

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

ACC

10000/109/1258

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

000/109/1258

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
DEC. 1944 - JUNE 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

*copy sent 2/10/02
to 2/10/02
to 2/10/02*

Chief Commissioner

On receipt of pp 41942 I instructed (p 49A) proceedings of the court to be sent here for review by C.A. Ben p 56 you will read C.A.'s opinion that the sentences should be set aside & the case dismissed. He will make such order unless you otherwise direct

I entirely agree with C.A. & recommend your concurrence.

Dismissal of a case in review should never be directed on a court of justice - if the court is good.

You will note on p 48 instructions sent to all R.C. to prevent recurrence of this sort of things

Exec. Comm.
I agree with you O.C.A. 00119400
That sentences should be set aside & case dismissed
23/10
60/10
178/187x
53.52

C.A. Throngy V.P. C.A.

For Transmission to Chief Commissioner 178/187x

in a count of instructions sent to all
 You will note on p 48 instructions sent to all
 to prevent recurrence of this sort of thing
 778/187x

Exec. Comm.
 Agree with you O C L A
 That sentence should be set 0 440
 aside & case dismissed JWS cc
 23/10

60
 C L A through V.P. C.A.S.
 12/10

For information & action.
 12/23/1x.

61.
 E.T. Com. via U.P. C.A.S.

ACTION DIRECTED IN MINUTE 57,
 TAKEN.

Legal Sec.
 24 OCT 45.

[Signature]
 COLONEL INF.
 C.A.S.

C.S.O. Please see draft letter.

62 13/10

Legal Sub-Commission

1. Please see 35-42, P.R. letter at 45 para 3.
2. Could we have your views on the suggestion contained therein in the light of the strong feeling against this sentence please.

62 13/10

53

Executive Com.

1. Had SEPARATE INQUIRY FROM EX. COM. CONCERNING CASE OF LAFLOO DAVOOR & USKINI AMERO AND IN RESPONSE THERE TO I GAVE AN OPINION ARRIVED AT IN THIS CASE ON REVIEW.

2. A COPY OF SUCH OPINION, WHICH IS SELF EXPLANATORY IS ATTACHED. PLEASE SEE FOLIOS 4-56

LEGAL S/C

16 OCT 45.

Ex. Com.

[Signature]
COLONEL W.F.
CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR

57
54-56
54-57

the C.L.A. requests

1. Had SEPARATE INQUIRY FROM EX. COM.
 CONCERNING CASE OF LATIOLU DAVIOA & USKINI
 AMEROO AND IN RESPONSE THEREATO I GAVE
 AN OPINION ARRIVED AT IN THIS CASE AND REVIEW.

2. A COPY OF SUCH OPINION, WHICH IS
 SELF EXPLANATORY IS ATTACHED. PLEASE
 SAE FORS ⁵⁴⁻⁵⁶ ~~47-101~~

[Signature]
 COLONEL JVF.
 CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR

LEGAL S/C

16 OCT 45.

EX.COM.

~~54-56~~ ⁵⁴⁻⁵⁶ ~~47-101~~ ⁵⁴ the C.L.A. requests
 Please see below the case as advised by P.R. ab J. W.
 permission to ~~reopen~~ ^{reopen} the case as advised by P.R. ab J. W.
 before ~~EX.COM.~~ ^{EX.COM.} wishes to ~~reopen~~ ^{reopen} the case as advised by P.R. ab J. W.
 45 18/10. ~~EX.COM.~~ ^{EX.COM.} 18/10.

46

Ex. Com.

P. 45 - ? signed at P. 43.

to issue. It could be followed up with a letter showing what was successfully achieved at Tilden in similar circumstances.

X 1 P. 45 - I will take up with

Legal.

Travel 10/10.

(47)

1. Issue as amended - at 48. 4th

2. Follow up with letter 10/10/11

~~CS~~ (48)

C.S.O.

1. Ref. as para 2 above.

2. Mr. Stewart Brown cannot get hold of a copy of the speech made in Tilden & says it would take weeks to get one.

3. He further states that as far as P.R. are concerned the signal already dispatched is quite sufficient, & in his opinion no follow up letter is needed. 4. In view of this shall we proceed?

1. Issues as amended — at 48. ⁴⁴
2. Follow up with letter. ^{Mr. Fox}

CSG CR

1. Ref. 47 para 2 above.
2. Th. Stewart Brown cannot get hold of a copy of the speech made in Tulsa & says it would take weeks to get one.
3. He further states that as far as P.R. are concerned the signal already dispatched is quite sufficient, & in his opinion no follow up letter is needed.
4. In view of this shall we proceed?
5. ^{12/10}

No letter necy. in view of X 249. Tex. Com. & for that matter I myself, were under the impression that Mr. Stewart Brown had a copy of the speech. In the circumstances P.A. or ^{Mr. Fox} register the letter but X 2 P.H.S. take up with legal ^{12/10}

17.

C.S.O. to Ex: Com

Attention of the Executive Commission and also of
Brigadier Paffley-Smith should be drawn to (15) & (16). They
refer to Folio (7).

J.A.Q.
23.3

18

Finance S/c
(Brig. Paffley-Smith)

To see folios 8 and min 9-17. P.M. Stewart.
197
18 Apr.

19.

Ceo. to Ex. Comm.

Seen.

20.10.45

Admiral Ph Aug.
20 Apr

25

So to CC

18 Apr.

19.

CEO. to Ex. Comm.

Seen.

admission ^{Aug.}

PA W 20 Apr

20. IV. 45

25

So to CC

M Sec 24 ref 23

Noted. W 8/6

Σ 6/6.

28.

QSO.

Ref. plus 26. Please PRB comments at 27.

29

I agree. Inform R.C. Ven. Reg

MP 30 8

177/35/8

16. Confidential

Chief Commissioner

CC 588641

FEB 26 RECD

MAR 8 RECD

I cannot conceive that you would wish another article of this type to be printed in Italy spread its way into the Rassegna delle Stampe. I will not argue as to whether such appearance is legally publication or not - it is printed & published & read by a number of Italians. That such "muck heap" literature should be allowed to be printed in this country is to my mind quite unthinkable. I must beg that the most energetic steps be taken to stop the repetition of such ~~poor~~ printing which in most damage to the

Allied war effort and to Anglo-American relations.
MS 242

15

R/Pals

I assume you agree with me that having recalled "Third Race", we shall have to let the Italians indulge at Times Privately in that other ~~Italian~~

Such much keep repetition should
be printed in this country in to my mind quite
unthinkable. I must beg that the most energetic
steps be taken to stop the repetition of such
prints printing which is most damaging to the

Allied war effort and to Anglo-American relations.
MS 2242

15

R/Pes

I assume you agree with me that
having reached "Third base," we shall
have to let the Italians indulge at
Times privately in that other American
past time of dulling the lions. I
agree with both Major Fielden & Mr. Brown
much as I dislike Col. Macomber.

Just CC

16/3 C.C.

I agree with you. I will go further
to say (with the Duke of Wellington)
"publish or perish!"

ARM
20/3

9

PRO - Mr Brown.

Will you please comment on folios 7 & 8 for
Exec. Com. information and guidance. Feb 15th Feb.

10

I agree that no action can or should
be taken in view of the fact that reproduction of the
article in *Rassegna della Stampa* was information ~~action~~
~~the~~ purpose rather than for re-publication in the Italian press

JPB
17 Feb.

11

Exec. Com.

To see min 10 and folio 8 regarding Brig Bruffay-Smith's
ltr of folio 7 on Italian Press Censorship. Feb 17th Feb.

12.

Chief Commissioner.

FEB 19 1960

CC 493

I should like you to read Pages 7 and 8, and Minute 10 of
this file. I cannot agree with either Mr. Brown or Major Fielden
in their negative attitude to the printing in Italy of an article
which, as Brigadier Graffey Smith rightly said, could hardly have
been bettered by Dr. Goebbels himself. Whether the "Rassegna della
Stampa" is merely informative or not, I can see no possible good and
a great deal of harm in allowing such an article to be printed.

Exec. Com.

11

To see min 10 and folio 8 regarding Brig Griffith-Smith's
ltr at folio 7 on Italian Press Censorship. *WJG* 17 Feb.

12.

Chief Commissioner.

FEB 19 1945
CC 493

I should like you to read Pages 7 and 8, and Minute 10 of this file. I cannot agree with either Mr. Brown or Major Fielden in their negative attitude to the printing in Italy of an article which, as Brigadier Griffith Smith rightly said, could hardly have been bettered by Dr. Goebbels himself. Whether the "Rassegna della Stampa" is merely informative or not, I can see no possible good and a great deal of harm in allowing such an article to be reproduced in Italy. I think the time has come when we must insist from the point of view of military security alone that such articles are not reproduced in this theatre of war.

18. Feb. 45

Exec. Comm.

I agree with the PRO & his predecessor.
This does not constitute publication.

WJG

WJG
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

9268 ~~46~~ 64
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

4 June 1946.
JUN 4 1946

NOTICE TO ALL EDITORS

In view of the unfortunately frequent misstatements of facts and rumors concerning events in Zone 4 of Venezia Giulia that have been appearing lately in the public press, may I invite your attention to the services of the Public Relations Office of Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ PRO) which is responsible for assisting in the verification of Allied Venezia Giulia news and for issuing daily news bulletins from the Allied Information Services in Trieste.

AFHQ PRO is located at 23 Via Collina, Rome. Its telephone numbers are 478164 and 478165.

Copies of Allied Information Services news bulletins may be obtained at AFHQ PRO immediately they are received by teletype from Trieste. News bulletins are filed several times a day and night.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Meynall, director of AFHQ PRO, and his staff will be happy to do whatever is possible to assist any Italian news agency or newspaper to verify its Venezia Giulia news in the interests of a free, alert and responsible press.

John P. Leavitt
JOHN P. LEAVITT
Major
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

P H 5
6
2 P.

(OPT X)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

4 June 1946.

AVVISO A TUTTI GLI EDITORI

In vista dei purtroppo frequenti erronei resoconti di fatti e dicerie concernenti gli avvenimenti nella Zona A della Venezia Giulia che sono apparsi ultimamente sulla pubblica stampa, passo richiamare la loro attenzione sui servizi del Public Relations Office delle Allied Forces Headquarters (AFHQ, PRO) al quale compete la responsabilità per l'assistenza nella verifica della notizie concernenti le forze Alleate nella Venezia Giulia, ^{ed anche} per la pubblicazione di un Bollettino quotidiano di notizie dei Servizi di Informazioni Alleate in Trieste.

L'AFHQ, PRO ha la sua sede in Roma, Via Collina, 23, ed i suoi numeri telefonici sono: 473164 e 473165.

Copie dei bollettini di notizie del Servizio Alleato d'Informazioni possono essere ottenute all'AFHQ, PRO non appena il testo viene ricevuto da Trieste per telescrivente. I bollettini di notizie vengono aggiornati parecchie volte durante il giorno e la notte.

Il Ten. Col. H. S. Meynell, direttore dell'AFHQ, PRO e i suoi dipendenti saranno lieti di fare tutto il possibile per assistere qualunque agenzie d'informazioni o giornale italiano nella verifica delle proprie informazioni della Venezia Giulia, nell'interesse di una stampa libera, vigile e responsabile.

John P. Pearson
JOHN P. PEARSON
Major
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

785017

UNCLASSIFIEDSUBJECT : Press Censorship

LAND FORCES SUB COM, A.C.
 (M.M.I.A.) R O M E .
 Tel: 489031 Ext: 533.
 A 110/11.
 18 Oct. '45.

TO : A.F.H.Q.

OCT 20 1945

1. The Italian Ministry of War has asked M.M.I.A. if they are authorised to attach an Italian officer, Major TALAMO, to the office of the Provincial Commissioner A.M.G., Province of UDINE, for duties in connection with press censorship in the province. The original request for Major TALAMO's attachment was made by the Provincial Commissioner, Lt. Col. H.W. Bright, to the Udine Territorial Headquarters.

2. It appears that this officer was originally held on the pool of Italian Press Censors which was disbanded by M.M.I.A. vide SD/18/5 of 9 August on authority of A.F.H.Q. Press and Radio Censorship Branch letter of 2 August 1945.

3. In view of the statement in above A.F.H.Q. letter of 2 August that "military censorship of the Press and Radio in Italy is abolished", your ruling is desired as to whether M.M.I.A. should authorise the attachment of an Italian officer as requested vide para 1 above.

W.F. Hunter 11/14

Major General

1. The Italian Ministry of War has asked M.M.I.A. if they are authorized to attach an Italian officer, Major TALAMO, to the office of the Provincial Commissioner A.M.G., Province of UDINE, for duties in connection with press censorship in the province. The original request for Major TALAMO's attachment was made by the Provincial Commissioner, Lt. Col. H.W. Bright, to the Udine Territorial Headquarters.

2. It appears that this officer was originally held on the Pool of Italian Press Censors which was disbanded by M.M.I.A. vide SD/19/5 of 8 August on authority of A.F.H.Q. Press and Radio Censorship Branch letter of 2 August 1943.

3. In view of the statement in above A.F.H.Q. letter of 2 August that "military censorship of the Press and Radio in Italy is abolished", your ruling is desired as to whether M.M.I.A. should authorize the attachment of an Italian officer as requested vide para 1 above.

W.H. Bright

Major General
M.M.I.A.

Copy to : Executive Commission A.C.
M.M.I.A. LO UDINE

inf.

(Miss. Sanitized)

MA 26/10

16 OCT. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

JKW/rjp

AC/4083/1/L

16 Oct. 1945

SUBJECT : Opinion in the case of LAIOLO Davide and
UGOLINI Amedeo.

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

17 OCT 1945
See MC. 17/x

1. The two above mentioned accused were tried at Turin the 28th Sept. 1945 by the acting Regional Legal Officer, Major D.D. McGinn, R.A., for a violation of Proc. 1, Art. V, Sect. 38, which provides for the punishment of any person who "Disseminates any rumor calculated to excite or alarm the people".

2. From the evidence it appeared that in the issue of 12 Sept. 1945 of the newspaper L'Unita, of which UGOLINI Amedeo is the director, there appeared an article entitled "Garibaldini in galera", written by the other accused LAIOLO Davide, who was employed as a writer for the newspaper.

3. In substance, the article protests the recent arrest of four partisans charged with murder. It charged that the police are only too willing to hear the accusing words of the Neo-Fascists while they eagerly carry out "Justice" against partisans; that these four loyal partisans during the insurrection killed a fascist squad leader Palledro Giovanni, who had been condemned to death in 1941 by the Noverre assizes for homicide with intent to steal. It further charged that Palledro Giovanni's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment because of his membership in the "Antemarcia" fascist organization and the intervention of one Farinacci. After the coming of the Fascist republic, Palledro was chosen to put new blood into the Black brigades. He thereupon became a leader of the new minions and was the terror of several villages, taking a part in the massacre of twenty patriots at Saluzzo. He contended that the four partisans have been an example of discipline and good behavior. He asked "Is it really necessary that such obviously unjust things as these should happen? Can some elements of public order lend themselves to a game which is so openly Fascist?"

He concluded the article with this paragraph:
"If all those who during the war of liberation killed Fascist criminals are to be arrested, then open the jails, set free the Fascists and all the fighters of Italy, all the Partisans, will go in. With these dark dealings is it intended to lead the country back to normality or is it intended to start in Senzina that which happened at Minerrino Morge? Enough of this persecution of anti-Fascists and of partisans which is carried out on every pretext. We must not be made to believe that the

(Miss Sample)

See MC. 53. 59-54

F. 6

See MC. 53. 59-54

-2-

(55)

Fascists, against whom we must defend ourselves, have returned"

4. It was admitted by LAIOLO Davide that Polledro did not take part in the massacre of the twenty partisans, but that he made his statement in the article on good faith and from a source of information he considered reliable, and that he published a retraction in the newspaper when the error was discovered. It was also admitted that Polledro was not killed during the insurrection, but later. LAIOLO stated that a retraction of this error was also published in the newspaper.

5. The mentioning of Minerrino Murge in the last paragraph of the article presumably refers to disorders which took place there because of epuration difficulties. There is a dispute of fact as to the reason why Polledro was liberated from jail. The other side of the picture is that it was discovered that the witnesses against him were perjured and that he was formally absolved by legal proceedings of all guilt.

6. The accused UGOLINI Amedeo admitted his responsibility as director of the newspaper for the article published, but contended that the policy of the paper had always been to urge calmness and order, and denied that this article was intended to alarm or incite the people.

7. Major D..D. McCole, the trial officer, in his remarks states that he believes a heavy fine on UGOLINI is adequate punishment and that LAIOLO impresses him as one who wrote with a reckless disregard for accuracy and the probable consequences. He states that all the material facts (in the article) are wrong, and that "in view of incidents which have taken place in parts of Piemonte it is regarded as proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the article was calculated to excite the people and alarm them."

8. LAIOLO Davide was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, of which 5 months were suspended; and UGOLINI Amedeo was fined 90,000 lire, which was paid on 4 Oct. 1945.

9. The question to be resolved is whether the article published, in view of the then present conditions in Piemonte, was "calculated to excite or alarm the people", within the meaning of Proc.1, Art.V, Sect. 38.

10. In my opinion, the answer is that the article was not calculated to excite or alarm the people. Now that hostilities have ceased the interpretation of war time cannot be placed on Section 38. The reasonable interpretation to be placed on this section is that the rumors must be calculated to incite or alarm the people to create disorders. Freedom of the press must be

-3-

upheld unless it contravenes the mission or interest of the Allies. The article brings discredit upon the police force, the courts, and certain government officials. Its tone is critical and harsh, but it does not advocate disorder or violence. Viewed as a whole, the tone is political and not rebellious. There are two false statements admittedly: that the killing took place during the days of the insurrection and that Falledro took part in a certain massacre of partisans. These are not sufficient to cause the article to be violative of the Proclamation. In the interests of the growth of the new Italian government, I believe doubtful cases ought to be resolved in favor of freedom of expression, the Anglo-American principle. The accused should be reprimanded for the breach of his duty to speak the truth which, under the rules of the journalistic profession, he owes to his readers. Having been reprimanded the convictions and sentences should be set aside and the case dismissed.

11. I propose to enter such order in this unhappy case, unless the Chief Civil Affairs Officer otherwise directs. It is not believed that such order will leave the courts in a discredited position. This latter premise, of course, is most troublesome.

John K. Weber
JOHN K. WEBER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

3 OCT 1945

(49A)

V. P. CAS

Please instruct CHA to have the proceedings
of this case sent immediately to H.C. for
review & let me have CHA's opinion.

MS (2) x. See 53
6544

0945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

48

AMC LIGURIA, LOMBARDIA, PIEMONTE, VENEZIA, FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

6927

11 October 45

ROUTINE

~~RESTRICTED~~ PD

RECENT INCIDENTS WITH PRESS IN NORTHERN ITALY INDICATE NECESSITY FOR CLOSER COORDINATION
CONSULTATION BETWEEN ABLE MIKE GEORGE OFFICIALS AND PRESS OFFICIALS OF ABLE PETER BAKER
PAUSE TO AM LIGURIA CMA LOMBARDIA CMA PIEMONTE CMA VENEZIA FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS
FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACXC PAUSE

UNLESS PUBLIC ORDER ENDANGERED AND DELAY WOULD BE UNWISE PLEASE CONSULT PRESS OFFICER
YOUR REGION OR CHAIRMAN ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD MILAN CMA MAJOR SINCLAIR MOBILE CMA VIA
CESARE CANTU THREE CMA TELEPHONE ONE TWO THREE THREE EIGHT CMA BEFORE TAKING ACTION
AGAINST NEWSPAPERS FOR INACCURATE OR OFFENSIVE INFORMATION PD THEY SHOULD BE CONSULTED
ON ALL MATTERS AFFECTING PRESS AND USED PARTICULARLY TO RESOLVE FRICTION AND DIFFICULTIES
CAUSED BY CONTROVERSIAL OR OFFENSIVE ARTICLES PD IN MANY INSTANCES PROPER CORRECTIONS
OR APOLOGIES CAN BE OBTAINED WITHOUT TAKING PUNITIVE ACTION WHICH OFTEN AGGRAVATES
RATHER THAN RELIEVES SITUATION PD IN FUTURE NO PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS
WILL BE TAKEN WITHOUT EXPRESS PERMISSION OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS WHO WILL CMA UNLESS
THE MATTER IS URGENT AND IMMEDIATE PUBLIC DISORDER IS INVOLVED CMA REFER THE CASE TO
ALCOM FOR APPROVAL

c. e. 1 R. S.

Office of Exec. Commr.

300

P. H. McCLEARY
LT. COL.
C.S.O.

926840

45

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GSB/cb

R101/PRB

9 October 1945

OCT - 9 1945

SUBJECT: UNITA' of Turin

TO : Executive Commissioner

77 Really

1. The above subject was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Commissioner on October 11.

2. There is attached hereto three pertinent papers:

42 — a) translation of the article in question

40 — b) translation of article appearing in GAZZETTA d'ITALIA (Opposition paper to UNITA') regarding the trial by AMG

37 — c) A memorandum from the Chairman, APB, regarding his views as to the handling of the matter.

X 3. The severity of the sentences was discussed at a meeting of the Allied Publications Board on October 8. It was the view of the Board, including the Political Advisors, that the sentences were too severe for the offense. It was recommended that the Allied Commission investigate the matter to determine whether the sentences might not be lightened on the hearing of the appeal.

4. Discussion at the APB meeting brought out that there had been other incidents between AMG and the press in North Italy where AMG officials had taken action against newspapers for alleged offensive leaders without first consulting either the Regional Press Officer of APB or the Chairman of APB. In several instances it was the belief of the press officers that the incidents could have been smoothed over without leaving so much bad feeling on both sides. The APB recommended that regional and provincial commissioners again be informed by AC that they should

448

447

See 46

(C.S.O.)

- 2 -

44

consult with their Press Officer or the Chairman of the AFB before taking precipitate action against a newspaper unless public order would be endangered by any delay.

43 5. For your consideration there is attached (at D) draft of telegram to Regional Commissioners on this procedure.

Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN,
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

Info copies to: Political Advisor (A)
Political Advisor (B)

DRAFT

43

SIGNAL TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS FROM
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

RECENT INCIDENTS WITH PRESS IN NORTHERN ITALY
INDICATE NECESSITY FOR CLOSER COORDINATION CONSULTATION
BETWEEN ALC OFFICIALS AND PRESS OFFICERS OF APB PD
UNLESS PUBLIC ORDER ENDANGERED AND DELAY WOULD BE UNWISE
PLEASE CONSULT PRESS OFFICER YOUR REGION OR CHAIRMAN ALLIED
PUBLICATIONS BOARD MILAN CMA MAJOR SINCLAIR NOBLE CMA VIA
CESARE CANTU THREE CMA TELEPHONE TWELVE THREE THREE EIGHT
CMA BEFORE TAKING ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS FOR INACCURATE
OR OFFENSIVE INFORMATION PD IN MANY INSTANCES PROPER
CORRECTIONS OR APOLOGIES CAN OBTAINED WITHOUT TAKING PUNITIVE
ACTION WHICH OFTEN CREATES EVEN WORSE SITUATION PD

EEF 44

They should be consulted in all matters
affecting Press and ~~be~~ used particularly
to resolve friction and difficulties caused
by controversial or defamatory articles. In many
cases in which proper correction or apology can
be obtained without taking punitive action which
often aggravate rather than relieve situation.
Infatuation to punitive action against newspapers

What happened in the neighbourhood of Santhia recently has created confusion amongst all the honest workers of the area. It has created the impression that Fascism and Fascist vengeance has returned. In the neighbourhood of Santhia Fascism has not lost its roots, in fact it has taken root deeply in the earth of some of the big landowners, who are making bucketfuls of money; it has found enough money to clean its dirty pious face, go around defending genuine Fascist criminals and succeed with calumnies as base as their shame, to discredit four excellent Garibaldini partisans and to have them arrested by elements of the police who are only too willing to hear the accusing words of the neo-Fascists while they eagerly carry out "justice" against the partisans, even if these are honest, as is the case of the four in question.

And now for the crime. These four partisans, loyal and strenuous fighters during the epic days of the insurrection, killed the fascist squad leader POLLEDRO GIOVANNI and it was only an act of justice to remove from circulation a criminal and homicide of this kind. It is indeed a fact that in 1941 Polledro was condemned to death by the Novarra assizes for homicide with intent to steal, of the two brothers Chiosone in the Carisio district. Like the real bandit he was, he carried out the murder by striking them on the head with bottles.

Because he was an "Antomarcia" fascist and through the intervention of his worthy protector Farinacci, Polledro's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Then came the Fascist republic and what better element than Polledro could they choose in order to put a little new blood into the Black brigades. And so it was done. Polledro became a leader of Mussolini and Nazism's new minions. He was the terror of Castellotto Ticino, Vespolato, Tara and the Biellese, distinguishing himself for his murderous activity. His glory culminated in the massacre of Salussola where, after an orgy in the Palace of the Comune, twenty glorious Garibaldini were tortured and killed. This is the man who was tried and killed by the four Garibaldini of Santhia, who are now in jail in Torino and accused of murder. Naturally those gentlemen whose consciences are at least as dirty as that of the murderer whom they defended, have whispered that the Garibaldini were paid to do justice.

And the falsity of this is apparent to all, especially to those on the spot who know the four young men in question. After the war they had returned to their fields and to their work, an example of discipline and good behaviour. Is it really necessary that such obviously unjust things as these should happen? Can some elements of public order lend themselves to a game which is so openly Fascist?

It is indeed a fact that in 1941 Polledro was condemned to death by the Novarra assizes for homicide with intent to steal. Of the two brothers Chiosone in the Carisio district. Like the real bandit he was, he carried out the murder by striking them on the head with bottles.

Because he was an "antemarcia" fascist and through the intervention of his worthy protector Farinacci, Polledro's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Then came the Fascist republic and what better element than Polledro could they choose in order to put a little new blood into the Black brigades. And so it was done. Polledro became a leader of Innesolini and Nazi-ism's new minions. He was the terror of Castellotte Ticino, Vespolate, Fara and the Biellese, distinguishing himself for his murderous activity. His glory culminated in the massacre of Salussola where, after an orgy in the Palace of the Comune, twenty glorious Garibaldini were tortured and killed. This is the man who was tried and killed by the four Garibaldini of Sonthia, who are now in gaol in Torino and accused of murder. Naturally those gentlemen whose consciences are at least as dirty as that of the murderer whom they defended, have whispered that the Garibaldini were paid to do justice.

And the falsity of this is apparent to all, especially to those on the spot who know the four young men in question. After the war they had returned to their fields and to their work, an example of discipline and good behaviour. Is it really necessary that such obviously unjust things as these should happen? Can some elements of public order lend themselves to a game which is so openly Fascist?

If all those who during the war of liberation killed Fascist criminals are to be arrested, then upon the go's, set free the Fascists and all the fighters of Italy, all the Partisans, will go in. With these dark dealings is it intended to lead the country back to normality or is it intended to start in Sonthia that which happened at Minervino Murgu?

Contd.

SEE FL 45

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE BY "ULISSE" (contd)

Enough of this persecution of anti-Fascists and of partisans which is carried out on every pretext. We must not be made to believe that the Fascists, against whom we must defend ourselves, have returned.

CAZZETTA D'ITALIA - Turin -

Sept. 29, 1945.

At the Allied Court

"Ulysse" sentenced to six months in prisonment (five months suspended).

The Director of the "Unità" fined 80,000 lire.

Yesterday before the Allied Court (President Lej. 20 Colm-Prosecutor De Montagus) took place the trial of Prof. Immedeo Ugolini, Director of the paper l'Unità, and Davide Lioiolo, being accused of having reported in an article signed "Ulysse" facts not corresponding to the truth, against public order.

In this article, said the prosecutor, protests were made against the arrest of four ex Garibaldini Partisans, who during the days of liberation are supposed to have killed a black brigade Chief, named Giovanni Polledro.

First and only witness is a lawyer called Quinto, who quotes that the above mentioned Polledro was sentenced to death in 1938 by the Criminal Court of Novara, being accused of double murder while committing robbery. Polledro pleaded not guilty. The Police made further enquiries which resulted in the arrest of four witnesses who had made false statements. These people were sentenced to life imprisonment while Polledro was liberated.

Lioiolo, Chief Editor on interrogation, stated that the scope of this article was to bring to his readers a spirit of peace, advising them to go back to work; he affirmed having actively participated in the fight for liberation as commander of two Garibaldi Brigades in Asti area.

The President of the Court asked Lioiolo if he took precautions to check if the information in his article was true. Lioiolo answered that he did not check all facts because his basic communications were very difficult and that he had full confidence in his informants. The President of the Court accused him of having said that the fascists had influenced the Police in its duty. The Director of "Unità" was afterwards interrogated. He said that the leading spirit of his newspaper was one of pacification and reconstruction of the Country and that it would be inconceivable that an article in the newspaper could be against the general policy of the paper.

B. 40

in 1938 by the Criminal Court for murder while committing robbery. Polledro pleaded not guilty. The Police made further enquiries which resulted in the arrest of four witnesses who had made false statements. These people were sentenced to life imprisonment while Polledro was liberated.

Lejole, Chief Editor on interrogation, stated that the scope of this article was to bring to his readers a spirit of peace, advising them to go back to work; he affirmed having actively participated in the fight for liberation as commander of two Garibaldi Brigades in 1st area.

The President of the Court asked Lejole if he took precautions to check if the information in his article was true. Lejole answered that he did not check all facts because telephonic communications were very difficult and that he had full confidence in his informants. The President of the Court accused him of having said that the fascists had influenced the Police in its duty. The Director of "Unità" was afterwards interrogated. He said that the leading spirit of his newspaper was one of pacification and reconstruction of the Country and that it would be inconceivable that an article in the newspaper could be against the general policy of the paper. He then contended that the killing of Polledro was legal, because it happened during the insurrection.

He stated that he had not read the article before publication but none the less he would assume full responsibility. In the reconstruction that the article said that the Police was ready to follow directives from the fascists, Ugolini answered that to give this impression was not the intention of the writer of the article.

SEE F45

2 -

(39)
The lawyer Colla opened the case for the defence of Laiolo against that 116 ordinance No. I specified that a person reporting false news followed by popular riots was condemnable. In this special case in spite of the fact untrue statements have been published, public order has not been prejudiced.

He asked the Court to examine the article not in the details but in the substance, because the purpose of the writer of the article was to have a calming effect on public opinion, not to go to the regrettable excesses of shedding blood. A verdict of not guilty was asked for Laiolo.

The Prosecutor submitted that the article could in fact have caused the above mentioned consequences and that the two journalists had deformed the truth.

The Court then announced the verdict and the President addressing Laiolo said: The proof is evident, you have written with lack of consideration more than carelessness; the offence is serious and against good order, particularly at this time when any incitement and any action AGAINST THE RESPECT OF LAW must be punished.

The defence has appealed against sentence.

The C.L.N.R.P. has compiled the following communiqué:

The C.L.N.R., reference to the judgement of the Allied Court, (making no comments in respect of Allied Ordinances) states its unanimous and deep regret that in this legal proceeding have been involved two men who during the war of liberation have strenuously fought against the Germans and the Fascists, side to the Allies, two men that to day with firm and noble spirit give their activity for the material and moral reconstruction of the Country.

The C.L.N.R. expresses its conviction that above the texts and the possible incorrectnesses, the article has undoubtedly inspired by the feeling of increasing ingenuity that exists among patriotic partisans and patriots as a consequence of a subtly slandering campaign against them.

The C.L.N.R. certifies that Laiolo as well as the Director of the "Unità" have proved many times with their writings and with

is serious and against good order, particularly at this time when any incitement and any action AGAINST THE INTEREST OF ITALY must be punished.

The defence has appealed against sentence.

The C.L.N.R.P. has compiled the following communiqué:
The C.L.N., reference to the judgement of the Allied Court, (making no comments in respect of Allied Ordinances) states its unanimous and deep regret that in this legal proceeding have been involved two men who during the war of liberation have strenuously fought against the Germans and the Fascists, side to the Allies, two men that to day with firm and noble spirit give their activity for the material and moral reconstruction of the Country.

The C.L.N. addresses its conviction that above the texts and the possible inaccuracies, the article has undoubtedly inspired by the feeling of increasing inquietude that exists among authentic partisans and patriots as a consequence of a subtly slandering campaign against them.

The C.L.N. certifies that Lialo as well as the Director of the "Unità" have proved many times with their writings and with their activity, their intention aiming to the pacification and relaxation of the minds; the C.L.N. affirms again in this circumstances the solidarity which binds together the parties aiming to give liberty and democracy to Italian people.

The Director of the Unità, Ubaldo, and the Chief Editor Ulisse, have been condemned for having contravened to the ordinance of the C.L.N. which orders the Press not to influence legal proceedings.

(38)
- 3 -

Reference to I.L.O. ordinance there is no doubt that we have contravened to the order.

"We are unfortunately not accustomed to these principles of journalistic correctness which are so scrupulously observed in Anglo-Saxon countries, and in spite of the justness of the principle that dictates the above mentioned I.L.O. ordinance we believe to be exaggerated to ask to much from people which for twenty years have followed these rules, and especially in this case when "Ulises" is a rather unprepared and inexperienced journalist.

Ulises is for us a political adversary but in our opinion the Allied Court could have been more indulgent.

MEMORANDUM ON U. S. TRIAL, TURIN.

37

The original article by ULISSE in the Piemonte UNITA of 12 September states that at Santhia Fascism has in no way been eliminated. Fascists have, in fact, been able to get four partisans arrested by elements of the Police who, while they are quite ready to accept the word of a Fascist, are quite eager to carry out "Justice" against the partisans.

The author states that the four partisans killed the Fascist squadrista Polledro during the days of the insurrection and approves this action. He states that in 1941 Polledro was condemned to death for the murder of two persons. Fascist Republicans liberated Polledro, whose infamous career culminated in his presence at a massacre of 20 partisans at Salussola. The author goes on to say that the four partisans concerned had, in fact, returned to their peace time jobs, thus showing their respect for good order and discipline, but if all those who killed Fascists are to be arrested, then let all partisans go into the gaols and let all the Fascists come out. It is time to end this persecution between the Fascists and partisans in order that people may not think that Fascism has returned.

The author concluded by asking whether the country is to become normal again or whether by actions such as this the same consequences are to be brought about as took place at Minervino Murge (this is presumably a reference to the disorders which took place in this locality following dissatisfaction with epuration or some particular case of that kind).

During the trial of ULISSE and of the Director of UNITA (Ugolini), the prosecution stated that Polledro could not have been present at the massacre referred to in ULISSE's article, as he was at that time in prison. ULISSE admits the inaccuracy but states he acted in good faith as the source of his information was sound and that difficulties of communications prevented him from confirming it. As proof of his good faith he quotes an official denial which the paper published subsequently, as soon as the truth had been ascertained.

With regard to his statement that the police had been influenced by Fascist elements, he maintains the truth of this statement. With regard to his reference to disorders which took place at Minervino Murge he states that his intention was to prevent such disorders from recurring and not to threaten new disorders. He moreover stated that in past articles he had always maintained the necessity for partisans to return to their peace time jobs in a well disciplined manner.

The author concurred by stating that the author become normal again or whether by actions such as this the same consequences are to be brought about as took place at Minervino Murge (this is presumably a reference to the disorders which took place in this locality following dissatisfaction with epuration or some particular case of that kind).

During the trial of ULISSE and of the Director of UNITA (Ugolini), the prosecution stated that Polledro could not have been present at the massacre referred to in ULISSE's article, as he was at that time in prison. ULISSE admits the inaccuracy but states he acted in good faith as the source of his information was sound and that difficulties of communications prevented him from confirming it. As proof of his good faith he quotes an official denial which the paper published subsequently, as soon as the truth had been ascertained.

With regard to his statement that the police had been influenced by Fascist elements, he maintains the truth of this statement. With regard to his reference to disorders which took place at Minervino Murge, he states that his intention was to prevent such disorders from recurring and not to threaten new disorders. He moreover stated that in past articles he had always maintained the necessity for partisans to return to their peace time tasks in a well disciplined manner.

The Editor of UNITA, Ugolini, stated that he shared in full the sentiments of ULISSE and accepted an equal share of responsibility.

Following on the trial, the Regional CLM expressed its regret that the two men who had taken such a prominent part in the war of liberation, fighting side by side with the Allies, and who were now working hard to instill a sense of good order and construction, should be concerned in this matter and stated

SEE F45

-2-

MEMORANDUM ON UNITA TRIAL, TURIN. (contd)

their conviction that the article had been dictated by the growing feeling of pre-occupation at the underhand campaign of denigration of partisans and of all they stood for, which had been indulged in for some time. They further stated that the two defendants had repeatedly proved their intention to promote good order and discipline rather than the contrary.

The press, in commenting on the trial, is unanimous in its solidarity with the two defendants and subscriptions raised by workers in the main factories in Piemonte and Liguria have already totalled considerably more than the fine imposed by the Allied Military Court, on the Director of UNITA.

The whole matter may be seen against the following background:

For approximately a year Field Marshal Alexander and General Clark officially declared their support of the Partisan movement, in many cases organising it through agents, etc. and daily broadcast instructions to kill Germans and Fascists.

At the end of the war the partisans were repeatedly thanked for their contribution to the Allied cause and were assured that this had a considerable part in the re-establishment of Italian prestige abroad. They were demobilised and told to return to their homes. In this context it may be stated that ULISSE in previous articles had constantly encouraged them to maintain this disciplined attitude and to return to their peacetime occupations as ordered.

Certain elements in the Italian public and a large proportion of the Press - notably the humorous press and the more violent reactionaries such as the recently formed UNO QUATTRO - have been carrying out a campaign of denigration of partisans, losing no opportunity to publicise individual acts of brigandage.

Left wing papers have shown considerably more support to the partisans than the right. UNITA has always been prominent in its support of the partisans. The article in question was probably dictated by the exasperation felt by these partisans who compare the tardy progress of epuration with the increasing number of partisan trials. There is no doubt that this feeling is widespread in left wing circles, amongst the workers and amongst the partisans, and whether we approve of it or not, every effort should be made not to exasperate it further.

for appreciation. Clark officially declared their support of the Partisan movement, in many cases organising it through agents, etc. and daily broadcast instructions to kill Germans and Fascists.

At the end of the war the partisans were repeatedly thanked for their contribution to the allied cause and were assured that this had a considerable part in the re-establishment of Italian prestige abroad. They were demobilised and told to return to their homes. In this context it may be stated that ULISSE in previous articles had constantly encouraged them to maintain this disciplined attitude and to return to their peacetime occupations as ordered.

Certain elements in the Italian public and a large proportion of the Press - notably the humorous press and the more violent reactionaries such as the recently formed UOMO QUADRUPE - have been carrying out a campaign of denigration of partisans, losing no opportunity to publicise individual acts of brigandage.

Left wing papers have shown considerably more support to the partisans than the right. UNITA has always been prominent in its support of the partisans. The article in question was probably dictated by the exasperation felt by those partisans who compare the tardy progress of epuration with the increasing number of partisan trials. There is no doubt that this feeling is widespread in left wing circles, amongst the workers and amongst the partisans, and whether we approve of it or not, every effort should be made not to exasperate it further.

In the case of the article in question, a reprimand to the Editor and a publication of an official denial would have been sufficient to prevent a repetition, whereas the action taken by AMG creates a dangerous feeling of persecution.

NOTE: Previous articles by ULISSE showing constructive spirit of collaboration:

UNITA. 11 May 1945. Article entitled GARIBOLDINI ALLA RICOSTRUZIONE, in which he tells partisans to return to peace time tasks and to be well disciplined.

Contd.

(35)
-3-

MEMORANDUM ON UNITA TRIESTE, TURIN. (contd)

UNITA. 25 July 1945. Article entitled I FALSO PARTIGIANI E IL FINE in which he censures acts of brigandage by partisans and points out their duty to keep the peace.

UNITA. 2 August 1945. Article entitled TRIESTE LA CINGHIA B TACERE in which he states some people talk of revolution. This is no time for revolution, this is the time for hard work and reconstruction.

926840

PO transmitt. 34
/

44/91

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO 394
Legal Division

Ref.: LEG/5036

1 October 1945

OCT - 9 1945

SUBJECT : Articles in Unità.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission
(Legal Sub-Commission)

1. The attached cuttings from the Milan edition of l'Unità for the 29th and 30th September are sent. for your information, and any action you may think fit to take.

2. These are not the only instances in recent weeks of articles criticising the Allies either openly or by innuendo, and the situation has been discussed by the Regional Commissioner with the A.P.B. Press Officer with a view to preventing their publication in future.

For the Regional Commissioner :

H.M. Dickie
H.M. DICKIE
W/CDR. RAF
Regional Legal Officer

Encl.: press cuttings.

Handed to me today by [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Solidarietà con i giornalisti de "l'Unità" torinese

Ordini del giorno del C.L.N.
piemontese e dell'Associazione
della Stampa subalpina

TOURNO, 29 settembre.

La condanna inflitta al nostro compagno e collega «Ulisse», Davide Lalolo e la multa data ad Amedeo Ugolini per avere scritto un articolo in difesa di garibaldini che sembrerebbe contravvenire ad ordinanze stampa alleate, ha fatto una notevole impressione sull'opinione pubblica che ha espresso la piena solidarietà con i due giornalisti.

Il C.L.N. regionale piemontese ha diramato alla stampa un comunicato in cui manifesta il proprio rincrescimento per la vicenda giudiziaria che coinvolge due valorosi combattenti della libertà ed esprime la propria persuasione che l'articolo incriminato è stato indubbiamente ispirato dal sentimento di crescente inquietudine nel quale si trovano gli autentici partigiani e patrioti per il dilagare di una subdola campagna denigratoria nei loro confronti. Inoltre il C.L.N. ha assunto su di sé il pagamento della multa di lire 80 mila.

Ugualmente esprime la sua piena solidarietà con i giornalisti comunisti l'Associazione della stampa subalpina che si associa interamente all'ordine del giorno del C.L.N. regionale.

Giungono alla redazione de «l'Unità» torinese nugoli di lettere con il contributo materiale dei lavoratori. La direzione e gli operai delle ferrovie piemontesi hanno inviato l'intera somma della multa, L. 80.000 con una nobile lettera di solidarietà. Gli operai della «Grandi Motori» hanno raccolto in una prima sottoscrizione L. 6.000 e 257 lavoratori delle «Officine Savigliano» Lire 3.700.

Altri redattori e compagni hanno inviato varie migliaia di lire.

I compagni de «l'Unità» genovese hanno dato inizio ad una sottoscrizione fra i lavoratori e gli intellettuali liguri. Entro la giornata sono affluite sottoscrizioni numerosissime e si spera di superare la somma dovuta.

Ma la cosa più straordinaria è che l'entità della somma è stata raggiunta con sottoscrizioni di 10 e 20 lire. Ed hanno sottoscritto operai ed impiegati, professionisti e contadini, hanno sottoscritto non solo i compagni comunisti, ma i democristiani, i liberali, gli azionisti, i socialisti, i repubblicani a dimostrare che l'unità del C.L.N. è una realtà viva ed attuale.

Anche il C.L.N. ligure ha votato un o. d. g. di solidarietà con i giornalisti comunisti ed ha erogato la somma di lire 10.000 per il pagamento della multa inflitta dal Tribunale Militare Alleato di Torino.

Chi giuderà i giudici?

A Torino davanti alla Corte Alleata si è chiuso il processo contro il compagno Lalolo («Ulisse»), capo redattore, ed il compagno Ugolini, direttore de «l'Unità» piemontese, per il corsivo «Garibaldini in galera» scritto dal primo.

Sei mesi di cui uno da scontare e cinque con la condizionale a Lalolo, 80 mila lire di ammenda a Ugolini. La motivazione parla di «colpa grave, dati gli effetti contro il buon ordine che ne derivano in conseguenza della diffusione del giornale».

Noi italiani, abbiamo una tradizione giuridica ben antica ed uno squisito senso del diritto, con cui pochi possono competere, e perciò istintivamente orricchiamo il naso di fronte a certe motivazioni.

Il corsivo incriminato è apparso il 12 settembre su «l'Unità» di Torino. A tutt'oggi non si è constatato nessun «effetto contro il buon ordine». Invece non sappiamo quale «effetto contro il buon ordine» degli operai di Torino avrà una tale sentenza.

Ed allora chi giuderà i giudici?

Translation

solidarity with the journalists of of 'Unità' in Turin

Orders of the day of the Piedmontese C.I.N. and the Association of subalpine Press.

Turin, 29 September

The sentence against our colleague 'Gilles', David Isidoro, and the fact that Amadeo Uboldini was fined for writing an article in defence of some capitalism, which seems to be against an Allied decree on press, has made a great impression on public opinion, which expressed its full solidarity with both journalists.

The Piedmontese regional C.I.N. sent the press a communication in which it expresses its regret for the legal action taken against two men who valiantly fought for liberty and expresses its firm conviction that the article in question was doubtless inspired by the ever increasing preoccupation of the true partisans and patriots because of the campaign that is being made against them. What is more, the C.I.N. has decided to pay the fine of 80 thousand lire.

^{the}
The Association of subalpine press is also expressing its full solidarity with the communist journalists, and associating with the order of the day of the regional C.I.N.

The editor of the Turin 'Unità' is receiving masses of letters with the material contribution of the workers. The management and workers of the Piedmontese iron industry sent the whole amount of the fine, lire 80. thousand, with a noble letter of solidarity. The workers of the 'Grandi Motori' collected 6.000 lire in a first subscription and 297 workers of the 'Officine Gavialiane' collected 5.700 lire.

Other editors and comrades sent several thousands lire.

The comrades of the Genoa 'Unità' started a subscription among Ligurian workers and intellectuals. Within the day, numerous subscriptions were brought and we hope the required sum will be exceeded.

It is most extraordinary that the total amount was reached by subscriptions of 10 and 20 lire. Workers and employees, professional workers and peasants have subscribed, and not only communist comrades, but also Christian-democrats, liberals, actionists, socialists, republicans, to show that the unity of the C.I.N. is a vivid reality of the present moment.

The Ligurian C.I.N. has also voted an order of the day of solidarity with the communist journalists, and gave 10 thousand lire to pay the fine enforced by the Allied Military Tribunal in Turin.

SEE F33

trans, e/c

Translation

31

330 WILL JUDGE THE JUDGES?

The law suit against comrade Isiolo (Ulisse), Editor, and comrade Ugolini, manager of the piemontese 'Unita'' was brought before the Allied Court in Turin, because of the article 'Garibaldians in jail' written by Isiolo.

Six months, of which one in jail and five conditionally remitted for Isiolo, a fine of 80. thousand lire to Ugolini. And the motive is '... serious ... offence, considering the effects against order caused by the circulation of the paper'.

As Italians have a very ancient juridical tradition and an exquisite sense of right, with which few people can compete and we therefore object at some motives.

The article in question was published on September 14th, on the Turin 'Unita''. Up to now, we haven't noticed any 'effect against order'. Instead of that, we don't know what 'effect against order' such a verdict may have among the Turin workers.

So, who is going to judge the judges?

SEE F33

30

Tel : 478603

Ref: 9263/30/30.

31 August 45

SUBJECT: Press Censorship - BOLZANO.

TO : Regional Commissioner, VENETIE Region. (2)

(See 26)

1. Reference is made to the subject of Press Censorship in BOLZANO, mentioned in para 7 of the Executive Commissioner's Tour Notes, reference 806/V/30 dated 23 August 45.

2. The Director Public Relations Branch states that his attention has been drawn to this matter by the Chief Press Officer in North Italy. He states further that the German language newspaper is edited by a rather strong minded and forceful individual who expresses himself rather freely. As a consequence ^{there} has been in occasional difficulty with the censors. Apparently he is a rather popular editor and the Press Officer for Bolzano has been reluctant to remove him.

3. It is considered that this is a matter which should be left to the Italian Government to sort out when it takes over jurisdiction in Bolzano. Apparently there seems to be no way in which Allied censorship in Bolzano can be continued after AMG ceases to operate there.

For the Chief Commissioner :

ALBION 71

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

[Signature]
26/8

9268

(27)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GSB/eb

R230/PRB

29 August 1945

MEMORANDUM:

AUG 29 1945

TO : Capt. B. Arnoldy
A/Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

(26)

Reference to your 806/99/EC quoting from a report of the Executive Commissioner from Bolzano.

This situation has been called to my attention by the Chief Press Officer in North Italy.

It seems that the German language newspaper is edited by a rather strong minded and forceful individual who expresses himself rather freely. As a consequence he has been in occasional difficulty with the censors. Apparently he is a rather popular editor and the Press Officer for Bolzano has been reluctant to remove him.

left In my opinion this is a matter which we should leave to the Italian Government to sort out when it takes over jurisdiction in Bolzano. Apparently there seems to be no way in which we can continue Allied censorship in Bolzano after AMG ceases to operate there.

can be improved

Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN,
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

(Stewart Brown)

See M 28129
✓ Folio 30

26

Tel : 451

Ref: 806/99/EC

25 August 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : PRO

1. In the report that the Executive Commissioner wrote from Bolzano (23 August) there appears in paragraph 6 the following:

" Press Censorship: Col. McBrattney raised the important point of press censorship. At the moment he is able, he says, to keep the peace between the papers by applying a fairly rigid censorship. After the turnover this will disappear and he fears that press polemics will create disorder. I told him that I thought we must leave this to the Italian Government but would consider it."

2. This is sent to you for information, and it would be appreciated if the Executive Commissioner could have your comments on this situation.

A/Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner.

SEE FILE 27

SECRET

9268

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-5 Section

APO 512

TBJ/lrf

EXEC Comm.

1 June 1945

G-5: COO.73-2

SUBJECT: Political Censorship

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 39/

1. Reference is made to your 9268/23/33 of 17 May.

2. In order to make full enquiries into this matter it was necessary to establish the time, broadcasting station and wavelength of the broadcast in question. These showed that the broadcast was made at 2115 hours, 10 May, from Rome on a wavelength of 309-92 metres and so was not under F.B. direction.

3. A report was accordingly obtained from INC and the pertinent paragraphs are set out below for your information.

"a. The cut made was of the following sentence:

"Yugoslavian Army Commanders are setting up ordinances against the Italians, thus forming a regime of oppression."

The censorship directive on matters concerning Yugoslavia is to cut inflammatory matters. The above cut was and is considered inflammatory and was made only after discussion between the Rome Radio censors and the radio authorities - who appeared to be satisfied. Moreover, no authority could be produced to justify the statement made.

b. This Headquarters has not and will not permit political censorship to be exercised, and in connection with Trieste has permitted a very wide commentary indeed in the Italian press and radio - in spite of strong protests to this Section from the Yugoslavian delegate in Rome.

c. Suggestions of political censorship are easily and frequently made and it is hoped such suggestions will not be supported in any way by any Allied authority until after thorough investigation. To date, no investigation has succeeded in justifying the allegations.

d. At the material date, great strain was imposed on censors concerning Trieste matters and it was necessary for commentaries to be submitted 24 hours in advance. This was, however, a purely temporary measure and was rescinded at the earliest moment, viz 12th May."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

T. B. Jackman
Lt. Colonel

SECRET

23

Ref: 9268/23/20

17 May 1945

SUBJECT: Political Censorship

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. The Chief Commissioner desires to bring to your attention the attached translation of a memorandum received from the President of the Council of Ministers.

2. It will be noted that on the evening of 16 May there was an apparent radio censorship on the commentary presented by Professor Connella. Such action would indicate that political censorship is being exercised, and, if this is the case, prompt action should be taken to stop it.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Major L. W. STEARNS

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1 Incl
as above

Above ltr for 22

[Signature]
17 May

[Signature]

24/5
24/5
24/5

9268
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

JAQ/hjp (22)

15 May 1945

TO: Office of the Executive Commissioner, Hq A.C.

MAY 15 RECD

1. Attached is a memorandum received by the Chief Commissioner from the President of the Council of Ministers.

2. The Chief Commissioner directs that a copy of this memorandum should be sent to G-5 Section AFHQ pointing out that it appears that political censorship is being exercised and that if this is the case, prompt action should be taken to stop it.

J. A. Quayle.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Encl.

(Mrs. S. L. R. H. S.)

MAY 14 RECD

(2)

CC 1135

Translation

MIAR

Memorandum from the President of the Council

On the evening of May 10th, Prof. Gonella spoke on the radio about the Trieste problem.

The allied censor censored two lines of the comment which was nevertheless integrally published in the paper 'Il Popolo'.

The allied censorship took this opportunity to assert that the language of Radio Rome authorized the Italian press to lay a stress on the Trieste question, and asked that the comments on Trieste be submitted to censorship 48 hours in advance.

It is obvious that this order makes any comment whatever impossible.

Rome, 11/5/1945

Original at 20

page 22

U.C.

(Copy retained for cc files)



E. I. A. R.

Major Q -
translation please -
GWS
cc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

PROMEMORIA PER IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO

La sera del 10 corrente ha parlato alla radio sul problema di Trieste il Prof. Gonnella.

Il censore silvestro ha censurato due righe del commento, che è stato invece pubblicato integralmente nel giornale "Il Popolo".

La censura allenta ha preso pretesto dell'incidente per affermare che il linguaggio di Radio Roma autorizza la stampa romana a dare rilievo alla questione di Trieste ed ha ordinato che i commenti sulla questione di Trieste la siano sottoposti non un anticipo di 24 ore.

Quest'ordine rende evidente ente impossibile qualsiasi azione.

Roma, 11/5/1945

Il censore alleato ha censurato due righe del commento, che è stato invece pubblicato integralmente nel giornale "Il Foglio".

La censura alleata ha preso pretesto dell'incidente per affermare che il linguaggio di Radio Roma autorizza la stampa romana a dare rilievo alla questione di Trieste ed ha ordinato che i commenti sulla questione di Trieste la siano sottoposti con un anticipo di 24 ore.

Quest'ordine rende evidentemente impossibile qualsiasi commento.

Roma, 11/5/1945

Reid for PM directly
14/5

MAY 14 RECD
CC 1735

Translation

LIAR

Memorandum for the President of the Council

On the evening of May 10th, Prof. Gonella spoke on the radio about the Trieste problem.

The allied censor censored two lines of the comment which was nevertheless integrally published in the paper 'Il Popolo'.

The allied censorship took this opportunity to assert that the language of Radio Rome authorized the Roman press to lay a stress on the Trieste question, and asked that the comments on Trieste be submitted to censorship 24 hours in advance.

It is obvious that this order makes any comment whatever impossible.

Rome, 11/5/1945

e.c.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

LF/adm

20/PR5

9 February 1945.

FEB 10 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Press.

TO : Chief of Staff.

1. While fully agreeing with Grafftey that this is a deplorable and disquieting article, there are certain points to remember in dealing with it.
2. Colonel MacCormick has been printing this kind of article for years. Nobody can stop him. He is violently anti-British and there it is.
3. The "Rassegna della Stampa" is not published. It is the Italian Government's own press guide - as our digest is ours. I can't see the smallest foundation for telling the Italian Government that it shouldn't inform itself about these things. Should it pretend that the article was never written? Surely Grafftey is asking the impossible.
4. No newspaper or periodical has carried the article nor has there been any reference to it in the daily press. It has therefore nothing to do with the freedom of the press. The Italian Government is, if anything, to be congratulated and thanked for keeping it OUT of the Press!
5. I do not therefore favour any action with the Italian Press Bureau such as Grafftey suggests.

Isidore

2. Colonel McCormick has been printing this kind of article for years. Nobody can stop him. He is violently anti-British and there it is.

3. The "Rassegna della Stampa" is not published. It is the Italian Government's own press guide - as our digest is ours. I can't see the smallest foundation for telling the Italian Government that it shouldn't inform itself about these things. Should it pretend that the article was never written? Surely Grafftey is asking the impossible.

4. No newspaper or periodical has carried the article nor has there been any reference to it in the daily press. It has therefore nothing to do with the freedom of the press. The Italian Government is, if anything, to be congratulated and thanked for keeping it OUT of the Press!

Q 5. I do not therefore favour any action with the Italian Press Bureau such as Graffey suggests.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations

See
Mar 9-17.

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394.

8115/f

CONFIDENTIAL

8 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Italian Press.

TO : Chief of Staff. ✓

FEB 9 1945

1. I have been somewhat shaken to read in the "Rassegna della Stampa" of 4 February, the reproduction of an article entitled "British inertia throws the principal weight of the war upon the United States". The article is by Arthur Sears Hemmings in the Chicago Daily Tribune of 28 December and surpasses anything that I have yet been privileged to read for dissemination to the Italian press.

2. Without disputing the right of an American paper to publish in its own country any damnation of the Allies of the United States that its readers may have the stomach to digest, it is galling to find that an article such as this, which in its disservice to the Allied war effort could scarcely have been bettered by Dr. Goebbels himself, should be selected for publication in a press summary sponsored by a Government which presumably owes its existence to our forbearance and co-operation.

3. The license allowed to the Italian press may be a source of wonder to many of us, but that it should be extended to advertise violent anti-British propaganda surpasses mere irritation and implies a fantastic lack of enforcement of the principles of inter-Allied co-operation. To those Italians who are interested in seeing a breach between the United States and Great Britain, the article provides a formidable weapon. Such reproductions can hardly further that goodwill for which we strive and attempt to cultivate.

4. I presume that the much-vaunted freedom of the press, so recently granted to the Italians, will prevent any official "demarche" being presented. If this is the case, I suggest that the Italian Press Bureau be asked what purpose it considered was served by the inclusion of this venomous article in the "Rassegna della Stampa".

5. A translation of the article is attached.

A.P. Drapney Smith

Colonel.

Copy: P.R.O.
Political Section.

See *Mass 1008* & *Mem 9-17*

6
Article in Chicago Daily Tribune of 28 December 1944, Arthur Seares Merritts, reproduced in the Italian "Rassegna della Stampa" of 4 February 1945.

British inertia is making the principal weight of the war fall on the United States

(Britain) does little in Europe and nothing in the Pacific

With the military and naval forces of Great Britain ostensibly inactive, it falls to America to support the principal weight of the war against Germany in the West, and Japan in the Pacific. The minor participation of Great Britain in the war is the subject of amusing comments and forecasts of every kind in Washington. Recently, perhaps because of the new British manoeuvres to delimit their own sphere of post-war commercial interests, there has arisen the theory that England is doing her best to leave the fighting to her Allies so as to have up the resources necessary for her to compete with the United States after the war.

4½ million men under arms

According to a recent British White Paper, the United Kingdom has about four and a half million men under arms, a number that in proportion to population corresponds to America's twelve million. Altogether, the forces of the British Commonwealth number 8,700,000 out of a population of 500 millions. This number includes about 2 million in India which cannot be used outside that country since they are not disposed to fight for the Empire.

A similar hesitation to fight for the Empire has constrained the British Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, to limit military conscription to the defence of their respective countries, only sending volunteers to battlefields overseas. Recently, the decision of the Canadian Government to send a limited number of conscripts to the Western Front has provoked mutinies in Canadian regiments. The fifth dominion, the Irish Republic (sic) has firmly refused to follow England into the war.

Small proportion of combatants at the fronts

Of the 4½ million English, Scotsmen and Welsh in the British Army and Navy, only a small proportion is on European fronts. On the Western front there is only one British Army compared with four American Armies, a small Canadian Army and a small French Army. The French Army includes Poles, Dutch, Greeks and other Allied soldiers. The American contingent on the Western front thus constitutes 70%, the British and Canadian about 30%, of the whole.

In the Italian theatre of war the British were at the beginning little more numerous than the Americans. After many American units had

about four and a half million. Altogether, the to population corresponds to America's twelve million. forces of the British Commonwealth number 8,700,000 out of a population of 500 millions. This number includes about 2 million in India which cannot be used outside that country since they are not disposed to fight for the Empire.

A similar hesitation to fight for the Empire has constrained the British Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, to limit military conscription to the defence of their respective countries, only sending volunteers to battlefields overseas. Recently, the decision of the Canadian Government to send a limited number of conscripts to the Western front has provoked natives in Canadian regiments. The fifth dominion, the Irish Republic (sic) has finally refused to follow England into the war.

Small proportion of combatants at the fronts

Of the 4½ million English, Scotsmen and Welsh in the British Army and Navy, only a small proportion is on European fronts. On the Western front there is only one British Army compared with four American Armies, a small Canadian Army and a small French Army. The French Army includes Poles, Dutch, Czechs and other Allied soldiers. The American contingent on the Western front thus constitutes 70%, the British and Canadian about 30%, of the whole.

In the Italian theatre of war the British were at the beginning little more numerous than the Americans. After many American units had been detached for the invasion of Southern France, British troops numbered double the Americans. This British Army includes, however, Canadians, New Zealanders, Indians, Poles and Free French.

There is a small British Army in Greece to enforce British interests against Greek leftists.

Allied forces in Burma

In Burma there is a mixed Anglo-Indian Army under Admiral Mountbatten, which at the beginning of this year (i.e. 1944) with the help of some American troops, repulsed a small Japanese advance on India, and which is now in the process of reoccupying the northern part of Burma.

There are no British troops in the Pacific theatre of war, but only a small core of Australian air, sea and land forces. All the other forces which are carrying on the war in the Pacific are American. Although figures are not available there is reason to believe that the American land forces in the Pacific alone exceed the number of British troops fighting in Europe.

(5)
The British have substantial forces in the Near East and in Africa to protect British interests there.

Before the present German counter-offensive, British losses were 563,000 and American losses 529,000. What with the inactivity of the British Army, and the American First Army bearing the brunt of the attack, the American losses have enormously exceeded the British losses.

Defeat of 1940

The most important battles of the British in Europe took place in 1940 when their army of 400,000 men was beaten by the Germans and fled from the continent at Dunkirk with enormous losses in men and materials.

The Royal Air Force won the Battle of Britain in a defensive action against the German bombers from 7 September 1940 to 11 May 1941.

The battle of Africa began in 1941 when a British Imperial Army composed principally of Indians, Australians, New Zealanders, Poles and South Africans launched an offensive against the Italians in Libya. The British beat the Italians but were compelled to defend the Mediterranean against the Germans who advanced into Greece from the north. There followed the disastrous two-week campaign in which British forces, consisting mainly of Australians, were driven from Greece and Crete with bloody losses.

Setback in Egypt

In the second Libyan campaign of 1942, an Imperial British Army of between 25,000 and 35,000 was pushed back into Egypt, almost to Cairo, by Rommel's army of 25,000 men. Only in October, when American forces entered the scene with their tanks and other material, were the British put in a position to reverse the course of the struggle. Rommel was pushed back into the arms of the Americans and allied troops which had landed in North Africa.

The operations in Italy began in 1943 with the invasion of Sicily and then of Italy proper by a mixed Anglo-American force.

In the invasion of France from England in June last, the British Army had only a secondary part. While the British were stuck at Caen, the Americans pushed ahead, opening the road into France and so trapping the Germans. The British and Canadians were then employed in pushing back the German garrisons in the north and for an advance into Holland. They proceeded to shut themselves up in the northern extremity of the German front where they have distinguished themselves by their inactivity. The four American Armies have been holding about 75% of the German front.

The same story at sea.

At sea is the same story as on land. America has supplanted Great

Setback in Egypt

In the second Libyan campaign of 1942, an Imperial British Army of between 25,000 and 35,000 was pushed back into Egypt, almost to Cairo, by Rommel's army of 25,000 men. Only in October, when American forces entered the scene with their tanks and other material, were the British put in a position to reverse the course of the struggle. Rommel was pushed back into the arms of the Americans and allied troops which had landed in North Africa.

The operations in Italy began in 1943 with the invasion of Sicily and then of Italy proper by a mixed Anglo-American force.

In the invasion of France from England in June last, the British Army had only a secondary part. While the British were stuck at Caen, the Americans pushed ahead, opening the road into France and so trapping the Germans. The British and Canadians were then employed in pushing back the German garrisons in the north and for an advance into Holland. They proceeded to shut themselves up in the northern extremity of the German front where they have distinguished themselves by their inactivity. The four American Armies have been holding about 75% of the German front.

The same story at sea

At sea is the same story as on land. America has supplanted Great Britain as mistress of the seas. Recovering from Pearl Harbour, the biggest naval disaster in our history, America has prepared a navy greater than that of Britain and the other nations put together. It is the American Navy which has fought and won the most important naval battles since Pearl Harbour, especially those of the Coral Sea, Midway, and the two battles of the Philippine Sea, in which the Japanese Navy was put to flight and almost destroyed.

To win these battles, the American Navy has accomplished prodigious tasks and has provided for the equipment of an army 6000 miles from American bases. Besides fighting the Japanese virtually by itself, the American Navy has given powerful help to the British Navy in operations in the Mediterranean and in the campaign against submarines in the Atlantic. The American Navy has taken part in only three battles in which it has found itself faced by comparable forces. The British cruisers Ajax and Achilles pursued the Graf Spee and overtook her; her captain scuttled his ship and committed suicide. A British fleet chased the battleship Bismarck for four days and finally sunk her after having lost the battleship Hood.

4

The single attempt of the British Navy in the Far East was disastrous. The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sunk by Japanese torpedo-aircraft. The Germans had never more than a small fraction of the naval strength possessed by the British, but the Germans forced a great part of the British naval forces to remain in metropolitan waters. The warship Tirpitz and the cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were sources of continual anxiety for the British. For a whole year the British bombed these cruisers in Brest, from which they finally escaped under cover of fog. The British finished off the Tirpitz at last in a Norwegian fjord.

The most important British naval operations took place in the Mediterranean in order to cut Rommel's supply lines, to weaken the Axis possession of the African coast, and to cover the invasion of Sicily and Italy. The battles of the Mediterranean that had lasted three years ended on 11 September 1943 with the surrender of the Italian Fleet at Malta.

Setbacks in Africa

The British fleet in the East operated in the Indian ocean and nearby waters, but suffered various setbacks in encounters with the Japanese, and was therefore forced to establish bases in East Africa; for this purpose Madagascar was occupied. In September last, however, the British had recovered control of the sea in those regions and pushed the Japanese from the Straits of Malacca.

On 22 October last, the first lord of the British Admiralty, A.V. Alexander, announced that a large fleet capable of warlike action on a sizeable scale against the Japanese was already enroute for the Pacific. By now the Japanese Navy has been nearly destroyed by the American Navy and nothing more can be said about the British fleet headed for the Pacific. One supposes that after the loss of Singapore, it will be based somewhere near Australia.

In the last few weeks, the British Admiral Fraser has been in Hawaii to confer with Admiral Himitz, and from this one can deduce that plans are in preparation for participation of the British Navy in future operations against the Japanese.

785017

3

Ref: 9251/12/COS.

15 December, 1944.

1+2

Chief Commissioner.

1. We discussed at your Chief of Staff's Meeting this morning the degree of licence which should be allowed to the Italian press in the guise of liberty of speech.
2. The matter came up as a result of the publication on 10 December in "Avanti" of the attached article. The tone of this article oversteps the mark of liberty and becomes licence.
3. The situation with regard to control of the press appears to be that if military security is jeopardised, then, and then only, can the Allied authorities take direct action. Such action would include, I presume, the prohibition of the paper and the punishment of the proprietors and the editor. As usual it is difficult to define military security. It can be argued that freedom of speech includes attacks on Allied statesmen. On the other hand it can be fairly said that any newspaper article which provokes resentment against the Allies is a definite menace to good relations and therefore to the war effort.
4. Many people consider that to allow such licence to continue unchecked is lowering the good name of the Allies in what after all is a co-belligerent country recently defeated in war, and is therefore deleterious to the Allied cause. I think this is a reasonable view and action of some kind in my opinion, and in the general opinion of the meeting this morning, should be taken.
5. It remains to consider what form this action should take. Any action should, I think, be taken by the Italian Government on Allied representation. It could take the form either of a representation or demand made by yourself to the Prime Minister that the paper should be (a) warned; (b) prohibited; or the British Ambassador could make representations on behalf of H.M. Government suggesting that the Italian Government act as in (a) or (b) above. Still better, as it seems to me, the action should be taken both by yourself and the British Ambassador.
6. Freedom of speech is one thing, licence is another. I cannot conceive that it is right in time of war and in the circumstances in which this country finds itself that licence in the newspapers should be allowed. With two of the political parties outside the Government such licence is likely to increase for the newspapers are their main medium of expression. It should be checked now and I suggest that you should formerly demand that Bonomi should take action with regard to this article and that H.M. Ambassador should make the same approach to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

15/12

HSN7 S W

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

(2)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/705

12 December 1944

SUBJECT : ZIMARCAS - Article in Avanti

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. I attach hereto a translation of an article written by ZIMARCAS in Avanti of 10th December 1944.

2. While appreciating that freedom of speech is one of the ideals of democracy, it also has its obligations, otherwise it becomes licence not liberty.

3. In paragraph I it is said "We prefer to convince people with arguments" and then states in the last paragraph that 279 voted for CHURCHILL 30 against him and 319 members left the room in order not to disagree with the Prime Minister. This, of course, is false, and must be either deliberate or due to abysmal ignorance.

4. Anti-British feeling is bound to increase if such articles are not corrected, and I suggest this report be forwarded to Public Relations Branch with a copy of Political Section, for their information and for the writer to be cautioned.

S.J. Harvey
S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division

Tel:- 489081
Ext:- 367

SJH/nb

See 12

C C P Y

"AVANTI" - 10 December 1944

STRONG WORDS

Very strong words have been said against Sforza, the Italians, and against the Greek and Belgian Patriots on Friday by Churchill at the House of Commons. A Democrat has mocked Democracy, and the young Italian Democracy has been despised. Churchill said that the Parties which represent the Italian Democracy cannot count because they have not been regularly elected, but are not confinement, exile, and blood sufficient to consecrate an ideal. Such words have been rarely heard in the Parliament. However, the Italians are accustomed to injuries and menaces and don't bother them anymore. We prefer to convince people with arguments other than with strong words. It would be rather sad to see some persons who were known for their self control lose it, and become profiteers of countries.

The Belgian and Greek patriots are bandits, Sforza and the Italian anti-Fascists intriguers, and to morrow the Hollanders, the Danes and the Norwegians will be considered in the same way. Why? Because they are not enough obedient to the will of Downing street and Whitehall.

Shall we have to repeat that Downing Street and Whitehall are always right?

The Italians said so because they have been obliged by Monarchy and by those generals now protected by CHURCHILL and Eden; and if they want to find it out by themselves, they would see the repetitions of the facts which happened in Brussels and Athens. Many people have tired nerves at present, and we don't want to take CHURCHILL's words too tragically, because otherwise it would be very sad for us to see him become the champion of a European reaction. Europe would not follow him, and he would only prepare for the Continent and his own Country a very sad future.

It is obvious that the other deputies wanted to leave him time to calm his anger. In fact, the House of Commons is composed of 628 members, 279 voted for Churchill, 30 against him, and the other 319 left the room in order not to disagree with him because of his great past, but also because they could not agree with him.

S/ZIMARCAS

