiana, Fascist high commissioner for the city of Bologna, it was reported here today.

The Fascist official was shot down last night as he was leaving the University of Bologna by three unidentified young men who escaped on bicycles after brief gun play.

A reward of one million lire has been posted by the police prefect of Bologna for the capture or information leading to the arrest of the youths.

STARS-STRIPES
29-1-44 NAPLES

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Chancellorship entrusting him with the future of the Fatherland. That date January 30, 1933 marks the birth of the third Reich, of the National-Socialist Reich, the work of Hitler, who at the death of Hindenburg, a year later, reunited in his hands the functions of the State chief and Government Chief becoming thus the Fuehrer of 80 million Germans, is an important one. It was above all, necessary to give back unity of intention to the German people and he has realized a granatic community restoring further are dignity to labor and thus the 14 million of unemployed of 1932, have ceded to phalanxes of workers who are satisfied socially. It remained furthermore the task to cancel the iniquity of Versailles and Hitler has demolished that diplomatic castric into the walls of which Great Britain and America would keep Europe as a prisoner. This last task, certainly the most arduous one, on account of the immense interests which it was going to touch, has found since 1933 Germany full solidarity Italy. Our Ethiopian campaign was enthusiastically backed by Hitler. On the battlefields of Spain, Italians and Germans found themselves side by side a generous comradeship. The weapon "brotherhood" was later on riveted by the Steel Pact which later turned into the Three-Power Pact. They were the young forces of Europe which promised themselves fidelity for the defense of the continent and of its civility ensnared by the plutocratic-Judaic hydra. This brings us upto the war. The question of Danzig and of the corridor, it is now clear, was but a pretext. The war, in fact, had been decided long ago because the anglo-americans and the Soviets were longing for the domination of Europe, which had to be torn away from the European peoples.

June 10th, 1940: Italy followed its ally: December, 1941 Japan exp. 1943 and denounced a privileged situation which the English and Americans retained in the Far East to the damage of the Asiatic peoples. The liberation war of the world had thus commenced. Today, remembering the eleventh anniversary of its own ascent to power, National-Socialism, which personifies the whole German people, re-affirms the firm will of victory and other peoples are echoing in response.

First, among all other allied nations, Italy, that Fascism still drives after the said parenthesis of the royal treason, towards a fate of greatness and freedom. In the renewed arms fraternity, that at the Rome gates sees, fighting and dying together, Italians and Germans, we see the common destiny of National-Socialism and of Fascism

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First, among all other allied nations, Italy, that Fascism still drives after the said parenthesis of the royal treason, towards a fate of greatness and freedom. In the renewed arms fraternity, that at the Rome Gates sees, flitting and dying together, Italians and Germans, we see the common destiny of Nazionasocialism and of Fascism who have given their all to the century and that for this reason cannot perish. (We will win!)

It has been decided a census be taken among the Italians residing in the regions of the Moselle and Vosges in France. When asked if they accepted or not the new republican government, the affirmative replies were 15028, the negative ones 654. A similar result is foreseen in the remaining provinces. This is a testimony of the high patriotic spirit and the clear historical insight of our compatriots who, in the great majority, do not hesitate to side with the operating forces of Italy.

RADIO ROMÉ

ITALIAN

20:00

Jan. 30

Attention!

Attention!

Axis Broadcasting - Jan 31, 1941
Radio Amending Report - Naples
Psychological Warfare Branch

6B

Considering the disposition of the Roman people to keep the public order undisturbed and to condemn the acts of irresponsible elements under the pay of the enemy against the German armed forces, it is hereby established that the curfew be immediately started from 10 o'clock until 6 in the morning.

At the country-residence of the Ministry of the Armed Forces a meeting of the regional Military Commandants was held by the Marshall of Italy, Rodolfo Graziani. Reports have been examined in detail on all the facts, the difficulties and the results obtained up to now in the organization of the Italian armed forces.

During the afternoon Marshall Graziani accompanied, all the Generals, with their Staffs, were received by the Duce at his General Headquarters.

After the "attention" had been ordered, Marshall Graziani briefly referred to the work effected during the morning, and after this Duce addressed the assembly.

He greeted all the people present with words of sympathy and recognized many of them who were known to him because he had met them at other previous occasions. He has then continued as follows:

"The surrender at discretion announced on September 8th, although already signed on the 3rd, shows itself even more under the light of the events which have taken place, not only as a treason against the allies, not only as a deceit made to the Italian people, but as a crime of the loss. Fatherland and an act of unconscious person, suicide, folly. The consequence easy to be foreseen, was the total pulverization of all the Italian armed forces, of the land, of the sea and the sky; pulverization of effectives and of cens; in one word: Scorched earth.

Towards the end of September, when we were about to effect the reconstruction - and the merit of Marshall Graziani of having associated himself with his prestige of "great soldier" to my efforts shall have to be always remembered, there was literally nothing. The situation of morale was perhaps worse than the absolute want of materials. This must be reminded to some impatient people who ignore many things. We have recommenced the untiring work. The reconstruction of a modern army is of an extreme difficulty, particularly in a country like Italy. A modern army is today a technical and scientific organism. The artilleries cannot be improvised and our artillery had merited the name to be, even with limited means, among the best in the world and our arm of engineers had realized

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The Duce, after having pointed out the difficulties which must have been overcome, passed to the examination of the officers and said: "The army of the Italian Social Republic cannot and must not be a copy of that which was the Royal army. The officers must be at the height of their task, both in peace and in war. The obligation to abstain from any political activity does not mean indifference and agnosticism; the oath of fidelity to the Republic means not only adhesion, not only a formal one to the State politics, but complete adhesion to the doctrine of the Fascism which give valour, character and historic contents to the Republic. And all this, without the

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last mortal rescue. There are no doors ajar behind our shoulders: he who takes the oath burns the vessels behind him, he by so doing, declares himself ready to live and combat for the Republic. The exterior signs too have their own importance as signposts of a definite and precise orientation. The salute, a manifestation of discipline and hierarchy, shall always be, with bare head or not, the Roman one. The small stars on the collar will be substituted with a Roman dagger encircled by a branch of oak; the oath will be taken on September 9th, the 95th anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. So the Republic army connects to one of the most glorious pages of the Renaissance. .. date to which answer the immortal names of Manara, Dandolo, Morosini, Mameli and of hundreds more who died in the defense of Rome.

After having shown the military pending events, the Duce added; a problem is dominating, absorbing all others, nay it is an international question of the solution of all the others. This problem is expressed by the precise duty to return to fight, to go through the condition of war-merttridon, that Italy is now suffering through the destruction of her cities, large and small, to the condition of war, in which the offense answers to the offense.

"The landing of Anglo-Americans at Nettuno has a result of a very important moral meaning. It has been bell stroke for the best Italians. Rome is a word that has a magical sound.

If our ancestors cried: "Home or death" means that in Rome represented life, that is history, that is the heart of our race.

Now it is for us, for you, a humiliation that burns our flesh, I should say almost physically, for sitting as spectators to the defence of Rome, entrusted for the time being only to the undiscussed value of German soldiers.

Each people who have behind themselves a long history of many centuries, has tasted at least once, the bitter ashes of defeat but later has looked for revenge. A people unable of such a will, is exiled from history. Will we forget the hundred of thousands of dead, who in 30 years of almost continuous war fell for the name of Italy.

"I am sure of the reply that presses your hearts. The command thus, only one: to prepare men and equipment, and above all the will toward the war effort in the months that shall come. To return to fight beside the Germans, who alone today bear the weight of the war on all European fronts. Only an army like that of Germany, on the fifth year of war, of this war, can fight counter-attack on fronts

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85

I think that my words directed to your reason have also reached the hearts of old and courageous soldiers." The Generals, and the officers, listened the Duce's speech with religious attention. From their faces was seen the will to rise again and to fight.

The convocation was closed, by presenting a salute to the Duce, ordered by Marshal Graziani.

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RADIO MONITORING REPORT
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARTARE BRANCH
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A.P.O. 732

AXIS BROADCASTS

February 1

RADIO ROME ITALIAN

22:30

JAN. 30

The Duce has appointed, according to a proposal of Republican Fascist Party's secretary, the following directors of the National General Labor Confederation, Ernesto Marchiandi, Sansepolcrista, squadrismo, combatant, war volunteer for 15 years, until 25th July 1943 and general secretary of Galilei Works, commissary of the industrial Union of Florence; Master Arthur Bonucci, Lt. Col. of the air corp, decorated several times, musician, commissary of the Professional men and Artists Confederation.

The Communication Department giving the news that stamps with the face of the ex-king have been sold with the stamp of the Republican Fascio, some others with the wording "Italian Social Republic" and with the abbreviation G.N.R. (Republican National Guard) informs that they are printing new stamps and postal cards that will substitute those of the past kingdom. Among the new stamps those belonging to series dedicated to the monuments damaged and destroyed by the air raids will be released. Among these is one representing the destroyed 'S. Leonardo' in Rome. A new stamp will commemorate the heroic Bandiera brothers.

The Republican Armed Force oath, according an announcement of PWB the Duce in his speech, will be taken simultaneously all over Italy, next 9th February, the 95th anniversary of the Roman Republic proclamation. The oath, passed by the Ministry Council, is the following: "I swear to serve and to defend the Italian Social Republic in her institutions, in her laws, in her honour and in her territory, in peace time and in war time, up to the supreme sacrifice. I swear it before God and to her soldiers fallen for the Unity, the Independence and the Future of the Homeland."

PWB NAPLES

3/2/44 PBS

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RADIO ROME

ITALIAN

20: 00

JAN. 31, A

Attention ! Attention ! Attention !

Comunique:

The death sentence of the following people has been carried out today:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|------------|----|------------------|
| 1) | De Simone, Enrico, | who was born on the | 15/7/1901 | in | Naples |
| 2) | Latini, Augusto | " " " " " | 6/11/1897 | " | Rome |
| 3) | Malocci Vittorio | " " " " " | 22/10/1909 | " | Anzio |
| 4) | Riva, Raffaele | " " " " " | 29/12/1896 | " | S. Agata |
| 5) | Capizzi Mario | " " " " " | 25/11/1915 | " | Rome |
| 6) | Lenzi, Paolo | " " " " " | 6/3/1894 | " | Montebello |
| 7) | Traversi, Renato | " " " " " | 6/3/1899 | " | Velletri |
| 8) | Buratti, Mariano | " " " " " | 15/1/1902 | " | Bassano di Stura |
| 9) | Sardone, Franco | " " " " " | 22/1/1983 | " | Torinella |
| 10) | Andreotti, Giovanni | " " " " " | 22/8/1912 | " | Rome |

They were preparing sabotage acts against the German armed forces and led other attempts against the public order of Rome.

PWB NAPLES
31/1/44 PBS

1006223

TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH MORSE

FEB. 3

DISMISSALS

MILAN: The Italian Foreign Office published Thursday, a list of names of ambassadors, ministers, counsellors of legation and other high officials of foreign service, who for their political activity in service of Badoglio were dismissed without notice. The list includes Ambassadors, Alfieri, Grandi, Rocca, De Vecchi, Paolucci, Bastianini, and Decalboli as well as Ministers, Petrucci, Court Magistrate Tagliani, Prince Colonna and Boy Scoppa. Other Italian diplomats who had been left in their offices after the government was taken over the new Fascist cabinet were pensioned off. To these belong Ministers Aloisandro Storace, Guglielmo, Grazzi, Dellaparte and Dellachiesa.

PWB - NAPLES
3/2/44 PBS

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3986

General Demarco and General Squero and Admiral Martucci were arrested and referred to the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State.

Roman youth also is asking arms to take part in the defence of Rome. Hundreds of young men are presenting themselves at the Republican Fascist recruiting offices, in order that they may be sent into the zones where the fighting is taking place. Episodes of Faith, which attest to the people's moral awakening, are showing up daily. In the meantime, life in the city goes on as normal. The calm of the Roman people is unaltered. They have faith in the defending German troops.

PWB-31/1/44

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PWB Naples
5-2-44 PBS
1006223

According to reports from the Congregation of the Holy Office, the number of monks, priests and nuns killed by terrorist raids of the Anglo-Americans up to September 8, 1943 amount to 1347. In the Naples district alone there are 381 victims. Among the dead are the Bishop of Reggio Calabria, and Campobasso. Among the wounded was the Archbishop of Palermo. According to estimate made by the Office of the Vatican the damage done to churches and church property amounts to a minimum of 10,000,000 lire.

= = =

Pietro Ceruso has been elected Police Commissioner of the City of Rome. His military history dates back to the war of 1915-18.

= = =

According to the British Minister of Information, a delayed action bomb was discovered on board a freighter carrying unions from Spain to England. Sometime ago another delayed action bomb was discovered on an orange cargo ship. Lisbon newspapers point out that the boats were manned by British seamen, and therefore they suspect that it is another British manoeuvre to level accusations at Spain.

see also

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PWB Naples
7-2-44 PBS
1006223

785016

February 7

RADIO ROME = ITALIAN

0800

February 6

The following Director Generals of the Corporative Economy Department were dismissed: Anselmi, Carnevali, Santoro, Caravale, Cervella, Dato, Berardi, Cacci, Capani and Pilotti.

The following Inspector Generals were dismissed: Budini, Banelli, Zingarelli, Gerdella, Visconti, Simoni, Troiso, Giannattasio, Sanotti, Pizzoni, Basinelli and Petronelli.

Substitutions were made, without the right of indemnity, pensions and the reserve for more severe provisions for twenty-six officials, who without just motive quit their posts.

PWB Naples
7-2-44 PBS
1006223

Rome Radio Report Arrest Of Fascists

LONDON, Feb. 7—The German-controlled Rome radio reported today that General Dalmazzo, General Scuro and Admiral Martucci were arrested and will appear before "a special tribunal for the defense of the state." Evidently these three are the latest in the list of Italian officials to be purged by the Nazified Fascist government in northern Italy.

General Dalmazzo's last known post was chief of Italian forces in the Balkans, a command the Germans gave him in September after the Italian armistice. General Scuro is a former undersecretary of war.

Stars and Stripes
8-2-44 Naples
1006223

3984

RADIO BEROMUENSTER (SWITZERLAND)

GERMAN

1230

FEB. 7

ROME: Mussolini has named Pietro Caruso as new chief of the police in Rome.

ROME: According to Radio Rome, the Prefect of Bologna has expropriated a number of large firms. These firms were put under the management of committees which were formed from the personnel of these enterprises. The firms, whose proprietors have fled for political reasons, were affected by these measures.

PWB AXIS Broadcast

8-2-44

8/2/44

PWB Naples
8-2-44 PBS
1006223

3983

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

The Ministry of Popular Culture announced the following appointments:
Journalists; Giulio Benedetti has been appointed Secretary of the
National Fascist Syndicate of Journalists; Camillo Pennino as
director of Radio-Journal; Franco Severelli as director of the daily
"Il Soleo Fascista" and Vittorio Querci as director of the daily
"La Gazzetta dell'Emilia."

8/2/44 *as per 2*

PWB Naples
8-2-44 PBS
1006223

3982

**Rappresaglie
per l'uccisione
di un gerarca fascista**

ALGERI. 8
L'assassinio di Cesare Girardoni, descritto come una figura preminente del movimento fascista, è stato annunciato ieri.

Parecchi beraghi sono stati arrestati per rappresaglia. Fra essi il senatore Giovanni Agnelli, fondatore della Fiat e proprietario del giornale «La Stampa». L'arresto del generale Carlo Favagrossa, ex ministro della produzione bellica, è ritenuto imminente.

"Risorgimento"
9-2-44 Naples
1006223

3981

Italy: Pope Protests Nazi Violation Of Vatican Territory

NEW YORK, February 9 - A United Press dispatch from the Italo-Swiss frontier says that Pope Pius XII has made a formal protest to Germany against the action of the Nazi military and police forces in "raiding" the Vatican-owned St. Paul's College in Rome.

The news service said "unimpeachable sources" said the German Ambassador to the Holy See was handed the Vatican protest this morning at a two and a half hour meeting with Cardinal Magliano, Papal Secretary of State. These sources, according to the United Press, charged that the German authorities and the Fascist Blackshirt police violated the extra-territorial right of the college by entering the buildings during the night of February 3 - 4 to arrest five Italian army officers accused of high treason. Among the arrested men was General Monti who commanded the Italian Air Forces in Sicily. (PWB)

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PWB Naples

8-2-44

9-2-44 PBS

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3980

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At the ceremony in Novara in which the oath to Republican Army was taken by the troops Italy's Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was present. It took place in a large crowded square of the city. Ezio Maria Gray spoke, telling of the historical importance of the event. General Diamanti then read the oath to which the soldiers loudly answered "I swear".

Finally Marshal Rodolfo Graziani spoke saying how proud he was to be among soldiers who made the act of fidelity and honor. "To resurrect," Marshal Graziani concluded, "providing that our will does not waver I will welcome you on this same square, armed and ready, when you leave for battle. I will give you my arm, ready to die for the safety and victory of our country." Marshal Graziani reviewed the troops as they filed off.

ooo

La Spezia today welcomed the battalions of the Republican Army who took the oath. It was the first time, since that disastrous day of September the 8th, that the troops have been seen on the great square of the city. Captain Mario Bussola reading off the oath gave some encouraging words as the troops filed off before the officials.

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PWB Axis Broadcast
9-2-44

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Mass flotillas of the Republican Navy, Republican National Guard and Carabinieri marched off in such perfect unison that the people applauded enthusiastically.

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The voice of the betrayed country which will rise again under the insignia of Social Republic reached all Italians in the world. We learn that in greater eastern Asia that Republican Italian forces are rising. The Fascio of Giava has 115 already enrolled of which 54 are women. These are good results if we consider the small number of Italians living in that far off country.

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PWB Axis Broadcast
9-2-44RADIO ROME

PWB Naples
9-2-44 PBS
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The anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic, chosen as the date for the new Republican Army's oath, concludes the first phase for the reconstruction of the Italian Army. The new and old soldiers are the true expression of a work and battle aristocracy which will confirm its strong moral qualities on the battlefields. In the barracks of all the principal towns there is a new life. These soldiers, united by a new will to serve and defend the fatherland, swore before the new insignia their fidelity to the Italian cause which has been identified with the Fascist Social Republic. Military and civilian authorities, representatives of the Allied German Army and some families of dead soldiers were present at the solemn martial rite.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziano was present at the rites at Vercelli. He commented on the formula of the oath which demands that the soldiers defend their country, which is Rome. His speech was well received. Effective today, the army uniforms will be adorned with the insignia of the Republic.

ooo

The Fascist Republican Party communicates:

The Duce approved the constitution of the Fascist groups of young men called "Honor and Battle". This movement is for young Fascists between the ages of 18 and 25. They can take part in this organization as aspirants and only after demonstrating that they have excellent moral qualities, faith in the Fascist Movement and the Fatherland.

The principles on which this movement operates are:

1. To continue the battle along with Germany and other states of the Tripartite.
2. They swear their allegiance to Mussolini, the chief of the revolution.
3. To fight on the front lines.
4. In peace times to take part in political and physical organization of the Republican party with their work and effort.

In cities where there Universities the "GUF" association will be reorganized.

The secretary of the Fascist party elected Dr. Giulio Gay as national inspector of the GUF and voluntary conscription centres. He was born in 1903 and was decorated for his military valor.

Concerning the arrests made by the Fascist Republican police at the College of San Paolo the "Daily Tribune" reports that the agents entered the building at midnight and found 76 persons there who were in hiding. Several of these were dressed as monks, and tried to hide their faces in hags. A great deal of food and military supplies were also confiscated, as well as a large quantity of printed matter, motor vehicles and gasoline.

German troops now in Italy receive flour and other corn products directly from the German supply service. Further flour supplies furnished by Italian mills will be supplemented with important supplies of corn which the Reich will send to Italy. The corn supply given the Reich to Italy is so important they satisfy the necessities of the civilian population during the period of the two harvests too.

RADIO ROME

PWB Naples
9-2-44 PBS
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Naples

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The "Duce", according to the proposal of the Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party, elected Giuseppe Pizzirani as under-secretary of the party, with permanent seat in Rome. He is a fighting squadrist and, ex-federal of Padova and Rome. The under-secretary of the party will continue to carry on his inspective activity on the Republican Fascists of the Molise and Abruzzi.

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PWB Axis Broadcast
Naples 11-2-44 Z

AXIS B/C
PWB Naples
11-2-44 PBS
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*ROME: Following an announcement of the Duce, troops of the new republican army were sworn to the flag of the new Italian Republic on February 9.
According to a statement made by the General Secretary of the Party, Paolini, the Duce has ordered the creation of a Fascist corps of shock troops. All Fascists between the ages of 18 to 25 years, may enter if they fulfill the following obligations: to fight on the side of Germany and the other allies, to keep absolute faith to the leader of the revolution, Mussolini, to fight always in the front line and to be active in peace time for the Fascio and to help work on the reconstruction of the Fascist republic. *2*

AXIS B/C
PWB Naples
11-2-44 PBS
1006223

3976

In an ordinance in the course of registration, the Duce, Chief of the Government, according to the proposal of the Home-Secretary, elected the following chiefs of the Provinces, who are awaiting assignment of posts:

Edgardo Monti, General Lieutenant of the Militia, thrice decorated for military valor, commander of action squads; *AXIS Broadcast Naples-11-2-44*

Armando Giua, General consul of the Militia, decorated for military bravery, and wounded;

Antonio Calardo, General consul of the Militia, fighting in Africa and in Russia, several times decorated for valor, wounded for the fascist cause;

Angelo Cesare Bracci, General of the Militia hero of three wars, twice decorated, twice wounded, squadrist;

Luigi Olivieri, Doctor, squadrist, fighting in Russia and in Albania, decorated for military valor, Senior of the Militia;

Ugo Leonardi, Commander of action squads, wounded for the national cause, decorated for military valor, General consul of the Militia, ex Federal Secretary of Venice and ex commander of Militia of the street;

Pietro Bologna, ex-Federal secretary of the "GIMM", consul of the Militia volunteer in three wars, seven times decorated;

Giacomo Gallarini, wounded for the national cause, decorated four times;

Pietro Brambilla, commander of action squads, Bersaglieri officer and lieutenant of the Militia.

AXIS B/C
PWB Naples
11-2-44 PBS
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Officials, sub-officials and inspectors took the oath to the Italian Social Republic. The ritual took place in the office of the Department of labor at Milan. Members of the organization from the Lombardy province were present also. The provincial inspector speaking on the importance of the ritual, called it an act of faith and devotion to Italy. He said, "We must be more than laborers, we must take up arms for the defense of our territory and the future of our Homeland". The officers and other members then kissed the colors, signed and took the oath.

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13-2-44 PBS
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3974

NAZI - EUROPE

Fascist Nationalization Of Industry Hits Snags (1006223)

ALGIERS, February 16 - The measures taken by the Fascist government of north Italy in its so-called "nationalization" of industries have not had the success expected.

They are already being opposed by both capitalists and workers, and the fall of industrial shares in the Milan stock exchange bears out the fact that the measures are not working as desired.

However, there is talk of extending the "nationalization" plan to agricultural pursuits. In each commune there would be a small general staff to direct local production, and the workers would receive a part of the crops they raised. (PWB)

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UN-News Service
16-2-44 Naples
PWB PBS
1006223

3973

NAZI ITALY

Duce Now Samurai

BERNE, February 17: The Swiss newspaper DER BUND in a dispatch from Chiasso Wednesday quoted Mussolini as saying, in reference to the execution of his son-in-law, Count Ciano:

"I had to sentence him to death since I, exactly as a Japanese warrior, put honor above everything else. I am sure the Japanese nation will understand my conduct." (PWB)

XXX

Fascists Force Some Church Schools to Close

WASHINGTON, February 17: The Swiss newspaper DER BUND, commenting on the measures taken by the Fascist Ministry of Education to close Italian schools and colleges sheltering refugees, said Monday that the Catholic schools would be hit hard. As a result of these measures, the Vatican would have to close fifteen colleges in which the Fascist police discovered fugitives last month. (PWB)

Neutral B/C
PWB Naples
17-2-44 PBS
1006223

3972

Mussolini Orders Death For Draftees Who Fail to Report

ALGIERS, February 20 - The calling up of Italians in northern Italy for military service has proved such a failure that Mussolini and his council of ministers have issued new decrees calling for extreme penalties for those who fail to report within a certain period or who absent themselves from duty even for legitimate reasons.

A broadcast by Radio Rome, picked up here, outlined some of these new decrees. They include:

Men who have been called up and who, without justified cause, become absentees for a period of three days or more from the day on which they are to report, will be considered deserters in the field and shot.

The same punishment will be applied to men belonging to the twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five classes who have not answered their call-up notice or who, after presenting themselves, arbitrarily absented themselves from their units.

The same penalty will be applied to those who absent themselves from their units without leave for a period of three days, as well as to those who leave with permission, but remain absent without justified cause for a period of five days.

The death penalty will be carried out, if possible, at the place where the deserter is caught, or the place of his usual residence. (PWB)

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
20-2-44 PBS
1006223

3971

785016

Radio Rome Axis

Feb 22

By proposal of the Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party, the Duce appointed Alessandro Pavolini, the National Directory of the party as under:

Piero Anti, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Liguria; Fulvio Balisti, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Lombardy; Carlo Borsani, President of the National Association of war disabled; Alfredo Cuoco, President of the National Institute of Fascist Culture and delegate for the invaded provinces; Giuseppe Congo, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Piedmont; Franco Marino, President of the Association "Families of War Dead"; Giulio G. Inspector of the fascist Youth Organization; Bruno Gemelli, Regent of the National Association of Fighters and President of the Group "Golden Medals"; Carlo Giglio, delegate of the Republican Fascio abroad and overseas; Gino Maschietti, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Tuscany; Franz Pagliani, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Emilia and Romagna; Alessandro Palladini, President of the National Association "Families of Dead or Disabled"; Giuseppe Pizziraghi, Under-Secretary of the Fascist Party, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Latium and Abruzzi; Sergio Stoppiani, President of the National Association of War Volunteers; Leone Todeschini, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Venetia; Agostino Bandini, delegate of the Republican Fascio of Marche; Aldo Vidussi, President of the National Association of the Blue Ribbon, Ministers of the Armed Forces, the Home-Office, National Education, Corporative Economy and of Popular Culture, the President of the National Organization Balillo, the President of the General Work Confederation, Technical and Arts, and the Directors of the National services for the Direction of the Fascist Republican Party will be present at the meetings of the

Radio Rome Axis

Feb 22

National Directory of the Fascist Party.

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The Minister for Popular Culture reports that the journalist Giulio Baghino has been appointed director of the daily "Il Veneto." Giulio Baghino war volunteer, was decorated for military bravery and is director of the weekly newspaper of the Fascist University students "Book and Musket".

Axis B/C
PWB Naples
22-2-44 PBS
1006223-A-B

3970

Roder...

The Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party advised the Provincial Federations that by order of the Duce all Provincial Directorates would henceforward be set up on the pattern of the National Directorate. Members of the Provincial Directorates will therefore be: the provincial leaders of the National Association for Relatives of War Dead; Disabled and Wounded Men who fought for the Revolution; Disabled and Wounded Men who fought in the war; Combatants; Volunteers and Members of the National Institute of the Blue Ribbon Decoration. The Directorate will include the Secretary of the local Fascio and two secretaries of the Provincial Fascio chosen among persons who are members of the Federal Triumvirate, this body being absorbed by the Federal Directorate. The latter will include the provincial leaders of the General Workers' Federation, of the Federation of Technicians and Artists and of the Benito National Welfare Association. The Secretaries of the Fascio and the members of the Fascist Directorate will be elected. The Federal Secretary will be appointed by the Secretary of the Party, in agreement with the Head of the province. The Federal Secretary in his turn will appoint the members of the Federal Directorate.

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c/c

Axis B/C
24-2-44 PBS
PWB Naples
1006223

The Duce has recently received the Chiefs of the Provinces, of Genova, Verucelli, Novara, Pavia, Teramo, Sondrio, Treviso, Isaro and Parma.

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The battle flag has been given to the Varese Alpine Battalion in a district in Northern Italy. This battalion, after a short period of training, will go to the operations zone.

The flag has the name of the "Golden Medal" awarded Niccolò Giusti and it was given by the Fascist women of Varese and committed to the Battalion by the hero's widow.

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The new recruits of the "Milizia Forestale" took the oath of faith to the Italian Social Republic in a district in Northern Italy. The Command of the National Guard, General Ricci, and the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Moroni, were present. The Commander of the "Milizia Forestale" illustrated the organization of this special corps of the Militia. At the end of the visit, Excellencies Ricci and Moroni expressed their confidence for the courage of the soldiers of the mountains and woods.

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The Constitution is governed by the Federation of the Republican Fascist and by the organized Federation of the Fighters of Milan for offering thanks to the New Republican army was successful. The subscriptions are numerous and of every social rank; they demonstrate the faith in the resurrection of the country for which the reconstitution of the army is a necessary condition.

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The new formula for the oath of Magistrates has been fixed as follows; "I swear to serve loyally the Italian Social Republic, its institutions and its laws, and to discharge my duty as Magistrate for the good and the greatness of the country".

The Chiefs of the Courts of Cassation and the Chiefs of the Courts of Appeal will take their oath from the Lord High Chancellor.

The oath of Magistrates will take their oath from their direct superior.

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The Turkish Government refused the proposal of an American Society for the acquiring of petroleum layers in Turkish territory.

The American Society would have reserved the right to use the petroleum wells for a period of ninety-five years and it would have constructed a pipe line to a Turkish harbour.

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The War Communication Department has announced that radio-telephone communications between the United States and England will be censored. The American authorities prohibit radio-telephone communications of any kind between United States and England.

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After a long silence, Radio Muti spoke again from territories invaded by the ... We listened for several weeks but we were always unable to hear any sign of the clandestine radio and our hopes were beginning to fail. Finally, on the night from Monday to Tuesday our radio made connection with Radio Muti. It was a short communique by which our brothers wanted to remain in hearing because they wanted to transmit the message of the "scugnizzo". They explained that they were compelled to bury their transmitters to avoid suspicion by Police of the ... Government.

I. D. V.

Axis B/C
PWB Naples
25-2-44 PBS
1006223

They were unable to take their precious material owing to the presence of enemy projectiles in the area where the sets were hid. Now, they are operating far from the former area. Last night, at 2345, the voice of the "southern" spoke to the first Italian. First Radio Muti on the Anglo-American high level. It claims though there were any technical difficulties, we were able to record the following messages:

"Attention, attention, the 'southern' is speaking to you, Radio Muti is speaking."

"A very weak voice is heard, intelligibly and it is possible to understand only some phrases."

You have heard the voice of the "southern" in a message from Radio Muti, attention. We read the message: "Brothers, we know that the first units of the Republican army are in the fighting zone. This news excites the sentiment of every good Italian in Southern Italy. We are sure that these territories will be delivered in a short time under the sign of the Republican tri-colored flag. I have suffered much by treachery and by the invasion, but now I say that if you can link our arms with yours and with the God's help, we will repel the invader and we will punish the traitors. Italian civilian formations are already in the invaders' rear areas and they have caused much damage. Every day, more volunteers reinforce these formations and when the army of Hitler's soldiers will start to march for the liberation of these territories, it will find men resolved to fight against the murderers of the country, Brothers, let us join in the cry: Harsh Fascist and Republican Italy!"

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RADIO ROME

ITALIAN

2300

FEB. 24

During an interview the Benedictine Abbot Montagna declared: "It is absolutely impossible that the Monte Cassino Abbey has been mistaken for a military target. The declarations of the German High Command were clear as well as those of Prelate Diemar were true. He called 'this nothing but a barbarian vandalo gesture bent on destruction and killing'. The Anglo-American cannot understand the character of a building which is the temple of faith." The Abbot concluded that it is not an error to say that the anti-Christianism in England, and the new fascism in America plunged consciously on the holy building of Monte Cassino.

000

The daily "Corriere della Sera" publishes a series of important photos of the Monte Cassino Abbey. In the first of them, are the debris of the historic building. One can see the roof completely destroyed, the walls shaken by the tremendous explosions and blasted by the smoke of fire. The other buildings near the historic monument are nothing but shells. They seem to look toward Heaven for the execution of the murderers of the air. The second photo shows the meeting between the Abbot of Monte Cassino and the other benedictines surveying the tremendous ruin. The last photo shows the administration of the Abbey.

785016

RADIO ROME

ITALIAN

2000

FEB. 24

During an interview the Benedictine Abbot Monteverre declared: "It is absolutely impossible that the Monte Cassino Abbey has been mistaken for a military target. The declarations of the German High Command were clear as well as those of Pius XII. There were no destruction and killing. The Anglo-American cannot understand the character of a building which is the temple of faith." The Abbot concludes that it is not an error to say that the anti-Christianism in England, and the new paganism in America plunged consciously on the holy building of Monte Cassino.

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The delay of the second front in Europe is a result of political aspirations of Roosevelt. This is the opinion in American military and political circles. It is confirmed that the President does not wish to enter the term of office to coincide with a new attack on the European territory because after the disastrous experience at Moscow, Stalin would not be forced to the realization of the policy of everyone believes to be responsible for them. 1945 assassinations.

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I.L. 8.-

Farinacci Reported to Favor Breaking Lateran Treaty

LONDON, February 26- The Swiss paper LA SUISSE on Tuesday reported that former Secretary General of the Fascist Party Roberto Farinacci has proposed the breaking of the Lateran agreement of 1929.

The Lateran agreement was concluded between Mussolini's government and the Vatican; it defined the legal position of the Vatican, establishing a modus vivendi for the Church and State.

LA SUISSE said that Farinacci, a prominent quisling, further proposed the establishment of a "national catholic" church in opposition to the Roman Catholic church.

The Berne paper DER BUND said Wednesday that the most recent issue of Farinacci's paper CROCIATA ITALICA attacked the Vatican because it "refuses to enter into relations with Mussolini's government; when the Vatican wishes to protest against us, it directs such protests to the German ambassador."

The paper said that Farinacci also attacked the vast majority of Catholics who had openly denounced Mussolini's puppet regime. (OWI).

XXX

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
27-2-44 PBS
1006223

785016

RECONSTRUCTION OF BALILLA YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN NORTHERN ITALY

The President of the Balilla Youth Organization (Opera Nazionale Balilla) tendered a report to the Duce at the end of the first five months' activity. The report states that the deleterious effects of the betrayal perpetrated by Badoglio affected the organization as it affected all the institutions of the Fascist Regime. All that could be removed from the premises of the various groups was taken, and the rest destroyed. Then came September 8th, when the little that had been left was wantonly ruined and scattered.

September 24th, the date of the revival of the Balilla Organization, found this worthy institution in a state of utter destitution. All had to be started again. The Central Bureau went to work with a will, supported by a small party of sympathisers who had given much of their time to the organization during the first twenty years. The premises of the Balilla centres were duly recovered by the organization many of them having been occupied in the meantime, and justifiably so, by German troops, and the old Fascist insignias were again placed in prominent positions. Provincial Committees were appointed again in sixty-six out of sixty-seven provinces of Free Italy. Up to date, some 3000 local Committees have been appointed.

The organization has already paid its tribute on the altar of the Fatherland: 2155 Officers have offered their services for the resumption of the activities of the Balilla National Organization. The staff has lost 156 dead and 2684 prisoners or missing. Seventy-seven officers have been accepted at their request by the National Guard and will serve with the Youth Legionnaires of the Guard itself. Young men are flocking to the centres and there are now 500,000 members in all, including 65,500 "Avanguardisti"; 171,353 Balilla; 39,916 "Giovani

Field Marshal Frank (Phon.) praised the Italian anti-aircraft

FIELD MARSHAL PRAISES ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS

xxx

hand." into which Italy had sunk, the nation is again taking its destinies in its own hands. "Having emerged at last from the state of dejection

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Axis Monitoring Report

PWB Naples

1-3-44 PB9

1006223

NEW APPOINTMENT APPROVED BY DUCE

The Party Secretary proposed and the Duce approved the appointment of Professor Goffredo Coppola, Rector of the University of Bologna, as President of the Fascist Cultural Institute.

XXX

NEW APPOINTMENT TO POPULAR CULTURE MINISTRY

By virtue of a decree in course of publication, Professor Alfredo Cucco has been appointed Undersecretary of State with the Ministry of Popular Culture. 7

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PWB Naples
1-3-44 PBS
1006223

THE LIFE OF THE PARTYRADIO ROME (ITALIAN)

BRESCIA, March 3: The National Directorate of the Republican Fascist Party held its first meeting in Brescia on 1st and 2nd of this month at the Casa del Fascio. Among those present we shall mention: The Party Secretary, Marshal Graziani; the Ministers for the Interior, Corporative Economics, National Education and Popular Culture; the General Commanding the Republican National Guard; the Commissioner of the Federation of Labour, Arts and Technique; the Regional Delegates; the National Heads of Service; the President of the National Party Organizations; the Presidents of the National Combatant Organizations. All the above being members of the Directorate.

After the salute to the Duce, the National Directorate paid tribute to the Italian Black-Shirts, the Italian soldiers and the soldiers of the Fuehrer who are fighting at Cassino and Nettuno together with the Republican soldiers: those who are already fighting at the side of the German detachments and those who are about to join them; also those who will soon return from internment. The Directorate also sent a message of sympathy to the refugees from invaded territory and to the population of occupied territories who continue to show their patriotic feelings. The Party Secretary reported on the various problems of the country and the Party. These problems, bearing on the revolutionary activities of the Party, were discussed by all the members present. At the end, the Party Secretary gave the outline of the future activity of the Republican Fascist Party.

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PWB Naples
5-3-44 PBS
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SIX MONTHS OF NATIONAL REVIVAL

Six months have elapsed since the day in September when, after the Duce had been freed and under his capable guidance, the movement of renaissance was started. The signs are there to show that the country is on her upward trend once again. If we think of the nature of the disaster that Badoglio brought down on Italy, the progress that has been achieved is considerable indeed. The Capitulation turned the country into a battlefield; the armed forces were disbanded; the weapons were seized by subversive elements; prisoners escaped; the police forces were disrupted: all this had to be remedied.

3963

REPRESSION OF ANTI-NATIONAL ELEMENTS

At the onset, the Party was faced with systematic aggression on the part of forces led by foreign agents, and with intensive sabotage that troubled the public order. There was a first phase of revolutionary reaction, that was however immediately legalized. The number of Republican Fascists who joined the National Guard may be reckoned in tens of thousands. Moreover, the members of the disbanded Action Groups of the Party have been assimilated by the auxiliary battalions of the National Guard.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY AND VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT

The Party granted the most extensive collaboration to the reorganization of the Armed Forces. Tens of thousands of its members joined up voluntarily and the Party contributed generously to the organizations working for the moral and material welfare of the men. Federal centres are now recruiting a further 20,000 volunteers both Fascists and non-Fascists, which will complete the full mobilization of the young forces of the Party.

THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS

Resumption of the fight and Social Revolution are two of the most pressing cares of the Party. With reference to the latter, the Party Programme published at Verona is being carried out. The Bill on the Socialization of Industry and the plan for a Unified Federation are two land-marks in the social conquests of the people. Other steps will be taken with matters concerning housing conditions and the distribution of foodstuffs through the channels of cooperative societies. The Party wishes the nation to realize that the speedy progress of such social achievements is closely bound to the degree of maturity and of discipline of the nation as a whole and to the behaviour of the people in the immediate future.

PROPAGANDA

Propaganda inspired by the present contingencies. The Party Propaganda is a propaganda of war and the best propagandists are the combatants themselves. The men who are making the greatest sacrifices are the best suited to win over to their side all those who are still wavering.

The Party Press must become ever more active and aggressive; aggressive with regard to the enemy of Fascism. It must refrain from vague and generic indictments, as these do more harm than good.

The Provincial Tribunals, a typical expression of Republican Fascism, and the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State, together with the disciplinary organs of the Party deal with the denunciations that are duly signed and act accordingly, with all necessary rigor. This being well understood, everyone must realize that people who send in anonymous accusations are guilty of trying to cause unrest and unease and are therefore working for the enemy.

MC/8

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MC/8

THE ARMED FORCES AND THE FASCISTS

There are now 487,000 members of the Party, divided into 1072 Fascist groups. When the influx of members is wisely controlled and supervised, an increase in number is a sure sign of strength. In the course of the last few months, the Party supplied the human material for the formation of the various Services: Government, Heads of Province, Police Superintendents, School Supervisors etc.

The Party supplied the vital organs of the country with fresh energies by appointing men who are fully cognisant of the Fascist duties required by the present contingencies, men whose most is made of loyalty to the Duce and to the Ideal.

OTHER FORCES

The Directorate has taken good note of the progress made by the Fascists abroad. Italians who are out of the country and who have rebelled against the betrayal inflicted on the Fatherland organized themselves into Fascist groups. The Party has formed new organizations of young Fascist called "Honour and Battle" that consist of students, farm boys, apprentices etc. Also young women's organizations that are preparing girls for active participation in the war effort. The Opera Nazionale Balilla has been reorganized and consists already of 500,000 recruits.

WELFARE WORK

The Party is fully aware of the great demand for organized welfare work. Refugees, war casualties and internees are among the people for whom the Welfare organizations are working. The Party hopes to unite all the different bodies into one National Welfare Centre.

THE DIRECTORATE AND THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES

The Directorate was in full agreement with the procedure of the Party Secretary with reference to the Defense of the Unity of the Party against the tendency to create similar movements. After eliminating the elements of compromise and of treason and showing that whenever necessary it can resort to severe measures of repression, the Party fully intends to revitalize for itself; the glory of a past that is over 20 years old and that nothing can ever destroy.

COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The Directorate examined the terms and the modalities of a close collaboration with the Government.

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COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The Directorate examined the terms and the modalities of a close collaboration of the Party to the work of the Government in the various sectors of the life of the country, with a view to ensuring a harmonious development of the body of the Social Republic in an atmosphere of friendly collaboration with the political and military authorities of the Reich. The Directorate also expressed the wish that, awaiting the return of the Capital to Rome - as the recent enemy raids have deprived that city of its character as an Open City whereas it was in homage to it that the Capital had been removed from Rome - the Government should in the meantime, centralize its various departments as much as possible.

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PWB Naples

5-3-44 PBS

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Before the end of the sitting the early Secretary made the Fascist roll call in memory of Pietro Atti, a member of the Directorate who died recently, after risking his life more than once on the battle-field and at home.

FASCIST CAUSE NOT LOST

An enemy-controlled Italian radio said a few days ago: "The Fascists are very few in numbers and they are nothing but a bunch of cowards who are in constant fear of their life as they know that the cause which they serve is irremediably lost".

Apart from the fact that the number of Republican Fascists is very large indeed, do you not think the above sentence lacks sense? If we were indeed fighting for, a cause that we know is lost, should we not be called heroes, instead of cowards?

INDUSTRIALISTS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

STOP PRESS: Milan: A Sign of the Times - The well-known industrialists Guido Donegani and Franco Marinotti have been taken into custody.

LOOK ON SOCIALIZATION

FLORENCE: The Bill on Socialization is beginning to produce its own literature. A book by Carlo Cia has just been published, under the title: Socialization of Industry".

RADIO ROME (ITALIAN) - 2300 - MARCH 4

"Osservatore Romano" publishes a commentary on the recent raid on Rome. "As far back as Easter 1941, the Pope stigmatized air raids as atrocities". The paper also recalls the plea of the Pope to all belligerents "who are human after all and were born of woman" for pity with regard to the civilian populations, particularly women, children and aged people. "If the plea of the Pope must ever be hearkened, it should be considered even more attentively when He pleads for those among his sons who are nearest to Him and therefore more dear to Him".

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Strikes Paralyze North Italy Industry

LONDON, March 5 - The industrial might of northern Italy is paralyzed by the strike of 6,000,000 workers reports showed Sunday.

Serious riots in Milan, and disturbances also in Bologna, Florence Genoa and Turin were reported.

The widespread walkout has left big armament factories, including the Breda aircraft, Martelli electrical equipment and radio works, the Pirelli rubber and cable works and the Isotta Fraschini airplane engine works at a standstill.

The strike, organized by a central committee, was started in Milan.

Even the German news Service for overseas, use admitted Saturday that the strike situation in northern Italy was grave, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

In Milan the whole transport service has had to be taken over by Fascist party members, and by German and Italian soldiers, the German report implied.

BBC says bloody street fighting has broken out in Milan, According to the Swiss Radio, the Fascist Vice Prefect of Milan was killed in one street battle. The German commander in Milan has ordered confiscation of all wireless sets and the seizure of all sports weapons.

The Basle news paper National Zeitung reports leaflets have appeared in northern Italy, demanding an end to sending of Italian workers to Germany by Nazi and Fascist military and labor recruiting drives (BBC)

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
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TIME UP FOR DESERTERS

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With reference to the announcement made by the Ministry for the Armed Forces to the effect that deserters and defaulters were to report above time-limit applies to men of the age-groups of 1922, 23, 24 and 25 belonging to the Army and men of the age-groups of 1923, '24 and '25 called up by the ban on the 6th December 1943, and belonging to the Airforce. As for the Navy, the only age group affected is that of 1924. For the latter the time-limit expires on March, 12.

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6-3-44 PBS
1006223

CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The Ministry for National Education announces: By virtue of the laws now applying, the Ministry for National Education may appoint as General School Superintendents (Provveditori agli Studi) men who are not of the teaching profession. This practice that was widely applied in the past was so unsatisfactory that the Ministry for National Education reached a decision to appoint as General Superintendents only School rectors recommend themselves for their sound knowledge of scholastic matters and have given proof of outstanding capacities as teachers and organizers; men whose political past is beyond reproach and who are active convinced members of the Republican Fascist Party. The appointments recently made were consistent with this change of policy.

Axis Monitoring Report
PWB Naples
6-3-44 PBS
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9-3-44 Naples
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NEW PARACHUTIST RECRUITING OFFICES

The Parachutist Recruiting Center of Pistoia has been transferred to Spoleto. A depot for Parachutists has been opened in Padua. Any one applying for information will have to address their requests to Padua and not to Viterbo as formerly.

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710Kcs. 1400 MARCH 8

REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

"The First Six Months, of the life of the Republican Fascist Party": Giulio Daghino has published an article summing up the achievements of Fascism in the course of the first six months since the Party's reorganizations.

"We have, always dreamt of a Party that could maintain itself on a high level, above common contingencies; not so as to remain aloof from them, but in order to be able to tell the chaff from the grain and to eliminate its defects. We have always dreamt of a Party that was the true expression of the people's mind, that was strong enough to lead the nation on the forward road; a Party that did not waver at the side of the road in an effort to tackle minor problems."

"We wanted a Party free from the constant preoccupations entailed by its need to keep its preferential position with the State, free from the shackles of Red Tape. If we could now have such a Party, then the fault is not of man alone. It is necessary to sow before harvest can be reaped."

For 20 years Fascism went through the preparatory phases: it sowed and it pruned; and just when harvesting was at hand, the war intervened, with its trail of events that led to Revolution. The most important task then was to defeat the enemy; there was no time for anything else. But the New Party has no intention to disavow the 20 years that preceded its formations; it means to profit by their achievements and to improve them, so that the Party may really become the backbone of the Nation.

"The cowards, the indifferent and the enemy know full well that if it had not been Mussolini and for the formation of the new Party, Italy would have been lost. Let the Nation ponder this truth. Our Ally, incensed at our betrayal, would have trodden very heavily upon Italian soil. The enemy, drunk with success, would have increased the tempo of its progress to challenge the gallant German army on our ~~Roads~~. In the meantime the Red peril would have turned Italy into an immense Katyn grave". "Lavoro" of Genoa also publishes an article on the subject, signed by D'Aquanno. "Italy now feels that..."

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- 1) Annihilation of criminals in the pay of the foe.
- 2) The sacrifice of hundreds of Republican Fascists for the triumph of their ideal.
- 3) Enlistment of thousands of volunteers.
- 4) Formations of action groups of young boys called "Crucis e Combat" (Crucis e Combat).
- 5) Appointment of unimpeachable men at the head of the Services of the State.

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But what matters most is the new inspiration that spurs on the very young and those who were made to lay down their arms on September 8th. They flock to the recruiting centers and report to their units for immediate service. Many of these young men may well have been among those who paraded the streets hailing the newly found liberty, at the time of the Capitulation. But they did so because they had been misinformed and misled. At heart, they have remained true to the tradition of their leaders. And if their souls bleed, they did because of the injustice that was done to their country and to their brothers who had given their life on the altar of the Fatherland."

That this is so, is proved by the fact that the young are coming forward of their own free will today; they want to fight and they mean to form a strong army again, capable of upholding the rights of their country. Blessed be the young, our hope for the future."

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 kcs. 2000 MARCH 8

ITALIAN FRONT

There is nothing to report from the Nettuno beachhead sector except lively reconnaissance and patrol activity by both sides. The weather and the muddy terrain prevented heavy activity. The German troops maintain their pressure on the enemy lines. German shock-troop units occupied some enemy positions notwithstanding the defensive reaction. West of the Anzio road, a German scouting unit penetrated into the enemy lines and destroyed a fortification and captured some prisoners. Outposts south of the same road and southwest of Cisterna were annihilated and their garrisons were captured or suppressed. After this successful action, the German shock-troop units went back to their lines without suffering any loss.

The enemy ground and naval targets on the Pontinian coast were pounded during the entire day. The German heavy artillery hit several enemy merchantmen between Anzio and Nettuno; one of them of medium tonnage was burned.

At night, German heavy bombers dropped their bombs on enemy ammunition dumps and war material north of Anzio. A tremendous fire could be seen in a dump.

In the other sectors of the southern front the patrol and artillery activity was scarce owing to the violent snow falls and the incessant rains.

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ROME RAIDED THIS MORNING

This morning Rome was raided again by enemy bombers. In the "Italian" district the building where many refugees from Cassino took shelter was destroyed. Fortunately there are no victims. Another bomb hit a shelter in which there were about ten persons.

The first aid squads are engaged in their rescue work. During yesterday's raid, in the populated suburb of Garbatella, two large buildings were heavily damaged. The church of St. Gregory was also destroyed. Prelate Traglia visited the raided zones. According to the estimates up till now, the victims are more than 100 but this number may be increased as the debris has not been completely removed as yet.

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BRITAIN DEFILES MAZZINI HONOR

A commemoration of Giuseppe Mazzini was read on the British radio by a so-called Italian, who is supposed to be a follower of the Great Mazzini. According to this unknown intellectual who is so corrupted by his philo-British tendencies as to have lost any sense of realities. Fascism committed an outrage to the memory of Mazzini by extolling, as the ideals of the Italian a style of Liberty are in evident opposition to those propounded by Fascism. Mazzini, according to the speaker, is on the other side of the barricade. The man who preferred to suffer in exile rather than renounce his faith and his principles, is now on the side of Communist agitators, saboteurs of the Renaissance of Italy. Mazzini fought for European freedom, but this liberty, according to him was to bring to the surface all that was sound and honorable in the best traditions of the continent. These traditions are at present reinvigorated and defended by the soldiers of Europe, pitted against Asiatic barbarism. All forces engaged on the side of the Axis are fighting to forestall the advent of Anglo-American domination that would mean the end of a political and social order such as Mazzini lived and fought for. The young Italian boys who leave their home to fight for the defense of Rome are the true disciples of the men of the Risorgimento. In exile, Mazzini continued to express his contempt for those who stooped low enough to betray the Fatherland. Let the BBC speaker ponder all this, and refrain in future from defiling the memory of the Great Italian.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
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12-3-44 PB3
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET

The Council of Ministers was called up yesterday under the presidency of the "Duce". The Secretary was the Under-Secretary of State at the presidency of the Council of Ministers. Marshal Graziani made a detailed report on the armed forces and the problems of our military revival. Marshal Graziani talked about the almost unanimous answer of recruits, re-called servicemen and men absent without leave, who reported for duty. He added that some difficulties about barracks and equipment of the new troops have been solved, thanks to the cordial collaboration of the German Command. The forces of the army, the navy and the air of the Republican National Guard, the police, the finance guard and of the military national work inspectorship totals a few hundred thousand men, apart from the forces which are in metropolitan territory and in the Balkan peninsula which include some thousands of soldiers and black shirts, who since last September remained side by side with the German Allies. Marshal Graziani added that the commission for the revision of officers eliminated several hundred officers who did not possess the requisite qualities to command the Republican Armed Forces. Marshal Graziani announced that a second revision will be made in order to eliminate all those officers who are unable to understand the tasks entrusted to them by the country.

NEW STEFANI AGENCY HEAD

The Minister for Popular Culture announces that the journalist, Luigi Barzini, was elected President of the Stefani Agency. The journalist Orazio Marcheselli, was confirmed as Director of the same Agency.

Luigi Barzini was very young when he began his journalistic career with "Tanfale". Later on he was attached to the "Corriere della Sera" where he remained for twenty-three years as a special reporter, covering all the great international events of the first quarter of the century.

He was the director of the most important Italian daily in New York "Il Corriere d'America". When he returned to Italy in 1932, he became director of the daily "Il Mattino" of Naples and after two years he became editor of the "Popolo d'Italia". From 1932 he was President of the Superior Commission of the Press. In 1934 he was elected senator. He took part in seven wars as a special reporter: the Boxer Rebellion, the Russo-Japanese war, the Lydian War, the Balkan War, the war of 1915-18, the war of Spain and also in this war at Dunkirk at the time of the German occupation. He was on the front of Petersburg and on the Don. He was decorated for military gallantry in Spain, and was awarded the War Cross. 1934 he travelled across Russia, Siberia, and China and after, wrote a book entitled "The Empire of Forced Labor" which was the result of his observations. Part of his works is collected in twenty-five books, some of which were translated into several languages.

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

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Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
PWB Naples
13-3-44 PBS
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Central sector: No large-scale battles took place in this sector of the front during the day. German shock-troop units carried out some attacks against the enemy lines, destroyed forward outposts and capturing some prisoners.

Southern sector: Between the Dniester and Ternopol the battle was very fierce notwithstanding the bad weather conditions which hindered troop and vehicle movements. The Soviet General Zhukov to obtain a strategic success in this sector but the German resistance has so far failed every attempt. The enemy intends railway is still occupied by the Germans who again conquered numerous localities. The attack of Bolshevik shock-troop units to cross the Bug River west of Uman were thwarted. The Soviets also repelled in the zone of Dordichow and west of Kirovograd. Only to the southeast of this city did the enemy gain ground, but they suffered heavy losses. The Luftwaffe effectively supported the ground operations, 1200 bombers and battle aircraft supported day and night, enemy rear-areas. Thirty-one aircraft pounded

785016

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 Kcs MARCH 13ITALIAN REPUBLIC RISES AGAIN

The communique by Headquarters of the Republican Army, gives new reports of the valor of our plane's crews, but this would not be enough to repay us for the present situation in the country, if we could not register today numerous manifestations, episodes and realizations, which prove that the country is starting a new life upon the ruins of treachery and capitulation.

Our country rises up again through the deeds of the best people. Italy is free now from monarchy and capitalism, from all the known and unknown organizations and the Government is represented today more than ever by the people. The state is the people with its will to work its troubles, its aspirations and need of revenge. The Republic is going on to reach the aim never achieved before, the admission of the people to into the life of the state. Institutions and laws are not sufficient to reach this purpose, because the people must be aware and convinced of their participation in the life of the country. Only in this way will they agree with the Government. They must feel that the destiny, the future and the prestige of the country and their own are strictly connected, that they are one and the same thing. The absurd principles of loyalty and obedience to the King hindered the Italian love for their country. Now this is all over, because we are fighting and working for the people. It is the people who suffer for the bad times we are having, and only the people who will enjoy tomorrow the benefits of a new life.

We do not fight in order to give glory and prestige to a dynasty which betrayed us, but just to give new possibilities to the nation. Blood and work were lost for the future of the country and for our generation that suffered and fought so much and that will hand over to posterity, not the heritage of treachery, but the heritage of a glorious past.

Victory shines ahead, a fire kindled from the ashes, and in our country, which had become the land of sorrow and resignation, the sparkle of enthusiasm, faith and the determination to gain new life rose from the heart of the best Italians. We are fighting and working, now. Marshal Graziani announced during the Council of Ministers, that thousands of boys are ready to fight and to protect the Republican flag which does not know the shame of dishonor.

Well armed and well equipped units will reach the front line in the near future. The attempt of Bolshevism was a failure, thanks to the work of pure national forces, which will not permit a second treachery against the country.

While we are now increasing all the institutions which will normalize life in our country. The Italians are learning the tragic effects of treachery and the eternal value of an idea.

Italian brothers: that is what we are, in this Republic born from our sorrow, protected with our blood, sanctified by our sacrifices.

BAD ITALIAN AND NO KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY

The Soviet radio was good enough to remind the Italians of the "Five Days of Milan." We are not surprised that Russia, a country where people have for years been served with the most amazing sets of lies - for then Italian composers and authors have suddenly become Russian - should now try to exploit one of the most glorious pages of our Risorgimento to their particular ends. Had the Soviet radio broadcast these lies in Russian, they might well have been accepted as truth by the good mujiks of the Caucasus; but they were given in Italian, and in that language, they sounded most unconvincing to ears that are attuned to better sounds. After declaring that 1848 was a year of heroic episodes in Italy, the Soviet speaker spoke of clashes between Patriots and Germans in the streets of Milan. The poor man meant, of course, Austrians, where he said Germans. He went on to spout bad grammar and cheap lyrism, misquoting history with great ease. Just in case the Soviet speaker was in earnest, we would like to remind him that the Austrian brutes who were fighting the Italian patriots in Milan were in the service of the throne of the Hapsburgs, a notoriously despotic dynasty, opposed to Italian freedom just as it was opposed to German freedom.

Giuseppe Mazzini was the spiritual leader of the insurrection. He was the founder of "Young Italy" and the man who planned a movement called "Young Germany." He had seen the beacon of future civilization shining in Italy and considered that Germany, once she had shaken the Hapsburg's yoke, would arbitrate and interpret the destinies of northern Europe. Men were fighting for freedom, and their enemies were in Vienna, in Moscow and Paris.

Today the forces that oppose the freedom of the people are to be found in England, in the United States and in Russia, the former being the upholders of conservatism, which denies the rights of labor, and the latter upholder of a doctrine that denies the rights of the human individual as much. The true Italians are at war with these evil forces in this new Risorgimento that does not betray the ideals of the first Risorgimento.

The Soviet broadcast was a pitiful example of historic misinterpretations and political duplicity. Let the propagandists who work for Stalin go back to their history books and study their subject accurately before they address the Italian again.

3954

TURKEY VIEWS SOVIET AIMS

TURKEY: According to a report from Istanbul the competent Turkish circles are unanimous in the evaluation of the Badoglio Government by the Soviet Union. In this recognition they all see a further proof that the Soviet Union is completely inconsiderate toward her British and American allies.

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The official paper ULUS, the paper AKS.M and furthermore the pro Allied deputy, Jalalin Stalin, point out the importance of the step of the Soviet Union. According to a Turkish opinion is absolutely sure of the fact that the British and the Americans are unable to get the Soviet Union away from her intended aims or even to moderate them in any respect. On the contrary, Turkish political circles believe that the British and North Americans are simply forced to submit to Soviet Russian plans. For Turkish observers obviously the fact is very interesting that the Soviet Union had undertaken in the Mediterranean question since the Teheran conference. The participation of the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean Committee of the Allies, recognition of De Gaulle, furthermore the taking over of one third the of the Italian fleet, the demand naval bases, Soviet Russian activities in Syria and the Lebanon, the change of the Soviet constitution and finally the recognition of the Badoglio Government. Turkish diplomatic circles state that the Soviet's diplomatic chess moves are aiming at the securing of their influence in the Mediterranean area, that the political even the strategical steps of the Soviet Union which are in progress already are touching Turkish interests. The traditional conception that without the opening of the Turkish Isthmus the Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean would be unthinkable, seems to be already old fashioned. As the report from Istanbul states, the past months have brought many different situations and points of view for Turkey.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Budapest-German
P/B - Naples 22-3-44 P/Bs
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Free Italy, Nearly Six Months Liberated, Undergoing Rebirth

NAPLES, March 21- As the first six months of the Liberation of the southern part of the mainland of Italy by the Allies near completion, tangible evidence appears, that the territory is well "on its way" toward economic and social rebirth.

The comparative miracle of the reconstruction of the war-shattered, Nazi-looted provinces in so short a time is credited to the readiness of all classes of Italians to work as well as plan with the Allied officers on the staff of the Allied Control Commission. Such officers are largely British, American and Canadian specialists on public health, safety industry, finance, transport, labor and education.

The improvement in basic economic factors is already reflected in the rising morale of the people-notably in port and industrial centers, where wheels, cranes and trucks run again to afford rapidly mounting employment, and in the fields, where the farmers are already at work on the 1944 food crop.

AOC reports revealing the general picture highlight the sharpest contrast between Liberated Italy and the Nazi-occupied provinces to the north, due to delivery of the Allied pledge to bring the prime Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter to this first freed area on the continent of Europe.

While northern Italy was recently the scene of paralyzing mass strikes against the brutality of German and Fascist repression, Liberated Italy enjoyed freedom from work stoppages as the mass of the citizens went about the business of intensifying the Italian contribution to the Allied war effort.

Despite differences of opinion on political questions, all labor organizations and political parties within Liberated Italy--from the Communists on the extreme left to the Democratic Christians on the right and from the General Confederation of Labor on the one hand to the Italian Confederation of (Christian) Workers on the other---are united on the necessity of close and constant collaboration with the Allies in driving their common enemies to total defeat.

In this unity of will to fight alongside the Allies, the Italian Government and its political opposition arrayed in the Committee of National Liberation, are agreed. The major internal disagreement revolves around which side is best able to make the most effective contribution.

One of the best examples of Italian cooperation lies in the field of railway transportation, where highly competent, railwaymen, from track repairmen and train crews to managers, collaborate 100 percent, according to Allied Military Railway Service authorities.

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ACC public health authorities give a large share of the credit for the recent victory over the typhus epidemic in the Naples area to more than 700 Italian doctors, nurses and sanitation expert who worked directly with the Allied Armies, the ACC, the Rockefeller Institute and the Typhus Control Commission in the mammoth job of choking off the epidemic by inoculations and mass dusting with anti-infestation powder. Malaria control projects are now under way in various parts of the territory, with ditching and other work aided by Italian engineering skill and labor.

The reconstruction of the Italian primary and secondary school systems is well under way, with hundreds of thousands of school children back in their classrooms since the early part of February. Text books purged of Fascist propaganda are now in use. The universities of Naples, Bari, Palermo and other centers are also functioning, with emphasis on courses of practical value in rebuilding the nation.

The freedom of speech and assembly granted by the Allies throughout all the liberated provinces has been enthusiastically hailed by citizens who remember the harsh control of the defunct Fascist regime and of the Nazi military governors of only half a year ago. The free and open mass meetings of the past few weeks at Naples, Bari, Salerno, Messina and Palermo, with complete liberty of speech by the orators and movers of resolutions, make the lot of Italian workers and other citizens north of the Allied lines all the blacker by comparison.

The restoration of a free press, such as the country has not known for twenty years, is rapidly making progress with the consent and good will of the Allied authorities. Eight daily newspapers, 37 bi-weekly, tri-weekly or weekly newspapers and a number of magazines, plus five radio stations programmed especially to provide news and entertainment for the Italians, keep the citizens informed of developments within the liberated territory as well as in the world in general.

The Allied Publications Board, licensor of the press, has made possible organs of expression for all political and economic, religious and social groups, including the Italian Government and their political opponents.

Large numbers of Italian workers are employed by the various agencies of the Allies and have been helpful in the restoration of roads, port facilities and other public works. (UNNW) 2

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escort units to travel over 156,000 nautical miles in the performance of their task.

"Lastly, Italian cruisers, destroyers and corvettes have expedited the swift transport of Anglo-American troops and war materials through 29 trips conveying 9132 United Nations military personnel and requiring travel over 21,076 nautical miles."

The same statement said that in the same six months the Italian Navy completed a total of 1315 naval operations of all sorts for a total of 508,490 nautical miles.

In an Order of the Day, Minister of the Navy Raffaele de Courten conveyed the heartfelt thanks and approbation of the Government and the people of Italy to "the sailors of Italy who aboard ship or on land accomplish your duty with so much faith surmounting the moments of doubt and adversity." (UNN).

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Italian Civilian Telegraph Service to Start April 1

PALERMO, March 21.- Under-Secretary of Communications Mario Fano announced here Tuesday that telegraphic service for civilian use will be resumed within all of liberated Italy on April, and that within Sicily alone it will begin Wednesday morning. (UNN).

LONDON, March 21 - The situation in Germany's satellite countries is causing grave concern in Berlin, said a TASS report from Geneva Sunday.

A conference is in progress at the Wilhelmstrasse, said the report, with the German ministers of these countries participating with representatives of the German Ministry of the Interior, the foreign policy department of the Hitlerite party. Hitlerite organizations abroad are also taking part in the conference which is being attended by Hitler's delegate for foreign affairs.

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Rumanian Peace Movement

As Soviet troops streamed across the Dniester River, the Moscow radio reported on the underground front in Rumania. Quoting a correspondent in Turkey, the radio said that more and more Rumanians were eager to make peace with Russia and her allies.

According to their report, the Rumanian underground front is working for a seven point program which includes clearing the Germans from Rumania and setting up a new democratic government.

A secret newspaper called FREE RUMANIA is said to be calling on all anti-Germans in the country to work together regardless of their political viewpoint.

The crossing of the Dniester River by the Soviet troops has electrified Rumanians to activity. The Budapest correspondent of the Swiss Basler NATIONAL ZEITUNG Friday reported.

"A special evacuation office has been established near the Buchares police station. All persons wishing to leave Bucharest must secure

escort units to travel over 156,000 nautical miles in the performance of their task.

"Lastly, Italian cruisers, destroyers and corvettes have expedited the swift transport of Anglo-American troops and war materials through 29 trips conveying 9132 United Nations military personnel and requiring travel over 21,076 nautical miles."

The same statement said that in the same six months the Italian Navy completed a total of 133 trips.

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CRONACA PREALPINA publishes an article by Aldo Reimondi on the decadent monarchy. "Monarchy is supposed to guarantee the continuity of a central government. But this theory is obsolete. A constitutional monarchy does not in any way insure the continuity of any trend of policy. There are now more modern forms of government that give more guarantees than any monarchical institution can give. The Nazi State is a case in point, the Soviet Federation is another. In the face of these modern forms of government, monarchy has no reason to exist any longer. With monarchy, the bourgeoisie must disappear as well, in spite of its efforts to survive."

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-FWB Naples
22-3-44 FBG (1006223)

FASCISM VIEWED BY FARINACCI

Roberto Farinacci delivered the following speech on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Fascio:

"Why did a group of men, veterans of the war who had fought many political battles for the most varied parties, rally to Mussolini's call on March 23, 1919, thus founding the Combatant Fascio? We find it opportune to remind our young generation of the deadly crisis that visited Italy after the Great War. We had bled ourselves white to keep our undertakings and to be true to the ideals that had led us to declare war, these being a lasting peace, distributive justice among all nations, universal disarmament, freedom of the seas, freedom of commerce, economic freedom and self-determination of the peoples. Although we had been victorious - and we won for the benefit of all - we were treated as a defeated nation, with all the contempt that an arrogant master feels toward a petulant servant. Germany was mangled; Europe turned into a land of ruins, misery, oppression.

This was the peace we got. In Italy, those who had propounded the continuance of neutrality, assisted by the incompetence and the weakness of the government opened the trial of interventionists and took their revenge for Vittorio Veneto. The leading classes ceased to react against the mounting wave of communism: there were strikes, sabotage, quarrels, murders and looting. These were the symptoms of the decomposition of an Italy that had been guilty of winning the war. Only a few of us raised their voices in the name of the nation against Bolshevism and Democracy, Democracy that had started on its process of putrefaction owing to crass incompetence and egotism, at a time when all was hatred, destructive fury, ignorance and cowardice on the part of the upper classes and the Governmental circles.

March 23, 1919 is the date of our declaration of war, war waged by a handful of spirited men on a world in upheaval. Our was not a new party among many other parties, we were not the heralds of a fresh program among many other programs: This is proved by the fact that, when we hit at the heart of the Bolshevik movement in Milan by setting fire to the office of AVANTI, this first action on our part that was taken by the bourgeoisie as a gesture of reprisal, was instead a truly revolutionary action against an impotent Government. Very soon, the Fascist groups sprung up throughout the country. From every province came the challenge to the internationalists. We killed and we died. But the blood shed by the Blackshirts at Empoli, Sarzana, Palazzo d'Accursio, Castello Estense and Modena did not shake our confidence. Thus to the March on Rome, on October 28, 1922, disorganized and taunted Italy had

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Our mission was not of a merely negative character: ours was not only a matter of violence against violence, revolt against revolt. Quite the contrary: we did not at once set about the elimination of the cause of the trouble that we had quelled by force. Apart from the cowardice of the Government and of the ruling classes there were problems that contemporary Europe had inherited from the last century. It was necessary to go beyond the liberal thesis and the communist antithesis; it was necessary to tackle the urgent social and economic problems. Our program was mainly inspired by Mazzini. We adopted few ideas, but clear-cut ones and ones that we felt were worth fighting for. Ideals that are coming to the fore again today, after 25 years' of procrastination. Today after suffering so many torments and tragedies, we know that we win in the name of these ideas or we perish together with the rest of Europe, under the tide of Communism. If we forgave at the time the monarchy, bureaucracy, and democratic bourgeoisie, - the bourgeoisie that welcomed us because we appeared to them as paladins of their petty interests, we did it in the hope that we might absorb and discipline those forces. However, even though we failed to find a radical solution to the basic problems, we achieved in a short span of time much that cannot be destroyed. Land reclamation, new cities, communications, social legislations, welfare organizations, pension schemes: these are the land marks on the road of the Revolution. They cannot be obliterated by the mere destruction of their outward appearance. The war that we waged at the side of Germany against the enemies of the destitute nations led us on to July 25th, thence to September 8th, and the ignominious Capitulation whose shame will fall on many generations to come.

They say that this war was not popular with our people. We would like to know the war that was. Speaking of matters that

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They say that this war was not popular with our people. We would like to know the war that ever was. Speaking of matters that concern us more directly, let us take the Great war and the war of the Risorgimento. Many of us remember the insults they received on the part of those who had not wanted to go to war, and they were the majority in Italy. As for the Risorgimento, the time has come to explode the legend of recent coinage whereby even Pius IX is made into an apostle of Independence. It is time to be done with the patriotic lies dear to official commemorations, whereby children were led to believe that the whole nation had answered the call and gone to war as one man. Let us remember that out of a population of 24 million inhabitants, Garibaldi was able to recruit only a slender force of 20,000 strong. The truth about the Risorgimento is this: the great majority of the opponents of the country's independence were too cowardly to fight for their ideas. We won, thanks to the efforts of a small minority against millions of cowardly and lazy people. Then several thousand factious and unenterprising men postured as our followers trying to convince us that they had been with us all the time.

Soviet infiltration south of the middle Dniester has been localized by the German defense. The Soviets are throwing in new units in an attempt to exploit their advantage in this area.

Fierce fighting is in progress on the right bank of the Dniester. The Soviets are suffering very heavy losses. Small forward enemy groups have been surrounded and are in process of being annihilated.

FLORENCE RAID

Florence was raided again today by the Anglo-Americans. Numerous popular districts and residential quarters were hit. The Italian and German civilian authorities visited the stricken areas to organize the relief work.

VERONA RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS RAIDED

Anglo-American bomber raided Verona for the third time. Anti-aircraft batteries were in action and shot down two Flying Fortresses, one of which was seen to be hit and to explode before reaching the ground. Other planes may have been shot down as well. The raiders dropped their bombs on residential districts, causing victims among the population, whose number has not been ascertained as yet.

GERMAN RAID COSTLY FOR ALLIES

North-American bomber formations with very strong fighter escort raided northern and north-western Germany. The German defense engaged the raiders in bitter dog-fights as they flew into German territory. Numerous enemy planes were destroyed.

33 BRITISH PLANES LOST OVER GERMANY

The British Air Minister announced that 33 British aircraft failed to return from the raid on Germany last night.

L.D. 5.-

No nation has ever agreed voluntarily and spontaneously to fight. But whenever a minority of gallant and daring men has taken the fateful decision, then a well-disciplined people's proud people has obeyed and fought bravely. This is the trust as history shows it. Anything else is sheer rhetorical trash. Did Britain and the United States, these most free and democratic countries, hold a plebiscite before declaring war? And did we not rise against the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles? Did we not maintain, all the time, that our country and Germany must be granted the right to live? Did we not say over and over again that it was monstrously unjust for England to own 40 million square kilometres of territory when we had no living space?

being the slaves of the British Empire, that in the course of 350 years of constant wars and looting had despoiled Spain, Holland, France, Germany and Turkey, murdering the Irish, the Indians, the Boer, anyone who had a liking for freedom and a taste for independence? Did we not declare in no uncertain manner that we were willing to take upon ourselves the full responsibility of the war in Ethiopia, in Spain, in Greece; of the war against the Jewish Americans and against Russia, against the very same Communism to whom we had declared war on March 2, 1919, for the sake of the salvation of Europe? The nation followed our lead in 1936. All the Italians felt proud at the time for all that had been achieved. And if the war against the United Nations had been successful, there would not have been one Italian to say he was against that war.

Someone may object: soldiers are those who count in matters of politics. Very well, then. This explodes the argument in favor of war being imposed and not wanted. As for the results, we declare that Italy had already won the war it had not been for the betrayal of Freemasonic Generals who had been on the side of the enemy since the very beginning.

Fascism had done all that was necessary for the Armed Forces, it had inspired the nation with the will to fight, it had signed an alliance with a strong and generous country, bound to us by the ties of the political conception, the same needs, the same ends, the same hatred for the plutocrats who were oppressing us both. If in 1940 our Generals had not haughtily refused the armored divisions that Hitler had offered for the war in Libya, the fate of the conflict in the Mediterranean would have been sealed even then.

After the Ethiopian venture, even though we still needed more space, we were content enough, as we good work in front of us. The Communists are responsible for the Spanish war: they started it first in Spain, then in Poland, with the support of the democrats. Mussolini did all that was in his power to avoid the conflict, at Munich. He tried again once war had been declared. War was imposed on us by those who cannot rest until there are proletarian peoples clamouring for justice. Just think of the slender pretext of this war, the notorious Danzig Corridor. Do not forget the blank check given to Poland. What did Poland matter as far as the Anglo-Saxons were concerned? It mattered so little that 4 years after a solemn undertaking had been given that the Anglo-Saxons were fighting for the freedom of small nations, Poland, the Baltic States, Finland and the Balkans are left to the tender mercies of Russia. The same applies to the other hypocritical statement that this war is fought as a crusade of Christianity against paganism. Just look at the ranks of the Crusaders! You will find many Jews, Communists, Freemasons, Africans and American agnostics. Look also upon the ruins of churches heaped by these same Crusaders.

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As for the often repeated remark that Italy should have remained aloof and preserve a strict neutral attitude to this war, what happens to Spain, Turkey, Ireland, and Argentina is in itself an answer. We must add however that the geographical position of Italy, that makes it a necessary element in the war for both the opponents, would have drawn us into it inevitably, and the country would in any case have become a battlefield. The only difference being that we would have not shared in any of the rights of the combatants when the time came to sit at the peace table. Then we must never forget that the war against Italy and Germany was agreed upon and inspired by the Communists and the Democrats and was fostered by the Jews, assisted by the international plutocracy. Italy and Germany could not escape the revenge of the Jews.

After 25 years we are gathered again around Mussolini, a handful of men who have gained deeper experience through the stakes that have been made, men who are more than ever confident and hopeful. We have lost many of our own on the road, it is true. Others have abandoned us to betray the cause, those who had joined our ranks out of cupidity and vanity. They were the herds of profiteers who persecuted the true Fascists. But there are compensations. There is the heroism, the sacrifice of those who shed their blood day after day for the sake of the same cause that united us in March 1919. There is the gallantry of tens of thousands of our comrades who fell on the battlefield in Ethiopia, in Spain, in Egypt, Libya, Greece and Russia. If mistakes were made by some men, this does not mean that the ideal was wrong. The survival of an ideal depends on its strength. The Fascist ideal that is opposed to the tyranny of the barbarous communism and that of the putrefied democracy is today greater than ever. Every nation had to withstand political and military defeats. In this war, Britain was defeated in Flanders and Malaya. Just remember Caporetto in the First Great War. Who could then have predicted the victory of 1918?

We, the Fascists who have often been unpopular because we went against the tide at the time when quantity seemed to matter more than quality, we have no substantial change to make in our program. We arose as Fascists, we worked as Fascists and we remain Fascist without any mental reservation. We must continue on our way, supported by the conviction that the present course will lead on to victory. One day, the Italians will study the events of the last six months in 1943; they will then see how much is owed to Fascism and to the ties that unite it to national socialism. It is the Germany of Hitler, not Monarchist Italy that upholds Fascism and believed in it. The young must realize this. Let the young generation defend and continue our work, with courage and with confidence. There can be no continuity if the sons do not feel

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We, the Fascists who have often been unpopular because we went against the tide at the time when quantity seemed to matter more than quality, we have no substantial change to make in our program. We arose as Fascists, we worked as Fascists and we remain Fascist without any mental reservation. We must continue on our way, supported by the conviction that the present course will lead on to victory. One day, the Italians will study the events of the last six months in 1943; they will then see how much is owed to Fascism and to the ties that unite it to national socialism. It is the Germany of Hitler, not Monarchist Italy that upholds Fascism and believed in it. The young must realize this, let the young generation defend and continue our work, with courage and with confidence. There can be no continuity if the sons do not feel the bonds that unite them to their fathers. We feel the need to look up to the great men of our Risorgimento who were ³⁹ ~~39~~ but won against many. This is no time for idle doctrinaire disquisitions. What matters is to fight, to redeem the country.

Comrades of Italy! Then this there never was a sadder anniversary. A cowardly king, fearing that he might lose the war he had declared, sold the country to the enemy betrayed our gallant and loyal allies, dishonoured the Italian race. So that the stain does not remain, let us march on to meet death, that we may gain victory. The signs of declared would bring about the defeat of the Tripartite Powers. The barracks that were emptied by the tragedy of September 8, are now filling with young recruits.

The young answer the call of the country and the first contingents of Republican volunteers are already writing glorious pages of gallantry at the front, of Cassino and on the waters of Nettuno. The very young, at the time of Curtatone and Montanaro, abandon their barracks, leave their schools and ask to be sent on to fight. Everyone of them obeys the same order: "To win or to die". The aim is high. Israel fights against God. Jerusalem marches on Rome. Moscow is again Rome. But Rome will win.

RADIO ROME IN ITALY TO ITALY 7:00 PM 23 MARCH 23
SLOVAKIA UNITS RUMORS

The Slovak Radio announced that the news released by enemy radios whereby the country was on the point of being occupied by the Germans is unfounded. Perfect order reigns in Slovakia.

DE VALERA ASKS FOR UNITY

De Valera broadcast a message to the people asking for everybody's collaborations so that more food may be produced at home in view of an eventual curtailment of supplies from abroad.

INCREASE IN STRIKERS

Negotiations are still in progress between Trade-Union leaders and mine-owners. REUTER now announces that other miners have joined the strike. There are now some 25,000 men in it.

Thirty thousand dock workers have also gone on strike.

FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS

The British Minister of Food Supplies gave his consent for an increased food ration for land workers. But the increase is so slight that it has caused great discontent. Laborers can draw only 21 grams of margarine a week, 11 grams of cheese, 21 grams of tinned meat, 15 grams of sugar and 7 grams of tea. In England manual workers are not granted the same increase in ration that workers in other countries are allowed. This is due to the fact that the food situation is increasingly grave, owing to the scarcity of consignments sent by Australia and New Zealand.

DEATH SENTENCES PASSED ON ANTI-FASCISTS IN TURIN

The trial of some members of the so-called Committee of National Liberation was held in Turin by the Tribunal for the Defense of the State on April 2 and 3. These men were arrested a few days before by a brilliant and swift operation by the Republican Police. The accused were found guilty of very serious crimes as they were materially and morally responsible for armed banditry against the State. The men, who pleaded guilty, used to hold secret meetings in the sacresty of some churches in the city and were closely connected with the terrorist bands who have of late been active in Turin and elsewhere. In the service of the enemy they committed their crimes in a systematic manner, according to a detailed list consisting of persons whose only fault was that they worked for the salvation of the Fatherland.

The accused were granted the best legal advice available in Turin: Attorneys Gino Obert, Guglielmo Giglio, Accardini, Maurizio Roccarini, Edoardo Degas and Aldo Bertholet. The following were sentenced to death:

- 1) Giuseppe Perotti, ex-Brigadier General of the Engineer Corps in the disbanded army;
- 2) Isolo Bracciani, professor of the University in Turin;
- 3) Bruno Bardisi, ex-Artillery Captain of the disbanded Army;
- 4) Aurelio Giambone, mechanic;
- 5) Enrico Giacchini, clerk;
- 6) Giulio Biglieri, librarian;
- 7) Massimo Armentano, clerk;
- 8) Quinto Bivilacqua, mosaic worker.

The sentences were carried out at dawn on April 5.

The following were sentenced to penal servitude for life:

- 9) Gustavo Lepardi, ex Lt. Colonel of Artillery in the disbanded Army.
- 10) Giuseppe Giraud, ex Lt. Colonel of Artillery in the disbanded Army;
- 11) Silvio Geuna, commercial agent;
- 12) Pietro Carlando, accountant.
- 13) Cornelio Brosio, lawyer, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

The following were acquitted:

- 14) Baldo Fusi, lawyer;
- 15) Luigi Tignoli, printer.

RADIO INTERVIEW WITH VOLUNTEERS

(Young soldiers approach the microphone to the accompaniment of clangor of arms. The speaker says they are young Fascists of the "Bir el Gobi" volunteer battalion, veterans of the African campaign, who now form the bases of the 'Death Company'. The young legionnaires sing patriotic songs, interspersed with a few words of comment.

The speaker says: "You will now hear the battalion song, entitled 'Mammy's darling'. This song makes fun of those who tried to put obstacles in the way of those 18 year old boys who wanted to fight for the Fatherland. The commentator adds: "Life is sweet at 18; but it is sweeter if played against the fates. It is beautiful only if no shadow of cowardice comes to darken it". A Volunteer relates an episode of great gallantry at Biri el Gobi):

"Ippolito Niccolini was to me as a brother. I met him in Naples, our port of embarkation, and we became close friends. He was not fit for active service, but he could not be kept back. I shall never forget his heroic death. One day, our strongpoint at Bir el Gobi that had been for some time within range of enemy guns, was attacked in successive waves by Indians and New Zealanders. Enemy tanks were coming from all sides converging on the gun manned by Niccolini. He attacked one of them with a hand-grenade, shouting: 'You are stronger, but you will not pass'. He was wounded in the arm. The enemy withdrew. Niccolini would not abandon his machine-gun post. The enemy attacked again: wounded once more, Niccolini keeps fighting. The enemy tanks are now close: brandishing an iron bar, Niccolini pounces on one of the tanks, in an effort to force its door. A burst of machine-gun bullets kills him on the spot and he falls still gripping the bar."

The speaker says: "The boys of Biri el Gobi became famous in Africa. The enemy got to know them well and feared them. Their commanders knew them too: they loved and admired them".

A Legionary shouts: "Colonel of Bir el Gobi, we shall fight again in the defense of Rome and Italy". The broadcast ends with the cry: "Long live the 'Bir el Gobi' battalion! Long live the 'Death Company'!"

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PWB Naples
9-4-44 PBS (1006223)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

UNIT NO. 3 - APO 512

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome in Italian
PWN Naples-18-4-44 PBS
1006223-A-B

APRIL 18, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO.

171

This bulletin is a record of Axis, Clandestine and Neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0800 yesterday to 0001 today. The station broadcasting, intended audience wavelength and time of broadcasts are indicated at the head of each report. The information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution, as it includes the main points of the enemy propaganda policy.

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 kcs 2000 APRIL 16
GIOVANNI GENTILE ASSASSINATED

A dastardly crime has been perpetrated in Florence, by murderers in the pay of the enemy. Yesterday afternoon Giovanni Gentile, President of the Italian Academy, was killed by four unknown persons in Via del Salvatino when Professor Gentile was returning home. As soon as the professor's car appeared in the avenue, the criminals fired seven shots: two of them found their mark, killing Giovanni Gentile. His son, a doctor and the assistant of Professor Valdesi, was at the hospital when the remains of his father were brought in.

The crime caused great indignation among the citizens of Florence, whatever their walk of life. The body was removed with the utmost privacy to the premises of the Italian Academy where it will lie in state.

The funeral will take place tomorrow Monday afternoon.

Shortly after the crime was committed the German ambassador sent the following telegram to the Minister for National Education: "I learn with the deepest regret that Professor Gentile was killed in Florence, the victim of a cowardly crime. I am convinced that the lead of the murderers has not killed the spirit of the great philosopher; even though his voice has been silenced it will continue to echo in Italy and throughout the world for many centuries to come." The Minister for National Education sent the following telegram to the rectors of the Universities and to the high school directors:

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Giovanni Gentile was born at Castelvetro on May 30, 1875. He studied philosophy at the University of Naples. Received his degree in Palermo and was appointed first to the University of Turin, then to that of Rome. In 1925 he founded the School of Philosophy. He was Communal Councillor and Superintendent of Public Education and became Minister of Education in 1922. Until 1924 he worked at the "School Reform". He was called on to preside at a number of legislative missions.

He became Senator in 1923 and President of the Council of Public Education in 1925; he was appointed later a member of the Fascist Grand Council. He was president of the Leonardo Foundation; of the Inter-university Institute; founder and President of the National Institute of Fascist Culture; director of the Treccani Encyclopedia; President of the Italo-German Institute and of the National Committee for the History of the Risorgimento. His activity as a writer and a journalist includes philosophical works of great importance.

RADIO ROLE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 KCS 23:00 APRIL 10
SCORZA AND TARABINI ON TRIAL

The trial of Carlo Scorza and Alessandro Tarabini was opened Saturday April 15, at the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State. Scorza spoke for almost two hours at the first sitting. Tarabini was interrogated after him. The following witnesses were heard: Enrico Tressalini, Roberto Farinacci, Giuseppe Toni, Leonardo D'Alma and Francesco Giunta. The trial was adjourned till Thursday.

RADIO ROLE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 KCS 08:00 APRIL 17
ITALIAN FRONT

At the Nettuno bridgehead, Italian and German aircraft hammered enemy positions with great effect. Anglo-American units which had advanced toward the Nettuno forest were repulsed. Enemy armored groups attacked the German positions southwest of Aprilia; after fierce fighting lasting several hours, the attackers were pushed back with heavy losses. Some prisoners were taken. The landing beaches at Nettuno and Anzio were successfully shelled by the German guns.

In the sectors of the southern front there were patrol clashes and artillery exchanges.

INDIAN FRONT

The first line of defense of Imphal has been stormed by the Japanese and Indian troops. British airborne reinforcements are being sent. Lord Mountbatten has personally assumed the defense of the stronghold. Owing to the intensive fighting in that area, he has moved his H.Q. from Delhi.

RADIO ROUTE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 KCS 03:00 APRIL 17
ITALIAN FRONT

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EASTERN FRONT

The German rearguards have fought successful actions against strong Soviet forces which attempted to hinder the withdrawal from Sebastopol. The German and Rumanian troops scored new successes northwest of Jassy, pushing the enemy back toward the east. North of the higher Dnieper, the Germans have improved their positions. The Garrison at Farnopol repelled enemy thrusts in the southwestern districts of the town. The German counter-attacks at Kovel and Brody are progressing satisfactorily. The Luftwaffe supported land operations.

GOETHE'S HOUSE DESTROYED

The latest Anglo-Saxon raid on Frankfurt caused the destruction of historic monuments including the home of the German poet Goethe.

RADIO ROME ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 KSS 2000 APRIL 18

OBITUARY OF GIOVANNI GENTILE READ BY DUCE AT MINISTERS' COUNCIL

The Council of Ministers held a meeting this morning at 10 under the presidency of the Duce. The Undersecretary of State for the President was acting Secretary.

Before starting on the agenda, the Duce commemorated Giovanni Gentile, the latest victim of anti-Fascism in northern Italy. He recalled that Giovanni Gentile was the first Minister for National Education with the Fascist Government and that his School Reform impressed the seal of seriousness on the educational system in Italy. Gentile also played an important part in the preparation of the constitutional reform that was passed in 1925 and 1926 by the Fascist Regime. Having relinquished his post as Minister for National Education, he founded the National Institute of Fascist Culture, then resumed his lectures at the teachers' school in Pisa to which he gave new life. After the betrayal of September 8 he became president of the Italian Academy.

"We shall not go into the details of his career as a philosopher, which will ensure his immortality. The fate of Giovanni Gentile was sealed the day when he publicly professed his faith in Fascism and in the future of the Fatherland at the opening session of the Academy in Florence. Giovanni Gentile, the 23 members of the Republican Fascio and the 523 officers and men of the Republican National Guard lost their lives because, they would not countenance the defeat of the country, because, together with all the Fascists, they meant Italy to resume her place in the fighting lines and to redeem herself by fulfilling her engagements with her Ally Germany, with Japan and all the other Tripartite Nations; because they wanted Italy thus to wipe off the shame of unconditional surrender imposed on her by the Monarchy."

The Council of Ministers then approved a number of decrees which will be broadcast in a later bulletin.

On 22nd, 23rd and 24th April, the Duce went to Germany where he met the Fuehrer and inspected the training fields where Italian Divisions, under German training, prepare themselves to take arms in defense of the country. The Duce was accompanied by Marshal Graziani, by the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Serafino Mazzolini and by the Italian Ambassador in Germany, Infuso. At the frontier, the Duce was received by the German plenipotentiary Minister, who accompanied him during his stay in Germany. When the Duce arrived in Germany, he was received by the Fuehrer with his Staff. There was a cordial meeting between the two leaders and after the introduction of their followers, the Fuehrer and the Duce went to Headquarters where the Duce presented the Fuehrer with a bronze copy of the equestrian statue of Colloconi on the occasion of the Fuehrer's 55th birthday. Adolph Hitler expressed his thanks to the Duce.

On 22nd and 23rd April, four general meetings and many private meetings took place between the two leaders. In official communication reported the result of these meetings, which confirm the essential future policy of the two countries. During the following days, the Duce inspected a training field of the Italian Social Republic. He was accompanied by Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff of the German armed forces, by General Wodt, Inspector of the training fields, by General Fromb, and numerous officers. Before the inspection, the German Field Commander and General Prinzivalle, Commander of the Italian Division, welcomed the Duce. Six hundred officers and 12,000 men were present. The Duce reviewed them, stopping a little near the various units. All the men were in uniform.

After the review, the Duce mounted a large podium adorned with Italian and German flags and with the standards of the "San Marco" Division.

He addressed the soldiers in the following words:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the St. Mark's Division: I am the bearer of the of the Fatherland's greetings and of the Italian Social Republic. You have come to this great country of our friends and allies which appears to me in this, the fifth year of the war, as more than ever strong, determined and unshakable. Here man and women, old and young, work without counting the time, while the troops fighting under the Fuehrer's standard on all the theaters of war have given memorable proofs of their gallantry, which has won them the respect of the opponents themselves and the admiration of the whole world.

"You have come here, and here you will stay long enough to be trained in the methods of modern warfare; to learn how to handle new

you have come here, and here you will stay long enough to be trained in the methods of modern warfare; to learn how to handle new weapons, numerous and powerful; to become soldiers in the full meaning of the word; to prepare yourselves for the task of wiping off the shame of betrayal, betrayal that was perpetrated not only at the expense of our Ally, but first and foremost at the expense of the Italian people.

"Shame such as this can only be redeemed by fighting against the invader who contaminates the sacred soil of our country. Beyond the Garigliano, not only the cruel and cynical British are encamped; Americans, French, Poles, Indians, South-Africans, Canadians, Austrians, New Zealanders, Moroccans, Senegalese and negroes are there as well. It will be a pleasure for you to fire on this medley of mongrel races who have no respect whatever for anything or anybody in invaded Italy.

"Officers, non-commissioned Officers and men! The solid foundations of the Army of Social Republican Italy are laid in the German training camps. You have the great privilege to participate in this magnificent new construction and the supreme honor of returning to the fight. The Fatherland is counting on you, certain that your Lion (St. Mark's), which once knew the triumphs of the Serenissima (Venetian Republic), will bear on its outspread wings the pledge of Victory: Italy."

(Shouts: Duce! Nettuno!)

In the vast field lit by the spring sunshine the Duce reviewed the different groups, asking them about their training. On his arrival the soldiers did not suspend their drill. Many of them had the honour of speaking to the Duce - among them a boy, 14 years old, of Milan, who wept with emotion, and another very young man who had succeeded in enrolling despite his youth. He said he was the son of a Fascist squadrista.

The Duce then went to a small villa to visit the officers. He lunched with the Italian and German officers. Marshal Keitel welcomed the Duce, who answered with the words: "Germany forever", which were repeated by all. After lunch, the Duce inspected the troops. When the soldiers saw the Duce, they asked him to speak again and he had to address them with words of encouragement and faith. His address often turned into a conversation when the soldiers cut in to express their readiness to fight and their certainty of victory.

The soldiers also cheered Marshal Graziani, whom they consider as their Commander, and they asked for a chance to fight.

At 15 o'clock of the same day, the Duce reviewed 600 Officers of the Division. Marshal Graziani addressed the Officers, speaking enthusiastically of their duty at this moment.

technician, he proved that the conquests of the mind must be prelude by the light of the spirit if they are to be a means of education. The soul of Guglielmo Marconi, the man who never betrayed his Fatherland, will find peace and comfort in after-life only if one day, through the waves of the ether, his sets release the great news of the victory of our Fatherland, the triumph of civilization and of justice.

RADIO ROM IN ITALY FOR ITALY 713 kcs. 1700 APRIL 25
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS - "THE VOICE OF THE TIER"

Libel and calumny are the system and the weapon dear to our enemies. Both of them have become second nature with our opponents. So much so that they do not like to be told that their lies are so clumsy as to be detected at once, that their duplicity is so obvious as to miss the mark every time.

A few days ago, the "NEW YORK TIMES" which had been quoted by us in the same way as we quoted other American and British organs, as admitting the failure of the Nettuno landing and of the Cassino attack, tried to confuse the issues by declaring that, whether the Germans liked it or not, the Allies would reach Rome, thanks to the German work put in by the Allied airforces who destroy and disrupt the rear areas of the Italo-German lines. The paper predicts total isolation for the troops on the front and complete curtailment of food-supplies for the city itself.

As though this were not enough, the paper adds that the Romans only put up with the hardships of war in the hope that these may soon come to an end with the arrival of the liberators.

At the frontier the Duce sent to the Fuehrer the following telegram: "To the Fuehrer of Great Germany, Adolph Hitler. As I leave German territory, I wish to assure you, Fuehrer, of my gratitude for your hearty welcome. My stay in Germany and study of your people gave me certainty that their sacrifices will be rewarded with victory. Fascist and Republican Italy will ever be side by side with victory, Socialist Germany, and she will seal on the battlefield that brotherhood of arms which will achieve the revival of the Italian nation and the birth of a new order in Europe."

Marshal Graziani sent the

the best of the Army of Fascist and Republican Italy. I wish to express to you my best thanks for your praiseworthy help and for your valued collaboration to which I look forward in the future."

The Duce and Marshal Graziani also sent a telegram to von Ribbentrop and the Minister Mussolini sent a telegram to von Ribbentrop and Keitel.

The Duce returned to Italy bearing the expression of sincere friendship and the desire to collaborate on the part of a great people, as well as on the part of the soldiers of Italy who are training in Germany and who are spiritually united with their comrades of the San Marco Division.

The Duce and the Fuehrer met again. This is the most important event in the present international political situation.

Everybody understands that a new phase of the war is beginning, which might be the decisive phase. Our enemy are preparing themselves if we can believe their propaganda. But it is not a secret that the Axis is sharpening its weapons, which it will know how to use at the right moment.

It is not possible to know the decisions made at the meeting between the two great chiefs of State. But it is certain that agreement has been easily reached, more easily than happened in the meetings of the enemy. This is an element which clarifies the situation; it is an element of strength which must be praised, because the Axis and the Tripartite are really a compact unit with one end: the common victory, while the hybrid coalition of the so-called United Nations keeps, in a shapeless conglomerate contrasting localities and interests.

The official communiqué released at the end of the meetings stressed the decision on the part of Italy to increase her participation to the war effort. The Republican Fascist government is the only authorized representative of the Italian people: this is a most important point at a time when a pseudo-government has been formed in southern Italy, purporting to undertake the protection of our people's interests, whilst all it does is enslave it for the benefit of the enemy.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - PWE Nspl
24-8-44 P3B (1006223-A-B-C-D-E)

Final victory for the triumph of a new and just order, more humane, both at home and abroad, is the ultimate goal of the Tripartite nations. For the first time, the declaration of the Fuehrer with regard to post-war objectives, are published in the communiqué. This shows that the leaders of the Axis powers are fully confident of victory. The presence of Marshal Graziani, Mussolini, Marshal Keitel and Ribbentrop is an indication of the preponderant place given at meetings to military problems.

Before leaving Germany, the Duce visited one of the training camps where our new divisions are preparing for the task of redeeming the honor of the Fatherland. These divisions will claim on the battlefield the rights of the Social Republic. This was an official meeting between the Duce and the Army of renovated Italy. It points to the imminence of great military events which will enable the soldiers of Italy to prove their worth. But the visit was given particular importance by the words spoken by the Duce. He has come back among his soldiers, his comrades. He is one of them, rather than a leader among troops. Let this be a warning to all that the gulf opened by treason between the Duce and his people has not been bridged. This is the fulfillment of the promise given by Providence last September, when the Duce was miraculously spared from imprisonment. He was spared for the glory of Italy and for better days; he was spared so that he may see the day when victory crowns his labors of thirty years. We await with confidence the development of events.

At a time when the enemy intensifies his war of nerves with a series of news on the establishment of a second front, the meeting between the Fuehrer and the Duce assumes an added importance. This is the opinion of "DER LIPPER BOURSEN ZEITUNG". The reference to a new and just order is particularly interesting. "The Italy of Mussolini writes the German paper," resumes the fight with greater vigor and the divisions visited by the Duce are a token of Italy's intentions. "The paper also points out that the undertaking of the two leaders to continue the battle side by side is not merely a rhetorical expression but the explicit proof of an unswerving determination.

"The Italians will be repaid for all their sacrifices when the conflict comes to an end."

145

remained there. We can only say that he fulfilled his task in an admirable manner. But he was betrayed and delivered into the hands of the enemy. He knew what his end would be. Perhaps he had to die that the supreme sacrifice should crown his life as a hero. He died a true Italian.

We would like the warning, the teaching of his death, to be heard not only by all the soldiers of the Republican army, but also by the renegades who brought treason to the harbor of the island where Borg Pisani died, and delivered their ships to the enemy. But they could not deliver to the enemy that part of the Fatherland which is sacred and holy. Malta continues to be Italian, and when victory is achieved, we shall return to the island. We shall find again the young hero who died for an Italian Malta.

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN FOR ITALY 713 833. 2300 APRIL 25

(Summary of the news broadcast at 20,00 on the meeting between the Fuehrer and the Duce)

Add: So as to avoid any misinterpretation, we hereby declare that the Duce's decree dated 18 April, whereby a delay of thirty days is granted to members of the armed forces for them to report to the authorities without incurring any military sanction, does not apply to men of the 1916 and 1917 age-groups or of any other age-group that may be called up in the future; these men, having the obligation to report for duty according to the regulations set down in the calling up bans. Defaulters of the age-groups concerned will be liable to sanctions as per decrees dated 18 February and 14 March, which include the death penalty.

2

NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO BEROMÜNSTER (SWITZERLAND) GERMAN TO EUROPE 530PM 2030 APRIL 22

SCORZA-TARANTINI ACQUITTED

ITALY: An official communique confirms that the last Secretary of the Fascist Party, Scorza who was also a member of the Great Fascist Council was acquitted of treason. The Vice Secretary Tarantini was also acquitted. The special court which was in session in Parma came to the conclusion in the Tarantini case that the proof for the crime was not substantiated. In the case of Scorza it has been decided that he was to be tried in a civil war. Both were blamed of not having done anything to protect Mussolini or being arrested.

Neutral B/C
PWB Naples
23-4-44 PBS
1006223

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN FOR ITALY 713 KCS. 2300 APRIL 25

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Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PWS Naples
26-4-44 PWS (1006223)

TO THE ITALIANS

We learn that the Minister of the Interior with the Badoglio Government is advocating a dismemberment of Italy in the 1870 style and that the official press in Invaded Italy asks the Italians to realize that there will not be room in the future for big industries in our country and that we are doomed to become a nation of small concerns, a race of artisans. This is yet another injustice added to the many by which we are threatened, after a war which was curtailed by betrayal, by a fake armistice clandestinely arranged and signed at the country's expense, after our Fatherland had been invaded through treacherous connivance, with a government which placed itself at the orders of the invader.

We know that all our listeners are spiritually with us tonight as they always are, and we ask them: Can there be any doubt as to the Armistice having been signed against the interest and the dignity of the Country? So as to find the answer to this question it will be enough for us to go over the four most serious consequences of the armistice itself: continuation - rather, intensification of the war; loss of prestige abroad; disbandment of the army; anarchy throughout the country. The Italian people, together with all other peoples, was yearning for a peace that might put an end to death and destruction; but it had not asked anybody - least of all a man who had seized power by unlawful means and who wore the uniform of a Marshal - to negotiate a humiliating armistice, an armistice which dealt a deadly blow to the dignity of the Fatherland, a mere trick that placed the country at the mercy of the enemy.

And it had to be the King of Italy and the head of the Government of July 25, who believed that the Italians could be sold as a primitive tribe against the promise of gifts to come - promises of gifts in the shape of food, liberty, understanding and assistance. The enemy however did not keep any of their promises. The most necessary commodities are still lacking in southern Italy: the occupied territories are treated as conquered land.

As a compensation, the enemy have allowed party politics to have their way in the south; they have permitted the laborious formation of a new government, based on a compromise with the monarchy, whose program is the fight to a finish with Fascism, - Fascism which is synonymous of National Unity.

Political power is in the hands of anti-Fascist, most of them exponents of American, Russian and British anti-Fascism. What have the Committee of Bari and the party - leaders who have now risen to ministerial dignity done for the benefit of the Italian cause? Events and the developments of war will give the answer. We will be able to see whether the country has been served best by anti-Fascist sectarianism or by our faith. We ourselves may not live to see that day. But they will judge for themselves those who listen in tonight and whose main consideration is for the country they love; those who are today outside the borders of the Fatherland, - even those who are fighting against us today.

ALLIED PRESSURE ON NEUTRALS

The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet," after noticing that the North American press continues its action against Sweden publishes a report from its New York correspondent who learned in well informed circles that the pressure on neutrals is speedily reaching its peak. In Washington they say that the North American

Axis Monitoring Report
PWE Naples 7-5-44 PPS
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THE COMMANDER OF THE BLUE DIVISION ON THE LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS

The news published by Reuter according to which the Commander of the "Blue Division" which fought on the eastern front has been placed on the list of War Criminals by a Soviet Commission, is commented.

They tried to keep Mussolini

An entire detachment of Carabinieri heroically paid with their lives in an attempt to prevent German S.S. troops from kidnapping Mussolini from the Badoglio Government last September, it is revealed by General Paolo Greco, military analyst writing in the current issue of "Il Giorno," a Naples weekly paper.

General Greco gives new details of the abduction of the former Duke, who was being held in the Hotel Campo Imperatore, high in the mountains in Aquila.

As S.S. men were overpowering Italian guards at the hotel, a truckload of the Germans arrived at a road-block point near a

funicular station 15 kilometres away and demanded to be allowed to pass.

"Without an instant's hesitation," says General Greco, "the Carabinieri fired, killing most of the Germans. Reinforcements for the Germans arrived shortly afterwards, however, and all of the Carabinieri were machine-gunned and killed."

"Union Jack"
8-5-44 PES
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SENTENCE FOR DESERTION

The military court of Torino has been convened at Novara to try five youths, some of whom are guilty of desertion, others of having evaded conscription. After having examined the writs of the case, the court pronounced the following sentences: Salic Antonio son of Carlo, of the Class of 1925: years imprisonment; Suardi Battista, son of Alessandro, of the Class of 1924, fifteen years imprisonment; Mostini Pietro, son of Antonio, of the Class of 1925, 13 years imprisonment; Pilati Alfredo, son of Primo, of the Class of 1924, 13 years imprisonment. For lack of sufficient evidence, the court acquitted Colombo Cesare, son of Pietro of the Class of 1925. The four condemned men, who requested to be immediately enrolled in front line units, were exempted from serving their sentence; as provided in a recent decree issued by the Chief of Government.

Axis Monitoring Report
PWE Naples 7-5-55 PBS
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